

*TABLE OF SECTION CHANGES BY 1969 LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Key: "A" amended; "R" repealed; "T" transferred; "N" added; "i.p." introductory paragraph; "Const." provisions of Constitution of 1885, as amended, carried forward as statutory law in accordance with Article XII, §10 of the Constitution of 1968.

Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
1.01(6)	R	69-195	13.01	A	69-52	23.105, 23.106	N	69-111
6.09	A	69-4		A	69-106	23.107	N	69-111
7.501	A	69-106	13.05	A	69-300		A	69-106
	A	69-216	13.10	T & A	69-52	23.12, 23.121	N	69-112
10.021, 10.031	A	69-21		from 11.01		23.122-23.126	N	69-112
11.01	T & A	69-52	13.20-13.24	R	69-106		A	69-106
	to 13.10	69-52	13.201-13.251	N	69-287	23.127, 23.128	N	69-112
11.011	N	69-52	13.74	R	69-106	25.041(2)	N	Const.
11.012, 11.013	N	Const.	13.80-13.88	R	69-106	25.291	A	69-353
11.02	A	69-52	13.881	R	69-106	26.01	A	69-220
	A	69-216	14.05, 14.14	R	69-353	26.08(1)	A	69-386
11.021	N	Const.	14.16, 14.21	A	69-106	(2)	R	69-386
11.07	A	69-52	15.011	N	Const.	26.13(1)	A	69-220
11.08	R	69-52	15.02	A	69-106	(2)	N	69-220
	A	69-72	15.03	A	69-106	26.165	N	69-220
11.09-11.11	R	69-52	(2) (a)	N	Const.	26.21, 26.33	A	69-220
11.12	A	69-52	15.033	N	69-107	26.365	N	69-220
11.13	A	69-3	15.07	A	69-106	26.51	A	69-353
	A	69-52	15.09	A	69-106	*27.14, 27.15	A	69-1736
	A	69-82		A	69-292	27.16	A	69-212
	A	69-106	15.15, 15.16	A	69-106	27.17	R	69-212
11.132	N	Const.	16.101	N	Const.	27.19	R	69-212
11.14	R	69-52	17.01, 17.04	A	69-106		A	69-220
11.141	A	69-52	17.041	A	69-82	27.20	R	69-212
	A	69-216		A	69-106	27.222	R	69-212
11.142	A	69-52		A	69-300		R	69-353
11.143	A	69-52	17.20	A	69-106	27.223	R	69-212
	A	69-72	18.01, 18.101	A	69-106		R	69-353
(3) (c)	N	Const.	18.11	A	69-106	27.232	R	69-212
11.144-11.147	A	69-52	18.111	A	69-216	27.25	A	69-212
11.148	A	69-52	18.112	A	69-38	(3)	N	69-257
	A	69-106	18.15	A	69-106	27.30, 27.31	R	69-212
11.1481	N	69-52	19.52	A	69-106	27.321-27.323	R	69-212
	A	69-106	20.01-20.07	N	69-106	27.324	A	69-212
11.1485	N	69-94	20.10-20.34	N	69-106	27.33	A	69-106
11.149	A	69-82	21.021-21.121	R	69-82	27.51, 27.55	A	69-106
11.15, 11.151	A	69-52		R	69-106	28.30	A	69-82
11.161, 11.17	R	69-52	21.13-21.23	R	69-82	30.31, 30.49	A	69-106
11.181-	T & A to	69-82		R	69-106	30.51	A	69-82
11.186	11.40-11.45		22.04	A	69-300	30.53	A	69-216
11.19, 11.20	A	69-52	23.012-23.018	A	69-106	35.062	R	69-353
11.22	A	69-20	23.022, 23.026	A	69-106	37.24	A	69-82
	A	69-52	23.027	A	69-82	39.01	A	69-106
11.23	A	69-52		A	69-106	(13)	Reenacted	69-353
11.24	A	69-52		A	69-355	(19)		69-365
(11)-(13)	N	69-52	23.028-23.030	A	69-106	39.02	A	69-146
11.241, 11.242	A	69-52	23.031	A	69-82	39.03	A	69-106
11.2421	A	69-52		A	69-106		A	69-113
	A	69-352	23.042	A	69-106		A	69-365
11.2422, 11.2424,	A	69-352	23.044	A	69-300	39.06	A	69-106
11.2425			23.050	A	69-106		A	69-365
11.2426	R	69-352	23.0515	N	69-106	39.11	A	69-106
11.243, 11.244	A	69-52	23.061	A	69-106		A	69-365
11.245	R	69-52	23.062	A	69-106	39.12	A	69-106
11.246	A	69-52		A	69-300	39.14	A	69-106
	A	69-300	23.0741	N	69-252		A	69-353
11.25	A	69-52	23.082, 23.084,	A	69-106	(2), (8)	R	69-353
	A	69-106	23.085			40.10, 40.29	A	69-353
11.26	A	69-52	23.086	A	69-84	*40.38	A	69-1737
11.30	A	69-52		A	69-106	42.04	A	69-53
	A	69-147	(17)	N	69-182	43.011, 43.041	A	69-362
11.40-11.43	T & A	69-82		A	69-388	43.09	A	69-362
	from 11.181-		23.087-23.090	A	69-106	*43.21-43.24	N	69-1734
	11.184		23.091-23.098	N	69-111	44.01	A	69-216
11.44	T & A	69-82		A	69-106	44.05	A	69-82
	from 11.185		23.099-23.102	N	69-111	44.07	A	69-216
	A	69-106	23.103	N	69-111	44.09	A	69-82
11.45	T & A	69-82		A	69-106		A	69-95
	from 11.186		23.104	N	69-111		A	69-96
11.46-11.48	N	69-82		A	69-82		A	69-403

*In order to expedite the binding and distribution of Volume 1, only that portion of the table that includes sections contained in this volume is printed here. The entire table of section changes will be printed in Volume 2.

**This amendment, enacted during the 1969 extra session, became law too late to be published in this edition of the Florida Statutes. It will be incorporated in the Supplement to the Florida Statutes, 1969.

TABLE OF SECTION CHANGES BY 1969 LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

Key: "A" amended; "R" repealed; "T" transferred; "N" added; "i.p." introductory paragraph; "Const." provisions of Constitution of 1885, as amended, carried forward as statutory law in accordance with Article XII, §10 of the Constitution of 1968.

Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law
44.10	A 69-216	100.241, 100.251	A 69-377	112.312	A 69-353
44.11	Expired by Reviser	100.281	A 69-216	112.313	A 69-106
44.12-44.16	N 69-403	100.351	A 69-377		A 69-335
47.122	N 69-83	101.031	A 69-106	112.314-112.316	A 69-335
48.051, 48.151	A 69-106	101.141	A 69-106	112.318(5)	N 69-335
59.08	R 69-353		A 69-281	112.319	R 69-335
59.081	A 69-52	101.151	A 69-106	112.352, 112.354	A 69-106
61.042	N 69-142		A 69-281	112.356, 112.358	A 69-106
61.20	A 69-106		A 69-380	112.361	N 69-126
63.011	A 69-106	101.161, 101.171	A 69-106		A 69-106
63.031-63.051	A 69-106	101.181(2)	N 69-281	112.40-112.48	N 69-277
63.071-63.121	A 69-106	101.191	A 69-106	112.40, 112.45	A 69-106
63.141, 63.181	A 69-106	(2)	N 69-281	113.051, 113.071	N Const.
63.201	A 69-106	101.21	A 69-281	114.03	A 69-300
69.011	A 69-300	101.253, 101.27	A 69-106	116.03-116.06	A 69-106
73.071	A 69-106	101.33	A 69-281	116.07	A 69-82
73.141	A 69-267	**101.33	A 69-1744	116.111	N 69-341
74.011	A 69-106	101.45	A 69-281		A 69-106
	A 69-300	101.55, 101.58	A 69-106	116.12, 116.161	A 69-106
83.261	N 69-282	101.62(3)	A 69-136	116.18, 116.24	A 69-106
85.031	A 69-106	(3)	A 69-280	116.32, 116.34	A 69-106
88.121	A 69-106	101.64(1)	A 69-136	117.01	A 69-106
	A 69-268	(1)	A 69-280	118.03	A 69-106
88.171	A 69-106	101.68	A 69-280	119.03, 119.04	R 69-353
92.121	N Const.	101.694(6)	R 69-280	119.041, 119.05	A 69-106
92.16, 92.17	A 69-106	101.71(3)	N 69-281	119.09	A 69-106
95.02	A 69-106	102.111-102.131	A 69-106	120.021, 120.041	A 69-106
95.26	A 69-216	102.151	A 69-106	120.042	A 69-106
97.021(6)	A 69-280	103.011, 103.021	A 69-106	120.051-120.071	A 69-106
97.021(7)	A 69-137	103.071, 103.081	A 69-106	120.09	A 69-106
(7)	A 69-377	103.101	A 69-106	120.331	A 69-106
97.031	A 69-280	103.111	A 69-51	122.01	A 69-127
97.051, 97.0631	A 69-280		A 69-106	122.02	A 69-106
97.071	A 69-106	103.121	A 69-106	122.03	A 69-82
(9)	R 69-377	104.27	A 69-106		A 69-106
97.072	A 69-280		A 69-267	(1) (b)	N 69-124
97.081	A 69-280	104.46	A 69-106	(9)	N 69-128
	R 69-377	107.03-107.08	A 69-106	**122.03(9)	R 69-1753
97.102	N 69-136	107.10	A 69-106	122.05, 122.06	A 69-106
	N 69-280	110.011	A 69-343	122.07	A 69-106
98.041	A 69-377	110.021	A 69-106	122.08	A 69-82
98.111	A 69-106		A 69-343		A 69-106
(12)	R 69-377	110.022(1)	N 69-343	(9)	N 69-132
98.161	A 69-106	(2)	N 69-106	122.09	A 69-106
	A 69-216		A 69-106		A 69-121
98.201	A 69-267	110.041	A 69-106		A 69-326
98.231, 98.251	A 69-106	110.042	N 69-343	122.10	A 69-106
98.311, 98.312	A 69-106	110.051	A 69-106	(5)	N 69-133
98.331, 98.391	A 69-106		A 69-300	122.12, 122.13	A 69-106
99.023	A 69-106		A 69-343	122.15, 122.16	A 69-106
	A 69-280	(2) (j)	R 69-106	122.19, 122.23	A 69-106
99.032	A 69-300	110.061	A 69-106	122.24(4)	N 69-215
99.061	A 69-106		A 69-343	122.25	R 69-353
	A 69-281	110.071, 110.081	A 69-106	122.30	A 69-106
	A 69-300	110.092	A 69-343		A 69-353
99.092	A 69-106	110.101	A 69-106	(1)	R 69-353
(3)	N 69-281	111.06	N 69-328	122.321	N 69-129
99.101, 99.102	A 69-106	112.02, 112.03	R 69-20	122.34	A 69-106
99.103	A 69-106	112.021	N 69-20		A 69-347
	A 69-295	112.031	N 69-244	122.35	A 69-106
99.121	A 69-106	112.04	R 69-20		A 69-300
99.161	A 69-106	112.042	N 69-334		A 69-353
	A 69-145	112.043	N 69-141	122.36, 122.37	A 69-127
	A 69-190	112.051	A 69-106	122.38	A 69-106
100.021	A 69-106	112.061	A 69-106		A 69-127
100.041(2)	A 69-216		A 69-193	122.39, 122.40	A 69-300
(4)	N Const.	112.071	A 69-381	122.41	A 69-127
**100.061	A 69-300	112.08, 112.09,	A 69-106		A 69-106
100.081	A 69-1745	112.10	A 69-300	122.42	A 69-127
**100.091(1)	A 69-216		A 69-300		A 69-127
100.111	A 69-1745	112.12	A 69-300	122.43	A 69-127
100.121-100.141	A 69-106	112.161	A 69-106	122.44	A 69-106
100.191	A 69-106	112.191	A 69-35		A 69-127
100.201, 100.211	A 69-377	(2) (b) Reenacted	69-353	122.45	A 69-127
		112.311	A 69-335		

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Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
122.46	A	69-106	145.141	N	69-346	186.08, 186.14	A	69-106
	A	69-127		A	69-106	186.23, 186.60,	A	69-106
122.47	A	69-127	145.15	N	69-346	186.89		
	A	69-216	145.16	N	69-211	186.9901-186.9995	Renumbered	
122.48, 122.49	A	69-127	153.19	A	69-106		from 186.0100-	
123.01	A	69-106	154.01-154.05	A	69-106		186.0194 by	
123.04	A	69-216	154.06	N	69-80		Reviser	
123.07	A	69-106		A	69-106	186.9934	A	69-106
(7)	N	69-131	159.25-159.43	N	69-104	186.9946	A	69-106
123.11, 123.14	A	69-106	160.01	A	69-63	186.9978	A	69-106
123.15, 123.17	A	69-106	160.02	A	69-106	186.9983	A	69-106
123.24, 123.25	A	69-106	161.021-161.041	A	69-106	186.9985	A	69-106
123.29, 123.30	A	69-106	161.061-161.111	A	69-106	186.9989	A	69-106
123.33, 123.36	A	69-106	161.30, 161.33	A	69-106	186.0100-186.0194	Renumbered to	
123.41	A	69-106	161.35, 161.36	A	69-106		186.9901-	
124.01	A	69-216	163.01	N	69-42		186.9995 by	
124.03	A	69-106		A	69-106		Reviser	
125.01(18)	N	69-265	163.02	N	69-69	192.01	T to	69-55
125.02	A	69-106	163.03	N	69-106		192.011	
125.171	N	Const.	163.160-163.315	N	69-139	192.011	T from	69-55
125.25, 125.27	A	69-106	163.330-163.450	N	69-305		192.01	
125.28	A	69-106	163.470	N	69-323	192.02	T to	69-55
125.295	N	69-187		A	69-106		192.031	
	A	69-106	163.475-163.530	N	69-323	192.021	T from	69-55
125.541	N	69-260	165.07	A	69-106		192.04	
125.60-125.64	N	69-45	165.17	A	69-216	192.03	T to	69-55
125.65	N	69-234	165.27	A	69-106		192.041	
125.66	N	69-32	166.13	A	69-106	192.031	T from	69-55
	A	69-106	166.16	A	69-256		192.02	
125.67, 125.68	N	69-32	166.17	N	69-242	192.04	T to	69-55
125.69	N	69-234		A	69-106		192.021	
128.01, 128.02	A	69-106	167.005	N	69-33	192.041	T from	69-55
128.04, 128.05	A	69-106	167.09	A	69-106		192.03	
128.08	A	69-106	167.41, 167.432	R	69-54	192.05	T to	69-55
129.01	A	69-106	167.433-167.437	N	69-54		193.511	
129.02	A	69-216	167.438	N	69-54	192.051	R	69-101
129.03	A	69-106		A	69-106		A	69-216
**130.012	N	69-1739	167.439	N	69-54	192.052	T from	69-55
130.20	A	69-216	167.44	R	69-54		200.01	
131.05	A	69-106	167.441	T	69-55		A	69-102
132.02, 132.22	A	69-216		to 200.081		192.06	T & A to	69-55
133.19	N	69-119	167.442	T	69-55		196.191	
136.01	A	69-300		to 200.101		192.061	T to	69-55
136.02	A	69-106	167.443	T	69-55		196.201	
	A	69-300		to 200.151		192.062	T to	69-55
136.06	A	69-300	167.444	T & A	69-55		196.011	
136.07	A	69-106		to 200.131		192.063	T to	69-55
136.08	A	69-82	167.445	T	69-55		193.451	
	A	69-106		to 195.061		192.064	T from	69-55
137.01, 137.02	A	69-106	167.46, 167.47	R	69-54		193.01	
137.04	A	69-106	167.61	A	69-82	192.07	T to	69-55
137.06	A	69-216		A	69-106		196.211	
137.09	A	69-106	167.632, 167.64	A	69-353	192.071	T from	69-55
145.011	A	69-216	167.72	A	69-216		192.20	
	A	69-346	167.75	A	69-106	192.08	T to	69-55
(4) (d)	R	69-403	167.78	N	69-219		196.30	
145.012	N	69-346	168.03	A	69-90	192.081	T from	69-55
145.021	A	69-346	168.13	A	69-106		192.57	
145.022	N	69-346	169.01	A	69-216	192.09	T to	69-55
	A	69-82	**169.021	N	69-1739		196.22	
	A	69-106	172.04	A	69-216	192.091	T from	69-55
145.031-145.051	A	69-346	175.071	A	69-106		193.65	
145.061	R	69-346	175.101-175.121	A	69-106		A	69-300
	R	69-403	175.151	A	69-106	192.10	T to	69-55
145.071	A	69-346	175.261-175.281	A	69-106		196.23	
145.08-145.11	A	69-346	175.341, 175.351	A	69-106	192.101	T from	69-55
145.12	A	69-106	176.051	N	69-119		193.67	
	A	69-346	177.16	A	69-106		A	69-106
145.121	N	69-346	180.04, 180.10	A	69-216	192.11	T & A to	69-55
145.13	R	69-346	183.04	A	69-70		196.24	
145.131	N	69-346	185.06	A	69-106	192.111	T to	69-55
145.14	A	69-82	185.08-185.10	A	69-106		196.081	
	A	69-106	185.12, 185.13	A	69-106	192.112	T to	69-55
	A	69-106	185.221, 185.23	A	69-106		196.091	
(2)	N	69-346	185.231, 185.232	A	69-106			
			185.24, 185.35	A	69-106			

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Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law
192.113	T to 69-55	192.353	T & A to 69-55	193.034	T & A from 69-55
	196.101		197.335		200.021
192.114	T from 69-55	192.36	T to 69-55	193.04	T to 69-55
	193.671		197.340		197.230
192.12	T to 69-55	192.37	T to 69-55	193.041	T from 69-55
	196.031		197.345		200.04
192.122	T & A from 69-55	192.38	T to 69-55	193.05	T & A to 69-55
	193.68		197.350		197.235
	A 69-106	192.381	T & A to 69-55	193.051	T from 69-55
192.13	T to 69-55		197.355		193.20
	196.041	192.39	T to 69-55	193.06	T & A to 69-55
192.131	T from 69-55		197.360		193.022
	193.69	192.40	T to 69-55	193.061	T from 69-55
192.14	T to 69-55		197.110		193.17
	196.051	192.41	T to 69-55	193.07	T to 69-55
192.141	T to 69-55		197.115		193.131
	196.061	192.42	T to 69-55	193.071	T & A from 69-55
192.142	T to 69-55		197.120		193.11
	196.111	192.43	T to 69-55	193.08, 193.09	R 69-101
192.143	T from 69-55		197.125	193.091	T from 69-55
	193.26	192.44	T to 69-55		193.111
192.15	T to 69-55		197.130		A 69-356
	196.121	192.45	T to 69-55	193.10	T to 69-55
192.151	T from 69-55		197.370		193.581
	193.75	192.46	T to 69-55	193.101	T from 69-55
192.16	T & A to 69-55		197.375		193.112
	196.131	192.47	T to 69-55	193.11	T & A to 69-55
192.161	T to 69-55		197.380		193.071
	196.071	192.48	T to 69-55	193.111	T to 69-55
192.162	T & A 69-55		197.385		193.091
	from 200.43	192.49	T to 69-55	193.112	T to 69-55
192.17	T to 69-55		197.390		193.101
	196.141	192.50	T to 69-55	193.113	T from 69-55
192.18	T to 69-55		197.395		193.19
	196.171	192.51	T to 69-55	193.12	T to 69-55
192.19	T to 69-55		196.32		193.203
	196.151	192.52, 192.53	R 69-101	193.121	T from 69-55
192.20	T to 69-55	192.54	T to 69-55		200.07
	192.071		196.27		A 69-102
192.201	T to 69-55	192.56	T to 69-55	193.13	T to 69-55
	196.181		197.051		193.231
192.21	T to 69-55	192.57	T to 69-55	193.131	T from 69-55
	197.011		192.081		193.07
	T to 69-55	192.58	T to 69-55	193.14	R 69-101
	194.151		197.525	193.141	T from 69-55
192.215	T & A to 69-55	192.59	T to 69-55		192.61
	196.161		196.28	193.15	R 69-101
192.22	T to 69-55	192.60	T to 69-55	193.151	T from 69-55
	197.075		196.29		193.23
192.23	T to 69-55	192.61	T to 69-55	193.16	T to 69-55
	193.328		193.141		193.171
192.24	T to 69-55	192.62	T to 69-55	193.161	T from 69-55
	197.550		196.25		200.16
192.25, 192.26	R 69-101	193.01	T to 69-55	193.17	T to 69-55
192.27	T to 69-55		192.064		193.061
	196.31	193.011	T & A from 69-55	193.171	T from 69-55
192.28	T to 69-55		193.021		193.16
	197.255		A 69-216	193.18	R 69-101
192.29	T to 69-55	193.02	T to 69-55	193.181	T from 69-55
	193.601		195.011		193.63
192.30	T to 69-55	193.021	T & A to 69-55		A 69-300
	193.611		193.011	193.19	T to 69-55
192.31	T to 69-55	193.022	T & A from 69-55		193.113
	195.021		193.06	193.191	T from 69-55
192.32	T to 69-55	193.03	T to 69-55		193.70
	193.341		200.031	193.20	T to 69-55
192.33	T to 69-55		R 69-286		193.051
	197.530	193.031	T & A to 69-55	193.201	T to 69-55
192.34	T to 69-55		200.041		193.461
	200.171		R 69-286	193.202	T to 69-55
192.35	T to 69-55	193.032	T & A to 69-55		193.501
	197.320		200.051	193.203	T from 69-55
192.351	T to 69-55		R 69-286		193.12
	197.325	193.033	T & A to 69-55	193.21	T to 69-55
192.352	T to 69-55		200.061		193.251
	197.330		R 69-286		

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Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law
193.211	T from 69-55 200.08	193.36	T to 69-55 197.025	193.55	T to 69-55 197.185
193.22	A 69-102 R 69-102	193.361	T from 69-55 200.13	193.551	T from 69-55 195.03
193.221	T & A to 69-55 193.481	193.37	T to 69-55 197.031	193.56	T to 69-55 197.190
193.222	T from 69-55 200.35	193.371	T from 69-55 200.14	193.561	T from 69-55 195.04
193.23	T to 69-55 193.151	193.38	A 69-106 T to 69-55	193.57	A 69-106 T to 69-55
193.231	T from 69-55 193.13	193.381	197.035 T & A from 69-55	193.571	197.195 T from 69-55
193.24	T to 69-55 193.491	193.382	193.29 A 69-106	193.58	200.44 T to 69-55
193.241	T from 69-55 200.09	193.39	N 69-255 A 69-55	193.581	197.200 T from 69-55
193.25	T to 69-55 194.011	193.391	**R 69-1752 T to 69-55	193.59	193.10 T to 69-55
193.251	T from 69-55 193.21	193.392	195.071 T to 69-55	193.591	197.205 T from 69-55
193.26	T to 69-55 192.143	193.40	197.240 T from 69-55	193.60	200.45 T to 69-55
193.261	T from 69-55 200.05	193.401	200.19 A 69-102	193.601	T to 69-55 197.460
193.27	T to 69-55 194.031	193.41	T to 69-55 195.081	193.61	T from 69-55 192.29
193.271	T to 69-55 194.101	193.411	T from 69-55 193.35	193.611	R 69-54 T & A to 69-55
193.272	T from 69-55 193.76	193.42	193.34 T to 69-55	193.62	197.14 T from 69-55
193.28	A 69-106 T & A to 69-55	193.421	197.055 T from 69-55	193.621	192.30 R 69-54
193.281	194.021 R 69-140	193.44	193.35 A 69-106		T to 69-55 197.42
193.29	T from 69-55 195.09	193.45	R 69-101 T from 69-55		T & A from 69-55 403.241
193.291	T & A to 69-55 193.381	193.46	R 69-101 R 69-353	193.63	A 69-106 A 69-216
193.30	T from 69-55 200.17	193.461	T to 69-55 197.065	193.64	T to 69-55 193.181
193.301	A 69-106 T to 69-55	193.47, 193.48	T from 69-55 192.063	193.65	T to 69-55 197.210
193.31	193.421 T from 69-55	193.481	R 69-101 T from 69-55	193.66	R 69-353 T to 69-55
193.311	200.18 T to 69-55		193.201 R 69-101	193.67	192.091 T to 69-55
193.32	T to 69-55 200.022	193.49	R 69-101 T from 69-55	193.671	197.215 T to 69-55
193.321	R 69-353 T & A to 69-55	193.491	193.221 A 69-60	193.68	192.101 T to 69-55
193.322	200.071 T to 69-55	193.50	A 69-216 R 69-101	193.681	192.114 T & A to 69-55
193.323	200.091 T to 69-55	193.51	T from 69-55 193.24	193.69	192.122 T to 69-55
193.324	200.111 T & A to 69-55	193.511	197.071 T & A to 69-55	193.70	192.131 T to 69-55
193.325	200.121 T & A to 69-55	193.52	T from 69-55 193.202	193.701	193.191 T from 69-55
193.326	200.141 T to 69-55	193.521	T to 69-55 197.081		195.10 A 69-106
193.327	195.051 T to 69-55	193.53	T from 69-55 192.05	193.71	T to 69-55 197.220
193.328	200.161 T from 69-55	193.531	A 69-106 T to 69-55	193.711	T from 69-55 195.11
193.34	192.23 T to 69-55	193.54	197.085 T from 69-55	193.72	T to 69-55 197.225
193.341	193.401 T from 69-55	193.541	195.001 T & A to 69-55	193.721	195.12 T to 69-55
193.35	192.32 T to 69-55		197.091 T from 69-55	193.73	193.351 T from 69-55
193.351	193.411 T from 69-55		195.01 A 69-106	193.731	195.13 A 69-106
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			195.02 T from 69-55		

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Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law
193.741	T from 195.14 69-55	194.14	T to 197.485 69-55	194.41	T to 197.635 69-55
193.75	T to 192.151 69-55	194.15	T to 197.490 69-55	194.42	R 197.640 69-55
193.751	T from 195.15 69-55	194.151	T from 192.21 69-55	194.43	T to 197.365 69-55
193.76	A 69-106	194.16	T & A to 197.495 69-55	194.44	T to 197.425 69-55
193.761	T to 193.272 69-55	194.161	T from 200.10 69-55	194.45	T to 197.270 69-55
193.77	A 69-106	194.17	A 69-102	194.46	T to 197.645 69-55
193.771	T to 200.181 69-55	194.171	T & A to 197.500 69-55	194.47	T to 197.650 69-55
193.78	T & A from 195.17 69-55	194.18	T from 196.01 69-140	194.471	T & A to 197.655 69-55
194.01	T & A to 195.18 69-55	194.181	T & A to 197.505 69-55	194.472	T & A to 197.660 69-55
194.011	T to 197.265 69-55	194.19	T from 196.03 69-55	194.473	T to 197.665 69-55
194.015	T from 193.25 69-55	194.192	A 69-140	194.474	T to 197.670 69-55
194.02	A 69-106	194.20	T & A to 197.510 69-55	194.51	T & A to 197.675 69-55
194.03	N 69-140	194.201	N 69-140	194.53	T to 197.680 69-55
194.031	A 69-300	194.21	T to 197.515 69-55	194.54	T to 197.695 69-55
194.032	T to 197.440 69-55	194.211	T from 200.40 69-55	194.55	T & A to 197.700 69-55
194.033	T to 197.445 69-55	194.22	A 69-106	194.56	T to 197.705 69-55
194.04	T from 193.27 69-55	194.221	T to 197.520 69-55	194.57	T to 197.710 69-55
194.041	A 69-140	194.23	T from 196.02 69-55	194.58	T to 197.715 69-55
194.05	N 69-140	194.231	T & A to 196.05 69-55	194.59	T to 197.430 69-55
194.06	A 69-106	194.24	R 69-101	194.60	T & A to 197.435 69-55
194.07	N 69-140	194.25	T from 196.13 69-55	194.601	T & A to 197.685 69-55
194.08	T to 197.450 69-55	194.26	A 69-300	194.61	T & A to 197.690 69-55
194.081	T from 200.10 69-55	194.27	T to 197.540 69-55	194.62	T to 197.720 69-55
194.082	A 69-102	194.28	T to 197.545 69-55	194.63	T to 197.470 69-55
194.09	T to 197.275 69-55	194.29	T to 197.555 69-55	195.001	T & A to 197.315 69-55
194.091	T from 200.20 69-55	194.30	T to 197.560 69-55	195.01	T to 193.521 69-55
194.10	A 69-106	194.31	T to 197.565 69-55	195.011	T to 193.531 69-55
194.101	T to 197.285 69-55	194.32	R 69-101	195.02	T from 193.02 69-55
194.11	T from 200.22 69-55	194.33	T to 197.570 69-55	195.021	A 69-106
194.12	T & A to 197.290 69-55	194.34	T to 197.575 69-55	195.03	T to 193.541 69-55
194.13	T to 197.295 69-55	194.35	T to 197.580 69-55	195.031	T from 192.31 69-55
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	A 69-102	194.37	T to 197.250 69-55		T to 193.551 69-55
	T to 197.300 69-55	194.38	T to 197.585 69-55		T from 200.42 69-55
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Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law
195.051	T from 193.326 A 69-106	196.09	T to 197.610 T from 196.091	196.29	T from 192.60 A 69-300
195.06	T to 197.100	196.10	T to 192.112 T to 197.615	196.30	T from 192.08 T from 196.31
195.061	T from 167.445 A 69-106	196.101	T from 192.113 T to 197.620	196.31	T from 192.27 A 69-106
195.07	T & A to 195.091	196.11	T to 197.620	196.32	T from 192.51 A 69-106
195.071	T from 193.39 A 69-106	196.111	T from 192.142 T to 197.625	197.01	R 69-101
195.08	T & A to 197.105	196.12	T from 192.15 A 69-106	197.011	T from 200.02 R 69-101
195.081	T from 193.40 A 69-106	196.121	T to 194.231	197.015	T from 200.02 R 69-101
(3)	N 69-290	196.13	T to 192.16	197.02	T from 200.21 T from 197.025
195.09	T to 193.281	196.131	T & A from 192.16	197.021	T from 193.36 R 69-101
195.091	T & A from 195.07 A 69-106	196.14	T to 194.191 R 69-140	197.03	T from 193.37 T from 197.035
195.10	T to 193.701	196.141	T from 192.17 T to 197.305	197.031	A 69-106
195.11	T to 193.711	196.15	T from 192.19 T to 195.041	197.04	R 69-101
195.12	T to 193.721	196.151	T to 192.215 A 69-216	197.041	T from 192.56 T from 197.055
195.13	T to 193.731	196.16	T to 197.400	197.055	193.41 R 69-101
195.14	T to 193.741	196.161	T from 192.18 T to 197.405	197.06	T from 200.26 T from 197.065
195.15	T to 193.751	196.17	T from 192.201 T to 197.410	197.061	A 69-300
195.16	T to 193.761	196.171	T & A from 192.06 A 69-106	197.065	R 69-101
195.17	T & A to 193.771	196.18	A 69-216	197.07	T & A from 193.50 A 69-106
195.18	T & A to 193.78	196.181	T to 197.415	197.071	A 69-353
196.01	T to 194.171	196.19	T from 192.061 T to 197.420	197.075	T from 192.22 R 69-101
196.011	T from 192.062 A 69-106	196.191	T from 192.07 T to 192.09	197.08	T from 193.51 N 69-60
196.02	T to 194.211	196.20	T from 192.10 A 69-106	197.081	T from 193.52 R 69-101
196.021	T from 200.15 T to 194.181	196.201	T & A from 192.11 A 69-216	197.083	T & A from 193.53 A 69-106
196.03	T from 192.12	196.21	T from 192.62 T to 192.54	197.085	T from 192.40 T from 197.115
196.031	R 69-101	196.211	T from 332.05	197.09	T from 192.41 T from 197.120
196.04	T from 192.13 A 69-68	196.22	T to 192.59	197.091	
196.041	T to 194.221	196.23			
196.05	T from 192.14 T to 197.725	196.24			
196.051	T from 192.141				
196.06	T to 197.310				
196.061	T from 192.161				
196.07	T to 197.260				
196.071	T from 192.111				
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197.125	T from 69-55	197.295	T & A from 69-55	197.460	T from 69-55
197.130	192.43 T from 69-55	197.300	194.081 T from 69-55	197.465	193.60 T from 69-55
197.135	192.44 A 69-300 T from 69-55	197.305	194.09 T from 69-55	197.470	194.11 T from 69-55
197.140	193.74 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.310	196.15 T from 69-55	197.475	194.62 T from 69-55
197.145	200.28 A 69-102 T from 69-55	197.315	196.07 T & A from 69-55	197.480	194.12 T from 69-55
197.150	200.29 T from 69-55	197.320	194.63 T from 69-55	197.485	194.13 T from 69-55
197.155	200.30 T from 69-55	197.325	192.35 T from 69-55	197.490	194.14 T from 69-55
197.160	200.31 T from 69-55	197.330	192.351 T from 69-55	197.495	194.15 T & A from 69-55
197.165	200.32 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.335	192.352 T & A from 69-55	197.500	194.16 T & A from 69-55
197.170	200.32 T from 69-55	197.340	192.353 T from 69-55	197.505	194.17 T & A from 69-55
197.175	200.34 T from 69-55	197.345	192.36 T from 69-55	197.510	194.18 T & A from 69-55
197.180	200.37 T from 69-55	197.350	192.37 T from 69-55	197.515	194.19 T from 69-55
197.185	193.54 T from 69-55	197.355	192.38 A 69-106 T & A from 69-55	197.520	194.20 T from 69-55
197.190	193.55 T from 69-55	197.360	192.381 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.525	194.21 T from 69-55
197.195	193.56 T from 69-55	197.365	192.39 T from 69-55	197.530	192.58 T from 69-55
197.200	193.57 T from 69-55	197.370	194.43 T from 69-55	197.535	192.33 T & A from 69-55
197.205	193.58 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.375	192.45 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.540	194.22 T from 69-55
197.215	193.59 T from 69-55	197.380	192.46 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.545	194.24 T from 69-55
197.220	193.66 T from 69-55	197.385	192.47 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.550	194.25 A 69-106 T from 69-55
197.225	193.71 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.390	192.48 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.555	194.26 A 69-106 T from 69-55
197.230	193.72 T from 69-55	197.395	192.49 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.560	194.27 A 69-106 T from 69-55
197.235	193.04 T & A from 69-55	197.400	192.50 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.565	194.28 A 69-106 T from 69-55
197.240	193.05 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.405	192.51 A 69-300 T from 69-55	197.570	194.30 A 69-106 T from 69-55
197.245	193.391 T from 69-55	197.410	196.17 T from 69-55	197.575	194.31 T from 69-55
197.250	194.33 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.415	196.18 T from 69-55	197.580	194.32 T from 69-55
197.255	194.34 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.420	196.19 T from 69-55	197.585	194.33 T from 69-55
197.260	192.28 T from 69-55	197.425	196.20 T from 69-55	197.590	194.35 T from 69-55
197.265	196.08 A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.430	196.21 T from 69-55	197.595	194.36 A 69-106 T from 69-55
197.270	194.01 T from 69-55	197.435	A 69-106 T from 69-55	197.600	194.37 A 69-106 T & A from 69-55
197.275	194.45 T from 69-55	197.440	194.44 T from 69-55	197.605	194.38 A 69-106 T from 69-55
197.280	194.05 T from 69-55	197.445	194.58 T & A from 69-55	197.610	194.39 A 69-106 T from 69-55
197.285	194.06 T from 69-55	197.450	194.59 T from 69-55	197.615	196.09 T from 69-55
197.290	194.07 T & A from 69-55	197.455	194.02 T from 69-55	197.620	196.10 T from 69-55
	194.08		194.03 T from 69-55	197.625	196.11 T from 69-55
			194.04 T from 69-55		196.12
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Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law
197.630	T from 69-55 194.40 A 69-106	200.08	T to 69-55 193.211	200.32	T to 69-55 197.160
197.640	T from 69-55 194.42 A 69-82	200.081	T from 69-55 167.441	200.33	T to 69-55 197.165
197.645	T from 69-55 194.46	200.09	T to 69-55 193.241	200.34	T to 69-55 197.170
197.650	T from 69-55 194.47	200.091	T from 69-55 193.322	200.35	T to 69-55 193.222
197.655	T & A from 69-55 194.471	200.10	T to 69-55 194.041	200.36	R 69-101
197.660	T & A from 69-55 194.472	200.101	T to 69-55 194.161	200.37	T to 69-55 197.175
197.665	T from 69-55 194.473	200.11	T from 69-55 167.442	200.38	T to 69-55 197.041
197.670	T from 69-55 194.474	200.111	T to 69-55 194.051	200.39	R 69-101
197.675	T & A from 69-55 194.51	200.12	T from 69-55 193.323	200.40	T to 69-55 194.201
197.680	T from 69-55 194.53	200.121	T to 69-55 193.311	200.41	R 69-101
197.685	T & A from 69-55 194.60	200.13	T & A from 69-55 193.324	200.42	T to 69-55 195.031
197.690	T & A from 69-55 194.601	200.131	T to 69-55 193.361	200.43	T & A to 69-55 192.162
197.695	T from 69-55 194.54	200.14	T & A from 69-55 167.444	200.44	T to 69-55 193.571
197.700	T & A from 69-55 194.55	200.141	A 69-278 A 69-300	200.45	T to 69-55 193.591
197.705	T from 69-55 194.551	200.15	T to 69-55 193.371	201.021, 201.08	A 69-106
197.710	T from 69-55 194.56	200.151	T & A from 69-55 193.325	201.11-201.13	A 69-106
197.715	T from 69-55 194.57	200.16	A 69-216	201.131	A 69-106
197.720	T from 69-55 194.61	200.161	T to 69-55 196.021	201.14, 201.19	A 69-106
197.725	T from 69-55 196.06	200.17	T from 69-55 167.443	203.01, 203.02	A 69-106
198.01	A 69-106	200.171	T to 69-55 193.161	205.012, 205.071	A 69-106
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198.25-198.27	A 69-106	200.181	T to 69-55 193.291	205.121, 205.251	A 69-106
198.29, 198.30	A 69-106	200.19	T from 69-55 193.301	205.291, 205.331	A 69-106
198.32, 198.33	A 69-106	200.20	T from 69-55 194.062	205.442, 205.481	A 69-106
198.331, 198.36	A 69-106	200.21	T to 69-55 193.327	205.501	A 69-106
199.051-199.071	A 69-106	200.22	T to 69-55 197.021	207.01-207.14	A 69-106
199.091	A 69-106	200.23	T to 69-55 194.071	207.16-207.23	A 69-106
199.141	A 69-353	200.24	T to 69-55 194.082	207.27, 207.29	A 69-106
199.201-199.221	A 69-106	200.25	T to 69-55 194.091	207.30, 207.32	A 69-106
199.251-199.281	A 69-106	200.26	R 69-101	207.34	A 69-106
199.331-199.351	A 69-106	200.27	T to 69-55 197.061	207.36-207.38	A 69-106
199.373, 199.374	A 69-106	200.28	T to 69-55 197.095	207.41-207.46	A 69-106
200.01	T to 69-55 192.052	200.29	T to 69-55 197.140	207.48, 207.49	A 69-106
200.011	T from 69-55 193.31	200.30	T to 69-55 197.145	207.50	R 69-353
200.02	A 69-300 T to 69-55 197.015	200.31	T to 69-55 197.150	208.02	A 69-106
200.021	T & A to 69-55 193.034		T to 69-55 197.155	208.04	A 69-106
200.03	R 69-101			208.041	A 69-106
200.04	T to 69-55 193.041			208.06, 208.07	A 69-106
200.05	T to 69-55 193.261			208.08	A 69-106
200.06	R 69-101			208.09-208.11	A 69-106
200.07	T to 69-55 193.121			208.111	N 69-304
200.071	T & A from 69-55 193.321			208.15	A 69-106
	A 69-216			208.182-208.185	A 69-106
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				208.27	A 69-353
				208.28	A 69-106
				208.44, 208.45	A 69-106
				208.47-208.58	A 69-106
				208.60, 208.61	A 69-106
				209.01	A 69-106
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				209.16, 209.17	A 69-106
				209.19-209.21	A 69-106
				210.01, 210.02	A 69-106
				210.03, 210.04	A 69-106
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Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
210.08-210.16	A	69-106	216.011	N	69-106	229.053	N	69-106
210.18	A	69-106	216.021	R	69-106	229.061	A	69-106
(4)	N	69-254	216.022	A	69-52		A	69-216
(5)	N	69-276		R	69-106		A	69-300
(6)	N	69-397	216.023	N	69-106	(15)	T to 229.771	
(7)	N	69-275	216.031	N	69-106		by Reviser	
(8)	N	69-253	216.04	R	69-106	229.062	R	69-353
210.19, 210.20	A	69-106	216.041, 216.042	R	69-106	229.063	A	69-106
211.01	A	69-106	216.043, 216.051	N	69-106		A	69-300
211.04-211.12	A	69-106	216.06-216.10	R	69-106	229.064	A	69-161
211.17, 211.19	A	69-106	216.061-216.091	N	69-106		A	69-216
212.02	A	69-106	216.101	R	69-106	229.071	A	69-106
	A	69-222	216.102	N	69-106	229.084	T to 229.804	
212.03	A	69-106	216.11-216.19	R	69-106		by Reviser	
	A	69-222	216.111-216.131	N	69-106	229.101	T to 229.808	
	A	69-353	216.141	N	69-106		by Reviser	
212.031	N	69-222		A	69-82	229.131	T to 229.805	
	A	69-106	216.151	N	69-106		by Reviser	
212.04	A	69-106	216.162, 216.172	N	69-106	229.141-229.181	T to 229.809-229.813	
	A	69-222	216.181	N	69-106		by Reviser	
212.05(5), (6)	N	69-222		A	69-82	229.501	A	69-106
212.051	N	69-222	216.191	R	69-106		A	69-300
212.06	A	69-106	216.192	N	69-106	229.511	A	69-300
	A	69-222		A	69-82	229.512	A	69-106
	A	69-383	216.20	R	69-106	229.521	N	69-106
212.07(9)	N	69-222	216.201	N	69-106		A	69-300
212.08	A	69-106	216.211	R	69-106	(4)	T to 229.80	
	A	69-222	216.212	N	69-106		by Reviser	
(7) (g)	N	69-99	216.22	R	69-106	(15)	T to 229.771	
212.081	A	69-106	216.221-216.241	N	69-106		by Reviser	
212.091	N	69-222	216.25	R	69-106	(16)	T to 229.803	
	A	69-106		R	69-353		by Reviser	
212.10	A	69-106	216.251	N	69-106	(24)	T to 229.802	
212.11	A	69-106	216.262	N	69-106		by Reviser	
(3)	R	69-222		A	69-82	(26)	T to 229.807	
212.12	A	69-106	216.271, 216.281	N	69-106		by Reviser	
	A	69-222	216.292	N	69-106	(29)	T to 229.805	
212.13, 212.14	A	69-106	216.301	N	69-106		by Reviser	
212.15	A	69-106		A	69-82	(30)	T to 229.801	
	A	69-267	216.311-216.351	N	69-106		by Reviser	
212.151	A	69-106	217.02	A	69-106	229.522(1)	T to 229.806	
212.16-212.20	A	69-106	217.04, 217.05	A	69-106		by Reviser	
212.21(5)	N	69-222	217.07, 217.08	A	69-106	(2)	R	69-353
213.04-213.06	A	69-106	217.10-217.14	A	69-106	229.531	T to 229.781	
213.07	A	69-52	217.15	A	69-106		by Reviser	
	A	69-106		A	69-300	229.542-229.546	N	69-349
213.071	A	69-106	217.16	A	69-300	229.551	A	69-300
213.08, 213.09	R	69-353	217.17	A	69-106	229.561	N	69-401
213.10	A	69-106	218.06	A	69-106		A	69-106
213.16	A	69-106	219.02	A	69-106	229.75	A	69-106
215.02	A	69-106	219.04, 219.05	A	69-106	229.76	A	69-106
215.04, 215.05	A	69-106	222.15, 222.17	A	69-106		A	69-300
215.08, 215.09	A	69-106	228.04	A	69-216	229.77	A	69-106
215.11, 215.19	A	69-106	228.041	A	69-171		A	69-300
215.22(17) (b), (c)	R	69-353		A	69-216	229.771	T from	
(22) - (24)	R	69-353		A	69-300		229.061(15)	
(28)	R	69-106	(26)	T from	69-344		by Reviser	
	R	69-394		229.0118			T from	
(29)	R	69-106	(27)	N	69-402		229.521(15)	
215.23-215.25	A	69-106	228.06	A	69-300		by Reviser	
215.31, 215.311	A	69-106	228.13	A	69-216		A	69-106
215.32	A	69-106		A	69-300	229.78	A	69-106
215.36	A	69-216	228.14	A	69-262	229.781	T from	
215.37	A	69-106		A	69-300		229.531	
	A	69-353	228.151	N	Const.		by Reviser	
215.425	N	Const.	228.16	A	69-300		A	69-106
215.47	A	69-106	228.171	T from	69-344	229.79	A	69-106
	A	69-216		229.0119			A	69-300
215.55	A	69-300	228.19	A	69-106	229.80	T from	
215.56	A	69-106		A	69-300		229.521(4)	
215.57	N	69-230	228.20	A	69-106		by Reviser	
215.58	N	69-230	229.012	A	69-106		A	69-106
	A	69-106		A	69-300		A	69-300
215.59-215.83	N	69-230		A	69-389			
**215.68(2) (c)	A	69-1739	229.021	A	69-300			
216.01, 216.02	R	69-106	229.031	A	69-389			

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[illegible]

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Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
232.39, 232.41	A	69-300	235.06	A	69-106	236.37, 236.38	A	69-106
232.42	A	69-106		A	69-300		A	69-300
	A	69-300	235.14	A	69-106	236.39-236.42	A	69-300
	A	69-402	235.15, 235.16	A	69-106	236.43	A	69-106
232.44	A	69-82		A	69-300		A	69-300
232.45	A	69-300	235.18-235.20	A	69-106	236.44	A	69-300
(4)	R	69-353		A	69-300	236.45	A	69-106
233.01	A	69-106	235.21	A	69-300		A	69-300
	A	69-300	235.26	A	69-106	236.47-236.49	A	69-106
233.02	A	69-106		A	69-300		A	69-300
233.03-233.05	A	69-106	235.30	A	69-300	236.50	A	69-300
	A	69-300	235.31	A	69-106	236.52	A	69-106
233.06	A	69-106		A	69-300		A	69-300
233.061, 233.062	A	69-300	235.32	A	69-300	236.53	A	69-300
233.063	A	69-106	235.321	A	69-106	236.55	A	69-106
	A	69-300	235.33	A	69-106		A	69-300
233.064	A	69-106		A	69-300	236.57	A	69-170
233.065	A	69-300	235.34, 235.35	A	69-300		A	69-300
233.07, 233.08	A	69-106	235.38-235.40	A	69-300	236.601	A	69-216
	A	69-300	236.01	A	69-216		A	69-300
233.09	A	69-106		A	69-300	236.602	A	69-216
	A	69-300	236.02	A	69-106		A	69-300
	A	69-402		A	69-206		A	69-321
233.10, 233.11	A	69-106		A	69-300	236.11	A	69-106
233.13	A	69-106	236.03	A	69-106		A	69-300
	A	69-402		A	69-300	236.612	A	69-216
233.14, 233.15	A	69-106	236.031	A	69-106		A	69-300
233.16	A	69-106		A	69-300	236.614	A	69-300
	A	69-402	236.04	A	69-106	236.68	N	69-1738
233.18	A	69-106		A	69-300	237.01-237.03	A	69-106
	A	69-300		A	69-402		A	69-300
233.22, 233.23	A	69-106	236.05	A	69-106	237.05	A	69-300
	A	69-300		A	69-300	237.06, 237.07	A	69-106
233.24	A	69-106		A	69-402		A	69-300
	A	69-300	236.07	A	69-106	237.08	A	69-300
	A	69-402		A	69-300	237.09	A	69-106
233.25	A	69-106	i.p.	A	69-402		A	69-216
	A	69-402	(5) (b)	N	69-1735		A	69-300
233.29, 233.30	A	69-300	(7)	A	69-216		A	69-385
233.32	A	69-106	(9) (a)	A	69-1735	237.10	A	69-300
	A	69-300	(10) i.p.	A	69-402	237.11-237.14	A	69-106
233.33	A	69-106	(10) (d)	A	69-402		A	69-300
	A	69-402	(12)	N	69-1735	237.15	A	69-106
233.34	A	69-106	236.0705	A	69-300		A	69-216
	A	69-300	236.071	A	69-106		A	69-300
233.36-233.39	A	69-106		A	69-300	237.16, 237.17	A	69-106
	A	69-300		A	69-353		A	69-300
233.42	A	69-300		R	69-1735	237.18	A	69-300
233.43, 233.44	A	69-106	236.0711	A	69-300	237.19, 237.20	A	69-106
	A	69-300	236.074	A	69-106		A	69-300
233.45	A	69-300		A	69-216	237.21	A	69-106
233.46	A	69-106		A	69-300	237.22	A	69-106
	A	69-300	236.075	A	69-106		A	69-300
233.48, 233.49	A	69-106		A	69-300	237.23	A	69-82
	A	69-300	236.08	A	69-106		A	69-106
233.50	A	69-106		A	69-300		A	69-300
	A	69-402	236.09, 236.13	A	69-300	237.25	A	69-216
234.01-234.03	A	69-300	236.24	A	69-300		A	69-300
234.04	R	69-311	(1) (b)	N	Const.	237.26	A	69-300
234.08	A	69-300	236.25	A	69-216	237.27	A	69-106
234.10	A	69-106		A	69-300		A	69-300
	A	69-300	236.251	A	69-300		A	69-353
234.11-234.13	A	69-300	(3)	Deleted		237.28	A	69-106
234.15, 234.16	A	69-106		by Reviser			A	69-300
	A	69-300	236.27, 236.28	A	69-300	237.29, 237.30	A	69-300
234.18	A	69-106	236.29	A	69-106	237.31	A	69-106
	A	69-300		A	69-300		A	69-300
234.20-234.22	A	69-300	236.30	A	69-300	237.32	A	69-300
234.221	A	69-106	(1)	R	69-353	238.01	A	69-106
	A	69-300	236.31	A	69-241		A	69-300
234.23	A	69-106	236.32	A	69-300	238.02	A	69-106
	A	69-300	236.33, 236.34	A	69-106	238.03	A	69-106
235.01, 235.02	A	69-300		A	69-300		A	69-184
235.04, 235.05	A	69-300	236.35	A	69-216	238.04	A	69-106
235.055	A	69-106		A	69-300	238.05	A	69-106
	A	69-300	236.36	A	69-402	(5)	N	69-108

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Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
238.051	N	69-128	240.045	N	69-273	253.431	A	69-106
	R	69-1753	240.052	A	69-300	253.44	A	69-106
238.06	A	69-106	240.073	A	69-106	253.45	A	69-106
	A	69-109	240.082	A	69-106		A	69-181
238.07	A	69-106	240.095	A	69-106		A	69-239
(15B)	N	69-189	240.171, 240.181	A	69-106		A	69-369
238.071	N	69-47	241.097	A	69-106	253.451	N	69-369
238.08	A	69-106	241.121	A	69-106	253.46, 253.47	A	69-106
(6)	N	69-110	241.19	A	69-106	253.51	A	69-106
238.09-238.12	A	69-106	241.22, 241.28	A	69-106		A	69-369
238.14, 238.15	A	69-106	241.361	N	69-291	253.511	N	69-236
238.181	A	69-300		A	69-106		A	69-106
238.32	A	69-106	241.461	A	69-106	253.512	N	69-237
238.34	A	69-300	241.475, 241.476	A	69-106	253.52	A	69-106
238.35	A	69-106	241.621	A	69-82		A	69-369
239.01	A	69-106		A	69-106	253.53	A	69-106
239.014	N	69-363	241.63	A	69-106		A	69-369
	A	69-106	241.691, 241.692	A	69-300		A	69-405
	A	69-106	241.693	A	69-106	253.54	A	69-106
239.03, 239.04	A	69-106		A	69-300		A	69-369
239.25-239.28	A	69-325	241.694, 241.695	A	69-300	253.55	A	69-106
239.34	A	69-106	241.70	A	69-106		A	69-238
	A	69-180	241.71	N	69-360		A	69-369
239.371	A	69-106		A	69-106	253.56	A	69-106
	A	69-180	241.72	N	69-394		A	69-369
(5)	N	69-180	242.331	A	69-106	253.571	N	69-367
239.38	A	69-106	242.52, 242.53	A	69-106		A	69-106
	A	69-180	242.55-242.61	A	69-106	253.60	A	69-106
239.41	A	69-106	242.62	A	69-61		A	69-369
	A	69-180		A	69-106	253.601	A	69-106
	A	69-300		A	69-319		A	69-369
239.42	A	69-106	243.06	A	69-106	253.62, 253.66	A	69-106
	A	69-180	243.151	N	69-404	253.67-253.75	N	69-46
239.43	A	69-106		A	69-106		A	69-106
	A	69-180	243.18-243.40	N	69-345	254.02	A	69-300
239.44	A	69-180	243.21	A	69-106	255.02	A	69-106
	A	69-300	244.09, 244.10	N	69-340	255.042	A	69-106
239.451	A	69-106	244.11	N	69-340		A	69-300
	A	69-180		A	69-106	255.24	A	69-106
239.47	A	69-106	245.06-245.14	A	69-106	255.25	N	69-106
	A	69-180	245.16	A	69-106	256.031	A	69-106
(7)	N	69-180	247.01-247.20	R	69-106	256.032	A	69-300
239.48	R	69-180	250.14	A	69-106	257.01	A	69-106
239.49, 239.50	A	69-106	250.40	A	69-106		A	69-353
	A	69-180	250.422	N	Const.	257.02	A	69-106
239.51	A	69-106	252.02	A	69-106		A	69-353
239.53, 239.54	A	69-106	252.05	A	69-106	257.03	A	69-353
239.56	A	69-106		A	69-300	257.04-257.08	A	69-106
	A	69-209	252.06, 252.07	A	69-106		A	69-353
239.58	A	69-106	252.08, 252.09	A	69-106	257.10	R	69-353
239.581	N	69-279	252.11-252.16	A	69-106	257.12-257.16	A	69-106
	A	69-106	252.19	A	69-106		A	69-353
239.582	N	69-366	253.02	A	69-106	257.22, 257.23	A	69-106
239.59	A	69-106		A	69-300		A	69-353
239.61-239.65	A	69-106	253.03	A	69-106	257.26	R	69-353
239.66	A	69-106	253.031, 253.032	A	69-106	257.27	R	69-106
	A	69-180	253.04, 253.05	A	69-106		A	69-353
	A	69-300	253.111	A	69-106	258.09, 258.10	A	69-106
239.67	A	69-106	253.12	A	69-106	258.15	A	69-106
	A	69-180		A	69-308	258.16	N	69-342
	A	69-300	253.121-253.123	A	69-106		A	69-106
(2) (a) - (h)	T to		253.124	A	69-106	265.13	A	69-106
	239.68			A	69-336	265.151	A	69-106
	by Reviser		253.1241	A	69-106	265.26	T from	
239.68	T from			A	69-337		272.19	
	239.67(2)		253.127	A	69-106		by Reviser	
	(a) - (h) by		253.14	A	69-106		A	69-106
	Reviser		253.16-253.18	A	69-106	265.27	T from	
	A	69-106	253.20-253.23	A	69-106		272.20	
	A	69-180	253.27	A	69-106		by Reviser	
240.001	A	69-106	253.29-253.35	A	69-106		A	69-106
	A	69-338	253.352	A	69-106	265.29	T from	
240.011	A	69-106	253.354-253.356	A	69-106		272.21(3)	
240.031	A	69-106	253.36-253.38	A	69-106		by Reviser	
i.p.	A	69-216	253.381	A	69-106		A	69-106
240.042	A	69-106	253.39-253.43	A	69-106	266.01, 266.02	A	69-106

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Key: "A" amended; "R" repealed; "T" transferred; "N" added; "i.p." introductory paragraph; "Const." provisions of Constitution of 1885, as amended, carried forward as statutory law in accordance with Article XII, §10 of the Constitution of 1968.

Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
266.07	A	69-353	282.092	R	69-106	290.01	A	69-106
266.101, 266.106	A	69-106	283.04-283.09	A	69-94	290.02	A	69-106
266.107	A	69-229	283.10	A	69-94		A	69-216
266.108	A	69-353		A	69-106	290.03, 290.04	A	69-106
267.021-267.081	A	69-106	283.101	A	69-106	290.06	A	69-106
267.09, 267.10	A	69-106	283.11	R	69-94	290.08, 290.09	A	69-106
270.07-270.09	A	69-106	283.12	A	69-94	290.12	A	69-106
270.11-270.16	A	69-106		A	69-106	290.15	A	69-267
270.22-270.27	A	69-106	283.121	N	Const.	290.31, 290.32	A	69-106
271.10	A	69-106	283.17	R	69-94	291.10-291.12	A	69-106
272.01	T to		283.18	A	69-106	291.14	A	69-106
	286.021		283.19	R	69-94	291.16-291.18	A	69-106
	by Reviser		283.20	A	69-94	291.21, 291.27	A	69-106
272.02	T to			A	69-106	291.31	A	69-106
	286.031		283.205	N	69-94	292.04	A	69-106
	by Reviser			A	69-106	292.05-292.08	A	69-106
272.03-272.12	A	69-106	283.24	A	69-183	295.01	A	69-180
272.121-272.124	A	69-106	283.25	A	69-106	295.02	A	69-106
272.126, 272.127	A	69-106		A	69-183		A	69-180
272.13-272.16	A	69-106		A	69-300	295.04	A	69-180
272.18	A	69-106	284.01, 284.02	A	69-106	295.11	A	69-106
(2), (3)	T to		284.04-284.08	A	69-106	295.13	A	69-353
	272.185		284.10, 284.11	A	69-106	298.01, 298.03	A	69-106
	by Reviser		284.15, 284.16	A	69-106	298.07-298.09	A	69-106
272.185	T from		285.02	A	69-106	298.11, 298.12	A	69-106
	272.18(2), (3)		285.04-285.06	A	69-106	298.16, 298.22	A	69-106
	by Reviser		285.061	A	69-106	298.29	A	69-216
	A	69-106	285.08	A	69-106	298.34	A	69-106
272.19	T to		285.10, 285.11	A	69-106	298.47	A	69-106
	265.26 by		285.12	A	69-298		A	69-216
	Reviser		285.14, 285.15	A	69-106	298.53	A	69-106
272.20	T to		286.021	T from		298.65	A	69-82
	265.27 by			272.01 by		298.70-298.73	A	69-106
	Reviser			Reviser		307.01	A	69-106
272.21	A	69-216		A	69-106	309.01	A	69-106
(3)	T to		286.031	T from		310.01, 310.08	A	69-106
	265.29 by			272.02 by		310.11	A	69-382
	Reviser			Reviser		310.19	A	69-106
272.22	T to			A	69-106	310.26, 310.27	A	69-106
	402.19 by		287.011-287.081	R	69-106	313.02	A	69-106
	Reviser		287.012	N	69-106	314.02, 314.05	A	69-106
273.02	A	69-74	287.022	N	69-106	315.04	A	69-106
	A	69-82	287.032	N	69-106	317.011, 317.012	A	69-106
273.05-273.07	A	69-106		A	69-82	317.021, 317.031	A	69-106
274.02	A	69-82	287.042, 287.043	N	69-106	317.032	A	69-106
282.001	R	69-106	287.052-287.092	N	69-106	317.131	A	69-34
282.002	R	69-106	287.101	R	69-106	317.221	A	69-67
	A	69-216	287.102	N	69-106	317.233	A	69-106
282.01	N	69-100	287.111	R	69-106	317.234	A	69-75
	A	69-82	287.112	N	69-106	(1)	R	69-75
	A	69-106	287.121, 287.131	N	69-106	317.235	A	69-106
(1) (e)	N	69-1750	287.15-287.20	N	69-106		A	69-300
(1) (f)	N	69-1751	287.25-287.28	N	69-106	317.241	A	69-106
(1) (g)	N	69-1746	288.02	A	69-216	317.301, 317.311	A	69-106
282.011(1)	N	69-111	288.03	A	69-106	317.312	A	69-106
(2)	N	69-179	288.06-288.10	A	69-106	317.444, 317.445	A	69-106
(3)	N	69-198	288.13, 288.14	A	69-106	317.454, 317.455	A	69-106
(4)	A	69-11	288.15	A	69-106	317.661, 317.691	A	69-106
(5)	N	69-208		A	69-216	317.692	A	69-247
(6)	N	69-225	288.17, 288.18	A	69-106	317.693	N	69-311
(7)	N	69-291	288.20(2)	R	69-353	317.801, 317.802	A	69-106
(8)	N	69-323	288.23, 288.24	A	69-106	317.811, 317.821	A	69-106
(9)	N	69-358	288.27	A	69-106	317.835	A	69-106
(10)	N	69-401	288.28	A	69-106	317.902	A	69-154
(11)	N	69-1748		A	69-216		A	69-217
(12)	N	69-1743	288.281	A	69-106	317.911	A	69-106
	A	69-106		A	69-216	317.951-317.953	A	69-106
282.012	A	69-106	288.30, 288.31	A	69-106	317.961	A	69-106
	A	69-300	288.32	A	69-106	317.992	A	69-106
282.013	A	69-106	(3)	Deleted		317.9922	A	69-106
	A	69-300		by Reviser		318.031	T to	
282.014	N	69-1740	288.33	A	69-106		320.011 by	
282.021-282.041	R	69-106		A	69-300		Reviser	
282.042	R	69-106	289.021, 289.031	A	69-106	318.051	T to	
282.051-282.091	R	69-106	289.051, 289.081	A	69-106		320.833 by	
282.051	A	69-353	289.121	A	69-106		Reviser	

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Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law
319.08	A 69-106	321.05	A 69-106	330.08-330.11	A 69-106
319.14	A 69-106	(4) (a)	A 69-155	330.13-330.16	A 69-106
	A 69-379	(4) (a)	A 69-216	330.18, 330.19	A 69-106
319.151, 319.16	A 69-106	(5)	Deleted	330.22, 330.23	A 69-106
319.161	A 69-106		by Reviser	330.261, 330.27	A 69-106
319.17-319.19	A 69-106	321.06, 321.07	A 69-106	330.29-330.32	A 69-106
319.21-319.24	A 69-106	321.071, 321.08	A 69-106	330.34, 330.35	A 69-106
319.241	A 69-106	321.15	A 69-106	330.38	A 69-106
319.25-319.29	A 69-106	321.17	A 69-106	332.05	T to 196.275 69-55
319.30	A 69-106	(5)	N 69-120		
	A 69-373	(6)	N 69-128	334.02, 334.03	A 69-106
319.31, 319.32	A 69-106	(6)	R 69-1753	334.062	A 69-106
319.33	A 69-9	321.18, 321.19	A 69-106	334.063	N 69-66
	A 69-106	321.191	N 69-120		A 69-106
319.34	A 69-106		A 69-106	334.11	A 69-106
320.01	A 69-106	321.20	A 69-106	334.131	N 69-387
320.011	T from 318.031 by Reviser	321.201	N 69-120	334.14, 334.17	A 69-106
	A 69-106	321.202	N 69-120	334.171	A 69-106
	N Const.		A 69-106	334.18-334.20	A 69-106
320.015	A 69-106	321.21	A 69-106	334.21	A 69-106
320.02, 320.03	A 69-106	321.2205	N 69-130		A 69-396
320.031, 320.04	A 69-106		A 69-106	334.22	A 69-106
320.05, 320.06	A 69-106	321.221	A 69-120	334.23	A 69-82
	A 69-178	321.222	A 69-106		A 69-106
320.061	A 69-178	321.23, 321.25	A 69-106	334.24, 334.25	A 69-106
320.0611	N 69-178	321.27, 321.28	A 69-106	335.02	A 69-106
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320.062	A 69-106	322.04	A 69-186	335.03	A 69-106
320.07	A 69-106	322.05, 322.111	A 69-106	335.04	A 69-106
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320.08	A 69-106	322.15	A 69-89	335.041	A 69-106
320.081	A 69-106	322.16	A 69-81		A 69-216
	A 69-300	322.18, 322.201	A 69-106	335.05-335.09	A 69-106
320.083	A 69-106	322.21	A 69-106	335.091	A 69-106
320.084	A 69-106	322.212, 322.221	A 69-106	335.092	N 69-371
(1) (c)	N 69-269	322.251, 322.261	A 69-106		A 69-106
320.085	A 69-106	322.262	A 69-106	335.10-335.16	A 69-106
(3)	R 69-353	322.27	A 69-106	336.25, 336.27	A 69-106
320.086-320.089	A 69-106		A 69-353	336.31	A 69-216
320.10, 320.13	A 69-106	322.273, 322.28	A 69-106	336.41, 336.55	A 69-106
320.131, 320.132	A 69-106	322.45, 322.48	A 69-106	337.01-337.05	A 69-106
320.15-320.17	A 69-106	323.01	A 69-353	337.10	A 69-106
320.18	A 69-106	323.03, 323.04	A 69-106	337.11	A 69-106
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320.19	A 69-106	323.08	A 69-169	(4)	A 69-392
320.20	A 69-216	323.16	A 69-163	337.12, 337.13	A 69-106
	A 69-300		A 69-216	337.14	A 69-106
320.25	A 69-106	323.20, 323.22	A 69-122		A 69-314
320.26	A 69-106	323.28	A 69-106	337.15-337.18	A 69-106
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320.28, 320.29	A 69-106	324.042	A 69-106	337.31	A 69-106
320.36	A 69-106	324.051-324.071	A 69-106	337.32	N 69-351
320.38	A 69-153	324.072	A 69-106		A 69-106
	A 69-156	324.081, 324.091	A 69-106	338.01, 338.07	A 69-106
320.39	A 69-106	324.111, 324.121	A 69-106	338.071	N 69-271
320.58, 320.60	A 69-106	324.141	A 69-106		A 69-106
320.63	A 69-106	324.161-324.211	A 69-106	338.08	A 69-106
320.65-320.67	A 69-106	325.02-325.04	A 69-106	338.09	A 69-216
320.69, 320.71	A 69-106	325.07, 325.08	A 69-106	338.12-338.17	A 69-106
320.72, 320.74	A 69-106	325.09	A 69-82	338.19	A 69-106
320.79-320.81	A 69-106	325.11	A 69-106	338.20	A 69-106
320.822	A 69-106	325.12	A 69-16		A 69-267
320.824, 320.825	A 69-106	325.13	A 69-16	338.21	A 69-106
320.828-320.831	A 69-106		A 69-353	339.031	A 69-106
320.833	T from 318.051 by Reviser	325.16	A 69-16		A 69-317
	A 69-106	325.19-325.23	A 69-106	339.04-339.08	A 69-106
	A 69-106	325.24	A 69-16	339.081	A 69-106
321.02, 321.03	A 69-106		A 69-106	339.09	A 69-106
321.04	A 69-194	325.25-325.27	A 69-106	(4)	N 69-233
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		325.32	R 69-16	339.24, 339.25	A 69-106
		330.06	A 69-106	339.27, 339.30	A 69-106
			A 69-216	339.32-339.34	A 69-106

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Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law
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340.121	A 69-106	350.62	A 69-106	370.1611	A 69-353
340.14-340.26	A 69-106	350.641	A 69-267		A 69-106
340.28	A 69-106	350.66	A 69-106	370.17, 370.172	A 69-106
340.34, 340.35	A 69-106	350.78	A 69-106	370.18-370.21	A 69-106
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344.17	A 69-106	351.11	A 69-106		A 69-216
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348.022	A 69-106	367.19	A 69-106	371.172	R 69-400
	A 69-216		A 69-164	371.521, 371.522	A 69-106
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(2)-(6)	R 69-264	368.061	N 69-248	371.65	A 69-300
348.042	A 69-106	369.02, 369.03	A 69-106	371.67	A 69-106
(5)	N 69-264	370.01	A 69-106	371.75-371.79	A 69-106
348.052-348.082	A 69-106	370.013, 370.017	N 69-106	371.791	N 69-167
348.112	A 69-106	370.02	A 69-106	371.80, 371.81	A 69-106
348.142, 348.152	A 69-106	(4) (a)	A 69-353	372.001	A 69-166
348.202	A 69-106	(5) (d)-(f)	T from	372.021	A 69-106
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348.204-348.208	A 69-106		Reviser	372.023, 372.04	A 69-106
348.211	A 69-106	(6) (d)-(g)	T from	372.05	A 69-216
348.214, 348.215	A 69-106		370.02(7) by	372.12	A 69-106
348.51	A 69-106		Reviser	372.316	A 69-106
(8)	A 69-216	(6) (h), (i)	T from	372.57(17) (c)	N 69-40
(8)	A 69-361		370.02(8) by	372.662	A 69-216
348.52, 348.56	A 69-106		Reviser	372.665	N 69-312
348.60, 348.61	A 69-106	(7)	T to	372.701, 372.771	A 69-106
348.64, 348.67	A 69-106		370.02(6) (d) -	372.83	A 69-216
348.69	A 69-82	(8)	(g) by Reviser	372.921	A 69-106
348.70	A 69-106		T to	373.011, 373.012	A 69-106
348.751-348.765	Renumbered from 348.0100- 348.0114 by Reviser	370.02(6) (h), (i)	by Reviser	373.021, 373.031	A 69-106
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348.752	A 69-106		370.02(5) (d) -	373.131, 373.141	A 69-106
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348.761	A 69-106	370.031	N 69-225	373.172	R 69-106
348.764, 348.765	A 69-106		A 69-106	373.173	A 69-267
348.0100-348.0114	Renumbered to 348.751- 348.765 by Reviser	370.06	A 69-106	373.174, 373.182	A 69-106
		(10)	N 69-399	373.191-373.194	A 69-106
349.02	A 69-106	370.061, 370.07	A 69-106	373.201-373.231	A 69-106
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374.81-374.84	A	69-106	382.32, 382.321	A	69-106	394.39	A	69-106
374.88	A	69-106	382.33, 382.35	A	69-106	394.41, 394.42	A	69-106
374.92, 374.93	A	69-106	382.37-382.40	A	69-106	394.50-394.56	A	69-106
374.96, 374.97	A	69-106	383.02-383.05	A	69-106	394.58-394.61	A	69-106
375.021, 375.031	A	69-106	383.09	A	69-106	395.01, 395.04	A	69-106
375.041	A	69-106	383.11-383.14	A	69-106	395.06	A	69-267
375.042	A	69-106	384.04-384.17	A	69-106	395.10	A	69-106
	A	69-216	385.01-385.05	A	69-106	395.14, 395.16	A	69-106
375.051	A	69-106	386.02, 386.03	A	69-106	396.011	A	69-106
377.04, 377.07	A	69-106	386.041	A	69-106	396.021	A	69-106
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377.34	A	69-106	388.261-388.301	A	69-106	396.121	A	69-106
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378.43	A	69-82	391.10	A	69-106	398.18, 398.21	A	69-106
	A	69-106	392.04-392.06	A	69-106	398.22	A	69-48
379.03, 379.04	A	69-106	392.07	A	69-106	398.24	A	69-106
379.041	N	69-106	392.071	N	69-1742	399.01-399.08	A	69-106
379.07, 379.09	A	69-106	392.091	A	69-106	399.10-399.14	A	69-106
379.10, 379.12	A	69-106	392.11, 392.14	A	69-106	400.001	R	69-309
380.01	T to 381.492		392.241	A	69-106	400.01-400.03	R	69-309
	by Reviser		392.242	A	69-310	400.011	N	69-309
380.011	T to 381.502		392.243	N	69-28	400.021, 400.031	N	69-309
	by Reviser		392.25, 392.26	A	69-106		A	69-106
381.011-381.031	A	69-106	392.28	A	69-267	400.04-400.08	R	69-309
381.062	A	69-106	392.281, 392.29	A	69-106	400.041, 400.051	N	69-309
381.071-381.151	A	69-106	392.30, 392.36	A	69-106	400.061-400.081	N	69-309
381.171, 381.181	A	69-106	393.01, 393.012	A	69-106		A	69-106
381.191	R	69-353	393.0125	T from		400.09	A	69-267
381.201-381.241	A	69-106		965.07 by			R	69-309
381.251	T to 403.062			Reviser		400.091	R	69-309
	by Reviser			A	69-106	400.092	N	69-309
381.261-381.291	A	69-106	393.013	A	69-106		A	69-106
381.311-381.381	A	69-106	393.014	R	69-1749	400.10-400.15	R	69-309
381.401, 381.411	A	69-106	393.015	A	69-106	400.101, 400.111	N	69-309
381.422-381.482	A	69-106	393.02, 393.021	A	69-106		A	69-106
381.492	T from		393.03, 393.031	A	69-106	400.121	N	69-309
	380.01 by		393.04, 393.05	A	69-106		A	69-106
	Reviser		393.051	A	69-106		A	69-267
	T from		393.07-393.10	A	69-106	400.131-400.151	N	69-309
	965.01(5) by		394.01, 394.011	A	69-106		A	69-106
	Reviser		394.012, 394.013	A	69-106	400.161	R	69-309
	A	69-106	394.02, 394.03	A	69-106	400.162	N	69-309
381.502	T from		394.031	A	69-106	400.17	N	69-309
	380.011 by		394.04-394.07	A	69-106	400.18, 400.19	N	69-309
	Reviser		394.09-394.12	A	69-106		A	69-106
	A	69-106	394.18	A	69-106		N	69-309
382.01, 382.02	A	69-106	394.191, 394.192	A	69-106	400.20		

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Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
400.21	N	69-309	402.19	T from		409.17	R	69-268
	A	69-106		272.22 by		409.175	N	69-268
400.22	N	69-309		Reviser			A	69-106
400.23-400.25	N	69-309		A	69-106	409.18	R	69-268
	A	69-106	402.20	T from		409.182, 409.183	R	69-268
400.26, 400.27	N	69-309		965.071 by		409.185	N	69-268
400.28	N	69-309		Reviser			A	69-106
	A	69-106		A	69-106	409.19-409.21	R	69-268
401.01, 401.011	A	69-106	403.031	A	69-106	409.195, 409.205	N	69-268
401.012	A	69-106	403.045	N	69-106		A	69-106
401.02-401.06	A	69-106	403.051, 403.061	A	69-106	409.215-409.235	N	69-268
401.08-401.11	A	69-106	403.062	T from			A	69-106
401.14, 401.15	A	69-106		381.251 by		409.24	R	69-268
401.161	A	69-106		Reviser		409.245, 409.255	N	69-268
402.01	A	69-56		A	69-106		A	69-106
	A	69-106	403.081-403.171	A	69-106	409.265	N	69-268
402.04	A	69-106	403.182	A	69-106		A	69-82
402.06	A	69-59	(6)	N	69-106		A	69-106
	A	69-106	403.191, 403.201	A	69-106	409.266	N	69-268
402.07 i.p.	A	69-58	403.212, 403.231	A	69-106		A	69-106
	A	69-106	403.241	T & A to	69-55	409.275, 409.285	N	69-268
402.081	R	69-57		193.621			A	69-106
(4)	R	69-353	403.271	N	69-158	409.295	N	69-268
				A	69-106	409.30	R	69-268
402.10	T from		403.281-403.411	T from		409.305	A	69-216
	965.01(3) by			373.261-			R	69-268
	Reviser			373.391 by		409.315, 409.325	N	69-268
	A	69-106		Reviser			A	69-106
402.11	T from		403.281	A	69-106	409.33-409.36	R	69-268
	965.041 by		403.301-403.341	A	69-106	409.335, 409.345	N	69-268
	Reviser		403.371-403.401	A	69-106		A	69-106
	A	69-106	404.02	A	69-106	409.355	N	69-268
402.12	T from		(5)	N	69-1741	409.361	R	69-268
	965.16 by		404.041	N	69-270	409.365	N	69-268
	Reviser		404.06, 404.07	A	69-106		A	69-82
	A	69-106	404.11, 404.12	A	69-106		A	69-106
402.13	T from		404.15	A	69-37	409.37-409.41	R	69-268
	965.01(4) by		409.01-409.11	R	69-268	409.375, 409.385	N	69-268
	Reviser		409.015	N	69-268		A	69-106
	A	69-106		A	69-106	409.411, 409.42	R	69-268
402.14	T from		409.025, 409.035	N	69-268	409.44-409.46	R	69-268
	965.042 by		409.045-409.095	N	69-268	412.011-412.041	A	69-106
	Reviser			A	69-106	412.061-412.101	A	69-106
	A	69-106	409.105	N	69-268	413.011	A	69-106
402.15	T from		409.111	R	69-268	413.012, 413.013	A	69-106
	965.04 by		409.115	N	69-268	413.021-413.051	A	69-106
	Reviser			A	69-106	413.062-413.069	A	69-106
	A	69-106	409.12	R	69-268	413.20	T from	
402.16	T from		409.125	N	69-268		229.0100 by	
	965.061 by			A	69-106		Reviser	
	Reviser		409.13	R	69-268		A	69-106
	A	69-106	409.135, 409.145	N	69-268		A	69-344
402.17	T from			A	69-106	(14), (15)	N	69-344
	965.08 by		409.15	R	69-268	413.21	T from	
	Reviser		409.155	N	69-268		229.0101 by	
	A	69-106		A	69-106		Reviser	
402.18	T from		409.16, 409.162	R	69-268		A	69-106
	965.081 by		409.165	N	69-268	413.22	T from	
	Reviser			A	69-106		229.0102 by	
	A	69-106					Reviser	

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Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law
413.23	T from 229.0103 by Reviser A 69-106	413.40	T from 229.0124 by Reviser A 69-106	443.18, 443.22	A 69-106
413.24	T from 229.0104 by Reviser A 69-106	413.41	T from 229.0125 by Reviser A 69-106	446.011	A 69-106
413.25	T from 229.0105 by Reviser A 69-344	413.42	T from 229.0126 by Reviser A 69-106	446.031-446.071	A 69-106
413.26	T from 229.0106 by Reviser A 69-106 A 69-344	413.43	T from 229.0127 by Reviser A 69-106	446.081	A 69-287
413.27	T from 229.0107 by Reviser A 69-106	413.44	T from 229.0128 by Reviser A 69-106	446.091	A 69-106
413.28	T from 229.0108 by Reviser A 69-106	413.45	T from 229.0129 by Reviser A 69-106	447.04, 447.06	A 69-106
413.29	T from 229.0109 by Reviser A 69-106	414.06, 414.07	A 69-106	447.10, 447.12	A 69-106
413.30	T from 229.0110 by Reviser A 69-106 A 69-344	416.01, 416.02	A 69-106	447.16	A 69-106
413.31	T from 229.0111 by Reviser A 69-106	417.01-417.04	R 69-106	448.07	N 69-5
413.32	T from 229.0112 by Reviser A 69-106	418.12	N 69-106	449.01, 449.02	A 69-106
413.33	T from 229.0113 by Reviser A 69-106	421.001	N 69-106	449.021, 449.022	A 69-106
413.34, 413.35	T from 229.0114, 229.0115 by Reviser A 69-106	421.54	N 69-303	449.024-449.026	A 69-106
413.36	T from 229.0116 by Reviser A 69-106	422.001	N 69-106	449.03, 449.04	A 69-106
413.37, 413.38	T from 229.0121, 229.0122 by Reviser A 69-106	423.001	N 69-106	449.05	A 69-106
413.39	T from 229.0123 by Reviser A 69-106	424.001	N 69-106	449.08, 449.09	A 69-106
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		424.05-424.10	A 69-106	449.14, 449.141	A 69-106
		424.12-424.22	A 69-106	449.15, 449.17	A 69-106
		425.05, 425.07	A 69-106	450.061	A 69-106
		425.13-425.15	A 69-106	450.081-450.101	A 69-106
		425.17	A 69-106	450.111	A 69-106
		425.19, 425.20	A 69-106	450.121, 450.132	A 69-106
		425.27, 425.28	A 69-106	450.161	A 69-106
		440.02, 440.05	A 69-106	450.181, 450.191	N 69-106
		440.13, 440.15	A 69-106	453.10	A 69-287
		440.151, 440.152	A 69-106	455.04	A 69-106
		440.16-440.20	A 69-106	455.06	A 69-300
		440.24, 440.25	A 69-106	455.07	A 69-106
		440.27, 440.29	A 69-106	457.021-457.041	A 69-106
		440.30	A 69-106	457.061	A 69-106
		440.32-440.36	A 69-106		A 69-296
		440.38	A 69-106	457.10	A 69-106
		440.40-440.42	A 69-106		A 69-296
		440.44	A 69-106	457.11	A 69-106
		440.45	A 69-106	457.13	A 69-353
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			A 69-106	458.01, 458.03	A 69-106
			A 69-106	458.06	A 69-106
			A 69-106	458.11	A 69-205
			A 69-106	458.1201, 458.1205	N 69-205
			A 69-106	458.121, 458.123	A 69-205
			A 69-106	458.13	A 69-205
			A 69-106	458.16	A 69-353
			A 69-106	458.17(5)	N 69-205
			A 69-106	459.05, 459.14	A 69-106
			A 69-106	459.17	A 69-106
			A 69-106	460.01, 460.031	A 69-106
			A 69-106	460.11, 460.12	A 69-106
			A 69-106	460.13	A 69-267
			A 69-201	460.136, 460.139	A 69-106
			A 69-106	460.141, 460.20	A 69-106
			A 69-106	460.21	A 69-353
			A 69-106	460.262	A 69-106
			A 69-267		A 69-353
			A 69-106	460.28, 460.40	A 69-106
			A 69-106	461.03, 461.05	A 69-106
			A 69-106	461.08, 461.10	A 69-267

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Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Chapter No. Key 1969 Law
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461.19	A 69-106		from 473.25		to 473.021
462.02, 462.03	A 69-106	473.03	A 69-36	473.251	T & A 69-36
462.15	A 69-267		A 69-106		from 473.20
462.20	A 69-106	473.04	A 69-36	473.26	T & A 69-36
463.02, 463.06	A 69-106	473.05	A 69-36		to 473.161
463.11	A 69-301	473.06, 473.07	A 69-36	473.261	N 69-36
(6)	N 69-301	473.08	A 69-36	473.27	T & A 69-36
463.17	A 69-165		A 69-82		to 473.231
463.18	A 69-302	(2) (c) 1., 2.	N 69-168	473.271, 473.281	N 69-36
463.19, 463.24	A 69-106	473.09, 473.10	A 69-36	473.29	R 69-36
464.031	A 69-106	473.111	T & A 69-36	473.291, 473.30	N 69-36
465.121, 465.131	A 69-106		from 473.12	473.31	T & A 69-36
465.19	A 69-106	473.12	T & A 69-36		from 473.23
466.06	A 69-106		to 473.111	474.031, 474.041	A 69-106
	A 69-329	473.121	T & A 69-36	474.061	A 69-106
466.38, 466.43	A 69-106		from 473.13	474.111	A 69-353
466.45-466.48	A 69-106	473.13	T & A 69-36	474.32, 474.39	A 69-106
467.01	A 69-106		to 473.121	475.01, 475.02	A 69-106
	A 69-203	473.131	T & A 69-36	475.11	A 69-106
467.02	A 69-106		from 473.14	475.131	N 69-114
467.03	A 69-203		A 69-106	475.14, 475.17	A 69-378
467.07	A 69-106	473.14	T & A 69-36	476.01, 476.07	A 69-106
467.08	A 69-204		to 473.131	476.071	A 69-106
467.10	A 69-106	473.141	T from 69-36	476.11, 476.17	A 69-106
	A 69-203		473.15	476.18	A 69-106
	A 69-294	473.15	T to 69-36		A 69-375
467.11	A 69-203		473.141	477.08, 477.09	A 69-106
467.13, 467.14	A 69-106	473.151	T & A 69-36	477.18	A 69-106
	A 69-203		from 473.17	477.23, 477.27	A 69-106
467.19	N 69-202	473.16	T & A 69-36	478.021	A 69-393
	A 69-106		to 473.241		A 69-106
468.103	A 69-106	473.161	T & A 69-36	478.031, 478.101	A 69-106
468.122-468.129	A 69-106		from 473.26	478.121, 478.131	A 69-393
468.131-468.135	A 69-106	473.17	T & A 69-36	478.151(4)	N 69-393
468.139-468.149	N 69-395		to 473.151	478.221	A 69-106
468.139	A 69-106	473.171(1), (2)	T from 69-36		A 69-393
468.141-468.147	A 69-106		473.24	478.23	A 69-393
470.02	A 69-106	473.18	T to 69-36	478.31(3) (d)	A 69-393
470.10, 470.12	A 69-106		473.191	(5)	N 69-393
470.17, 470.20	A 69-106	473.181	N 69-36	478.33	A 69-393
471.02	A 69-106	473.19	T & A 69-36	479.01-479.03	A 69-106
471.03, 471.05	A 69-148		to 473.201	479.04	A 69-106
471.06	A 69-106	473.191	T from 69-36	(2)	N 69-331
471.07, 471.11	A 69-148		473.18	479.05	A 69-106
471.13	A 69-148	473.20	T & A 69-36		A 69-267
471.17	A 69-106		to 473.251	479.06, 479.07	A 69-106
471.23, 471.24	A 69-148	473.201	T & A 69-36	479.08	A 69-106
471.26, 471.27	A 69-148		from 473.19		A 69-267
471.30	A 69-148	473.21	A 69-36	479.14-479.17	A 69-106
471.41(2)	R 69-148	473.23	T & A 69-36	479.20	A 69-106
471.42	A 69-106		to 473.31	480.04, 480.06	A 69-106
472.02	A 69-106	473.231	T & A 69-36	480.08	A 69-106
472.04	A 69-353		from 473.27	481.011, 481.031	A 69-106
473.01	T & A 69-36	473.24(1), (2)	T to 69-36	482.021, 482.032	A 69-106
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	473.01, 473.02	473.241	T & A 69-36	482.132, 482.133	A 69-106
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Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
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482.171, 482.181	A	69-106	500.031	T from		509.032	A	69-106
482.183, 482.191	A	69-106		500.44 by		509.071, 509.101	A	69-106
483.041-483.111	A	69-106		Reviser		509.201, 509.211	A	69-106
483.141-483.161	A	69-106		A	69-106	509.212, 509.221	A	69-106
483.191, 483.201	A	69-106	500.032	T from		509.241, 509.242	A	69-106
483.21-483.23	A	69-106		500.45 by		509.251-509.291	A	69-106
483.25	A	69-106		Reviser		509.301	A	69-106
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484.10	A	69-267	500.05-500.09	A	69-106	514.02-514.06	A	69-106
485.011-485.031	A	69-106	500.11	A	69-26	516.01-516.03	A	69-106
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486.131	A	69-106	500.12, 500.13	A	69-106	516.09, 516.11	A	69-106
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487.031	A	69-19	500.201	A	69-106	516.25	A	69-106
	A	69-106	500.21-500.24	A	69-106		A	69-267
(6)-(8)	N	69-376	500.341-500.361	A	69-106	516.29	A	69-106
487.041	A	69-106	500.39	A	69-106	517.02, 517.03	A	69-106
487.042	N	69-376	500.41-500.43	A	69-106	517.031, 517.04	A	69-106
	A	69-106	500.44	T to		517.05	A	69-106
487.051	A	69-106		500.031 by			A	69-327
487.061	A	69-93		Reviser		517.06	A	69-106
	A	69-106	500.45	T to		(6), (11)	A	69-327
487.071-487.091	A	69-106		500.032 by		(17), (18)	N	69-327
487.101	A	69-12		Reviser		517.07-517.09	A	69-106
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487.111	A	69-106		R	69-394	517.10-517.16	A	69-106
487.13, 487.14	A	69-106	501.051	R	69-106	517.18-517.21	A	69-106
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489.08, 489.10	A	69-106	501.06-501.11	R	69-106	517.28, 517.29	A	69-106
490.081	A	69-267		R	69-394	517.301, 517.311	A	69-106
491.02, 491.04	A	69-106	501.09	A	69-267	517.32, 517.33	A	69-106
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492.06	A	69-216		R	69-394	519.01, 519.03	A	69-106
492.11, 492.19	A	69-106	501.15-501.21	R	69-106	519.07, 519.09	A	69-106
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493.12-493.15	A	69-106		R	69-394		A	69-370
493.16	A	69-106	502.012	A	69-106	520.03, 520.04	A	69-106
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493.17, 493.23	A	69-106	502.052	A	69-106	520.05, 520.06	A	69-106
493.231, 493.26	A	69-106	502.061, 502.062	A	69-106	520.07	A	69-106
493.40-493.43	A	69-106	502.071-502.101	A	69-106		A	69-370
493.45	A	69-106	502.121-502.151	A	69-106	520.08-520.10	A	69-370
493.47-493.51	A	69-106	502.171, 502.191	A	69-106	520.13	A	69-353
494.02, 494.04	A	69-106	502.211, 502.231	A	69-106		A	69-370
494.05	A	69-106	503.01-503.08	R	69-398	520.31	A	69-106
	A	69-267	503.09	A	69-27		A	69-370
494.06, 494.07	A	69-106		R	69-398	520.32	A	69-106
494.071, 494.08	A	69-106	503.011-503.091	N	69-398	520.331	A	69-106
495.021, 495.031	A	69-106	503.011	A	69-106		A	69-267
495.051-495.101	A	69-106	503.031-503.071	A	69-106	520.332	A	69-106
495.121	A	69-106	503.10	R	69-398	520.34	A	69-106
496.03, 496.031	A	69-106	504.01-504.16	R	69-106		A	69-370
496.04, 496.041	A	69-106	504.02	A	69-216	520.35, 520.36	A	69-370
496.05	A	69-106	506.01, 506.07	A	69-106	520.39	A	69-106
496.07-496.13	A	69-106	506.08, 506.12	A	69-106		A	69-370
496.14	R	69-106	506.19-506.22	A	69-106	520.51, 520.52	A	69-106

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Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
520.53	A	69-106	550.083	A	69-250	561.11, 561.15	A	69-106
	A	69-267	550.084-550.089	R	69-14	561.17, 561.19	A	69-106
520.54-520.56	A	69-106	550.10	A	69-353	561.20, 561.23	A	69-106
520.60-520.99	N	69-44	550.12	A	69-82	561.24, 561.241	A	69-106
520.61-520.67	A	69-106		A	69-251	561.25, 561.27	A	69-106
520.73, 520.81	A	69-106	550.131	A	69-300	561.29	A	69-106
520.83, 520.89	A	69-106	550.14	A	69-106		A	69-267
520.90	A	69-106		A	69-300	561.291	A	69-106
520.94-520.96	A	69-106	550.16	A	69-86	561.32-561.34	A	69-106
520.991, 520.992	N	69-44	550.161	A	69-86	561.37	A	69-106
521.01, 521.011	R	69-10	(2), (3)	N	69-368	561.371	N	69-49
521.02, 521.021	R	69-10	550.164	A	69-216		A	69-106
521.03	R	69-10	550.26(4)	A	69-86	561.38, 561.39	A	69-106
521.04, 521.041	R	69-10	(5)	R	69-86	561.41, 561.42	A	69-106
523.11	A	69-106	(6)	N	69-50	561.45	A	69-106
525.01-525.03	A	69-106		A	69-106	561.46(5) (c)	R	69-49
525.06-525.11	A	69-106	550.261	N	69-86		A	69-49
525.13, 525.14	A	69-106	550.30	A	69-300	561.46	A	69-106
525.16, 525.17	A	69-106	550.33	A	69-50	561.461	A	69-49
526.09, 526.10	A	69-106	550.37	A	69-159	561.47	R	69-49
526.50, 526.56	A	69-106	550.40-550.46	N	69-14	561.471	A	69-106
527.01, 527.02	A	69-106	551.03	A	69-106	561.49, 561.50	A	69-106
527.04-527.06	A	69-106	551.07	A	69-353	561.505	N	69-49
527.08-527.16	A	69-106	551.08	A	69-82		A	69-106
527.17	A	69-106	551.12	A	69-354	561.506	N	69-49
	A	69-267	552.081, 552.091	A	69-106		A	69-106
527.18	A	69-106	552.111	A	69-106	561.52, 561.54	A	69-106
531.17-531.28	A	69-106	552.112, 552.113	A	69-106	561.55, 561.57	A	69-106
531.31-531.33	A	69-106	552.13	A	69-106	561.58	A	69-106
534.011	A	69-106	552.141-552.191	A	69-106	561.65	N	69-115
534.021	A	69-106	552.20	A	69-106		A	69-106
	A	69-333		A	69-267	562.03, 562.031	A	69-106
534.031-534.051	A	69-106	552.21, 552.23	A	69-106	562.05, 562.11	A	69-106
534.071	A	69-106	552.26, 552.27	A	69-106	562.12, 562.13	A	69-106
534.081	A	69-106	553.06, 553.09	A	69-106	562.14, 562.16	A	69-106
	A	69-333	553.11	A	69-106	562.20, 562.24	A	69-106
534.082	N	69-333	553.12(2)	R	69-320	562.25, 562.27	A	69-106
534.083	N	69-333	553.13	A	69-320	562.28, 562.29	A	69-106
	A	69-106	555.03, 555.05	A	69-106	562.33, 562.34	A	69-106
534.111	A	69-106	555.08	A	69-106	562.37, 562.38	A	69-106
534.44, 534.45	A	69-106	556.021-556.081	A	69-106	562.404, 562.41	A	69-106
535.01-535.06	A	69-106	556.10	A	69-106	562.42, 562.44	A	69-106
536.22	A	69-106	559.04, 559.05	A	69-106	562.49	A	69-106
537.01-537.04	A	69-106	559.21, 559.24	A	69-106	568.10, 568.14	A	69-106
537.06-537.08	A	69-106	559.32-559.34	A	69-106	570.01, 570.02	A	69-106
537.10	A	69-106	559.37	A	69-106	570.07	A	69-106
540.02-540.05	A	69-106		A	69-267	(20)	A	69-348
540.09(3)	N	69-243	559.38-559.41	A	69-106	(21)	T from	
541.09	A	69-106	559.44-559.46	A	69-106		570.35(5) by	
542.03, 542.04	A	69-106	559.481	A	69-106		Reviser	
542.09, 542.11	A	69-106	559.49, 559.50	A	69-106		T from	
543.13, 543.15	A	69-106	560.02-560.09	A	69-106		570.39(5) by	
543.20-543.23	A	69-106	560.13-560.15	A	69-106		Reviser	
543.25-543.28	A	69-106	561.01, 561.02	A	69-106	(22)	T from	
543.32, 543.33	A	69-106	561.07, 561.08	A	69-106		570.08(4) by	
544.02, 544.05	A	69-106	561.09	A	69-49		Reviser	
545.08, 545.09	A	69-106		A	69-106	(23)-(26)	T from	
550.01	A	69-106	561.091	A	69-106		570.08(6)-(9)	
550.031	N	69-249	(3)	N	69-98		by Reviser	
550.081	A	69-14		A	69-98			

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Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
570.071	N	69-177	576.171-576.191	A	69-106	582.31, 582.32	A	69-106
	A	69-106	578.011	A	69-106	582.331	N	69-235
570.08(4)	T to			A	69-144	582.34-582.49	N	69-235
	570.07(22) by		(31), (32)	N	69-144	582.36, 582.38	A	69-106
	Reviser		578.08	A	69-106	582.40, 582.48	A	69-106
(6) - (9)	T to			A	69-144	582.49	A	69-106
	570.07(23) - (26)		578.09	A	69-106	583.01-583.07	A	69-106
	by Reviser			A	69-144	583.09, 583.10	A	69-106
570.09	A	69-216	578.091	N	69-144	583.14, 583.15	A	69-106
570.10	A	69-106		A	69-106	583.17, 583.18	A	69-106
570.11	A	69-106	578.10	A	69-144	583.20	A	69-106
	A	69-216	578.11	A	69-106	585.01, 585.011	A	69-106
570.12-570.14	A	69-106		A	69-144	585.08-585.10	A	69-106
570.17, 570.18	A	69-106	578.12	A	69-106	585.14-585.16	A	69-106
570.20-570.25	A	69-106		A	69-144	585.22-585.25	A	69-106
570.28, 570.282	A	69-106	578.13	A	69-106	585.30, 585.32	A	69-106
570.283	A	69-106		A	69-144	585.34(22)	A	69-31
570.284	N	69-43	578.14	A	69-106	(23)	N	69-31
570.29, 570.30	A	69-106		A	69-144	585.34	A	69-106
570.32-570.34	A	69-106	578.23	A	69-106	585.341(12)	N	69-31
570.35	A	69-106		A	69-144	585.341	A	69-106
(5)	T to		578.24	A	69-106	585.40, 585.401	A	69-106
	570.07(21) by		578.26	A	69-106	585.402, 585.403	A	69-106
	Reviser			A	69-144	585.621, 585.671	A	69-106
570.36-570.38	A	69-106	578.27	A	69-106	586.02-586.07	A	69-106
570.39	A	69-106	578.28	N	69-144	586.09-586.15	A	69-106
(5)	T to		579.03-579.05	A	69-106	588.13	A	69-106
	570.07(21) by		579.07, 579.09	A	69-106	589.01, 589.011	A	69-106
	Reviser		580.021	A	69-106	589.02-589.04	A	69-106
570.40-570.51	A	69-106	580.031	A	69-62	589.06-589.08	A	69-106
570.52	A	69-22		A	69-106	589.081	A	69-106
	A	69-106	580.041	A	69-62		A	69-300
570.53, 570.54	A	69-106	(5)	N	69-62	589.09, 589.10	A	69-106
571.02-571.08	A	69-106	580.041	A	69-106	589.101	A	69-106
571.10	A	69-106	580.051	A	69-62	589.11-589.16	A	69-106
573.04	A	69-106		A	69-106	589.18-589.21	A	69-106
573.06-573.14	A	69-106	580.061	A	69-62	589.26-589.34	A	69-106
573.16-573.24	A	69-106		A	69-106	590.01-590.06	A	69-106
573.26, 573.27	A	69-106	580.071	A	69-62	590.081, 590.16	A	69-106
573.29	A	69-106		A	69-106	590.25-590.27	A	69-106
573.53	A	69-106	580.091	A	69-106	590.32-590.41	A	69-106
573.55-573.63	A	69-106	580.101	A	69-62	591.17	A	69-106
573.65-573.73	A	69-106		A	69-106		A	69-300
573.75, 573.76	A	69-106	580.111	A	69-62	591.18-591.20	A	69-106
573.804	A	69-106		A	69-106	591.24, 591.25	A	69-106
573.806-573.814	A	69-106	580.121-580.141	A	69-106	591.28-591.30	A	69-106
573.816-573.824	A	69-106	581.011-581.061	A	69-106	591.33, 591.34	A	69-106
573.826, 573.827	A	69-106	581.101, 581.111	A	69-106	592.02, 592.06	A	69-106
574.01	A	69-106	581.131, 581.141	A	69-106	592.07	A	69-106
574.03-574.10	A	69-106	581.142, 581.152	A	69-106	592.071-592.074	A	69-106
574.12	A	69-106	581.161-581.181	A	69-106	592.08-592.12	A	69-106
575.01-575.03	A	69-106	581.201	A	69-106	592.121	A	69-106
575.05, 575.06	A	69-106	582.04, 582.05	A	69-235	600.041, 600.051	A	69-106
575.08	A	69-106	582.06	A	69-106	601.03	A	69-106
576.011-576.061	A	69-106		A	69-235	601.04	A	69-106
576.085	A	69-106	582.07	A	69-106		A	69-216
576.091	A	69-8	582.08	A	69-235	601.071, 601.10	A	69-106
	A	69-106	582.10-582.19	A	69-106	601.15	A	69-82
576.101, 576.111	A	69-106	582.20	A	69-235		A	69-106
576.122, 576.132	A	69-106	582.26, 582.30	A	69-106	601.152	A	69-267

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Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
601.153	A	69-82	603.12, 603.13	A	69-106	617.72-617.74	A	69-106
	A	69-106	603.151, 603.152	A	69-106	617.75	A	69-106
601.154(5) (b)	Deleted by Reviser		604.11, 604.15	A	69-106		A	69-267
601.27	A	69-106	604.17-604.21	A	69-106	617.76-617.81	A	69-106
601.28	A	69-106	604.23-604.28	A	69-106	618.03-618.05	A	69-106
	A	69-226	604.30	A	69-106	618.12	A	69-106
601.29-601.35	A	69-106	608.02, 608.03	A	69-106	618.23, 618.26	A	69-106
601.39-601.42	A	69-106	608.031, 608.04	A	69-106	619.05, 619.09	A	69-106
601.46, 601.47	A	69-106	608.041, 608.05	A	69-106	620.02, 620.25	A	69-106
601.49, 601.51	A	69-106	608.06, 608.14	A	69-106	620.31, 620.32	A	69-106
601.54	A	69-106	608.18	A	69-106	620.41	A	69-106
601.58-601.60	A	69-106	608.20	A	69-23	620.43-620.46	A	69-106
601.601, 601.61	A	69-106	(3)	N	69-23	620.49	A	69-106
601.65-601.70	A	69-106	608.20	A	69-106	621.10	A	69-106
601.701, 601.71	A	69-106	608.21	A	69-23		A	69-288
601.73	A	69-106		A	69-106	621.13	A	69-106
601.74-601.78	A	69-106	608.23(4)	N	69-23		A	69-288
601.80	A	69-106	608.261, 608.27	A	69-106	622.07	A	69-106
601.82, 601.83	A	69-106	608.28	A	69-106	624.05, 624.09	A	69-106
601.91, 601.94	A	69-106	608.31-608.38	A	69-106	624.19	A	69-106
601.96, 601.97	A	69-106	608.60, 608.61	A	69-106	624.0101-624.0127	A	69-106
601.9901-601.9912	Renumbered from 601.0100- 601.0111 by Reviser		608.70-608.77	Renumbered from 608.0100- 608.0107 by Reviser		624.0128	A	69-106
							A	69-267
601.9911, 601.9912	A	69-106	608.74	A	69-106	624.0200	A	69-106
601.9913	Renumbered from 601.0114 by Reviser		608.0100-608.0107	Renumbered to 608.70- 608.77 by Reviser		624.0203-624.0205	A	69-106
						624.0209-624.0223	A	69-106
601.9914	Renumbered from 601.01151 by Reviser		609.02, 609.03	A	69-106	624.0228, 624.0229	A	69-106
			609.05	A	69-106	624.0300	A	69-106
	A	69-106	613.01	A	69-106		A	69-196
	A	69-216	613.02	A	69-106		A	69-197
601.9916	Renumbered from 601.01171 by Reviser		613.03	A	69-106	624.03001, 624.0304	A	69-106
			615.03-615.05	A	69-106	624.0307-624.0309	A	69-106
	A	69-106	615.11, 615.12	A	69-106	624.0312-624.0317	A	69-106
	A	69-384	615.15-615.17	A	69-106	624.0324	A	69-106
601.9917	Renumbered from 601.0122 by Reviser		616.03, 616.05	A	69-106	624.0404	A	69-106
			616.09, 616.091	A	69-106		A	69-200
601.0100-601.0111	Renumbered to 601.9901- 601.9912 by Reviser		616.101, 616.12	A	69-106	624.0408, 624.0409	A	69-106
			616.15, 616.17	A	69-106	625.012, 625.021	A	69-106
601.0114	Renumbered to 601.9913 by Reviser		616.21	A	69-106	625.041-625.081	A	69-106
			617.012-617.015	A	69-106	625.101	A	69-106
601.01151	Renumbered to 601.9914 by Reviser		617.02, 617.022	A	69-106	625.121-625.161	A	69-106
			617.023, 617.03	A	69-106	625.0114	A	69-216
601.01161	Expired		617.05, 617.054	A	69-106	625.0124	A	69-106
601.01171	Renumbered to 601.9916 by Reviser		617.055, 617.09	A	69-106	625.0129-625.0132	A	69-106
			617.11, 617.13	A	69-106	625.0134	A	69-106
601.0122	Renumbered to 601.9917 by Reviser		617.14, 617.18	A	69-106	625.0136-625.0138	A	69-106
			617.50, 617.52	A	69-106	625.0200-625.0208	A	69-106
			617.53, 617.532	A	69-106	625.0210-625.0213	A	69-106
			617.54, 617.55	A	69-106	625.0300, 625.0301	A	69-106
			617.56	A	69-106	625.0303-625.0305	A	69-106
			617.561, 617.562	A	69-106	625.0307	A	69-106
			617.58-617.61	A	69-106	626.112	A	69-106
			617.611	A	69-106	626.121, 626.131	A	69-106
			617.63, 617.64	A	69-106	626.151-626.321	A	69-106
			617.65, 617.66	A	69-106	626.322	A	69-106
			617.68-617.70	A	69-106	626.331-626.421	A	69-106
						626.451-626.531	A	69-106
						626.532	A	69-106
						626.541, 626.551	A	69-106
						626.571	A	69-106
						626.591-626.661	A	69-106

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Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law	Section No. Statutes	Key	Chapter No. 1969 Law
626.681-626.701	A	69-106	627.0709	A	69-106	634.231	A	69-106
626.0104-626.0106	A	69-106	627.0802	A	69-106	635.011	A	69-106
626.0108	A	69-106	627.0851, 627.0852	A	69-106	635.031-635.051	A	69-106
626.0112-626.0115	A	69-106	627.0904, 627.0907	A	69-106	635.071, 635.081	A	69-106
626.0117, 626.0119	A	69-106	627.0951	A	69-106	637.011-637.081	A	69-106
626.0122, 626.0124	A	69-106	627.0953-627.0957	A	69-106	637.101-637.141	A	69-106
626.0128	A	69-106	627.0976, 627.0979	A	69-106	637.161	A	69-106
626.0208-626.0211	A	69-106	627.0992	A	69-106	637.171-637.241	A	69-106
626.0213-626.0216	A	69-106			69-197	637.261-637.301	A	69-106
626.0219, 626.0220	A	69-106	627.0993	A	69-106	637.321	A	69-106
626.0304-626.0306	A	69-106	627.0995-627.0998	A	69-106	638.021-638.051	A	69-106
626.0308-626.0311	A	69-106	627.1000, 627.1002	A	69-106	638.081-638.221	A	69-106
626.0408	A	69-106	627.1004	A	69-224	638.241	A	69-106
626.0410, 626.0412	A	69-106	627.1010	R	69-224	639.07-639.10	A	69-106
626.0414-626.0417	A	69-106	628.051-628.071	A	69-106	639.12	A	69-106
626.0419-626.0424	A	69-106	628.091-628.111	A	69-106	639.15, 639.16	A	69-106
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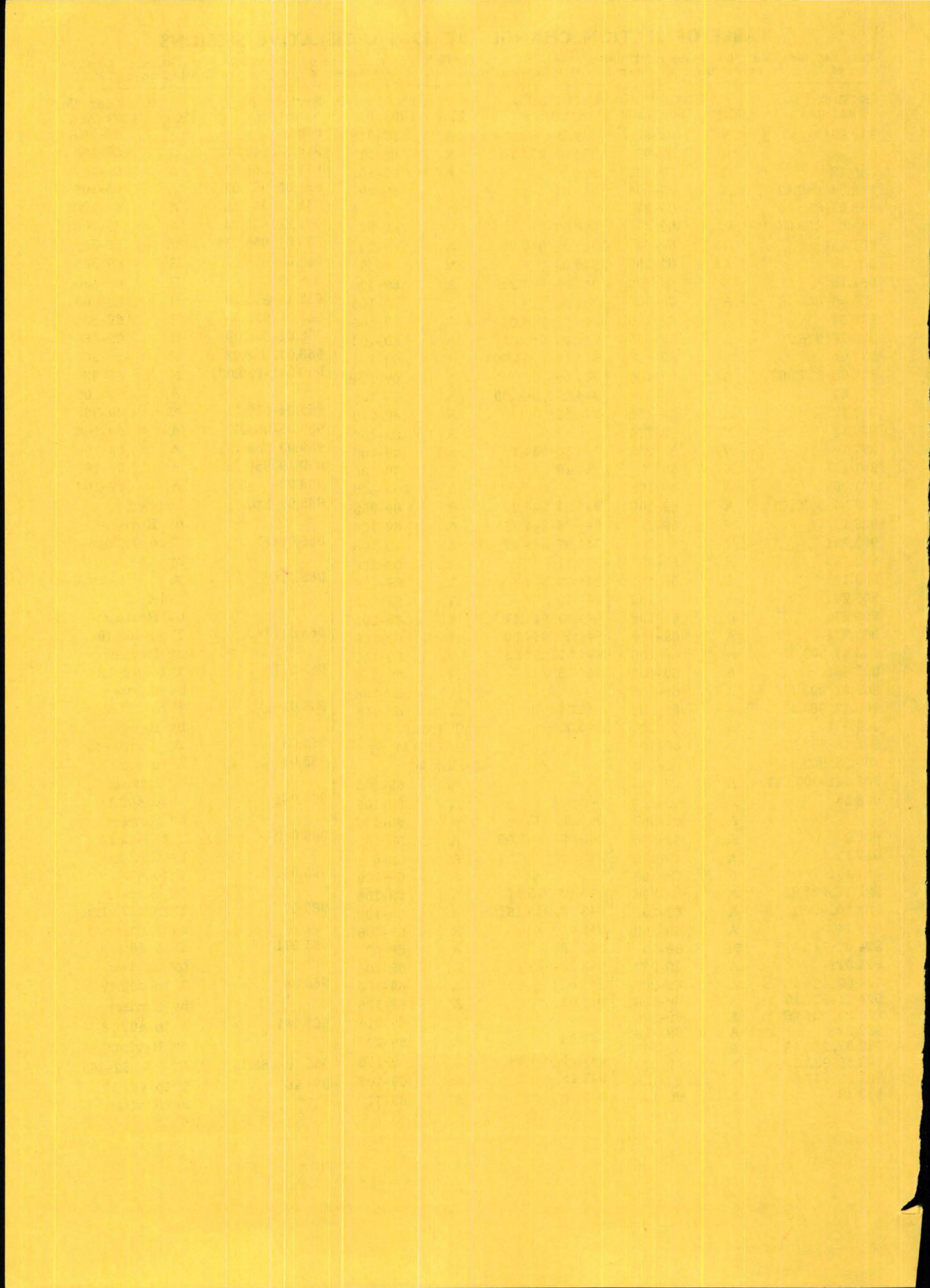
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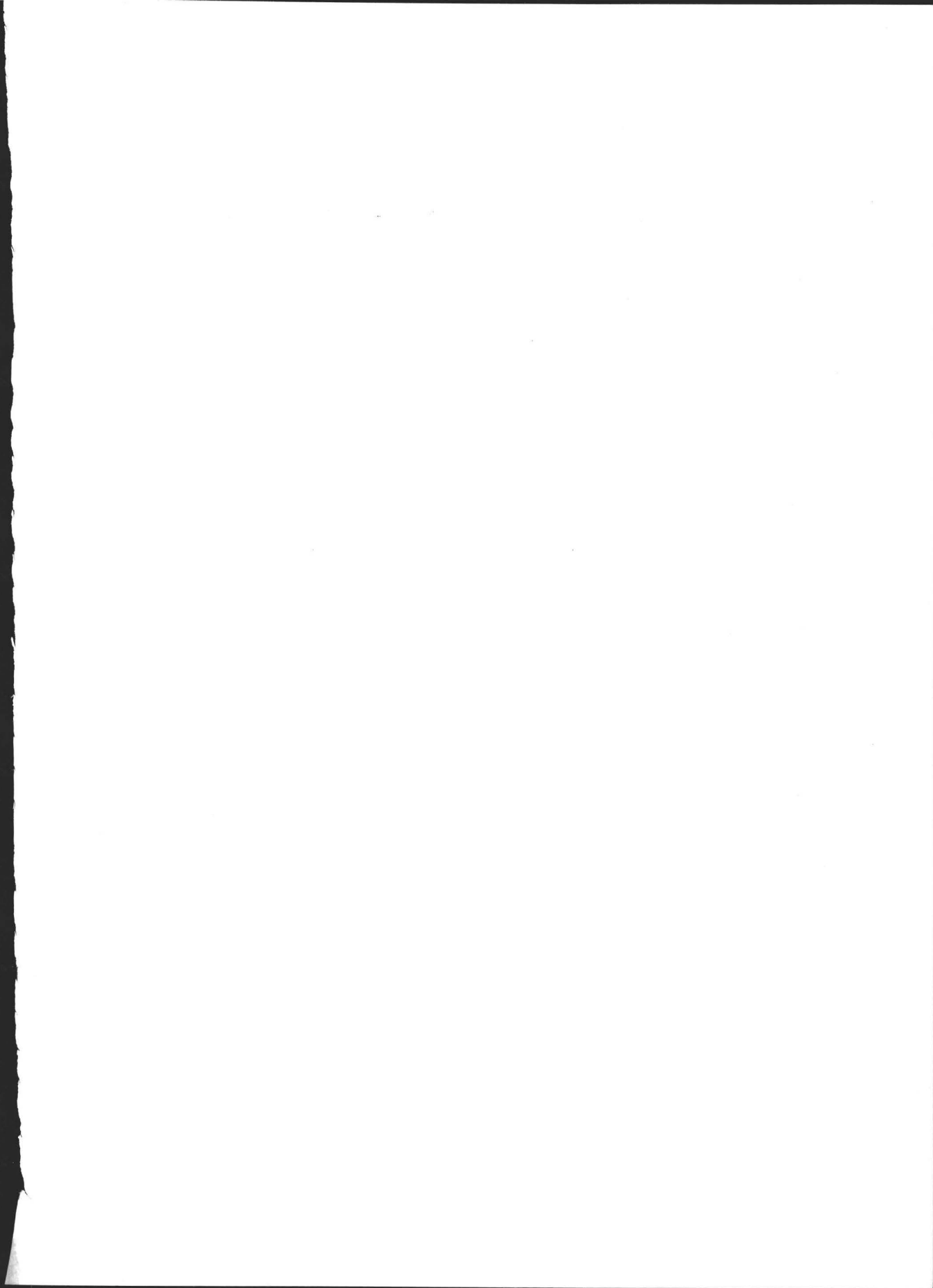
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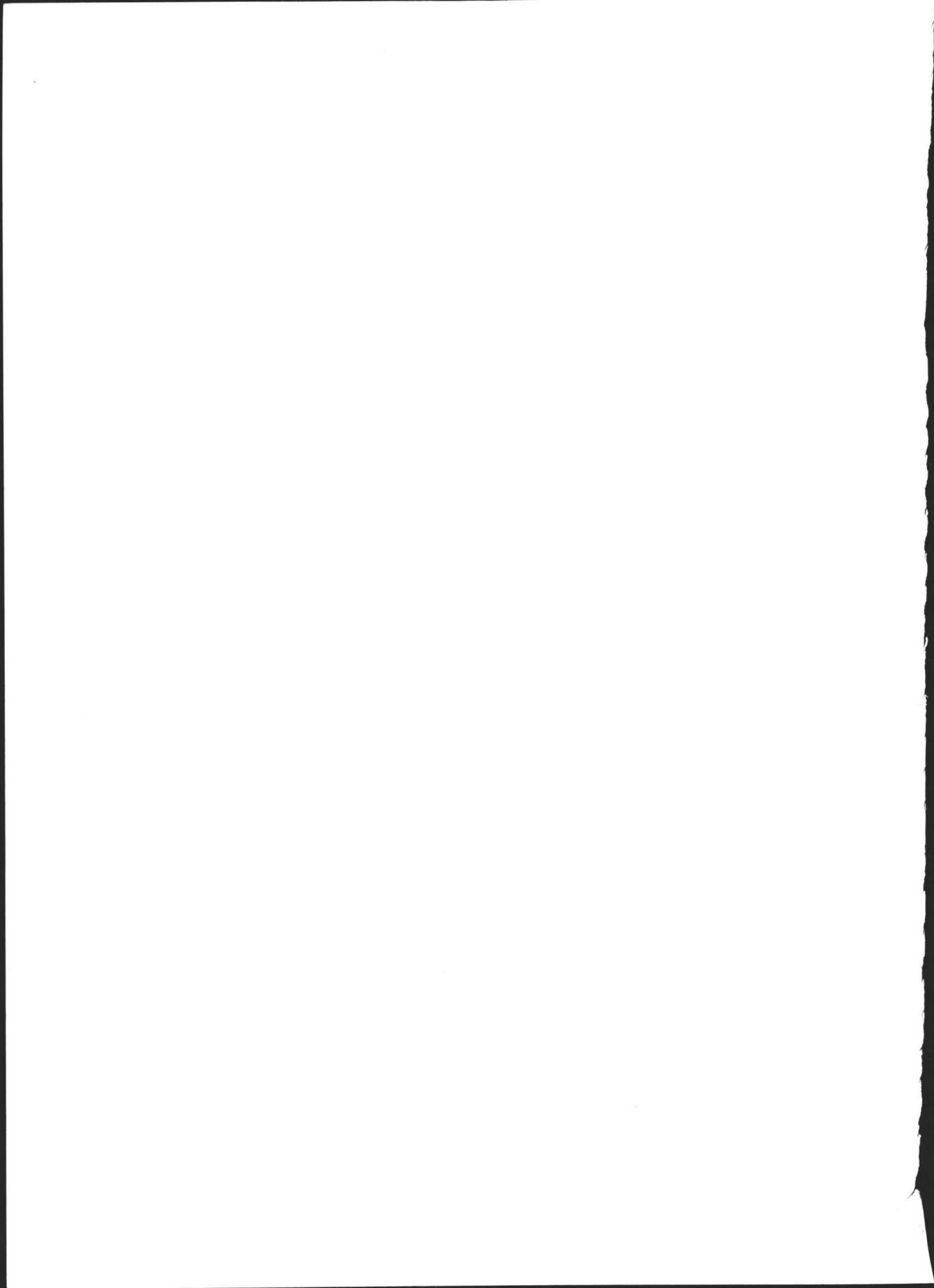
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FOREWORD

This 1969 edition of *Florida Statutes* contains the greatest reworking of the Statutes that has occurred since the biennial publication began in 1949. The normal meshing in of new enactments is only a part of the editorial work contained in the new edition. The adaptation of statutes with the revised Constitution adopted in November 1968, extensive revisions enacted in 1969 such as the reordering of the ad valorem tax statutes, and the conformance of statutes with the reorganized state government are major elements. Together these changes make *Florida Statutes 1969* the most important volumes on the desk of the Florida lawyer today.

The continuing modernization and strengthening of the Florida Legislature led to the abolition of the Legislative Council and the transfer of its supervisory responsibility to the Joint Legislative Management Committee. Similarly, the old Statutory Revision and Bill Drafting Department and the old Legislative Reference Bureau are reconstituted into the Legislative Service Bureau, with David V. Kerns continuing as director. He has assigned the responsibility for the continuing revision of *Florida Statutes* to the Statutory Revision Service with Ernest E. Means as Chief. The basic policy that guides the preparation of *Florida Statutes* continues to be that of providing an authoritative up-to-date publication of the general laws of the state at the lowest possible cost to the user. Comments and suggestions for improvements in the Statutes are always welcome.

Mallory E. Horne, Senator
Lew Brantley, Representative
Cochairmen

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The 1969 Governmental Reorganization Act directed the amendment of all statutes to conform with the agency nomenclature therein established. The task of carrying this mandate through the statutes has been monumental and has been carried out by the staff of the Statutory Revision Service with diligence and strict adherence to the act. It is fitting that special recognition be given to Mr. Means, Mrs. Flournoy, Mrs. Kitchen, Mrs. Roemer, Mrs. Garrison and other members of the Service Bureau staff assisting them for their outstanding efforts to complete this publication.

Acknowledgment is also made of the services to the Legislative Service Bureau of the following law students and attorneys before and during the 1969 Session of the Legislature: James L. Lowe, A. S. Johnston, Roy Gonzalez, Jr., Richard Kane, S. C. Cheeseman, D. H. Morford, J. H. Thompson, J. R. Millen, Jon S. Wheeler, Larry Groover, Howard Horowitz, and Clinton H. Coulter.

David V. Kerns, Director
Legislative Service Bureau

Dedication

*In accordance with a formal resolution of the Legislative Printing Committee of the Florida Legislature at its meeting of March 2, 1970, this twelfth edition of the **Florida Statutes** is dedicated to the memory of the Honorable Fred M. Burns, who died on August 11, 1969.*

Fred Burns served as an assistant attorney general for thirty years, under five attorneys general. During this long period, he built an enviable reputation as a constitutional lawyer, especially in the field of taxation, and, even more especially, in the famous tidelands oil case. For his careful and learned research, and also for the invaluable counsel that he warmly and unselfishly provided during this period for a long succession of governors, cabinet members, legislators, and other public officers, he has been appropriately recognized in resolutions adopted by the Florida Legislature, the cabinet, and other public and professional organizations.

*But other good works of Mr. Burns are even more relevant to this dedication of the **Statutes**. In a very real sense, Fred M. Burns can be called the "Father of the **Florida Statutes**" and of Florida's continuous statutory revision program. His first assignment, upon joining the staff of the attorney general in 1939 was as chief assistant to the reviser of statutes in the then emerging statutory revision program. After close participation in the formative stages of that program, he assumed full responsibility for it upon succeeding to the directorship of the Statutory Revision Department in 1941, a capacity in which he served until 1947.*

*In short, Mr. Burns played as important a role as any man in the establishment of Florida's continuous statutory revision program, of which the biennial publication of the **Florida Statutes** is an integral part. It is therefore fitting that the Legislative Printing Committee and the staff of the Legislative Service Bureau dedicate this twelfth edition of the **Florida Statutes**, the first published after his death, to the memory of the Honorable Fred M. Burns, Esquire.*

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

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PREFACE

THE CONTINUOUS REVISION PROGRAM

Florida is one of the states having a continuous revision program that has followed the practice of publishing the whole body of general law in force after each regular session. With the advent of annual sessions under the Constitution as revised in 1968, the prospect is for continued biennial publication of the *Statutes* following each regular odd-year session, with a supplement being published after each even-year session. Of course, the principal advantage remains the same: Such a program provides an up-to-date, authoritative statement of the general law for use by practitioners, judges, legislators and other interested persons. The following is an attempt to identify and explain some of the attributes and consequences of the Florida program that should be of interest to all who use the *Statutes*.

Biennial adoption of the Florida Statutes.—An important feature of Florida's continuous statutory revision program is the biennial adoption and reenactment by the legislature of the preceding edition of the *Florida Statutes*, including general laws enacted by the preceding legislature, as amended by reviser's bills enacted during the current session. Section 11.2421 is the vehicle for such adoption. Section 11.242(6)(d) requires that all laws "of a general and permanent nature" enacted during the current session be included in the *Florida Statutes* but specifies that they shall be only prima facie evidence of the law in all courts of this state.

Together, these sections have the following result: Those portions of each edition of the *Statutes* that are carried forward from the preceding edition are made the official law of the state; those portions representing the product of the current sessions remain prima facie evidence of the law for approximately two years, after which the next ensuing adoption act makes them the official version of the law. During this period, the portions representing the product of the current sessions are closely scrutinized by the members of the bar and others. If any errors were made in meshing those portions into the standing law, they can be corrected by reviser's bills before they are made official. See *City of Coral Gables v. Brasher*, Fla. 1960, 120 So.2d 5.

The principal consequence of these provisions is that they simplify the task of one who is researching the general statutory law, in that he need only examine the current edition of the *Florida Statutes* and the volumes of the session law resulting from sessions intervening since the preceding edition. Any law "of a general and permanent nature" enacted prior to that time which does not appear in the *Florida Statutes* stands repealed by operation of section 11.2422. See *National Bank of Jacksonville v. Williams*, 1896, 38 Fla. 305, 20 So. 931.

The biennial adoption feature of Florida's continuous statutory revision program has an important by-product that should be mentioned. It cures any procedural—as opposed to substantive—defect in the initial passage of a particular act. *Brewer v. Gray*, Fla. 1956, 86 So.2d 799. As a result, general legislation remains susceptible to attack on such technical, procedural grounds only during the period between its original enactment and passage of the adoption bill at the beginning of the subsequent legislative session.

Implied repeals and amendments.—In the confusion that seems inevitably to attend legislative sessions, the legislature occasionally enacts two or more bills that relate to the same provision of the *Florida Statutes*. On such occasions, the revisers must find the legislative intent from the best evidence available. When the provisions of two amendatory acts are not mutually inconsistent, the language is meshed and full effect is given to both. When the provisions of two amendatory statutes are in irreconcilable conflict, the editors apply the usual canons of statutory construction in determining which version to publish. However, a note is inserted calling attention to the conflict and setting forth the alternative text.

When the last enacted of two conflicting statutes purports to amend a section of the *Florida Statutes* which an earlier act had repealed, the course to be followed depends on whether the substance of the amendatory act makes sense

standing alone. If it does not, it is not published, and a note explaining the omission is inserted; if the amendatory act does make sense standing alone, it is published as a new section in place of the repealed section, though with a new section number. On the other hand, if the last enacted of two conflicting acts repeals a section which an earlier act purported to amend, the section would simply be deleted.

ADDITIONAL FEATURES OF THE FLORIDA STATUTES

Arrangement of chapters and titles.—The object of any arrangement of compiled statutes is to facilitate the finding of the law. There are two methods of arrangement in general use in the United States: The "logical," or "topical," grouping of related subjects, as used in many digests; and the "alphabetical" arrangement, as used by *Corpus Juris* and *American Jurisprudence*. Florida has followed the majority of states in adopting the former of these arrangements.

Numbering system.—The sections of the *Florida Statutes* are identified by the decimal numbering system. Having first been arranged by subject matter, the chapters of the *Florida Statutes* are each assigned a whole number which appears to the left of the decimal point in each number that identifies a section. The section within the chapter is then identified by the digits appearing to the right of the decimal point. Thus, section 16.01 would identify a section in chapter 16 of the *Statutes*.

The principal advantage of the decimal numbering system is its infinite flexibility. A new section can always be inserted between any two existing sections. For example, a new section to be inserted between sections 16.12 and 16.13 could be assigned any number between 16.121 and 16.129 without using more than three digits to the right of the decimal point. Recently, the practice has been adopted of using "5" as the last digit in such a situation—i.e., 16.125—so as to leave room for future expansion in both directions without the necessity of adding another digit.

As a corollary to this discussion of the decimal numbering system, it should be emphasized that the number of a chapter or section has no significance other than to indicate the order in which the particular chapter or section appears. In other words, a section that is identified by a number containing four digits to the right of the decimal point is of no less dignity or importance than a section having a number with only two or three digits to the right of the decimal point.

The hierarchical arrangement of textual subdivisions is indicated by various designations. Thus, chapters are indicated by whole numbers; sections, by numbers containing a decimal point; subsections, by whole arabic numbers enclosed by parentheses; paragraphs, by lower case letters enclosed by parentheses; and subparagraphs, by whole arabic numbers followed by a period. Subdivisions beyond the subparagraph are not ordinarily used.

Chapters 624, 625, 626, and 627 contain aberrational departures from the rule of decimal numbering. These aberrations will be eliminated as soon as this can be accomplished without causing undue confusion.

Finding the law.—There are two general methods for finding those sections of the *Florida Statutes* that deal with a particular subject matter. The choice of which to use on any particular occasion should be determined by the preference of the searcher and the degree of his familiarity with the *Statutes* and the indexing systems contained therein. One who has considerable familiarity with the body of law being searched may save some time by simply using the chapter index which appears at the front of each chapter. The proper chapter can usually be located by use of the alphabetical and numerical (also topical) indexes that are located at the front of Volumes 1 and 2. One who is less familiar with the subject matter or who is conducting a more wide-ranging search will probably prefer to use the general index which is located in Volume 3. Directions for the use of the general index are also to be found there.

History notes and cross references.—History notes have been carefully compiled, checked for accuracy with the original session laws, and brought completely up to date. During the period 1957-1965, an attempt was made to relate the history notes to the specific subsection or paragraph affected. This practice has now been abandoned as involving labor and susceptibility to error far out of proportion to the benefit attained. However, notes containing that detailed information will be left undisturbed until later changes require resetting of the type.

Where possible, related or qualifying sections are noted in the form of cross references immediately following the history notes.

Table of statutory changes by the 1969 Legislature.—A table of changes to sections of the *Florida Statutes* is located at the front of Volumes 1 and 2, printed on buff paper. This table shows: (1) The numbers of sections or subsections that have been changed in any way and (2) whether the change consisted of an amendment, a repeal, a transfer, or an addition. It is a convenient device for pinpointing changes to a given segment of the general law.

Tracing table.—A table tracing the classification of general laws into the *Florida Statutes* throughout the period 1919-1969 will be found in Volume 3. The word "omitted" shown in the place of a statute section number indicates that the act was local or special or a general act of local application. To find an omitted chapter, consult the appropriate volumes of the Session Laws.

Immediately following the tracing table for general laws enacted by the legislative process is a special table tracing various provisions of the Constitution of 1885, as amended, into the *Florida Statutes*. This conversion of constitutional provisions into statutory law occurred pursuant to the provisions of section 10, Article XII of the Constitution as revised in 1968.

Table of repealed and inactive sections.—Immediately preceding the General Index in Volume 3 is a table showing repealed and transferred sections. Whenever a section is repealed or transferred through revision to a new location in the *Statutes*, the former section number becomes inactive and will not be used again. Such numbers are then transferred to this table, along with the chapter number of the session law by which the repeal or transfer occurred. The table is of primary utility to the researcher who is interested in the movement of the law as well as its current content.

Miscellaneous materials.—Section 11.242(5) authorizes the inclusion in the published edition of the *Florida Statutes*, in addition to the general laws as adopted and enacted, the Florida Constitution, and complete indexes, "such other matters, notes, data, and other material as may be deemed necessary or admissible by the Statutory Revision Service for reference, convenience or interpretation." The various items published under this authority are located in Volume 3 and identified in the table of contents at the front of each volume.

FORMER REVISIONS AND COMPILATION

The laws of general application of the territory of Florida and of the State of Florida have either been compiled unofficially or revised under authority of law and adopted as official statutes in the following publications: *Duval's Compilation of Territorial Laws, 1840* (compilation); *Thompson's Digest, 1847* (compilation); *Bush's Digest, 1872* (compilation); *McClellan's Digest, 1881* (compilation); *Revised Statutes (R.S.) 1892* (revision enacted as a law); *General Statutes (G.S.) 1906* (revision enacted as a law); *Revised General Statutes (R.G.S.) 1920* (revision enacted as a law); *Compiled General Laws (C.G.L.) 1927* (compilation unofficial); revision of 1940 and the beginning of the continuous revision system; adoption of the official 1940 revision in 1941 (F.S. 1941); the *Florida Statutes* of 1949 (F.S. 1949) (consolidation of 1941 statutes and supplements printed during the war years in 1943, 1945, 1947); and *Florida Statutes* of 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, and 1969.

THE STATUTORY REVISION SERVICE

By chapter 22012, Laws of Florida, 1943, the legislature created a permanent statutory revision and legislative drafting and reference department under the supervision and control of the attorney general. The principal functions of this department were to publish the general laws of the state and to maintain a bill drafting department and legislative reference library. In 1949 the legislature established the Legislative Council and Legislative Reference Bureau as an arm of the legislature and completely separate from the attorney general. By chapter 67-472, the legislature removed the Statutory Revision Department from the office of the attorney general and established it as a part of the Legislative Reference Bureau under the supervision of the Legislative Council. Finally, by chapter 69-52, the Legislative Reference Bureau was renamed the Legislative Service Bureau, and the Statutory Revision Department became the Statutory Revision Service within the bureau. The work of the bureau is subject to the supervision of the Joint Legislative Management Committee, which replaced the Legislative Council.

The powers, duties, and functions of the Statutory Revision Service are set out in section 11.242. In general, they are: (1) To conduct a systematic and continuing study of the statutes and laws of the state for the purpose of reducing their number and bulk, removing inconsistencies, redundancies and unnecessary repetitions and otherwise improve their clarity and facilitate their correct and proper interpretation and (2) to publish the *Florida Statutes*.

Section 11.242(6) defines the limits of the editorial license that is available to the Statutory Revision Service in producing the *Florida Statutes*. Pursuant to this section, the service has broad authority over the arrangement and grammatical structure of the *Statutes*. Although the statutes provide that the product of the service's work shall constitute only prima facie evidence of the law until it has been formally adopted at the beginning of the following session, the Statutory Revision Service nonetheless traditionally exercises its editorial prerogatives with as much self-restraint as possible. It believes its mandate to be to produce the *Statutes* in usable and literate form, but strictly within the framework of the legislative intent.

The reviser's office is a clearinghouse where lawyers, judges, legislators, and administrators may help to improve the statutory law of the state. Persons calling attention to errors, omissions, conflicts and other defects in the law can be a material help in administering Florida's continuous revision program.

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FLORIDA STATUTES

1969

Volume 2

TITLE XXVII

PUBLIC HEALTH

CHAPTER 381

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381.011 Advisory council, appointment, etc.—The advisory council to the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, referred to in this chapter as the council, shall be composed of five members appointed by the governor; two of whom shall be doctors of medicine, licensed to practice in Florida; one of whom shall be a dentist licensed to practice in Florida; one of whom shall be a pharmacist licensed to practice in Florida; and one shall be a discreet citizen of Florida (or a licensed practitioner, other than a doctor of medicine of one of the healing arts for the

treatment of human ills). Each member before assuming his official duties shall take an official oath. Term of office shall be four years from date of appointment or until a successor is appointed and qualified, except unexpired terms, in which case the appointment shall be to the end of the unexpired term only. The council at each annual meeting shall elect its president who shall call and preside at all meetings.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§381.01, 381.02, 381.04.

381.021 Division headquarters.—The head-

quarters of the division of health shall be in Jacksonville.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §381.03.

***381.031 Duties and powers of the division.—**

(1) It shall be the duty of the division of health to:

* (a) Advise the state health officer in the performance of his duties and to formulate general policies affecting the public health of the state;

(b) Supervise generally the enforcement of laws, rules and regulations relating to sanitation, control of communicable diseases among humans and from animals to humans, quarantine and the general health of the state;

(c) Cooperate with and accept assistance from the surgeon general of the United States public health service and other appropriate federal officials in the enforcement of quarantine regulations, and in the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases;

(d) Declare, enforce, modify, and abolish quarantine as the circumstances indicate;

(e) Provide for a thorough investigation and study of the frequency of occurrence, causes and modes of propagation and means of prevention, control and cure of diseases among humans, and from animals to humans, especially communicable diseases, epidemic and otherwise;

(f) Provide for the dissemination of information to the public relative to the prevention and control of communicable diseases among humans and from animals to humans and the promotion and protection of the physical and mental health of the people of the state by means of printed matter, radio, lectures, exhibits and other media;

(g) Adopt, promulgate, repeal and amend rules and regulations consistent with law regulating:

1. Control of communicable diseases;
2. Prevention and control of public health nuisances;
3. Sanitary practices relating to drinking water made accessible to the public; watersheds used for public water supplies; disposal of excreta, sewage or other wastes; the disposal of garbage and refuse; plumbing; rodent control; **pollution of lakes, streams and other waters; drainage and filling in connection with the control of arthropods of public health importance; production, handling, processing, and sale of food products and drinks including milk, dairies and milk plants; canning plants, shellfish dealing and handling establishments, restaurants and all other places serving food and drink to the public; toilets and washrooms in all public places and places of employment; factories; trailer, tourist, recreation and other camps offering accommodations to the public; swimming pools and bathing places; state, county, municipal and private institutions serving the public; jointly with the state board of

education, public and privately owned schools; vehicles offering transportation to the public; all places used for the incarceration of prisoners and inmates of state institutions for the mentally ill; and any other condition, place or establishment necessary for the control of communicable diseases or the protection and safety (light and ventilation) of the public health.

4. Control of arthropods of public health importance.

5. Prescribe qualifications of operators of milk plants, water purification plants, sewage treatment plants and swimming pools;

6. Segregation, quarantine and control of all animals and birds having, or suspected of having, diseases communicable to man;

7. Nursing homes;

8. Practice of midwifery;

9. Bedding inspection;

10. Disposal of dead bodies;

11. Execution of any other purpose or intent of the laws enacted for the protection of the public health of Florida.

Regulations adopted under subparagraphs 2., 3., 4., 5., and 10., of this subsection shall be called and known as the sanitary code of Florida.

(2) The division may maintain a mental health bureau which shall advise and assist local departments of health and education in the establishment of mental health services, particularly in connection with maternal and child health conferences and in the schools of the state, and may conduct such other activities as may be required in the development of mental health services as related to the public health.

(3) The division may issue, adopt, amend and repeal separate orders and rules consistent with law to meet any emergency not provided by the general rules and regulations for the purpose of suppressing nuisances dangerous to public health, communicable diseases and other dangers to the public and private health of the state.

(4) The division may commence and maintain all proper and necessary actions and proceedings for any or all of the following purposes:

(a) To enforce its rules and regulations.

(b) 1. To make application for injunction to the proper circuit court and the judge of said court shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction or both restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or from failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this chapter, such injunction to issue without bond; provided, however, no temporary injunction without bond shall be issued except after a hearing of which the respondent or respondents has or have been

given not less than seven days prior notice, and no temporary injunction without bond, which shall limit or prevent operations of an industrial, manufacturing or processing plant shall be issued, unless at the hearing, it shall be made to appear by clear, certain and convincing evidence that irreparable injury will result to the public from the failure to issue the same.

2. In event of the issue of a temporary injunction or restraining order hereunder without bond, then this state, in event said injunction or restraining order was improperly, erroneously or improvidently granted, shall be liable in damages and to the same extent as if said injunction or restraining order had been issued upon application of a private litigant instead of a public litigant, and the state hereby waives its sovereign immunity and consents to be sued in any such case.

3. In addition to the authority granted by this law, the division may commence and maintain all proper and necessary actions and proceedings to enjoin and abate nuisances dangerous to the health of persons, fish and live-stock.

(c) To compel the performance of any act specifically required of any person, officer or board by any law of this state relating to public health.

(d) To protect and preserve the public health.

(e) It may defend all actions and proceedings involving its powers and duties.

* (5) It is the intent of this section that the board shall be a policy-making body and that the above duties, policies, rules and regulations of the board shall be carried out by and through the executive secretary and state health officer.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §1-3, ch. 57-787; §1, ch. 67-436; §19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—§19, ch. 69-106 converted the state board of health into an advisory council to the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services and abolished the office of state health officer. The powers, duties, and functions of both the board and the state health officer were transferred to the department and assigned to the division. Subsection (1) (a) will be amended and subsection (5) will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

****Note.**—§26, ch. 69-106 transferred the powers, duties, and functions of the state board of health relative to air and water pollution to the department of air and water pollution control. Subsection (1) (g) 3. will be amended to comply with said transfer.

Note.—See former §§381.15-381.17, 381.35, 381.36, 381.44, 381.49-381.52, 381.55.

***381.041 State health officer.**—The governor shall appoint a state health officer who shall be a graduate physician of a recognized and reputable medical college and who shall hold a certificate from the state board of medical examiners that he is qualified to practice medicine in Florida. Said state health officer shall be an expert in administrative public health work, in hygiene and sanitary science and in the diagnosis of communicable diseases. He shall hold said office for a term of four years, from effective date of appointment, and any vacancy shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term. He shall take an official oath before entering upon his duties and shall give

bond in an amount to be approved by the state comptroller. His salary shall be as provided by the legislature in the general appropriations act and when traveling on state business he shall receive traveling expenses as provided by law.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—See former §§381.04, 381.09, 381.10.

***381.051 Acting state health officer.**—

(1) Whenever the state health officer is absent from his office for any period of time not to exceed thirty days on official business, vacation or due to illness and deems it necessary for the proper functioning of his office, he shall designate a member of the medical staff of the board as acting state health officer.

(2) When the state health officer is absent from his office for a period of time exceeding thirty days on official business, vacation or due to illness the board shall designate a member of the medical staff of the board to perform the duties of the office until the return of the state health officer or the office is declared vacant and a successor is appointed by the governor.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***381.061 Duties of state health officer.**—The state health officer shall be the executive secretary and chief administrative officer of the board, responsible for carrying out the directives of and policies adopted by the board. It shall be his duty to:

(1) Act as state registrar of vital statistics;

(2) Attend and maintain the minutes of all meetings of the board, which minutes shall contain the decisions, policies, rules and regulations adopted, and all other official actions of the board and shall constitute his authority for administering the policies and directives of the board;

(3) Administer and enforce laws, enforce rules and regulations relating to sanitation, control of communicable diseases in humans and from animals to humans, and the general health of the people of Florida;

(4) Supervise and cooperate with municipal and county officials and employees in enforcing the state health laws, rules and regulations promulgated by the board and consistent with local health regulations and ordinances;

(5) Cooperate with and assist federal health officers in the enforcement of public health laws and regulations;

(6) Declare, enforce, modify and abolish quarantine as the circumstances may indicate;

(7) Cooperate with other appropriate state, county, municipal, and private boards, departments or organizations for the improvement and preservation of the public health;

(8) Subject to the approval of the board and within available appropriations appoint bureau and division heads; and to appoint other agents

or employees of the board subject to available appropriations;

(9) Prepare annually for the approval of the board and presentation to the planning and budget commission a budget of expenditures anticipated to be made by the board during the succeeding year.

(10) Prepare and submit to the board for consideration proposed sanitary and public health rules and regulations and legislation.

(11) Observe diligently the sanitary and public health conditions throughout the state and take necessary precautions to protect it in its sanitary and public health relations with other states and countries.

(12) Perform any other duties prescribed by the law or directed by the board.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§2, 3, ch. 67-371.

***Note.**—This section will be amended to conform with §19, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§381.05, 381.17, 381.19.

381.062 Eminent domain.—Whenever the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services shall find it necessary to acquire private property for the use of said division and to be occupied by said division, the said division is empowered to exercise the power of eminent domain and to proceed to condemn said property in the manner provided by chapter 73.

History.—§1, ch. 57-232; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

381.071 Regulations and ordinances superseded.—The provisions of the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the division of health under the provisions of this chapter shall, as to matters of public health, supersede all regulations enacted by other state departments, boards or commissions, or ordinances and regulations enacted by municipalities; provided, no provision of this chapter shall be construed as altering or superseding any of the provisions set forth in chapters 502 and 503, or any rule or regulation adopted under the authority of said chapters.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.53.

381.081 Presumptions.—The authority, action and proceedings of the division of health in enforcing the rules and regulations adopted by it under the provisions of this chapter shall be regarded as judicial in nature and treated as prima facie just and legal.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.54.

381.091 Construction, rules and regulations.—Nothing contained in the rules and regulations adopted by the division under the provisions of this chapter shall be construed as limiting any duty or power of the division provided by the statute laws of Florida.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.57.

381.101 Municipal regulations and ordinances.—Any municipality may enact, in manner prescribed by law, health regulations and

ordinances not inconsistent with state public health laws and rules and regulations adopted by the division of health.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§381.53, 381.56.

381.111 Power to enforce.—The division of health or any officer or agent of the division designated for the purpose may enforce any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule and regulation promulgated by the division under the provisions of this chapter and if necessary may appear before any magistrate empowered to issue warrants in criminal cases and request the issuance of a warrant. Said magistrate shall issue a warrant directed to any sheriff, deputy, constable or police officer to assist in any way to carry out the purpose and intent of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.19.

381.121 Enforcement; city and county officers to assist.—It shall be the duty of every state and county attorney, sheriff, constable, police officer and other appropriate city and county officials upon request to assist the division of health or any of its agents in the enforcement of the state health laws and the rules and regulations promulgated under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.17.

381.131 Council meetings.—Meetings of the council shall be held each year on the second Tuesday of February and other meetings may be called by the president of the council or the governor.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§381.06-381.08.

381.141 Compensation, council members.—When attending official meetings council members shall receive twenty-five dollars per day and traveling expenses as provided by law.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.09.

cf.—§112.061 Travel expenses of state officials and employees.

381.151 Per diem; traveling expenses; agents and other employees.—Agents and employees of the division when traveling on state business shall be allowed per diem and traveling expenses as provided by law.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§381.09, 381.62.

cf.—§112.061 Travel expenses of state officials and employees.

381.171 Purchase, lease and sale of real property.—

(1) The division may purchase, lease or otherwise acquire land and buildings and take a deed thereto in the name of the state, for the use and benefit of the division, subject to available appropriations therefor, when the acquisition is necessary to the efficient accomplishment of the purposes of this chapter.

(2) The division may sell, lease or convey in the name of the state for the use and benefit of the division, any land and buildings owned by the state for the use and benefit of the division which lands and buildings are no longer neces-

sary for carrying out the purposes of this chapter.

(3) Title is confirmed in the division to any real estate which has heretofore been conveyed or attempted to be conveyed to the division.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.71.

cf.—§253.03(6) Title to state owned lands.

381.181 Expenditures.—All expenditures shall be certified by the division of health and disbursement made by the state comptroller by warrant on the state treasurer except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§381.11, 381.13.

381.201 Application for and acceptance of gifts or grants.—The division of health may apply for and accept any funds, grants, gifts or services made available to it by any agency or department of the federal government or any other agency or private individual in aid of any present or future health program undertaken, maintained or proposed. All moneys received under the provision of this section shall be deposited in the state treasury and shall be disbursed in the same manner as other funds of the division.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.161.

381.211 Disposition of equipment and material; transfers to county health departments.—

(1) The division of health may exchange, sell or otherwise dispose of any obsolete, worn-out or unsuitable material or equipment which it owns when it deems such disposition to be to the financial benefit of the state. The proceeds from such disposition shall be submitted for deposit in the state treasury accompanied by an itemized report of disposition made.

(2) When the division purchases equipment and materials in furtherance of its public health programs from state or federal or state and federal funds for primary use and location in a county health department of this state, it is authorized to transfer title to such equipment and materials to the board of county commissioners of the county where said county health department is located. All property so transferred shall be accounted for as provided in chapter 274.

History.—§2 ch. 29834, 1955; §2, ch. 61-46; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.42.

cf.—§18.101 Deposit of public money by boards not located in Tallahassee.

§116.01 Payment of public funds into treasury.

381.221 Annual report.—The division of health shall file with the governor an annual report of the activities and expenditures of the division and recommendations for improving the sanitation of the state and the health of its people, and this annual report shall be published like reports of state officers.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.11.

381.231 Report of communicable diseases to division.—

(1) Any attending practitioner, licensed in

Florida to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic, naturopathy or veterinary medicine, who diagnoses or suspects the existence of a disease communicable among humans or from animals to humans shall immediately report the fact to the division of health.

(2) Periodically the division shall issue a list of diseases determined by it to be communicable within the meaning of this chapter and shall furnish a copy of said list to the practitioners listed in subsection (1).

(3) Reports required by this section shall be made on forms furnished by the division.

(4) Information submitted in reports required by this section is confidential and shall be made public only when necessary to public health. No report so submitted shall be considered a violation of the confidential relationship between practitioner and patient.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.301.

381.241 Quarantine regulations; commerce or travel.—No health regulation which restricts travel or trade within the state shall be promulgated or enforced in this state except by authority of the division of health.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.31.

381.261 Supervision; water supply and sewage disposal.—The division of health and its agents shall have general supervision and control over all systems of water supply, sewerage, refuse and sewage treatment in the state insofar as their adequacy, sanitary and physical conditions affect the public health.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.43.

381.271 Approval of water.—No county, municipality, person, persons, firm, corporation, company, public or private institution or community of more than twenty-five inhabitants shall install a system of water supply, sewerage, refuse or sewage disposal, or materially alter or extend any existing system until complete plans and specifications for the installation, alterations or extensions, together with such other information as the division of health may require have been submitted and approved by the division of health. The division of health may further make and enforce such specific rules and regulations regarding the submission of plans for approval and record as it deems reasonable and proper to carry out the provisions of this section.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §381.44.

381.281 Water supply and disposal system; advisory duty.—The division of health shall consult with and advise any county or municipal authority or any other person as to the source of water supply, methods of water purification, and disposal of drainage, sewage or refuse. It shall also advise and consult with any manufacturer or other person conducting a business or intending to conduct a business whose sewage, waste or waste products may

tend to pollute the waters of this state. The division may conduct experiments relating to purification of water and treatment of sewage, waste or refuse.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §381.45.

381.291 Corrective orders; water and disposal systems.—When the division of health or its agents, through investigation, find that any system of water supply, sewerage, refuse or sewage disposal constitutes a nuisance or menace to the public health, it may issue an order requiring the owner to correct the improper condition.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §381.46.

381.311 Regulations for municipal and county sanitation.—The division of health shall supervise and regulate municipal and county sanitation and shall exercise general supervision over the work of local health authorities. Local health officials and other appropriate local officials concurrently with the division of health shall enforce the provisions of the state sanitary code and other public health rules and regulations and of such local ordinances and sanitary regulations as may be consistent with it.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §381.56.

381.321 Laboratories.—The division of health may establish and maintain in suitable and convenient places in the state laboratories for microbiological and chemical analyses and any other purposes it determines necessary for the protection of the public health.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

381.331 Analyses; human, animal bodies.—The division of health shall have an analysis made of any part of the contents of the human body submitted by any Florida physician, state attorney, solicitor of criminal court or sheriff; or of any part of the contents of the body of any animal submitted by any agent of the state livestock board, any licensed Florida veterinarian or sheriff to determine whether they may contain any foreign matter or poisonous drugs and shall furnish a certificate as to the results of the analysis to the person requesting the analysis.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §§381.60, 381.61.

381.341 Insulin; purchase, distribution.—The division of health shall purchase and distribute insulin through its agents or other appropriate agent of the state or federal government in any county or municipality in the state to any bona fide resident of Florida suffering from diabetes or kindred disease requiring insulin in its treatment who makes application for and furnishes proof of his financial inability to purchase in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the division concerning the distribution of insulin.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §§381.63, 381.64.

381.351 Division of health to assume control in certain cases.—Whenever the division of health investigates any suspicious case or cases of disease and determines the disease is contagious or infectious and a menace to public health, it shall assume charge and management, and all necessary and legitimate expenses attendant upon the case or cases of disease after charge and management has been assumed by the division of health may be paid out of funds appropriated to the division under provisions of the general appropriations act on vouchers approved as provided by this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §381.29.

381.361 Clinics; treatment of cancer.—The division of health shall formulate a plan for the care and treatment of persons suffering from cancer and establish and designate standard requirements for the organization, equipment and conduct of cancer units or departments in hospitals and clinics in Florida. The designations of cancer units shall follow a survey of the needs and facilities for treatment of cancer in the various localities throughout the state.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §381.68.

381.371 Cancer, educational program.—The division of health shall formulate and put into effect a continuing educational program for the prevention of cancer and its early diagnosis, and disseminate information concerning its proper treatment to hospitals, cancer patients and the public.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §381.69.

381.381 Cancer patients; financial aid.—The division of health shall make rules and regulations specifying to what extent and on what terms and conditions cancer patients of the state may receive financial aid for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in any hospital or clinic selected. The division may furnish financial aid to citizens of Florida afflicted with cancer to the extent of the appropriation provided for that purpose in a manner which in its opinion will afford the greatest benefit to those afflicted and make arrangements with hospitals, laboratories or clinics to afford proper care and treatment for cancer patients in Florida.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §381.70.

381.401 Certain practitioners required to register with division; procedure; disposition of fees.—

(1) Every person licensed to practice medicine pursuant to chapter 458, osteopathic medicine pursuant to chapter 459, chiropractic pursuant to chapter 460, podiatry pursuant to chapter 461, naturopathy pursuant to chapter 462, and physical therapy pursuant to chapter 486, shall, on or before January 1 of each year, apply to the division of health for a certificate of registration upon a form furnished by said

division, and shall pay at such time a fee of one dollar. Such fee shall be deposited in the general revenue fund. The first application of registration under this law shall be within sixty days after the issuance of the license, and shall be in writing and under oath that the information therein is true and correct. The applicant shall furnish the said division, on a form to be furnished by the division, his full name, post office and resident address, the date and number of his license, college or school from which he graduated, and the date of such graduation and such application shall be duly executed and verified, before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and filed with the said division. Registration subsequent to the first registration need not be upon sworn application. The division of health, on or before October 1 of each year after the first registration, shall mail or cause to be mailed to each licensed practitioner, a blank form of application for registration, addressed to the last known post office address of such practitioner. The form of such application shall be the same for all practitioners and shall require the same information from each practitioner thereof. The division of health shall issue upon application therefor, a certificate of registration under the seal of the state for the year ensuing and ending December 31. Each licensed practitioner shall conspicuously display his proper registration certificate in his office at all times. The division shall supply each county health department with the names of persons registered for the ensuing year whose post office and/or resident address is in their county.

(2) Any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 29852, 1955; §1, ch. 61-129; §2, ch. 65-170; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

381.411 Penalties.—

(1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter, any quarantine or any rule or regulation promulgated by the division of health under the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

(2) Any person who interferes with, hinders or opposes any agent or officer of the division in the discharge of his duties is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

(3) Any person who maliciously disseminates any false rumor or report concerning the existence of any infectious or contagious disease is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

(4) Any person who makes fraudulent application for and obtains insulin under the pro-

visions of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to punishment as provided by law.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§381.18, 381.20, 381.21, 381.47, 381.58, 381.59, 381.66.

381.422 Definitions; migrant labor camps.—

As used in §§381.432-381.482 the following words and phrases shall mean:

(1) "Migrant labor camp."—One or more buildings or structures, tents, trailers, or vehicles, together with the land appertaining thereto, established, operated or used as living quarters for fifteen or more seasonal, temporary or migrant workers whether or not rent is paid or reserved in connection with the use or occupancy of such premises, provided however, this definition shall not apply to forestry or tobacco farm operation.

(2) *["Division."]—The division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.]

History.—§1, ch. 59-476; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform with §19, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for that of "board." The change will be made by a subsequent reviser's bill.

381.432 License required for establishment, maintenance or operation of migrant labor camp.—No person shall establish, maintain or operate any migrant labor camp in this state without first obtaining a license therefor from the division and unless such license is posted and kept posted in the camp to which it applies at all times during maintenance or operation of the camp.

History.—§2, ch. 59-476; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

381.442 Application for license.—Application for a license to establish, operate or maintain a migrant labor camp shall be made to the division in writing and on a form and under regulations prescribed by the division. The application shall state the location of the existing or proposed migrant labor camp, the approximate number of persons to be accommodated, the probable duration of use and any other information the division may require.

History.—§3, ch. 59-476; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

381.452 Issuance of license.—If the division is satisfied, after causing an inspection to be made, that the camp meets the minimum standards of construction, sanitation, equipment and operation required by regulations issued under §381.472, it shall issue in the name of the division the necessary license in writing on a form to be prescribed by the division. The license, unless sooner revoked, shall expire on June 30 next after the date of issuance unless renewed, and it shall not be transferable. All applications for renewal shall be filed with the division thirty days prior to its expiration on form blanks furnished by the division.

History.—§4, ch. 59-476; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

381.462 Revocation of license.—The division may revoke a license authorizing the operation of a migrant labor camp if it finds

the holder has failed to comply with any provision of this law or of any regulation or order issued hereunder.

History.—§5, ch. 59-476; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

381.472 Authority to issue regulations.—The division shall make, promulgate and repeal such rules and regulations as it may determine to be necessary to protect the health and safety of persons living in migrant labor camps, prescribing standards for living quarters at such camps, including provisions relating to construction of camps, sanitary conditions, light, air, safety, protection from fire hazards, equipment, maintenance and operation of the camp and such other matters as it may determine to be appropriate or necessary for the protection of the life and health of occupants. Regulations adopted hereunder shall be a part of the sanitary code of Florida created by §381.031(1) (g) 11. and may be enforced in the manner provided in §381.031(4), and violations thereof shall be subject to the penalties provided in §381.411.

History.—§6, ch. 59-476; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

381.482 Right of entry.—The division and/or its inspectors may enter and inspect migrant labor camps at reasonable hours and investigate such facts, conditions, and practices or matters, as may be necessary or appropriate to determine whether any person has violated any provisions of this law or rules and regulations of the division pertaining hereto are being violated. The division may from time to time at its discretion publish the reports of such inspections in its monthly bulletin.

History.—§7, ch. 59-476; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

381.492 Survey of state hospital facilities; department of health and rehabilitative services.—

(1) The division of administrative services of the department of health and rehabilitative services is hereby designated as the sole agency of the state to carry out the purposes of and administer the federal hospital and medical facilities amendments of 1964.

(2) (a) The governor is authorized to appoint a state advisory council to the division of administrative services which shall consist of twelve members who are residents of Florida plus the program director who shall serve as an ex officio member. Such council shall include representatives of nongovernmental organizations or groups, and of public agencies, concerned with the operation, construction, or utilization of hospital or other facilities for diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of illness or disease, or for provision of rehabilitation services, and an equal number of representatives of consumers familiar with the need for the services provided by such facilities, to consult with the division of administrative services in carrying out the purposes of the federal hospital and medical facilities amendments of 1964. If the council does not include any representatives of nongovernmental organi-

zations or groups, or state agencies, concerned with rehabilitation, provision shall be made for consultation with organizations, groups, and state agencies so concerned. The membership shall include at least one representative of the Florida hospital association.

(b) The members of the advisory council shall be appointed for a term of four years or until their successors are appointed and qualified except that the five additional members authorized by this act shall be appointed for terms as follows: Two for one year, one for two years, one for three years, and one for four years. Said appointments shall commence on the same date that regular appointments to the council commence. Thereafter these appointments shall be for a term of four years. The term of existing members shall not be disturbed by the provisions of this section as amended.

(3) The governor is authorized to provide for carrying out such purposes in accordance with the standards prescribed by the surgeon general.

History.—§1, ch. 22851, 1945; §1, ch. 59-401; §§1, 10, ch. 65-46; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §380.01; §965.01(5).

Note.—See preamble of 1945 act.

381.502 Transition proceedings; transfer of assets, financial and physical.—

(1) Any legal commitments, contracts or other obligations heretofore entered into or assumed by the Florida development commission in connection with the federal hospital survey and construction program pursuant to state and federal laws outstanding on the effective date of this law are charged to and shall be performed by the division of administrative services of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(2) The Florida development commission shall on the effective date of this act, transfer and convey by deed or other legal instrument properly executed to the board of commissioners of state institutions all property both real and personal owned by it on the effective date of this act required for and utilized by the hospital construction department of the commission, whether or not it was acquired from a federal agency.

(3) The state treasurer is authorized and directed to transfer to the board of commissioners of state institutions on the effective date of this act any unexpended budget and trust funds in the hospital construction accounts.

(4) All records, files and papers of any nature pertaining to the function of the hospital survey and construction department of the Florida development commission shall be turned over to the board of commissioners of state institutions.

(5) Rules and regulations adopted by the board of commissioners of state institutions as the official agency of the state to work with federal agencies in connection with the hospital survey and construction department in effect on the effective date of this act shall remain in full

force and effect unless and until superseded, or amended under the provisions of this chapter.

(6) Any hearing or other proceeding scheduled pertaining to the Hill-Harris program shall be deemed transferred to the division of administrative services and shall be carried on and determined by said division in accordance with the law and rules and regulations governing such hearings.

(7) The division of administrative services is authorized to appoint or employ such agents, officers or employees as it shall deem necessary for carrying out the provisions of this act. The officers or employees of the hospital survey and

construction department of the Florida development commission employed on the effective date of this act shall continue their employment and such employment shall be in accordance with §291d, (a) (8) 42, USCA.

(8) The division of administrative services is authorized to adopt, promulgate, and repeal rules to implement the provisions of and carry out the purpose of this act. In exercising the rule making power provided by this section, compliance with Part I of chapter 120 shall be had.

History.—§§2-9, ch. 65-46; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §380.011.

CHAPTER 382

BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

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382.01 Registration of vital statistics.—

The division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services shall have charge of the registration of vital statistics; shall furnish forms and blanks for obtaining and preserving such records and shall procure the faithful registration of the same in each primary registration district as constituted in §382.031 and in the central bureau of vital statistics at the office of the division. The said division shall be charged with the uniform and thorough enforcement of the law throughout the state and shall from time to time recommend any additional legislation that may be necessary for this purpose.

History.—§1, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2068; CGL 3268; §1, ch. 25372, 1949; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.02 Central bureau; clerical assistance; compensation.—The central bureau of vital

statistics, which is authorized to be established by said division of health, shall be under the immediate direction of the *state health officer, who shall be, by virtue of his office, state registrar of vital statistics. The division shall provide for such clerical and other assistants as may be necessary for the purposes of this chapter, and shall fix the compensation of persons thus employed, and shall provide for the bureau of vital statistics suitable offices, which shall be properly equipped with fireproof vault and filing cases for the permanent and safe preservation of all official records made and returned under this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2069; CGL 3269; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—§19, ch. 69-106 abolished the position of the state health officer and transferred the functions of that office to the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services. This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to make the director of the division of health ex officio state registrar of vital statistics.

382.031 Registration districts.—The State Registrar for Vital Statistics shall from time to time establish registration districts throughout the state. He may consolidate or subdivide such districts to facilitate registration.

History.—§1, ch. 67-312.

382.04 Appointment of local registrars; terms of office; vacancies; penalty.—

(1) The state registrar shall appoint a local registrar of vital statistics for each registration district in the state. The term of office of each local registrar so appointed shall be four years, and until his successor has been appointed and has qualified, unless such office shall sooner become vacant by death, disqualification, operation of law, or other causes; provided, that in incorporated towns or cities where health officers or other officials are, in the judgment of the state registrar, conducting effective registration of births and deaths under local ordinances, such officials may be appointed as registrars in and for such incorporated towns or cities, and shall be subject to the instructions of the state registrar, and to all of the provisions of this chapter. Any vacancy occurring in the office of local registrar of vital statistics shall be filled for the unexpired term by the state registrar. At least ten days before the expiration of the term of office of any such local registrar, his successor shall be appointed by the state registrar.

(2) Any local registrar who, in the judgment of the state registrar, fails or neglects to discharge efficiently the duties of his office as set forth in this chapter, or to make prompt and complete returns of births and deaths as required thereby, shall be forthwith removed by the state registrar, and such other penalties may be imposed as are provided under §382.39.

History.—§4, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2071; CGL 3271.

382.05 Deputy registrars; sub-registrars.—Each local registrar shall, immediately upon his acceptance of appointment as such, appoint a deputy, who shall act in his stead in case of his absence or disability; and such deputy shall in writing accept such appointment, and be subject to all instructions governing local registrars. And when it appears necessary for the convenience of the people in any district, the state registrar may appoint one or more suitable persons to act as sub-registrars, who shall be authorized to receive certificates, to issue burial, removal, or other permits in and for such portions of the district as may be designated; and each sub-registrar shall note, on each certificate, over his signature, the date of filing, and shall forward all certificates to the local registrar of the district within ten days, and in all cases before the third day of the following month; provided, that such sub-registrar shall be subject to the supervision and control of the state registrar, and may be by him removed for neglect or failure to perform his duty in accordance with the provisions of this chapter or the instructions of the state

registrar, and shall be subject to the same penalties for neglect of duty as the local registrar.

History.—§4, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2072; CGL 3272.

382.061 Burial-transit permit.—

(1) The funeral director or person acting as such who first assumes custody of a dead body or fetus shall obtain a burial-transit permit prior to final disposition or removal from the state of the body or fetus and within seventy-two hours after death. Such burial-transit permit shall be issued by the local registrar of the registration district in which the death occurred or the body was found. And no such burial-transit permit shall be issued by any registrar until a complete and satisfactory certificate of death or fetal death has been filed in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

(2) The funeral director shall deliver the burial-transit permit to the person in charge of the place of burial, before interring or otherwise disposing of the body within this state; or when transported to a point outside the state the permit shall accompany the dead body to its destination.

(3) A burial-transit permit issued under the law of another state which accompanies a dead body or fetus brought into this state shall be authority for final disposition of the body or fetus in this state.

(4) A permit for disinterment and reinterment shall be required prior to disinterment of a dead body or fetus except as authorized or otherwise provided by law. Such permit shall be issued by the local registrar for vital statistics of the district in which the body is buried, to a licensed funeral director or person acting as such, upon proper application.

History.—§1, ch. 67-312.

382.071 Fetal death registration.—

(1) Fetal death is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, if the twentieth week of gestation has been reached; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation, the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

(2) A fetal death certificate for each fetal death which occurs in this state after gestation period of twenty completed weeks or more shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the delivery occurred within three days after such delivery and prior to final disposition or removal of the fetus from the state, and shall be registered with such registrar if it has been completed and filed in accordance with this section; provided:

(a) The certificate of fetal death shall be in the form prescribed by the division of health;

(b) If the place of fetal death is unknown, a fetal death certificate shall be filed in the registration district in which a dead fetus was

found within three days after the occurrence; and

(c) If a fetal death occurs on a moving conveyance, a fetal death certificate shall be filed in the registration district in which the fetus was first removed from such conveyance.

(3) The funeral director or person acting as such who first assumes custody of a fetus shall file the fetal death certificate. In the absence of such a person, the physician or other person in attendance at or after the delivery shall file the certificate of fetal death. He shall obtain the personal data from the next of kin or the best qualified person or source available. The medical certification of cause of death shall be furnished to the funeral director, either in person or via certified mail, by the physician, medical examiner or coroner responsible for furnishing such information.

(4) The medical certification shall be completed and signed within forty-eight hours after delivery by the physician in attendance at or after delivery except when inquiry is required by medical examiner or coroner. Midwives shall not sign fetal death certificates, but such cases and fetal deaths occurring without medical attendance of a physician shall be treated as deaths without medical attendance as provided for in §382.10.

(5) When a fetal death occurs without medical attendance upon the mother at or after the delivery or when inquiry is required by the medical examiner or coroner, the responsible official shall investigate the cause of fetal death and shall complete and sign the medical certification within forty-eight hours after taking charge of the case.

History.—§1, ch. 67-312; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §382.07.

382.081 Death registration.—

(1) A death certificate for each death which occurs in this state shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the death occurred within three days after such death and prior to final disposition or removal of the body from the state, and shall be registered by such registrar if it has been completed and filed in accordance with this section:

(a) The certificate of death shall be in the form prescribed by the division of health;

(b) If the place of death is unknown, a death certificate shall be filed in the registration district in which a dead body is found within three days after such occurrence; and

(c) If death occurs in a moving conveyance a death certificate shall be filed in the registration district in which the dead body was first removed from such conveyance.

(2) The funeral director or person acting as such who first assumes custody of a dead body shall file the death certificate. He shall obtain the personal data from the next of kin or the best qualified person or source available. The medical certification of cause of death shall be furnished to the funeral direc-

tor, either in person or via certified mail, by the physician, medical examiner or coroner responsible for furnishing such information.

(3) The medical certification shall be completed and signed within forty-eight hours after death by the physician in charge of the patient's care for the illness or condition which resulted in death except when inquiry is required by the medical examiner or coroner.

(4) When death occurred without medical attendance as set forth in subsection (3) or when inquiry is required by medical examiner or coroner, the responsible official shall investigate the cause of death and shall complete and sign the medical certification within forty-eight hours after taking charge of the case.

History.—§1, ch. 67-312; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §§382.08, 382.09.

382.091 Extension of time.—

(1) The division of health may by regulation and upon such conditions as it may prescribe to assure compliance with the purposes of this act, provide for the extension of the periods prescribed in this chapter for the filing of death certificates, fetal death certificates, medical certifications of causes of death, and for the obtaining of burial-transit permits in cases in which compliance with the applicable prescribed period would result in undue hardship.

(2) Regulations of the said division may provide for the issuance of a burial-transit permit prior to the filing of a certificate of death or fetal death upon conditions designed to assure compliance with the purposes of this act in cases in which compliance with the requirement that the certificate be filed prior to the issuance of the permit would result in undue hardship.

History.—§1, ch. 67-312; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.10 Where death occurs without medical attendance.—In case of any death occurring without medical attendance, the undertaker, or other person to whose knowledge the death may come, shall notify the local registrar of such death, and when so notified the registrar shall, prior to the issuance of the permit, inform the local health officer and refer the case to him for immediate investigation and certification; provided, that when the local health officer is not a physician, or when there is no such official, and in such cases only, the registrar is authorized to make the certificate and return from the statement of relatives or other persons having adequate knowledge of the facts; provided, further, that if the undertaker, or person acting as such, or the registrar, has reason to believe that the death may have been due to unlawful act or neglect, the registrar shall then refer the case to the coroner or other proper officer for his investigation and certification; and the coroner or other proper officer whose duty it is to hold an inquest on the body of any deceased person, shall make the certificate of death required for a burial permit,

and state in his certificate the name of the disease causing death, or if from external causes, (1) the means of death; and (2) whether (probably) accidental, suicidal, or homicidal; and shall, in any case, furnish such information as may be required by the state registrar in order properly to classify the death.

History.—§8, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2077; CGL 3277.

382.14 Interment prohibited without burial permit; records of bodies interred.—No person in charge of any premises on which interments, or other dispositions are made shall inter or permit the interment or other disposition of any body unless it is accompanied by a burial, other disposition, or removal permit as herein provided. Any such person shall endorse upon the permit the date of interment, or other disposition, over his signature, and shall return all permits so endorsed to the local registrar of his district within ten days from the date of interment or other disposition. He shall keep a record of all bodies interred or otherwise disposed of on the premises under his charge in each case stating the name and color or race of each deceased person, place of death, date of burial or disposal, and name and address of the undertaker; which record shall at all times be open to official inspection; provided, that the undertaker or person acting as such, when burying a body in a cemetery or burial grounds having no person in charge, shall sign the burial or removal permit, giving the date of burial, and shall write across the face of the permit the words "No person in charge," and file the burial or removal permit within ten days with the registrar of the district in which the cemetery is located. Permits filed with the local registrar under the provisions of this section may be destroyed by the official custodian after the expiration of three years from the date of such filing.

History.—§11, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2081; CGL 3281; §6, ch. 25372, 1949.

382.15 All births to be registered.—The birth of each and every child born in this state shall be registered as hereinafter provided.

History.—§12, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2082; CGL 3282.

382.16 Certificate of birth.—

(1) Within ten days after the date of each birth there shall be filed with the local registrar of the district in which the birth occurred a certificate of such birth, as provided in §382.17.

(2) In each case where a physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, was in attendance upon the birth, it shall be the duty of such physician, midwife or person acting as midwife, to file in accordance herewith the certificate herein contemplated.

(3) In each case where there was no physician, midwife or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth, the father or mother of the child, the householder or owner of the premises where the birth occurred, or the manager or superintendent of the public or private

institution where the birth occurred, each in the order named, within ten days after the date of such birth, shall report to the local registrar the fact of such birth. In such case and in case the physician, midwife, or person acting as midwife, in attendance upon the birth is unable, by diligent inquiry, to obtain any item or items of information on the certificate of birth, the local registrar shall secure from the person so reporting, or from any other person having knowledge, such information as will enable him to prepare the certificate of birth herein contemplated, and the person reporting the birth or who may be interrogated in relation thereto shall answer correctly and to the best of his knowledge all questions put to him by the local registrar which may be calculated to elicit any information needed to make the complete record of the birth as contemplated, and the informant as to any statement made in accordance herewith shall verify such statement by his signature.

History.—§13, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2083; CGL 3283.

382.17 Birth certificates; form; information to be recorded.—

(1) The original certificate of birth shall contain all of the information required by the division of health, all of the items of which are declared necessary for the legal, social and sanitary purposes subserved by registration records, provided however, that all information concerning legitimacy status and medical details shall be recorded on a separate section of the original birth certificate, which portion of said birth certificate after having been processed for statistical and health purposes shall not be open to inspection by, nor shall certified copies of the same be issued to any person other than the registrant, if of legal age, or upon the order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) A birth certificate shall be filed for every child of unknown parentage and shall show all known or approximate facts relating to the birth. To assist in later identification, information concerning the place and circumstances under which the said child was found shall be filed on the portion of the original birth certificate relating to legitimacy status and medical details. In the event said child is identified to the satisfaction of the registrar, at any subsequent time a new birth certificate shall be prepared which will bear the same number as the original certificate and the original certificate shall, thereupon, be sealed and filed and shall not be opened to inspection nor shall certified copies of the same be issued to any person other than the registrant, if of legal age, or upon the order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) All original, new or amendatory certificates of birth shall be identical in form, color, size, wording and arrangement of items, except delayed certificates of birth which shall be on such form as the state registrar may provide. No distinction shall be made between the birth

certificate of a legitimate, illegitimate, adopted or unknown parentage child.

History.—§14, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2084; CGL 3284; §7, ch. 25372, 1949; §2, ch. 67-312; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.18 Certificate of birth to show given name of child.—

(1) When any certificate of birth of a living child is presented without the statement of the given name, then the local registrar shall make out and deliver to either parent of the child a special blank for supplemental report of the given name of the child which will be filled out as directed and returned to the local registrar as soon as the child shall have been named.

(2) The mother of a child born out of wedlock should enter on the birth certificate the surname by which she desires the child to be known. The registrar, upon presentation of proof that said child has acquired another name through usage, court order or otherwise, shall correct the original birth certificate as hereinafter provided for to show the name by which said child is known.

History.—§15, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2085; CGL 3285; §8, ch. 25372, 1949.

382.19 Filing of certificates of birth, death, or stillbirth in cases where none was filed at time of birth, death or stillbirth.—If at any time after the birth, death or stillbirth of any person within the state, a copy of the official record or portion thereof of said birth, death, or stillbirth be necessary and, after search by the state registrar or his representative, it should appear that no such certificate of birth, death or stillbirth was made or filed, the physician, midwife or undertaker responsible for the report, or father, mother, older brother, or sister, or other person knowing the facts, may file with the central bureau of vital statistics, such certificate of birth, death or stillbirth, together with such sworn statements and affidavits as the state registrar may require.

History.—§2, ch. 13864, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3301(2); §9, ch. 25372, 1949.

382.20 State registrar may withhold filing of birth, death, or stillbirth certificates until proof is filed; certificates prima facie evidence.—The state registrar may require such affidavits to be presented and such proof to be filed as he may deem advisable or necessary to establish the truth of the facts endeavored to be made or recorded by the certificate and may withhold filing of the birth, death, or stillbirth certificate involved until his requirements are complied with. Certificates filed and accepted under this section and §382.19 shall be admissible in evidence as prima facie evidence of the facts recited therein with like force and effect as other vital statistics records are received or admitted in evidence. The state registrar may make and enforce appropriate rules and regulations to carry out this section and to prevent fraud and deception being committed under same.

History.—§3, ch. 13864, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3301(3); §10, ch. 25372, 1949.

382.21 New or amended certificates of birth; duty of clerks of court, and state registrar.—

The clerk of the court in which any proceeding for legitimation, adoption or annulment of an adoption shall be filed, shall within thirty days after the final disposition thereof forward to the state registrar of vital statistics a report of said proceedings upon a form to be furnished by the state registrar, which form shall contain sufficient information to identify the original birth certificate of the child and to enable an amendatory or new birth certificate to be prepared.

(1) **ADOPTION.**—Upon receipt of the report of an adoption from a clerk of the court, as heretofore provided for, or upon receipt of a certified copy of a final decree of adoption, together with all necessary information, from any registrant or adoptive parent of a registrant, the state registrar shall make and file a new birth certificate, which certificate shall bear the same file number as the original birth certificate. All names and statistical particulars entered on the new certificate shall refer to the adoptive parents but nothing in said certificate shall refer to or designate said parents as being adoptive. The question of legitimacy shall be answered in the affirmative. All other items not affected by adoption shall be copied as on the original certificate, including the date of filing.

(2) **LEGITIMATION.**—Upon receipt of the report of a legitimation from a clerk of the court, as heretofore provided for, or upon receipt of a certified copy of a final decree or judgment of legitimation, together with all necessary information from a registrant or the parent or parents of a registrant, or upon receipt of evidence of the marriage of the parents of a person subsequent to the birth of said person, the state registrar shall make and file a new birth certificate, which certificate shall bear the same file number as the original birth certificate. The names and statistical particulars shall be entered as of the date of birth but as though the parents were married at that time. The question of legitimacy shall be answered in the affirmative.

(3) **ANNULMENT OF ADOPTION.**—Upon receipt of the report of an annulment of an adoption from the clerk of the court, as heretofore provided for, or upon receipt of a certified copy of a final decree, or judgment of the annulment of adoption, the state registrar shall, if a new certificate of birth was made and filed, based upon an adoption order, remove such new certificate and restore the original certificate to its original place in the files and the certificate so removed shall then be destroyed by the registrar.

(4) **DUTY OF STATE REGISTRAR UPON RECEIPT OF REPORTS ON CHILDREN NOT BORN IN THIS STATE.**—Upon receipt of a report of an adoption, legitimation or annulment of an adoption from a clerk of the court, as hereinbefore provided for, in which report it affirmatively appears that the person involved was born in a state other than the state of Florida, it shall be the duty of the state registrar to

forward a copy of such report to the state registrar or comparable official of the state in which said person was born.

(5) CORRECTION OF BIRTH RECORDS.—

A person whose birth is recorded in this state may request the state registrar to correct any misstatement or errors occurring in said birth record, upon presentation of proof satisfactory to the state registrar.

History.—§1, ch. 19063, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3301(4); §1, ch. 22016, 1943; §11, ch. 25372, 1949.

382.22 Substitution of new certificate of birth for original.—When a new certificate of birth is made, the state registrar shall substitute the new certificate of birth for that on file in the state bureau of vital statistics of the division of health, and shall place the original certificate of birth and all papers pertaining thereto under seal, not to be broken or opened except by decree, judgment or order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or at the instance and request of the person whose birth is the subject of the said certificate of birth; provided, however, that before any such person shall be entitled to have the seal broken and the record opened without order of court, he or she shall first identify himself or herself to the satisfaction of the state registrar. Thereafter, when a certified copy of the certificate of birth of such person or portion thereof is issued, it shall be a copy of the new certificate of birth or portion thereof, except when an order, judgment or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction shall require the issuance of a copy or certified copy or the original certificate of birth, or except when such copy of the original certificate shall be requested by the person whose birth is the subject of the said certificate, such person having first furnished satisfactory evidence of identity as is hereinabove provided.

History.—§2, ch. 19063, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3301 (5); §12, ch. 25372, 1949; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.23 Bureau of vital statistics to receive marriage licenses.—Upon the return of each marriage license to the issuing county judge, as provided and issued under chapter 741, the issuing county judge shall forthwith record the same, and shall, on or before the fifth day of each month, transmit all the original licenses with endorsements thereon, received by him during the preceding calendar month, to the bureau of vital statistics; provided that as to any marriage licenses issued and not returned to the issuing county judge or any marriage licenses returned to the issuing county judge and not recorded by him so as to be transmitted to the bureau of vital statistics, as in this section provided, such issuing county judge shall report the same to the said bureau at the time of transmitting the recorded licenses on the forms to be prescribed and furnished by said bureau; provided further, that if no marriage licenses are issued or returned to the issuing county judge to be transmitted or reported to said bureau, as by this section provided, said issuing county

judge shall report such fact to said bureau upon forms prescribed and furnished by it.

History.—§2, ch. 11869, 1927; CGL 3295, 5852.

382.24 County judges to transmit marriage license fees monthly.—On or before the fifth day of each month each of the several county judges of the state shall transmit to the Bureau of Vital Statistics two dollars and seventy-five cents of each three dollars collected by him under the provisions of §741.02, during the preceding calendar months, retaining the remaining twenty-five cents, of each three dollars so collected, as his compensation.

History.—§3, ch. 11869, 1927; CGL 3296; §1, ch. 67-520.

382.25 Clerks of circuit courts to furnish bureau of vital statistics with record of divorces granted; fees.—On or before the fifth day of each month, the several clerks of the circuit courts of the state, shall transmit to the Bureau of Vital Statistics, on forms prescribed and furnished by it, a record of each and every decree of divorce granted by said courts during the preceding calendar month, giving names of parties and such other data as required by such forms. Clerks of the circuit court shall collect at the time of the filing of a final decree of divorce a fee of three dollars, which is to be taxed as a part of the cost in the cause in which the decree is granted; twenty-five cents of each such fee shall be retained by said clerk as his compensation and the remaining two dollars and seventy-five cents shall accompany the monthly report of divorces transmitted to the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

History.—§4, ch. 11869, 1927; CGL 3297; §2, ch. 67-520.

382.26 Bureau of vital statistics to compile and preserve records of marriages and divorces.

—The records of marriages and divorces obtained under the provisions of §§382.23 and 382.25 shall be compiled, kept and preserved as are other vital statistics under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 11869, 1927; CGL 3298.

382.28 Bureau to prescribe and furnish marriage license forms.—All forms used in the issuance of marriage licenses in this state shall be prescribed and furnished by the bureau of vital statistics.

History.—§7, ch. 11869, 1927; CGL 3300.

382.29 Bureau to keep accurate accounts and transmit funds monthly to state treasurer.

—A true and correct account of all sums transmitted to the bureau of vital statistics by the several county judges of the state, under the provisions of §382.24, shall be kept by said bureau and said bureau shall each month transmit such funds so received by it to the state treasurer; the state treasurer shall place such funds so transmitted to him to the credit of the general revenue funds and sufficient moneys shall be appropriated by the

biennial appropriations act for the efficient administration of this chapter.

History.—§8, ch. 11869, 1927; CGL 3301; §14, ch. 25372, 1949; §64, ch. 26869, 1951.

382.30 Physicians, midwives, sextons, retail casket dealers and undertakers must register; local registrars to make annual reports.—Every physician, midwife, sexton, retail casket dealer, and undertaker shall, without delay, register his or her name, address and occupation and color or race, with the local registrar of the district in which he or she resides or may hereafter establish a residence, and shall thereupon be supplied by the local registrar with a copy of this chapter, together with such instructions as may be prepared by the state registrar relative to its enforcement. Within thirty days after the close of each calendar year each local registrar shall make a return to the state registrar of all physicians, midwives, sextons, retail casket dealers, or undertakers who have registered in his district during the whole or any part of the preceding calendar year; provided, that no fee or other compensation shall be charged by local registrars to physicians, midwives, sextons, retail casket dealers, or undertakers for registering their names under this section or making returns thereof to the state registrar.

History.—§16, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2086; CGL 3286; §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

382.31 Hospitals and almshouses required to keep records.—All superintendents or managers, or other persons in charge of hospitals, almshouses, lying in or other institutions, public or private, to which persons resort for treatment of diseases, confinement, or are committed by process of law, shall make a record of all the personal and statistical particulars relative to the inmates of their institutions, which are required in the forms of the certificates provided for by this chapter, as directed by the state registrar; and in case of persons admitted or committed for treatment of disease, the physician in charge shall specify for entry in the record, the nature of the disease, and where, in his opinion, it was contracted, or if injured the nature and cause thereof. The personal particulars and information required by this section shall be obtained from the individual himself if it is practicable to do so; and when they cannot be so obtained, they shall be obtained in as complete a manner as possible from relatives, friends, or other persons acquainted with the facts.

History.—§17, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2087; CGL 3287; §7, ch. 22000, 1943.

382.32 State registrar to supply forms; duties.—The state registrar shall prepare, print and supply to all registrars all blanks and forms used in registering, recording, and preserving the returns, or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of this chapter; and shall prepare and issue such detailed instructions as may be required to procure the uniform observance of its provisions and the maintenance of a perfect system of registration; and no other blanks shall be used than those supplied

by the state registrar. He shall carefully examine the certificates received monthly from the local registrars, and if any such are incomplete or unsatisfactory he shall require such further information to be supplied as may be necessary to make the record complete and satisfactory. And all physicians, midwives, informants, or undertakers, and all other persons having knowledge of the facts, are required to supply, upon a form provided by the state registrar or upon the original certificate, such information as they may possess regarding any birth, death, or stillbirth, upon demand of the state registrar, in person, by mail or through the local registrar. The state registrar shall further arrange, bind and permanently preserve the certificates in a systematic manner. He shall inform all registrars what diseases are to be considered infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, as decided by the division of health, in order that when deaths occur from such diseases proper precautions may be taken to prevent their spread.

History.—§18, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2088; CGL 3288; §15, ch. 25372, 1949; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.321 Division of health to destroy certain index cards.—The division of health is hereby authorized to destroy the card index it is required to prepare and maintain by §382.32, after the information thereon has been permanently recorded in bound index books and verified.

History.—§1, ch. 22624, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.33 Duties of local registrar.—Each local registrar shall supply blank forms to such persons as require them. Each local registrar shall carefully examine each certificate of birth, death, or stillbirth when presented for record, in order to ascertain whether or not it has been made out in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the instructions of the state registrar; and if any certificate of death or stillbirth is incomplete or unsatisfactory shall call attention to the defect in the return, and to withhold the burial, removal or other permit until such defects are corrected. All certificates, either of birth, death, or stillbirth, shall be typewritten or written legibly in permanent black ink, and no certificate shall be held to be complete and correct that does not supply all of the items of information called for therein, or satisfactorily account for their omission. If the certificate of death or stillbirth is properly executed and complete, he shall then issue a burial, removal or other permit to the undertaker or the person acting as such; provided, that in case the death occurred from some disease which is held by the division of health to be infectious, contagious, or communicable and dangerous to the public health, no permit for the removal or other disposition of the body shall be issued by the registrar, except under such conditions as may be prescribed by the division. If a certificate of birth is incomplete the local registrar shall immediately notify the informant, and

require him or her to supply the missing items of information if they can be obtained. He shall sign his name as registrar in attestation of the date of filing in his office. He shall also make and preserve a local record of each birth, each death, and each stillbirth certificate registered by him, in such manner as directed by the state registrar. And he shall, on the fifth day of each month, transmit to the state registrar all original certificates registered by him for the preceding month. And if no births or deaths or no stillbirths occurred in any month he shall, on the fifth day of the following month, report that fact to the state registrar, on a card provided for such purpose.

History.—§19, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2089; CGL 3289; §16, ch. 25372, 1949; §19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.34 Fees of local registrar.—Each local registrar shall be paid the sum of twenty-five cents for each birth certificate, each death certificate, and each stillbirth certificate properly and completely made out and registered with him, and correctly recorded and promptly returned by him to the state registrar as required by this chapter. And in case no births, no deaths, or no stillbirths were registered during the month, the local registrar shall be entitled to be paid the sum of twenty-five cents for each report to that effect, but only if such report be made promptly as required by this chapter. All amounts payable to a local registrar under the provisions of this section shall be from the biennial appropriation upon certification of the state registrar.

History.—§20, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2090; CGL 3290; §17, ch. 25372, 1949; §65, ch. 26869, 1951.

382.35 Disclosure of information, certified copies of birth certificates, birth cards, weight of copies as evidence, searches of records; fees; disposition of fees.—

(1) All birth records of this state shall be considered confidential documents and shall be open to inspection only as hereinbefore or hereinafter provided for.

(2) Disclosure of illegitimacy of birth or of information from which it can be ascertained may be made only upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction where such information is necessary for the determination of personal or property rights and then only for such purposes or upon the application of the registrant, if of legal age.

(3) Certified copies of the original birth certificate or any new or amendatory certificate, exclusive of that portion containing medical details and legitimacy status, shall be issued only by the state registrar and only to the registrant, if of legal age, his or her parent or guardian or other legal representative, health and social agencies upon approval of the state registrar, any agency of the state or the United States for official purposes or upon order of any court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) The state registrar shall, upon request, furnish to any applicant, a short form certi-

ficate of birth or birth card in such form as the state registrar may designate which shall contain only the name, color, sex, date of birth, place of birth, date of filing of the original certificate and certificate number which shall be certified to by the state registrar. All such short form certificates of birth or birth cards including those for persons born out of wedlock or of unknown parentage or for legitimated or adopted persons shall be identical in form, color, size, wording and arrangement of items.

(5) The state registrar shall upon request of any person having a proper interest therein supply a certified copy of all or part of any marriage, divorce or death recorded under the provisions of this chapter.

(6) Any copy of any record registered under the provisions of this act or any part thereof when properly certified by the state registrar shall be prima facie evidence in all courts and cases of the facts therein stated.

(7) The state registrar shall be entitled to fees as follows:

(a) Two dollars for the first calendar year of records searched for a record of birth, fetal death, death, marriage, divorce or other vital record, and one dollar for each additional calendar year of records searched, up to a maximum of twenty-five dollars. This fee entitles the applicant to one certification of the record, if located.

(b) Five dollars for filing a delayed certification of birth, death, or stillbirth.

(c) Five dollars for processing and filing a correction on a death record or a correction on a birth record; provided there shall be no fee for processing and filing a correction on a birth record of a child less than six months of age.

(d) Five dollars for processing and filing a new birth certificate for reason of adoption or for reason of legitimation.

(e) Two dollars for each certification of a vital record in excess of one certification of a vital record for which a fee for search is paid or for which a filing fee is paid.

(f) Three dollars for processing and forwarding each exemplified copy of a vital record.

(g) Four dollars for each search of state census records.

(8) All fees prescribed herein shall be paid by the applicant. The division of health may waive any or all of the fees required in this section. The state registrar shall keep a true and correct account of all fees required under this section and turn the same over to the state treasurer to the credit of the general revenue fund.

(9) No person shall prepare or issue any certificate which purports to be an original, or certified copy of an original certificate of birth, death or fetal death, except as author-

ized in this act, or regulations adopted hereunder.

History.—§21, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2091; CGL 3291; §18, ch. 25372, 1949; §66, ch. 26869, 1951; §1, ch. 63-151; §3, ch. 67-312; §3, ch. 67-520; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.36 Local registrars charged with enforcing law.—Each local registrar is charged with the strict and thorough enforcement of the provisions of this chapter in his registration district, under the supervision and direction of the state registrar; and he shall make an immediate report to the state registrar of any violation of this law coming to his knowledge, by observation or upon complaint of any person, or otherwise.

History.—§23, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2092; CGL 3292.

382.37 State registrar charged with executing law.—The state registrar is charged with the thorough and efficient execution of the provisions of this chapter in every part of the state, and is granted supervisory power over local registrars, deputy registrars, and sub-registrars, to the end that all of its requirements shall be uniformly complied with. The state registrar, either personally or by an accredited representative, shall have authority to investigate cases of irregularity or violation of law, and all registrars shall aid him, upon request, in such investigations. When he shall deem it necessary, he shall report cases of violations of any of the provisions of this chapter to the state attorney, county solicitor or county attorney or other prosecuting officer having charge of the prosecution of misdemeanors in the registration district in which such violation shall occur, with a statement of the facts and circumstances; and when any such case is reported to him by the state registrar, the said prosecuting officer shall forthwith initiate and promptly follow up the necessary court proceedings against the person or corporation responsible for the alleged violation of law; and upon request of the state registrar, the department of legal affairs shall assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§23, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2093; CGL 3293; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.38 Division rules.—The division of health may adopt, promulgate and enforce rules and regulations requiring the notification of all cases of sickness necessary for the preservation and protection of the public health, and for the collection of statistics of marriages and divorces.

History.—§24, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 2094; CGL 3294; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.39 Penalties.—

(1) Any person who willfully makes or alters any certificate or record or certification therefrom provided for in this chapter, except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, or who shall willfully furnish false or fraudulent information affecting any certificate or record required by this chapter, shall be subject to a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or

imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Any person who knowingly transports or accepts for transport, inters, or otherwise disposes of a dead body without an accompanying permit issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

(3) Except where a different penalty is provided for in this section, any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter, or the rules and regulations of the division of health, or who neglects or refuses to perform any of the duties imposed upon him thereunder, shall be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

History.—§22, ch. 6892, 1915; RGS 5550; CGL 7733; §19, ch. 25372, 1949; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.40 Delayed birth certificates; jurisdiction of county judge; procedure and issuance.—

Any resident of or person born in the state, may file a duly verified petition in the county judge's court, in the county of his or her residence, or in the county of his or her place of birth, setting forth the date, place and parentage of his or her birth and petitioning the county judge to issue an order certifying the date, place and parentage of the birth of the petitioner. Also, a petition may be filed by any such resident or person born in Florida for the purpose of determining either, or any, the date, the place, or the parentage of the birth of the petitioner. Upon filing said petition, the county judge shall have a hearing and may conduct the same as other special proceedings before him. The hearing may, in his discretion, be set for a time certain, within a reasonable time after the petition is filed. When the petition comes on for hearing before the county judge, such evidence may be presented as may be required by the court to establish the fact of such birth, the date, the place and the parentage of the birth of the petitioner, or any of such facts, but no certificate may be granted on the uncorroborated testimony of the petitioner. If the evidence offered shall satisfy the court of the date, place and parentage of the birth of the petitioner, or any of such facts, the court shall thereupon enter an order, and certificate accordingly, which said order shall be entered upon forms furnished the county judge's court of the several counties by the bureau of vital statistics of the division of health. Said order shall be made and signed in triplicate. One copy of such order shall be filed in the county judge's court, in a permanent looseleaf book kept for that purpose and marked "delayed birth certificates," and no further recording shall be required by the court. Where the birth of the petitioner is shown to have occurred in Florida, one copy shall be delivered to the petitioner, and one copy shall be mailed by the county judge, within ten days after the date of order, to bureau of vital statistics, division of health, department of health and rehabilitative services, Jacksonville. In all other instances two copies of such order shall

be delivered to the petitioner. Said bureau is authorized and directed to furnish such forms and file such order.

History.—§1, ch. 21931, 1943; §1, ch. 22887, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

382.41 Petition, contents.—Such petition may be in form and substance as follows:

In the County Judge's Court.....County, Florida

Petitioner respectfully says that: His (or/her) full name is (stating full name). His (or/her) residence is (stating place of residence). He (or she) was born on (stating date of birth) at (stating place of birth); that petitioner's father's name was (or is) (stating maiden name, if known), color or race of father (stating color or race of father), birthplace of father (stating birthplace, if known, of father), maiden name of mother (stating maiden name, if known, of mother), color or race of mother (stating color or race of mother), birthplace of mother (stating birthplace, if known, of mother); and petitioner prays that an order be entered, certifying and ordering such facts.

History.—§2, ch. 21931, 1943.

382.42 Petition, execution.—Such petition shall be signed and sworn to by the petitioner, or his or her parent or guardian, or by someone who knows such facts, and shall state each fact as definitely in such petition as is known to petitioner. If either or any of such fact or facts is unknown to petitioner, the petitioner shall so state.

History.—§3, ch. 21931, 1943.

382.43 Form of certificate.—The birth certificate shall be an order of the county judge adjudicating all or any facts stated in the petition, for which sufficient evidence is produced, and such order may be in substance as follows:

In the County Judge's Court

.....County, Florida.

DELAYED BIRTH CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that:

It has been made to appear to me that (stating full name of person), was born (stating month, day and year) at (stating place of birth); that his (or her) father's name was (or is) (stating name of father), color or race (stating color or race of father), and his place of birth was (stating father's place of birth); that his (or her) mother's maiden name was (or is) (stating maiden name of mother of petitioner), color or race (stating color or race of mother), and her place of birth was (stating birthplace of mother).

Given under my hand and seal, at.....
Florida, this.....day of.....19....

County Judge of.....
County, Florida.

History.—§4, ch. 21931, 1943.

382.44 Judgment a public record.—Said order and the record thereof is hereby made a judgment of a court of record, and, when filed

as herein required, shall be a public record and shall be accepted as such by the courts and other agencies and persons of this state in the same manner as other orders of the county judge and public records and shall be prima facie evidence of the fact or facts therein adjudicated.

History.—§5, ch. 21931, 1943.

382.45 Appeals.—Any resident of such county where the proceeding is had, or any person interested, may appeal from such order or certificate to the appropriate district court of appeal in the manner and within the time required by the Florida appellate rules, or to the supreme court if authorized by §4, Art. V of the state constitution.

History.—§6, ch. 21931, 1943; §24, ch. 63-559.
cf.—§732.15, Right of appeal under probate law.

382.46 Costs.—The county judge, for his complete services in establishing a delayed birth certificate and order under this law, shall receive the sum of five dollars.

History.—§7, ch. 21931, 1943; §2, ch. 63-151.

382.47 Certified copies.—The Bureau of Vital Statistics and the county judge are each authorized to make and furnish additional certified copies of such order upon payment of the sum of two dollars therefor.

History.—§8, ch. 21931, 1943; §3, ch. 63-151; §4, ch. 67-520.

382.48 Remedy cumulative.—The method of obtaining delayed birth certificates under §§382.40-382.47 shall be cumulative and in addition to any other method now or hereafter provided by law for obtaining delayed birth certificate, but no person may establish more than one birth certificate.

History.—§10, ch. 21931, 1943.

382.49 Correction of birth certificates.—

(1) The bureau of vital statistics of the state, by and through the state registrar is hereby authorized, empowered and directed to correct any error of a general nature pertaining to date of birth, sex of child or other information necessary to the issuance of birth certificate and to correct any error of a clerical nature, such as mistakes in spelling of names of child, names of towns or cities in which child was born or doctor or midwife or other person attending the birth of said child.

(2) The affidavit of either parent of said child shall be sufficient evidence for the correction of any error mentioned in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The state registrar shall make no rule superseding this section.

History.—§§1, 2, 3, ch. 24114, 1947.

382.50 Microfilming and destroying obsolete correspondence and records.—

(1) The state registrar may destroy general correspondence files over two years old and also any other records not specifically provided for herein.

(2) The state registrar is authorized to photograph, microphotograph or reproduce on

film, in such a manner that each page will be exposed in exact conformity with the original, all burial or removal permits, death certificates, birth certificates, marriage licenses and other records and documents as he may, in his discretion, select, and the said state registrar is hereby authorized to destroy any of said documents after they have been photographed and filed and after audit of his office has been completed for the period embracing the dates of said instruments.

(3) Photographs or microphotographs in the form of film or prints of any records made in compliance with the provisions of this section shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof, and shall be treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of such photographs shall be admitted in evidence equally with the original photographs or microphotographs.

History.—§1, ch. 59-221.

CHAPTER 383

MATERNITY AND INFANCY HYGIENE

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| <p>383.01 Acceptance of provisions of Sheppard-Towner act.</p> <p>383.02 Custodian and disbursing officer of funds.</p> <p>383.03 Cooperation with federal authorities; appropriation.</p> <p>383.04 Prophylactic required for eyes of infants.</p> <p>383.05 Division of health to prepare prophylactic for free distribution.</p> <p>383.06 Report of inflamed, etc., eyes treated.</p> | <p>383.07 Penalty for violation.</p> <p>383.08 Serological tests of pregnant women; duty of physician.</p> <p>383.09 Tests.</p> <p>383.10 Reporting births.</p> <p>383.11 Reports.</p> <p>383.12 Costs and charges.</p> <p>383.13 Use of information by division.</p> <p>383.14 Testing for metabolic disorders of infants.</p> |
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383.01 Acceptance of provisions of Sheppard-Towner act.—The state accepts the provisions of what is known as the Sheppard-Towner act, an act of congress approved November 23, 1921, for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy and for other purposes. The good faith of the state is pledged to make available for the several purposes of said act, funds sufficient at least to equal the sums allotted from time to time to this state from the appropriation made by the said act and to meet all conditions necessary to entitle the state to the benefits of the said act.

History.—§1, ch. 9186, 1923; CGL 3987.

383.02 Custodian and disbursing officer of funds.—The division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services is designated custodian of all funds allotted to this state from the appropriation made by the Sheppard-Towner act and the division may receive and provide for the proper custody and disbursement of said funds in accordance with said act.

History.—§2, ch. 9186, 1923; CGL 3988; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

383.03 Cooperation with federal authorities; appropriation.—The division of health, through its child welfare and child hygiene bureau, shall cooperate as provided in and by the Sheppard-Towner act of congress with the federal authorities in the administration of the provisions of said act, and shall do all things necessary to entitle the state to receive the benefits thereof and especially shall cooperate with the federal government in carrying out the provisions of the act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy. The division, through its child welfare and child hygiene bureau, may expend, of the funds raised by taxation for the maintenance of the division, the sum of sixteen thousand dollars per year, or so much thereof as may be necessary to equal and match the amount of money allotted to the state by the federal government under the provisions of the said Sheppard-Towner act, approved November 23, 1921.

History.—§3, ch. 9186, 1923; CGL 3989; §§4, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

383.04 Prophylactic required for eyes of infants.—Every physician, midwife, or other person in attendance at the birth of a child in the state is required to instill or have instilled into

the eyes of the baby within one hour after birth, a one per cent fresh solution of silver-nitrate (with date of manufacture marked on container), two drops of the solution to be dropped into each eye after the eyelids have been opened; or some equally effective prophylactic approved by the division of health, for the prevention of blindness from ophthalmia neonatorum. A record of such administration or instillation shall be reported on the birth certificate, showing the time with respect to the birth and the kind of prophylactic administered; provided, that this section shall not apply to cases where the parents shall file with the physician, midwife, or other person in attendance at the birth of a child written objections on account of religious beliefs contrary to the use of drugs. In such case the physician, midwife, or other person in attendance shall record in writing on the birth certificate of such child that such measures were or were not employed and attach thereto such written objection.

History.—§1, ch. 20690, 1941; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

383.05 Division of health to prepare prophylactic for free distribution.—The division of health shall cause to be prepared and put into proper containers a one per cent fresh solution of nitrate of silver or some equally effective prophylactic approved by the division, to be distributed free, with instructions for use, to local health officers, to enable each health officer to distribute a sufficient quantity to each physician and midwife within his territorial jurisdiction; and it is hereby made the duty of local health officers to make such distribution to indigents, white and colored. In areas where no health officer is employed, the division shall furnish such prophylactic preparations and instructions free to each physician, midwife, or other person in attendance at the birth of a child. Any solution or prophylactic furnished by the division shall bear the date of manufacture.

History.—§2, ch. 20690, 1941; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

383.06 Report of inflamed, etc., eyes treated.—Any person who shall nurse or attend any infant shall report any inflammation or unnatural discharge in the eyes of said child that shall develop within two weeks after birth, to the local health officer or licensed physician, which report shall be made within six hours.

History.—§3, ch. 20690, 1941.

383.07 Penalty for violation.—Any person who fails to comply with the provisions of §§383.04-383.06 shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

History.—§4, ch. 20690, 1941.

383.08 Serological tests of pregnant women; duty of physician.—Every physician attending a pregnant woman for conditions relating to her pregnancy during the period of gestation or at delivery shall take, or cause to be taken, a sample of venous blood of such woman at the time of the first professional visit or within ten days thereafter. In these cases where a pregnant woman is not seen prior to the time of delivery, blood should be collected by the person making the delivery, such blood to be sent to a recognized laboratory for a serological test for syphilis. Every other person permitted by law to attend pregnant women but not permitted by law to take blood samples shall cause a sample of venous blood of such pregnant women to be taken by a physician duly licensed. Such sample of blood shall be submitted by the physician to an approved laboratory for a standard serological test for syphilis.

History.—§1, ch. 22644, 1945.

383.09 Tests.—For the purpose of this law, a standard serological test shall be a test for syphilis approved by the division of health, and an approved laboratory shall be the division of health laboratory, any of its branches, or other laboratory in the state which is approved by the division; provided, however, that the serological test or tests shall be such as will exclude the possibility that the disease as shown by said test or tests is some other disease than syphilis.

History.—§2, ch. 22644, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

383.10 Reporting births.—In reporting every birth and stillbirth, physicians and others required by law to make such reports shall state

on the back of the certificate that a serological test for syphilis has been made upon a sample of blood taken from the woman who bore the child and the approximate date of such test; and if such test has not been made, the reason for not making the test. In no case shall the birth certificate state the result of the test.

History.—§3, ch. 22644, 1945.

383.11 Reports.—The laboratory report on the serological test shall be made on a form to be provided by the division of health. In submitting the sample of blood for the test, the physician shall designate that this is a pregnancy test; and the laboratory report shall state that this was a pregnancy test.

History.—§4, ch. 22644, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

383.12 Costs and charges.—All serological tests required by this law on blood samples submitted to the laboratory of the division of health or to any of its authorized branches shall be made without charge.

History.—§5, ch. 22644, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

383.13 Use of information by division.—The division of health shall be authorized to use the information derived from pregnancy serological tests for such follow-up procedures as are required by law or deemed necessary by said division for the protection of the public health.

History.—§6, ch. 22644, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

383.14 Testing for metabolic disorders of infants.—It shall be the duty of the division of health to promote the testing of all infants for phenylketonuria and other metabolic disorders known to result in significant impairment of health or intellect, when such tests become available and practical in the judgment of the division and to keep a record of said tests. These tests shall be performed at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by the division.

History.—§1, ch. 65-519; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 384

VENEREAL DISEASES

- 384.01 Diseases designated as venereal diseases.
- 384.02 Sexual intercourse with person afflicted with venereal disease illegal.
- 384.03 Penalty for violation.
- 384.04 Physical examination.
- 384.05 Penalty for violation of division of health rules.
- 384.06 Physicians, etc., to report venereal disease cases to division of health.
- 384.07 Division of health and county and municipal health officers may examine suspects and require treatment.
- 384.08 Prisoners to be examined and treated by division of health.
- 384.09 Division of health to make rules necessary for carrying out of this chapter.
- 384.10 Reports of venereal disease cases to be filed in division of health office not subject to public inspection.
- 384.11 Towns, cities or counties may donate.
- 384.12 Certain persons having venereal disease to report to division.
- 384.13 Venereal disease; evidence, penalty for violations.
- 384.14 Venereal diseases; quarantine; power and authority of health officers.
- 384.15 Transfer of certain persons to health officer.
- 384.16 Quarantine and treatment; procedure.
- 384.17 Isolation of infected persons.
- 384.18 Sheriffs' fees, etc.
- 384.19 Receipt for delivery of infected persons.

384.01 Diseases designated as venereal diseases.—Syphilis, gonorrhea and chancroid are designated as venereal diseases and are declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable and dangerous to the public health. It is unlawful for any one infected with either of these diseases to expose another to infection.

History.—§1, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 3947.

384.02 Sexual intercourse with person afflicted with venereal disease illegal.—It is unlawful for any female afflicted with any venereal disease, knowing of such condition, to have sexual intercourse with any male person, or for any male person afflicted with any venereal disease, knowing of such condition, to have sexual intercourse with any female.

History.—§2, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 3948.

384.03 Penalty for violation.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of §384.01 or §384.02, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished as for a misdemeanor.

History.—§3, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 7735.
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

384.04 Physical examination.—Any person suspected of being afflicted with any infectious venereal disease shall be subject to physical examination and inspection by any representative of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, and for failure or refusal to allow such inspection or examination, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as for a misdemeanor; provided, the suspected person shall not be apprehended, inspected or examined against his will, except upon the sworn testimony of the person or persons accusing; and upon the presentation of the warrant duly authorized by the justice of the peace, or some court officer charged with the execution of this law.

History.—§4, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 3949; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

384.05 Penalty for violation of division of health rules.—Any person willfully violating any rule or regulation promulgated by the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services under the authority of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished as for a misdemeanor.

History.—§5, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 7736; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

384.06 Physicians, etc., to report venereal disease cases to division of health.—Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in, or treats a case of, venereal disease, or any superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution, in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall make a report of such case to the division of health or to the local health officer representing the division, and subsequently, if such infected person ceases to take treatment for such venereal disease from the original reporting source prior to his or her becoming cured or rendered noninfectious, as determined according to competent medical authority, such fact shall likewise be reported to the division or said local health officer, according to such form and manner and at such times as the division of health shall direct by rule or regulation adopted by it.

History.—§6, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 3950; §1, ch. 21657, 1943; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§796.04-796.07, Laws prohibiting prostitution.

384.07 Division of health and county and municipal health officers may examine suspects and require treatment.—The division of health and county and municipal health officers, or their authorized deputies, within their respective jurisdictions, shall, when in their judgment it is necessary to protect the public health, make examination of persons being or suspected of being infected with a venereal disease, require persons infected with a venereal disease to report for treatment to a rep-

utable physician and continue treatment until cured, or to submit to treatment provided at public expense, and isolate persons infected with a venereal disease; provided, the suspected person shall not be apprehended, inspected or examined against his will, except upon the sworn testimony of the person or persons accusing; and upon the presentation of the warrant duly authorized by the justice of the peace or some court officer charged with the execution of this law.

History.—§7, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 3951; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.08 Prisoners to be examined and treated by division of health.—All persons who shall be confined or imprisoned in any state, county or city prison of this state, may be examined and treated for venereal diseases by the health authorities or their deputies. The division of health and county and municipal boards of health may take over such portions of any state, county or city prison as may be necessary for division or a board of health hospital, wherein all persons who shall have been confined or imprisoned and who are suffering with a venereal disease at the time of the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, shall be isolated and treated at public expense until cured, or, in lieu of such isolation, such person may, in the discretion of the division of health, be required to report to a licensed physician or submit to treatment at public expense as provided in §384.07.

History.—§8, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 3952; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.09 Division of health to make rules necessary for carrying out of this chapter.—The division of health shall make such rules and regulations as shall in its judgment be necessary for the carrying out of the purposes of this chapter, including rules and regulations providing for such labor on the part of the isolated persons as may be necessary to provide in whole or in part for their subsistence and to safeguard their general health, and such other rules and regulations concerning venereal diseases as it may from time to time deem advisable. All such rules and regulations so made shall be of force and binding upon all county and municipal health officers and other persons affected by this chapter.

History.—§9, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 3953; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.10 Reports of venereal disease cases to be filed in division of health office not subject to public inspection.—All reports of cases of venereal disease shall be filed in a safe or some place of safekeeping in the office of the division of health, and shall not be subject to public inspection. No clerk or officer of the division of health shall give out any personal information as to such reported cases, except upon the demand of the judge of a court empowered to deal with the operation of this law; nor shall the reports of cases of venereal disease be made to the division, or any city or county board of health, except in a sealed, stamped

envelope, which shall be furnished the physicians of the state without cost to them by the division; provided, however, that all such reports shall be available to said division and may be used by it for the purpose of requiring persons so reported as being infected with venereal disease to take treatment therefor as required by law.

History.—§10, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 3954; §1, ch. 21658, 1943; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.11 Towns, cities or counties may donate.—Any town, city or county, may make donations to the division of health to assist in the enforcement of this chapter.

History.—§11, ch. 7829, 1919; CGL 3955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.12 Certain persons having venereal disease to report to division.—After May 1, 1943, all persons in the State of Florida who have been rejected for military service in the armed forces of the United States, or placed in a deferred classification by their local draft board of selective service, who are infected with a venereal disease, shall immediately report to the nearest venereal disease clinic operated by the division of health and furnish satisfactory proof to the health officer in charge of such clinic that such person is taking, and will continue to take, treatment for such venereal disease from a reputable physician until cured, or submit to treatment at public expense under the supervision and direction of such venereal disease clinic.

History.—§1, ch. 21659, 1943; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.13 Venereal disease; evidence, penalty for violations.—Notice from any local draft board of selective service to a venereal disease clinic operated by the division of health, that the person named therein is infected with a venereal disease, shall constitute prima facie evidence in the courts of this state that such person is infected with a venereal disease, and his refusal to report to the venereal disease clinic, as provided in §384.12 after receipt of notice to report from said venereal disease clinic, shall constitute a violation of this section, and such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof he shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§2, ch. 21659, 1943; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.14 Venereal diseases; quarantine; power and authority of health officers.—State, county and municipal health officers, or their authorized deputies, when in their judgment it is necessary to protect the public health, may commit persons within their respective jurisdictions, infected with venereal disease, for quarantine and compulsory treatment in any hospital within the state operated for that purpose by the division of health for quarantine and treatment.

History.—§1, ch. 21948, 1943; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.15 Transfer of certain persons to health officer.—The several sheriffs and chiefs of police of the various counties and municipalities in the state are hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the custody of the division of health or any county or municipal health officer or their authorized deputies within their respective jurisdictions, any person in the custody of said sheriffs or chiefs of police charged with or convicted of any misdemeanor and who is infected with any venereal disease, for the purposes of quarantine and treatment in any hospital in the state operated for that purpose by the division of health; provided, however, that when such person has been rendered noninfectious such person shall, if still under sentence or prosecution, be redelivered to the sheriff or chief of police of the county or city entitled to the custody of such person, at the expense of the division of health, to answer to the charges or sentence therein pending against such person; and provided, further, if such person should break quarantine and escape from such hospital, such person shall be apprehended at the expense of the division and returned to the county or municipality entitled to the custody of such person, to be quarantined in the county or city jail and to answer to the charge or sentence there pending against such person.

History.—§2, ch. 21948, 1943; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.16 Quarantine and treatment; procedure.—Any person infected with a venereal disease and delivered to any state, county or municipal health officer for quarantine and treatment, as provided in this section, may be transported, for quarantine and treatment, from the county or municipality where such person is received by said health officer, to any hospital in the state operated for that purpose by the division of health, and said health officer

may cause such person to be transported by the sheriff or chief of police or duly authorized deputy sheriff or police officer, or by a duly authorized officer of the Florida highway patrol, and the expense incident to such transportation, in all cases except where transportation is by the Florida highway patrol, shall be paid by the county or municipality involved.

History.—§3, ch. 21948, 1943; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.17 Isolation of infected persons.—In the event persons infected with venereal disease for any reason cannot be received at any hospital operated by the division of health for quarantine and treatment of persons infected with venereal disease, and such persons, in the opinion of the health officer, should be isolated and quarantined for the protection of the public health, then and in such event the health officer may cause such persons to be isolated, quarantined and treated in the jail of the county or city where such person resides, at the expense of the county or city involved.

History.—§4, ch. 21948, 1943; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

384.18 Sheriffs' fees, etc.—The sheriffs of the several counties of the state shall receive the same fees and mileage for service rendered under this law as are prescribed for like service in criminal cases, such fees and mileage to be paid out of the fine and forfeiture fund of the county involved.

History.—§5, ch. 21948, 1943.

384.19 Receipt for delivery of infected persons.—In all cases where a sheriff or chief of police transfers custody of any person to a health officer under this law, such health officer shall give to such sheriff or chief of police a receipt showing the name of the person or persons so delivered, together with the date and place where said delivery was made.

History.—§6, ch. 21948, 1943.

CHAPTER 385

SANITARY INSPECTION OF HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES

385.01 Examination of buildings, etc.

385.02 Purpose of examination; fee for inspection if unsanitary condition found.

385.03 Division of health to issue certificates.

385.01 Examination of buildings, etc.—The division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services shall cause, as often as may be necessary, upon information or complaint of any person, or at the request of any town or city council, or health officer, an examination to be made of any building or buildings, and the premises connected therewith, used for board and lodging of visitors or other persons, containing ten or more rooms, such examination to be made by or under the supervision of the division of health, or by persons under its appointment, as soon as possible after such application or complaint shall have been made.

History.—§1, ch. 4696, 1899; GS 1149; RGS 2120; CGL 3349; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—Ch. 509 Hotels and restaurants.

385.02 Purpose of examination; fee for inspection if unsanitary condition found.—It shall be the purpose in making such examination, to ascertain the source and sufficiency of the water supply, the quality of the water, the methods of removal of waste water, slops, excreta, house refuse, garbage, and all other putrescible matter of any kind, the ventilation available, and all other conditions relating to the health, sanitary conditions and safety of said buildings and premises. For each inspection so made the owner or managing occupant of the premises so inspected shall pay the division of health the sum of two dollars, if premises are found to be in unsanitary condition, which amount shall be deposited by said division to the credit of the general revenue fund.

History.—§2, ch. 4696, 1899; GS 1150; RGS 2121; CGL 3350; §67, ch. 26869, 1951; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

385.03 Division of health to issue certificates.—Upon the completion of such inspection, the division of health shall issue a certificate, reciting the details of the sanitary and other conditions of the examined premises, in accordance with the facts ascertained by such examination, and said certificate shall forthwith be

385.04 Unsanitary conditions must be remedied.

385.05 Penalty for failure to remedy unsanitary conditions.

posted by the owner or managing occupant of such premises in a safe and conspicuous place, where it may be easily seen and read by all persons, guests or other occupants of said premises; and if the said certificate shall become defaced or destroyed, said managing occupant shall immediately procure a copy of the same, which shall be placed in a like conspicuous position, for which copy the division of health shall not be entitled to receive any fee.

History.—§3, ch. 4696, 1899; GS 1151; RGS 2122; CGL 3351; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

385.04 Unsanitary conditions must be remedied.—Whenever, upon an examination of any premises the inspection of which is required by this chapter, it shall be found by the division of health that the premises and building so inspected are in an unsanitary condition, such as to constitute a menace to the health and safety of the occupants thereof, the division of health shall cause to be posted upon some conspicuous place on said premises, a written or printed notice, requiring the owner or managing occupant of said premises, or both, to make such changes or to perform or refrain from the performance of such acts as may be necessary to place said premises in a sanitary and safe condition for the occupants thereof, within a reasonable time to be fixed by said notice.

History.—§5, ch. 4696, 1899; GS 1152; RGS 2123; CGL 3352; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

385.05 Penalty for failure to remedy unsanitary conditions.—If the owner or managing occupant, or both, who shall be required by notice from the division of health to remedy unsanitary conditions, shall fail to comply therewith within the time mentioned, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

History.—§5, ch. 4696, 1899; GS 3698; RGS 5638; CGL 7831; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 386

NUISANCES INJURIOUS TO HEALTH

- 386.01 Sanitary nuisance.
 386.02 Duty of division of health.
 386.03 Notice to remove nuisances; authority of division of health and local health authorities.

386.01 Sanitary nuisance.—A sanitary nuisance is the commission of any act, by an individual, municipality, organization or corporation, or the keeping, maintaining, propagation, existence or permission of anything, by an individual, municipality, organization or corporation, by which the health or life of an individual, or the health or lives of individuals, may be threatened or impaired, or by which or through which, directly or indirectly, disease may be caused.

History.—§1, ch. 4346, 1895; GS 1153; RGS 2157; CGL 3386.

386.02 Duty of division of health.—The division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, upon request of the proper authorities, or of any three responsible resident citizens, or whenever it may seem necessary to the division of health, shall investigate the sanitary condition of any city, town or place in the state; and if, upon examination, the division of health shall ascertain the existence of any sanitary nuisance as herein defined, it shall serve notice upon the proper party or parties to remove or abate the said nuisance or, if necessary, proceed to remove or abate the said nuisance in the manner provided in §823.01.

History.—§11, ch. 4346, 1895; GS 1154; RGS 2158; CGL 3387; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

386.03 Notice to remove nuisances; authority of division of health and local health authorities.—

(1) The division of health, upon determining the existence of anything or things herein declared to be nuisances by law, shall notify the person or persons committing, creating, keeping or maintaining the same, to remove or cause to be removed, the same within twenty-four hours, or such other reasonable time as may be determined by the division of health, after such notice be duly given.

(2) If the sanitary nuisance condition is not removed by such person or persons within the time prescribed in said notice, the division of health, its agents or deputies or local health authorities, may within the county where the nuisance exists, remove, cause to remove, or prevent the continuing sanitary nuisance condition in the following manner:

(a) Undertake required correctional procedures, including the removal of same if necessary; the cost or expense of such removal or correctional procedures shall be paid by the person or persons committing, creating, keeping or maintaining such nuisances; and if the said cost and expense thus accruing shall not be paid within ten days after such removal, the

- 386.041 Nuisances injurious to health.
 386.051 Nuisances injurious to health, penalty.

same shall be collected from the person or persons committing, creating, keeping or maintaining such nuisances, by suit at law; but this paragraph shall not authorize the division of health to alter, change, demolish or remove any machinery, equipment or facility designed or used for the processing or disposing of liquid or smoke effluent of a manufacturing plant.

(b) Institute criminal proceedings in county or municipal courts, in whose jurisdiction the condition exists, against all persons failing to comply with notices to correct sanitary nuisance conditions as provided in this chapter; or,

(c) Institute legal proceedings authorized by the division of health as set forth in §381.031(4).

History.—§12, ch. 4346, 1895; GS 1155; RGS 2159; CGL 3388; §1, ch. 63-64; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

386.041 Nuisances injurious to health.—

(1) The following conditions existing, permitted, maintained, kept, or caused by any individual, municipal organization or corporation, governmental or private, shall constitute prima facie evidence of maintaining a nuisance injurious to health:

(a) Untreated or improperly treated human waste, garbage, offal, dead animals or dangerous waste materials from manufacturing processes harmful to human or animal life and air pollutants, gases and noisome odors which are harmful to human or animal life.

(b) Improperly built or maintained septic tanks, water closets or privies.

(c) The keeping of diseased animals dangerous to human health.

(d) Unclean or filthy places where animals are slaughtered.

(e) The creation, maintenance or causing of any condition capable of breeding flies, mosquitoes or other arthropods capable of transmitting diseases, directly or indirectly to humans.

(f) Any other condition determined to be a sanitary nuisance as defined in §386.01.

(2) The division of health, its agents and deputies, or local health authorities are authorized to investigate any condition or alleged nuisance in any city, town or place within the state, and if such condition is determined to constitute a sanitary nuisance they may take such action to abate the said nuisance condition in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 63-64; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

386.051 Nuisances injurious to health, penalty.—Any person found guilty of creating, keeping or maintaining a nuisance injurious to health shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§2, ch. 63-64.

CHAPTER 387

POLLUTION OF WATERS

- 387.01 "Underground waters of the state" defined.
- 387.02 Permit required for draining surface water or sewage into underground waters of state.
- 387.03 Permits revocable and subject to change; notice by publication; filed with clerk.
- 387.04 Sewage defined.
- 387.05 Sewage or surface drainage into underground waters of state to be discontinued within ten days after order by division of health.
- 387.06 Penalty for violation of provisions of this chapter.
- 387.07 Penalty for interference with water supply.
- 387.08 Penalty for deposit of deleterious substance in lakes, rivers, streams, ditches, etc.
- 387.09 Septic tanks; construction requirements.
- 387.10 Proceedings for injunction.

387.01 "Underground waters of the state" defined.—The term "underground waters of the state," when used in this chapter, shall include all underground streams and springs and underground waters within the borders of the state, whether flowing in underground channels or passing through the pores of the rocks.

History.—§1, ch. 6443, 1913; RGS 2160; CGL 3389.

387.02 Permit required for draining surface water or sewage into underground waters of state.—No municipal corporation, private corporation, person or persons within the state shall use any cavity, sink, driven or drilled well now in existence, or sink any new well within the corporate limits, or within five miles of the corporate limits, of any incorporated city or town, or within any unincorporated city, town or village, or within five miles thereof, for the purpose of draining any surface water or discharging any sewage into the underground waters of the state, without first obtaining a written permit from the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

History.—§2, ch. 6443, 1913; RGS 2161; CGL 3390; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

387.03 Permits revocable and subject to change; notice by publication; filed with clerk.—Every permit for the discharge of sewage or surface water, shall be revocable or subject to modification or change by the division of health, on due notice, after an investigation and hearing, and an opportunity for all interests and persons interested therein to be heard thereon; said notice or notices being served on the person or persons owning, maintaining or using the well, cavity or sink, and by publication for two weeks in a newspaper published in the county in which said well, cavity or sink is located. The length of time after the receipt of the notice within which it shall be discontinued may be stated in the permit. All such permits, before becoming operative, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such permit has been granted.

History.—§3, ch. 6443, 1913; RGS 2162; CGL 3391; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

387.04 Sewage defined.—For the purpose of this chapter, sewage shall be defined as any substance that contains any of the waste products, excrement or other discharge from the bodies of human beings or animals.

History.—§4, ch. 6443, 1913; RGS 2163; CGL 3392.

387.05 Sewage or surface drainage into underground waters of state to be discontinued within ten days after order by division of health.—Every individual, municipal corporation, private corporation or company shall discontinue the discharge within the corporate limits or within five miles of the corporate limits of any incorporated city or town, or within any unincorporated city, town or village or within five miles thereof, of sewage or surface drainage into any of the underground waters of the state within ten days after having been so ordered by the division of health.

History.—§5, ch. 6443, 1913; RGS 2164; CGL 3393; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

387.06 Penalty for violation of provisions of this chapter.—Any municipal corporation, private corporation, person or persons that shall discharge sewage or surface drainage, or permit the same to flow into the underground waters of the state, contrary to the provisions of this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars for each offense or by imprisonment not exceeding one month. The doing of the prohibited act for each day shall constitute a separate offense.

History.—§6, ch. 6443, 1913; RGS 5525; CGL 7691.
cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

387.07 Penalty for interference with water supply.—Whoever willfully or maliciously defiles, corrupts or makes impure any spring or other source of water reservoir, or destroys or injures any pipe, conductor of water or other property pertaining to an aqueduct, or aids or abets in any such trespass, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§4, sub-ch. 9, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2665; GS 3608; RGS 5523; CGL 7689.

cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

387.08 Penalty for deposit of deleterious substance in lakes, rivers, streams, ditches, etc.—Any person, firm, company, corporation or association in this state, or the managing agent of any person, firm, company, corporation or association in this state, or any duly elected, appointed or lawfully created state officer of this state, or any duly elected appointed or lawfully created officer of any county, city, town, municipality, or municipal government in this state, who shall deposit, or who shall permit or allow any person or persons in their employ or under their control, management or direction to deposit in any of the waters of the lakes, rivers, streams and ditches in this state, any rubbish, filth, or poisonous or deleterious substance or substances, liable to affect the health of persons, fish, or live stock, or place or deposit any such deleterious substance or substances in any place where the same may be washed or infiltrated into any of the waters herein named, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not more than five hundred dollars; provided, further, that the carrying into effect of the provisions of this section shall be under the supervision of the division of health.

History.—§1, ch. 5954, 1909; RGS 5524; CGL 7690; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

387.09 Septic tanks; construction requirements.—Where soil and site conditions are suitable for the use of septic tank systems, metal septic tanks constructed in conformance with the requirements set by the federal housing administration may be used; provided that no metal septic tanks shall be used where cinders are used as backfill material or where the ground water contains sufficient salt to be corrosive.

History.—§1, ch. 28309, 1953.

387.10 Proceedings for injunction.—

(1) In addition to the remedies provided in this chapter and notwithstanding the existence of any adequate remedy at law, the division of health or an appropriate officer of the division is authorized to make application for injunction to a circuit judge, and such circuit judge shall have jurisdiction upon a hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction or both restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or from failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this chapter, such injunction to be issued without bond provided, however, no temporary injunction without bond shall be issued except after a hearing of which the respondent or respondents has or have been given not less than seven days prior notice, and no temporary injunction without bond, which shall limit or prevent operations of an industrial, manufacturing or processing plant shall be issued, unless at the hearing, it shall be made to appear by clear, certain and convincing evidence that irreparable injury will result to the public from the failure to issue the same.

(2) In event of the issue of a temporary injunction or restraining order hereunder without bond, then the state, in event said injunction or restraining order was improperly, erroneously or improvidently granted, shall be liable in damages and to the same extent as if said injunction or restraining order had been issued upon application of a private litigant instead of a public litigant, and the state hereby waives its sovereign immunity and consents to be sued in any such case.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 57-216; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 388

MOSQUITO CONTROL

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388.011 Definitions.—As used in this act:

(1) County means a political subdivision of the state administered by a board of county commissioners.

(2) District means any mosquito control district established in this state by law for the express purpose of controlling arthropods within boundaries of said districts.

(3) Board of commissioners means the governing body of any mosquito control district, and may include boards of county commissioners when context so indicates.

* (4) [Division means the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.]

(5) Arthropod means arthropods of public health importance, including all mosquitoes, midges, sandflies, dogflies, yellow flies and house flies.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to §19, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for that of "state board."

Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.421.

388.021 Creation of mosquito control districts.—The abatement or suppression of mosquitoes and other arthropods, whether disease-bearing or merely pestiferous, within any or all counties of Florida, is advisable and necessary for the maintenance and betterment of the comfort, health, welfare and prosperity of the

people thereof; and is found and declared to be for public purposes. All depressions, lagoons, marshes, ponds or lakes wherein mosquitoes incubate or hatch are declared to be public nuisances, as harmful or inimical to the comfort, health, welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants and may be abated as hereinafter provided. Therefore any city, town, or county, or any portion or portions thereof, whether such portion or portions include incorporated territory or portions of two or more counties in the state, may be created into a special taxing district for the control of mosquitoes and other arthropods under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.01, 389.01, 390.02.

388.031 Freeholders' petition for creation of district.—In order to create a district as authorized by this chapter, a petition signed by not less than fifteen per cent of the resident freeholders of said territory who are registered electors, shall be filed with the board of county commissioners of the county in which said district is to be located. Said petition shall describe the territory to be included in said proposed district, the name of said district, and shall represent that the eradication or control of mosquitoes and other arthropods in said territory is necessary for the preservation of the

public health, comfort and welfare of the inhabitants thereof, and that it is feasible and practicable to eradicate or control mosquitoes and other arthropods in said territory, and shall request the board of county commissioners of said county to call and provide for an election to determine whether such district shall be created and also for the purpose of electing a board of commissioners for said district.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.02, 389.02, 390.03.

388.041 Duty of county commissioners concerning petition.—At the same meeting or any subsequent meeting not later than thirty days after the receipt of said petition, the board of county commissioners shall investigate the facts and find and determine whether such petition has been duly signed by the requisite number of registered electors who are freeholders residing within said territory, and whether the improvements to be made by said district are for the benefit of the public health, comfort and welfare of the inhabitants thereof, and whether it is feasible and practicable to eradicate or control mosquitoes and other arthropods in said territory, and shall order an election to be held in said territory to determine whether or not such territory shall be constituted into a district for the control of mosquitoes and other arthropods, and to elect a board of commissioners for said district. The finding and determination by the board of county commissioners that the said petition has been duly signed by the requisite number of registered electors who are freeholders residing within said territory, and that the improvements proposed to be made are for the public health, comfort and welfare, and that the petition is in all respects strictly in accordance with the requirements of law, shall be regarded for all purposes as conclusive.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §390.04.

388.051 Election.—The board of county commissioners shall fix the date for said election and shall have a notice of such election published once each week during four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in each county incorporated within the boundaries of the proposed district. Said notice shall describe the territory proposed to be included in said district. The inspectors and clerks for said election shall be appointed by and the ballots to be voted shall be prepared and furnished by the board of county commissioners. The board of county commissioners shall designate the polling place or places at which such election shall be held. The inspectors and clerks shall make returns to the board of county commissioners and said board shall canvass said election returns and declare the result thereof at a meeting to be held as soon as practicable after said election. Upon the expiration of twenty days after the declaration of the result of such election by the board

of county commissioners, such declaration of result shall be regarded for all purposes as conclusive.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§389.05, 390.05.

388.061 Election limited to freeholders.—At said election only registered electors residing within said district who are freeholders therein shall be qualified to vote.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §390.09.

388.071 Result of election.—If the board of county commissioners shall find and determine that the result of said election is adverse to the proposition of creating the proposed district for the control of mosquitoes and other arthropods under this chapter, no other election for the same purposes shall be held within one year thereafter; but if a majority of the votes cast at such special election shall be in favor of creating such district, then said board of county commissioners shall enter an order constituting the territory in which said special election was held, a district for the control of mosquitoes and other arthropods, designating said district by its name, and shall declare and publish the boundaries of said district once each week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in each county incorporated within the boundaries of the district.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §390.06.

388.081 Ballot to contain names of candidates for commissioners.—The board of county commissioners shall cause to be printed on the ballots for said election the names of any qualified persons as candidates for the office of members of the board of commissioners of said district upon petition having been filed with the board of county commissioners signed by not less than twenty-five qualified electors for said election, which petition shall be filed with said board of county commissioners not less than ten days before said election. Blank lines, however, shall be placed on said ballot so that names of persons voted for may be written thereon.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §390.07.

388.091 Form of ballot.—The ballot to be used at said election shall be in substantially the following form:

OFFICIAL BALLOT
 -----MOSQUITO CONTROL DISTRICT
 -----COUNTY, FLORIDA
 SPECIAL ELECTION (Insert date)
 1. Shall ----- Mosquito Control District,
 ----- County, Florida, be created?
 ----- Yes.
 ----- No.

2. Shall a separate or special board of commissioners conduct the work?

_____ Yes.

_____ No.

3. Make a cross mark (X) before the names of the candidates of your choice.

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF
MOSQUITO CONTROL DISTRICT:
VOTE FOR THREE WRITE-IN VOTES

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.04, 390.08.

388.101 District boards of commissioners; term of office.—

(1) District boards of commissioners shall consist of the three persons receiving the highest number of votes cast at such special election and shall be declared the commissioners under this chapter until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Beginning with the next general election following the creation of the district, and in the general election each four years thereafter, the said commissioners shall be elected by the electors of the district, and the three persons receiving the highest number of votes cast in the general election shall serve four years and shall take office at the same time as do other county officers on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January next after their election and serve on the same cycle as do other constitutional county officers.

(2) The board of county commissioners shall call and provide for said election. Members of the district board of commissioners shall be resident registered electors who are freeholders in said district.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.08, 390.12.

388.111 Same; vacancies.—In the event of a vacancy due to any cause in any board of commissioners, the same shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §388.11.

388.121 Same; organization.—As soon as practicable after such commissioners have been elected and have qualified, they shall meet and organize by the election from among their number of a chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. Two members of the board shall constitute a quorum. The vote of two members shall be necessary to transact business.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.10, 390.13.

388.131 Same; surety bond.—Each commissioner, before he assumes office, shall be required to give the governor a good and sufficient surety bond in the sum of two thousand dollars, the cost thereof being borne by the district, conditioned on the faithful perform-

ance of the duties of his office, said bond to be approved and filed in the same manner as is that of the board of county commissioners. The failure of any person to make and file this bond within ten days after his election shall create a vacancy on said board.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §388.09.

388.141 Same; compensation.—Members of the board of commissioners shall each be paid five dollars a day for each day's service; provided the per diem compensation shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars for each commissioner during any one year, and that the per diem herein provided for shall apply for services rendered for inspection of work or other services for the district under this chapter. Said members shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in §112.061.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §13, ch. 63-400.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §390.14.

388.151 Same; meetings.—All boards of commissioners shall hold regular monthly meetings, and special meetings as needed, in the courthouse or in the offices of the district. The time and place of said regular meetings shall be on file in the office of the bureau of entomology of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.14, 390.161.

388.161 Same; powers and duties.—

(1) The board of commissioners may do any and all things necessary for the control and elimination of all species of mosquitoes and other arthropods of public health importance and the board of commissioners is specifically authorized to provide for the construction and maintenance of canals, ditches, drains, dikes, fills, and other necessary works and to install and maintain pumps, excavators, and other machinery and equipment, to use oil, larvicide paris green or any other chemicals approved by the division of health but only in such quantities as may be necessary to control mosquito breeding and not be detrimental to fish life.

(2) The board of commissioners shall have all the powers of a body corporate, including the power to sue and be sued as a corporation in said name in any court; to contract, to adopt and use a common seal and alter same at pleasure, to purchase, hold, lease, and convey such real estate and personal property as said board may deem proper to carry out the purpose of this chapter; to acquire by gift real estate, personal property and moneys and to employ a field director and such trained personnel, legal, clerical or otherwise, and laborers as may be required. The board of commissioners shall promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter or with other legislation which in its judgment may be necessary for the proper enforcement of this chapter provided such rules

and regulations are approved by the division of health.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.15, 389.06, 389.09, 390.11, 390.16, 390.17.

388.162 Same; direction of the program.—

The program shall be administered for the board of commissioners by a qualified person. The division of health shall establish minimum qualifications for employment of a director in accordance with the responsibilities attached to the position.

History.—§2, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

388.171 Same; may contract for work or employ direct.—The board of commissioners may have any and all work performed by contract with or without advertisement, or without contract, by machinery, equipment and labor employed directly by the board of commissioners.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.21, 390.23.

388.181 Same; perform work necessary.—

The respective districts of the state are hereby fully authorized to do and perform all things necessary to carry out the intent and purposes of this law.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§381.571, 389.09.

388.191 Same; eminent domain.—The board of commissioners may hold, control and acquire by gift or purchase for the use of the district, any real or personal property, and may condemn any land or easements needed for the purposes of said district. Said board may exercise the right of eminent domain and institute and maintain condemnation proceedings as provided in chapter 73.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.15, 389.09, 390.17.

388.201 District budgets, hearing.—

(1) The fiscal year of districts operating under the provisions of this chapter shall be the twelve month period extending from October 1 of one year through September 30 of the following year. The governing board of the district shall before June 30 complete the preparation of a detailed work plan budget covering its proposed operations and requirements for arthropod control measures during the ensuing fiscal year, and for the purpose of determining eligibility for state aid, shall submit copies as may be required to the division of health for review and approval. The detailed work plan budget shall set forth, classified by account number, title and program items, and by fund from which to be paid, the proposed expenditures of the district for construction, for acquisition of land, and other purposes, for the operation and maintenance of the district's works, the conduct of the district generally, to which may be added an amount to be held as a reserve.

(2) The detailed work plan budget shall also show the estimated amount which will appear

at the beginning of the fiscal year as obligated upon commitments made but uncompleted. There shall be shown the estimated unobligated or net balance which will be on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, and the estimated amount to be raised by district taxes and from any and all other sources for meeting the district's requirements.

(3) On a date to be fixed by the board of commissioners, said board shall publish a notice of its intention to adopt the budget or as the same may be amended for the district for the ensuing fiscal year. The notice shall set forth the total amount of funds budgeted under each title classification of the budget, subtotals by fund under each title classification, and grand totals. The notice shall advise all owners of property subject to the district taxes that on a date, time, and place specified in the notice, opportunity will be afforded to such owners, their attorney or agent, to appear before the board, examine the work plan and detailed work plan budget if desired, and to show their objections to adoption of the proposed budget. The notice shall be published for two consecutive weeks, at not less than seven day intervals, in a newspaper published in the county or counties having land in the district. The last insertion shall appear not less than one nor more than two weeks prior to the date set by the board for the hearing on the budget. If there be no such newspaper in the county, then the notice shall be posted as provided by §50.021.

(4) The hearing shall be by and before the governing board of the district on a date to be fixed by said board not earlier than one week and not later than two weeks after the date of the last publication of notice of intention to adopt the budget, and may be continued from day to day until terminated by the board. Promptly thereafter, the governing board shall give consideration to objections filed against adoption of the budget and in its discretion, may amend, modify or change the tentative detailed work plan budget, and shall by September 15 following, adopt and execute on a form furnished by the division of health a certified budget for the district, which shall be the operating and fiscal guide for the district. Certified copies of this budget shall be submitted by September 15 to the division for approval.

(5) County commissioners' mosquito and arthropod control budgets shall be made and adopted as prescribed by subsections (1) and (2); summary figures shall be incorporated into the county budgets as prescribed by the department of banking and finance.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§12, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §390.162.

388.211 Change in district boundaries.—

(1) The board of commissioners of any district may, for and on behalf of said district or the owners of real estate within or without said district, file a petition with the board of

county commissioners in each county having land within said district, requesting it to call an election of the qualified electors of the territory proposed to be annexed to, or eliminated from, the boundaries of the district, and also of the qualified electors within the district, to determine whether or not the boundary lines of the district shall be changed to include, or exclude, certain lands as described in the petition.

(2) When such a petition is filed, the board of county commissioners shall call an election as provided for in this chapter for the creation of districts. If the majority of votes cast in each election favors the change in boundary, the board of county commissioners shall amend its order creating the district to conform with the change in boundary.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §390.163.

388.221 Tax levy.—The board of commissioners of such district may levy upon all of the real and personal taxable property in said district a special tax not exceeding ten mills on the dollar during each year as maintenance tax to be used solely for the purposes authorized and prescribed by this chapter. Said levy shall be made each year not later than July 1 of each year by resolution of said board or a majority thereof, duly entered upon its minutes. Certified copies of such resolution executed in the name of said board by its chairman and secretary and under its corporate seal shall be made and delivered to the board of county commissioners of the county in which such district is located, and to the department of revenue not later than July 1 of such year. The board of county commissioners shall order the assessor of said county to assess and the collector of said county to collect the amount of taxes so assessed and levied by said board of commissioners of said district upon all of the taxable real and personal property in said district at the rate of taxation adopted by said board for said year and included in said resolution, and said levy shall be included in the warrants of the tax assessor and attached to the assessment roll of taxes for said county each year. The tax collector shall collect such taxes so levied by said board in the same manner as other taxes are collected and shall pay the same within the time and in the manner prescribed by law to the treasurer of said board. The department of revenue shall assess and levy on all the railroad lines and railroad property and telegraph and telephone lines and telegraph and telephone property situated in said district in the amount of each such levy as in case of other state and county taxes, and collect said taxes thereon in the same manner as it is required by law to assess and collect taxes for state and county purposes, and remit the same to the treasurer of said board. All such taxes shall be held by said treasurer for

the credit of said board and paid out by him as ordered by said board.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §§21, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.17, 388.18, 390.18.

388.231 Restrictions on use, loan or rental of equipment; charges.—

(1) Equipment purchased for use in control of mosquitoes and other arthropods and paid for with funds budgeted for arthropod control shall not be used for any private purpose. No county or district shall lend or rent equipment so purchased to any other department within the county, or to another county, district or any public agency or political subdivision of the state without the prior written approval of the division of health; nor shall it be so lent or rented without making a use or rental charge for the use thereof. The division is authorized to establish a fair use or rental charge on equipment so purchased and may require the maintenance of reasonable and proper records in connection with the loan or rental of such equipment.

(2) Any district, county, municipality or public agency using said equipment on a use or rental basis shall send a warrant made payable to the county or district, or to such control fund of the county owning the equipment, for the full payment of such use or rent at the end of each month. All funds received by a county or district from the renting of its equipment shall be deposited promptly by the county or district in their state fund account. Upon failure of any county or district to secure prior written approval from the division before lending or renting its equipment, or upon the failure of the county or district to collect rents due for the use of its equipment at rates established by the division, and to deposit said rents promptly under state funds, the division may immediately remove the equipment and utilize it for arthropod control purposes in any other area of the state.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.521.

388.241 Board of county commissioners vested with powers and duties of board of commissioners in certain counties.—In those counties voting against the formation of a separate or special board of commissioners, all the rights, powers and duties of a board of commissioners as conferred in this chapter shall be vested in the board of county commissioners of said county.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §388.05.

388.251 Delegation of authority to county health department.—The board of county commissioners may authorize the county health department to administer and direct arthropod control in the county provided by this chapter, upon the following conditions:

(1) The county health department shall keep the books and make all reports required by this chapter.

(2) All purchases, whether by bid or other-

wise, shall be made in accordance with the procedure followed by the board of county commissioners in making other purchases.

(3) The county health department shall submit to the board of county commissioners, with supporting vouchers and invoices, monthly itemized statements of expenses incurred in carrying out the control program in the county.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.541.

388.261 State aid to districts; limitation on type of control; amount.—

(1) Every county or district budgeting local funds, derived either by special tax levy or funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the control of mosquitoes and other arthropods under a plan submitted by the county or district and upon approval by the division of health, shall be eligible to receive state funds, supplies, services and equipment on a dollar for dollar matching basis up to but not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars for any one county for any one year. These funds may be expended for any and all types of control measures approved by the division.

(2) In addition, every county or district budgeting local funds to be used exclusively for the control of mosquitoes and other arthropods under a plan submitted by the county or district and approved by the division, shall be eligible to receive state funds and supplies, services and equipment for permanent control measures up to but not exceeding seventy-five per cent of the amount of local funds budgeted for such control. Should state funds appropriated by the legislature be insufficient to grant each county or district seventy-five per cent of the amount budgeted in local funds, the division shall prorate said state funds based on the amount of matchable local funds budgeted for expenditure by each county or district.

(3) Every county shall be limited to receive a total of one hundred fifty thousand dollars of state funds, exclusive of state funds brought forward, during any one year.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.431.

388.271 Prerequisites to participation.—

(1) Each county or district eligible to participate hereunder may begin participation on October 1 of any year by filing with the division of health not later than July 1 a work plan and detailed work plan budget providing for the control of mosquitoes or other arthropods. Following approval of the plan and budget by the division, two copies of the county's or district's certified budget based on the approved work plan and detailed work plan budget shall be submitted to the division not later than September 15 following. State funds, supplies and services shall be made available to such county or district by and through the division immediately upon release of funds by the department of administration.

(2) All purchases of supplies, materials and

equipment by counties or districts shall be made in accordance with the laws governing purchases by boards of county commissioners, except that districts with special laws relative to competitive bidding shall make purchases in accordance therewith.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§2, 3, ch. 67-371; §§19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.451.

388.281 Use of state matching funds.—

(1) All funds, supplies and services released to counties and districts hereunder shall be used in accordance with the detailed work plan and certified budget approved by both the division of health and the county or district. The plan and budget may be amended at any time upon prior approval of the division.

(2) All funds, supplies and services released on the seventy-five per cent matching basis shall be used exclusively for permanent eliminative measures, unless otherwise approved by the division. These measures include sanitary landfills, drainage, diking, filling of mosquito and other arthropod breeding areas, and the purchase, maintenance and operation of all types of equipment including trucks, dredges, draglines, bulldozers or any other type of machinery and materials utilized in ditching, ditch lining, ditch construction, diking, filling, hiring personnel, rental of equipment and payment for contract work awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

(3) Should a control problem exist in a county or district where it would not be economically sound or feasible to carry on permanent control work, a county or district may be authorized by the division to use seventy-five per cent matching funds for temporary control measures.

(4) In any county or district where the arthropod problem has been eliminated, or reduced to such an extent that it does not constitute a health, comfort, or economic problem as determined by the division, the maximum amount of state funds available under this chapter shall be reduced to the amount necessary to meet actual need.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.471.

388.291 Eliminative control measures; supervision by division of health.—

(1) Any county or district may perform permanent eliminative control measures in conformity with good engineering practices in any area, provided the division of health cooperating with the county or district has approved the operating or construction plan, and it has been determined that the area or areas to be controlled would produce mosquitoes or other arthropods in significant numbers to constitute a health or comfort problem.

(2) The county or district shall manage the detailed business affairs and supervise said work, and the division shall advise the districts as to the best and most effective measures to be used in bringing about better temporary control and the permanent elimination

of breeding conditions. The division may at its discretion discontinue any state aid provided hereunder in the event it finds the jointly agreed upon program is not being followed, or is not efficiently and effectively administered.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.531.

388.301 Payment of state funds; supplies and services.—State funds shall be payable quarterly, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the division of health, upon requisition by the division to the comptroller. The division is authorized to furnish insecticides, chemicals, materials, equipment, vehicles and personnel in lieu of state funds where mass purchasing may save funds for the state, or where it would be more practical and economical to utilize equipment, supplies, and services between two or more counties or districts.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.441.

388.311 Carry over of state funds and local funds.—State and local funds budgeted for the control of mosquitoes and other arthropods shall be carried over at the end of the county or district's fiscal year, and rebudgeted for such control measures the following fiscal year.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.481.

388.321 Equipment to become property of the county or district.—All equipment purchased under this chapter with state funds made available directly to the county or district shall become the property of the county or district unless otherwise provided, and may be traded in on other equipment, or sold, when no longer needed by the county or district.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.491.

388.322 Record and inventory of certain property.—A record and inventory of certain property owned by the district shall be maintained in accordance with §274.02.

History.—§2, ch. 63-236.

388.323 Disposal of surplus property.—Surplus property shall be disposed of according to the provisions set forth in §274.05 with the following exceptions:

(1) Serviceable equipment no longer needed by a county or district shall first be offered to any or all other counties or districts engaged in arthropod control at a price established by the board of commissioners owning the equipment. If no acceptable offer is received within a reasonable time, the equipment shall be offered to such other governmental units as defined in §274.05.

(2) The alternative procedure for disposal of surplus property, as prescribed in §274.06, shall be followed if it has been determined no other county, district, or governmental unit has need for the equipment.

(3) All proceeds from the sale of any real or tangible personal property owned by the county or district shall be deposited in the

county's or district's state fund account unless otherwise specifically designated by the division of health.

History.—§2 ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

388.331 Audit.—All counties and districts carrying out programs for the control of mosquitoes and other arthropods involving the expenditure of state funds shall set up and maintain books and records under a method approved by the auditor general and be subject to audit by same.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §8, ch. 69-82.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §§381.501, 388.22, 390.15.

388.341 Reports of expenditures and accomplishments.—Each county and district participating under the provisions of this chapter shall within thirty days after the end of each month submit to the division of health a monthly report for the preceding month of expenditures from all funds for arthropod control, and such reports of activities and accomplishments as may be required by the division.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.461.

388.351 Transfer of equipment, personnel and supplies during an emergency.—The division of health, upon notifying a county or district and obtaining its approval, is authorized to transfer equipment, materials and personnel from one district to another in the event of an emergency brought about by an arthropod-borne epidemic or other disaster requiring emergency control.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.511.

388.361 Rules and regulations.—The division of health is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt rules and regulations necessary and appropriate to enable it to perform the work and responsibilities hereunder.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §381.561.

388.381 Cooperation by counties and districts.—Any county or district carrying on an arthropod control program may cooperate with another county, district or municipality in carrying out a program for the control of mosquitoes and other arthropods, by agreement as to the program and reimbursement thereof, when approved by the division of health.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

388.391 Control measures in municipalities and portions of counties located outside boundaries of districts.—Any district whose operation is limited to a portion of the county in which it is located may perform any control measures authorized by this chapter in any municipality located in the same county or in any portions of the same county, where there is no established district, when requested to do so by the municipality or county, pursuant to §388.381.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236.

388.401 Penalty for damage to property or

operations.—Whoever shall wilfully damage any of the property of any county or district created under this or other chapters, or any works constructed, maintained or controlled by such county or district, or who shall obstruct or cause to be obstructed any of the operations of such county or district, or who shall knowingly or wilfully violate any provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated by any board of commissioners of any county or district shall upon conviction thereof be punished as provided in the general law for punishment of misdemeanors.

History.—§2, ch. 59-195; §1, ch. 63-236.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§388.26, 389.11, 390.24.

388.411 Public lands, arthropod control.—

(1) It is declared to be in the best interests of the state that all public lands owned by the state, or any county, district, city, or other political unit, shall be subject to mosquito, sand fly, and other arthropod controls of the division of health not inconsistent with the provisions of subsection (4) in order to provide as nearly as possible a system of uniform and complete control.

(2) Any lands in the state hereafter granted by the state to a state or federal agency, county, district, or other political unit, shall contain a reservation or condition providing that arthropod control operations shall be conducted thereon, if deemed necessary, by the division except where the governor shall deem that the same is unnecessary.

(3) As to lands now held by the United States, or any federal agency in the state, the division is authorized to enter negotiations for the purpose of working out agreements permitting the division, or any local anti-mosquito, sand fly, arthropod control unit cooperating

with the division, to carry on arthropod control operations on any of said lands.

(4) When any lands or water areas subject to this act lie within an area where the division of health determines that mosquitoes, sand flies or other arthropods of public health importance which may cause sickness or discomfort to the surrounding human population, may be bred, said areas shall be subject to control operations. The involved agencies shall mutually agree on the control procedure or plan and the methods employed shall be the minimum necessary and economically feasible and imposing the least hazard to the fish and wildlife being protected or managed in said areas. Such agreement shall be between the state or federal agencies managing the areas, the division, and the local mosquito control agency in whose jurisdiction these lands or waters may lie.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 61-382; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

388.42 Laboratory west of St. Marks river; testing insecticides for arthropods control.—

(1) The division of health is hereby authorized to construct, maintain and operate a laboratory at a suitable location on the gulf coast, west of the St. Marks river, for the purpose of testing insecticide resistance in dogflies, yellow flies and other arthropods, and to carry out other experimental work with chemicals, insecticides, and other substances and procedures, for testing effective methods for the control of such flies and other arthropods.

(2) Any funds which may become available from the federal government, from the board of county commissioners of the county in which the laboratory is to be established, or from any other sources, may be used according to law in constructing, equipping and operating of said buildings.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 63-443; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 391

CRIPPLED CHILDREN

- 391.01 Definition of a crippled child.
- 391.02 Florida crippled children's council created.
- 391.03 Members of council; appointment, qualifications, chairman, and expenses.
- 391.04 Powers and duties of the bureau.
- 391.05 Approved orthopedic centers.
- 391.06 Employment of surgeons, etc.
- 391.07 Indigent and semi-indigent cases.
- 391.08 Surveys, diagnostic clinics and future legislation.
- 391.09 Appropriation.
- 391.10 Funds.

391.01 Definition of a crippled child.—For the purpose of this chapter, a crippled child is defined as any person under the age of twenty-one years whose physical functions or movements are impaired by accident, disease or congenital deformity, regardless of whether or not such impaired physical functions or movements are due to an orthopedic condition; it shall include children suffering from any disease or condition, including cystic fibrosis, which is likely to result in a crippling condition. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit the duties, functions and services of the bureau of crippled children of the department of health and rehabilitative services to orthopedic cases.

History.—§1, ch. 13620, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3640(1); §1, ch. 19430, 1939; §1, ch. 24366, 1947; §1, ch. 65-6; §1, ch. 67-329; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

391.02 Florida crippled children's council created.—There is hereby created the Florida crippled children's council, advisory to the bureau of crippled children of the department of health and rehabilitative services, which shall consist of five citizens of the state who shall be appointed by the governor and who shall maintain a central office at the capital of the state, and whose terms of office shall be for four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that of the first council appointed under this chapter, two members shall be appointed for the term of two years and three members thereof shall be appointed for the term of four years, and thereafter every such appointment shall be for the term of four years, except in cases of an appointment to fill a vacancy in which case the appointment shall be for the unexpired term. The governor may remove any member of such council for cause and shall fill all vacancies which may at any time occur therein.

History.—§2, ch. 13620, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3640(2); §2, ch. 19430, 1939; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

391.03 Members of council; appointment, qualifications, chairman, and expenses.—

(1) The governor shall select and appoint to the Florida crippled children's council, five citizens of Florida, provided that not more than one appointee shall be selected from any one congressional district, and that such appointee shall be able and willing to devote the time and energies necessary to the meetings and any other work necessary to be done by

said council, and further, such appointee shall not be a holder of any elective office, nor shall he be a stockholder of any institution benefiting from the activities of the council excepting, however, if such member is a stockholder in any institution that is created and operated for non profit then this inhibition as to the member's qualification shall not apply.

(2) If any member of the council during his tenure of office on such council shall become a candidate for any public office, such person shall resign from the said council, and if such person fails to resign from said council the governor shall remove such person.

(3) No member of this council shall hold any other elective office during his or her tenure of office on said Florida crippled children's council.

(4) Said council, immediately after appointment, shall assemble at such place within the state as may be agreed upon by the members and organize by selecting one of their members as chairman. The chairman shall be elected for a term of one year; however, he may succeed himself. The members of said council shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

History.—§3, ch. 13620, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3640(3); §3, ch. 19430, 1939; §19, ch. 63-400; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

391.04 Powers and duties of the bureau.—

* (1) The Florida crippled children's commission shall be a body corporate and shall have a corporate seal to be selected by it at its first meeting. Said commission shall employ an executive secretary, subject to the approval of the governor, who shall have a proper knowledge of community organization work and an understanding of the fundamental principles of public health and social work and who shall have had at least one year's actual experience or training in an accredited public health or social work organization, and shall not be a paid director, associate or employee of any facility rendering any service under said commission. Said commission may remove the executive secretary at will, and employ all necessary clerks, servants and employees not otherwise provided herein; formulate and adopt general policies and adopt an annual budget and plan; meet at regular intervals to review and approve the acts and expenditures of the executive secretary on its behalf, such times and intervals to be agreed upon by the commission. Emergency meetings of the commission shall be called by the chairman when necessary and advisable.

In case of the disability, failure or refusal of the chairman to call an emergency meeting, such meeting may be called by a majority of the commission and the notice of the time and place of such meeting signed by a majority of the members shall be attached to and made a part of the permanent minutes of such emergency meeting. The executive secretary appointed by the commission shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To direct activities of the personnel under the commission.

(b) To approve all applications for admission to hospitals or convalescent homes except in cases of emergency.

(c) Subject to authorization of the commission, to approve or disapprove all bills of expenditures and send to the comptroller, monthly, for payment.

(d) To maintain his office at the central office.

(e) To maintain, keep and preserve such records and files in the central office as the commission shall direct.

(f) Upon authorization of the commission to enter into contracts with hospitals, operating centers, convalescent homes, brace manufacturers and other manufacturers or supply houses.

(2) The bureau of crippled children may contract or be contracted with, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity, and receive donations and bequests. Said bureau shall have and possess all the powers of a body corporate for all the purposes created by or that may exist under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§10, ch. 13620, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3640(10); §4, ch. 19430, 1939; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—Subsection (1) was rendered obsolete by §19, ch. 69-106, and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

391.05 Approved orthopedic centers.—The bureau of crippled children shall select and designate hospitals, clinics, convalescent homes, or other medical centers from those approved either by the American college of surgeons, American hospital association or the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services as orthopedic centers, the same to be located in various sections of the state, so as to serve most economically and efficiently the crippled children who may need care and treatment; the number and location of such orthopedic centers to be within the discretion of the said bureau. Said bureau may pay reasonable costs to such orthopedic centers for the surgical or medical care or treatment of crippled children placed therein by said bureau.

History.—§4, ch. 13620, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3640(4); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

391.06 Employment of surgeons, etc.—The bureau of crippled children may employ from time to time such orthopedic surgeons as it may deem necessary for the proper treatment or care of crippled children, provided no orthopedic

surgeon shall be employed unless his professional standing and ability as such has been certified to by the division of health, and said bureau of crippled children may employ from time to time physicians, nurses or such other help as it may deem necessary and proper to carry out its functions.

History.—§5, ch. 13620, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3640(5); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

391.07 Indigent and semi-indigent cases.—The bureau of crippled children may provide for the surgical and medical care or treatment of indigent and semi-indigent crippled children, provided however, that the bureau shall, prior to providing such care or treatment, cause to be made a medical, social and economic investigation by qualified personnel, to determine the financial ability of the parents or persons standing in loco parentis to provide the necessary medical care or treatment of said crippled child. If, after investigation, the bureau is satisfied that the parents or person standing in loco parentis are financially unable, in whole or in part, to pay for the care or treatment, then such crippled children may be cared for and treated by the bureau under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said bureau.

History.—§6, ch. 13620, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3640(6); §1, ch. 57-21; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

391.08 Surveys, diagnostic clinics and future legislation.—The bureau of crippled children may assist all interested local agencies in making surveys concerning crippled children and may organize and supervise public diagnostic clinics under the direction of approved orthopedic surgeons and shall cooperate with the department of education in the development of a future legislative program relating specifically to the education of crippled children.

History.—§7, ch. 13620, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3640(7); §§15, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

391.09 Appropriation.—There shall be included in the biennial general appropriations act from the general revenue fund sufficient monies for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§8, ch. 13620, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3640(8); §68, ch. 26869, 1951.

391.10 Funds.—The treasurer of the state shall pay out all money and funds provided for in this chapter, upon proper warrant issued by the comptroller of the state, drawn upon vouchers approved by the bureau of crippled children, and the bureau of crippled children shall make annual report to the governor, showing in detail amounts received and the expenditures, when paid and to whom. All donations or other receipts of money by the bureau shall be paid into the state treasury and the same is re-appropriated for the purposes of this chapter.

History.—§9, ch. 13620, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3640(9); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 392

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

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***392.01 State tuberculosis board.—**

(1) There is created a state tuberculosis board which shall consist of five citizens of the state who shall be appointed by the governor, and their terms of office shall be for four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified, provided however, that nothing herein shall be construed to affect the term of the present members of the board. The governor may remove any member of such board for cause and shall fill all vacancies that may at any time occur therein, in which case the appointment shall be for the unexpired term.

(2) The board shall elect a chairman as often as that office shall become vacant. The members of said board shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

History.—§§2, 3, ch. 12284, 1927; CGL 3309, 3310; §1, ch. 28136, 1953; §19, ch. 63-400.

***Note.**—Under the provisions of §19, ch. 69-106, the state tuberculosis board was abolished and its functions, powers, and duties transferred to the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services. This section will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***392.02 State tuberculosis board to be a body corporate.**—The state tuberculosis board shall be a body corporate and shall have a corporate seal to be selected by it at its first meeting; shall select a secretary and remove him at will; have and employ all necessary clerks, servants and employees; shall have power to contract and be contracted with; sue and be sued; plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity; to receive donations and bequests; to make purchases of lands and tenements, and to

contract for the sale and disposal of the same, but the title to all such donations, bequests and property, however acquired, shall be vested in the state tuberculosis board, and shall only be transferred and conveyed by it, and it shall have and possess all the powers of a body corporate for all the purposes created by or that may exist under the provisions of this chapter, or any act or acts amendatory thereof.

History.—§9, ch. 12284, 1927; CGL 3316; §7, ch. 24337, 1947.
***Note.**—See note following §392.01.

392.03 State tuberculosis hospital.—There shall be established within the state a hospital to be designated and known as "state tuberculosis hospital" for tubercular patients.

History.—§1, ch. 12284, 1927; CGL 3308.

392.04 Division of health may establish district hospitals; financing.—The division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services may divide the state into not more than five districts, and establish, conduct, maintain and operate in each of said districts a tuberculosis hospital for the treatment of persons suffering from said disease, and for that purpose obtain loans from the federal government, or any agency thereof, or from any other available source, and provide for the securing and repayment of said loans in any manner.

History.—§1, ch. 17469, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3316(1); §1, ch. 22763, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.05 Boards of county commissioners may contract with division of health for use

of beds in district hospitals by indigent tuberculars.—The boards of county commissioners of the several counties of the state may rent, lease or otherwise contract with the division of health for the use of beds in such district hospitals by tuberculous persons from their respective counties who are financially unable to pay for such treatment, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the division.

History.—§2, ch. 17469, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3316(2); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.06 Division of health to operate and prescribe rules for state tuberculosis hospital.—The state tuberculosis hospital shall be operated by and under the direction and control of the division of health under such rules and regulations as it may from time to time prescribe therefor.

History.—§5, ch. 12284, 1927; CGL 3312; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.061 Prohibition of intoxicants.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, regardless of whether a patient, visitor or otherwise, to bring or possess any intoxicating liquor or beverage on the grounds or in any building of a state tuberculosis hospital, without the written permission and approval of the medical director of the hospital concerned. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by §775.07.

History.—§2, ch. 29868, 1955.

392.07 Admission of patients; funds contributed by counties.—

(1) Any tuberculous person who has been an actual bona fide and continuous resident of Florida for one year may be admitted to the hospitals by the division of health under rules and regulations prescribed by the division; provided, the county sending such patient shall have assumed responsibility for, and made satisfactory financial arrangements with the division for, the payment by such county of one dollar and twenty-five cents per diem hospital charges for each such patient. If a person admitted to any of said hospitals is able to pay all or any part of his or her per diem hospital charges, the county sending such patient shall collect the one dollar and twenty-five cents per diem required to be paid by the county, and the county shall retain the one dollar and twenty-five cents per diem to reimburse itself for the per diem charge it has paid or is obligated to pay for such patient. If the patient is able to pay more than one dollar and twenty-five cents on his or her per diem charge such additional payment shall be made to the division of health.

(2) The division of health may also admit to any hospital operated by it any other tuberculous person who may be certified to the division by any county in the state, or by any agency of the federal government, upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by said division and provided satisfactory arrangements are made with said division for the

payment of all hospital charges for the care and maintenance of said tuberculous person while in the hospital.

(3) The division shall prescribe what amount shall be charged for the care and maintenance of each tuberculous patient, except indigent and semi-indigent patients, received in any of said hospitals while such patients are receiving treatments therein or in any out-patient department of said hospitals.

(4) All moneys required to be paid by the several counties and patients for the care and maintenance of patients in the hospitals or while being treated by the out-patient department, shall be paid to the division of health, and said division shall forthwith transmit the same to the treasurer of the state who shall place the same in two accounts as follows, to-wit:

(a) Such amounts as the division shall from time to time designate as necessary to meet the interest and sinking fund requirements of the division shall be placed in the state tuberculosis hospitals interest and sinking fund trust fund; and

(b) The balance of the money transmitted to the treasurer of the state shall be placed in the hospitals maintenance trust fund. All moneys from all sources received by the division, other than from the state and other than the funds now or hereafter in the state tuberculosis hospitals interest and sinking fund trust fund, shall be placed in a separate fund known as the hospitals maintenance trust fund. All moneys now in or hereafter placed in:

1. The state tuberculosis hospitals interest and sinking fund trust fund are hereby appropriated to the use of the division of health to be expended in the payment of interest and sinking fund charges of the division; and

2. The hospitals maintenance trust fund, are hereby appropriated to the use of the division to be expended in carrying out its other powers and duties, and said moneys shall not be deducted from any sums of money otherwise appropriated by the state to the division, and such moneys shall be disbursed as provided in §392.13.

History.—§1, ch. 18284, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3316(4); §2, ch. 22763, 1945; §1, ch. 25240, 1949; §2, ch. 61-119; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.071 Transfer of patients from other state hospitals to state tuberculosis hospitals.—

(1) The secretary of the department of health and rehabilitative services is authorized to assign new patients and to transfer patients from any state hospital or other facility of the department to any hospital designated for the treatment of tuberculosis when he deems that such assignment or transfer will be in the best interest of the patient and will be most suitable for his care and treatment. In making such assignment or transfer, consideration shall be given to such factors as the residence of the patient, facilities offered for the treatment of the patient, and the form of illness of the patient.

(2) The secretary is authorized to expend funds appropriated to the department of health and rehabilitative services for the care and treatment of patients in the state tuberculosis hospitals for the use and benefit of patients assigned or transferred to the state tuberculosis hospitals in accordance with the provisions and intent of this section. However, no new treatment programs shall be instituted hereunder until funding therefor is specifically appropriated for such new programs, it being the intent of the legislature to upgrade and more efficiently deliver existing services under presently authorized programs.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 69-1742.

392.091 Ward of federal government may be received in tuberculosis hospital.—The division of health is hereby authorized and empowered, in its discretion, to receive for hospitalization, care and treatment in any tuberculosis hospital operated by said division, any tuberculous ward or charge of the federal government or any agency thereof, under such rules and regulations and upon such terms and conditions as said division may from time to time prescribe. Said division is also authorized to enter into such contracts as it may deem necessary with the federal government, or any agency thereof, in relation to any of the powers hereby granted to said division.

History.—§1, ch. 22764, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.11 Out-patient department.—The division of health may establish an out-patient department in connection with the operation of said hospital and furnish to patients in such out-patient department such treatments, medical assistance and check-ups as said division may deem necessary, and said division may prescribe from time to time such rules and regulations as may be found necessary for the proper conduct and operation of the out-patient department of the hospital.

History.—§5, ch. 18284, 1937; §2, ch. 19025, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3316(8); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.12 Appropriation.—The legislature shall include in its biennial appropriations bill a sufficient sum for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 18284, 1937; §1, ch. 19016, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3316(9); §69, ch. 26869, 1951.

***392.13 Disbursement of funds.**—All expenditures of the state tuberculosis board shall be made upon voucher or vouchers issued and certified by the auditor of the board, or any other person designated by the board, and countersigned by the chairman of the board, or a person or persons designated by him in writing for a specified period of time; provided, however, that all expenses for the operation of the hospitals shall be approved by the medical director of the hospital or an alternate designated in writing by the said medical director, and countersigned by the chairman of the board or by a person or persons designated in writing by the chairman; all expenditures shall

be paid by warrant issued by the comptroller upon the state treasurer.

History.—§8, ch. 12284, 1927; CGL 3315; §27, ch. 29615 and §3, ch. 29868, 1955.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform procedures for making expenditures to the terminology of §19, ch. 69-106.

392.14 Additional powers of division.—The division of health is hereby authorized to use any sums of money which it may heretofore have saved or which it may hereafter save from its regular operating appropriation, or to use any sums of money acquired by gift or grant, or any sums of money it may acquire by the issuance of revenue certificates of the hospital to match or supplement any state or federal funds, or any moneys received by said division by gift or otherwise, for the construction and equipment of additional facilities as may be in the opinion of said division required or deemed necessary.

(2) This section shall have the effect of extending and broadening the authority of the division of health and shall be additional and supplemental to all previous acts of authority of the division of health.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 20630, 1941; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.241 The northeast Florida tuberculosis hospital.—

(1) The division of health is hereby authorized and directed to establish a tuberculosis hospital in Union county, on lands which shall be conveyed to the said division without cost to said division or the state. The conveyance shall be by fee simple deed to said division from the board of county commissioners of Union county.

(2) The said institution shall be known as the northeast Florida tuberculosis hospital, and the division of health shall select and determine the situs of lands to be deeded to said division within Union county where said hospital shall be located which shall not be less than one hundred acres. The board of county commissioners shall clear and grub the site selected and shall clear and grade all necessary access roads and streets to and in the selected site at no cost to the division or the state.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 29781, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.242 W. T. Edwards Tuberculosis Hospital.—The Southwest Florida Tuberculosis Hospital at Tampa is named and designated the W. T. Edwards Tuberculosis Hospital. However, if the Southwest Florida Tuberculosis Hospital in Tampa ceases to serve as a tuberculosis hospital, the last remaining state tuberculosis hospital in Florida shall be named and designated the W. T. Edwards Tuberculosis Hospital. If and when the last remaining state tuberculosis hospital in the state assumes treatment of ailments other than tuberculosis, said hospital shall be named and designated the W. T. Edwards State Hospital.

History.—§1, ch. 67-299; §1, ch. 69-310.

392.243 A. G. Holley State Hospital.—The

Southeast Florida Tuberculosis Hospital at Lantana shall be named and known as the A. G. Holley State Hospital.

History.—§1, ch. 69-28.

392.25 Petition; contents.—When any physician, or other interested person, reports to the division of health, or its authorized representative, that any person is afflicted with tuberculosis and that such person so conducts himself as to expose other persons to the danger of infection, the division, shall investigate the circumstances; and if after such investigation the division is of the opinion that an active case of tuberculosis is found, it shall encourage the person infected to take voluntary treatment therefor, such treatment to meet the minimum requirements prescribed by the division. If such afflicted person refuses to accept such voluntary treatment, or if his record and actions indicate that he will not actually persist in treatment in a tuberculosis hospital until he is no longer a danger to the public health, or if said afflicted person has absented himself from a state tuberculosis hospital against medical advice and without having been discharged by the medical director thereof, then the division of health, or its authorized representative, may file a petition setting forth such facts and asking that examination be conducted as herein provided. Such petition may be presented to the county judge, or in his absence or disability, to the judge of the circuit court of the county wherein such person resides or is found.

History.—§1, ch. 26828, 1951; §4, ch. 29868, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.26 Order on petition; appointment of examining committee; notice; hearing on report of committee.—

(1) Whenever a petition is filed under the provisions of §392.25, the county judge, or in his absence or disability, the judge of the circuit court in the county in which said petition is submitted, shall:

(a) Appoint one intelligent citizen and two practicing physicians of good professional standing, who shall be doctors of medicine or doctors of osteopathic medicine, who shall constitute an examining committee.

(b) Enter an order directed to the person against whom the petition has been filed, advising him:

1. The petition has been filed, copy of which shall be attached to the order when served on such person; and

2. A committee, whose names shall appear in the order, has been appointed; and the order shall direct such person to appear before the committee for examination at the time and place, which shall be fixed by the committee, and due notice of the time and place of the examination shall also be served on such person, so that the committee may determine whether or not such person:

a. Has active tuberculosis and is dangerous to the public health; and

b. Is indigent or is possessed of sufficient available means to pay for his care and treatment at a hospital operated by the division of health.

(c) Fix the time and place for the hearing before the court on the report of the committee:

(2) The examining committee:

(a) May secure the presence of the alleged tuberculous infected person and shall make such thorough investigation of his condition as will enable the committee to determine whether or not he has active tuberculosis and is dangerous to the public health; and

(b) Shall determine whether or not he has sufficient available means to pay for his care and treatment at a hospital operated by the division; and

(c) Shall make a report of its findings, which shall be signed by each of the committeemen and which shall be immediately transmitted by it to the judge appointing the committee prior to the time set by the court for hearing thereon.

(3) If the committee finds and so reports to the court:

(a) The alleged tuberculous infected person does not have active tuberculosis and is not dangerous to the public health, the court shall enter an order dismissing the cause; or

(b) The alleged tuberculous infected person has active tuberculosis and is dangerous to the public health, the judge shall hold the hearing on the report at the time and place fixed in the order theretofore served on the person examined. At the hearing the alleged tuberculous infected person may appear in person or by counsel and contest the correctness of such report and interpose his defense thereto. After the hearing the judge shall enter an appropriate order. If the judge determines that such person has active tuberculosis and is dangerous to the public health, he shall commit such person for compulsory isolation, quarantine, and compulsory treatment to the custody of the medical director of a hospital operated by the division for such period of time as shall, in the opinion of the medical director of the hospital, be necessary to improve the health of such person, so that he will not have active tuberculosis or will not be dangerous to the public health, and such order shall determine whether or not the person so committed has sufficient available means to pay for his care and treatment at a hospital operated by the division.

(4) The alleged tuberculous infected person shall have the right to summon witnesses in his own behalf, and if indigent and unable to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, the court shall have summoned a reasonable number of witnesses for such person to be paid by the county.

(5) If the person against whom a petition

has been filed under §392.25 shall refuse to present himself to said examining committee for examination or shall refuse to allow such committee to examine him, the judge appointing such committee may issue necessary process requiring the presence of such person before said committee for such examination, and the sheriff shall execute the process.

History.—§2, ch. 26828, 1951; §1, ch. 65-98; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.27 Detention of alleged tuberculous infected person pending hearing on report of examining committee.—Upon consideration of the petition filed under §392.25, and such other evidence as may be before him, the judge may enter an order:

(1) Determining that it is necessary for the protection of the public health that the alleged tuberculous infected person be confined until the disposition by the court of the report of the examining committee; and

(2) Directing the sheriff to forthwith confine such alleged tuberculous infected person until the further order of the court, and that during such confinement he shall be quarantined and/or isolated by the sheriff, who shall enforce all applicable sanitary rules, laws, and regulations; provided, that the detention of the alleged tuberculous infected person shall be for such time as may reasonably be necessary for the examining committee to make its examination and report to the court and such further reasonable time as may be necessary for the disposition of the matter by the judge, but in no event shall the detention exceed fifteen days unless for good cause shown, the time of the detention is extended by order of the judge.

History.—§3, ch. 26828, 1951.

392.28 Right of appeal from order committing person to state tuberculosis hospital.—Any person who shall feel aggrieved by the entry of an order of commitment shall have the period of time provided by the Florida appellate rules within which to appeal from said order to the circuit court. The filing of the notice of appeal shall not operate to supersede the effect of the order from which the appeal is taken. Every order entered under the terms of §§392.25-392.36 shall be executed forthwith unless the court entering such order or the appellate court, in its discretion, enters a supersedeas order and fixes the terms and conditions thereof. The appeal shall be taken in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules.

History.—§4, ch. 26828, 1951; §25, ch. 63-559; §1, ch. 69-267.

392.281 Isolation; misconduct.—

(1) When any patient in any state tuberculosis hospital shall conduct himself in such a disorderly manner and in disregard of the rules and regulations of the hospital as to unreasonably disturb other patients or employees of the hospital, the medical director of said hospital may petition the county judge, or in

his absence or disability, the judge of the circuit court of the county wherein the hospital lies to commit the patient to the custody of the medical director of a hospital operated by the division of health for quarantine, compulsory isolation and compulsory treatment in facilities provided by the division for such compulsory isolation and treatment. The judge after considering the petition and support evidence may enter an order:

(a) Determining that it is necessary for the protection of the public health that the alleged tuberculous person be confined until the disposition by the court of the examining committee report; and

(b) Directing the medical director of the hospital operated by the division to confine the alleged tuberculous person until further order of the court and that during the confinement, he shall be quarantined or compulsorily isolated by the director. The detention of the alleged tuberculous person shall be for such time as may be reasonably necessary for the examining committee to make its examination and report to the court, and such further reasonable time as may be necessary for the disposition of the matter by the judge, but in no event shall the detention exceed fifteen days unless for good cause shown the time of detention is extended by order of the judge. If the judge determines that the patient has active tuberculosis and is dangerous to the public health and that he has conducted himself in such a disorderly manner so as to unreasonably disturb other patients or employees of the hospital, he shall commit the patient for compulsory isolation and treatment for a period of time as shall be necessary, in the opinion of the medical director of the hospital, to improve the health of such person so that he will not have active tuberculosis and be a danger to the public health.

(2) The alleged tuberculous infected person under this section shall have all the rights, including a hearing, counsel, witnesses, examining committee and appeal afforded tuberculous persons under §§392.25-392.36.

History.—§5, ch. 29868, 1955; §1, ch. 65-97; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.29 Division of health authorized to provide adequate facilities; payment of cost of treatment.—The division of health is hereby authorized and directed to provide adequate facilities for such compulsory isolation and treatment at one or more of the hospitals which are operated by it for the care and treatment of tuberculous patients. The cost of compulsory treatment, care, and maintenance of such persons at such state operated hospitals shall be provided for by the board of county commissioners of the county from which such patient is committed paying one dollar and twenty-five cents per day to the division of health, and the remainder of such expense shall be paid for by the division. If such patient is able to pay all or any part of his per diem

hospital charges, the board of county commissioners of the county from which he is committed shall collect and retain one dollar and twenty-five cents per day thereof to reimburse itself for the one dollar and twenty-five cents per diem charges it has paid or is obligated to pay for such patient to the division. If the patient is able to pay more than one dollar and twenty-five cents on his per diem charges, such additional payment shall be made to the division.

History.—§5, ch. 26828, 1951; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.30 Sheriff or constable to deliver person to state tuberculosis hospital.—The judge, in his order committing a person under §§392.25-392.36 to one of the hospitals operated by the division of health, shall direct the sheriff of the county, or the constable in whose district such person resides, to take such person into his custody and forthwith deliver him to the medical director of the state tuberculosis hospital named in the commitment.

History.—§6, ch. 26828, 1951; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

392.31 Return of person to state tuberculosis hospital.—Any person committed under §§392.25-392.36 who leaves the state tuberculosis hospital to which he has been committed without having been discharged by the medical director thereof shall be apprehended by the sheriff of the county or the constable in whose district such person is found and delivered forthwith to the state tuberculosis hospital from which he left.

History.—§7, ch. 26828, 1951; §6, ch. 29868, 1955.

392.32 Appointment of counsel to represent indigent person.—In case of indigency, the court, upon application of a person against whom a petition has been filed under §392.25, may appoint a member of the bar of the court to represent such person.

History.—§8, ch. 26828, 1951.

392.33 Fees and other compensation; payment by board of county commissioners.—

(1) For the services required to be performed under the provisions of §§392.25-392.36 compensation shall be paid as follows:

(a) Each member of the examining com-

mittee appointed under §392.26 shall receive reasonable compensation, to be fixed in each case by the court appointing the members of the committee;

(b) The county judge shall be allowed the sum of ten dollars as his costs in each case;

(c) The sheriff shall receive the same fees and mileage as are prescribed for like services in criminal cases;

(d) The counsel appointed by the court to represent an indigent person shall receive such reasonable compensation as shall be fixed by the court appointing him.

(2) All fees, mileage, and charges shall be taxed by the court as costs in each proceeding and shall be paid by the board of county commissioners out of the general or fine and forfeiture funds of the county.

History.—§9, ch. 26828, 1951.

392.34 Service of notices, processes, and orders by sheriff and constable.—All notices required to be given, all processes issued, and all orders entered, pursuant to §§392.25-392.36 shall be served by the sheriff of the county or the constable in whose district the alleged tuberculous infected person resides; provided, that only the sheriff shall execute orders entered under §392.27.

History.—§10, ch. 26828, 1951.

392.35 Treatment by prayer or spiritual means in exercise of religious freedom.—Nothing in §§392.25-392.36 shall be construed to authorize or empower the detection or medical treatment of any person who desires treatment by prayer or spiritual means, in the exercise of religious freedom; provided, however, that such person shall be quarantined and/or isolated in his own home and while so quarantined and/or isolated shall comply with all applicable sanitary rules, laws, and regulations.

History.—§11, ch. 26828, 1951.

392.36 Forms to be prescribed.—The division of health shall prescribe and furnish to the county judges all forms required under §§392.25-392.35, and the court shall use such forms where appropriate.

History.—§12, ch. 26828, 1951; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 393

SUNLAND TRAINING CENTERS

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393.01 Sunland training centers established.—

(1) There are established in this state a sunland hospital at Orlando and the sunland training centers to be located at Gainesville and Fort Myers. The said centers shall be under the supervision and control of the division of retardation of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(2) Any person committed pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, shall be committed only to the division of retardation which shall assign such person to such center as it may deem proper and which, by proper rules and regulations, shall provide for the transfer of persons between such centers.

(3) All appropriations, moneys, supplies or other benefits which have hereto or shall hereafter accrue for the said centers shall accrue to the benefit of the division of retardation.

(4) The division of retardation is authorized and directed to accept from the board of county commissioners of Dade county, a grant of a tract of property containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less, located in the northern part of Dade county, and to construct thereon, a new sunland training center. The division is directed to accomplish the necessary planning and preliminary studies relative to the construction and operation of the new sunland training center on this site with the goal of expediting said construction and placing into operation the center. The division is further authorized to enter into any contracts with any state agency, board of county commissioners or municipal corporation necessary to achieve this goal and to expend state, county, municipal and federal matching funds as necessary and available for the construction of said sunland training center.

History.—§1, ch. 7887, 1919; §§1-3, ch. 10272, 1925; CGL 3663, 3674; §2, ch. 61-426; §1, ch. 63-62; §2, ch. 63-233; §2, ch. 65-14; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.012 Sunland training center; new site west of Apalachicola river.—

(1) The division of retardation is directed to conduct studies relative to locating a new sunland training center. In making such study

and selection of site the division shall take into consideration the cost of construction and operation over a period of years, the center of population and the potential growth of the area to be principally served by such center, the distance to be traveled by the majority of citizens served by this institution; also, whether medical facilities and adequate labor and transportation are available in the area being considered so as to better serve the citizens using this center.

(2) The division is directed to acquire a suitable site west of the Apalachicola river for the location of a new sunland training center.

(3) The acquisition of a site for the sunland training center is declared to be a public purpose and acquisition of lands for said site may be by eminent domain, condemnation, purchase or gift. The division of retardation, state agencies, boards of county commissioners or municipal corporations are authorized and directed to obtain the lands selected by the division for said site and thereafter any or all boards, agencies or municipal corporations acquiring such lands shall immediately convey same to the state.

(4) The division of retardation, any state agency, boards of county commissioners or any municipal corporation are authorized to enter contracts to expend state, county and municipal funds and federal matching funds as necessary and available for the acquisition of such a site.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 61-230; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.0125 Location of training centers, schools, etc., for mentally retarded.—Any training center, school, or other establishment constructed by the state as an institution for the mentally retarded shall be located in the area of greatest need determined by an impartial survey conducted by the division of retardation. This section shall in no way be construed to conflict with this chapter.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 57-733; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §965.07.

393.013 Medical research center on mental retardation, Orlando.—

(1) There is hereby established in this

state the Florida medical research center on mental retardation to be located at the sunland hospital at Orlando. The division of retardation shall employ a director of medical research qualified in this field and upon recommendation of the director such other personnel as may be necessary to carry out such medical research.

(2) The research center is authorized to purchase necessary equipment and medical supplies and may receive research grants and donations of funds, medical supplies and equipment from private foundations, firms, individuals and government agencies, and the center is authorized to cooperate with federal, state, county and municipal governments to attract research grants and donations from all available sources throughout the United States.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 63-367; §2, ch. 63-233; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.015 Regional Community Center for Mentally Retarded.—

(1) The division of retardation is authorized and directed to establish in Pinellas County a Regional Community Center for the Mentally Retarded, the center to be established on unimproved or improved land conveyed or leased to the state by the board of county commissioners of Pinellas County.

(2) The purposes of the Regional Community Center for the Mentally Retarded authorized by subsection (1) shall be:

(a) To provide services for those mentally retarded persons for whom it is more beneficial to be cared for in a Regional Community Center than in a Sunland Training Center. Reasons for such a determination shall include but not be limited to the following:

1. The mentally retarded person may be nearer to his parents or legal guardian in the Regional Community Center than in a Sunland Center.

2. The mentally retarded person would benefit from training, care or services which could not be as easily obtained at a Sunland Center as in the Regional Community Center.

(b) To provide for the training and care of those persons who have been under care at a Sunland Center and have progressed to the stage at which they may be more adequately cared for at the Regional Community Center.

(3) The division of retardation shall provide for the administration and operation of the Regional Community Center for the Mentally Retarded in order to effectuate the purposes and intent of this section, as provided by law.

(4) The division of retardation is hereby authorized to provide for the transfer of mentally retarded persons between the Regional Community Center for the Mentally Retarded and any other center under the jurisdiction and control of the division of retardation.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 67-452; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.02 Superintendent; salary; regulations.—

(1) The division of retardation may employ a superintendent who shall be a man especially trained and qualified in the management of institutions of this kind; and may employ on the recommendation of the said superintendent, such other teachers, physicians, laborers and helpers as may be necessary to the proper conduct of the said center; and may proceed with the erection and detailed operation of the same under this chapter.

(2) The division of retardation may prescribe all rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions hereof, necessary to the government and control of the said center, including admission, transfers or discharges therefrom.

(3) In accepting applications and issuing admission certificates, the acts of the superintendent done under the orders and according to the rules of the division of retardation shall be valid and recognized as the acts of the division.

History.—§3, ch. 7887, 1919; §§1-3, ch. 10272, 1925; CGL 3665, 3674-3676; §1, ch. 15859, 1933; §4, ch. 57-401; §1, ch. 61-426; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.021 Application for admission to centers.—

(1) Application for admission to any of the sunland training centers in the state shall be in writing on forms approved by the division of retardation. All applications shall be made to the county judge of the county wherein the applicant resides. Said county judge shall, upon receiving an application, open a file in the name of the applicant and forward the original and one copy of said application to the division of retardation or its designated authority.

(2) The application shall contain the name, address, sex and approximate age of the applicant and the nature of the disability of said applicant. It shall also contain the names and addresses of his parents or legal guardian, if such be known, and said application shall contain a report by a qualified physician of good professional standing and a graduate of a school of medicine recognized by the American medical association, stating that the applicant has been examined by said physician and the results of said examination, a diagnosis and history of the applicant's mental and physical condition.

(3) The application shall also contain or be accompanied by a statement under oath as to the financial ability of the parents or legal guardian to care for the applicant and to pay for the care of the applicant.

(4) The application shall also contain such other information as the division of retardation may from time to time deem necessary in order to properly classify the nature of the disability of the applicant and to adequately determine whether or not said applicant is a

proper subject for admission to one of the sunland training centers.

History.—§1, ch. 59-124; §1, ch. 61-426; §2, ch. 65-14; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.03 Admission to center.—

(1) No person shall be sent to the center until the application or commitment required by regulations of the division of retardation has been accepted by it and an order of admission entered; provided, however, no person shall be denied admission to the center because of his age.

(2) No female over ten years of age shall be conveyed to the center except by a female official or in the company of female escort, except that such female's own father or full brother may act as her escort to the center.

(3) No applicant shall be admitted while suffering from any contagious or communicable disease.

(4) No female applicant who is pregnant shall be received.

History.—§4, ch. 7887, 1919; §§1, 2, 3, ch. 10272, 1925; CGL 3666, 3675, 3676; §1, ch. 57-279; §1, ch. 61-426; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.031 Alternative method of admission to centers.—

(1) **APPLICATION.**—An application for admission under the provisions of this section shall be made in writing to the county judge of the county wherein the person sought to be admitted resides. Such application shall be on forms approved by the division of retardation. The county judge upon receipt of said application and upon being satisfied that the applicant is twenty-one years of age or older, or that the person applying on behalf of the person sought to be admitted is his parent or legal guardian shall forward the application to the division of retardation which may admit the applicant in accordance with the authority granted in subsection (2).

(2) **AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.**—The division of retardation may admit for observation, diagnosis, care and treatment any individual who in its opinion is mentally retarded, or has symptoms of mental retardation and who, being twenty-one years of age or over, applies therefor, and any individual under twenty-one years of age who is mentally retarded or has symptoms of mental retardation if his parent or legal guardian applied therefor in his behalf.

(3) **DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.**—The superintendent of the center with the approval of the division of retardation shall discharge any voluntary patient who has recovered or whose hospitalization he determines to be no longer advisable. He may also discharge any voluntary patient if to do so would, in the judgment of the head of the center, contribute to the most effective use of the center in the care and treatment of the mentally retarded.

(4) **RULES AND REGULATIONS.**—The division is authorized to adopt necessary rules

and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 65-136; §2, ch. 65-14; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.04 Division declared legal guardian of inmates.—The division of retardation shall be the legal guardian and custodian of all persons admitted to the Sunland Training Center for the Epileptic and the Mentally Retarded under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 7887, 1919; §§2, 3, ch. 10272, 1925; CGL 3668, 3674-3676; §1, ch. 61-426; §1, ch. 67-65; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.05 Removal, dismissal and transfer of patients.—

(1) Whenever the parents or former legal guardians of a child at the center shall desire to remove him thence, they shall make application to the division of retardation on a blank to be provided by the division. If they can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the said division that the child will be in good care, that he will be protected and the community be protected against him, or that he will be permanently removed from the state, the division in its discretion may dismiss the child to the care of its parents or former legal guardians.

(2) The division in its discretion may dismiss any child from the center whenever it shall appear to be for the benefit of the child or the center that this be done. In such case the guardian of the child, or the county commissioners of the county from whence he came, shall, on proper notification, remove the child without expense to the state, or failing, the division shall remove the child and charge up the expense to the county from whence the child came.

(3) Any child in the center becoming insane may be transferred to the Florida state hospital for the insane in the manner provided by law for action in lunacy.

History.—§7, ch. 7887, 1919; §§2, 3, ch. 10272, 1925; CGL 3669, 3674, 3675, 3676; §1, ch. 61-426; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§393.10, Transfer to Florida state hospital.
§394.20, 394.22, Commitment to Florida state hospital.

393.051 Furloughing of inmates.—The division of retardation may permit any inmate of the center to leave the institution on furlough for such lengths of time and on such conditions as it may determine, and may from time to time extend the period of such furlough or change the conditions upon which it is granted. The division shall cause an investigation to be made prior to the granting of any furlough as to the home into which the inmate is to go if furloughed and other conditions and circumstances which may affect his welfare and behavior and shall provide such supervision of furloughed inmates as it deems necessary for their welfare. The division shall have the powers as to the revocation of the permit and as to the return of the inmate to whom the furlough has been granted as are provided by law for the return of insane and the mentally retarded and feeble-minded persons to the institutions from which they have been temporarily released. No

length of absence on furlough under this section from the sunland training center for the epileptic and the mentally retarded and feeble-minded shall be construed as a discharge therefrom.

History.—§1, ch. 25045, 1949; §1, ch. 61-426; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.06 Purposes of center.—The purpose of the Sunland Training Center for the Epileptic and Mentally Retarded shall be recognized as threefold:

- (1) As a facility for the care and protection of the epileptic and mentally retarded.
- (2) As a school for the education and training of the epileptic and mentally retarded.
- (3) As a center for the segregation and employment of the epileptic and mentally retarded.

This center shall include the three departments of facility, school and center coordinating and conducted as integral parts of a whole, to the end that these unfortunates may be prevented from reproducing their kind, and the various communities and the state at large relieved from the heavy economic and moral losses arising by reason of their existence.

History.—§8, ch. 7887, 1919; CGL 3670; §1, ch. 61-426; §2, ch. 67-65.

393.07 Accommodations to be limited.—In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the division of retardation shall provide accommodations for only such number of inmates from year to year as can be advantageously cared for with the appropriations granted for that year, giving preference, first, to girls and women of child-bearing age, and to those from both sexes who are most likely to profit by the special education and training.

History.—§9, ch. 7887, 1919; §§2, 3, ch. 10272, 1925; CGL 3671, 3675, 3676; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.08 Means of support of center.—In addition to the means herein provided, the Sunland Training Center for the Epileptic and Mentally Retarded shall be supported by state, county or municipal appropriations, and in addition thereto by gifts, donations or endowments from any individuals, firms or corporations, all of which shall be accepted and disbursed by the division of retardation as the law provides.

History.—§10, ch. 7887, 1919; §§2, 3, ch. 10272, 1925; CGL 3672, 3675, 3676; §1, ch. 61-426; §3, ch. 67-65; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.09 Patients received on paid admission.—Whenever the parent, guardian or estate of the child is able to do so, the cost of maintenance in whole or in part shall be borne by them, the amount and payment thereof to be determined and arranged by the division of retardation from time to time as conditions and circumstances may warrant, all payments thereunder to be made to the superintendent to be remitted by him to the state treasurer as stated intervals as required by the division to be placed to the credit of the fund for the maintenance of the center. The expenses of commitment and admission, includ-

ing conveyance to the center, shall be borne by the county from which the applicant is admitted, except in the case of the pay applicant in which case such expenses shall be borne by the parent, guardian or estate supporting such child. When any child is received on paid admission such payment shall not be allowed to influence the treatment of the child; every child within the center is to be treated solely on his or her own merits and according to mental and physical ability, irrespective of question of monetary payment. It shall be a misdemeanor punishable by dismissal, for any officer or employee of the center to accept any gratuity from the parent or guardian or other friend of any of the children under his or her care.

History.—§11, ch. 7887, 1919; §§2, 3, ch. 10272, 1925; CGL 3673, 3675, 3676; §1, ch. 61-426; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

393.10 Transfer of patients to Florida State Hospital.—When it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the division of retardation that the Florida State Hospital is more suitable to the needs of any person or persons committed to the Sunland Training Center for the Epileptic and Mentally Retarded, said division may order such person transferred from the Sunland Training Center for the Epileptic and Mentally Retarded to the Florida State Hospital, and thereupon such person or persons shall be received, treated and cared for in said Florida State Hospital as if originally committed thereto in the manner provided by law.

History.—§1, ch. 15025, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3669(1); §1, ch. 61-426; §4, ch. 67-65; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§394.18, Transfer of patients to sunland training center.
§394.60 Transfer of psychotic children from center to sunland training center.

393.11 County judge to issue order for commitment upon presentation of petition.—The county judge of any county in this state where a person afflicted with epilepsy or a person who is so mentally retarded as to be either irresponsible or requiring restraint (but not being insane), resides, shall have jurisdiction to make and enter an order or orders committing such person to the Sunland Training Center for the Epileptic and Mentally Retarded. Said jurisdiction shall be exercised by the filing of a petition by three persons (one of whom shall be a physician) who are acquainted with the person sought to be committed to such institution, which petition shall state under oath of the persons signing the same the name of the person sought to be committed, his residence, the condition of his family, the physical and financial condition of the person sought to be committed and the financial condition of the family of such person, and the nature and extent of the derangement suffered by the person sought to be committed, and all other facts which may be necessary to inform the court of the condition and situation of the party sought to be committed and of the property of such commitment. Upon the presentation of such petition, the county judge shall issue an order to the sheriff to bring the per-

son sought to be committed before the county judge at a time and place therein named, and he shall thereupon appoint a commission as is appointed to examine persons alleged to be insane, which commission shall examine the person sought to be committed and report its findings to the county judge, and thereupon the county judge shall either discharge the person sought to be committed or shall commit such person to the Sunland Training Center for the Epileptic and Mentally Retarded in the same manner as persons are committed to the Florida State Hospital; provided, however, that before any county judge shall commit a person to the said institution, he shall ascertain from the superintendent thereof whether or not there are available means then provided at said institution to take care of the person to be committed.

History.—§4, ch. 10272, 1925; CGL 3677; §1, ch. 61-426; §5, ch. 67-65.

cf.—§394.20, Hospitalization of mentally ill.

§394.22 Adjudication of persons mentally or physically incompetent.

393.12 Restoration to mental competency.—

(1) **CERTIFICATE.**—When a person because of mental incompetency has been committed to sunland training center and has been under observation and treatment at said institution, if the superintendent upon the advice of his staff is of the opinion that said person is capable of managing his own affairs, then the superintendent of the institution may issue to him a certificate so stating; said certificate shall be signed by the superintendent and attested by the chief physician of the institution or someone designated by said superintendent. Said certificates shall be admissible in evidence in any hearing for restoration to mental competency of the person.

(2) **PETITION.**—Any guardian, relative, husband or wife, or next friend of any person who has been adjudged mentally incompetent under the provisions of this chapter may apply to the county judge of the county wherein the incompetent was adjudged incompetent or to the county judge of the county wherein he then resides to have an inquiry made into the mental status of the incompetent to determine whether he is still incompetent. The petition shall state all the facts upon which an order restoring the incompetent to competency is prayed and shall be under oath. Before the petition is filed

or at the time it is filed if the incompetent whose competency is sought to be restored is the holder of a certificate issued under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section the certificate shall be filed in the office of the county judge of the county where the judgment of mental incompetency and order of commitment were entered or with the county judge in the county where he then resides. If not filed within ninety days from date of issuance, the certificate shall be void. The county judge shall set a date for hearing in said petition within thirty days from date of filing. Upon the date of filing the petitioner or his attorney shall give notice of filing of petition and hearing thereon to the state attorney and attach to the notice a copy of the petition and certificate if one has been issued and filed. Proof of service of the notice and attachment shall be by affidavit or acknowledgment to be filed with the court.

(3) **HEARING; ORDER OF RESTORATION.**—Upon hearing, the incompetent shall personally appear before the court, and such evidence as should come before the court on the petition shall be heard. After hearing, the judge shall either enter an order showing that the person previously adjudged mentally incompetent is capable of managing his own affairs or dismiss the petition with findings. The order of restoration, if entered, shall be in words and language substantially as provided in former §62.35, and shall be recorded.

(4) **APPEAL.**—All orders and judgments entered by the county judge pursuant to this chapter may be appealed to the appropriate district court of appeal within the time and in the manner set forth in the Florida appellate rules, or to the supreme court if authorized by §4, Art. V of the state constitution.

(5) **ATTORNEYS.**—In cases of indigency the court, upon application of the incompetent, may appoint an attorney to represent faithfully such incompetent before the court. The attorney shall be entitled to a reasonable fee not to exceed twenty-five dollars, to be allowed by the county judge and paid by the county commissioners of the county from the county's general fund.

History.—§1, ch. 29853, 1955; (1) §1, ch. 61-426; (4) §26, ch. 63-559.

CHAPTER 394

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITALS; PSYCHIATRIC CENTERS

PART I FLORIDA STATE HOSPITALS (§§394.01-394.45)

PART II CHILDREN'S PSYCHIATRIC CENTERS (§§394.50-394.62)

PART I

FLORIDA STATE HOSPITALS

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394.01 Name and location of hospitals; assignment by division of mental health.—

(1) The state institution for the mentally ill located at Chattahoochee in Gadsden county shall be known as the Florida state hospital. There may be established from time to time by law hospitals in other parts of this state.

(2) Patients committed by proper courts in pursuance of the provisions of this chapter, as now or hereafter amended, shall be committed only to the division of mental health of the department of health and rehabilitative services which shall assign such patients to such institution as it may deem proper and which, by proper rules and regulations, shall provide for the transfer of patients between such institutions.

History.—§1, ch. 2012, 1874; RS 835; §1, ch. 4801, 1899; GS 1187; §1, ch. 7832, 1919; RGS 2295; CGL 3641; §1, ch. 23800, 1947; §7, ch. 57-317; §1, ch. 65-21; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.011 G. Pierce Wood memorial branch of Florida state hospital separate, under division of mental health.—

(1) The Dorr field and Carlstrom field branch of the Florida state hospital, now located at Arcadia, DeSoto county, shall be named and known as the G. Pierce Wood memorial hospital and shall hereafter be operated as a distinct and separate unit under the division of mental health.

(2) All appropriations, monies, supplies, or other benefits which have hitherto or shall hereafter accrue for either or both the Dorr field and the Carlstrom field branches of the Florida state hospital, located in DeSoto county, shall from and after the passage of this bill, accrue to the benefit of the G. Pierce Wood

memorial hospital.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 25367, 1949; §8, ch. 57-317; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.012 Northeast Florida state hospital.—The division of mental health is hereby authorized and directed to maintain a hospital in Baker county, on lands heretofore conveyed to the state by the board of county commissioners of Baker county. The said institution shall be known and designated as the northeast Florida state hospital.

History.—§1, ch. 29617, 1955; §1, ch. 65-22; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.013 South Florida state hospital.—The Florida state hospital established and located in Broward county shall be known and designated as the south Florida state hospital to be operated as a distinct and separate unit under the division of mental health.

History.—§2, ch. 65-22; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.02 Management and control.—The division of mental health shall have the management and control of the Florida state hospital.

History.—§1, ch. 3578, 1885; RS 836; GS 1188; §2, ch. 7832, 1919; RGS 2296; CGL 3642; §1, ch. 19164, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3653(1); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.03 Employment of superintendent, physicians and persons necessary.—The division of mental health shall employ a superintendent and such physicians and such other persons as may be necessary for the proper management and care for the patients committed by law to the said Florida state hospital, and of the properties therein or thereto belonging or appertaining.

History.—§1, ch. 3578, 1885; RS 837; GS 1189; RGS 2297; CGL 3643; §2, ch. 19164, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3653(2); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.031 Medical personnel for state institutions.—

(1) The superintendent of the Florida state hospital and any other institutions under the direction of the division of mental health when in need of additional medical personnel and unable to obtain such medical personnel residing in the state, the superintendent, with the approval of the division, may employ competent, experienced medical personnel from without the state.

(2) That so long as any medical personnel employed under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section is engaged exclusively on the medical staff of such institutions and does not engage in private practice within the state, such medical personnel shall be exempt from existing requirements of law as to time of residence in the state.

(3) It shall be the duty of the superintendents of state institutions before employing any medical personnel under the provisions of this section to make a thorough investigation as to qualifications, experience, character and ability of such medical personnel.

(4) The provisions of this section may ap-

ply to hospitals operated by the division of health of the department.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 23675, 1947; sub §(4) comp. §7, ch. 29868, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.04 Powers and duties of superintendent and other employees; bond and accounts.—

The division of mental health shall prescribe the powers and duties of the superintendent and of all the other employees, and shall require of the superintendent bond with sureties, conditioned to properly apply and fully account for all supplies, property and moneys which may be entrusted to or received by him, and for the faithful performance of his duties, as they may from time to time be prescribed by such division of mental health.

History.—§2, ch. 3578, 1885; RS 838; GS 1190; RGS 2298; CGL 3644; §3, ch. 19164, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3653(3); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

394.05 Compensation of superintendent and employees.—The compensation of such superintendent and all other employees shall be prescribed by the division of mental health.

History.—§3, ch. 3578, 1885; RS 839; GS 1191; §3, ch. 7832, 1919; RGS 2299; CGL 3645; §4, ch. 19164, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3653(4); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.06 Bond may be required of any employee.—The division of mental health may require bond and sureties of any employee other than the superintendent, conditioned as it may prescribe.

History.—§4, ch. 3578, 1885; RS 840; GS 1192; RGS 2300; CGL 3646; §5, ch. 19164, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3653(5); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

394.07 Removal of employees.—The superintendent and other employees shall be removable at the pleasure of the division of mental health.

History.—§5, ch. 3578, 1885; RS 841; GS 1193; RGS 2301; CGL 3647; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.08 Chief physician to keep complete clinical records on all patients.—The superintendent of the Florida state hospital shall cause the chief physician of said hospital to thoroughly investigate the history of each patient, and keep a complete clinical record of each patient, which record shall contain the name of the patient, the diagnosis, the date of beginning of each treatment, each day's prescription while under treatment, and such other therapy as may be indicated. This record shall be open for future reference by his successors, the superintendent, the cabinet authorities, legislative committees and such others as may legally be entitled to the same.

History.—Ch. 3706, 1887; RS 842; GS 1194; RGS 2302; CGL 3648; §6, ch. 19164, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3653(6); §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

394.09 Custody and transportation of mentally ill persons.—If it shall appear to the committing judge that any mentally ill person, hereinafter called the patient, is destitute, he shall commit such patient to the sheriff for safekeeping, who shall notify the division of

mental health, which shall thereupon cause some suitable attendant or nurse to be sent for such patient. Said attendant or nurse shall, upon arrival, notify the sheriff, who shall thereupon deliver such patient to such attendant or nurse, who shall carry such patient to such hospital as shall be previously directed by the division of mental health, and upon arrival shall deliver such patient to the proper officer for the purpose of care, custody and treatment; provided, that the actual expenses of transporting such patient, shall be paid from the money appropriated for the operation and maintenance of such hospital; provided, further, that the necessary expenses of the sheriff in delivering the patient to the attendant or nurse shall be paid, together with his other costs as provided in §394.23; provided, however, that the judge may, in his discretion, deliver such patient to any other person for care, custody and maintenance, in which event the patient shall be delivered to such person who shall provide for his care, custody and maintenance.

History.—§1, ch. 3036, 1877; RS 846; GS 1195; §1, ch. 5706, 1907; RGS 2303; §1, ch. 10179, 1925; CGL 3649; am. §1, ch. 23133, 1945; §9, ch. 57-317; §1, ch. 61-18; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§394.23(6) Compensation for services.

394.10 Admission to institutions of pay patients.—It is lawful for the superintendent of any institution under the jurisdiction of the division of mental health, when directed by the division and upon receipt of a commitment order issued by the division of mental health, to receive into such institution any mentally ill person whose friends, parents or guardians are willing and able to pay for the care, custody and maintenance of said mentally ill person. Any such person properly committed shall receive proper care, food, clothing and medical attention.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3115, 1879; RS 853; GS 1196, 1197; RGS 2304, 2305; CGL 3650, 3651; §7, 8, ch. 19164, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3653(7), (8); §10, ch. 57-317; §2, ch. 61-18; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§394.25 Persons receivable as patients.

394.11 Payments for patients.—The division of mental health shall, in such cases, prescribe what amount shall be paid by the friends, parents or guardians of said mentally ill person, and such money shall be paid by the friends, parents or guardians of said mentally ill person quarterly to the superintendent of the Florida state hospital, who shall receipt for the same; and remit to the treasurer of the state moneys so received.

History.—§3, ch. 3115, 1879; RS 855; GS 1198; RGS 2306; CGL 3652; §9, ch. 19164, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3653(9); §3, ch. 61-18; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.12 Bonds for payment of maintenance charges of patients.—When the division of mental health shall deem it necessary or expedient it may require a good and sufficient bond, from the friends, parents or guardians of any patient committed to any institution, for the prompt and faithful payment of what may be charged for the care, custody and maintenance of said patient; and if such

friends, parents or guardians do not pay the amounts required by the division within six months after the same is due, said division shall commence suit upon said bond; and any moneys recovered in any such action shall be applied to the maintenance of indigent patients.

History.—§4, ch. 3115, 1879; RS 856, GS 1199; RGS 2307; CGL 3653; §10, ch. 19164, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3653(10); §11, ch. 57-317; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.13 Censorship of correspondence of patients of all hospitals for the mentally ill, public and private.—Each and every patient of each and every hospital for the mentally ill, both public and private, in the state, shall be allowed to choose one individual to whom she or he may write, when and whatever he or she desires, and over these letters to this individual there shall be no censorship exercised or allowed by any of the hospital officials or employees; but their postal rights, so far as this one individual is concerned, shall be as free and unrestricted as are those of any other resident or citizen of the state, and shall be under the protection of the same postal laws; and each and every patient may make a new choice of this individual party every three months, if he or she so desires.

History.—§1, ch. 4035, 1891; GS 1205; RGS 2313; CGL 3659; §4, ch. 61-18.

394.14 Writing materials and handling of mail in all hospitals for the mentally ill, public and private.—The superintendent shall furnish each and every patient of every hospital for the mentally ill in this state, either public or private, with suitable material for writing, enclosing, sealing, stamping and mailing letters, sufficient at least for the writing of one letter a week, provided they request the same, unless they are otherwise furnished with such materials; and all such letters shall be dropped by the writers thereof, accompanied by an attendant when necessary, into a post office box provided by the state at the hospital, and kept in some place easy of access to all the patients; the attendant is required in all cases, to see that this letter is directed to the patient's correspondent, and if it is not so directed it shall be held subject to the superintendent's disposal, and the contents of these boxes shall be collected once every week by an authorized person from the post office department, and by him placed in the hands of the United States mail for delivery.

History.—§1, ch. 4035, 1891; GS 1206; RGS 2314; CGL 3660; §5, ch. 61-18.

394.15 Posting of names of correspondents; instructions to correspondents; delivery of mail to patients.—The superintendent shall keep registered and posted, in some public place at the hospital for the mentally ill, a true copy of the names of every individual chosen as the patient's correspondent and by whom chosen; and the superintendent shall inform each of the individuals of the name of the party choosing him, and he shall request him to write his own name on the outside of the envelope of every

letter he writes to this individual patient; and all these letters bearing the individual writer's name on the outside, he shall deliver or cause to be delivered, any letter or writing to him directed, without opening or reading the same, or allowing it to be opened or read, unless there is reason for believing the letter contains some foreign substance which might be used for medication, in which case the letter shall be opened in the presence of a competent witness, and this substance shall be delivered to the superintendent to be used at his discretion, but the letter must be delivered as directed.

History.—§2, ch. 4035, 1891; GS 1207; RGS 2315; CGL 3661; §6, ch. 61-18.

394.16 Sections of law to be posted in every ward of all hospitals for the mentally ill, public and private.—A printed copy of §§394.13-394.16, shall be framed and kept posted in every ward of every hospital for the mentally ill, both public and private, in the state.

History.—§4, ch. 4035, 1891; GS 1208; RGS 2316; CGL 3662; §7, ch. 61-18.

394.17 Punishment for violation of §§394.13-394.16.—Any person refusing or neglecting to comply with, or willfully or knowingly violating any of the provisions of §§394.13-394.16 for the regulation of hospitals for the mentally ill, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, and shall be ineligible to any office in any hospital for the mentally ill in the state after conviction.

History.—§3, ch. 4035, 1891; GS 3489; RGS 5365; CGL 7499; §8, ch. 61-18.

394.18 Transfer of patients to sunland training center.—When it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the division of mental health that a sunland training center is more suitable to the needs of any person or persons committed to the Florida state hospital said division may order such person or persons transferred from the Florida state hospital to a sunland training center, and thereupon such person or persons shall be received, treated and cared for in said sunland training center as if originally committed thereto in the manner provided by law.

History.—§1, ch. 15026, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3667(1); §9, ch. 61-18; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.19 Autopsy of deceased patient.—In every case where a person is committed to and received as a patient in the Florida state hospital, and shall die while a patient therein, it is lawful for the superintendent of the Florida state hospital, and he may hold and perform, or cause to be held and performed, an autopsy on such deceased patient, when such deceased patient leaves surviving him no relative or guardian, or when said superintendent shall be unable to communicate with or contact any relative or guardian of such deceased patient for the purpose of procuring consent to such autopsy, and when in the judgment and discretion of the superintendent of the Florida state hospital, such autopsy is in the

interest of medical science necessary or desirable.

History.—§1, ch. 19367, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3653(11).

394.191 Definitions.—As used in this section and §§394.192, 394.20, 394.201, 394.22, the following words shall have the following meanings:

(1) **HOSPITALS.**—A public or private hospital or institution or part thereof, within the state, duly licensed by the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services and equipped to provide inpatient care and treatment facilities, or any state hospital under the supervision of the division of mental health; provided, however, when used under the provisions of §394.201 the term "hospital" shall exclude state hospitals.

(2) **LICENSED PHYSICIAN OR PHYSICIANS.**—An individual licensed, or otherwise authorized, to practice medicine or osteopathy under chapter 458 or chapter 459.

(3) **PATIENT.**—An individual under observation, care or treatment in a hospital or other mental health facility pursuant to part I of this chapter.

(4) The term "mentally ill" shall mean the condition of being afflicted with a psychiatric disorder which substantially impairs a person's mental health, and which psychiatric disorder requires care, treatment, observation, diagnosis or detention in the interest of the welfare of such person or the welfare of others in the community.

History.—§1, ch. 67-7; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.192 False information or lack of probable cause to secure involuntary hospitalization; penalty.—

(1) **CONSPIRACY TO HOSPITALIZE; PENALTY.**—

(a) Any person who knowingly furnishes false information for the purpose of securing the involuntary hospitalization of any individual to any facility for the mentally ill shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.00 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) Any individual who without probable cause for believing a person to be mentally ill

1. Causes or conspires with or assists another to cause the involuntary hospitalization of any such person under this act, or

2. Causes or conspires with or assists another to cause the denial to any person of any right accorded to him under this act

shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.00 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) Any individual who without probable cause for believing a person to be mentally ill executes a petition, application, or certificate pursuant to this act, by which such individual secures or attempts to secure the involuntary

apprehension, involuntary detention, involuntary hospitalization, or involuntary restraint of any such person, and any physician who knowingly makes any false certificate or application pursuant to this act as to the mental condition of any person shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.00 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) **FREEDOM FROM LIABILITY; GOOD FAITH.**—The division of mental health or the administrator of any hospital acting pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be entitled to rely in good faith upon the representations made for admission by any individual or any certification with respect to any individual made by a licensed physician or any court. All persons acting in good faith, reasonably and without negligence, in connection with the preparation or execution of petitions, applications, certificates or other documents or the apprehension, detention, discharge, examination, transportation or treatment of an individual under the provisions of this act shall be free from all liability, civil or criminal, by reason of such acts.

History.—§2, ch. 67-7; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.20 Hospitalization of the mentally ill; voluntary.—

(1) **AUTHORITY TO RECEIVE VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.**—The head of a hospital may admit for observation, diagnosis, care and treatment any individual, and in the case of a public hospital only such a person as qualifies under §394.27, who is mentally ill, or has symptoms of mental illness and who, being twenty-one years of age or over, applies therefor, and any individual under twenty-one years of age who is mentally ill or has symptoms of mental illness, if his parent or legal guardian applies therefor in his behalf.

(2) **DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.**—The head of the hospital shall discharge any voluntary patient who has recovered or whose hospitalization he determines to be no longer advisable. He may also discharge any voluntary patient if to do so would, in the judgment of the head of the hospital, contribute to the most effective use of the hospital in the care and treatment of the mentally ill.

(3) RIGHT TO RELEASE ON APPLICATION.—

(a) A voluntary patient who requests his release or whose release is requested in writing by his legal guardian, parent, spouse, or adult next of kin, shall be released forthwith, except that

1. If the patient was admitted on his own application and the request for release is made by a person other than the patient, release may be conditioned upon the agreement of the patient thereto, or

2. If the patient, by reason of his age, was

admitted on the application of another person, his release prior to becoming twenty-one years of age may be conditioned upon the consent of his parent or guardian, or

3. If the head of the hospital, within the hours of the ensuing business day, from the receipt of the request, files in the office of the county judge in the county where such patient is situate certification that in his opinion the release of the patient would be unsafe for the patient or others, release may be postponed for as long as the county judge determines to be necessary for the commencement of proceedings for judicial hospitalization, but in no event for more than five days; provided however, that in the event it becomes necessary that a voluntary patient in a state hospital be judicially committed after admission therein, as provided in this section, the costs incident to such commitment proceedings shall be borne by the county of the patient's residence.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, judicial proceedings for hospitalization shall not be commenced with respect to a voluntary patient unless release of the patient has been requested by himself or by a duly authorized person, as provided by paragraph (a) herein, or such proceedings are recommended by the head of the hospital.

(4) **INAPPLICABILITY OF SECTION TO PRIVATE HOSPITALS.**—Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any authorized hospital from receiving private pay patients in the usual course of the business thereof.

(5) **PAYMENT FOR THE CARE OF VOLUNTARY PATIENTS.**—Reasonable charges for the care, maintenance and treatment of patients voluntarily admitted to a state hospital shall be a lawful charge against the person and estate or property, real, tangible or intangible, of said person in the same manner as provided for committed incompetents under the provisions of §394.22(13).

(6) **PRIVATE, MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY HOSPITALS.**—The provisions of this section shall also be applicable to private, municipal, district and county operated hospitals.

History.—§1, ch. 4357, 1895; GS 1200; RGS 2308; CGL 3654; §1, ch. 23157, 1945; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §1, ch. 26340, 1949; §1, ch. 29909, 1955; §1, ch. 65-44; §3, ch. 67-7.

394.201 Hospitalization of the mentally ill; involuntary.—

(1) **HOSPITALIZATION ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATION; NONEMERGENCY PROCEDURE.—**

(a) Any individual may be admitted to a hospital upon:

1. Written application to the hospital by a friend, relative, spouse or guardian of the individual, a physician or the head of any institution in which such individual may be, and

2. Written certification by two licensed physicians that they have examined the individual and that they are of the opinion that the individual is mentally ill and they are of the further opinion that the individual either:

a. Is likely to injure himself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, or

b. Is in need of care or treatment in a hospital and because of his illness lacks sufficient insight or capacity to make responsible application therefor.

The aforesaid certification by the said physicians may be made jointly or separately, and may be based upon examination conducted jointly or separately; an individual with respect to whom such certification has been issued may not be admitted on the basis thereof at any time after the expiration of ten days after the date of examination by the first doctor. The attending medical doctor admitting the individual shall forthwith make a report of such admission to the county judge of the county in which such hospital is situate, and to the patient's guardian or next of kin.

(b) If the physicians' certification states the opinion that the individual is likely to injure himself or others if allowed to remain at liberty, and if the individual refuses to be admitted, despite the requirements of paragraph (a) having been met, the said certification shall, upon written endorsement for such purpose by the county judge of the county in which the individual is resident or present, authorize any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or police officer to take the individual into custody and immediately transport him to a hospital designated in the application.

(2) HOSPITALIZATION ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATION; EMERGENCY PROCEDURE.—

(a) Any state, county or municipal peace officer authorized to make arrests in Florida, or any licensed physician, who has reason to believe that an individual is mentally ill and because of such illness is likely to physically injure himself or others if he is not immediately detained, may without a warrant take such individual into custody and transport him to a hospital. The person taking the individual to a hospital may apply for his admission thereto for the purposes of emergency observation, diagnosis and treatment; provided that the application shall be accompanied by the certificate of a licensed physician (who may be an employee of the admitting hospital) that he has examined the individual within forty-eight hours prior to the date of the certificate and that he is of the opinion that the individual is mentally ill and because of such illness is likely to physically injure himself or others if he is not immediately detained for the purposes of emergency observation, diagnosis and treatment. The application for admission shall state the circumstances under which the individual was taken into custody and the reasons therefor, the name and address of the spouse or nearest relative of the person said to be in need of treatment, if known to the applicant, and, if not known, that diligent inquiry has been made to learn the name of such spouse or relative, and the name and address of the

person or persons, if any, having custody and control of the person asserted to be in need of treatment.

(b) Subject to the other provisions of this section, any hospital may admit and detain for purposes of emergency observation, diagnosis and treatment, any individual with respect to whom application is made for emergency hospitalization, if such application is accompanied by the certificate of a licensed physician as provided under paragraph (a). Prior to the closing of the next business day after the admission of any individual to a hospital pursuant to this section, the hospital shall transmit notice of such admission by registered or certified mail to the parent, guardian, spouse or adult next of kin of such individual, and by registered or certified mail to the county judge of the county of the individual's residence, and to the county judge of the county where the hospital is situate if not in the county of residence. Any individual admitted to a hospital under the provisions of this section shall have the right, if he so requests, to the immediate use of a telephone to call his spouse, parent, guardian, next of kin, legal counsel or friend. At the request of the patient he shall have the right to have any physician or attorney of his choice visit with him in the hospital for examination or consultation or both. In the absence of such request by the patient, the spouse, parent, guardian, next of kin, legal counsel, or friend, shall have the same right.

(c) If there is no physician immediately available so that it is impossible to obtain the formal physician's certificate provided for above, then the person asserted to be in need of emergency observation, diagnosis, or treatment may nevertheless be admitted to the hospital on the informal order of a physician upon presentation of the application above provided for, pending the obtaining of the physician's written certificate for a period of not to exceed twelve hours, exclusive of the hours between 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. In such case, the application shall show, in addition to the requirements hereinabove provided for, that an effort was made to obtain a written certificate from a physician, but there was no physician immediately available.

(3) NOTICE OF RELEASE RIGHTS.—Any person so admitted shall promptly be advised of his rights and privileges provided by this section.

(4) RIGHT TO RELEASE ON APPLICATION.—A patient admitted to a hospital under the provisions of this section who requests his release, or whose release is requested in writing by his legal guardian, parent, spouse or adult next of kin, shall be released forthwith; except that:

(a) If the patient by reason of his age was admitted on the application of another person, his release prior to his becoming twenty-one years of age may be conditioned upon the consent of his parent or guardian. If the patient

is over the age of twenty-one years and the application for his release is made by another person, the release may be conditioned upon the consent of the patient.

(b) If the administrator of the hospital, upon the recommendation of the attending physician, within the hours of the ensuing business day from the receipt of the request for release, files in the office of the county judge of the county in which the hospital is located a certification that in his opinion the release of the patient would be unsafe for the patient or others, or there is need for further observation, the county judge may order the release of the patient postponed for such period, not to exceed five days, as the court may determine to be necessary for the commencement of proceedings for judicial hospitalization under court order pursuant to §394.22; provided, however, that in the event the patient is hospitalized in a county other than the county of his residence the costs incident to such commitment proceedings shall be borne by the county of the patient's residence.

(5) **RELEASE OF INVOLUNTARY PATIENTS; COMMENCEMENT OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.**—In addition to provisions for release otherwise set forth in this section:

(a) The attending physician shall release any patient hospitalized pursuant to this section whenever he determines that the patient has recovered or that his continued hospitalization is no longer beneficial to him.

(b) Upon receipt of the notice of hospitalization required to be given to the county judge under the provisions of this section, the county judge shall note the admission on his docket in the mental health division of the county judges' court and shall cause a copy of the notice to be forthwith mailed to the patient's parent, guardian, spouse or next of kin as shown in the notice. If no proceeding is instituted under the provisions of this chapter for examination of the patient to judicially determine his status of competency by any person authorized by this chapter so to do, within five days after receipt of the notice by the county judge (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays or legal holidays), the county judge shall sua sponte enter an order directed to the superintendent of the hospital to forthwith release the involuntary patient. The superintendent, upon receipt of the order of release, shall release the patient immediately.

(c) If proceedings under this section or under §394.22 for the examination and judicial determination of status of competency are instituted within the five-day period, the court shall proceed with all acts required by this chapter for the holding of a hearing, and such hearing shall be held within ten days after petition for same has been instituted, unless the time thereof is extended by the county judge for good cause shown. Upon the petition being filed for a judicial determination of the status of competency as in this chapter pro-

vided, the county judge may order that the temporary detention and hospitalization of the involuntary patient be continued until the rendition of judgment in the proceedings, but judgment shall be rendered by the county judge not more than five days after the end of the hearing for determination of competency.

(6) **PAYMENT FOR CARE OF MENTALLY ILL.**—

(a) Such reasonable charges and expenses as may be fixed by a hospital for the care, maintenance and treatment of a patient admitted to such hospital under the provisions of this section, shall be a lawful charge against the estate or property, real, tangible or intangible, of said patient in this state; that said charges and expenses may be lawfully paid from the estate of said patient by any authorized personal representative, parent or legal guardian of said patient thereafter appointed. Any suit or action instituted by the state or any political subdivision thereof for the recovery of such charges and expenses against said person or his duly authorized personal representative, parent or legal guardian shall be brought by the state attorney of the judicial circuit in which the patient is resident or by the department of legal affairs of Florida or both such state attorney and department of legal affairs.

(b) No law enforcement agency, or certifying or admitting physician, acting in the performance of his official or professional capacity, shall be held liable for the expenses of care and treatment of any person admitted to a hospital under the provisions of this section.

History.—§4, ch. 67-7; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§394.191 Hospitals defined.

394.22 Adjudication of persons mentally or physically incompetent; procedure.—

(1) **PETITION FOR EXAMINATION OF PERSONS BELIEVED TO BE MENTALLY OR PHYSICALLY INCOMPETENT; PETITION.**—Whenever any person within this state is believed to be incompetent by reason of mental illness, sickness, drunkenness, excessive use of drugs, insanity, or other mental or physical condition, so that he is incapable of caring for himself or managing his property, or is likely to dissipate or lose his property or become the victim of designing persons, or inflict harm on himself or others, application by written petition, under oath, may be made to the county judge of the county wherein the alleged incompetent resides or may be found, or, in the absence or disability of the county judge, to the judge of the circuit court of the county wherein such petition is filed, for a judicial inquiry as to the mental or physical condition, or both, of the alleged incompetent.

(2) **WHO MAY FILE PETITION.**—The petition may be filed by:

(a) The mother, father, brother, sister, husband, wife, child or next of kin of the alleged incompetent;

(b) Any three citizens of the state of Florida;

(c) The sheriff of the county where such alleged incompetent resides, if none of the persons named in paragraphs (a) and (b) file such petition;

(d) Any citizen of this state who requests the examination of himself, provided he presents a certificate of a physician authorized to practice medicine in this state, certifying that he believes such petitioner to be incompetent for any one or more of the reasons specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(e) In addition to the persons set forth and described in paragraphs (a)-(d), who may file a petition for the examination of a person believed to be incompetent as contemplated by this section, the superintendent of the state prison farm in Union county, and the superintendent of the branch thereof in Marion county, are hereby authorized to file such a petition with respect to any person at said institution.

(3) **NECESSARY ALLEGATIONS.**—Every petition shall allege the name, approximate age, address, if known, and nature of the disability of such alleged incompetent, and shall name all the members of his family with their addresses, if known to petitioner, and shall pray for an examination of such alleged incompetent as provided by law and for an order adjudging such person to be incompetent.

(4) **NOTICE; HEARING.**—Whenever a petition is filed the county judge, or, in his absence or disability, a circuit judge, shall set a date for an immediate or a very early hearing on the petition. Reasonable notice shall then be given in writing to the alleged incompetent and to one or more members of his family, if any (other than petitioner) are known to the county judge to be residing within his jurisdiction, notifying them that application has been made for an inquiry into either the mental or the physical condition, or both, of the alleged incompetent and that a hearing on such application will be had before the judge having jurisdiction at the time and place to be specified in said notice. The hearings shall be conducted in as informal a manner as may be consistent with orderly procedure and in a physical setting not likely to have a harmful effect on the mental health of the proposed patient. The court shall receive all relevant and material evidence which may be offered and shall not be bound by the rules of evidence. An opportunity to be represented by counsel shall be afforded to every proposed patient, and if neither he nor others provide counsel, the court may appoint counsel.

(5) **DETENTION OF ALLEGED INCOMPETENT.**—

(a) If it appears, before the date of the hearing, from evidence produced before the judge, by affidavit or otherwise, that it is for the best interest of the alleged incompetent or others that he be detained for observation and

examination, said judge may order that said alleged incompetent be placed in the protective custody of the spouse or of one or more of the near relatives of the incompetent or in the protective custody of any other responsible citizen of the state.

(b) The judge may, if in his opinion the public safety or the safety of the alleged incompetent requires it, direct that the sheriff forthwith confine said alleged incompetent in some specified place until the further proceedings herein provided for have been had, or until his further order; the judge may also order the detention of said person for such reasonable time as may be necessary for proper medical observation and examination, not to exceed fifteen days, unless extended for good cause; provided, that in all such cases, there shall first be filed with said judge an affidavit setting forth facts which make such detention necessary.

(6) **EXAMINING COMMITTEE.**—

(a) The judge shall appoint an examining committee consisting of a responsible citizen of this state and two practicing physicians of good professional standing, each of whom shall be a graduate of a school of medicine recognized by the American medical association; provided, however, the two doctors appointed shall not be permanently associated with each other in the practice of medicine and the citizen appointed shall not be associated with or employed by either doctor. The examining committee, within a reasonable time after notice of their appointment, shall proceed to make such examination of said person as will enable it to ascertain thoroughly his mental and physical condition as of the time of the examination. No petitioner shall serve as a member of the examining committee; provided, however, the provisions of this section shall not apply in those counties where there are not more than four resident practicing physicians. The provisions of this section shall not apply to resident physicians under the jurisdiction of the division of mental health.

(b) If the examining committee considers the person under examination to be incompetent, it shall determine whether the condition is acute or chronic, what the apparent cause is, and what hallucinations, if any, he has, and what the age and propensities of the person examined are. The report shall cover specifically the findings of the committee; it shall be on the form hereinafter prescribed, shall be signed by each member of the examining committee, and shall be transmitted immediately to the judge. If the report of the designated examiners is to the effect that the proposed patient is not mentally ill, the court may without taking any further action terminate the proceedings and dismiss the application.

(7) **INDIGENCY OF INCOMPETENT; ATTORNEY'S FEES; WITNESSES.**—

(a) The judge shall ascertain, or direct the examining committee to ascertain whether

the person being examined is indigent or possesses sufficient available means for his support. This investigation may extend to the possibilities of acquiring property in the future.

(b) At any state of the proceeding the judge may, upon the application of any alleged incompetent who is indigent, appoint an attorney to represent said person, and the compensation of said attorney shall be fixed by the court in an amount not to exceed fifty dollars and shall be paid by the county commissioners out of the general fund of the county.

(c) If the alleged incompetent person is found to be indigent and unable to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, the judge shall upon written application therefor, summon a reasonable number of witnesses for such person, and the witness and mileage fees of said witnesses shall be paid by the county commissioners of the county from its general fund.

(8) NOTICE; PROCESS; TESTIMONY.—In any trial or proceeding under this section, notice of hearing, service of notice or process, the taking of depositions, summoning of witnesses, and the taking of testimony shall be governed by rules pertaining to such matters in the general guardianship law of this state except as otherwise specified in this section.

(9) JUDGMENT.—If the judge, from the report of the examining committee and the hearing, finds that the person under investigation is incompetent, mentally or physically or both, he shall so adjudge, and his judgment shall set forth the nature and extent of the incompetency; but, if he finds that such person is not incompetent he shall dismiss the cause and discharge said person.

(10) EFFECT OF JUDGMENT.—

(a) After the judgment adjudicating a person to be mentally incompetent is filed in the office of the county judge, such person shall be presumed to be incapable, for the duration of such incompetency, of managing his own affairs or of making any gift, contract, or any instrument in writing which is binding on him or his estate. The filing of said judgment shall be notice of such incapacity.

(b) After a judgment adjudicating a person to be physically incompetent is filed in the office of the county judge, such person shall be presumed to be incapable, for the duration of such incompetency, of making any gift *inter vivos* or any contract which will bind him or his estate. The filing of said judgment shall be notice of such incapacity.

(11) COMMITMENT.—

(a) Whenever any person who has been adjudged mentally incompetent requires confinement or restraint to prevent self-injury or violence to others, the said judge shall direct that such person be committed to the sheriff for safekeeping and the sheriff shall proceed as provided in §394.09.

(b) The order of commitment shall be accompanied by a copy of the report of the examining committee, the judgment of mental incompetency, and copies of such other instruments and records as may be required by the division of mental health; said copies to be forwarded to the division of mental health.

(c) Where, however, the judge finds, from the report of the examining committee or otherwise, that such person does not require confinement or restraint to prevent self-injury or violence to others and that treatment in the Florida state hospital is unnecessary or would be without benefit to such person, he may further adjudge and decree that such person is harmless and that confinement or restraint of such person is unnecessary, and that he be delivered to a guardian of his person or to any responsible person who may offer to assume the care and custody of such harmless person, without cost to the state or county, or, if he is also found indigent and without funds for self-support, that he be delivered to the county commissioners of the county of his residence, for care and maintenance in the manner provided for paupers.

(d) After adjudication and commitment and before admission to the Florida state hospital the county judge for good cause shown may revoke said commitment and discharge the alleged incompetent.

(12) TEMPORARY HOSPITALIZATION AND CONFINEMENT; PROCEDURE FOR ADJUDICATION OF MENTAL INCOMPETENCY; DISCHARGE; TEMPORARY GUARDIAN.—

(a) Any person under a petition for examination to determine his mental competency before the county judge of any county in this state, as provided in this section, upon the recommendation of the examining committee, appointed by the county judge as provided in this section, that such person is, in the opinion of said examining committee, only temporarily incompetent and through specialized care and treatment may speedily be restored to competency, or upon good cause shown to said county judge at the hearing provided for in this section that said person is only temporarily incompetent and through specialized care and treatment may be speedily restored to competency may, by order of the county judge, be certified to an approved county, city or privately operated hospital, with the consent of said county, city or private hospital, or to the division of mental health, for admission to one of the state hospitals, and there be subject to intensive care, treatment and observation for a period not to exceed six months.

(b) If at any time prior to the expiration of the six month period it is the opinion of the staff of the hospital where a person admitted pursuant to this subsection is a patient that said person is mentally competent, or that he has regained his status of mental competency,

or that said person will not benefit from further hospitalization, the head of the hospital may discharge said person from said hospital and immediately notify the county judge issuing the order of certification in writing, stating the reason for said discharge. Upon receipt of the notice of discharge, the county judge shall file and record the same. The filing and recording thereof in the office of said county judge shall constitute a discharge of the alleged incompetent and terminate the proceedings thereon.

(c)1. If at any time prior to the expiration of the six month period it is the opinion of the staff of the hospital where a person admitted pursuant to this subsection is a patient, that said person is mentally incompetent and requires further hospitalization and confinement to prevent self-injury or violence to others, the head of the said hospital shall notify the county judge issuing the order of certification to that effect and shall deliver to said county judge a report, signed by not less than two members of the hospital staff, containing their findings of said person's mental condition, prognosis and recommendation that said person be adjudicated incompetent. Upon receipt of such report, said county judge shall forthwith notify the person or persons who filed the original petition upon which the certificate was based, or in his or their absence, such next of kin or legal guardian of such person as may be found in the jurisdiction of the county judge, that said report has been filed and the notice to such person or persons shall state that the mental competency of such person shall be determined from the report of the hospital staff and the report of the original examining committee unless a hearing and the further examination of the alleged incompetent by an examining committee is requested in writing within ten days of receipt of said notice. A copy of the report of the medical staff of the said hospital shall accompany said notice and a copy of the notice and the report of the medical staff of the hospital shall be delivered to the alleged incompetent. The notice herein required to be given to the person or persons who filed the original petition, or in their absence, to next of kin or guardian of the alleged incompetent, shall be by registered or certified mail.

2. If the head of the hospital is of the opinion that release of the patient at the expiration of the six month period would be unsafe to the patient or others, and if a report praying for the adjudication of said patient is filed, the release of said patient by said hospital may be postponed for a period not to exceed fifteen days, during which time the adjudication proceedings shall be commenced as herein provided, and when commenced, release of said patient shall be postponed until the cause is determined before the county judge.

(d) If a hearing and further examination

of the alleged incompetent is requested as herein provided, the county judge shall proceed with the adjudication and commitment procedure as set forth in this section. If a hearing and further examination of the alleged incompetent is not requested within the time allowed by law, they shall be deemed waived and the county judge shall determine from the report of the hospital staff, together with the original petition and the report of the original examining committee, whether or not the alleged incompetent is incompetent and in need of further hospitalization and treatment.

(e) If the judge finds the alleged incompetent to be incompetent he shall so adjudge; but if he finds such person is not incompetent he shall dismiss the cause and order such person immediately discharged. A judgment of incompetency shall have the same effect as that specified in subsection (10). Once a judgment of incompetency has been entered, the judge shall follow the provisions of subsection (11) as regarding the commitment of said incompetent.

(f) The head of a state hospital may, upon filing the report as provided in this subsection, include in such report a request that in the event any hearing is requested on such report that the cause be transferred to the county judge of the county in which the hospital at which the patient is confined is located. Upon receipt of such request the county judge shall, except for good cause shown, forthwith transmit the entire file and record to the proper county judge of the county where the hospital wherein the alleged incompetent is confined is located; provided that all costs and fees incident to such proceedings shall be borne by the county from which the original order of certification was issued.

(g) No person who is senile, addicted to the use of drugs, mentally retarded, addicted to the use of alcohol, convulsively disordered, a nonresident or subject to pending criminal charges shall be certified to a state hospital under the provisions of this subsection.

(h) After the entry and filing of the order certifying a person for admission to a hospital, such person shall be presumed to be incapable, for the duration of such hospitalization, of managing his own affairs or of making any gift, contract, or any instrument in writing which is binding on him or his estate. Such civil rights of said person are suspended for the period of such hospitalization. The filing of said order of certification shall be notice of such incapacity and suspension of civil rights. Provided that upon the discharge of said person from the hospital, his civil rights shall be deemed automatically restored.

(i) *Temporary guardian.*—

1. After the entry and filing of an order certifying any person to a hospital, the county judge, upon application of any party, may appoint a temporary guardian of the property of such person. Such appointment shall

be made only after notice to said person or to one or more members of his family or next of kin as may be required in the discretion of the county judge.

2. From and after the rendition of the order appointing a temporary guardian of the property of such person, the general guardianship laws of this state shall apply to all subsequent proceedings thereon. Any temporary guardian of the property appointed as a result of the filing of such application shall qualify to serve as such by filing his oath, furnishing bond, and making such accounting as shall be required by order of the county judge. The general guardianship laws of this state shall apply to such guardian of the property.

3. Upon the discharge of such person for whom a temporary guardian of the property has been appointed by the hospital as in paragraph (b) provided, the temporary guardian shall forthwith file his final account and, upon approval of the same and surrender of the assets in the hands of the temporary guardian of the property, as ordered by the county judge shall be discharged.

4. Any person for whom a temporary guardian of the property has been appointed, thereafter adjudicated incompetent as in paragraph (c), may have a guardian of the property, or of the person, or of both, appointed under the general guardianship law of this state. Upon such adjudication of incompetency and the appointment of a guardian of the property of such person, the temporary guardian shall forthwith file his final account in the office of the county judge and upon its approval by the county judge and the surrender of the assets in the hands of the temporary guardian as directed by order of the county judge, the temporary guardian shall be discharged.

(13) **PAYMENT FOR THE CARE OF COMMITTED INCOMPETENTS.**—Reasonable charges and expenses for the care, maintenance and treatment of committed incompetents under any provision of this section and reimbursement for such charges and expenses that may be advanced by the state or any political subdivision thereof, shall be a lawful charge against the person and estate or property, real, tangible or intangible, of said incompetent in this state. Such charges and expenses may lawfully be paid from the estate of the said incompetent by any authorized personal representative, parent, or legal guardian of said incompetent; provided, however, that the payment thereof, in advance or otherwise, shall never be a prerequisite to the care, maintenance and treatment of any committed incompetent under any circumstances whatsoever. In cases of commitments to state hospitals or institutions, such charges and expenses shall be fixed or approved by the division of mental health. In the case of commitments to private hospitals or to public hospitals or institutions other than state hospitals or institutions, such charges and

expenses shall be fixed or approved by the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the patient is or has been committed. Any suit or action instituted by the state or any political subdivision thereof for the recovery of such charges and expenses against the person or his duly authorized personal representative, parent, or legal guardian, shall be brought by the state attorney of the judicial circuit in which said incompetent was committed, or by the department of legal affairs or both such state attorney and department of legal affairs, as the case may be, as party plaintiff.

(14) **HOSPITALIZATION BY AN AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES.**—

(a) If an individual ordered to be hospitalized pursuant to the previous section is eligible for hospital care or treatment by any agency of the United States, the court, upon receipt of such advice from such agency showing that facilities are available and that the individual is eligible for care or treatment therein, may order him to be placed in the custody of such agency for hospitalization. When any such individual is admitted pursuant to the order of such court to any hospital or institution operated by any agency of the United States within or without the state, he shall be subject to the rules and regulations of such agency. The chief officer of any hospital or institution operated by such agency and in which the individual is so hospitalized, shall with respect to such individual be vested with the same powers as the heads of hospitals within this state with respect to detention, custody, transfer, conditional release, or discharge of patients.

(b) An order of a court of competent jurisdiction of another state, or of the District of Columbia, authorizing hospitalization of an individual by any agency of the United States shall have the same force and effect as to the individual while in this state as in the jurisdiction in which is situated the court entering the order; and the courts of the state or district issuing the order shall be deemed to have retained jurisdiction of the individual so hospitalized for the purpose of inquiring into his mental condition and of determining the necessity for continuance of his hospitalization, as is provided in this section with respect to individuals ordered hospitalized by the courts of this state. Consent is hereby given to the application of the law of the state or district in which is located the court issuing the order for hospitalization with respect to the authority of the chief officer of any hospital or institution operated in this state by any agency of the United States to retain custody, transfer, conditionally release, or discharge the individual hospitalized.

(15) **RESTORATION TO MENTAL COMPETENCY; PROCEDURE.**—

(a) In all cases where any person who has been heretofore, or hereafter may be adjudged incompetent, whether such person be confined

in the Florida state hospital or has been discharged therefrom, or is in the custody of any person, persons, or committee, it shall be lawful for any relative, husband or wife, or next friend of such person as the case may be, to apply by petition to the county judge of the county where the alleged incompetent was adjudged incompetent, or where such person may be living at the date of such application, to have the mental status of such adjudged incompetent inquired into, as to whether such person is still incompetent and unable to manage his or her affairs; provided, however, that when the alleged incompetent is confined in the Florida state hospital, or any branch thereof, the proceedings shall be brought in the county in which said institution is located.

(b) Such petition shall contain all the facts upon which an order restoring such person to a judicially sound mental condition or status of competency is prayed, and shall be under oath. Such proceeding shall be ex parte and without respondent being named therein; provided however, that service of a copy of said petition shall be served upon the state attorney of the judicial circuit embracing the county in which the cause is brought, and he shall represent the state in such cases. In the event a legal guardian, as provided under the laws of Florida, has been appointed, of the person or property of said adjudicated incompetent, that then and in that event service of a copy of said petition for restoration shall be made upon said legally appointed guardian of the person or property of the adjudicated incompetent. Proof of service of copies of the notice, certificates, and petition shall be by affidavit or acknowledgment to be filed with the court.

(c) Upon the filing of such petition, the county judge of such county shall cause the adjudicated incompetent to be brought before him at an early date, after reasonable notice to the state attorney and legal guardian of said adjudicated incompetent; the time of said notice to be fixed by the county judge, at which time the issue in the said petition shall be tried, unless for the cause of justice the time shall be enlarged in the discretion of the court. In all other respects the hearing before the county judge on said petition shall be had in the same manner as the hearing provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(d) If upon the hearing of such cause it shall appear to the court that the adjudicated incompetent is of sound mind and is capable of managing his or her own affairs, the county judge hearing such cause shall immediately issue his order herein, which order shall be to the following effect:

1. That said person is of sound mind judicially and is capable of managing his own affairs.
2. That said person be immediately restored to his personal liberty.
3. That the guardian, committee, or custodian, as the case may be, of such person, shall,

within thirty days, or such time as the county judge may fix, make full settlement with such person so restored to the status of judicial competency of all his or her property in their or his hands, custody or control, as the case may be, under penalty of contempt of court and the punishment thereof.

(e) The county judge entering such order shall forthwith cause a certified copy thereof to be forwarded to the office of the county judge of the county where said incompetent was originally committed, and said certified copy of order of restoration shall be filed in the original proceedings of record in said county; and a certified copy thereof shall be forwarded to the office of the superintendent of the Florida state hospital.

(f) The petitioner shall be entitled to an appeal to the appropriate district court of appeal in the time and in the manner prescribed by the Florida appellate rules, or to the supreme court if authorized by §4, Art. V of the state constitution from a final order of the county judge entered pursuant to this subsection or subsections (9), (12), (16) or (17) of this section.

(16) RESTORATION TO MENTAL COMPETENCY; BY CERTIFICATE.—

(a) *Certificate.*—When a person because of mental incompetency has been committed to a Florida state hospital, or to any institution known as a United States veterans' bureau hospital, mentioned in §293.16, and when said person has been under observation at any of the above hospitals or institutions, if a majority of the medical staff at said hospital or institution who are graduates of schools recognized by the American medical association, are of the opinion that said person has recovered his reason and is capable of managing his own affairs, then the superintendent or the manager of said hospital or institution may issue to him a certificate so stating, signed by the three members of the medical staff of the said hospital or institution. Said certificate shall be attested by the superintendent or manager of the said hospital or institution or someone designated by such superintendent or manager, and said certificate shall be admissible in evidence in any hearing for the restoration to sanity of such person and shall be prima facie proof that such person is sane.

(b) *Automatic restoration.*—Upon issuing the certificate as provided in the foregoing paragraph, the original of said certificate shall be sent to the office of the county judge where said patient to whom said certificate was issued was originally committed. Upon receipt of said certificate it shall be docketed and filed in the file of said person and the county judge shall notify the legally appointed guardian of said discharged person, if there be one appointed, and the state attorney of the judicial circuit embracing the county that said person has been discharged from the state hospital with a certificate of competency and said state

attorney shall represent the state in this matter. The state attorney shall file any objections he might have to the restoration to competency of the person named in the certificate within twenty days of his receiving notice of said discharge; provided, the state attorney may prior to the expiration of the twenty day period file a waiver of objection. If no objections are filed within the time allowed herein or if a waiver of objection is filed, the person named in said certificate shall automatically be restored to competency on the basis of said certificate and an order to that effect shall forthwith be entered by the county judge. Provided, however, no fee shall be charged by the county judge for such proceedings. In the event an objection to such restoration is made by the state attorney, a copy of said objections shall be served by registered or certified mail upon the person named in said certificate or upon his next of kin, if known, or legal guardian if one has been appointed, together with a notice that said person or his next of kin, if known, or legal guardian if one has been appointed must institute restoration proceedings which shall be the same in substance as those proceedings provided in subsection (15) of this section.

(c) *Attorneys.*—In cases of indigency the court, upon application of the incompetent, may appoint an attorney to represent faithfully such incompetent before the court. The attorney shall be entitled to a reasonable fee not to exceed fifty dollars, to be allowed by the county judge and paid by the county commissioners of the county from the county's general fund.

(17) REMOVAL OF PHYSICAL INCOMPETENCY.—

(a) *Petition.*—After a judgment of physical incompetency has been entered, if the person affected thereby shall at any time thereafter become able to care for his property, he or one or more of his family or any of his next of kin may petition the court having jurisdiction of his case, setting forth the recovery of such incompetent and the reasons why he should be restored to his former status.

(b) *Notice and hearing.*—The judge shall set a time for the hearing of such petition, and reasonable notice of the hearing shall be given to the incompetent, if he is not the petitioner, and to one or more of the members of his family, if any, and, if he has no family, or next of kin, known to the county judge to be within his jurisdiction, then such notice shall be given as the judge may direct.

(c) *Order.*—After the hearing, if the judge shall find that such person has regained the ability to care for his property, an order to that effect shall be entered, and thereupon, such person, so far as his person and property are concerned, shall occupy the same status as though he had never been adjudicated incompetent. If a guardian has been appointed for him during such physical incompetency, such guardian shall immediately render his accounting to the court having jurisdiction and

apply for his discharge as provided by the general guardianship laws of this state.

(18) *FORMS.*—The division of mental health shall cause to be prepared and prescribe forms for applications, notices, medical reports, orders of commitment, and such other forms as may be found necessary or convenient, in administering this law. The division shall cause said forms to be printed and distributed to the county judges of this state.

(19) *APPLICATION OF THIS SECTION.*—The provisions of this section shall be cumulative to all other laws on the restoration of sanity.

(20) *CRIMINAL COMMITMENTS.*—All persons committed to any of the state hospitals by order of any criminal court shall be liable for the payment of care and maintenance charges in the same manner and at the same rate as persons who have been committed by a county judge in a noncriminal proceeding. Such charges shall be paid from the estate of such mentally ill person admitted under a criminal court order and shall be a lawful charge against the estate or property, real, tangible or intangible, of said mentally ill person where-soever situate; provided, however, the provisions of this subsection shall be applicable only to persons committed by a court having criminal jurisdiction prior to entry of any order of sentence, but shall not apply to persons who have been committed to the state hospitals while serving a criminal sentence.

History.—§2, ch. 4357, 1895; §1, ch. 5264, 1903; GS 1201; RGS 2309; CGL 3655; repealed by §6, ch. 22000, 1943. §3, ch. 23157, 1945; §3, ch. 29909, 1955; (11)(a) §1, ch. 31403, 1956; (6)(a) §§1, 2, ch. 57-231; (11)(a), (b) §12, ch. 57-317; (15)(f) n. §1, ch. 57-197; (11)(a) §13, ch. 59-1; (12) §1, ch. 59-42; (16)(b) §1, ch. 59-155; (6)(a) §1, ch. 63-498; (15)(f) §27, ch. 63-559; §1, ch. 63-551; §1, ch. 65-5; §§11, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.23 Compensation for services.—For the services required under the provisions of this chapter, compensation may be allowed as follows:

(1) The fees of the county judge shall be the sum of seven dollars and fifty cents for each case in which it is sought to have a person adjudicated to be physically or mentally incapacitated, and five dollars in each case where it is sought to remove the physical or mental incapacity of a person previously so adjudicated.

(2) Each examining physician on the committee shall receive not less than ten dollars and not more than twenty-five dollars each, and the other committeemen shall receive two dollars each. Each such physician shall receive the minimum sum herein provided except where the file of the proceeding discloses that the time required of the physician in the proceeding demands a greater sum; and in such event, the county judge shall certify to the board of county commissioners the sum to be paid to the physician, not to exceed the maximum herein provided.

(3) The sheriff shall receive such compensation as may be deemed reasonable by the board of county commissioners, but not to exceed that allowed for service of summons.

(4) Subject to the exceptions set forth in succeeding subsections (5) and (6) hereof, all accounts accruing in pursuance of this chapter shall be approved and paid by order of the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the incapacitated person resides.

(5) That when proceedings contemplated by this chapter are had in Union county, with respect to a person who is a prisoner at the state prison farm, all accounts accruing in pursuance of this chapter and with respect to such proceedings shall be paid by the comptroller of the state, upon requisition therefor of the county judge of Union county, approved by the superintendent of said institution, and in such form as the comptroller shall prescribe, and the amount thereof in each instance shall be charged by the comptroller to the funds appropriated for the necessary and regular expense of said institution; and there is hereby appropriated from such funds sufficient amounts to pay said accounts.

(6) That when, under reciprocal or other agreements or understandings, delivery of a resident of Florida, who has been held as a mental incompetent in an institution of another state or the federal government, is accepted by the State of Florida, and proceedings as contemplated by this chapter are required to be held in Gadsden county, with respect to any such person so delivered to this state, in order that such person, if found incompetent, may properly be committed to Florida state hospital, all accounts accruing in pursuance of this chapter in connection with such proceedings shall be paid by the comptroller of Florida upon requisition of the county judge of Gadsden county, approved by the superintendent of said institution, and in such form as the comptroller shall prescribe, and in each instance the comptroller shall charge the amount thereof to the funds appropriated for the necessary and regular expense of Florida state hospital; and there is hereby appropriated from such funds sufficient amounts to pay said accounts.

History.—§2, ch. 20504, 1941; §4, ch. 23157, 1945; §1, ch. 26341, 1949; sub. §(2) am. §1, ch. 28155, 1953.
cf.—§30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.
§394.09 Custody and transportation of mentally ill persons.

394.24 Minimum age of person committed.—

(1) **COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN; PROCEDURE.**—A child between twelve and fifteen years of age may be committed to the state hospital under procedures as provided in this section.

(a) By transfer from another state institution of the state, who, following the commitment of such person to such other state institution, has actually been found to be mentally ill.

(b) Any child committed pursuant to subsection (1) shall be committed as provided in §394.22, and upon diagnosis by a practicing psychiatrist of good professional standing, a graduate of a school of medicine recognized by the American medical association who shall certify that such child is psychotic. The psy-

chiatrist must be one of the members of the examining committee. Children who are mentally defective or suffering from convulsive disorder are not eligible for commitment.

(2) **RELEASE FROM HOSPITALIZATION.**—If, after observation at said hospital, a majority of the psychiatric staff of said hospital are of the opinion that the child is able to return to the community such child shall be released to his parent, guardian, juvenile court judge or county judge.

History.—§3, ch. 20504, 1941; §1, ch. 57-836.

394.25 Persons receivable as patients.—No person shall be received as a patient in a Florida state hospital except upon a commitment duly issued by the judge under whom the examination of such person has been conducted specifically committing such person to the division of mental health or unless the person voluntarily requests admission in accordance with the provisions of §394.20.

History.—§4, ch. 20504, 1941; §1, ch. 65-43.
cf.—§394.10 Admission to institutions of pay patients.
§917.01 Examination of defendant's mental condition to determine whether he shall be tried.

394.251 Acceptance, examination and commitment of Florida residents from out of state mental health authorities.—

(1) Upon request of the state mental health authorities of another state, the Florida division of mental health is hereby authorized to accept as patients, for a period of not more than fifteen days, persons who are and have been bona fide residents of Florida for a period of not less than one year.

(2) Any person received pursuant to the preceding subsection shall be examined by the staff of the state hospital where such patient has been accepted which examination shall be completed during the said fifteen day period.

(3) If upon examination such person is found to be incompetent, a petition for commitment pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be filed with the county judge of the county wherein the state hospital receiving the patient is located or the county whereof the patient is a resident.

(4) During the pendency of the examination period herein provided for and the pendency of the commitment proceedings herein provided for, such person may continue to be detained by the state hospital unless the county judge having jurisdiction enters his order to the contrary.

History.—§1, ch. 63-455.

394.26 Persons not receivable as patients; chronic alcoholics.—Chronic alcoholics as such and other persons not demonstrating a psychosis shall not be committed to or received as patients for treatment in the Florida state hospital, nor shall persons be committed to or received as patients for treatment in the Florida state hospital by reason alone of senility.

History.—§5, ch. 20504, 1941.

394.27 Residence requirements.—

(1) No person shall be committed to or re-

ceived as a patient for treatment in a Florida state hospital, who has not been a bona fide resident of the state continuously for one year immediately preceding the examination of said person under the provisions of §394.22. Provided, however, that any person not a bona fide resident of the state may be committed to the division of mental health, for the purpose of transferring said person back to the state of his residence. Upon the admission of a nonresident person to a state hospital, the division of mental health shall forthwith ascertain the state of residence of said person and take all steps necessary to transfer said person to the state of his residence. All expenses incident to effecting said transfer shall be borne by the county wherein said nonresident is committed, provided, however, before any nonresident is committed under the provisions of this section, the county wherein said nonresident is found shall make a diligent effort to contact the spouse, parents or next of kin of said nonresident and request that they transfer or cause said nonresident to be transferred back to his state of residence.

(2) If after a diligent effort, a nonresident person cannot be transferred to the state of his residence, or if said state will not accept said person, and if it appears that said person is in need of hospitalization and is likely to injure himself or others if he is not confined, then in the discretion of the division of mental health, said nonresident may be allowed to remain in said state hospital until such time as he can be transferred to the state of his residence or is no longer in need of confinement.

History.—§6, ch. 20504, 1941; §1, ch. 59-108; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.271 Additional residence requirements.

—For the purposes of this chapter, no nonresident person who has been adjudicated mentally incompetent in a judicial proceeding in any state or territory shall be capable of establishing residence in this state so long as said person remains an adjudicated mentally incompetent.

History.—§1, ch. 59-53.

394.272 Trial visit.—The medical staff of a state hospital under the division of mental health may release a patient whether certified or committed thereto for a trial visit to his home or other place approved by the hospital after it has been determined from observation, examination and treatment that the patient would benefit from such a visit. The hospital may impose such conditions as it feels necessary to insure the patient of proper care during the visitation period. A committed patient absent from the hospital on trial visit or otherwise at the end of the certification period may be discharged by the hospital. The division is authorized to give preference for readmittance to those persons discharged as absent on trial visit at the end of the certification period.

History.—§1, ch. 65-23; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.39 Chief psychiatrist; qualifications;

assistants.—The division of mental health is hereby authorized and directed to employ with all reasonable promptness a chief psychiatrist, and additional psychiatrists who shall have fully recognized and accredited training and experience in the practice of medicine and psychiatry, who shall be attached to the medical staff of the Florida state hospital at Chattahoochee. The chief psychiatrist so employed shall be a reputable well educated physician, a graduate of a recognized class A medical school (as classified by the American medical association, and the association of American medical colleges), and a certified psychiatrist, and shall have had at least five years experience in the actual practice of psychiatry at least two years of which must have been in an institution for care and treatment of the mentally ill. Any of such additional staff members shall also be available for assisting at any branch of the Florida state hospital, or any other state operated mental institution.

History.—§1, ch. 25374, 1949; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.40 Training program to be established.—

As soon as a sufficient number of additional staff members as above mentioned have been acquired the superintendent and chief physician and the chief psychiatrist of the Florida state hospital shall take steps for setting up a training program that will meet the requirements of the American psychiatric association for training residents, interns, psychologists and other psychiatric staff members and also for training attendants in the most advanced and progressive psychiatric methods of treating mentally ill patients.

History.—Comp. §2, ch. 25374, 1949.

394.41 Dietitians; training.—The food served for the mentally ill being a factor in any such hospital, the division of mental health and the superintendent are directed to employ an adequate number of dietitians and provide any necessary training of personnel in the preparation of food.

History.—§3, ch. 25374, 1949; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.42 Administration; rules and regulations.—

The division of mental health is hereby authorized and directed to take such action and pass such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out promptly and effectively the provisions of §§394.39-394.43, to the end that improved and more adequate facilities for treating the patients in state institutions for the mentally ill, and such division is hereby further authorized to transfer on the recommendation of the medical and psychiatric staff of the Florida state hospital patients from one institution for mentally ill to another of like nature.

History.—§5, ch. 25374, 1949; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.43 Mental hospitals, establishing; scope of program.—

The establishment of a mental hospital at Dorr field and Carlstrom field near

Arcadia, hereafter designated and known as the G. Pierce Wood memorial hospital is confirmed and approved. Such hospital is to be a separate and distinct unit under the division of mental health and is to be included in the improved and extended treatment program provided for in §§394.39 through 394.43.

History.—§6, ch. 25374, 1949; §13, ch. 57-317.

394.45 Writ of habeas corpus.—Any individual detained pursuant to any section of this chapter shall be entitled to the writ of habeas corpus upon proper petition by himself or a friend to any court generally empowered to issue the writ of habeas corpus in the county in which he is detained.

History.—§1, ch. 63-121.

PART II

CHILDREN'S PSYCHIATRIC CENTERS

- 394.50 Children's division established.
- 394.51 Employment of director of children's division, physicians and persons necessary.
- 394.52 Powers and duties of director and other employees.
- 394.53 Compensation of director and employees.
- 394.54 Bond may be required of any employees.

394.50 Children's division established.—There is established in this state a children's psychiatric center with an initial capacity of not less than forty-eight beds, to be located on the grounds of the south Florida state hospital in Broward county, and such other locations as may hereafter be designated by law. Said children's center shall be known as the children's division of the south Florida state hospital and shall be a part of the south Florida state hospital. Said center shall be under the supervision of the division of mental health.

History.—§1, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.51 Employment of director of children's division, physicians and persons necessary.—The superintendent of the south Florida state hospital shall employ a director of the children's division subject to the approval of the division of mental health. The director of the children's division shall employ such physicians and clinical personnel necessary for the proper management of the center subject to the approval of the superintendent of the south Florida hospital.

History.—§2, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.52 Powers and duties of director and other employees.—The superintendent of the south Florida state hospital shall prescribe the powers and duties of the director and all other employees, subject to approval of the division of mental health.

History.—§3, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.53 Compensation of director and employees.—The compensation of such director and all other employees shall be prescribed by the superintendent of the south Florida state hospital and subject to the approval of the division of mental health.

History.—§4, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.54 Bond may be required of any employees.—The division of mental health may

- 394.55 Removal of employees.
- 394.56 Admission to center voluntary; procedure; etc.
- 394.57 Admissions, involuntary, procedure, etc.
- 394.58 Records.
- 394.59 Payment for care of certified children.
- 394.60 Transfer of patients.
- 394.61 Discharge.
- 394.62 Age limit.

require bond and sureties of any employee including the director, conditioned as said division may prescribe.

History.—§5, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.55 Removal of employees.—The director shall be removable for good cause by the superintendent of the south Florida state hospital with the approval of the division of mental health. Other employees shall be removed at the pleasure of the director of the children's division subject to approval of the superintendent of the south Florida state hospital.

History.—§6, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.56 Admission to center voluntary; procedure; etc.—

(1) Application for admissions, on forms prescribed by the division of mental health shall be made to the division or its designated authority. Provided, however, that every application shall be signed by the parent or legal guardian of the applicant or in absence of such, the person or agency having custody of said applicant and the application shall be accompanied by a certificate of at least one licensed physician of good professional standing and a graduate of a school of medicine recognized by the American medical association, and shall state that the applicant has been examined by said physician and it is the opinion of said physician that the applicant is severely emotionally disturbed or psychotic and is in need of and will benefit from intensive care and treatment at the children's center. Said certificate shall also contain a diagnosis and history of the applicant's condition. Provided the certificate shall be based on an examination conducted not less than fifteen days prior to the date of the application.

(2) Upon receipt of the application the division of mental health or its designated authority shall, on the basis of the certificate

of examination, reject or accept the applicant as a patient at the center. If the application is accepted, the applicant shall be admitted to the center as space and facilities shall become available. The division of mental health or its designated authority shall have the sole discretion of determining the order of admissions of applicants based on the type of case, the urgency, and facilities available. Provided, however, the ability to pay shall never be a prerequisite to admissions or care and treatment at the center.

(3) Any child admitted to the center under this section whose parent or legal guardian requests his release in writing shall be forthwith released except that if a majority of the medical staff of the center is of the opinion that the release of the child would be unsafe for the child or others, the superintendent may file a petition in the office of the county judge of the county where the patient is situated requesting the certification of said child to the center pursuant to the procedure set forth in this law, and said petition shall be so filed within the next succeeding business day after the request for release is made. Upon filing said petition the patient's release shall be determined by final order of said court.

History.—§7, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.57 Admissions, involuntary, procedure, etc.—

(1) PETITION.—Whenever any child in this state is believed to be severely emotionally disturbed or psychotic a written petition under oath may be made to the county judge of the county wherein said child resides or may be found for judicial inquiry into the mental condition of said child. Every petition so filed shall be accompanied by a report of at least one qualified physician of good professional standing and a graduate of a school of medicine recognized by the American medical association, stating that the child named in the petition has been examined by said physician and said report shall contain the results of the examination, a diagnosis and history of the child's mental and physical condition, and a statement of belief that the child would benefit from intensive care and treatment at the children's division of the south Florida state hospital.

(2) WHO MAY FILE PETITION.—The petition may be filed by: the mother, father or legal guardian of the said child; any three citizens of the state who are acquainted with the child, provided one such citizen shall be a qualified physician who has examined the mental condition of the child named in the petition.

(3) NECESSARY ALLEGATIONS.—Every petition shall allege the name, approximate age, address, and nature of the disability of the alleged mentally ill child. It shall also allege the names and addresses of his parents or legal guardian, if such be known, and shall pray for an order certifying said child for

admission to the children's division of the south Florida hospital.

(4) NOTICE, HEARING.—Whenever a petition is filed the county judge shall set an immediate or very early hearing on the petition. Reasonable notice shall be given in writing to the petitioner and to one or more of the parents or legal guardian, if such be known, of the child named in said petition, notifying them that said hearing will be held at the time and place specified in said notice. All hearings shall be conducted in an informal manner, as may be consistent with orderly procedure and in a physical setting not likely to have a harmful effect on the mental health of the child. The court will receive all relevant evidence and the child and his parents or legal guardian shall have an opportunity to be represented by counsel and if no counsel is provided the court may appoint counsel.

(5) EXAMINATION.—The parents or legal guardian at any time before the hearing or the judge may request further examination of the alleged severely emotionally disturbed or psychotic child and if such request is made the judge shall appoint an examining committee composed of two practicing physicians of good professional standing, each of whom shall be a graduate of a school of medicine recognized by the American medical association. Within a reasonable time after their appointment the committee shall examine the child named in the petition and upon the completion of said examination forthwith file a written report of said examination. Said report shall contain the results of the examination, a diagnosis and history of the child's mental and physical condition and a statement as to whether or not the committee believes said child will benefit from intensive care and treatment at the children's division.

(6) CERTIFICATION.—On the basis of the petition and original examination report and examining committee's report, if any, and such other evidence and testimony as may be presented, the judge shall determine whether or not the child named in the petition is severely emotionally disturbed or psychotic and will benefit from intensive care and treatment at the children's division. If the judge finds the child is severely emotionally disturbed or psychotic and will benefit from intensive care and treatment at the center, he shall certify the child for admission to the center; provided, however, no child shall be admitted to the center without the consent of the director of the children's division; if he finds said child is not severely emotionally disturbed or psychotic and will not benefit from intensive care and treatment at the center, said judge may dismiss the cause or make such other order as he may deem in the best interest of said child.

History.—§8, ch. 59-383.

394.58 Records.—The order of certification shall be forwarded to the division of mental

health or its designated authority, together with a copy of all medical examinations.

History.—§9, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.59 Payment for care of certified children.—Whenever the parent, guardian or estate of the child is able to do so, the cost of care and maintenance in whole or in part shall be borne by said parent, guardian or estate; the amount and payment thereof to be determined and arranged by the division of mental health from time to time as conditions and circumstances may warrant. All payments hereunder shall be made to the superintendent and remitted by him to the state treasurer at stated intervals and deposited to general revenue fund. The expenses of certification and transportation to and from and admission to the center shall be borne by the county from which the child is admitted, except in cases of paying children in which case such expenses shall be borne by the parent, guardian or estate of said child. Whether or not a child is admitted to the center on a paying basis shall in no way influence the treatment of said child; every child at the center is to be treated solely on his merits and according to his mental and physical condition.

History.—§10, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.60 Transfer of patients.—When it is made to appear to the division of mental health that any child at the center is not responding to or benefiting from the intensive care and treatment at the center and that such child is in need of further care and treatment and would be more suitably treated and cared for at one of the Florida state hospitals or sunland training center, said division of mental health may order such child transferred from the center to sunland training center or to one of the state hospitals, as the case may be, and thereupon said child shall be received and treated and cared for in Florida state hospital or sunland training cen-

ter, as the case may be. Provided, however, all transfers to sunland training center shall first be approved by the division of retardation of the department.

History.—§11, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.61 Discharge.—

(1) When a child has been a patient at the center and there subject to care and treatment, if the director upon advice of his medical staff is of the opinion that said child is cured or sufficiently improved or for other reasons will no longer benefit from care and treatment at the center, the director may issue a certificate of discharge and discharge said child from the center. The original of said certificate shall be forwarded to the county judge who originally certified said child and copy shall be sent by registered or certified mail to the parent or guardian of the child. Upon the filing and docketing said certificate, the case shall be terminated. In the event the parent or legal guardian cannot be found or refuses to accept custody of said discharged child, the child shall be placed in the care and custody of the juvenile court of the county from which the child was originally admitted, as a dependent child.

(2) In addition to the discharge procedure contained in subsection (1), the division of mental health, together with the superintendent of the south Florida state hospital, may make such rules and regulations as they deem necessary to provide for the trial visits or vacation leaves of patients at the center who are not sufficiently improved to be discharged from the center.

History.—§12, ch. 59-383; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

394.62 Age limit.—Any child between the ages of five to fourteen years, inclusive, is eligible for admission to the children's center as provided in Part II of this chapter.

History.—§13, ch. 59-383.

CHAPTER 395

HOSPITAL LICENSING AND REGULATION

- 395.01 Definitions.
- 395.02 Purpose.
- 395.03 Licensure.
- 395.04 Application for license; disposition of fees; expenses.
- 395.05 Issuance and renewal of license.
- 395.06 Denial or revocation of license; hearings and review.
- 395.07 Rules, regulations, and enforcement.
- 395.08 Effective date of regulations.

395.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Hospital" means any establishment that offers:

(a) Services more intensive than those required for room, board, personal services and general nursing care; and

(b) Facilities and beds for use beyond twenty-four hours by ten or more nonrelated individuals requiring diagnosis, treatment or care for illness, injury, deformity, infirmity, abnormality disease or pregnancy, and regularly makes available at least: clinical laboratory services, diagnostic x-ray services, treatment facilities for surgery, or obstetrical care or other definitive medical treatment of similar extent, and one registered nurse on duty at all times; provided, however, that the provisions of this chapter do not apply to any institution conducted by or for the adherents of any well-recognized church or religious denomination for the purpose of providing facilities for the care or treatment of the sick who depend exclusively upon prayer or spiritual means for healing in the practice of the religion of such church or denomination.

(2) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, or joint stock association, and the legal successor thereof.

(3) "Governmental unit" means the state, or any county, municipality, or other political subdivision or any department, division, board or other agency of any of the foregoing.

(4) "Licensing agency" means the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

History.—§1, ch. 24091, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §§1, 2, ch. 57-80; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

395.02 Purpose.—The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the development, establishment and enforcement of standards:

(1) For the care and treatment of individuals in hospitals and,

(2) For the construction, maintenance and operation of hospitals, which, in the light of advancing knowledge, will promote safe and adequate treatment of such individuals in hospitals.

History.—§2, ch. 24091, 1947.

395.03 Licensure.—After December 31, 1947, no person or governmental unit acting severally or jointly with any other person or governmental unit shall establish, conduct or maintain a hos-

- 395.09 Inspections and consultations.
- 395.10 Advisory hospital council.
- 395.11 Functions of advisory hospital council.
- 395.12 Information confidential.
- 395.13 Annual report of licensing agency.
- 395.14 Judicial review.
- 395.15 Penalties.
- 395.16 Injunction.
- 395.171 Use of term "hospital" prohibited.

pital in this state without a license under this law.

History.—§3, ch. 24091, 1947.

395.04 Application for license; disposition of fees; expenses.—

(1) An application for a license shall be made to the licensing agency upon forms provided by it and shall contain such information as the licensing agency reasonably requires, which may include affirmative evidence of ability to comply with such reasonable standards, rules and regulations as are lawfully prescribed hereunder.

(2) Each application for hospital license, or renewal thereof, shall be accompanied by a license fee, in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) The annual license fee required of a hospital facility licensed by this chapter shall be at the rate of one dollar per bed; provided, however, that the minimum license fee hereunder shall be thirty-five dollars and the maximum fee two hundred dollars.

(b) Such fees shall be payable to the division of health to be deposited with the state treasurer into the general revenue fund.

(3) The expenses of the division of health and the advisory hospital council incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter shall be paid from moneys appropriated for that purpose. The division of health shall include a sufficient amount in its legislative budget request to properly carry out the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 24091, 1947; §1, ch. 61-33; §7, ch. 67-520; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

395.05 Issuance and renewal of license.—

Upon receipt of an application for license and the license fee, the licensing agency shall issue a license if the applicant and hospital facilities meet the requirements established under this law. A license, unless sooner suspended or revoked, shall be renewable annually upon payment of that fee prescribed by §395.04(2), payable and expendable as set out in §395.04, and upon filing by the licensee, and approval by the licensing agency, of an annual report upon such uniform dates and containing such information in such form as the licensing agency prescribes by regulations. Each license shall be issued only for the premises and persons or governmental units named in the application

and shall not be transferable or assignable except with the written approval of the licensing agency. Licenses shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises.

History.—§5, ch. 24091, 1947; §7, ch. 67-520.

395.06 Denial or revocation of license; hearings and review.—

(1) The licensing agency after notice and opportunity for hearing to the applicant or licensee is authorized to deny, suspend or revoke a license in any case in which it finds that there has been a substantial failure to comply with the requirements established under this law.

(2) Such notice shall be effected by registered mail, or by personal service setting forth the particular reasons for the proposed action and fixing a date not less than thirty days from the date of such mailing or service, at which the applicant or licensee shall be given an opportunity for a prompt and fair hearing. On the basis of any such hearing, or upon default of the applicant or licensee the licensing agency shall make a determination specifying its findings of fact and conclusions of law. A copy of such determination shall be sent by registered mail or served personally upon the applicant or licensee. The decision revoking, suspending or denying the license or application shall become final, unless the applicant or licensee, within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules, appeals the decision to the court, pursuant to §395.14.

(3) The procedure governing hearings authorized by this section shall be in accordance with rules promulgated by the licensing agency with the advice of the advisory hospital council. A full and complete record shall be kept of all proceedings, and all testimony shall be reported but need not be transcribed unless the decision is appealed pursuant to §395.14. A copy or copies of the transcript may be obtained by any interested party on payment of the cost of preparing such copy or copies. Witnesses may be subpoenaed by either party.

History.—§6, ch. 24091, 1947; §1, ch. 69-267.

395.07 Rules, regulations, and enforcement.—The licensing agency with the advice of the advisory hospital council, shall adopt, amend, promulgate and enforce such rules, regulations and standards with respect to all hospitals or different types of hospitals to be licensed hereunder as may be designed to further the accomplishment of the purposes of this law in promoting safe and adequate treatment of individuals in hospitals in the interest of public health, safety and welfare. However, it is understood that no rule, regulation or standard shall be promulgated hereunder by the licensing agency, with the advice of the advisory hospital council, which would have the effect of denying a license to a hospital or other institution required to be licensed hereunder, solely by reason of the school or system of practice employed or per-

mitted to be employed by physicians therein; **provided, that such school or system of practice is recognized by the laws of this state; and provided, further, that nothing in the preceding part of this sentence shall be construed to limit the powers of the licensing agency, with the advice of the advisory hospital council, to provide and require minimum standards for the maintenance and operation of those hospitals and the treatment of patients in those hospitals which receive federal aid, to meet minimum standards related to such matters in said hospitals which may now or hereafter be required by appropriate federal officers or agencies in pursuance of federal law or promulgated in pursuance of federal law.**

History.—§7, ch. 24091, 1947.

395.08 Effective date of regulations.—Any hospital which is in operation at the time of promulgation of any applicable rules or regulations or minimum standards under this chapter shall be given a reasonable time, under the particular circumstances not to exceed one year from the date of such promulgation, within which to comply with such rules and regulations and minimum standards.

History.—§8, ch. 24091, 1947.

395.09 Inspections and consultations.—

(1) The licensing agency shall make or cause to be made such inspections and investigations as it deems necessary. The licensing agency may prescribe by regulations that any licensee or applicant desiring to make specified types of alterations or addition to its facilities or to construct new facilities shall before commencing such alteration, addition or new construction, submit plans and specifications therefor to the licensing agency for preliminary inspection and approval or recommendation with respect to compliance with the regulations and standards herein authorized. Necessary conferences and consultations may be provided.

(2) The licensing agency is authorized to charge a fee not to exceed fifty dollars for services rendered in reviewing preliminary plans of each new project whether an alteration or addition.

History.—§9, ch. 24091, 1947; §8, ch. 67-520.

395.10 Advisory hospital council.—The governor shall appoint an advisory hospital council to advise and consult with the licensing agency in carrying out the administration of this chapter. The council shall consist of the director of the division of health who shall serve as chairman ex-officio, and six members and shall include representatives of nongovernmental organizations or groups, and of state agencies, concerned with the operation, construction and utilization of hospitals, including representatives of the consumers of hospital services. Each member shall hold office for a term of four years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be

appointed for the remainder of such term and the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated at the time of appointment, one at the end of the first year, one at the end of the second year, two at the end of the third year, and two at the end of the fourth year after the date of appointment. Council members while serving on the business of the council shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. The council shall meet as frequently as the chairman deems necessary, but not less than once each year. Upon request by three or more members, it shall be the duty of the chairman to call a meeting of the council.

History.—§10, ch. 24091, 1947; §19, ch. 63-400; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

395.11 Functions of advisory hospital council.—The advisory hospital council shall have the following responsibilities and duties:

(1) To consult and advise with the licensing agency in matters of policy affecting administration of this chapter, and in the development of rules, regulations and standards provided for hereunder.

(2) To review and make recommendations with respect to rules, regulations and standards authorized hereunder prior to their promulgation by the licensing agency as specified herein.

History.—§11, ch. 24091, 1947.

395.12 Information confidential.—Information received by the licensing agency through filed reports, inspection, or as otherwise authorized under this law, shall not be disclosed publicly in such manner as to identify individuals or hospitals, except in a proceeding involving the question of licensure.

History.—§12, ch. 24091, 1947.

395.13 Annual report of licensing agency.—The licensing agency shall prepare and publish an annual report of its activities and operations under this law.

History.—§13, ch. 24091, 1947.

395.14 Judicial review.—Any applicant for license or the state acting through the department of legal affairs, aggrieved by the decision of the licensing agency after a hearing, may file a petition for the issuance of a writ of certiorari in the circuit court of the county in which the hospital is located or to be located

and serve a copy thereof upon the licensing agency. Thereupon the licensing agency shall promptly certify and file with the court a copy of the record and decision, including the transcript of the hearings on which the decision is based. The proceeding for certiorari shall be had in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules. Pending final disposition of the matter the status quo of the applicant or licensee shall be preserved, except as the court otherwise orders in the public interest.

History.—§14, ch. 24091, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §36, ch. 63-512; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

395.15 Penalties.—Any person establishing, conducting, managing, or operating any hospital without a license under this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for the first offense and not more than five hundred dollars for each subsequent offense, and each day of a continuing violation after conviction shall be considered a separate offense.

History.—§15, ch. 24091, 1947.

395.16 Injunction.—Notwithstanding the existence or pursuit of any other remedy, the licensing agency, may in the manner provided by law upon the advice of the department of legal affairs which shall represent the licensing agency in the proceedings maintain an action in the name of the state for injunction or other process against any person or governmental unit to restrain or prevent the establishment, conduct, management or operation of a hospital without a license under this law.

History.—§16, ch. 24091, 1947; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

395.171 Use of term "hospital" prohibited.—It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, associations, copartnerships, corporations, or institutions, to use or advertise to the public in any way or by any medium whatsoever, their facility as a "hospital," unless such facility shall have first secured a license under the provisions of this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall apply to veterinary hospitals or to commercial business establishments using the word "hospital" as a part of a trade name; providing that no treatment of human beings is done or performed on the premises of such establishments.

History.—§1, ch. 67-36.

CHAPTER 396

REHABILITATION OF ALCOHOLICS

- 396.011 Definitions.
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396.011 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

* (1) "Bureau" means the bureau of alcoholic rehabilitation of the division of mental health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(2) "Treatment and research center" means the Florida alcoholism treatment and research center.

History.—§1, ch. 28134, 1953; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
***Note.**—In order to conform to §19, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "bureau" for the definition of "board." This amendment will be made in a subsequent reviser's bill.

396.021 Duties of bureau.—

(1) It shall be the duty of the bureau to formulate and effect a plan for the prevention, care, treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics.

(2) In formulating and effecting the plan defined in subsection (1), the bureau shall:

(a) Furnish such aid to alcoholics in any manner which, in its judgment will afford the greatest benefit to said alcoholics, and shall have the power in this connection to make suitable arrangements with hospitals, or clinics which, in its discretion shall be deemed advisable to afford proper treatment, care or rehabilitation of alcoholics.

(b) Set up and operate out-patient clinics in the various geographic areas of the state and cooperate with and assist similar clinics operated by other nonprofit agencies.

(c) Carry on an educational program on alcoholism for the benefit of the general public, chronic alcoholics or professional persons who care for or may be engaged in the care and treatment of alcoholics.

(d) Cooperate with properly qualified private doctors of medicine in making arrangements for the treatment and care of indigent alcoholics, and may arrange for payment for hospital care on a cost basis for such indigent alcoholics.

(e) Formulate, undertake, and carry out a research program on alcoholism; participate in, cooperate with, and assist, as in its discretion shall be deemed advisable, other properly qualified agencies, including any agency of the federal government, schools of medicine, and hospitals or clinics, in planning and conducting research on the prevention, care, treatment, and rehabilitation of alcoholics.

* (3) The board shall employ a director to assist in carrying out the purposes of this chapter. Such director shall post such bond, perform such duties and draw such compensation as shall be prescribed by the board.

(4) The bureau shall employ such persons as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter and prescribe their duties and compensation.

History.—§2, ch. 28134, 1953; §1, ch. 69-7; §1, ch. 69-174; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (3) of this section was superseded by the provisions of §4, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

396.041 Treatment and research center; operation, designation.—The bureau shall staff, maintain, and operate a treatment and research center at Avon Park in Highlands county which shall be known as the "Florida alcoholism treatment and research center," formerly known as the "Florida rehabilitation center for alcoholism."

History.—§4, ch. 28134, 1953; §1, ch. 69-175; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

396.051 Same; fees for care.—The bureau shall prescribe reasonable fees to be charged for treatment and care in said treatment and research center except as to indigent persons, in which case, the bureau shall receive such indigents under such rules and regulations as the bureau shall promulgate.

History.—§5, ch. 28134, 1953; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

396.061 Admissions to center; qualifications.—No person shall be received for treatment and care in said treatment and research center who has not been a bona fide resident of the state continuously for one year immediately preceding admission thereto. All such admissions shall be on a voluntary basis upon payment of such fees for services as shall be set by the bureau as provided in §396.051.

History.—§6, ch. 28134, 1953; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

396.071 Rules and regulations.—The bureau shall promulgate, adopt, amend and enforce such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 28134, 1953; §1, ch. 67-202; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§396.101 Advisory council.

396.081 Authority to accept gifts.—The bureau is hereby authorized to accept, receive, administer and expend any money, material or other gifts or grants of any description.

History.—§8, ch. 28134, 1953; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

396.091 To cooperate with federal government.—The bureau is hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the federal government or any of its agencies in the establishment, maintenance, operation and control of the said Florida alcoholism treatment and research

center. This section shall be liberally construed as authorizing the said bureau to cooperate with the federal government, or any of its agencies, to the fullest possible extent of any federal law, rule or regulation, except where such cooperation is prohibited by organic law.

History.—§9, ch. 28134, 1953; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

396.101 Advisory council; membership, term, organization.—

(1) The governor shall appoint an advisory council to advise and consult with the bureau in carrying out the administration of this chapter. The council shall consist of one doctor of medicine, one person experienced in hospital administration and three other members who shall be representatives of nongovernmental organizations or groups concerned with the prevention, treatment, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics. As soon as practical after the appointment of the council members, the members thereof shall meet and select from among their number a chairman.

(2) Each member shall hold office for a term of four years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term and the terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated at the time of appointment, one at the end of the first year, one at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, and two at the end of the fourth year after the date of appointment.

(3) Council members while serving on the business of the council shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

(4) The council shall meet as frequently as the chairman deems necessary, but not less than once each year. Upon request by three or more members, it shall be the duty of the chairman to call a meeting of the council.

History.—§10, ch. 28134, 1953; §19, ch. 63-400; §2, ch. 67-202; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

396.111 Same; duties.—The advisory council shall have the following responsibilities and duties: To consult and advise with the bureau in matters of policy affecting the administration of this chapter and in the development of rules and regulations provided for hereunder.

History.—§11, ch. 28134, 1953; §3, ch. 67-202; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

396.121 Expenditures.—

(1) Authority is hereby granted to the bureau to make expenditures for grants to governmental units for the development of educational and treatment services for alcoholism in the state.

(2) Expenditures authorized for the purposes set forth shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) Policies and procedures governing all such grants and all requests for such grants must receive the approval of the department of administration.

(b) Grants will not be made to extend beyond the biennial budget period in which they are authorized.

History.—§12, ch. 28134, 1953; §2, ch. 29811, 1955; §1, ch. 57-211; §1, ch. 59-324; §2, ch. 61-119; §1, ch. 61-205; §1, ch. 63-325; §1, ch. 65-399; §4, ch. 67-202; §§2, 3, ch. 67-371; §1, ch. 69-176; §65, ch. 69-353; §§19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§561.461 Additional tax on certain beverages.

CHAPTER 398

UNIFORM NARCOTIC DRUG LAW

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398.01 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the uniform narcotic drug law.

History.—§26, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(1).

398.02 Definitions.—The following words and phrases, as used in this chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Physician" means a person authorized by law to practice medicine in this state and any other person authorized by law to treat sick and injured human beings in this state and to use, mix or otherwise prepare narcotic drugs in connection with such treatment, provided such person holds a valid federal narcotics tax stamp denoting payment of the special tax required by the narcotic laws of the United States.

(2) "Dentist" means a person authorized by law to practice dentistry in this state, provided such person holds a valid federal narcotics tax stamp denoting payment of the special tax required by the narcotic laws of the United States.

(3) "Veterinarian" means a person authorized by law to practice veterinary medicine in this state, provided such person holds a valid federal narcotics tax stamp denoting payment of the special tax required by the narcotic laws of the United States.

(4) "Manufacturer" means a person who by compounding, mixing, cultivating, growing, or other process, produces or prepares narcotic drugs under the immediate and direct supervision of a duly licensed pharmacist, and who holds a valid federal narcotics tax stamp denoting payment of the special tax required by the narcotic laws of the United States; but the word "manufacturer" does not include an apothecary who compounds narcotic drugs to be sold or dispensed on prescription.

(5) "Wholesaler" means a person who supplies narcotic drugs that he himself has not

packaged or prepared, on official written orders on forms prescribed by the treasury department of the United States, but does not supply narcotic drugs on prescriptions; and who holds a valid narcotics tax stamp denoting payment of the special tax required by the narcotic laws of the United States.

(6) "Apothecary" means a licensed pharmacist as defined by the laws of this state, and where the context so requires, the owner of a store or other place of business where narcotic drugs are compounded or dispensed by a licensed pharmacist; and who holds a valid narcotics tax stamp denoting payment of the special tax required by the narcotic laws of the United States, but nothing in this law shall be construed as conferring on a person who is not registered or licensed as a pharmacist any authority, right, or privilege that is not granted to him by the pharmacy laws of this state.

(7) "Hospital" means an institution for the care and treatment of the sick and injured, approved by the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services as proper to be intrusted with the custody of narcotic drugs and the professional use of narcotic drugs under the direction of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, provided said institution holds a valid narcotics tax stamp denoting payment of the special tax required by the narcotic laws of the United States.

(8) "Laboratory" means a laboratory approved by the division of health, or operated by the division of health, as proper to be intrusted with the custody of narcotic drugs and the use of narcotic drugs for scientific and medical purposes and for the purposes of instruction, and to aid narcotic officers, prosecuting attorneys, sheriffs and other peace officers in the enforcement of criminal laws.

(9) "Sale" includes barter, exchange, or gift, or offer therefor, and each such transac-

tion made by any person, whether as principal, proprietor, agent, servant, or employee.

(10) "Coca leaves" includes cocaine and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of coca leaves, except derivatives of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine, ecgonine, or substances from which cocaine or ecgonine may be synthesized or made.

(11) "Opium" includes morphine, codeine, and heroin, and any compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of opium including apomorphine or any of its salts.

(12) "Cannabis" includes all parts of the plant *cannabis sativa* whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resin; but shall not include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination.

(12A) "Isonipecaïne" means the substance identified chemically as "ethyl 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate hydrochloride" or any salt thereof by whatever trade name identified including the trade names demerol, demerol hydrochloride, meperidine, dolantin, pethidine, dolosal, dilantol, endolat, dispadal, and dolvanol.

(13) (a) "Narcotic drugs" shall mean coca leaves, opium, isonipecaïne, cannabis and every substance neither chemically nor physically distinguishable from them, and any and all derivatives of same, and any other drug to which the narcotics laws of the United States now apply.

(b) Upon the publication by the division of health that it has, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing, determined that any other drug has an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining quality similar to that of any narcotic drug as defined in paragraph (a) hereof, such determination by the division shall be prima facie evidence that such drug has the qualities so found.

(14) "Official written order" means an order written on a form provided for that purpose by the United States commissioner of narcotics, under any laws of the United States making provisions therefor, if such order forms are authorized and required by federal law, and if no order form is provided, then on an official form provided for that purpose by the division of health.

(15) "Special written order" means a written order accompanied by a certificate of exemption, as required by the federal narcotics laws, to a person in the employ of the United States government or of any state, territorial, district, county, municipal, or insular government, purchasing, receiving, possessing, or dis-

persing narcotic drugs by reason of his official duties.

(16) "Prescription" means a written or oral order for a narcotic drug for the use of a particular person or a particular animal given by a practitioner in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the United States commissioner of narcotics pursuant to the narcotic laws of the United States.

History.—§1, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(2); §1, ch. 20459, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 23823, 1947; §1, ch. 28233, 1953; §§1, 2, ch. 29885, 1955; §§1, 2, ch. 57-188; §1, ch. 61-52; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§1.01 for general definitions.
Ch. 500, Foods, drugs and cosmetics.

398.03 Narcotic drugs legal only as provided in this chapter.—It is unlawful for any person to manufacture, possess, have under his control, sell, prescribe, administer, dispense, or compound any narcotic drug, except as authorized in this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(3).

398.04 Licenses.—No person shall manufacture, compound, mix, cultivate, grow, or by any other process, produce or prepare narcotic drugs, and no person shall dispense, nor shall any person as a wholesaler supply the same without first having obtained a license so to do from the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing, administration, giving away, mixing or otherwise preparing any of the drugs mentioned in this chapter by a registered physician, dentist or veterinarian in the course of his professional practice, where such drugs are dispensed, administered, given away, mixed or otherwise prepared for legitimate medical purposes.

History.—§3, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(4); §2, ch. 28233, 1953; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

398.05 Proof necessary to secure license.—No license shall be issued under §398.04 unless and until the applicant therefor has furnished proof satisfactory to the division of health that:

(1) The applicant is of good moral character or, if the applicant be an association or corporation, that the managing officers are of good moral character;

(2) The applicant is equipped as to land, buildings, and paraphernalia properly to carry on the business described in his application;

(3) The applicant is not a narcotic drug addict and has not been convicted of a violation of any law of the United States, or of any state, relating to opium, coca leaves, or other narcotic leaves, or other narcotic drugs; provided however that where such conviction was a first conviction, such license may be granted after a period of one year from the date of the conviction, and provided further, that if such conviction was a second conviction, such license may be granted after a period of three years from the date of such conviction. No license shall be issued to any applicant who shall

have been so convicted three or more times.

(4) The division of health may suspend or revoke any license for cause.

History.—§4, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(5); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §3, ch. 57-188; §1, ch. 59-327; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

398.06 Applications.—

(1) A duly licensed manufacturer or wholesaler may sell and dispense narcotic drugs to any of the following persons, but only on official written orders:

(a) To a manufacturer, wholesaler, or apothecary;

(b) To a physician, dentist, or veterinarian;

(c) To a person in charge of a hospital, but only for use by or in that hospital.

(d) To a person in charge of a laboratory but only for use in that laboratory for scientific and medical purposes.

(2) A duly licensed manufacturer or wholesaler may sell narcotic drugs to any of the following persons:

(a) On a special written order accompanied by a certificate of exemption, as required by the Federal narcotic laws, to a person in the employ of the United States Government or of any state, territorial, district, county, municipal, or insular government, purchasing, receiving, possessing, or dispensing narcotic drugs by reason of his official duties.

(b) To a master of a ship or a person in charge of any aircraft upon which no physician is regularly employed, for the actual medical needs of persons on board such ships or aircraft, then not in port; provided, such narcotic drugs shall be sold to the master of such ship or person in charge of such aircraft only in pursuance of a special order form approved by a commissioned medical officer or acting assistant surgeon of the United States public health service.

(c) To a person in a foreign country if the provisions of the federal narcotic laws are complied with.

(3) An official written order for any narcotic drug shall be signed in triplicate by the person giving such order or by his duly authorized agent. The original and one copy shall be presented to the person who sells or dispenses the narcotic drug or drugs named therein. In event of the acceptance of such order by said person, each party to the transaction shall preserve his copy of such order for a period of two years in such a way as to be readily accessible for inspection by any public officer or employee engaged in the enforcement of this chapter. It shall be deemed a compliance with this subsection if the parties to the transaction have complied with the federal laws, respecting the requirements governing the use of order forms.

(4) Possession of or control of narcotic drugs obtained as authorized by this section shall be lawful if in the regular course of business, occupation, profession, employment, or duty of the possessor.

(5) A person in charge of a hospital or of a laboratory, or in the employ of this state or of any other state, or of any political subdi-

vision thereof, and a master or other proper officer of a ship or aircraft, who obtains narcotic drugs under the provisions of this section or otherwise, shall not administer, nor dispense, nor otherwise use such drugs, within this state, except within the scope of his employment or official duty, and then only for scientific or medicinal purposes and subject to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(6); (3) by §4, ch. 57-188.

398.07 Apothecaries.—

(1) An apothecary, in good faith, may sell and dispense narcotic drugs to any person upon a written or oral prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian under the following conditions:

(a) Such a written prescription must be dated and signed by the person prescribing on the day when issued and bear the full name and address of the patient for whom, or of the owner of the animal for which, the drug is dispensed, and the full name, address and registry number under the federal narcotic laws, of the person prescribing, if he is required by those laws to be so registered.

(b) Such an oral prescription may be made only in pursuance to regulations promulgated by the United States commissioner of narcotics under federal narcotic laws, and must be promptly reduced to writing by the apothecary. In issuing an oral prescription, the prescriber shall furnish the dealer with the same information as is required by law or regulation in case of a written prescription for narcotic drugs or compounds of a narcotic drug except for the written signature of the prescriber, and the apothecary who fills such prescription shall be required to inscribe such information on the written record of the prescription made, filed, and preserved by him, and shall inscribe on the label of the container of the narcotic drug or compound of a narcotic drug the same information as is required in filling a written prescription.

(c) The following requirements are applicable to both written and oral prescriptions:

1. If the prescription be for an animal, it shall state the species of animal for which the drug is prescribed.

2. The person filling the prescription shall write the date of filling and his own signature on the face of the prescription.

3. The prescription shall be retained on file by the proprietor of the pharmacy in which it is filled for a period of two years, so as to be readily accessible for inspection by any public officer or employee engaged in the enforcement of this chapter.

4. The prescription shall not be refilled.

(2) The legal owner of any stock of narcotic drugs in a pharmacy upon discontinuance of dealing in said drugs may sell said stock to a manufacturer, wholesaler, or apothecary, but only on an official written order.

(3) An apothecary, only upon an official

written order, may sell to a physician, dentist, or veterinarian, in quantities not exceeding one ounce at any one time, aqueous or oleaginous solutions of which the content of narcotic drugs does not exceed a proportion greater than twenty percent of the completed solution, to be used for medical purposes.

History.—§6, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(7); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; sub §(1) am. §3, ch. 29885, 1955.

398.08 Physicians, dentists, veterinarians and persons administering drug in their absence.—

(1) A physician or a dentist, in good faith and in the course of his professional practice only, may prescribe, administer, dispense, mix or otherwise prepare narcotic drugs, or he may cause the same to be administered by a nurse or interne under his direction and supervision.

(2) A veterinarian, in good faith and in the course of his professional practice only, and not for use by human being, may prescribe, administer, dispense, mix, or otherwise prepare narcotic drugs, and he may cause them to be administered by an assistant or orderly under his direction and supervision.

(3) Any person who has obtained from a physician, dentist, or veterinarian any narcotic drug for administration to a patient during the absence of such physician, dentist, or veterinarian, shall return to such physician, dentist, or veterinarian any unused portion of such drug, when it is no longer required by the patient.

History.—§7, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(8).

398.09 Exceptions.—Except as otherwise in this chapter specifically provided, this chapter shall not apply to the following cases:

(1) Prescribing, administering, dispensing or selling at retail of any medicinal preparation,

(a) Those commonly known as class X preparations that contain in one fluid ounce or if a solid or semisolid, in one avoirdupois ounce:

1. Not more than one grain codeine;
2. Not more than one half grain dihydrocodeine;
3. Not more than one quarter grain ethyl morphine;
4. Pharmaceutical preparations in solid form containing not more than two and five tenths milligrams diphenoxylate and not less than twenty-five micrograms atropine sulfate per dosage unit;
5. Not more than two grains opium;
6. And not more than one of the drugs named above.

(b) Those commonly known as class M preparations, which contain noscepine (narcotine), papaverine, narceine or cotarnine or any of their salts, without limit as to quantity, combined with active or inactive non-narcotic ingredients of the type used in medicinal preparations.

(2) Prescribing, administering, dispensing,

or selling at retail of liniments, ointments, and other preparations, that are susceptible of external use only and that contain narcotic drugs in such combinations as prevent their being readily extracted from such liniments, ointments, or preparations, except that this chapter shall apply to all liniments, ointments, and other preparations, that contain coca leaves in any quantity or combination.

(3) The exemptions authorized by this section shall be subject to the following conditions:

(a) No person shall prescribe, administer, dispense or sell under the exemptions of this section, to any one person or for the use of any one person or animal and no person shall purchase or possess any preparation or preparations included within this section, when he knows or can by reasonable diligence ascertain that such prescribing, administering, dispensing, selling, purchasing or possessing will provide the person to whom or for whose use or the owner of the animal for the use of which such preparation is prescribed, administered, dispensed, sold, purchased or possessed, within forty-eight consecutive hours, with more than: Two grains codeine, one grain dihydrocodeine, one half grain ethyl morphine, four grains opium, or will provide such person or the owner of such animal, within forty-eight consecutive hours, with more than one preparation; provided, however, that camphorated tincture of opium commonly known as paregoric as defined in the United States Pharmacopeia No. 16 may be sold to minors under the age of twenty-one years only on prescription; provided, however, that the foregoing limitations shall not apply to physicians acting in good faith in the course of their professional practice, in prescribing for patients afflicted with disease, whose suffering can only be alleviated by administration of narcotic drugs in greater quantities than those specified herein.

(b) The medicinal preparation, or the liniment, ointment, or other preparation susceptible of external use only, prescribed, administered, dispensed, or sold, shall contain, in addition to the narcotic drug in it, some drug or drugs conferring upon it medicinal qualities other than those possessed by the narcotic drug alone.

(c) Such preparation shall be prescribed, administered, dispensed, and sold in good faith as a medicine, and not for the purpose of evading the provisions of this chapter.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the kind and quantity of any narcotic drug that may be prescribed, administered, dispensed, or sold, to any person or for the use of any person or animal, when it is prescribed, administered, dispensed, or sold, in compliance with the general provisions of this chapter.

History.—§8, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(9); §4, ch. 29885, 1955; §5, ch. 57-188; §1, ch. 61-341; §1, ch. 67-417.

398.10 Records.—

(1)(a) Every physician, dentist, veterinarian-

ian, or other person who is authorized to administer or professionally use narcotic drugs, shall keep a record of such drugs received by him, and a record of all such drugs administered, dispensed, or professionally used by him otherwise than by prescription. It shall, however, be deemed a sufficient compliance with this subsection if any such person using small quantities of solutions or other preparations of such drugs for local application, shall keep a record of the quantity, character, and potency of such solutions or other preparations purchased or made up by him, and of the dates when purchased or made up, without keeping a record of the amount of such solution or other preparation applied by him to individual patients.

(b) Provided, that no record need be kept of narcotic drugs administered, dispensed, or professionally used in the treatment of any one patient, when the amount administered, dispensed, or professionally used for that purpose does not exceed in any forty-eight consecutive hours: Two grains codeine, one grain dihydrocodeine, one-half grain ethyl morphine, one-half grain morphine, four grains opium, or a quantity of any other narcotic drug or any combination of narcotic drugs that does not exceed in pharmacologic potency any of the drugs named above in the quantity stated.

(2) Manufacturers and wholesalers shall keep records of all narcotic drugs compounded, mixed, cultivated, grown, or by any other process produced or prepared, and of all narcotic drugs received and disposed of by them, in accordance with the provisions of subsection five of this section.

(3) Apothecaries shall keep records of all narcotic drugs received and disposed of by them, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (5) of this section.

(4) Every person who purchases for resale, or who sells narcotic drug preparations exempted by §398.09, shall keep a record showing the quantities and kinds thereof received and sold, or disposed of otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (5) of this section.

(5) The record of narcotic drugs received shall in every case show the date of receipt, the name and address of the person from whom received, and the kind and quantity of drugs received; the kind and quantity of narcotic drugs produced or removed from process of manufacture, and the date of such production or removal from process of manufacture; and the record shall in every case show the proportion of morphine, cocaine, or ecgonine contained in or producible from crude opium or coca leaves, and the proportions of resin contained in or producible from the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant *cannabis sativa* L., from which the resin has not been extracted, received or produced. The record of all narcotic drugs sold, administered,

dispensed, or otherwise disposed of, shall show the date of selling, administering, or dispensing, the correct name and address of the person to whom, or for whose use, or the owner and species of animal for which sold, administered, or dispensed, and the kind and quantity of drugs, such correct name and address to be signed by the person or owner (in case of an animal) to whom narcotic drugs are delivered for the use of such person or owner. Every such record shall be kept for a period of two years from the date of the transaction recorded. The keeping of a record required by or under the federal narcotic laws, containing substantially the same information as is specified above, shall constitute compliance with this section, except that every such record shall contain a detailed list of narcotic drugs lost, destroyed, or stolen, if any, the kind and quantity of such drugs, and the date of the discovering of such loss, destruction, or theft.

History.—§9, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(10); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; (5) §5, ch. 29885, 1955; (1) §6, ch. 57-188; 2nd para. (1) §2, ch. 61-341; (5) §1, ch. 65-401.

398.11 Labels.—

(1) Whenever a manufacturer sells or dispenses a narcotic drug, and whenever a wholesaler sells and dispenses a narcotic drug in a package prepared by him, he shall securely affix to each package in which that drug is contained a label showing in legible English the name and address of the vendor and the quantity, kind, and form of narcotic drug contained therein. No person except an apothecary for the purpose of filling a prescription under this chapter, shall alter, deface, or remove any labels so affixed.

(2) Whenever an apothecary sells or dispenses any narcotic drug on a prescription issued by a physician, dentist or veterinarian, he shall affix to the container in which such drug is sold or dispensed, a label showing his own name, address, and registry number, or the name, address, and registry number of the apothecary for whom he is lawfully acting; the name and address of the patient, or, if the patient is an animal, the name and address of the owner of the animal and the species of the animal; the name and address, and registry number of the physician, dentist, or veterinarian, by whom the prescription was written; and such directions as may be stated on the prescription. No person shall alter, deface, or remove any label so affixed, so long as any of the original contents remains.

History.—§10, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3398(11). cf.—§500.06, Embargoing, destroying, etc., of adulterated or misbranding articles.

398.12 Containers.—A person to whom or for whose use any narcotic drug has been prescribed, sold, or dispensed, by a physician, dentist, apothecary, or other person authorized under the provisions of §398.06, and the owner of any animal for which any such drug has been prescribed, sold, or dispensed, by a veterinarian, may lawfully possess it only in the

container in which it was delivered to him by the person selling or dispensing the same.

History.—§11, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(12).

398.13 Possession and control; exceptions.—The provisions of this chapter restricting the possessing and having control of narcotic drugs shall not apply to common carriers or to warehousemen, while engaged in lawfully transporting or storing such drugs, or to any employee of the same acting within the scope of his employment; or to public officers or employees in the performance of their official duties requiring possession or control of narcotic drugs; or to temporary incidental possession by employees or agents of persons lawfully entitled to possession, or by persons whose possession is for the purpose of aiding public officers in performing their official duties.

History.—§12, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(13).

398.131 Devices for injecting, smoking or using narcotics; prohibition.—It is unlawful for any person to possess, have under his control, sell, or deliver any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia with the intent that said device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia be used for unlawfully injecting, smoking, or using any narcotic.

History.—§1, ch. 69-318.

398.14 Places where narcotic drugs are illegally kept, sold or used, declared public nuisance.—Any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling house, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft, or any place whatever, which is resorted to by narcotic drug addicts for the purpose of using narcotic drugs or which is used for the illegal keeping or selling of the same, shall be deemed a public nuisance. No person shall keep or maintain such public nuisance.

History.—§13, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(14).

398.15 Forfeitures.—All narcotic drugs the lawful possession of which is not established or the title to which cannot be ascertained, which have come into the custody of a peace officer, shall be forfeited, and disposed of as follows:

(1) Except as in this section otherwise provided, the court or magistrate having jurisdiction shall order such narcotic drugs forfeited and destroyed. A record of the place where said drugs were seized, of the kinds and quantities of drugs so destroyed, and of the time, place, and manner of destruction, shall be kept, and a return under oath, reporting said destruction, shall be made to the court or magistrate and to the United States commissioner of narcotics, by the officer who destroys them.

(2) Upon written application by the division of health, the court or magistrate by whom the forfeiture of narcotic drugs has been decreed may order the delivery of any of them, except heroin and its salts and derivatives, to said division for distribution or destruction, as hereinafter provided.

(3) Upon application by any hospital within the state, not operated for private gain, the division of health may in its discretion deliver any narcotic drugs that have come into its custody by authority of this section to the applicant for medical use. The division may from time to time deliver excess stocks of such narcotic drugs to the United States commissioner of narcotics, or shall destroy same.

(4) The division of health shall keep a full and complete record of all drugs received and of all drugs disposed of, showing the exact kinds, quantities, and forms of such drugs; the persons from whom received and to whom delivered; by whose authority received, delivered, and destroyed; and the dates of the receipt, disposal, or destruction, which record shall be open to inspection by all federal and state officers charged with the enforcement of federal and state narcotic laws.

History.—§14, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(15); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

398.16 Suspension, revocation and reinstatement of business and professional licenses.—On the conviction of any physician, dentist, veterinarian, manufacturer, wholesaler, or apothecary of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, in any court of competent jurisdiction, the clerk of said court shall send a certified copy of the indictment, affidavit, information, and of the plea, verdict and sentence to the board or officer, by whom the convicted defendant has been licensed to practice his or her profession or to carry on his or her business. Such board or officer may in its or his discretion, suspend or revoke the license or registration of the convicted defendant to practice his or her profession or to carry on his or her business. On the application of any such convicted defendant whose license or registration has been suspended or revoked, upon proper showing and for good cause said board or officer may reinstate such license or registration. Any court of competent jurisdiction in which such a defendant is convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall have the power in its discretion to suspend or revoke the license or registration of the convicted defendant, and may thereafter, upon proper showing and for good cause reinstate such license or registration; provided, that no board or officer shall reinstate any such license or registration where the same shall have been suspended or revoked by a court of competent jurisdiction; and provided further, that no court shall reinstate any license of such a convicted defendant which has been revoked by the board or officer by whom the convicted defendant was licensed to practice his or her profession or to carry on his or her business, except upon a proceeding brought in a court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of setting aside or restraining such suspension or revocation of license.

History.—§15, ch. 16087, 1933; §1, ch. 17129, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(16).

398.17 Inspections.—Prescriptions, orders, and records, required by this chapter, and stocks of narcotic drugs, shall be open for inspection only to federal and state officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws of this state or of the United States relating to narcotic drugs. No officer having knowledge by virtue of his office of any such prescription, order or record shall divulge such knowledge except in connection with a prosecution or proceeding in court or before a licensing board or officer where the person to whom such prescriptions, orders or records relate is a party to the prosecution or proceeding.

History.—§16, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(17); §3, ch. 28233, 1953.

398.18 Affidavits as to drug addicts; examination; commitment for treatment.—

(1) Whenever an affidavit, duly verified by any narcotic officer of the department of law enforcement or any other person claiming to have knowledge of the fact and setting forth that any person named or described therein habitually uses any narcotic drugs as defined by the narcotic drug laws of Florida, so as to endanger the public morals, health, safety and welfare, or who is or has been so addicted to the use of narcotic drugs as to have lost the power of self control with reference to such addiction, shall be filed with the state attorney of any judicial circuit of any county in which such habitual user of narcotic drugs is or may be found, such state attorney shall issue a notice requiring the person so named or described to appear before a circuit judge of the judicial circuit of which said county is a part, at a time and place specified in such notice, and shall cause a copy thereof to be served upon the person so named or described by any narcotic officer, or other officer duly qualified to serve process in civil and criminal cases. Copy of affidavit and notice shall be furnished the department of law enforcement. The affidavit, and original notice shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court at or before the time specified for such appearance, but the same and all other records shall be open for inspection only to the person named or described therein or his counsel or by narcotic officers. In the event it should be made to appear to said circuit judge at the time or after filing said affidavit with the clerk of the circuit court that the person named or described in said affidavit should be restrained or taken into custody, said circuit judge shall issue an order directing the sheriff or other officer authorized to serve process in civil or criminal cases in said county to take and hold said person without bail until after the said hearing or any and all other hearings in said cause.

(2) The hearing on the affidavit and notice in said cause shall be held not more than ten days from the date of service of notice on the person named or described in said affidavit; provided, however, that the court, in its discretion, may postpone such hearing from time to time.

(3) Upon receipt of a copy of the notice of hearing in said cause by the department of law enforcement, the department shall immediately cause an investigation to be made of the matters and things set forth in said affidavit by one or more of its narcotic officers, who shall file with the circuit judge before whom said hearing is to be held a report of his or their findings before or at the time of said hearing. The narcotic officers who make such investigation and report shall be present at said hearing for examination by the state attorney and the person named or described in said affidavit, or his attorney.

(4) At the time and place specified in the notice, the judge shall hear and consider the evidence presented and the report of the narcotic officer or officers, and may, if he deems necessary, appoint a commission of two physicians who shall examine such person and certify to the court as to whether such person is an habitual user of narcotic drugs, as defined by §398.02. Upon being satisfied that the allegations of the affidavit are true, the judge shall make and file an order requiring the person so named or described to forthwith take and continue such treatment for the cure or withdrawal of such drug addiction at the hospital of the state prison, and shall commit said person to the hospital of the state prison until cured or free of the habit of using narcotic drugs, and the sheriff of the county shall take such person into custody and transmit such person to the state prison where the terms of such commitment and order of court shall be carried out. Such treatment shall be designed to rehabilitate and restore such person to mental and physical health, and all such persons committed for treatment shall be classified by the hospital of the state prison as "narcotic patients." The superintendent of the state prison shall have full supervision and authority over such narcotic patients necessary to carry out the intention of this law, including the right to confine such narcotic patients. The order of commitment shall require monthly reports to be made to the court and to the department of law enforcement by the superintendent of the state prison as to the effect and progress of such treatment. The superintendent of the state prison, the chief physician of the hospital of the state prison, together with the executive director of the department of law enforcement, shall make such rules and regulations as they deem best and necessary for the treatment and discipline of narcotics patients. All persons shall be held for treatment until discharged by the court committing them. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the state prison and the executive director of the department of law enforcement to make a report in writing to the court when the mental and physical condition of such narcotic patient is such as to entitle said narcotic patient to discharge; and the court, upon determining that it is to the best interest of said narcotic patient, may make an order releasing said narcotic patient from

such commitment, either finally or upon such conditions as the court may determine for the public interest and the welfare of the narcotic patient.

(5) All narcotic officers, agents and inspectors shall have authority to administer oaths in connection with their official duties, and any person making a false statement under oath before such officers, agents, inspectors and representatives of the department of law enforcement shall be deemed guilty of perjury and subject to the same punishment as prescribed for perjury. The department of law enforcement shall adopt a seal which shall be used on any and all papers and documents of an official nature.

(6) It shall be unlawful for any person to interfere with any narcotic officer, agent, or inspector in the performance of his official duties. And it shall be unlawful for any person to falsely represent himself to be a representative of the department of law enforcement, or to falsely represent that he is an officer or authorized to enforce the narcotic laws of the state, the United States, or any other state, and any person so doing shall be punished as provided for in §398.22.

(7) Upon the recommendation of a duly licensed physician or public health official that a person habitually uses narcotic drugs as contemplated in subsection (1), a circuit judge of the county in which such person is then living, may commit to the hospital of the Florida state prison a person making voluntary application for treatment for drug addiction. Such person shall be discharged from the hospital of the Florida state prison in the manner provided for same in subsection (4) hereof.

(8) Any person who shall fail, refuse, or neglect to comply with the terms or conditions of any order of court duly issued and served in accordance with this section shall be deemed in contempt of court and shall be proceeded against accordingly.

History.—§17, ch. 16087, 1933; §2, ch. 17129, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(18); §2, ch. 23823, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; sub. §(1), §10, ch. 26484, 1951; am. §4, ch. 28233, 1953; §4, ch. 67-2207; §§20, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§945.12 Transfer for medical treatment.

398.19 Fraud in obtaining narcotic drugs.—

(1) No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a narcotic drug, or obtain or attempt to obtain a prescription for a narcotic drug, or procure or attempt to procure the administration of a narcotic drug:

(a) By fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge; or

(b) By the forgery or alteration of a prescription or of any written order; or

(c) By the concealment of a material fact; or

(d) By the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(2) No person shall willfully make a false statement in any prescription, order, report, or record, required by this chapter.

(3) No person shall, for the purpose of obtaining a narcotic drug, falsely assume the title of, or represent himself to be a manufacturer, wholesaler, apothecary, physician, dentist, veterinarian, or other authorized person.

(4) No person shall make or utter any false or forged prescription or written order for any narcotic drug.

(5) No person shall affix any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing narcotic drugs.

(6) The provisions of this section shall apply to all transactions relating to narcotic drugs under the provisions of §398.09, in the same way as they apply to transactions under all other sections.

History.—§18, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(19); §7, ch. 57-188.

398.20 Proof of exemption in action to enforce provisions of this chapter to be upon defendant.—In any complaint, information, or indictment, and in any action or proceeding brought for the enforcement of any provision of this chapter, it shall not be necessary to negative any exception, excuse, proviso, or exemption, contained in this chapter and the burden of proof of any such exception, excuse, proviso, or exemption, shall be upon the defendant.

History.—§19, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 8374(2).

398.21 Enforcement; state police; bond.—The department of law enforcement, its agents, inspectors, officers and representatives, and all peace officers of the state, and all prosecuting attorneys, shall enforce all provisions of this chapter, except those specifically delegated, and shall cooperate with all agencies charged with the enforcement of the laws of the United States, this state, and all other states relating to narcotic drugs. All officers, agents, inspectors, and representatives of the department of law enforcement engaged in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, shall in addition to their respective positions be designated as "state police" and shall have the same authority as a deputy sheriff, to bear arms concealed or otherwise, and to make searches, seizures, and to arrest with or without warrants for any violation of the provisions of this chapter, and any other laws of the state; provided, however, that such officers, agents, inspectors, and representatives, shall first furnish a bond of not less than one thousand dollars approved by the department of law enforcement and made payable to the governor of this state.

History.—§20, ch. 16087, 1933; §3, ch. 17129, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3397(20); §4, ch. 67-2207; §§20, 35, ch. 69-106.

398.22 Punishment for violations.—

(1) Any person who shall sell any narcotic drug in violation of §398.03, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished as follows:

(a) For a first conviction, imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years and in addition the person convicted may be fined not more than \$10,000.00.

(b) For a second conviction, imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 10 years nor more than 20 years and in addition the person convicted may be fined not more than \$20,000.00.

(c) For a third or subsequent conviction, imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any number of years not less than 20 and in addition the person convicted may be fined not more than \$20,000.00.

(d) If the offense consisted of the sale of any narcotic drug in violation of §398.03, to a person who had not attained the age of twenty-one years at the time of such offense, the offender shall be punished as follows:

1. For a first conviction, imprisonment in the state penitentiary for life or for any number of years not less than 10, and in addition the person convicted may be fined not more than \$10,000.00. Imposition of sentence shall not be suspended or deferred, nor shall the person so convicted be placed on probation. If the offender shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years and shall not have been previously convicted of any offense under this chapter or chapter 404 at the time of the commission of an offense under this section, he shall upon conviction be imprisoned in the state prison for not more than 10 years or fined not more than \$10,000.00 or both. The license to practice in Florida of any practitioner, as defined in §398.02(1),(2),(3), or any pharmacist, as defined by §398.02(6), shall upon conviction be automatically revoked.

2. For a second conviction, imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any number of years not less than 10 and in addition the person convicted may be fined not more than \$20,000.00;

3. For a third or subsequent conviction, imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any number of years not less than 20 and in addition the person convicted may be fined not more than \$20,000.00.

(e) In case of any conviction under this subsection for a second or subsequent offense, imposition of sentence shall not be suspended or deferred, nor shall the person so convicted be placed on probation.

(2) Any person who violates any provision of this chapter, other than that prohibiting the sale of a narcotic drug to another, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished as follows:

(a) For a first offense, imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 or both;

(b) For a second offense, imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years and in addition the person convicted may be fined not more than \$10,000.00;

(c) For a third or subsequent offense, imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 20 years and in addition the person convicted may be fined not more than \$20,000.00.

(d) The trial judge may in his discretion in lieu of any punishment set forth in this subsection, impose sentence by confinement in the hospital of the state prison until such defendant shall be cured or free of the habit of using narcotic drugs.

History.—§21, ch. 16087, 1933; §4, ch. 17129, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7699(1); §5, ch. 28233, 1953; §1, ch. 65-325; §1, ch. 69-48.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

398.23 Judgment under United States laws bar to prosecution for same acts hereunder.—A judgment of conviction or acquittal on the merits under the laws of the United States for any alleged violation of the narcotics laws thereof shall be a bar to any prosecution hereunder for the same act or acts.

History.—§22, ch. 16087, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 8364(1).

398.24 Narcotic drug law; seizure and forfeiture of vehicles, boats and aircraft used in violating.—

(1) Any vehicle, boat or aircraft which has been or is being used for or in the violation of the uniform narcotic drug law of Florida, shall be seized and forfeited to the state. Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to common carriers, as defined by law; and provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to innocent parties nor destroy any valid lien or retain title contract on motor vehicles as defined by existing registration law and the notation of a lien upon the face of the certificate of title shall be deemed prima facie valid.

(2) It shall be the duty of all narcotic officers, agents, inspectors and representatives of the department of law enforcement and all other duly authorized officers of the state to forthwith arrest any and all persons violating the uniform narcotic drug laws of the state and to seize any and all vehicles, boats and aircraft used, or which have been used, for or in the violation of said law.

(3) Upon the trial and conviction of such person for the violation of said uniform narcotic drug law, it shall be the duty of the judge at the time of pronouncing sentence of conviction, to order and adjudge that any and all vehicles, boats and aircraft used for or in the violation of the uniform narcotic drug law, forfeited to the state and the court shall decree all such vehicles, boats and aircraft to be the property of the state. All such vehicles, boats and aircraft may be used for any public state purpose or they may be sold at public outcry for cash to the highest and best bidder for cash, and any such cash received shall be deposited in the general revenue fund of the state, to be used by the state.

(4) Upon the sale of any motor vehicle the state shall issue title certificate to the purchaser, subject to any existing valid liens or retain title contract.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 22800, 1945; §6, ch. 28233, 1953; §4, ch. 67-2207; §§20, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 399

ELEVATORS

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399.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter:

(1) [The term "division" whenever used in this chapter shall mean the division of general regulation of the department of business regulation or its legally constituted representatives.]

(2) The term "elevator" shall mean all machinery, construction, apparatus and equipment used in raising and lowering a car, cage or platform vertically between permanent rails or guides, and shall include all elevators, power dumbwaiters, escalators, gravity elevators and other lifting or lowering apparatus permanently installed between rails or guides, but shall not include hand operated dumbwaiters, construction hoists, or other similar temporary lifting or lowering apparatus, provided that the provisions of this chapter shall not be applicable to elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators, gravity elevators, or other lifting apparatus or device installed and operating in private residences while such premises are used solely as private residences.

(3) The term "inspector" shall mean an inspector qualified by the division to inspect elevators and lifting apparatus in the state.

(4) The term "alteration" of an elevator shall mean a change in the use, classification, operation, control, motor, brake, character of power supply, capacity, dead weight of car or counterweights, car travel, speed, sizes or number of hoists or counterweight ropes, guide rails, car or counterweight safety devices, or safety governors, application for which is filed with the division under the provisions of this chapter.

(5) The term "existing installation" of an elevator shall mean an installation before July 1, 1947.

(6) The term "new installation" of an elevator, shall mean a complete elevator, dumbwaiter, escalator, or special equipment installation, the application for which is filed with the division after July 1, 1947.

History.—§1, ch. 24096, 1947; §1, ch. 57-227; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.
***Note.**—In order to conform with §16, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for the definition of "commission." This subsection will be amended so to read by a subsequent reviser's bill.

399.02 General requirements.—

(1) The requirements of this chapter shall

apply to all installations of elevators, as defined, as hereinafter specified.

(2) The division shall adopt an elevator safety code the same as or similar to the latest revision of the "American standard safety code for elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators," which is hereinafter referred to as the "Elevator safety code." This may be changed from time to time to comply with future revisions.

(3) The division shall by regulation fix the responsibilities of the manufacturer, the constructor and the owner for all elevator installations.

(4) The division only shall have the power to grant exceptions or permit the uses of other devices or methods as may be provided by the elevator safety code.

(5) All new and existing elevators shall have a serial number assigned by the division painted on or attached to the elevator car in plain view and also to the driving mechanism. This serial number shall be shown on all required certificates.

(6) (a) A permit shall be obtained from the division of general regulation before erecting or constructing new elevators, moving such apparatus from one hoistway to another, or before making alterations to existing equipment.

(b) The contractor, company or individual employed to do the work, shall submit an application for a permit accompanied by specifications and drawings showing the proposed construction, equipment, and mode of operation in such form as the division may prescribe.

History.—§2, ch. 24096, 1947; §2, ch. 57-227; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§399.13, Certain municipalities exempt.

399.03 Design, installation and alterations of elevators.—

(1) All new elevators, dumbwaiters, and escalators shall be designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of the elevator safety code.

(2) All alterations to, and relocations of, elevators, dumbwaiters, and escalators, installed after the adoption of this act, shall meet the requirements of the elevator safety code.

(3) Elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators installed before July 1, 1947, may be used without being rebuilt to comply with the requirements of the elevator safety code; pro-

vided, however, all such elevators shall be equipped with standard hoistway entrance protection, and all passenger elevators of more than one hundred feet per minute contract speed shall be provided with car doors or gates which meet the requirements of the elevator safety code on or before July 1, 1959. Such installations shall be maintained in a safe operating condition and shall be subject to inspections and tests required by §399.08. The division shall issue a certificate for each existing elevator, dumbwaiter, and escalator, which certificate shall be posted in the car, and on, near, or plainly visible from the dumbwaiter and escalator.

(4) Elevators, dumbwaiters and escalators, moved from one shaft or location to another, shall conform to the requirements of the elevator safety code.

(5) (a) Existing installations may be altered to obtain the advantage of any provisions of the elevator safety code, provided the safety requirements covering such provisions are met.

(b) Where alterations are made to existing installations, any part of the installation which is directly affected as to safety, due to the alteration, shall comply with the requirements of the elevator safety code, subject also to the following subsections of this section.

(6) Where an increase is made in the contract load, the installation shall meet the requirements of the elevator safety code for car and counterweight safeties, interlocks and terminal stopping devices.

(7) Where an increase is made in the contract speed, the installation shall meet the requirements of the elevator safety code for car and counterweight safeties, buffers, speed governor, interlocks and terminal stopping devices. The pull-out of the governor cable need not meet the requirements of the elevator safety code.

(8) Where any change is made in the method of operation, or type of control, the installation shall meet the requirements of the elevator safety code for interlocks and terminal stopping devices.

(9) Where any change is made in the classification, the installation shall meet all of the requirements of the elevator safety code.

(10) Change in power supply (general):

(a) Change in voltage, frequency, or number of phases of an alternating current supply; or

(b) Change from direct current to alternating current or alternating current to direct current; or

(c) Change to a combination of direct current and alternating current.

(11) Only such electrical equipment or parts thereof as are adjusted or altered to operate safely and properly in the opinion of the division may be retained.

(12) Change from direct to alternating current.

(13) (a) Where the change of power supply is from direct current to alternating current, existing electric brakes, if inadequate in the

opinion of the division, shall be replaced with electrically released brakes of sufficient capacity to meet the operating and test requirements of the elevator safety code.

(b) Where elevators and escalators are not equipped with electrically operated brakes, such equipment shall be provided in accordance with the elevator safety code.

(14) Where the change of power supply is from direct to alternating current, the motor and control shall be of a type which will provide at least one slowdown step having a stable speed not more than one half the contract speed, except as follows:

(a) If the contract speed is one hundred and ten feet per minute or less, one-speed motor and control may be used.

(b) If the contract speed is two hundred feet per minute or less, and the overhead car and counterweight clearances are at least as great as required by the elevator safety code for the contract speed, one-speed motor and control may be used.

(15) Where the change in power supply is from direct to alternating current terminal stopping devices shall be provided to conform to the requirements of the elevator safety code.

(16) (a) Damaged or defective parts shall be wholly or partially replaced at the discretion of the division; broken parts subject to bending, tension or torsional stresses, and parts upon which the support of the car depends, shall not be welded.

(b) Ordinary repairs or replacement on existing installations may be made with parts equivalent in material, strength and design to those replaced. Such repairs and replacements need not conform to the requirements of this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 24096, 1947; §3, ch. 57-227; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

399.04 Inspectors.—

(1) To carry out the provisions and the intent and purpose of this chapter, the division is authorized, and its duty shall be, to appoint and fix salaries of the necessary state elevator inspectors on a merit basis, and may delegate to such inspectors such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to effectively discharge their duties, provided, however, that no person shall be appointed to such position unless he has had seven and one-half years practical experience in the construction, installation or inspection of elevators.

(2) (a) No other person shall be authorized to act as an inspector of elevators, unless he holds a current certificate of competency from the division as provided in this section.

(b) Initial application for a certificate of competency shall be in writing, stating school education of applicant, employment history, and present employer, and shall be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the eligibility of applicants for a certificate of competency shall be determined by written and practical exami-

nations, such examinations to be given under the supervision of the division. The examinations shall cover the construction, installation, operation, maintenance and repair of elevators and their appurtenances.

(c) Each certificate of competency shall be issued for a calendar year and shall expire at the end of the year unless renewed by the division. Each application for annual renewal of a certificate of competency shall be accompanied by a renewal fee of five dollars.

(3) Certificates of competency shall be issued to applicants who have successfully completed examinations for inspector, and any certificate holder may make inspections required by §399.05, when employed by the division, or an insurance company, in accordance with regulations of the division.

(4) Certificates of competency may be revoked by the division for cause, after a hearing is afforded the holder thereof.

(5) A certificate of competency may be issued to an applicant therefor without examination when such applicant shall furnish to the division satisfactory evidence that he is employed as an inspector of elevators by an insurance company authorized to do business in this state, by a manufacturer or dealer in elevators, or by a municipality, and such applicant is otherwise qualified as provided in this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 24096, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §4, ch. 57-227; §§1, 2, ch. 61-194; §1, ch. 65-421; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

399.05 Permit to erect; fees; inspection and tests of new, moved or altered installations.—

(1)(a) Before any permanent elevator shall be erected, removed to a different location, or whenever any changes or repairs are made which alter its construction or the classification, grade or rated lifting capacity thereof, detailed plans and specifications of the said apparatus, in duplicate, shall be submitted to the division for approval, the permit fee required under paragraph (b) of this subsection shall be paid, and a permit obtained from the division for such work. Where plans and specifications are submitted to, and approved by the division, a permit for the erection or other work shall be issued upon payment of the permit fee required by paragraph (b) of this subsection. A final inspection shall be made of the apparatus when installed or repairs completed, before final approval shall be given by the division. The elevator shall not be operated until such final inspection and approval be given, unless a temporary permit be granted by the said division.

(b) Each applicant for a permit from the division pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection shall pay the division a fee based on the cost of the installation, computed as follows: five dollars on the first five thousand dollars of such cost, fifty cents on each additional thousand dollars of cost up to fifty thousand dollars, and thirty-five cents on each thousand

dollars of cost in excess of fifty thousand dollars.

(2) The operation or use of any new, altered or moved elevator, is prohibited until such equipment has passed tests and inspection as required by this section and a certificate to this effect has been issued in accordance with §399.07.

(3) The person or firm installing, moving or altering elevators, shall notify the division in writing, at least seven days before completion of the work and shall, in the presence of a representative of the division, subject the new, moved, or altered portions of the equipment to tests required to show that such equipment meets the requirements of this chapter. Where the division grants specific permission, such tests and inspection may be made without the presence of the division's representative, provided a certified copy of the test is furnished to such official.

History.—§5, ch. 24096, 1947; §1, ch. 65-12; §2, ch. 65-421; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

399.06 Registering of existing installations, reports of inspectors; annual license fees.—

(1) The owner or user of any elevator in this state shall register with the division every elevator operated by him, giving the type, capacity and description, name of manufacturer and purpose for which each is used on or before ninety days after this chapter becomes effective. Such registration shall be made on a form to be furnished by the division.

(2) Every inspector shall forward to the division a full report of each inspection made of any elevator, as required to be made by him under the provisions of §399.05, showing the exact condition of the said elevator. If this report indicates that the said elevator is in a safe condition to be operated, the division shall issue a certificate of operation for a capacity not to exceed that named in the said report of inspection, which certificate shall be valid for one year after the date of inspection unless the certificate is suspended or revoked by the division. No elevator may lawfully be operated on or after January 1, 1948, without having such a certificate conspicuously posted thereon; where there is an elevator cab it shall be posted conspicuously therein.

(3) If any elevator be found which, in the judgment of an inspector, is dangerous to life and property, or is being operated without the operating certificate required by §399.07, such inspector may require the owner or user of such elevator to discontinue its operation, and the inspector shall place a notice to that effect conspicuously on or in such elevator. Such notice shall designate and describe the alteration or other change necessary to be made in order to insure safety of operation, date of inspection, and time allowed for such alteration or change. Such inspector shall immediately report all facts in connection with such elevator to the division. In the event a certificate has been

issued for such elevator, the said certificate shall be suspended and not renewed until such elevator has been placed in safe condition. In such case, where an elevator has been placed out of service, the owner or user of such elevator shall not again operate the same until repairs have been made and authority given by the division to resume operation of the said elevator.

(4) The owner or user of every elevator, escalator, dumbwaiter, or man lift subject to this chapter shall pay to the division an annual license or inspection fee as a prerequisite to issuance of a certificate of operation pursuant to subsection (2), which annual fee shall be based upon the type of installation and the number of floors served thereby, as follows:

Type of installation and number of floors	Annual license, inspection fee
Single elevator serving 2 floors	\$15.00
Single elevator serving 3 to 6 floors	\$20.00
Elevators serving 3 to 6 floors in conjunction with one or more other elevators, each	\$22.50
Elevators serving 6 or more floors, each	\$25.00
Dumbwaiter (no floor limits)	\$ 5.00
Man lift (no floor limits)	\$ 5.00
Escalator (no floor limits)	\$10.00
Automobile parking lift	\$20.00

History.—§6, ch. 24096, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §1, ch. 28318, 1953; §3, ch. 65-421; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

399.07 Certificates.—

(1) A certificate shall be issued by the division where inspections and tests as required by §399.05 show that elevators are installed in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.

(2) Certificates shall be printed on a six inch wide by nine inch high card and suitably framed in metal with a glass cover.

(3) Certificates shall show the serial number of the elevator for which it is issued, as required in subsection (5) of §399.02.

(4) The required certificate shall be posted in a conspicuous location in the elevator car, and on, near, or plainly visible from the dumbwaiter, escalator, amusement device or special equipment.

(5) The division may permit the temporary use of any elevator, dumbwaiter, or escalator, for passenger or freight service during the installation or alteration, under the authority of a limited certificate, issued by it for each class of service. Such limited certificate shall not be issued until the elevator shall have been tested under contract load, and the car safety and terminal stopping equipment for construction purposes.

(6) Limited certificates shall be issued for a period not to exceed thirty days. Such certificates may be renewed at the discretion of the division.

(7) Where a limited certificate is issued, a notice bearing the information that the equipment has not been finally approved shall be conspicuously posted on, near, or visible from each

entrance to such elevator, dumbwaiter or escalator.

History.—§7, ch. 24096, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

399.08 Routine inspections, tests and maintenance.—

(1) Passenger and freight elevators shall be inspected by an inspector and tested by the owner in the presence of the inspector at least once each calendar year.

(2) Whenever the division shall, from inspection of any elevator, determine that in the interest of the public safety such elevator or any part or appliance thereof, is out of order and in an unsafe condition contrary to the requirements of this chapter the division shall have the power to order the discontinuance of the use of any such elevator and to compel the person, firm, or corporation having control or possession or use thereof to discontinue such use until such elevator or part or appliance thereof, has been satisfactorily repaired or replaced so that the said elevator is in a safe and proper condition as required by this chapter.

(3) The division shall certify the inspection of each elevator which, after inspection, is judged to be in conformity with the requirements of this chapter. This certification shall be in the form of an endorsement of the certificate required in §399.07, and shall include the date of the inspection and the signature of the inspector.

History.—§8, ch. 24096, 1947; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

399.10 Enforcement of law.—It shall be the duty of the division to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§10, ch. 24096, 1947; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

399.11 Penalties.—

(1) Whoever violates any of the provisions of this chapter, or the rules and regulations of the division, as herein provided for, or who shall fail or neglect to pay the fees herein provided for, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars for the first offense, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

(2) Whoever continues to operate his elevator or other lifting or lowering apparatus, after notice to discontinue its use as set forth in subsection (3) of §399.06, shall be likewise fined twenty-five dollars for each day the said elevator or lifting or lowering apparatus has been operated after the service of the said notice, in addition to the fines above set forth.

(3) All fines collected under this chapter shall be forwarded to the division, which shall pay the same into the state treasury to the credit of the division.

(4) Whoever commences the erection, removal to a different location, or alteration of any elevator for which a permit is required by

§399.05 of this chapter without having obtained from the division a permit therefor shall pay to the division a civil penalty of \$50.00 in addition to the fee specified for such permit.

History.—§11, ch. 24096, 1947; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §4, ch. 65-421; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

399.12 Construction of law.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the inspection of elevators by dealers in elevators or elevator equipment, or inspectors for insurance companies, but such inspection shall not be in lieu of the state inspection, as provided in this chapter, unless such inspector shall have qualified with the division as herein provided.

History.—§12, ch. 24096, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

399.13 Municipalities, cooperation with.—The division may enter into cooperative agreements with municipalities which maintain their own elevator inspection departments whereby such municipalities may issue permits for the erection, alteration or repair of elevators and may provide the regular inspection of elevators as contemplated by this chapter. Each such agreement shall include provision that the

municipality shall furnish promptly to the division a copy of each permit issued by it for erection, alteration or repair of an elevator and a copy of each final inspection report made after completion of such erection, alteration or repair; and may include such provisions as the division deems necessary for the efficient and proper administration of this chapter. The division may make inspections of elevators in such municipalities for the purpose of determining that the provisions of this chapter are being met; and may cancel its agreement with any municipality which it finds has failed to comply substantially with such agreement and the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§13, ch. 24096, 1947; §5, ch. 65-421; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

399.14 Hotels, restaurants, etc., partially exempted.—The provisions of §399.06 of this chapter shall not apply to elevators in hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses and restaurants where the division of hotels and restaurants of the department of business regulation has provided for regular inspection of elevators as provided for by §509.211(9).

History.—§1, ch. 25039, 1949; §6, ch. 65-421; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 400

NURSING HOMES

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400.011 Purpose.—The purpose of this chapter is to provide for the development, establishment and enforcement of basic standards for the health, care, and treatment of persons in nursing homes, and for the construction, maintenance, and operation of such institutions which, in the light of existing knowledge, will insure safe and adequate care, treatment, and health of persons in such homes.

History.—§1, ch. 69-309.

400.021 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

* (1) ["Division" means the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.]

* (2) "Health officer" means the state health officer and secretary to the state board of health.

(3) "Nursing home administrator" means the individual in general administrative charge of the nursing home.

(4) "Council" means the nursing home council.

(5) "Nursing home" or "home" means a private home, institution, building, residence, or other place, whether operated for profit or not, including those places operated by a county or municipality, which undertakes through its owners or management to provide, for a period exceeding twenty-four hours, maintenance, personal care, nursing, or related extended care for three or more persons not related by blood or marriage to the operator, who by reason of illness, physical infirmity, or advanced age are unable to care for themselves, but shall not include any place providing care and treatment primarily for the acutely ill. A home offering services for less than three persons shall be within the meaning of this definition if it holds itself out to the public to be an establishment which regularly provides nursing and custodial services.

(6) "Home for the aged" means a home providing domiciliary and custodial service.

(7) "Nursing service" means such services or acts as may be rendered directly or indirectly to, and in behalf of, a person by individuals as defined in §464.021.

(8) "Custodial service" means care for the person which entails observation of diet and sleeping habits and maintenance of a watchfulness over the general health, safety, and well-being of the aged or infirm.

History.—§2, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

* **Note.**—In order to conform with §19, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for the definition of "board." Subsection (2) will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill as obsolete.

400.031 Classification of homes.—

(1) The division shall classify nursing homes according to character, size, and range of services provided. Whenever it deems distinctions in its standards, rules, and regulations to be appropriate as among different classes of nursing homes, it may make such distinctions.

(2) No administrator of a nursing home, and no registered nurse who plans and directs the nursing care in a home, shall function as either administrator or one who plans and directs the nursing care for more than one nursing home, unless the homes involved are of a class or classes found by the division to be of a character, size, and type of operation making it reasonable for a single administrator or registered nurse to perform such functions effectively for more than one nursing home. As part of the classifications made pursuant to this section, the division shall determine and fix specific limits on the number of homes of particular classes which may be served by the same individual acting as administrator or registered nurse responsible for planning and directing nursing care. No such administrator or nurse shall accept employment in violation of such limitations; nor shall the owner or administrator of a nursing home knowingly employ any

person in violation thereof. The division shall not issue or renew any nursing home license bearing the name of an administrator which already appears on the maximum number of nursing home licenses permitted by its standards, rules, and regulations.

History.—§2, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.041 Nursing homes; categories for licensing.—For the administration of this chapter, nursing homes shall be licensed in the following categories:

- (1) Home for aged: A home providing domiciliary and custodial service.
- (2) Home for special service: A home providing domiciliary and custodial service to children or young adults.
- (3) Nursing home: A home providing nursing service in addition to custodial service.

History.—§3, ch. 69-309.

400.051 Homes or institutions exempt from provisions of chapter.—The following shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter:

- (1) Any home, institution, or other place operated by the federal government or agency thereof.
- (2) Any child welfare agency or maternity or lying-in home requiring a state license.
- (3) Any home or institution operated only for persons who rely exclusively upon treatment by prayer or spiritual means in accordance with the creed or tenets of any organized church or religious denomination shall be exempt only from any requirement of this chapter, or of rule and regulation adopted pursuant thereto, requiring medical examinations or medical treatment of residents or patients therein.
- (4) Any hospital devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of facilities for the diagnosis, treatment, or medical care for not less than twenty-four hours in any week of two or more nonrelated individuals suffering from illness, disease, injury, or deformity.
- (5) Any institution operated by the state or agency thereof.
- (6) Any institution which offers its services primarily for medical treatment or surgery and is licensed by the state.
- (7) The old people's home known as "Moosehaven," owned and operated by the loyal order of Moose, a national fraternal organization, located at Orange Park, and the Florida Christian home, a home for the aged, owned and operated by the national benevolent association of the Christian churches of the southeast area of the United States and located at 1071 Edgewood Avenue, Jacksonville.

History.—§4, ch. 69-309.

400.061 License required; fee.—

- (1) It shall be unlawful to operate or maintain a nursing home without first obtaining from the division a license as provided in §400.071.
- (2) Separate licenses shall be required for homes maintained on separate premises, even though operated under the same management.

However, a separate license shall not be required for separate buildings on the same grounds.

(3) The annual license fee required of a nursing home facility licensed under this chapter shall be at the rate of one dollar per bed. However, the minimum license fee hereunder shall be \$25.00, and the maximum fee shall be \$75.00.

History.—§5, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.071 Application for license.—

(1) Application for license as required by §400.061 shall be made to the division on forms furnished by the division and shall be accompanied by the appropriate license fee heretofore provided. Counties or municipalities applying for licenses under this chapter shall be exempt from the payment of license fees provided in §400.061.

(2) The application shall be under oath and shall contain the following:

- (a) The name and address of the applicant if an individual; the name and address of every member, if the applicant is a firm, partnership, or association and the names and addresses of the corporation and its officers, if the applicant is a corporation.
- (b) The location of the home for which a license is sought and an indication that such location conforms to the local zoning ordinances;
- (c) The name of the person or persons under whose management or supervision the home will be conducted;
- (d) The number and type of residents for which maintenance, care, and nursing is to be provided; and
- (e) Such information relating to the number, experience, and training of the employees of the home and of the moral character of the applicant and employees as the division may deem necessary.

(3) Each application shall be accompanied by a statement relative to the financial status of the applicant.

History.—§6, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.081 Licenses; issuance, display.—

(1) Upon receipt of an application for a license, the division shall cause a thorough investigation to be made of the applicant and of the premises proposed to be licensed and if satisfied that the minimum standards as provided in §400.23 are met and that the applicant is otherwise qualified, the division shall issue a license.

(2) The license shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the hall or near the main entrance inside the home.

(3) A license shall be valid only in the hands of the persons to whom it is issued and shall not be subject to sale, assignment, or other transfer, voluntary or involuntary, nor shall a license be valid for any premises other than those for which originally issued.

History.—§7, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.092 Same; grounds for denial.—An ap-

plication for license may be denied for any of the following reasons:

(1) Failure to meet any of the minimum standards prescribed by the division under §400.23.

(2) Conviction of a felony of the applicant, as shown by a certified copy of the record of the court of conviction or by a copy of the applicant's fingerprint record from the federal bureau of investigation, or if the applicant is a firm or corporation, a felony conviction of any of its principal stockholders, members, or officers, or a felony conviction of the person designated to manage or supervise the home;

(3) Satisfactory evidence that the moral character of the applicant, manager, or supervisor of the home is not reputable.

(4) Financial inability to operate and conduct the home in accordance with the requirements of this chapter and the minimum standards, rules, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

History.—§8, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.101 Revocation of licenses.—The division may revoke or suspend a license for any of the following reasons:

(1) Cruelty or indifference to the welfare of the residents.

(2) Misappropriation or conversion of the property of the residents.

(3) Violation of any provision of this chapter or of the minimum standards, rules, and regulations of the division promulgated hereunder.

(4) Any ground upon which an application for a license may be denied as prescribed in §400.092.

History.—§9, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.111 Expiration of license and renewal, fee; conditional permit.—

(1) Licenses issued for the operation of a nursing home, unless sooner suspended or revoked, shall expire on December 31 of each year unless the same shall have been renewed prior thereto for the next succeeding year. Licenses shall be renewed upon the filing of an application on forms furnished by the division, upon the applicant having first met all the requirements established under this chapter, and upon the payment to the division of the fee provided in §400.061.

(2) Licensed operators against whom a revocation proceeding is pending at the time of license renewal shall be issued a conditional permit effective until final disposition by the division of such proceedings. If the final order of the division is appealed from, the court before whom the appeal is taken may order the extension of the conditional permit for a period of time to be specified in said order.

History.—§10, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.121 Refusal of license; renewal; revocation; notice; hearing.—

(1) No license shall be denied, revoked, or suspended except after notice in writing to the

applicant or licensee, setting forth the particular reasons for the proposed action, and a fair hearing, if demanded by the licensee or applicant. Such notice shall be effected by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested, or by personal service. The licensee or applicant, within ten days after receipt of said notice, may request in writing a hearing, delivering the request to the division in person or by due course of mail. If no such request is made within the time fixed, the division shall proceed to deny, revoke, or suspend said license as set out in the notice of the proposed action.

(2) All hearings under this law shall be held by the division or any agent designated by it within the county in which the licensee or applicant operates, or applies for license to operate, a home as defined herein. A transcript of the proceedings shall be reviewed by the division which shall enter its decision thereon.

(3) The procedure governing hearings authorized by this section shall be in accordance with rules promulgated by the division. The division or any agent designated by it may take testimony concerning any matter within its jurisdiction and may administer oaths for that purpose. Said division or agent shall have the power to issue summons and subpoenas for any witness and subpoenas duces tecum, which shall be served and returned as provided by law. At the hearing, the applicant or licensee shall have the right to cross-examine witnesses against him, to produce witnesses in his defense, and to appear personally or by counsel.

(4) On the basis of any such hearing, or upon the failure of the applicant or licensee to request a hearing, the division shall make a determination specifying its findings of fact and conclusions of law. A copy of such determination shall be sent registered or certified mail or personally served upon the applicant or licensee. The determination shall become final unless the applicant or licensee applies for a writ of certiorari in the circuit court in and for the county where the headquarters of the division is located within the time and in the manner provided in chapter 59 and the Florida appellate rules.

(5) A full and complete record shall be kept of all proceedings, and all testimony shall be reported but need not be transcribed unless the decision is appealed. Copies of the transcription may be obtained by any interested party on payment of the cost of preparing such copies.

History.—§11, ch. 69-309; §1, ch. 69-267; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.131 Procedure for reinstatement of revoked or suspended license.—

(1) When a license has been revoked or suspended in accordance with the provisions of §400.101, the licensee, if he has not previously had a license revoked or suspended under this chapter, may at any time after the determination has become final, request a hearing for the purpose of showing that the reasons for the revocation or suspension of license have been

corrected and that the license should be reinstated. No licensee who has previously had a license suspended or revoked under this chapter shall request a hearing to reinstate the license prior to one year after the determination becomes final.

(2) The request for hearing shall be in writing and shall be delivered to the division in person or by due course of mail.

(3) Any hearing conducted under this section shall not operate to stay or supersede any decision revoking or suspending a license.

(4) Hearings conducted under this section shall be conducted in the same manner as prescribed for hearing in §400.121.

History.—§12, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.141 Administration and management of nursing homes.—Every nursing home shall comply with all applicable standards, rules, and regulations of the division and shall:

(1) Be under the administrative direction and charge of the person whose name appears on the nursing home license as administrator of the nursing home.

(2) Have at least one registered nurse responsible for planning and directing the nursing care, at least one nurse licensed by this state on duty at all times, and such additional registered and licensed practical nurses in its employ as the size and regular patient care needs in the home may require.

(3) Have the regular, consultative, and emergency services of one physician licensed by this state and as many additional licensed physicians as the size and patient care needs in the home may require.

(4) Provide for the access of its patients to dental and other health related services, recreational services, rehabilitative services, and social work services, appropriate to their needs and conditions and not directly furnished by the nursing home.

(5) Keep drugs and medicines in a safe place specially set aside for that purpose.

(6) Maintain its premises and equipment and conduct its operations in a safe and sanitary manner.

(7) Provide a wholesome and nourishing diet sufficient to meet generally accepted standards of proper nutrition for its patients, and provide such therapeutic diets as may be prescribed for individual patients. In making rules and regulations to implement this subsection, the division shall be guided by standards recommended by nationally recognized professional groups and associations with knowledge of dietetics.

(8) Keep full records of patient admissions, discharges, medical and general health status, including medical records, personal and social history, and identity and address of next of kin or other persons who may have responsibility for the affairs of the patients. Said records shall be open to inspection by the division or its authorized representative.

(9) Keep such fiscal records of its opera-

tions and conditions as may be necessary to provide information pursuant to this chapter and as may be required by rules and regulations of the division.

History.—§13, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.151 Contracts.—

(1) The presence of each patient in a nursing home shall be covered by a contract executed at the time of admission or prior thereto by the patient or his legal representative and the nursing home. Each party to such contract shall be entitled to a duplicate original thereof and the nursing home shall keep on file all contracts which it has with patients. The nursing home shall not destroy or otherwise dispose of any such contract until one year after its expiration or such longer period as may be provided in the rules and regulations of the division.

(2) Each contract to which this section applies shall contain express provisions specifically setting forth the following:

(a) The term of the contract.

(b) The services and accommodations to be provided by the nursing home and the rates or charges therefor.

(c) Specifications of any rights, duties, and obligations of the parties in addition to those required by operation of law.

(d) Any other matters which the parties deem appropriate.

(3) No contract or any provision thereof shall be construed to relieve any nursing home of any requirement or obligation imposed upon it by this chapter or any standards, rules, or regulations in force pursuant thereto.

History.—§14, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.162 Property and personal affairs of patients.—

(1) The admission of a patient to a nursing home and his presence therein shall not confer on such nursing home or its owner, administrator, employees, or representatives any authority to manage, use, or dispose of any property of such patient; nor shall such admission or presence confer on any of the aforementioned persons any authority or responsibility for the personal affairs of the patient, except to the extent necessary for the safety and orderly management of the nursing home.

(2) No nursing home, and no owner, administrator, employee, or representative thereof, shall act as guardian, trustee, or conservator for any patient of such nursing home or any of such patient's property.

(3) A nursing home shall provide for the safekeeping of personal effects, funds, and other property of the patient in the home. Whenever necessary for the protection of valuables or in order to avoid unreasonable responsibility therefor, the nursing home may require that they be excluded or removed from the home and kept at some place not subject to the control of the home.

(4) A nursing home shall keep complete and accurate records of all funds and other effects

and property of its patients received by it for safekeeping.

(5) Any funds or other property belonging or due to a patient or expendable for his account which are received by a nursing home shall be trust funds, shall be kept separate from the funds and property of the nursing home and other patients, or specifically credited to such patient, and shall be used or otherwise expended only for the account of the patient. Moneys or securities received as advance payment for care shall at no time exceed the cost of care for a six month period. Upon request, but not more often than once every three months unless upon order of a court of competent jurisdiction, the nursing home shall furnish the patient and the guardian, trustee, or conservator, if any, for such patient a complete and verified statement of all funds and other property to which this subsection applies, detailing the amounts and items received, together with their sources and disposition. In any event, the nursing home shall furnish such a statement annually and upon the discharge or transfer of a patient. Any governmental agency or private charitable agency contributing funds or other property on account of a patient also shall be entitled to receive such statement annually and upon discharge or transfer and such other report as it may require pursuant to law.

History.—§15, ch. 69-309.

400.17 Rebating prohibited.—No owner, administrator, employee, or representative of a nursing home shall pay any commission, bonus, fee, or gratuity in any form whatsoever to any physician, surgeon, organization, agency, or any person, either directly or indirectly, for patients referred.

History.—§16, ch. 69-309.

400.18 Closing of nursing home.—

(1) Whenever a nursing home discontinues operation, and during the period when it is preparing for such discontinuance, the home shall inform the division of the impending discontinuance of operation. The home also shall inform the patient, the next of kin, legal representative, or agency acting on the patient's behalf of the fact and proposed time of such discontinuance and give sufficient notice so that suitable arrangements may be made for the transfer and care of such patient. In the case of any patient who has no such person to act in his behalf, the home shall be responsible for securing a suitable transfer of the patient prior to the discontinuance of operation.

(2) Immediately upon discontinuance of operation of a nursing home, the owner shall surrender the license therefor to the division and such license shall be canceled.

History.—§16, ch. 69-309; §19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.19 Right of entry and inspection.—The division and any duly designated officer or employee thereof shall have the right to enter upon and into the premises of any nursing home

licensed pursuant to this chapter at any reasonable time in order to determine the state of compliance with the provisions of this chapter and any rules and regulations in force pursuant thereto. Such right of entry and inspection also shall extend to any premises which the division has reason to believe is being operated or maintained as a nursing home without a license, but no such entry or inspection of any premises shall be made without the permission of the owner or person in charge thereof, unless a warrant is first obtained from the circuit court authorizing same. Any application for a nursing home license made pursuant to this chapter shall constitute permission for and complete acquiescence in any entry or inspection of the premises for which the license is sought in order to facilitate verification of the information submitted on or in connection with such application.

History.—§18, ch. 69-309; §19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.20 Licensed administrator required.—

No nursing home shall operate except under the supervision of a nursing home administrator, and no person shall be a nursing home administrator unless he is the holder of a current license issued pursuant to this chapter; and, further, all applicants certified by the First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts, shall also be issued a license without the necessity of an examination.

History.—§19, ch. 69-309.

***400.21 Licenses; nursing home administrators.**—

(1) The council, subject to review by the division, shall:

(a) Establish standards, which must be met by individuals in order to receive a license as a nursing home administrator, which standards shall be designed to insure that nursing home administrators will be individuals who are of good character and are otherwise suitable, and who, by training or experience in the field of institutional administration, are qualified to serve as nursing home administrators.

(b) Develop and apply appropriate techniques, including examinations and investigations, for determining whether an individual meets such standards and the division shall issue licenses to individuals determined, after the application of such techniques, to meet such standards.

(c) Revoke or suspend administrator licenses previously issued in any case where an individual holding any such license is determined substantially to have failed to conform to the requirements of such standards.

(2) All minimum standards, rules, and regulations shall be reasonable and fair, it being the intention of the legislature to provide adequate and safe administration of nursing homes, rather than to regulate competition. Any minimum standard, rule, or regulation so established shall provide that a person who presents satisfactory evidence of having received a license as a nursing home administrator

tor from another state, pursuant to a state licensing law meeting the minimum standards of the federal social security act, shall be entitled to the issuance of a license without the necessity of an examination.

(3) A person who desires to be licensed as a nursing home administrator shall apply to the council in writing on a blank furnished by the council. He shall pay to the council, at the time of filing his application, a fee of \$25.00 no part of which shall be returned.

(4) An initial registration fee of \$75.00 shall be required upon issuance of a license as a nursing home administrator. Such license shall be renewable annually on July 1 of each year for a fee of \$25.00.

(5) Any funds received by the council from fees which remain uncommitted and unexpended at the end of each year shall be paid into the general revenue fund.

(6) No person shall hold himself out to be a qualified nursing home administrator unless he is licensed in accordance with this chapter.

History.—§20, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform the functions of the council to ch. 69-106, which reorganized the executive branch of government. cf.—§400.24 Nursing home council; powers and duties.

***400.22 Provisional license required.—**

(1) The council may issue a provisional license to any individual over the age of twenty-one years who submits evidence that for not less than one year prior to October 1, 1969, he has been regularly engaged as a nursing home administrator as defined in this chapter.

(2) Such provisional license shall terminate after two years or at midnight, June 30, 1972, whichever is earlier, and shall be canceled and be of no legal force or effect thereafter. However, if, prior to the expiration of such provisional license, such provisional nursing home administrator shall have passed a qualifying examination as required by the council, a nursing home administrator license shall be issued to him.

(3) A provisional license or extension thereof may not be issued to any person after June 30, 1972.

History.—§21, ch. 69-309.

***Note.**—See note following §400.21.

400.23 Minimum standards, rules and regulations to be prescribed by the division.—

(1) The division shall prescribe, publish, and enforce minimum standards in relation to:

(a) Location and construction of the home, including plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation, and other housing conditions which shall insure the health, safety, and comfort of residents and protection from fire hazard. Such standards shall include adequate provisions for fire alarm and fire protection suitable to the size and type of structure and an adequate nurse-call system.

(b) Number and qualifications of all personnel, including management and nursing personnel, having responsibility for any part

of the care given to residents;

(c) All sanitary conditions within the nursing home and its surroundings, including water supply, sewage disposal, food handling, and general hygiene, which shall insure the health and comfort of residents;

(d) Equipment essential to the health and welfare of the residents.

(2) The division may adopt and enforce rules and regulations relating to the operation and conduct of nursing homes and the care, treatment, and maintenance of the residents thereof as it shall deem necessary for an effective administration of this chapter.

(3) All minimum standards, rules, and regulations to be prescribed hereunder shall be reasonable and fair, it being the intention of the legislature to provide safe and sanitary homes for the patients thereof. Such minimum standards shall be those in effect at the time of original licensure.

(4) The division is authorized to charge a fee not to exceed \$50.00 for services rendered in reviewing preliminary plans of each new project, whether an alteration or addition.

History.—§22, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***400.24 Nursing home council; powers and duties.—**

(1) The governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, shall appoint a nursing home council to advise and consult with the division in carrying out the administration of this chapter. The council shall consist of one representative of the division of health and eight other members, five of whom shall be nursing home administrators, one representing the home for the aged, one doctor of medicine specializing in geriatrics, and one discreet and public-spirited citizen of this state. Each member shall hold office for a term of four years, except that any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. Council members shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be reimbursed for expenses as provided in §112.061.

(2) The council shall have the following responsibilities and duties:

(a) To consult and advise with the division in matters of policy effecting administration of this chapter.

(b) To initiate, develop and prescribe the rules, regulations, and standards pertaining to the licensure of administrators authorized by §400.21, subject to review by the division as specified herein.

History.—§23, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §400.21.

400.25 Educational program authorized.—

Upon application of what is deemed a sufficient number of licensees or applicants for licensure under the terms of this chapter, the division shall conduct a clinic or seminar at such times and places as shall be convenient for the greatest number, at which clinic or seminar, inform-

ation and instruction shall be offered in the general field of health education, management, and other subjects that will increase the knowledge and efficiency of applicants or licensees hereunder.

History.—§24, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

400.26 Penalties.—Any person establishing, conducting, managing or operating any nursing home or homes without a license under this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$100.00 for the first offense, and not more than \$500.00 for each subsequent offense. Each day of continuing violation shall be considered a separate offense.

History.—§25, ch. 69-309.

400.27 Misleading advertisement prohibited.—It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, associations, copartnerships, corporations, or

institutions to offer or advertise to the public in any way by any medium whatsoever nursing home care or service or custodial services unless they shall have first secured a license under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§26, ch. 69-309.

400.28 Information confidential.—Information received by the division through filed reports, inspections, or as otherwise authorized under this law shall not be disclosed publicly in such manner as to identify individuals or nursing homes and facilities except in a proceeding involving the question of licensure. Such information shall be treated as confidential and privileged, and no one employed by the division shall own or hold stock in a nursing home or facility subject to licensure under this chapter.

History.—§27, ch. 69-309; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 401

HOSPITAL SERVICE FOR THE INDIGENT

- 401.01 Hospital service for the indigent.
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- 401.012 Visiting nurse care for the indigent.
- 401.02 Definitions.
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- 401.07 Eligibility for assistance.
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- 401.11 Hospital service for the indigent trust fund; direct expenditures by counties; certification and credit.
- 401.12 Obligation of state; limitation.
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- 401.14 Reserve fund for out-of-state medically indigent persons.
- 401.15 Hospital to render service determined by division of health.
- 401.16 Limitations on assistance.
- 401.161 Authority and duties of division of family services.
- 401.17 Willful false representation; penalty.

401.01 Hospital service for the indigent.—There is hereby created a service to be administered by the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services to be known as "hospital service for the indigent," the purpose of which is to provide hospitalization for medically indigent persons of this state, the hospital charges to be limited to the nonprofit basic cost of the hospitalization. Such service is to be designed for the purpose of furnishing bed, board, and any hospital services needed for the effective treatment of the acutely ill or injured indigent as deemed necessary and ordered by the physician in charge of the case.

History.—§1, ch. 29957, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.011 Out-patient care for the indigent.—When approved by the division and the advisory committee hereinafter created, funds created by this chapter may be used to provide out-patient care in out-patient clinics approved by the division for the treatment of acutely and chronically ill medically indigent persons of the state. Charges for these services shall be limited to the nonprofit basic cost of the clinic furnishing them.

History.—§1, ch. 59-349; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.012 Visiting nurse care for the indigent.—When approved by the division and the advisory committee hereinafter created, funds created by this chapter may be used to provide acutely and chronically ill or injured medically indigent persons visiting nurse services rendered by nonprofit organizations providing such services and approved by the division, and visiting nurse services rendered by the division or its affiliated county health units.

History.—§2, ch. 59-349; §1, ch. 61-418; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.02 Definitions.—The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except when the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

* (1) ["Division" means the division of health

of the department of health and rehabilitative services.]

(2) "Applicant" means a person who has applied for assistance under this chapter.

(3) "Recipient" means a person who has received or is receiving assistance under this chapter.

(4) "Assistance" means money payments made to any hospital for an applicant, under the provisions of this chapter.

(5) "Hospital" means an institution, publicly or privately owned, having not less than ten beds for the care of persons needing medical or surgical care, and duly approved by the division.

(6) "Medically indigent person" means a person in this state who is unable to provide himself with necessary services incident to illness, injury or disability as prescribed and ordered by a physician.

(7) "Physician" means a doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy duly licensed to practice in this state.

(8) "County" means any one of the several counties of this state.

(9) "Participating county" means a county, the board of county commissioners of which or other local official agency therein which has effectively provided its share of the fund as set forth in this chapter.

(10) "Acutely ill or injured person" means a person with an urgent illness, who may respond to short-term remedial treatment, the postponement of which may constitute a hazard to the patient's life or health, and shall include a person having cancer, or suspected of having cancer, for whom hospitalization or hospital diagnostic service is recommended by the medical staff of a cancer unit or tumor clinic operating under the provisions of §381.361, and shall include a person suffering from mental illness who is admitted by a psychiatrist to an approved psychiatric facility of a participating

hospital for intensive short-term psychiatric treatment.

History.—§2, ch. 29957, 1955; §1, ch. 59-93; §2, ch. 61-418; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §19 of the reorganization act, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for that of "board."

401.03 Appropriation.—The division shall include in its legislative budget request the estimated amounts needed for the purpose of carrying out this program and the legislature shall appropriate such amounts as it deems necessary for the program.

History.—§3, ch. 29957, 1955; §1, ch. 61-26; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.04 Division of health to administer; advisory committee, membership, expenses.—The service herein provided shall be administered by the division of health, in consultation with the advisory committee as herein created. Such advisory committee shall be composed of eleven discreet and public spirited citizens of this state who shall be selected by the division for a term of four years each. Two of such members shall be physicians duly licensed to practice in this state; two of such members shall be county commissioners; two of such members shall be actively and professionally engaged in hospital administration in this state; four of such members shall be members of the Florida legislature as recommended by the president of the senate and speaker of the house; and one such member shall be representative of the general public. The members of the advisory committee shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

History.—§4, ch. 29957, 1955; §3, ch. 61-418; §19, ch. 63-400; §1, ch. 63-287; §1, ch. 65-516; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.05 Cost of administration; funds to be expended.—In the administration of this chapter, the division is authorized to expend from funds appropriated for this service, for administrative purposes, a sum not exceeding five per cent of the total fund expended consisting of the amount appropriated by the state, plus the amounts added to the fund by the several counties of the state in the manner hereinafter set out, and plus also, any federal funds which may become available for this service at any time. In the interest of efficiency, the division may transfer funds for administration of this program to county health unit accounts.

History.—§5, ch. 29957, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.06 Rules and regulations to be adopted by division of health.—The division shall adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper administration of this chapter. Such regulations shall be binding on the participating counties and shall be complied with by all local agencies or persons responsible for enforcement of any part of this chapter, and shall include, among other things:

(1) Every indigent patient accepted under this program should be seen and referred by

a practicing doctor of medicine or doctor of osteopathy who would make a general determination of medical indigency and need for hospitalization, out-patient care or visiting nurse services. The county health department when necessary shall make a more definite check as to indigency except that when it is determined that the patient is a recipient of benefits under the division of family services of the department of health and rehabilitative services, no further check shall be necessary. The county health department in consultation with the referring physician shall be responsible after the check for indigency for referring the indigent patient to a hospital within or outside of such county on the basis of the specific illness or convenience to the patient.

(2) The development of a formula to be used as a basis for the allotment of funds appropriated by the state for this service, such formula to be so devised that:

(a) Of the total amount constituting the "fund" as herein provided, not more than fifty per cent shall be provided from the state appropriation. The participation required from each county each year shall be equal to at least one-half dollar for each inhabitant of said county, according to the estimate of the population of said county, according to the estimate of the population of said county for such year by the bureau of vital statistics of this state.

(b) The distribution of state funds for the benefit of residents of or other persons in a participating county shall require the providing of local funds by the participating county in the amount specified in the formula, provided that the formula be arrived at as if all counties are participating.

(c) The distribution of funds by the formula shall be such as to bring all participating counties to an equal per capita level.

(3) Criteria for approval and acceptance of participating hospitals.

(4) Method of determining reimbursable costs for indigent hospital service.

(5) Broad rules to determine medical indigency, taking into consideration any appropriate modification which may be necessary in individual counties.

(6) Requirements concerning reports that shall be made by participating hospitals, including medical and financial reports.

(7) Method of determination of need for hospitalization by persons eligible for indigent hospital service.

History.—§6, ch. 29957, 1955; §24, ch. 57-1; §2, ch. 59-93; §3, ch. 59-349; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.07 Eligibility for assistance.—To qualify for assistance under this program, a person shall be:

(1) A medically indigent person as herein above defined; and

(2) One not an inmate of or eligible for admission to an institution or for hospital

service under any other provision of law.

History.—§7, ch. 29957, 1955.

401.08 Annual budgets of participating counties; division to submit; county matching funds.—

(1) The division shall on or before the time when the participating county shall commence to make up budgets for the ensuing year, submit to each county a budget containing an estimate and supporting data setting forth the amount of money needed to carry out the provisions of this chapter in the county for which such report is submitted, and the amount of money required to be provided by the county as hereinafter set forth.

(2) Each board of county commissioners of this state is authorized and empowered to budget for and provide county funds as may be necessary to match, on a formula basis, the county's part of the cost of this program.

History.—§§8, 11, ch. 29957, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.09 Necessary forms furnished by division.—The division shall, in accordance with regulations established by it as herein provided, prepare and supply all county committees, hospitals, and local health departments, and any other persons or agencies affected hereby with such forms as may be deemed necessary and advisable.

History.—§9, ch. 29957, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.10 Cooperation with state and federal agencies.—The division is authorized to cooperate with other state departments and with any board or agency of the United States in any reasonable manner, as may be necessary to qualify for federal aid for assistance to needy recipients, in conformity with this chapter.

History.—§10, ch. 29957, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.11 Hospital service for the indigent trust fund; direct expenditures by counties; certification and credit.—There shall be established in the state treasury an account or fund to be designated as the "hospital service for the indigent trust fund" and all funds, from whatever source, appropriated or received for indigent hospital service shall be deposited into this fund and be expended by the division solely for the purposes set forth in this chapter, and in accordance with the provisions thereof; provided, that upon proper certification approved by the division, any county may receive credit for direct expenditures made during a current year by the county to a hospital or hospitals when such expenditures can be shown to have been made for the care of "medically indigent persons" as herein defined. When such certifications of direct expenditures by a county are made and approved, the division may authorize direct payments from the county's share of the state portion of the fund, less any charges for administration and necessary emergency treatment of that county's patients in other hospitals.

History.—§12, ch. 29957, 1955; §2, ch. 61-119; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.12 Obligation of state; limitation.—It is not intended herein that the state be obligated to provide hospitalization for all indigent of the state through the funds created by this chapter, and this chapter shall not be construed as interfering with any existing or future county plans for providing hospital and medical care for the indigent of such county.

History.—§13, ch. 29957, 1955.

401.13 Priority for reimbursement to hospitals for nonresidents of county.—The first priority for payment from the fund herein created shall be to reimburse hospitals for the cost of hospital care provided for the benefit of acutely ill or injured medically indigent persons who are not residents of or from the county in which such hospital is located and shall be charged against the portion of the fund due the county of residence.

History.—§14, ch. 29957, 1955.

401.14 Reserve fund for out-of-state medically indigent persons.—The division is authorized and directed to hold in reserve a reasonable amount of the state appropriation herein provided for the purpose of providing hospital care of any medically indigent person who becomes acutely ill or injured in this state and who may not be properly classified as being a resident in or from a particular county of this state, and the division may, upon proper certification in accordance with its rules and regulations, make such payments for the benefit of such out-of-state medically indigent persons.

History.—§15, ch. 29957, 1955; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.15 Hospital to render service determined by division of health.—The funds herein provided for may be used by the division in such a way as to provide indigent hospitalization and out-patient care in any participating hospital or clinic that can most effectively render the particular treatment the individual patient needs, without regard to the county in which the hospital is located.

History.—§16, ch. 29957, 1955; §4, ch. 59-349; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.16 Limitations on assistance.—It is hereby declared that the intent of this chapter is to provide a program designed and administered so as to pay the cost of hospitalization for those residents of this state or persons within the state who become acutely ill or injured and who can be helped markedly by treatment in a hospital, and to pay the cost of out-patient care and visiting nurse services for those residents of the state who become acutely or chronically ill or injured, and who are clearly unable to meet the cost from their own resources or those upon whom they are legally dependent. It is not intended that the program shall be burdened by attempting to provide purely domiciliary care for persons with chronic permanently disabling illnesses, or illnesses already provided for by special programs of the state.

History.—§17, ch. 29957, 1955; §5, ch. 59-349.

401.161 Authority and duties of division of family services.—

(1) The division of family services of the department of health and rehabilitative services is hereby authorized and directed to:

(a) Enter into such agreements with the division of health and any agency of the federal government and accept such duties in respect to social welfare or public aid as may be necessary to qualify for federal aid for assistance to public assistance recipients under this chapter;

(b) Employ such staff and prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to meet the requirements of federal legislation, rules, regulations or enactments not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state.

(2) Hospital care afforded to public assistance recipients under this section shall not exceed twelve days per calendar year per per-

son except by approval of the medical advisory committee. A person who has received the maximum amount of care allowable under this section may, if he meets the definition of a medically indigent person, secure the benefits allowable to such a person under other sections of this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 59-349; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

401.17 Willful false representation; penalty.

—Any person knowingly obtaining or attempting to obtain, or who aids or abets any other person to obtain or attempt to obtain by means of a willfully false statement or representation or impersonation or other fraudulent device, any benefits provided by this chapter to which he is not lawfully entitled, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§18, ch. 29957, 1955.

CHAPTER 402

HEALTH AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

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| <p>402.01 Council on training and research in mental health.</p> <p>402.02 Membership; expenses.</p> <p>402.03 Powers and duties of the council.</p> <p>402.04 Award of scholarships and stipends; disbursement of funds; administration.</p> <p>402.05 Requisites for holding scholarship and stipend.</p> <p>402.06 Notes required of scholarship holders.</p> <p>402.07 Payment of notes.</p> <p>402.10 Division of mental health.</p> <p>402.11 Advisory council on mental health.</p> | <p>402.12 National community mental health centers act.</p> <p>402.13 Division of retardation.</p> <p>402.14 Advisory council on retardation.</p> <p>402.15 Divisions' advisory councils.</p> <p>402.16 Proceedings by department.</p> <p>402.17 Claims for care and maintenance; trust property.</p> <p>402.18 Welfare trust fund created; use of.</p> <p>402.19 Photographing records; destruction of reports, etc.; effect as evidence.</p> <p>402.20 County contracts for services in mental health and retardation programs authorized.</p> |
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402.01 Council on training and research in mental health.—There is created and established a council on training and research in mental health in Florida composed of eleven citizens of this state, to advise and consult with the division of mental health of the department of health and rehabilitative services in carrying out a program of training and research in mental health.

History.—§1, ch. 29880, 1955; §2, ch. 65-13; §1, ch. 69-56; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

402.02 Membership; expenses.

(1) The members of the council shall be appointed by the governor for a term of office of four years or until their successors are appointed or qualified, except that of the first council appointed under this chapter, two members shall be appointed for a term of one year, three members shall be appointed for a term of two years, three members shall be appointed for a term of three years, and three members shall be appointed for a term of four years.

(2) The council shall be composed of six members from the professions concerned with mental health and five members of the general public.

(3) The council shall elect from its members a chairman and a secretary. The council shall meet at the chairman's discretion, provided however that at least one meeting each year be held.

(4) Members of the council shall serve without remuneration; however, members shall receive per diem and mileage as prescribed in §112.061, from place of their residence to place of meeting and return. The expenses necessarily incurred by the council members in the regular performance of their duties shall be paid from the moneys appropriated by the legislature, upon vouchers to be made out and signed by the chairman of the council, and approved by the director of the division of mental health.

History.—§2, ch. 29880, 1955; (4) §9, ch. 59-1; §2, ch. 65-13.

402.03 Powers and duties of the council.—The council shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) To consult with and recommend to the division of mental health regarding:

(a) The administration of all funds appropriated in this chapter.

(b) The awarding of training grants.

(c) The allotments for mental health research projects.

(2) To collect and prepare data on the needs for training and research in mental health.

(3) To promote the training of mental health personnel.

(4) To encourage research in mental health.

(5) To encourage coordination of training and research activities to avoid unnecessary duplication.

History.—§3, ch. 29880, 1955; §2, ch. 65-13.

402.04 Award of scholarships and stipends; disbursement of funds; administration.—The award of scholarships and/or stipends provided for herein shall be made by the council on training and research in mental health hereinafter referred to as the council, and the division of mental health hereinafter referred to as the division, shall handle the administration of the scholarship and/or stipend and the department of education, shall for and on behalf of the division handle the notes issued for the payment of the scholarships and/or stipends provided for herein and the collection of same. The council shall prescribe regulations governing the payment of scholarships and/or stipends to the school, college, or university for the benefit of the scholarship and/or stipend holders. All scholarship awards, expenses and costs of administration shall be paid from moneys appropriated by the legislature and shall be paid upon vouchers approved by the division of mental health and properly certified by the comptroller.

History.—§4, ch. 29880, 1955; §10, ch. 59-1; §2, ch. 65-13; §§15, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

402.05 Requisites for holding scholarship and stipend.—Scholarships and/or stipends are to be awarded only to such residents of the state as intend to make psychiatric social work, psychiatry, psychiatric nursing and clinical

psychology their professions. Among other essential requisites for holding a scholarship and/or stipend hereunder are citizenship, residence in Florida for a period of one year, good moral character, good health, exceptional scholarship, and the applicant shall have met the entrance requirement at a college or university for their professional specialization.

History.—§5, ch. 29880, 1955.

402.06 Notes required of scholarship holders.—Each person who receives a scholarship or stipend as provided for in this chapter shall execute a promissory note under seal, on forms to be prescribed by the department of education, which shall be endorsed by his parent or guardian or if he is over twenty-one years of age, by some responsible citizen and shall deliver said note to the division of mental health. Each note shall be payable to the state and shall bear interest at the rate of five percent per annum beginning ninety days after completion or termination of the training program. Said note shall provide for all costs of collection to be paid by the maker of the note. Said note shall be delivered by the division to said department for collection and final disposition.

History.—§6, ch. 29880, 1955; §2, ch. 65-13; §1, ch. 69-59; §15, ch. 69-106.

402.07 Payment of notes.—Prior to the award of a scholarship or stipend provided herein for trainees in psychiatric social work, psychiatry, clinical psychology or psychiatric nursing, the recipient thereof must agree in writing to practice his profession in the employ of any one of the following institutions or agencies for one month for each month of grant immediately after graduation or, in lieu thereof, to repay the full amount of the scholarship or stipend together with interest at the rate of five percent per annum over a period not to exceed ten years:

- (1) The staff of one of the state hospitals of the division of mental health;
- (2) The division of retardation;
- (3) The division of adult corrections;
- (4) A mental health clinic or guidance center;
- (5) One of the state operated universities;
- (6) The division of health;
- (7) The bureau of alcoholic rehabilitation;
- (8) The division of vocational rehabilitation;
- (9) The juvenile and domestic relations courts;
- (10) A public school;
- (11) Such other accredited social agencies or state institutions as may be approved by the council.

History.—§7, ch. 29880, 1955; §1, ch. 59-249; §1, ch. 65-511; §2, ch. 65-14; §1, ch. 69-58; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

402.10 Division of mental health.—

(1) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The division of mental health of the department of health and rehabilitative services shall exercise executive and administrative supervision over all institutions, divisions, programs and services now ex-

isting or hereafter acquired or created under the jurisdiction of the division. It shall be responsible for the planning, development and coordination of a complete and comprehensive state-wide program of mental health including community services, the state mental institutions, child services, research and training. The division of mental health is designated the mental health authority of Florida.

(2) **SUPERVISION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.**—The division of mental health shall have supervisory care, custody and control of all patients, buildings, grounds and all other property and matters concerning the following institutions:

- (a) Florida state hospital at Chattahoochee.
- (b) G. Pierce Wood memorial hospital at Arcadia.
- (c) Northeast Florida state hospital at Macclenny.
- (d) South Florida state hospital at Hollywood.
- (e) Other state mental hospitals that may be established by law.

(3) **QUALIFICATIONS OF DIRECTOR.**—The director of the division of mental health shall be qualified for the position by graduation from an accredited school of medicine, licensed to practice medicine in at least one state, and sufficient training and experience in the field of psychiatry to meet the requirements for examination by the American board of psychiatry and neurology, inc., or a qualified licensed practicing physician of medicine. However, nothing herein shall be sufficient cause to preclude appointment of the current director as the director of the division of mental health.

(4) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIVISION.**—The division of mental health shall be responsible for the implementation of said programs and for the coordination of the efforts of the division of mental health with those of other state departments and agencies, county governments, municipal governments and private agencies concerned with and providing mental health services. It shall be responsible for the administration and operation of all state-operated mental health community inpatient and outpatient facilities established for the diagnosis, care and treatment of the mentally ill. It shall be responsible for establishing standards, providing technical assistance and exercising the requisite supervision as it relates to mental health programs of all state-supported diagnostic facilities, day centers, rehabilitation centers, sheltered workshops and other facilities for the mentally ill. It shall stimulate research by public and private agencies, institutions of higher learning and hospitals in the interest of the elimination and amelioration of mental illness and care and treatment of the mentally ill subject always to the approval of the department.

(5) **ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONS TO FLORIDA STATE HOSPITALS.**—The division of mental health shall assign persons committed under the provisions of chapter 394 to the

state mental hospital it deems most suitable for the care, treatment and rehabilitation of said persons, taking into consideration the residence, distance to be traveled, facilities for treatment of the individuals, form of illness, conditions and capabilities of the several institutions under his jurisdiction. No committed person shall be finally placed in a state mental hospital until authorization is made by the division of mental health. The superintendent of a state mental hospital may accept voluntary patients subject to the provisions of §394.20. Nothing in this section shall be construed as a limitation on the power of the courts to commit, except that all laws pertaining to the commitment of the mentally ill or mentally incompetent persons by whatever description to the particular state institutions are superseded to the extent that the locus of commitment of all persons to state mental hospitals shall be subject to the provisions of this act. Upon the request of the division, the department of legal affairs and the various state and county attorneys shall furnish legal assistance to the division of mental health.

(6) **AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT.**—

The department of health and rehabilitative services may assign to the division of mental health any mental health functions not specifically designated by Florida Statutes as the responsibility of any other state agency. The department shall, with deliberate speed, consistent with the provisions of this act, transfer to the division of mental health, those appropriate mental health functions of any other state agency relating to the supervision of, or responsibility for, all facilities providing clinical services for the diagnosis and treatment of the mentally ill. Upon transfer of such mental health function to the division of mental health the department of administration may transfer to the division of mental health any funds available to said agency for such mental health function.

(7) **EXEMPTIONS.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that the division of mental health shall have any administrative or supervisory responsibility over any phase of the state system of higher education, the public schools, or other educational institutions as defined in §228.041(1) or the vocational rehabilitation program under chapter 413.

(8) **TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL.**—The division of mental health shall be staffed so far as possible by personnel from those agencies and departments which are integrated in, consolidated with or transferred to the division of mental health or whose functions in whole or in part are transferred to the division of mental health.

(9) **POWER TO CONTRACT.**—The division of mental health may contract for services and facilities in order to carry out its responsibilities under this chapter with any or all of the following: Public and private hospitals; clinics; laboratories; other state agencies, departments or divisions; the state colleges and universities; the junior colleges; private colleges and univer-

sities; counties, municipalities, towns, townships, or any other governmental unit; any other public or private entity which provides needed facilities or services. The division shall make periodic inspections to assure that the contracted services provided meet the standards of the division.

(10) **APPLICATION FOR AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS.**—The division of mental health may apply for, and accept any funds, grants, gifts or services made available to it by any agency or department of the federal government or any other agency or private individual in aid of the present or future mental health program undertaken, maintained or proposed. All moneys received under the provisions of this paragraph shall be deposited in the state treasury and shall be disbursed in the manner provided by law.

(11) **GRANTS OF FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.**—The division of mental health, when funds are available for such purposes, may make grants to assist community mental health programs in the establishment and operation of local facilities and services.

History.—§1, ch. 57-317; §1, ch. 59-222; §1, ch. 65-13; §3, ch. 65-22; §1, ch. 65-145; §1, ch. 67-334; §§11, 19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §965.01(3).

402.11 Advisory council on mental health.—

(1) There is established the Florida advisory council on mental health of the division of mental health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, which shall be in lieu of the advisory council for the division of mental health under the provisions of §402.15.

(2) The council shall consist of nine members to be appointed by the governor, three of whom shall be practicing physicians licensed by the state board of medical examiners; one of these shall be a physician whose practice is limited to the practice of psychiatric medicine; one council member shall be a member of the Florida association for mental health. The governor shall appoint the remaining five members of the council from among the citizens and residents of the state.

(3) The terms of office of said members shall be for four years or until their successors are appointed and qualified, except in case of appointment to fill a vacancy, in which case the appointment shall be for the unexpired term; provided however as to the initial terms, three members shall be appointed for a term of one year each, beginning July 1, 1965; three shall be appointed for a term of two years, beginning July 1, 1965; two shall be appointed for a term of three years each, beginning July 1, 1965; and one shall be appointed for a term of four years, beginning July 1, 1965.

(4) The members of the council shall serve without compensation except for necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties, which shall be paid out of the appropriation to said division, in accordance with the provisions of §112.061.

(5) The director of the division of mental

health shall be an ex officio member of the advisory council on mental health. Not more than three members of said council shall be employees of a federal, state or county agency engaged in the care or treatment of the mentally ill, none of whom shall be employees of the division of mental health. The council shall appoint annually, from among its members, a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary. The council may make rules for the conduct of its affairs. The council shall meet at least quarterly and at other times upon the call of the chairman or the written request of a majority of the members or the call of the director.

(6) The council shall consider and advise on such matters as its members and the director of the division may request. The council shall consult with and make recommendations to the director in connection with the administration of the mental health programs of the division of mental health.

History.—§1, ch. 65-13; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §965.041.

402.12 National community mental health centers act.—Any federal funds accruing to the state for the purposes of carrying out the national community mental health centers act of 1963 shall be paid to the division of mental health of the department of health and rehabilitative services and expended by it as directed by said department.

History.—§1, ch. 63-305; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §965.16.

402.13 Division of retardation.—

(1) **INSTITUTIONS.**—The division of retardation of the department of health and rehabilitative services shall have supervisory and protective care, custody and control of persons placed under its jurisdiction according to law and of the buildings, grounds and all other property and matters concerning the following mental retardation institutions:

- (a) The sunland training center at Gainesville.
- (b) The sunland training center at Fort Myers.
- (c) The sunland training center at Marianna.
- (d) The sunland training center at Miami.
- (e) The sunland hospital in Orlando.
- (f) Other state retardation institutions that may be established by law.

(2) **DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.**—The division of retardation shall be responsible for the planning, development and coordination of a complete and comprehensive state-wide program for the mentally retarded, and is designated the state retardation authority.

(3) **DIVISION.**—The division of retardation shall be responsible for the development and implementation of the program and for the coordination of the efforts of the division of retardation with those of other state departments and agencies, county governments, municipal governments, and private agencies concerned

with and providing services for the mentally retarded. It shall be responsible for the administration and operation of all state-operated facilities established for the diagnosis, care and training of the mentally retarded and may establish and operate day-care facilities, subject to the approval of the department. It shall be responsible for establishing standards, providing assistance, and exercising the requisite supervision relating to mental retardation programs of all state-supported diagnostic facilities, day-care centers, rehabilitation centers, sheltered workshops, boarding homes and other facilities for the mentally retarded. It shall be responsible for instituting research by public and private agencies, institutions of higher learning and hospitals in the interest of the elimination and amelioration of retardation and care and training of the retarded subject to the approval of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(4) **AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT.**—The department of health and rehabilitative services may assign to the division of retardation any mental retardation functions not specifically designated by Florida Statutes as the responsibility of any other state agency. The department shall, with deliberate speed, consistent with the provisions of this act, transfer to the division of retardation those appropriate mental retardation functions of any other state agency relating to the supervision of, or responsibility for, all facilities for the care and treatment of the mentally retarded. Upon transfer of such mental retardation function to the division of retardation the department of administration may transfer any funds available to said agency for such mental retardation function, to the division of retardation.

(5) **EXEMPTIONS.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that the division of retardation shall have any administrative or supervisory responsibility over any phase of the state system of higher education, the public schools, or other educational institutions as defined in §228.041(1) or the vocational rehabilitation program under chapter 413.

(6) **POWER TO CONTRACT.**—The division of retardation may contract for services and facilities in order to carry out its responsibilities under this chapter with any or all of the following: Public and private hospitals; clinics; laboratories; other state agencies, departments; counties; municipalities; towns; townships; or any other governmental unit; any other public or private entity which provides needed facilities or services. The division shall make periodic inspections to assure that the contracted services provided meet the standards of the division.

(7) **APPLICATION FOR AND ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND GRANTS.**—The division of retardation may apply for, and accept any funds, grants, gifts or services made available to it by any agency or department of the federal government or any other agency or private individual in aid of the present or future

mental retardation program undertaken, maintained or proposed. All moneys received under the provisions of this subsection shall be deposited in the state treasury and shall be disbursed in the manner provided by law.

(8) **GRANTS OF FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY RETARDATION PROGRAMS.**—The division of retardation, when funds are available for such purposes, may make grants to assist community mental retardation programs in the establishment and operation of local facilities and services.

History.—§1, ch. 61-425; §1, ch. 63-233; §1, ch. 65-14; §§19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §965.01(4).

402.14 Advisory council on retardation.—

(1) There is established the Florida advisory council on retardation which shall be in lieu of an advisory council under the provisions of §402.15.

(2) The council shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be a practicing physician licensed by the state board of medical examiners whose practice is limited to pediatrics; one of whom shall be a member of the Florida association for mental retardation; and one of whom shall be a member of the council for exceptional children. The governor shall appoint the members of the council from among the citizens and residents of the state.

(3) The terms of office of said members shall be for four years or until their successors are appointed and qualified, except in case of appointment to fill a vacancy, in which case the appointment shall be for the unexpired term; provided, however, as to the initial terms, two members shall be appointed for a term of one year each, beginning July 1, 1965; two shall be appointed for a term of two years, beginning July 1, 1965; two shall be appointed for a term of three years each, beginning July 1, 1965; and one shall be appointed for a term of four years, beginning July 1, 1965.

(4) The members of the council shall serve without compensation except for necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties, which shall be paid out of the appropriation to said division, in accordance with the provisions of §112.061.

(5) The director of the division of retardation shall be an ex officio member of the council on retardation. Not more than three members of said council shall be employees of a federal, state or county agency engaged in the care or treatment of the mentally retarded, none of whom shall be employees of the division of retardation. The council shall appoint annually from among its members, a chairman, vice-chairman and secretary. The council may make rules for the conduct of its affairs. The council shall meet at least quarterly and at other times upon the call of the chairman or the written request of a majority of the members, or the call of the director.

(6) The council shall consider and advise on such matters as its members and the director of the division may request. The council

shall consult with and make recommendations to the director in connection with the administration of the mental retardation programs of the division of retardation of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

History.—§1, ch. 65-14; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §965.042.

402.15 Divisions' advisory councils.—

(1) The governor may appoint an advisory council for each division of such size and so constituted as may, in his discretion, be advisable for the purpose of advising the department of health and rehabilitative services concerning the activities of the institutions under the jurisdiction of each division.

(2) Members of each advisory council so appointed shall receive no compensation, but shall be reimbursed from the budget of each division respectively, for the expense of attending meetings of the council as provided in §112.061.

(3) The council shall consult with the department and with the division director and shall make recommendations to the department in connection with the administration of programs of the several institutions under each division.

History.—§4, ch. 57-317; §19, ch. 63-400; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §965.04.

402.16 Proceedings by department.—

(1) Whenever it becomes necessary for the welfare and convenience of any of the institutions now under the supervision and control of the department of health and rehabilitative services, or which may hereafter be placed under the supervision and control of said department, to acquire private property for the use of any of said institutions, and the same cannot be acquired by agreement satisfactory to the said department and the parties interested in, or the owners of said private property, the department is hereby empowered and authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain, and to proceed to condemn the said property in the same manner as provided by law for the condemnation of property.

(2) Any suit or actions brought by the said department to condemn property as provided in this section shall be brought in the name of the department of health and rehabilitative services, and it shall be the duty of the department of legal affairs to conduct the proceedings for, and to act as counsel for the said department of health and rehabilitative services.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 7947, 1919; CGL 5104, 5105; §§1, 2, ch. 20873, 1941; §22, ch. 20930, 1941; §3, ch. 65-369; §§11, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §73.22; §965.061.

402.17 Claims for care and maintenance; trust property.—The department of health and rehabilitative services shall protect the financial interest of the state with respect to claims which the state may have for the care and maintenance of patients or inmates of state institutions under its supervision and control and shall administer money and other property received for the personal benefit of

such patients or inmates. In order to carry out the provisions of this section the department may delegate any of its herein enumerated powers and duties to the director of the division under whose supervision such patient or inmate comes, and any such director to whom such powers and duties are so delegated is empowered, either personally or subject to his personal responsibility, through designated employees of his personal staff or of the institutions under his supervision to exercise such powers or perform such duties. The department is empowered to perform the following acts:

(1) CLAIMS FOR CARE AND MAINTENANCE.—

(a) Receive and supervise the collection of sums due the state;

(b) Bring any appropriate court action necessary to protect the interests of the state in order to collect any claim the state may have against any patient or inmate, former patient or inmate, or the guardian or administrator of any such patient or inmate, or any person against whom any such patient or inmate may have a claim;

(c) Obtain a copy of any inventory or appraisal filed with any county judge;

(d) Obtain from the division of family services a financial status report on any patient or inmate or former patient or inmate, or information relative to welfare payments due such patients or inmates or the ability of relatives or others responsible for such patients or inmates to pay all or part of the cost of their care and maintenance;

(e) Petition the court for appointment of a guardian or administrator for an otherwise unrepresented patient or inmate should the financial status report or other information indicate the need for such action, the cost of such action to be awarded against the estate of the patient or inmate;

(f) Represent the interest of the state in any litigation in which a patient or an inmate is a party in interest;

(g) File claims with any person, firm or corporation or with any federal, state, county, district or municipal agency on behalf of an unrepresented patient or inmate;

(h) Represent the state in the settlement of the estate of deceased patients or inmates or in the settlement of estates in which a patient or an inmate or a former patient or inmate against whom the state may have a claim has a financial interest.

(i) The department of health and rehabilitative services is authorized to charge off such accounts as may prove uncollectible which have accrued with respect to claims which the state may have for the care and maintenance of patients or inmates of state institutions under their supervision and control. Such accounts may be charged off if the head of the division concerned certifies such account as being uncollectible after diligent efforts have been made

to collect them without success. In such event the head of the division shall certify the subject account to the department of legal affairs setting forth the circumstances upon which he predicates the uncollectibility of the account and upon concurrence by the department of legal affairs, the account may be charged off.

(2) MONEY OR OTHER PROPERTY RECEIVED FOR PERSONAL USE OR BENEFIT OF ANY PATIENT OR INMATE.—

(a) Accept and administer as a trust any money or other property received for personal use or benefit of any patient or inmate;

(b) Deposit money so received in banks qualified as state depositories;

(c) Withdraw any such money and use the same to meet the current needs of the patient or inmate as they may exist from time to time;

(d) As such trustee to establish savings accounts, demand deposits, or time deposits, or invest in the manner authorized by law for fiduciaries such moneys not required to be used for current needs of the patient or inmate;

(e) To commingle such moneys for the purpose of deposit or investment.

(3) DEPOSIT IN STATE TREASURY.—Money received by the department of health and rehabilitative services or by any director in payment of claims of the state for the care and maintenance of any patient or inmate and as income earned from deposits and investments hereunder shall be transmitted to the state treasurer for deposit into the general revenue fund of the state.

(4) DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED TRUST FUNDS.—Upon the death of any patient or inmate of an institution affected by the provisions of this section, any unclaimed money held in trust by the department or by a division director or by the state treasurer for him shall be applied first to the payment of any unpaid claim of the state against the patient or the inmate, and any balance remaining unclaimed for a period of one year shall escheat to the state as unclaimed funds held by fiduciaries.

(5) BOND OF DIVISION DIRECTORS.—The director of any division affected by this section shall give a faithful performance bond payable to the governor or his successors in office in an amount to be fixed by the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(6) LEGAL REPRESENTATION.—To the extent that the budget will permit, the department of legal affairs shall furnish the legal services to carry out the provisions of this section. Upon the request of the department of health and rehabilitative services or of the director of a division affected, the various state and county attorneys shall assist in litigation within their jurisdiction. The said department or any director may retain legal counsel to the extent of necessary legal services which cannot be furnished by the department of legal affairs and the various state and county attorneys.

History.—§2, ch. 59-222; §1, ch. 65-279; §§11, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §965.08.

402.18 Welfare trust fund created; use of.—

(1) All moneys now held in any auxiliary, canteen, welfare, donated or similar fund in any state institution under the jurisdiction of any division under the department of health and rehabilitative services shall be deposited in the welfare trust fund of that division, which fund is hereby created in the state treasury, or in a place which the department shall designate. The money in this fund is hereby appropriated for the benefit, education, and general welfare of patients or inmates and employees of any state institution under the jurisdiction of the division, including but not limited to the establishment, maintenance, employment of personnel for, and the purchase of items for resale at canteens or vending machines maintained at the state institutions and for the establishment, maintenance, employment of personnel and necessary expenses in connection with the operation of hobby shops, recreational or entertainment facilities, or other like facilities or programs at the institutions under the jurisdiction of the division.

(2) There shall be deposited in the welfare trust fund all net proceeds from the operation of canteens, vending machines, hobby shops, and other such facilities, and any moneys which may be assigned to the division welfare trust fund by patients, inmates, or others for deposit in said fund. The moneys of said fund shall constitute a trust held by the department and the division for the benefit and welfare of the patients or inmates and employees of the institutions under the jurisdiction of the division.

(3) Any contraband found upon, or in the possession of, any patient or inmate in any institution under the jurisdiction of any division shall be confiscated and liquidated and the proceeds thereof shall be deposited in the welfare trust fund of the division.

(4) The director of any division may with the approval of the department invest in the manner authorized by law for fiduciaries any money in the welfare trust fund of the division that in his opinion is not necessary for immediate use, and the interest earned and other increments derived from such investments

made pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the welfare trust fund of the division.

History.—§1, ch. 65-194; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §965.081.

402.19 Photographing records; destruction of reports, etc.; effect as evidence.—The department of health and rehabilitative services may authorize each of the agencies and divisions under its supervision and control to photograph, microphotograph, or reproduce on film or prints, such correspondence, documents, records, data and other information as the department shall determine, and which is not otherwise authorized to be reproduced under chapter 119, whether the same shall be of a temporary or permanent character and whether public, private, or confidential, including that pertaining to patients or inmates of the agencies and divisions, and to destroy any of said documents after they have been reproduced. Photographs or microphotographs in the form of film or prints made in compliance with the provisions of this section shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof would have, and shall be treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of such photographs or microphotographs shall be admitted in evidence equally with the original photographs or microphotographs.

History.—§1, ch. 65-195; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §272.22.

402.20 County contracts for services in mental health and retardation programs authorized.—The boards of county commissioners of this state are authorized to contract for services and facilities for a period not to exceed two years with public and private hospitals, clinics, laboratories, other state agencies, departments or divisions, the state colleges and universities, the junior colleges, private colleges and universities, counties, municipalities, towns, townships, or any other governmental unit which provides needed facilities for the mentally ill or retarded. The county commissioners may make periodic inspections to assure that the contracted services provided meet the standards of the division of mental health and division of retardation of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

History.—§1, ch. 65-529; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §965.071.

CHAPTER 403

FLORIDA AIR AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

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- 403.321 Proof of financial responsibility.
- 403.331 Issuance of license; suspension or revocation; renewal.
- 403.341 Filing and publication of notice of intention to operate; limitation on area and time.
- 403.351 Contents of notice of intention.
- 403.361 Publication of notice of intention.
- 403.371 Proof of publication.
- 403.381 Record and reports of operations.
- 403.391 Emergency licenses.
- 403.401 Suspension or revocation of license; appeal.
- 403.411 Penalty.

403.011 Short title.—This act shall be known and cited as the Florida Air and Water Pollution Control Act.

History.—§2, ch. 67-436.

403.021 Legislative declaration; public policy.—

(1) The pollution of the air and waters of this state constitutes a menace to public health and welfare, creates public nuisances, is harmful to wildlife, fish and other aquatic life, and impairs domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational, and other beneficial uses of air and water.

(2) It is declared to be the public policy of this state to conserve the waters of the state and to protect, maintain, and improve the quality thereof for public water supplies, for the propagation of wildlife, fish and other aquatic life, and for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational, and other beneficial uses, and to provide that no wastes be discharged into any waters of the state without first being given the degree of treatment necessary to protect the beneficial uses of such water.

(3) It is declared to be the public policy of this state and the purpose of this act to achieve and maintain such levels of air quality as will protect human health and safety, and to the greatest degree practicable, prevent injury to plant and animal life and property, foster the comfort and convenience of the people, promote the economic and social development of this state and facilitate the enjoyment of the natural attractions of this state.

(4) It is declared that local and regional air and water pollution control programs are to be supported to the extent practicable as essential instruments to provide for a coordinated statewide program of air and water pollution prevention, abatement and control for the securing and maintenance of appropriate levels of air and water quality.

(5) It is hereby declared that the prevention, abatement and control of the pollution of the air and waters of this state are affected with a public interest, and the provisions of this act are enacted in the exercise of the police powers of this state for the purpose of protecting the health, peace, and safety, and general welfare of the people of this state.

(6) The legislature finds and declares that control, regulation, and abatement of the activities which are causing or may cause pollution of the air or water resources in the state and which are or may be detrimental to human, animal, aquatic, or plant life, or to property, or unreasonably interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property be increased to insure conservation of natural resources, to insure a continued safe environment, to insure purity of air and water, to insure domestic water supplies, to insure protection and preservation of the public health, safety, welfare, and economic well-being, to insure and provide for recreational and wildlife needs as the population increases and the economy expands, to insure a continuing growth of the economy and industrial development.

(7) The legislature further finds and declares that:

(a) Compliance with this law will require capital outlays of hundreds of millions of dollars for the installation of machinery, equipment, and facilities for the treatment of industrial wastes which are not productive assets and increased operating expenses to owners without any financial return and should be separately classified for assessment purposes;

(b) Industry should be encouraged to install new machinery, equipment and facilities as technology in environmental matters advances, thereby improving the quality of the air and waters of the state and benefiting the citizens of the state without pecuniary benefit to the owners of industries, and the legislature should prescribe methods whereby just valuation may be secured to such owners and exemptions from certain excise taxes should be offered with respect to such installations;

(c) Facilities as herein defined should be classified separately from other real and personal property of any manufacturing or processing plant or installation, as such facilities contribute only to general welfare and health and are assets producing no profit return to owners; and

(d) In existing manufacturing or processing plants it is more difficult to obtain satisfactory results in treating industrial wastes than in new plants being now planned or constructed and that with respect to existing plants in many instances it will be necessary to demolish and remove substantial portions thereof and replace the same with new and more modern equipment in order to more effectively treat, eliminate or reduce the objectional characteristics of any industrial wastes and that such replacements should be classified and assessed differently from replacements made in the ordinary course of business.

History.—§3, ch. 67-436.

403.031 Definitions.—In construing this chapter, or rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, the words, phrases or terms, unless the context otherwise indicates, shall have the following meanings:

* (1) ["Department" is the department of air and water pollution control.]

* (2) "Director" is the director of the commission.

(3) "Pollution" is the presence in the outdoor atmosphere or waters of the state of any one or more substances or contaminants in quantities which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property, or unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property, including outdoor recreation.

(4) "Waters" shall include, but not be limited to rivers, lakes, streams, springs, impoundments, and all other waters or bodies of water, including fresh, brackish, saline, tidal, surface or underground. Waters owned entirely by one person other than the state are included

only in regard to possible discharge on other property or water. Underground waters include, but are not limited to, all underground waters passing through pores of rock or soils or flowing through in channels, whether man-made or natural.

(5) "Contaminant" is any substance which is harmful to plant, animal or human life.

(6) "Wastes" mean sewage, industrial wastes, and all other liquid, gaseous, solid, radioactive, or other substances which may pollute or tend to pollute any waters of the state.

(7) "Treatment works" and "disposal systems" means any plant or other works used for the purpose of treating, stabilizing, or holding wastes.

(8) "Sewerage system" means pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, and force mains, and all other structures, devices, appurtenances, and facilities used for collecting or conducting wastes to an ultimate point for treatment or disposal.

(9) "Installation" is any structure, equipment, facility, or appurtenances thereto, or operation which may emit air or water contaminants in quantities prohibited by rules of the department.

(10) "Plant" is any unit operation, complex, area, or multiple of unit operations that produce, process, or cause to be processed any materials, the processing of which can, or may, cause air or water pollution.

(11) "Source" is any and all points or origin of the item defined in subsection (5) of this section, whether privately or publicly owned or operated.

(12) "Person" means the state or any agency or institution thereof, any municipality, political subdivision, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, association, or other entity, and includes any officer or governing or managing body of any municipality, political subdivision, or public or private corporation.

History.—§4, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to comply with §26, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of the term "department" for the definition of the term "commission." Subsection (2) was rendered obsolete by said section and will be repealed in a subsequent reviser's bill.

***403.041 Florida Air and Water Pollution Control Commission.**—There is hereby created and established the Florida Air and Water Pollution Control Commission, hereinafter referred to as the commission. The commission shall be composed of the governor, the secretary of state, the attorney general, the commissioner of agriculture, and two discreet citizens appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. The governor shall serve as the chairman of the commission. Members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to per diem and travel expenses as provided by §112.061.

History.—§5, ch. 67-436.

***Note.**—§26, ch. 69-106 abolished the air and water pollution control commission and transferred its functions, powers, and duties to the department of air and water pollution control. This section will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

403.045 Air and water pollution control board.—The head of the department of air and water pollution control is the air and water pollution control board. The board shall be composed of five citizens appointed by the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate. The members of the board shall serve at the pleasure of the governor.

History.—§26, ch. 69-106.

403.051 Hearings and notice thereof relative to adoption or repeal of regulations; witnesses.—

(1) The commission shall hold regular meetings not less than quarterly and such additional meetings as may be required for the proper discharge of its duties. Meetings may be called by the governor or at the request of a majority of the commission.

(2) No rule or regulation, or amendment or repeal thereof, shall be adopted by the department except after public hearing held for that purpose after thirty days prior notice given in the manner which the department shall prescribe. The manner prescribed shall at least include notice by mail to all parties known by the department to be affected by the matters under consideration and some system of newspaper publication reasonably calculated to bring the matter under consideration to the attention of the general public. There shall be stated in such notice the date, time and place of the hearing at which time opportunity to be heard shall be given to all affected parties and the public. To insure due process to all parties affected, the procedures of part II, chapter 120, shall be followed at all hearings of the department, including rule-making hearings.

(3) The department shall cause a transcript of the proceedings at all hearings and meetings to be made.

(4) The decision of the department to adopt, modify or repeal a rule or regulation shall be based solely on the preponderance of the competent substantial evidence presented at the public hearing.

(5) A quorum of the commission shall consist of four members and a majority vote of the entire commission shall be required to take action on any matter before the commission.

(6) The department shall have the power, and upon application of any affected party shall have the duty, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence on behalf of the state or any affected party.

History.—§6, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—These subsections were rendered obsolete by §26, ch. 69-106, and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

403.061 Department; powers and duties.—The department shall have the power and the duty to control and prohibit pollution of air and water in accordance with the law and rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by it, and for this purpose to:

(1) Approve and promulgate current and long-range plans developed to provide for air

and water quality control and pollution abatement.

(2) Hire only such employees as may be necessary to effectuate the responsibilities of the department.

(3) Utilize the facilities and personnel of other state agencies, including the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, and delegate to any such agency any duties and functions as the department may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(4) Secure necessary scientific, technical, research, administrative and operational services by interagency agreement, contract, or otherwise. All state agencies, upon direction of the department, shall make these services and facilities available.

(5) Accept state appropriations, loans and grants from the federal government and from other sources, public or private, which loans and grants shall not be expended for other than the purposes of this act.

(6) Exercise general supervision of the administration and enforcement of the laws, rules and regulations pertaining to air and water pollution.

(7) Adopt, modify and repeal rules and regulations to carry out the intent and purposes of this act. Any rules or regulations adopted pursuant to this act shall be consistent with provisions of federal law, if any, relating to control of emissions from motor vehicles.

(8) Hold hearings relating to the adoption of rules to control or prohibit air and water pollution, including hearings upon complaints for violations.

(9) To designate a hearing officer to conduct hearings, who shall have the power to issue notices of hearings, subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence, to administer oaths and to take testimony as may be necessary or in conformity with this chapter, and such hearing officer shall certify and file with the department, recommendations, findings of fact, and a proposed order; provided, however, that all hearings for the adoption of rules shall be before the department.

(10) Issue such orders as may be necessary to effectuate the control of air and water pollution and enforce the same by all appropriate administrative and judicial proceedings.

(11) Adopt a comprehensive program for the prevention, control, and abatement of pollution of the air and waters of the state, and from time to time review and modify such program as necessary.

(12) In order to develop a comprehensive program for the prevention, abatement, and control of the pollution of the waters of the state, a grouping of the waters into classes may be made in accordance with the present and future most beneficial uses, such classifications may from time to time be altered or modified; provided, however, before any such

classification is made, or any modifications made thereto, public hearings shall be held by the department.

(13) Establish ambient air quality and water quality standards for the state as a whole or for any part thereof.

(14)(a) Cause field studies to be made and samples to be taken out of the air and from the waters of the state periodically and in a logical geographic manner so as to determine the levels of air quality of the air and water quality of the waters of the state.

(b) Whenever a study is made or a sample collected which proves to be below the air or water quality standard set for air or water, then the department shall determine the source of the pollution.

(15) Require persons engaged in operations which may result in pollution, to file reports which may contain information relating to locations, size of outlet, height of outlet, rate and period of emission and composition and concentration of effluent and such other information as the department shall prescribe to be filed relative to pollution.

(16) Establish a permit system whereby a permit may be required for the operation, construction or expansion of any installation that may be a source of air or water pollution; provide for the issuance and revocation of such permits and for the posting of an appropriate bond to operate.

(17) Consult with any person proposing to construct, install, or otherwise acquire a pollution control device or system, concerning the efficacy of such device or system, or the pollution problem which may be related to the source, device or system. Nothing in any such consultation shall be construed to relieve any person from compliance with this act, rules and regulations of the department, or any other provision of law.

(18) Require that notice be given to it prior to the undertaking of the construction or installation or expansion of any new air or water contaminant sources. Within thirty days of its receipt of such notice, the department shall require, as a condition precedent to the construction or installation or expansion of such sources, the submission of plans, specifications, and such other information as it deems necessary in order to determine whether the proposed construction or installation will be in accord with applicable laws, rules and regulations. If within sixty days of the receipt of plans, specifications or other information required pursuant to this chapter, the department determines that the proposed construction or installation will not be in accord with the requirements of this act or applicable rules and regulations, it shall issue an order prohibiting the construction or installation. Failure of such an order to issue within the time prescribed herein shall be deemed a determination that the construction or installation may proceed; provided, that it is in accordance with plans, specifications or other information, if any, required to be submitted.

mation, if any, required to be submitted.

(19) Encourage voluntary cooperation by persons and affected groups to achieve the purposes of this act.

(20) Encourage local units of government to handle pollution problems within their respective jurisdictions on a cooperative basis, and provide technical and consultative assistance therefor.

(21) Encourage and conduct studies, investigations, and research relating to pollution and its causes, effects, prevention, abatement and control.

(22) Make a continuing study of the effects of the emission of air contaminants from motor vehicles on the quality of the outdoor atmosphere of this state and the several parts thereof, and make recommendations to appropriate public and private bodies with respect thereto.

(23) Collect and disseminate information and conduct educational and training programs relating to pollution.

(24) Advise, consult, cooperate, and enter into agreements with other agencies of the state, the federal government, other states, interstate agencies, groups, political subdivisions, and industries affected by the provisions of this act, rules or policies of the department.

(25) Adopt, modify and repeal rules governing the specifications, construction and maintenance of industrial reservoirs, dams and containers which store or retain industrial wastes of a deleterious nature.

(26) Perform any other act necessary to control and prohibit air and water pollution, and to delegate any of its responsibilities, authority and powers, other than rule-making powers, to any state agency now or hereinafter established.

History.—§7, ch. 67-436; §§19, 26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.062 Pollution control; underground water, lakes, etc.—The department and its agents shall have general control and supervision over underground water, lakes, rivers, streams, canals, ditches and coastal waters under the jurisdiction of the state insofar as their pollution may affect the public health or impair the interest of the public or persons lawfully using them.

History.—§2, ch. 29834, 1955; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §381.43; §381.251.

***403.071 Director; powers and duties.**—

(1) There shall be a director of the commission who shall be employed by the commission. The commission shall fix the director's compensation unless it is otherwise provided by law. The director shall possess experience in bioenvironmental or sanitary engineering and such other qualifications as the commission may prescribe.

(2) It shall be the duty of the director to:

(a) Act as the chief administrative officer for all environmental pollution control programs of the state;

(b) Formulate and recommend rules and regulations for approval or rejection by the commission;

(c) Coordinate all pollution control programs of the state carried on from time to time by all state agencies; and

(d) Act as agent for the commission in all matters relating to its activities and the discharge of its responsibilities.

History.—§8, ch. 67-436.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §26, ch. 69-106, which abolished the commission and transferred its functions to the department of air and water pollution control. It will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

403.081 Performance by other state agencies.—All state agencies, including the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, shall be available to the department to perform, at its direction, the duties required of the department under this act.

History.—§9, ch. 67-436; §§19, 26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.091 Inspections.—Any duly authorized representative of the department may enter and inspect any property, premises or place, except a building which is used exclusively for a private residence, on or at which an air or water contaminant source is located or is being constructed or installed at any reasonable time for the purpose of ascertaining the state of compliance with the law, or rules and regulations of the department. No person shall refuse immediate entry or access to any authorized representative of the department who requests entry for purposes of inspection, and who presents appropriate credentials; nor shall any person obstruct, hamper or interfere with any such inspection. If requested, the owner or operator of the premises shall receive a report setting forth all facts found which relate to compliance status.

History.—§10, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.101 Classification and reporting.—

(1) The department, by rule or regulation, may classify air and water contaminant sources, which in its judgment may cause or contribute to air or water pollution, according to levels and types of emissions and other characteristics which relate to air or water pollution, and may require reporting for any such class or classes. Classifications made pursuant to this section may be for application to the state as a whole or to any designated area of the state, and shall be made with special reference to effects on health, economic, social and recreational factors, and physical effects on property.

(2) Any person operating or responsible for the operation of air or water contaminant sources of any class for which the rules and regulations of the department require reporting shall make reports containing information as may be required concerning location, size and height of contaminant outlets, processes employed, fuels used and the nature and time period or duration of emissions, and such other

information as is relevant to air and water pollution and available or reasonably capable of being assembled.

History.—§11, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.111 Confidential records.—Any information relating to secret processes, methods of manufacture or production which may be required, ascertained or discovered by inspection or investigation, shall not be disclosed in public hearings and shall be kept confidential by any member, officer or employee of the department. Provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the use of such records in judicial proceedings in connection with the prosecution of violations of this act, when ordered to be produced by appropriate subpoena or by order of the court. No such subpoena or order of the court shall abridge or alter the rights or remedies of persons affected in the protection of trade secrets or secret processes, in the manner provided by law, and such persons affected may take any and all steps available by law to protect such trade secrets or processes.

History.—§12, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.121 Enforcement; procedure.—

(1) If the department has reason to believe a violation of any provision of this act has occurred, it shall cause written notice to be served upon the alleged violator or violators. The notice shall specify the provision of the law, rule or regulation alleged to be violated, and the facts alleged to constitute a violation thereof, and may include an order that corrective action be taken within a reasonable time. No such order shall become effective except after reasonable notice and the order is served upon the person or persons named therein and a hearing held if requested within the time specified in the notice; except that injunctive relief may be sought as provided under §403.131.

(2) If, after hearing, the department finds that a violation or violations have occurred, it shall affirm or modify its order previously issued, or issue an appropriate order or orders for the prevention, abatement or control of the emissions or pollution involved or for the taking of such other corrective action as may be appropriate. Any order issued prior to a hearing as a part of a notice provided in subsection (1) of this section, or any order issued after a hearing may prescribe the date by which the violation shall cease by fixing reasonable timetables for necessary action to prevent, abate or control the pollution. If after hearing on an order contained in a notice, the department finds that no violation is occurring, it shall rescind the order.

(3) All testimony taken at any such hearing before the department shall be under oath or affirmation. A full and complete record of all proceedings and testimony presented shall be taken and filed, and upon payment and receipt of all costs or fees allowed there-

for, a certified transcript of the whole or any part of the record shall be furnished to any party in such hearing requesting the same. Upon application of any party, the department shall compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence.

History.—§13, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.131 Injunctive relief; emergency procedure.—If preventive or corrective measures are not taken in accordance with any order of the department, or if the department finds that a generalized condition of air or water pollution exists and that it creates an emergency requiring immediate action to protect human health or safety, the department shall institute proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction for injunctive relief to enforce this act or rules or regulations or orders pursuant hereto. Such injunctive relief may include both temporary and permanent injunctions.

History.—§14, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.141 Additional civil liability; assessment of damages.—

(1) Whoever causes an unlawful discharge of contaminants into the waters of this state which results in damage to the fish and fish food or other damage to said waters is liable to the state for such damages and the reasonable costs and expenses of the state incurred in tracing the source of the discharge and in restoring the waters to their former condition.

(2) Upon the request of any state agency or the alleged violator, the department may consider and assess these damages. If the amount so assessed is not paid within a reasonable time as prescribed by the department, the department may institute civil action in the appropriate court for a judicial determination of liability and damages.

(3) Nothing herein shall give the department the right to bring an action on behalf of any private person. Nothing herein shall prohibit the department from proceeding forthwith to obtain a judicial determination of the liability and damages. No finding, written report or recommendation of the department made pursuant to this section shall be admissible in evidence in any action.

History.—§15, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.151 Compliance with rules or orders of department.—All rules or orders of the department which require action to comply with standards adopted by it, or orders to comply with any provisions of this act, may specify a reasonable time for such compliance.

History.—§16, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.161 Prohibition, violation, penalty, intent.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to cause the pollution of any of the air or waters of this state in violation of or by failure to comply with any order of the department, including orders or rules fixing standards of air and water quality, or permits issued pursuant to its authority.

(2) Violation is punishable by a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000.00 for the first offense and of not more than \$1,000.00 for each offense thereafter. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

(3) Violation of any order issued by the department is a misdemeanor and is punishable by imprisonment for not more than 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 for each violation. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

(4) It is the legislative intent that the civil and criminal penalties and fines imposed by the court be of such amount as to insure immediate and continued compliance with this act and rules or regulations pursuant thereto.

History.—§17, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.171 Judicial review.—Any party aggrieved by any action of the department may seek appropriate judicial review.

History.—§18, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.182 Local pollution control programs.—

(1) Each county and municipality or any combination thereof may establish and administer a local pollution control program if it complies with this act. Local pollution control programs in existence on the effective date of this act shall not be ousted of jurisdiction if such local program complies with this act. All local pollution control programs, whether established before or after the effective date of this act, must:

(a) Be approved by the department as adequate to meet the requirements of this act and any applicable rules and regulations pursuant thereto.

(b) Provide by ordinance, regulation, or local law for requirements compatible with, or stricter or more extensive than those imposed by this act and regulations issued thereunder.

(c) Provide for the enforcement of such requirements by appropriate administrative and judicial process.

(d) Provide for administrative organization, staff, financial and other resources necessary to effectively and efficiently carry out its program.

(2) The department shall have the exclusive authority and power to require and issue permits; provided, however, that the department may delegate its power and authority to local pollution control organizations if the department finds it necessary or desirable to do so.

(3) If the department finds that the location, character or extent of particular concentrations of population, contaminant sources, the geographic, topographic or meteorological considerations, or any combinations thereof, are such as to make impracticable the maintenance of appropriate levels of air and water quality without an areawide pollution control program, the department may determine the boundaries within which such program is necessary and require it as the only acceptable

alternative to direct state administration.

(4)(a) If the department has reason to believe that a pollution control program in force pursuant to this section is inadequate to prevent and control pollution in the jurisdiction to which such program relates, or that such program is being administered in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of this act, the department shall, on due notice, conduct a hearing on the matter.

(b) If, after such hearing, the department determines that such program is inadequate to prevent and control pollution in the municipality, county, or municipalities or counties to which such program relates, or that such program is not accomplishing the purposes of this act, it shall require that necessary corrective measures be taken within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed ninety days.

(c) If the municipality, county, or municipalities or counties fail to take such necessary corrective action within the time required, the department shall administer within such municipality, county, or municipalities or counties all of the regulatory provisions of this act. Such pollution control program shall supersede all municipal or county pollution laws, regulations, ordinances and requirements in the affected jurisdiction.

(d) If the department finds that the control of a particular class of contaminant source because of its complexity or magnitude is beyond the reasonable capability of the local pollution control authorities or may be more efficiently and economically performed at the state level, it may assume and retain jurisdiction over that class of contaminant source. Classifications pursuant to this paragraph may be either on the basis of the nature of the sources involved or on the basis of their relationship to the size of the communities in which they are located.

(5) Any municipality or county in which the department administers its pollution control program pursuant to subsection (4) of this section may with the approval of the department establish or resume a municipal or county pollution control program which meets the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.

(6) In exercising its powers, duties and functions the department of air and water pollution control shall have no jurisdiction over local acts of a stricter or more stringent nature.

History.—§19, ch. 67-436; §26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.191 Construction in relation to other law.—

(1) It is the purpose of this act to provide additional and cumulative remedies to prevent, abate, and control the pollution of the air and waters of the state. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to abridge or alter rights of action or remedies in equity under the common law or statutory law, criminal or civil, nor shall any provisions of this act, or any act done by virtue thereof, be construed as estopping the state or any municipality, or person

affected by air or water pollution, in the exercise of their rights in equity or under the common law or statutory law to suppress nuisances or to abate pollution.

(2) No civil or criminal remedy for any wrongful action which is a violation of any rule or regulation of the department shall be excluded or impaired by the provisions of this chapter.

(3) This act shall limit and restrict the application of chapter 24952, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1947, to any person operating any industrial plant that has located in the State of Florida in reliance thereon and exercised rights and powers granted thereby on and before the effective date of this act; provided such person shall henceforth in the exercise of such rights and powers install and use treatment works or control measures generally equivalent to those installed and used by other similar industrial plants pursuant to the requirements of the department.

History.—§20, ch. 67-436; §26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.201 Variances.—

(1) Upon application the department in its discretion may grant a variance from the provisions of this act or the rules and regulations adopted pursuant hereto. Variances and renewals thereof may be granted for any one of the following reasons:

(a) There is no practicable means known or available for the adequate control of the pollution involved.

(b) Compliance with the particular requirement or requirements from which a variance is sought will necessitate the taking of measures which, because of their extent or cost, must be spread over a considerable period of time. A variance granted for this reason shall prescribe a timetable for the taking of the measures required.

(c) To relieve or prevent hardship of a kind other than those provided for in paragraphs (a) and (b) above. Variances and renewals thereof granted under authority of this paragraph shall each be limited to a period of twenty-four months.

(2) The department or its duly designated hearing officer shall hold a hearing on each application for a variance. The hearing procedures of §403.051 shall apply at such hearing.

(3) The department may prescribe such time limits and other conditions to the granting of a variance as it shall deem appropriate.

History.—§21, ch. 67-436; §26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.212 Regulations validated.—Any regulations adopted or orders issued by the Florida Air Pollution Control Commission and effective in any air pollution control district on the effective date of this act and rules, regulations and orders of the State Board of Health relating to air or water quality or pollution, are hereby validated as though adopted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and shall con-

tinue in effect and be enforced until repealed by the department.

History.—§22, ch. 67-436; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.221 Pending proceedings.—No legal proceedings shall be abated because of any transfers made in this section, but the appropriate party exercising like authority or performing like duties or functions shall be substituted in said proceedings.

History.—§23, ch. 67-436.

403.231 Department of legal affairs to represent the state.—The department of legal affairs shall represent the state and its agencies as legal advisor in carrying out the provisions of this act.

History.—§24, ch. 67-436; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.251 Safety clause.—The legislature hereby finds, determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety.

History.—§27, ch. 67-436.

403.261 Provisions specifying jurisdiction repealed.—All rule-making jurisdiction over air and water pollution matters held by other agencies within the state on September 1, 1967, is hereby repealed including, but without limitation, such jurisdiction held by the Florida State Board of Health, the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, the State Board of Conservation and the several water management districts within the state.

History.—§1, ch. 67-436.

403.271 Aquatic plants; permits; penalties.—

(1) No person shall import into the state any aquatic plant or seeds thereof of a species not native to the state without having first obtained a permit from the department.

(2) No person shall knowingly transport or transfer aquatic plants, whether indigenous or a species not native to the state, between bodies of water within the state without having first obtained a permit from the department.

(3) No person shall place or cause to be placed in the waters of the state or to cultivate or cause to propagate in the waters of the state any aquatic plant without first having obtained a permit from the department.

(4) The department is authorized to issue such permits only after the following conditions have been met:

(a) The department of agriculture and consumer services and the game and fresh water fish commission issue prior approval of such permit.

(b) An appropriate agency, such as an aquatic vegetation laboratory, issues a memorandum certifying that the importation, transportation, or cultivation of such species poses no danger to the waters, fish, reptiles, or ecology of the state.

(5) The department of air and water pollution control, the department of agriculture and consumer services, and the game and fresh water fish commission shall conduct investigations of such species prior to issuance or denial

of a permit for importation, transport or transfer of such species in the waters of the state.

(6) To insure due process to all parties affected, the department shall follow the procedures of parts II and III of chapter 120 relating to hearings and review.

(7) The department shall publicize the provisions of this section on road signs throughout the state.

(8)(a) Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) All law enforcement officers of the state and its agencies with power to make arrests for violations of state law shall enforce the provisions of this section.

History.—§1, ch. 69-158; §§14, 26, 35, ch. 69-106.

403.281 Definitions; weather modification law.—As used in this chapter relating to weather modification:

* (1) ["Department" means the department of air and water pollution control.]

(2) "Person" includes any public or private corporation.

History.—§1, ch. 57-128; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to §26, ch. 69-106 the editors have substituted a definition of the term "department" for the term "board." The section will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Formerly §373.261.

403.291 Purpose of weather modification law.—The purpose of this law is to promote the public safety and welfare by providing for the licensing, regulation and control of interference by artificial means with the natural precipitation of rain, snow, hail, moisture or water in any form contained in the atmosphere.

History.—§2, ch. 57-128.

Note.—Formerly §373.271.

403.301 Artificial weather modification operation; license required.—No person without securing a license from the department, shall cause or attempt to cause by artificial means condensation or precipitation of rain, snow, hail, moisture or water in any form contained in the atmosphere, or shall prevent or attempt to prevent by artificial means the natural condensation or precipitation of rain, snow, hail, moisture or water in any form contained in the atmosphere.

History.—§3, ch. 57-128; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §373.281.

403.311 Application for licensing; fee.—

(1) Any person desiring to do or perform any of the acts specified in §403.301 may file with the department an application for a license on a form to be supplied by the department for such purpose setting forth all of the following:

(a) The name and post office address of the applicant.

(b) The education, experience and qualifications of the applicant, or if the applicant is not an individual, the education, experience

and qualifications of the persons who will be in control and in charge of the operation of the applicant.

(c) The name and post office address of the person on whose behalf the weather modification operation is to be conducted if other than the applicant.

(d) The nature and object of the weather modification operation which the applicant proposes to conduct, including a general description of such operation.

(e) The method and type of equipment and the type and composition of materials that the applicant proposes to use.

(f) Such other pertinent information as the department may require.

(2) Each application shall be accompanied by a filing fee in the sum of one hundred dollars and proof of financial responsibility as required by §403.321.

History.—§4, ch. 57-128; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §373.291.

403.321 Proof of financial responsibility.—

(1) No license shall be issued to any person until he has filed with the department proof of ability to respond in damages for liability on account of accidents arising out of the weather modification operations to be conducted by him in the amount of ten thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of one person resulting from any one incident, and subject to said limit for one person, in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons resulting from any one incident, and in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars because of injury to or destruction of property of others resulting from any one incident.

(2) Proof of financial responsibility may be given by filing with the department a certificate of insurance or a bond in the required amount.

History.—§5, ch. 57-128; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §373.301.

403.331 Issuance of license; suspension or revocation; renewal.—

(1) The department shall issue a license to each applicant who:

(a) By education, skill and experience appears to be qualified to undertake the weather modification operation proposed in his application.

(b) File proof of his financial responsibility as required by §403.321.

(c) Pays filing fee required in §403.311.

(2) Each such license shall entitle the licensee to conduct the operation described in the application for the calendar year for which the license is issued unless the license is sooner revoked or suspended. The conducting of any weather modification operation or the use of any equipment or materials other than those described in the application shall be cause for revocation or suspension of the license.

(3) The license may be renewed annually

by payment of a filing fee in the sum of fifty dollars.

History.—§6, ch. 57-128; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §373.311.

403.341 Filing and publication of notice of intention to operate; limitation on area and time.—Prior to undertaking any operation authorized by the license, the licensee shall file with the department and cause to be published a notice of intention. The licensee shall then confine his activities substantially within the time and area limits set forth in the notice of intention.

History.—§7, ch. 57-128; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §373.321.

403.351 Contents of notice of intention.—The notice of intention shall set forth all of the following:

(1) The name and post office address of the licensee.

(2) The name and post office address of the persons on whose behalf the weather modification operation is to be conducted if other than the licensee.

(3) The nature and object of the weather modification operation which licensee proposes to conduct, including a general description of such operation.

(4) The method and type of equipment and the type and composition of the materials the licensee proposes to use.

(5) The area in which and the approximate time during which the operation will be conducted.

(6) The area which will be affected by the operation as nearly as the same may be determined in advance.

History.—§8, ch. 57-128.
Note.—Formerly §373.331.

403.361 Publication of notice of intention.—The licensee shall cause the notice of intention to be published at least once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation and published within any county wherein the operation is to be conducted and in which the affected area is located, or if the operation is to be conducted in more than one county or if the affected area is located in more than one county or is located in a county other than the one in which the operation is to be conducted, then such notice shall be published in like manner in a newspaper having a general circulation and published within each of such counties. In case there is no newspaper published within the appropriate county, publication shall be made in a newspaper having a general circulation within the county.

History.—§9, ch. 57-128.
Note.—Formerly §373.341.

403.371 Proof of publication.—Proof of publication shall be filed by the licensee with the department fifteen days from the date of the last publication of notice. Proof of publication shall be by copy of the notice as published, attached

to and made a part of the affidavit of the publisher or foreman of the newspaper publishing the notice.

History.—§10, ch. 57-128; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §373.351.

403.381 Record and reports of operations.—

(1) Each licensee shall keep and maintain a record of all operations conducted by him pursuant to his license showing the method employed, the type and composition of materials used, the times and places of operation, the name and post office address of each person participating or assisting in the operation other than licensee and such other information as may be required by the department and shall report the same to the department at such times as it may require.

(2) The records of the department and the reports of all licensees shall be available for public examination.

History.—§11, ch. 57-128; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §373.361.

403.391 Emergency licenses.—Notwithstanding any provisions of this act to the contrary, the department may grant a license permitting a weather modification operation without compliance by the licensee with the provisions of §§403.351-403.371, and without publication of notice of intention as required by §403.341 if the operation appears to the department to be necessary or desirable in aid of the extinguishment of fire, dispersal of fog or other emergency.

History.—§12, ch. 57-128; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §373.371.

403.401 Suspension or revocation of license; appeal.—

(1) Any license may be revoked or suspended if the department finds, after due notice to the licensee and a hearing therein, that the licensee has failed or refused to comply with any of the provisions of this act.

(2) Any licensee may apply to the circuit court for the county of Leon to review any order of the department within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules. The review shall be by certiorari in the manner prescribed by the Florida appellate rules.

(3) Either the department or the licensee may appeal from the order or decree of the circuit court to the appropriate district court of appeal in the same manner appeals may be taken in suits in equity.

History.—§13, ch. 57-128; §21, ch. 63-512; §§26, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §373.381.

403.411 Penalty.—Any person conducting a weather modification operation without first having procured a license, or who shall make a false statement in his application for license, or who shall fail to file any report or reports as required by this act, or who shall conduct any weather modification operation after revocation or suspension of his license, or who shall violate any other provision of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction therefor shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than 60 days, or both; and if a corporation, shall be fined not more than \$1,000. Each such violation shall be a separate offense.

History.—§14, ch. 57-128.
Note.—Formerly §373.391.

CHAPTER 404

FLORIDA DRUG ABUSE LAW

- 404.001 Short title.
- 404.01 Definitions.
- 404.02 Prohibited acts.
- 404.04 Exemptions.
- 404.041 Devices for injecting, smoking or using certain drugs; prohibition.
- 404.05 Records.
- 404.06 Inspection.
- 404.07 Contraband.
- 404.08 Seizure and forfeiture of vessel, vehicle, or aircraft illegally used.

- 404.09 Procedure to have vessel, vehicle, or aircraft forfeited or sold.
- 404.10 Rights of mortgagee or vendor.
- 404.11 Injunctions.
- 404.12 Rules and regulations.
- 404.13 Exceptions and exemptions not required to be negated.
- 404.14 Notice of conviction to be sent to licensing board or officer.
- 404.15 Penalties.

404.001 Short title.—This chapter shall be cited and known as the "Florida Drug Abuse Law."

History.—§1, ch. 67-136.

404.01 Definitions.—For the purposes of this chapter:

(1) The words "barbiturate" or "barbiturates" mean each of the salts and derivatives of barbituric acid, also known as "malonylurea," and derivatives, compounds, mixtures or preparations thereof. "Barbiturate" or "barbiturates" include hypnotic and somnifacient drugs, whether or not derivatives of barbituric acid, except that this law shall not apply to narcotics, as now or hereafter defined by the Legislature of Florida, or bromides.

(2) The words "central nervous system stimulant" or "central nervous system stimulants" mean amphetamine, desoxyephedrine (methamphetamine), mephentermine, pipradol, phenmetrazine, methylphenidylacetate or any of the salts of any of the foregoing.

(3) The words "hallucinogenic drug" mean "lysergic acid" and "lysergic acid amide," "LSD" (lysergic acid diethylamide), "DMT" (dimethyltryptamine), "peyote," "mescaline," "psilocyn," "psilocybin," including their salts and derivatives, or any compounds, mixtures and every substance neither chemically nor physically distinguishable from them, and any and all derivatives of same and any other drug to which the drug abuse laws of the United States apply, and rivea corymbosa (ololiuqui) when used as a hallucinogen.

(4) The word "delivery" means selling, dispensing, giving away, leaving with or supplying in any other manner.

(5) The word "patient" means as the case may be:

(a) The individual medically requiring a barbiturate or a central nervous system stimulant, for whom a barbiturate or central nervous system stimulant or other drug controlled by this law is prescribed or to whom a barbiturate or a central nervous system stimulant or other drug controlled by this law is administered; or

(b) The owner or the agent of the owner of an animal medically requiring a barbiturate or a central nervous system stimulant or other drug controlled by this law for which such a

drug is prescribed or to which such a drug is administered.

(6) The word "person" includes individual, corporation, partnership and association.

(7) The word "practitioner" means a person authorized by law to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or naturopathy in this state.

(8) The word "pharmacist" means a person authorized by law to practice pharmacy in this state.

(9) The word "prescription" means an order written or signed or transmitted by word of mouth, telephone or telegraph or other means of communication issued in good faith in the course of professional practice only, by a practitioner to a pharmacist for a barbiturate, a central nervous system stimulant or other drug controlled by this law, for a particular patient, which specifies the date of its issue, the name and address of such practitioner, the name and address of the patient (and, if such barbiturate or central nervous system stimulant or other drug controlled by this law is prescribed for an animal, the species of such animal), the name and quantity of such drug prescribed, the directions for the use of such drug. The record so made shall constitute the original prescription to be filled and preserved by the pharmacist.

(10) The word "manufacturer" means a person who manufactures barbiturates and central nervous system stimulants or any other drug controlled by this law and includes persons who prepare such drugs in dosage forms by mixing, compounding, encapsulating, entableting, packaging, repackaging or other process, but does not include a pharmacist who merely packages, prepares or compounds drugs to fill prescriptions received or to be received by him from a practitioner.

(11) The word "wholesaler" means a person engaged in the business of distributing barbiturates and central nervous system stimulants or other drug controlled by this law to persons included in any of the classes named in §404.04(2)(a)-(f).

Nothing in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section shall be construed to include items commonly known as patent or proprietary

preparations which are sold as over-the-counter items not requiring a prescription.

History.—§1, ch. 57-384; §2, ch. 67-136.

404.02 Prohibited acts.—The following shall be unlawful:

* (1) The delivering or causing to be delivered of any barbiturate or central nervous system stimulant or other drug controlled by this chapter, except as provided in §404.04, unless:

(a) Such barbiturate or central nervous system stimulant is delivered by a pharmacist in good faith, upon a prescription, or an authorized refill thereof, as hereinafter provided, and there is affixed to the original container in which such drug is delivered a label bearing:

1. The name and address of the establishment from which such drug was delivered;

2. The date on which the prescription for such drug was filled;

3. The number of such prescription as filed in the prescription files of the pharmacist who filled such prescription;

4. The name of the pharmacist and his license number;

5. The name of the practitioner who prescribed such drug;

6. The name of the patient, and if such drug was prescribed for an animal a statement showing the species of the animal; and

7. The directions for the use of the drug as contained in the prescription; or

(b) Such barbiturate or central nervous system stimulant is delivered or administered by a practitioner in good faith and in the course of professional practice only, and the original container in which such drug is delivered bears a label on which appears the date of delivery, the directions for use of such drug, the name of such practitioner, the name of the patient, and if such drug is prescribed for an animal a statement showing the species of the animal.

(c) A person to whom or for whose use any drug controlled under the authority of this chapter has been prescribed, sold or dispensed by a physician, dentist, apothecary and the owner of any animal for which any such drug has been prescribed, sold or dispensed by a veterinarian, possesses it only in the container in which it was delivered to him by the person selling or dispensing same.

(2) The refilling of any prescription for a barbiturate, central nervous system stimulant or other drug controlled by this chapter unless and to the limited extent designated on the prescription by the practitioner, or subsequently authorized by him.

(3) The delivery of a barbiturate or a central nervous system stimulant or hallucinogenic drug upon written prescription unless the pharmacist who filled such prescription files and retains it for a period of two years.

(4) The actual or constructive possession or control of a barbiturate, central nervous system stimulant, or other drug controlled by this chapter by any person unless such person

obtained such drug on the written prescription of a practitioner or unless such person obtained such drug by direct delivery from a practitioner for bona fide medical use, and except as provided in §404.04.

(5) The actual or constructive possession or control of an hallucinogenic drug by any person, except as provided in §404.04.

(6) The refusal to make available and to afford full opportunity to check any record, file, stock or inventory, as required by §404.06.

(7) The failure to keep records, as required by §404.05.

(8) The using by any person to his own advantage, or the revealing of any information required under the authority of §404.06, concerning any method or process which, as a trade secret, is entitled to protection, except to law enforcement officers, or an officer or employee of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, or to a court when relevant in a judicial proceeding under this chapter.

(9) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a barbiturate or a central nervous system stimulant or hallucinogenic drug or procuring or attempting to procure the administration of a barbiturate or a central nervous system stimulant or hallucinogenic drug:

(a) By fraud, deceit, misrepresentation or subterfuge, or

(b) By the forgery or alteration of a prescription, or

(c) By the concealment of a material fact, or

(d) By the use of a false name or the giving of a false address.

(10) Making a false statement in any prescription, order, report, or record referred to in this chapter.

(11) Falsely assuming the title of or falsely representing any person to be a manufacturer, wholesaler, pharmacist, physician, dentist, veterinarian or other authorized person for the purpose of obtaining a barbiturate or a central nervous system stimulant or hallucinogenic drug.

(12) Making, issuing or uttering any false or forged prescription.

(13) Affixing any false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing a barbiturate or a central nervous system stimulant.

History.—§2, ch. 57-384; §3, ch. 67-136; §1, ch. 68-4; §1, ch. 69-1741; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—§3, ch. 67-136 purports to amend subsection (1) but amends only intro. par. and adds paragraph (c).

404.04 Exemptions.—The provisions of §404.02 (1) and (4) shall not be applicable to:

(1) The delivery for medical or scientific purposes only of barbiturates or central nervous system stimulants to persons included in any of the classes hereinafter named, or to the agents or employees of such persons, for use in the usual course of their business or practice or in the performance of their official duties, as the case may be, or

(2) The actual or constructive possession

or control of barbiturates or central nervous system stimulants or other drugs controlled by this law by such persons or their agents or employees for such employees for such use, to wit:

(a) Pharmacists.

(b) Practitioners.

(c) Persons who procure barbiturates or central nervous system stimulants for disposition in good faith and in the course of professional practice only, by or under the supervision of pharmacists or practitioners employed by them; or for the purpose of lawful research, teaching, or testing, and not for resale, including medical schools.

(d) Hospitals which procure barbiturates, central nervous system stimulants or other drugs controlled by this law for lawful administration by practitioners, but only for use by or in the particular hospital.

(e) Officers or employees of federal, state or local governments acting in their official capacity only, or informers acting under their jurisdiction.

(f) Registered manufacturers, wholesalers, carriers, and warehousemen.

History.—§4, ch. 57-384; §5, ch. 67-136.

404.041 Devices for injecting, smoking or using certain drugs; prohibition.—It is unlawful for any person to possess, have under his control, sell, or deliver any device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia with the intent that said device, contrivance, instrument, or paraphernalia be used for unlawfully injecting, smoking, or using any drug controlled by this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 69-270.

404.05 Records.—Persons designated in §404.04, except carriers and warehousemen, officers active in official capacity, shall keep such records pertaining to barbiturates and central nervous system stimulants or other drugs controlled by this act for two years.

History.—§5, ch. 57-384; §6, ch. 67-136.

404.06 Inspection.—Prescriptions, files and records required by or under the authority of this chapter, and stocks of barbiturates and central nervous system stimulants, shall be open for inspection to officers and employees of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services. No person having knowledge by virtue of his office of any such prescriptions, files or records shall divulge such knowledge, except in connection with a prosecution or proceeding in court, or before a licensing or registration board or officer, to which prosecution or proceeding the person to whom such prescriptions, files or records relate is a party.

History.—§6, ch. 57-384; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

404.07 Contraband.—All barbiturates, central nervous system stimulants, and hallucinogenic drugs, as herein defined, which may be handled, delivered, possessed, or distributed

contrary to any provisions of this chapter are declared to be contraband and shall be subject to seizure and confiscation by any law enforcement officer of this state, or any political subdivision thereof, and by any officer or employee of the department of law enforcement.

History.—§7, ch. 57-384; §4, ch. 67-2207; §2, ch. 68-4; §§20, 35, ch. 69-106.

404.08 Seizure and forfeiture of vessel, vehicle, or aircraft illegally used.—

(1) Any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft which has been or is being used in violation of any provision of this chapter, or in, upon, or by means of which any violation of this chapter has taken or is taking place may be seized and forfeited, provided that no vessel, vehicle, or aircraft used by any person as a common carrier, in the transaction of business as such common carrier, shall be forfeited under the provisions of this chapter unless it shall appear that in the case of a railway car or engine, the owner, or in the case of any other such vessel, vehicle, or aircraft the owner or the master of such vessel, or the owner or conductor, driver, pilot, or other person in charge of such vehicle, or aircraft, was at the time of the alleged illegal act a consenting party thereto; provided further that no vessel, vehicle, or aircraft shall be forfeited under the provisions of this chapter by reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed, or omitted, by any person other than such owner while such vessel, vehicle, or aircraft was unlawfully in the possession of a person who acquired possession thereof in violation of the criminal law of the United States, or of this state or any political subdivision thereof.

(2) Any law enforcement agency is empowered to authorize or designate officers, agents, or other persons to carry out the seizure provisions of this section. It shall be the duty of any officer, agent, or other person so authorized or designated, or authorized by law, whenever he shall discover any vessel, vehicle, or aircraft which has been or is being used in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or in, upon, or by means of which any violation of this chapter has taken or is taking place, to seize such vessel, vehicle, or aircraft and to place it in the custody of such person as may be authorized or designated for that purpose by the respective law enforcement agency, pursuant to these provisions.

History.—§8, ch. 57-384.

404.09 Procedure to have vessel, vehicle, or aircraft forfeited or sold.—

(1) The state attorney within whose jurisdiction the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft has been seized because of its use or attempted use in violation of any provision of this chapter shall proceed against the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft by rule to show cause in the circuit court having jurisdiction of the offense, and have it forfeited to the use of or the sale by the law enforcement agency making the seizure on pro-

ducing due proof that the vehicle was being used in violation of the provisions of this chapter; provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to innocent parties nor destroy any valid lien or retain title contract on vessels, aircraft or motor vehicles as defined by existing registration law and the notation of a lien upon the face of the certificate of title shall be deemed prima facie valid.

(2) Where it appears by affidavit that the residence of the owner of the vessel, vehicle, or aircraft is out of the state, or is unknown to the state attorney, the court shall appoint an attorney-at-law to represent the absent owner against whom the rule shall be tried contradictorily within ten days after its filing. This affidavit may be made by the state attorney or one of his assistants. The attorney so appointed may waive service and citation of the petition or rule, but shall not waive time nor any legal defense.

(3) Whenever the head of the law enforcement agency effecting the forfeiture deems it necessary or expedient to sell the property forfeited, rather than retain it to the use of the law enforcement agency, he shall cause an advertisement to be inserted in an official newspaper of the county where the seizure was made, and after ten days shall dispose of said property at public auction to the highest bidder for cash and without appraisal.

(4) The proceeds of all funds collected from any such sale shall be paid into the general fund of the county in which the seizure and sale was made.

History.—§9, ch. 57-384; (1) §1, ch. 65-125.

404.10 Rights of mortgagee or vendor.—The rights of any bona fide holder of a duly recorded mortgage, or duly recorded vendor's privilege, on the property seized under this chapter shall not be affected by the seizure.

History.—§10, ch. 57-384.

404.11 Injunctions.—The department of law enforcement shall have the right to institute an action in its own name to enjoin the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. Said action for an injunction shall be in addition to any other action, proceeding, or remedy authorized by law.

History.—§11, ch. 57-384; §4, ch. 67-2207; §20, 35, ch. 69-106.

404.12 Rules and regulations.—The department of law enforcement shall, from time to time, adopt such rules and regulations as may be reasonably necessary to implement and carry out the purpose of this chapter.

History.—§12, ch. 57-384; §4, ch. 67-2207; §20, 35, ch. 69-106.

404.13 Exceptions and exemptions not required to be negated.—In any complaint, information, or indictment, and in any action or proceeding brought for the enforcement of any provisions of this chapter, it shall not be necessary to negative any exception, excuse, proviso, or exemption contained in this chapter,

and the burden of proof in any such exception, excuse, proviso, or exemption shall be upon the defendant.

History.—§13, ch. 57-384.

404.14 Notice of conviction to be sent to licensing board or officer.—On the conviction of any person of the violation of any provision of this chapter a copy of the judgment and sentence and of the opinion of the court, if any opinion be filed, shall be sent by the clerk of the court to the board or officer, if any, by whom the convicted defendant has been licensed or registered to practice his profession or to carry on his business. On the conviction of any such person the court may, in its discretion, recommend to the respective licensing board or officer the suspension or revocation of the registration or license of the convicted defendant to practice his profession or to carry on his business.

History.—§14, ch. 57-384.

404.15 Penalties.—Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be punished as follows:

(1) For a first conviction, by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than 2 years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both;

(2) For a second conviction, by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both;

(3) For a third or subsequent conviction, by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than 5 years nor more than 10 years or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both;

(4) If the offense consisted of the delivery of any drug controlled by this chapter to a person who had not attained the age of twenty-one years at the time of such offense, the offender, upon conviction, shall be punished as follows:

(a) If the offender has no prior conviction for any offense under chapters 398 or 404 at the time of the commission of the offense of delivery under this section, he shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for not more than 10 years or be fined not more than \$10,000.

(b) If the offender has been previously convicted of any offense under chapters 398 or 404 at the time of the commission of the offense of delivery under this section, he shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for life or for any number of years not less than 5, and in addition may be fined not more than \$10,000; and the imposition of the sentence shall not be suspended or deferred, nor shall the person so convicted be placed on probation.

(5) The license to practice in Florida of any practitioner, as defined in §404.01(7), or any pharmacist, as defined by §404.01(8), who violates the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be automatically revoked.

History.—§15, ch. 57-384; §1, ch. 69-37.

CHAPTER 405

MEDICAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE FOR RESEARCH

- 405.01 Release of medical information to certain study groups; exemption from liability.
- 405.02 Limitation on publication of released information.

405.01 Release of medical information to certain study groups; exemption from liability.—Any person, hospital, sanatorium, nursing or rest home or other organization may provide information, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data relating to the condition and treatment of any person to research groups, governmental health agencies, medical associations and societies, and any in-hospital medical staff committee, to be used in the course of any study for the purpose of reducing morbidity or mortality, and no liability of any kind or character for damages or other relief shall arise or be enforced against any person or organization by reason of having provided such information or material, or by reason of having released or published the findings and conclusions of such groups to advance medical research and medical education, or by reason

- 405.03 Confidentiality of identity of person studied.

of having released or published generally a summary of such studies.

History.—§1, ch. 65-533.

405.02 Limitation on publication of released information.—The research groups, governmental health agencies, organized medical associations and societies or any in-hospital medical staff committee shall use or publish said material only for the purpose of advancing medical research or medical education in the interest of reducing morbidity or mortality, except that a summary of such studies may be released by any such group for general publication.

History.—§2, ch. 65-533.

405.03 Confidentiality of identity of person studied.—In all events the identity of any person whose condition or treatment has been studied shall be confidential and shall not be revealed under any circumstances.

History.—§3, ch. 65-533.

TITLE XXVIII

SOCIAL WELFARE

CHAPTER 409

FAMILY SERVICES

- 409.015 State department and state board of social services; membership, terms, etc.
- 409.025 Powers of the state board.
- 409.035 State director of the department.
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409.015 State department and state board of social services; membership, terms, etc.—

* (1) The state department of public welfare is renamed the state department of social services and the state welfare board is renamed the state board of social services, referred to in this chapter as the department and the state board respectively.

* (2) All the powers, duties, authority, personnel, equipment, and appropriations of the state department of public welfare, particularly the power and duty to administer public assistance and related social services programs, are transferred to and vested in the state department of social services.

(3) * (a) The department shall be administered by the state board consisting of nine members who shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the senate at the next session of the legislature for terms of four years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be for unexpired terms only. Each member of the state board shall have been a citizen and elector of this state for at least one year and no two members shall be electors of the same congressional district. No federal, state, county, or mu-

nicipal officer or employee shall be eligible to serve as a member of the state board during his term as such official.

(b) Reduction in the current thirteen member board to a nine member board shall be accomplished by not filling the first four vacancies occurring after the passage of this act, including vacancies created by expiration of terms of office or resignation.

(4) Members of the public welfare council shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for per diem and travel expenses as provided by §112.061.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsections (1) and (2) were rendered obsolete by §19 of ch. 69-106 and §2, ch. 69-268 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill. Subsection (3)(a) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §19, ch. 69-106, which transformed the state board of public welfare into an advisory council.

***409.025 Powers of the state board.—**

(1) The state board shall be responsible for the administration of the department and the promulgation of the rules and regulations under which the department operates.

(2) The state board shall employ an administrator who shall be designated as the state

director of the department of social services, herein referred to as the state director, and shall prescribe the powers to be exercised and the duties to be performed by him in carrying out the purpose of this chapter.

(3) The state board may employ its own attorney.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 69-268.

***Note.**—See note following §409.015. This section will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***409.035 State director of the department.**—

(1) The state board shall employ a director of good moral character who shall meet such other qualifications as the state board may prescribe. He shall furnish a surety bond in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars payable to the governor of the state, the premium of which shall be paid from funds of the department.

(2) The salary of the state director shall be set by the legislature.

(3) The state director shall be responsible for the employment of all the personnel of the department, prescribe their duties, and fix their salaries in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the state personnel board. He shall employ such personnel as may be necessary to meet the requirements of federal legislation, rules, regulations, or enactments not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 69-268.

***Note.**—See note following §409.015. This section will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

409.045 General functions of the division.—

(1) Pursuant to regulations promulgated by it, the division of family services of the department of health and rehabilitative services shall determine the amount of money or other things of value that each applicant or recipient of assistance or benefits under this chapter is entitled to receive. The division shall conduct, supervise, and administer, or cause to be administered, within the state, all social services work which is or will be carried on by the use of federal or state funds or funds from any other source and receive and distribute all commodities donated by the United States or any agency thereof. Social services within the meaning of this chapter shall mean the providing of financial assistance as well as preventive and rehabilitative services for children, adults, and families.

(2) The division shall cooperate fully with the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities to the end that the division may receive the benefit of all federal financial allotments and assistance possible to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(3) The division shall investigate and study the causes of the dependence of indigents, encourage them to support themselves whenever possible, and provide supportive services to enable them to make and carry out plans for their permanent rehabilitation, to the end that they may cease to be a charge upon the community whenever possible.

(4) The division is authorized to conduct or

participate in work, training, or other rehabilitative programs and to participate in the cost of such programs administered by other public or private agencies.

(5) The division shall administer all social services in compliance with Title VI of the civil rights act in such a manner that no person shall, on the grounds of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, or be denied, any assistance, care, services, or other benefits or be otherwise subjected to discrimination.

(6) The division of family services may:

(a) Accept such duties in respect to public assistance or social services as may be delegated to it by any agency of the federal government or any state, county, or municipal government;

(b) Act as agent of or contract with the federal government, state government, or any county or municipal government in the conduct and administration of public assistance and social services activities in securing the benefits of any public assistance that is available from the federal government or any of its agencies and in the disbursement of funds received from the federal government, state government, or any county or municipal government for social services purposes within the state;

(c) Accept from any person or organization, and avail itself of, all offers of personal services or other aid or assistance; and

(d) Grant educational stipends to employees who agree to return to work for the division.

(7) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit, abrogate, or abridge the powers and duties of any other state agency.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***409.055 Body corporate.**—The division of family services is a body corporate and shall adopt and have a corporate seal. It shall have the power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued in actions in ex contractu but not in torts, and to have and to possess corporate powers for all purposes necessary to administer this chapter. The division shall have the power to accept payment for services rendered pursuant to rules and regulations.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by ch. 69-106, which enacted a comprehensive reorganization of the executive branch of government, and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

409.065 Authorization for sale of property.—

(1) The division of family services is authorized to sell any real or personal property that it acquires by way of donation, gift, contribution, bequest, or devise from any person, persons, or organizations when such real or personal property is determined by the division not to be necessary for use in connection with the work of the division. All proceeds derived from the sale of such property shall be trans-

mitted to the state treasury to be credited to the division.

(2) The division is authorized to use for social services purposes any moneys realized from the sale of any such real or personal property. It is expressly declared to be the intention of the legislature that such moneys are hereby appropriated to the division and may be used by it for social services purposes. However, such moneys shall be withdrawn in accordance with law. Such moneys are hereby appropriated to the use of the division in addition to other funds which have been or may otherwise be appropriated for social services purposes.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.075 Depository of funds.—All state and federal funds to be administered under this chapter shall be deposited with the state treasurer in a separate account and shall be withdrawn only by warrant of the comptroller countersigned by the governor, payable to the division of family services or to its order or its agent.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.085 Appropriation to the division and transfer of surplus funds.—Whenever any appropriation made to the division of family services for social services purposes shall be insufficient to fully provide assistance to all persons lawfully entitled thereto and there exists a surplus in the appropriation for any other programs above the amount required to provide for all persons lawfully entitled thereto, the department of administration shall determine the amount of such surplus and shall, on application by the division of family services, transfer so much of such surplus to said insufficient appropriation as it may find necessary. Any funds thus transferred shall be retransferred by the department of administration if subsequent events should disclose need for additional money in the appropriation from which the transfer was made. Funds which are so transferred are appropriated to the division for which the transfer was made and shall be disbursed and expended in the same manner as if originally appropriated for such purpose. This section shall be liberally construed to the end that the social services programs may be fully maintained.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.095 Administrative social services areas.—The division of family services is authorized and directed to divide the state into an adequate and workable number of administrative areas, to designate the location of administrative offices, and to assign employees.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.105 District welfare boards abolished.—Effective July 3, 1969, district welfare boards then in existence are abolished and the terms of office of the members thereof are terminated.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268.

409.115 Area social services advisory boards.—

(1) In each social services area established by the division of family services there shall be created an area social services advisory board, referred to in this chapter as area board, consisting of nine members. Members of each area board shall be appointed by the governor for terms of four years, except that of the first board appointed in each area pursuant to this section, three members shall be appointed for two years, three members for three years, and three members for four years. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be for unexpired terms only. Members shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in §112.061.

(2)(a) As soon as practicable after their appointments, members of each area board shall meet and organize by electing a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary whose terms shall be for one year.

(b) Meetings shall be held at the call of the chairman, the division, or the area administrator at such times as shall be prescribed by rules and regulations of the division.

(c) Any area board member who intentionally absents himself from four successive regular or special meetings automatically forfeits his membership, and such area board shall declare a vacancy to exist.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.125 Duties of area boards.—Each area board shall have the following duties:

(1) To advise, counsel, and consult with the division of family services on aspects of administration and personnel;

(2) To advise, counsel, and consult with the division in relation to its social services programs and the implementation thereof;

(3) Assist in evaluating existing programs and in assessing future needs; and

(4) Interpret the various social services programs to the community through personal contact and participation in public meetings.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.135 Employees.—All personnel of the division of family services shall be governed by rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the department of administration relative thereto except persons paid on a fee basis. The division may participate with other state departments and agencies in a joint merit system. No federal, state, county, or municipal officer shall be eligible to serve as an employee of the division.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.145 Care of children.—

(1) The following children shall be subject to the protection, care, and guidance of the division of family services or of any duly licensed public or private agency:

(a) Children with improper guardianship, including abandoned, neglected, and abused children;

(b) Destitute or dependent children;

(c) Mentally retarded or physically handicapped children; and

(d) Emotionally disturbed children.

(2) The juvenile courts of the various counties of this state shall cooperate with the division and its employees in carrying out the purposes and intent of this chapter. However, no child shall be taken away from its parents or guardians except after a judicial hearing or proceeding before a court of competent jurisdiction, and after notice to such child's parents or guardians of such judicial hearing or proceeding, or by the written consent of said child's parents or guardians.

(3) The division is authorized to provide adoption services and to accept permanent commitment of children by order of any court of competent jurisdiction for the purpose of adoption placement of said children.

(4) Any funds appropriated by counties for child welfare services may be matched by state and federal funds, such funds to be utilized by the division for the benefit of children in said counties.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.155 Fees for adoption placement costs and other services chargeable to petitioners.—The division of family services may charge and accept fees for adoption placement costs, for other adoption services, and for investigation of adoptions when the child is not related to the petitioners and has not been placed by the division or a licensed child-placing agency. All fees charged by the division in adoption matters shall be established by the division, except that in the investigation of an adoption when the child has not been placed by the division or a licensed child-placing agency, the fees shall be subject to the approval of the court.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.165 Institutional care for children.—

(1) The division of family services may cooperate with all child service institutions or agencies within the state which meet the standards and regulations for proper care and supervision prescribed by the division for the well-being of children.

(2) With the written consent of parents or guardians, the division, under rules and regulations properly established, may place a child in a home or institution, private or public, paid or free, or in a foster home under such conditions as shall be determined to be for the best interests or the welfare of the child. Any child placed in an institution or in a family home by the division or its agency may be removed by like authority and such disposition made as shall be for the best interest of the child, including the transfer to another institution, another home, or to the home of the child.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.175 Licenses.—The division of family services may, by rules and regulations, set minimum standards for the care of dependent

children away from their own homes, and shall prescribe, amend, or alter such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the care and supervision of such children. No person, other than a relative or a person who is considering the adoption of a child in the manner provided for by law, and no institution, society, or association may receive a dependent child for boarding or custody unless such person, society, association or institution shall first have procured a license from the division empowering or authorizing such person, association, institution, or society to care for, receive, or board a child or children. Application for license shall be made on blanks provided by the division. The application must also be approved by the division of health after inspection of health and sanitary conditions. A copy of the license so issued, which shall be provided by the division of family services without charge, shall be on the approved form established by the division and shall be kept readily available by the licensee. Such license shall be valid for not more than one year after the date of issue but may be renewed or extended as provided for by the rules of the division. Any such license may be revoked by order of the division for violation of the regulations of the division governing the activities of the licensee. If such order of revocation is not complied with within a reasonable time, then, after reasonable notice the division shall apply to a court of equity having jurisdiction over the institution, and such court of equity shall hear and determine the case and shall grant such relief, mandatory or injunctive, as the case may require. If such order of revocation is not complied with within a reasonable time or if any person, society, association, or institution shall receive a dependent child for boarding or custody without having first procured a license from the division, or without the approval of the division of health, as herein provided, then, after reasonable notice, the division of family services shall apply to a court of equity having jurisdiction over the person, society, association, or institution, and such court of equity shall hear and determine the case and shall grant such relief, mandatory or injunctive, as the case may require.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.185 Determination of eligibility for financial assistance; exclusions.—

(1) The division of family services shall provide financial assistance to needy persons who:

(a) Do not have sufficient income or other resources, as determined by the division, to provide reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health.

(b) Have not made an assignment or transfer of property for the purpose of rendering or keeping himself eligible for assistance under this chapter. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any assignment or transfer of property within two years immediately prior to the receipt of assistance pursuant to the

provisions of this chapter was made for the purpose of rendering or keeping the applicant eligible for assistance under this chapter.

(c) Meet the requirements pursuant to §§409.205, 409.215, 409.225, 409.235, and 409.255, and the rules and regulations of the department. No person shall receive financial assistance for himself under more than one of these sections during the same month.

(2) It shall be required that the division redetermine eligibility at least annually for recipients of old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the disabled, and semiannually for those receiving aid to families with dependent children.

(3) In the determination of eligibility for financial assistance, the division shall exclude:

(a) Homestead property on which the applicant or recipient resides;

(b) The value of life insurance held by an applicant or recipient, as determined by the division; and

(c) Produce from a garden or livestock grown and used exclusively for the support of the applicant or recipient and his family residing with him.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.195 Determination of amount of financial assistance; exclusions.—

(1) In determining the amount to be paid each month to recipients, the division of family services shall consider and take into account all facts and circumstances surrounding said recipient, including physical condition, living conditions, earning capacity, and income and resources from whatever source received.

(2) In determining income available to an applicant or recipient the division may disregard such income as may be required or permitted by federal law.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.205 Old age assistance.—There shall be paid monthly assistance in such amount as determined by the division of family services to any person who:

(1) Is at least sixty-five years of age;

(2) Is a citizen of the United States or has been a resident of the United States for at least twenty years;

(3) Has been a resident of the state during at least five of the nine years immediately preceding the application for old age assistance and has resided in the state for one year immediately preceding the application; and

(4) Is eligible under §409.185.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Similar residence requirements held unconstitutional in *Shapiro v. Thompson* (1969) 394 U.S. 618.

409.215 Aid to the blind.—There shall be paid monthly assistance in such amount as determined by the division of family services to any person who:

(1) Is declared to be blind according to the requirements set by the division;

(2) Is a citizen of the United States or has been a resident of the United States for

at least twenty years, except that assistance may be paid to any blind child who is a resident of the state at the time of application;

(3) Has been a resident of the state during at least five of the nine years immediately preceding the application for assistance and who has resided in the state for one year immediately preceding application; provided, that such assistance may be paid to any blind child who has resided in the state for one year preceding the application for such aid, or if under one year of age, the parent or relative with whom the child is living must have resided in the state for one year immediately preceding the birth of such child; and

(4) Is eligible under §409.185.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §409.205.

409.225 Aid to the permanently and totally disabled.—There shall be paid monthly assistance in such amount as determined by the division of family services to any person who:

(1) Is permanently and totally disabled according to the requirements set by the division;

(2) Is not less than eighteen years of age;

(3) Is a citizen of the United States or has been a resident of the United States for at least twenty years;

(4) Has been a resident of the state for at least five of the nine years immediately preceding his application for aid and has resided in the state continuously for one year immediately preceding his application; and

(5) Is eligible under §409.185.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §409.205.

409.235 Aid to families with dependent children.—

(1) It is the intent of the legislature to furnish financial assistance and protective, rehabilitative, and other services to dependent children.

(2) There shall be paid monthly assistance in such amount as determined by the division of family services to any child under the age of eighteen, or under the age of twenty-one and still in school, who has been deprived of parental support or care by reason of death, continued absence from the home, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent.

(3) The child must have resided in the state for one year preceding the application for such aid; or if under one year of age, the parent or other relative with whom the child is living has resided in the state for one year immediately preceding application.

(4) Is eligible under §409.185.

(5) If aid to families with dependent children is claimed or applied for on the ground of physical or mental incapacity of parent or other person liable for the support of the dependent child, such aid shall not be granted unless the parent or other person liable for the support of the child be examined by a physician and a certificate of incapacity is signed by said physician and filed with the division. When such physician certifies to the

incapacity of the parent or other person liable for the support of the dependent child, reexamination as to incapacity shall be made annually, if said incapacity is not obvious. Aid to the dependent child shall be discontinued if at any such annual examination a physician shall certify that the parent or other person liable for support of the child is able to provide such support.

(6)(a) The division shall, during the initial and any subsequent determination of eligibility, evaluate the suitability of the home in which the dependent child lives. Consideration shall be given to:

1. Physical care and supervision provided in the home;
2. Social, educational, and religious opportunities afforded the child;
3. The child's physical and mental health and emotional security;
4. Special needs occasioned by the child's physical handicaps or illnesses if the child has any;
5. The extent to which desirable factors outweigh the undesirable in the home; and
6. The apparent possibility for improving undesirable conditions in the home.

(b) The division shall find the home unsuitable if any of the following conditions are found to exist:

1. Physical or mental abuse of the child by beating, overwork, or other cruel treatment, or by improper relations with the child;
2. Exploitation of the child by having him beg on the streets, sell or make contracts for the sale of illegal products, or engage in prostitution;
3. Repeated conviction of the parent or other relative for disorderly conduct, alcoholism, prostitution, or other violations of law evincing a weakness or lack of moral structure in the home;
4. Neglect of the needs of the child by failing to provide proper food and clothing, when this results, not from lack of income, but from use of the income or grant for purposes other than the procurement of necessities, or neglect of the child by failure to assist it in maintaining a satisfactory school attendance record when not prevented by factors outside the control of the parent or relative;
5. Neglect in care of the child by reason of the absence of the parents or relatives who leave the child alone in the home, on the streets, or in the home of neighbors, when such absence is not due to employment or other valid requirements, but for the purpose of engaging in social activities or undesirable pursuits;
6. Feeble-mindedness or disability of the parent or relative to such extent that the parent or relative cannot give the child the minimum care necessary to protect his physical and mental health; or
7. Failure of the parent or relative to provide a stable moral environment for the child.

(c) If the home in which the child lives is found to be unsuitable, but there is reason to

believe that elimination of the undesirable conditions can be effected, and the child is otherwise eligible for aid, a grant shall be initiated or continued for such time as the division and the family require to complete the improvements.

(d) When intensive efforts over a reasonable period have failed to improve the home conditions, the division shall determine if any other relatives specified by the social security act are maintaining a suitable home and are willing to take custody and care for the child in their home. Upon an affirmative finding the division shall, if the parents or relatives with whom the child is living consent, take the necessary steps for placement of the child with such other relatives. If the parents or relatives with whom the child lives refuse their consent to the placement, then the division shall file a petition in the appropriate juvenile court for a decree adjudging the home unsuitable and placing the dependent child with such other relatives.

(e) If a diligent search reveals no other relatives as specified in the social security act maintaining a suitable home and willing to take custody of the child, then the division may file a petition in the appropriate juvenile court for placement of the child according to the law relating to dependent children.

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a child otherwise eligible for aid shall not be denied such assistance when a relative as specified in the social security act is unavailable or refuses to accept custody and the appropriate circuit court or juvenile court fails to enter an order removing the child from the custody of the parent, relative or guardian then having custody.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §409.205.

409.245 Dependent children; action for support.—No application to the division of family services for any aid to dependent children which is within its power to grant shall be approved unless such applicant shall have instituted in the proper court, and in good faith prosecutes, a civil action for support from persons liable for the support of applicant's dependent child as the case may be, whenever such cause of action exists. The division shall assist applicants in bringing proceedings to enforce support by such persons who may be liable for the support under the laws of this state. Court costs may be provided for all indigent applicants when necessary and provided by §57.081. Such assistance shall be by consultation and arrangements with legal aid societies and bureaus established by local bar associations if there are such legal aid societies able and willing to act; otherwise, the state attorney of the circuit in which such county is located shall institute and prosecute such action. Assistance shall be granted persons otherwise eligible, pending the institution, and during the prosecution of, such action, but payments may be terminated whenever in the

opinion of the division the action is not being prosecuted in good faith through the fault of the recipient of public assistance or the fault of the person receiving assistance on behalf of dependent children.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.255 Aid to families with dependent children; parents unemployed.—

(1) When the parent who provides from his earnings the major support of the child is unemployed, the family shall be eligible for assistance, if the parent:

(a) Is registered with the state employment service and actively seeking work;

(b) Has not refused, without good and certain cause, to accept a bona fide offer of employment which he can perform, whether offered by the state employment service or by an employer;

(c) Takes advantage of the adult education and vocational education facilities, when retraining or additional training are required to obtain full employment;

(d) Is not receiving workmen's compensation payments in an amount which meets the needs of the family; and

(e) Is eligible under §409.185.

(2) The division of family services, the state employment service, and the department of education are authorized to provide administrative agreements and safeguards to guarantee the integrity of this program and to assure the best use of available community services to return these families to a condition of self-support.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.265 Medical program for recipients of public assistance.—

(1) The division of family services may make available, through a vendor payment plan, drugs prescribed for public assistance recipients by doctors of medicine or doctors of osteopathy. However, such drugs shall be furnished in the most economical manner consistent with the interest of the health of welfare recipients. For this purpose the division is authorized to adopt a formulary and require its use in the writing of prescriptions. The medical school at the University of Florida is hereby authorized to assist the division, upon request, in determining the feasibility and economy of adopting a formulary and in determining the type of formulary most desirable.

(2) In the event that the division shall contract with any private corporation or association in order to carry out the provisions of subsection (1), any such private corporation or association shall, as a condition of such contract or agreement, make any and all of its books, records, or files relating to such contract available to the auditor general for audit of the period since the initial contract with such corporation or association and for an annual post audit.

(3) Any plan adopted by the division under the provisions of this section shall be sub-

mitted to the department of administration for its approval prior to being placed in effect.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106; §8, ch. 69-82.

409.266 Medical assistance for the needy.—

(1)(a) The division of family services or such other agency of the state as the governor may designate is authorized to provide medical services to any person who:

1. Is sixty-five years of age or older, or blind, or permanently and totally disabled, or a child that would, if needy, qualify for aid to families with dependent children, or a relative with whom such child was living, including any dependent child required to be included by the social security amendments of 1965;

2. Is a citizen of the United States and resides in this state; and

3. Has not sufficient income resources or assets, as determined by the division of family services or such other agency of the state as the governor may designate, remaining after necessary expenditure for personal health care including premium for health insurance to provide needed medical care without utilizing his resources required to meet his basic needs for shelter, food, clothing, and personal expenses.

(b) A statement of income and assets and as to other eligibility requirements made under oath by the applicant may be considered sufficient investigation in determining eligibility for authorized medical services.

(2)(a) The division of family services or such other agency of the state as the governor may designate is hereby authorized to:

1. Enter into such agreement with other state agencies or any agency of the federal government and accept such duties in respect to social welfare or public aid as may be necessary to implement the provisions of subsection (1) and to qualify for federal aid including compliance with provisions of public law 86-778 and the social security amendments of 1965; and

2. Provide authorized medical services to eligible citizens through an agency acting as insurer or fiscal agent.

(b) The services herein provided shall be administered by the division of family services or such other agency of the state as the governor may designate in consultation and with the advice of the advisory committee as provided for in §401.04.

(3) The division of family services is authorized and directed to prepare and operate a program and budget in order to implement and comply with the provisions of public law 86-778 and the social security amendments of 1965.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.275 State agency for administering federal food stamp program.—

(1) The division of family services is designated as the state agency responsible for the intrastate administration of the food stamp

program as provided in public law 88-525 by the Congress of the United States.

(2) The division is hereby directed to confer with the United States Department of Agriculture and to start the food stamp program in such counties as it may designate upon the release of such funds allocated to Florida by the United States Department of Agriculture for this purpose.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.285 Opportunity for hearing and appeal.—

(1) If an application for public assistance is not acted upon within a reasonable time after the filing of the application or is denied in whole or in part or if an assistance payment is modified or canceled, the applicant or recipient may appeal the decision to the division of family services in the manner and form prescribed by the division. The division shall, upon receiving such appeal, give the applicant or recipient reasonable notice and opportunity for a fair hearing.

(2) The hearing authority may be a panel of division officials or a hearings officer appointed for that purpose. The hearing authority is responsible for a final administrative decision in the name of the division on all issues that have been the subject of a hearing. The decision of the hearing authority is final and binding. The division is responsible for seeing that the decision is carried out promptly.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.295 Court appointed guardian unnecessary.—It is unnecessary for any incompetent person entitled to public assistance payments, as provided by this chapter, to have a court appointed guardian in order to receive such payments if said incompetent person is living in the household with an adult member of his family or if there is a responsible person who will act in his behalf.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268.

409.315 Public assistance; payment on death.—

(1) Upon the death of any person receiving public assistance through the division of family services, all public assistance accrued to such person from the date of last payment to date of death shall be paid to the person who shall have been designated by the person entitled to receive such public assistance. The designation shall be on a form prescribed by the division and filed with the division during the lifetime of the person making such designation. In the event no designation is made or the person so designated is no longer living or cannot be found, then payment shall be made to such person as may be designated by the county judge of the county where the public assistance recipient resided. Designation by the county judge may be made on a form provided by the division or by letter or memorandum to the department of banking and finance. No filing or recordation of the designation shall

be required, and the county judge shall receive no compensation for such service. If a warrant has not been issued and forwarded prior to notice by the division of the recipient's death, upon notice thereof, the division shall promptly requisition the state comptroller to issue a warrant in the amount of the accrued assistance payable to the person designated to receive it and shall attach to the requisition the original designation of the deceased recipient, or if none, the designation made by the county judge, as well as a notice of death. The comptroller shall issue a warrant in the appropriate amount payable.

(2) If a warrant has been issued and not cashed by the recipient payee prior to his death, such warrant shall be promptly returned to the division, together with notice of the death of the recipient. The original warrant shall be endorsed on the back by an authorized employee of the division. The endorsement shall be on a form prescribed by the division and approved by the department of banking and finance which shall contain the name of the deceased recipient, a statement of his death and the date thereof and state that it is payable to the order of the designated beneficiary, without recourse. The form shall be signed by the authorized employee or employees of the division, and thereupon such warrant shall be payable to the designated beneficiary as fully and completely as if made payable to him when issued. The division shall furnish to the department of banking and finance each month a list of such deceased recipients, the designated beneficiaries or persons to whom such warrants are endorsed, and a description of such warrants as herein provided. The division shall cause all persons receiving public assistance to make the designations as soon as conveniently may be, and shall preserve such designations in a safe place for use.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§12, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.325 Fraud.—

(1) Whoever knowingly obtains, attempts to obtain, or aids or abets any person in obtaining or attempting to obtain, by means of a false statement or representation, by false impersonations, or by other fraudulent device, assistance or service to which he is not entitled, or assistance or service greater than that to which he is justly entitled, or whoever willfully makes any unauthorized disposition of any food commodity donated under any program of the federal or state government, or whoever, not being an authorized recipient thereof, willfully converts to his own use or benefit any such food commodity, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$500.00 nor less than \$50.00, or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 12 months, or both.

(2) Any officer or employee of the division of family services or any other person having any duties in the administration or enforcement of this chapter, who has knowledge that

any applicant or recipient by misstatement or by withholding facts has knowingly violated or attempted to violate any provisions of this chapter, which violation or attempted violation resulted in or would have resulted in such applicant, or recipient receiving assistance or service or in his receiving more assistance or service than that to which he would have been entitled shall immediately make a written report to the division, setting forth the facts of such violation in detail.

(3) The division shall within thirty days after receipt of this report conduct an investigation promptly into the facts and circumstances set out in such report and to obtain such additional facts as are required and to conduct a hearing, if the same is deemed advisable. The applicant or recipient involved in the suspected fraud shall be given an eight day notice of said hearing by registered mail.

(4) If such investigation, including any hearing held thereon, shows that there is evidence of a violation or attempted violation of this section, the division shall within forty-five days forward the report along with its comments and recommendations and other material evidence to the proper prosecuting authority for the county in which the applicant or recipient resides.

(5) It shall be the duty of the proper prosecuting authority to conduct an investigation into the facts and circumstances set out in such report and, if the investigation supports said facts and there is adequate evidence of a violation or attempted violation of this section, to prosecute such fraud or attempted fraud. If required by the prosecuting authority, the division shall furnish assistance in the prosecution of such fraud or attempted fraud, including the filing of affidavits when the prosecuting authority cannot legally do so.

(6) Whoever violates any provision of this section for which no penalty is specifically provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$500.00 nor less than \$50.00 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 12 months, or both.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.335 Recovery of payments made due to mistake or fraud.—Whenever it becomes apparent that any person has received any benefits under this chapter to which he is not entitled, either through simple mistake or fraud, the division of family services shall take all necessary steps to recover same, unless it be determined that extreme hardship would result if repayment were forced at that time.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.345 Public assistance payments to constitute debt of recipient.—

(1) **CLAIMS.**—The acceptance of public assistance payments or benefits shall create a debt of the person accepting the payments or benefits, which debt shall be enforceable only after the death of the recipient. After the death

of the person and within the time prescribed by law, the division of family services may file a claim against the estate of the recipient for the total amount of public assistance paid to or for the benefit of such recipient reimbursement for which has not been made. Claims so filed shall take priority as class seven claims as provided by §733.20(1)(g).

(2) **CLAIM AGAINST ESTATE.**—Before any application for public assistance is approved, the applicant shall agree that all such benefits paid to him or on his behalf shall constitute a claim against his estate enforceable according to law by the division. Such agreement may be contained in the application signed by the applicant. The debt thereby created shall be enforceable only by claim filed against the estate of the recipient after his death or by suit to set aside a fraudulent conveyance, as defined in subsection (4).

(3) **DISCHARGE OF DEBT.**—The debt created by this section shall be discharged one year after the death of the debtor unless the division shall have instituted probate proceedings as a creditor or filed a timely claim against the estate of the debtor or instituted a suit to set aside a fraudulent conveyance as defined in subsection (4).

(4) **FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCE.**—Any person who shall transfer or encumber his property for an inadequate consideration with the intent of defeating or hindering the claim of the division for reimbursement shall be deemed to have made a fraudulent conveyance and such transfer or encumbrance shall be void and of no effect as against the claim of the division if the division institutes a suit to set aside the conveyance within one year after the death of the debtor. A transfer or encumbrance for an inadequate consideration made within six months immediately preceding the death of the transferor shall be presumed to have been made with the intent of defeating or hindering the claim of the division. However, nothing contained in this section shall be construed to make void any conveyance or encumbrance which shall be made upon and for good consideration and bona fide, as to any person or persons or bodies, politic or corporate, anything in this section to the contrary notwithstanding.

(5) **ENFORCEMENT AGAINST HOMESTEAD PROHIBITED.**—The claim herein created shall not in any manner be enforceable against a homestead of realty or personalty as defined and provided for in §4, Art. X of the state constitution or against household furnishings and furniture.

(6) **AUTHORITY TO COMPROMISE AND SETTLE.**—The division shall have authority to enter the appearance of the state in any proceeding affecting the property on which the state has a claim, to institute probate proceedings as a creditor of deceased persons, and, either in the course of or in the absence of and apart from any action or proceeding, to enter into any stipulation, compromise, settlement, or any other agreement in respect to such claim

affecting such property as may seem wise, and to execute and deliver any such stipulation, modification, quitclaim, releases, partial releases, discharges, extensions, agreements, satisfactions, partial satisfactions, or subordination or other contract or stipulation or agreement which the interest of the parties or the circumstances of the case may make advisable.

(7) **NOTICE.**—The division shall notify all persons receiving public assistance that all public assistance grants paid shall constitute a claim against the estate of each recipient. The notice may be given by letter mailed to the last known address of each recipient, but the failure to give such notice shall not affect the validity of the claim.

(8) **ACCEPTANCE OF OFFERS TO RE-PAY.**—Any person who desires to repay all or part of benefits paid under the public assistance programs may do so in accordance with a procedure to be adopted by the division. Such rules and regulations shall provide for the immediate sale of any real property or the state's equity in any real property so acquired in the manner which will be most expedient and advantageous to the state.

(9) **DISPOSITION OF FUNDS RECOVERED.**—All funds collected under the provisions of this section shall be deposited with the department of banking and finance and a report of such deposit made to the division. After payment of costs the sums so collected shall be credited to the division and used by it.

(10) **RULES AND REGULATIONS.**—The division is authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper administration of this section.

(11) **EXCEPTIONS.**—The provisions of this section shall not apply to those assistance programs in which such claims, adjustments, or recoveries are specifically prohibited by federal regulations governing programs in which the federal government participates financially.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§12, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.355 Public assistance rolls opened.—

(1) The lists of names of all persons who have received public assistance payments and the amounts of such payments are a matter of public record. They are available for inspection, subject to the limitations specified in subsection (2), at the local offices *[of the counties] wherein the recipients of such payments reside.

(2)(a) It is unlawful for any person, for himself, or for any other person, body, association, firm, corporation, group, or agency, to solicit, disclose, receive, make use of, authorize, knowingly permit, participate in, or acquiesce in the use of, any of the lists of names of public assistance recipients herein required to be filed, or parts of such lists, for commercial or political purposes of any nature.

(b) Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or imprisonment in the

county jail for not more than 3 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Each county clerk shall destroy all records *[pertaining to public assistance programs previously required] to be filed in the office of the county clerk.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268.

*Note.—The words enclosed in square brackets were added by the editors.

409.365 Reports.—

(1) Each county shall establish and maintain adequate and accurate records including a system of internal accounts for all county public assistance programs, and the division of family services, in cooperation with the auditor general, shall render assistance as requested in the development of such records and accounts. Each county shall file with the division in [the] manner prescribed an annual or periodic report as required by the division.

(2) The division shall, on or before September 30 of each year, make a report to the governor. The report shall contain a complete accounting of all funds received and disbursed during the preceding fiscal year.

(3) The division shall also make such reports, on such forms and containing such information, as the federal government, its agencies and instrumentalities may from time to time require, and shall comply with any provisions said agencies may from time to time find necessary to insure the correctness and verification of such reports.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106; §8, ch. 69-82.

409.375 **Destruction of records.**—The division of family services may authorize the destruction of any correspondence, documents, or records when the matters or things involved have been closed or terminated and their preservation is not required by state or federal laws, rules, or regulations. No agent, employee, or servant of the division shall destroy any of said correspondence, documents, or records unless authority is so given.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

409.385 Photographing, etc., of records; admissible as evidence.—

(1) The division of family services is authorized to photograph, microphotograph, or reproduce on film, on which each page will be exposed in exact conformity with the original, any documents and records and all old case files, records, and documents it may be required to maintain permanently, or such other documents and records as it may in its discretion select. The division is authorized to destroy or order destruction of any of said original documents and records after they have been properly photographed and filed, if such action is in conformity with and not in violation of any federal law, rule, or regulation requiring the preserving of public assistance records of those receiving assistance through joint state and federal funds.

(2) Photographs or microphotographs, in the form of film or prints of any records made

in compliance with the provisions of this section, shall have the same force and effect as the originals and shall be treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of such photographs or microphotographs shall be

admitted in evidence in the same manner, to the same extent, and with the same effect as duly certified or authenticated copies of the original document of record might have been admitted in evidence.

History.—§1, ch. 69-268; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 412

COUNCIL ON AGING

412.011 Council on aging, membership.
 412.021 Appointment.
 412.031 Quorum; officers.
 412.041 Compensation of citizen members.
 412.051 Director.
 412.061 Other personnel.

412.011 Council on aging, membership.—There is hereby created the council on aging, advisory to the division of family services of the department of health and rehabilitative services hereinafter called the council. *The council shall consist of eighteen members as follows: Five public members, who shall be the state health officer, the state public welfare director, the head of the state hospitals, the superintendent of public instruction, and the director of the state industrial commission. One member shall be an officer of the state association of county commissioners. Twelve members, hereinafter called citizen members, shall be citizens of the state who have an interest in and knowledge of the problems of aging. The twelve citizen members shall be distributed geographically so that one member shall reside in each of the twelve congressional districts of the state. In making appointments to the council the governor shall give consideration to mature citizens who are currently providing leadership in senior citizen programs in the state and give consideration also to the diverse problems of aging by appointing people from a number of fields such as medicine, nursing, recreation, housing, education, social welfare, law, and business.

History.—§1, ch. 63-461; §1, ch. 65-27; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—The provisions of this section relative to membership will be amended in a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to the provisions of the governmental reorganization act, ch. 69-106.

412.021 Appointment.—

(1) With the exception of the public members, all members of the council shall be appointed by the governor. The member who must be an officer of the state association of county commissioners shall be appointed to a four-year term or to a term which terminates simultaneously with the termination of his status as an officer of the state association of county commissioners. Thereafter as the term of the officer of the state association of county commissioners expires, each new appointment of this member shall be made on the same basis. Upon the establishment of the council the term of the citizen members initially appointed shall be one, two, three, and four years as follows: Three shall be appointed to a term of one year, three to a term of two years, three to a term of three years, and three to a term of four years. Thereafter as a term expires each new appointment shall be for a four year term or in the case of a vacancy until the expiration of the respective term. All terms of citizen members shall expire on June 30, but they shall continue in office until their successors are appointed. No citizen member may serve more

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than two successive terms.

(2) The governor may terminate the appointment of any member of the council for good and just cause, and the reason for the termination of each appointment shall be communicated to each member of the council.

History.—§2, ch. 63-461; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

412.031 Quorum; officers.—A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The council shall elect a chairman, a vice-chairman and such other officers as it deems necessary. The council shall have at least one meeting in each quarter of the year, and more often if necessary on call of the chairman.

History.—§3, ch. 63-461; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

412.041 Compensation of citizen members.—Citizen members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in work of the council at the prevailing state rates for travel and per diem.

History.—§4, ch. 63-461; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***412.051 Director.**—The commission shall appoint a director who will act as chief administrative officer of the commission and who shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. He shall be a person who has demonstrated leadership qualities and an interest in and a knowledge of problems of aging and of older people. The director's annual salary shall be fixed by the legislature at a rate comparable to heads of state agencies. The director shall also be reimbursed for travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties at the prevailing state rates for travel and per diem as provided in §112.061.

History.—§5, ch. 63-461; §19, ch. 63-400.

**Note.*—This section was rendered obsolete by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

412.061 Other personnel.—The division shall appoint such other personnel and consultants as it deems to be necessary for the efficient performance of the duties prescribed by this act, and fix the compensation therefor in accordance with established state budgetary procedures.

History.—§6, ch. 63-461; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

412.071 Administration of federal aging programs.—The division of family services shall be the designated state agency to handle all programs of the federal government relating to the aging requiring actions within the state which are not the specific responsibility of another state agency under the provisions of federal or state law. Authority is hereby conferred on the division to accept and use any funds in

accordance with established state budgetary procedures which might become available pursuant to the purposes set out herein.

History.—§7, ch. 63-461; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

412.081 Advisory committees.—The division of family services shall create whatever advisory committees it deems necessary in such fields as community services, education, recreation, employment, financial security, health, and housing, and may use its funds to defray the expenses of such advisory committees and of members. The division when feasible shall designate a council member of special competence in a field as chairman of any advisory committee it may create in that field. Advisory committees shall report to the division in regard to their activities and findings.

History.—§8, ch. 63-461; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

412.091 Purposes, duties.—The division of family services shall cooperate and produce action to carry out the following purposes:

(1) Initiate requests for the investigation of problems and potentials of the aging people of this state, encourage research programs, and initiate pilot projects to demonstrate new services.

(2) Provide consulting service to local communities, including information on effective programs elsewhere in the state or nation for meeting the needs of the aging population; publish and disseminate information for the use of state, county, municipal and local officials concerned about the needs and welfare of the aging.

(3) Cooperate with municipalities, counties and areas of the state in problems incident to the presence of large numbers of aged persons,

including research and the planning, and recommending of programs for providing employment, entertainment and activities for such persons.

(4) Cooperate with officials and agencies of the United States and of this state; maintain a continuing review of their programs and make recommendations for coordinated program development.

(5) Encourage the cooperation of voluntary agencies in dealing with problems of the aging and offer assistance to voluntary groups such as churches, unions and fraternal organizations in the fulfillment of their responsibility for the aging within the spirit of this act.

(6) Make a report to the governor biennially, before January 3 of that year in which the state legislature regularly convenes, concerning the work of the division for the preceding biennium. The report shall deal with the present and future needs of the aging people of this state with respect to employment, retirement, income maintenance, housing and living arrangements, health, medical care and rehabilitation, education, recreation, personal adjustment, and such other matters as in its judgment are pertinent to the subject.

(7) Make recommendations in conjunction with its biennial report, for legislation dealing with the problems of the aging people of this state.

(8) Recommend qualified citizens to the governor for appointment to the council.

History.—§9, ch. 63-461; §2, ch. 65-8; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

412.101 Grants and gifts.—The division of family services may receive on its own behalf or on behalf of the state any grant or gift and accept the same.

History.—§10, ch. 63-461; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 413

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

PART I BLIND SERVICES PROGRAM (§§413.011-413.08)

PART II GENERAL VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS (§§413.20-413.45)

PART I

BLIND SERVICES PROGRAM

- 413.011 Bureau of blind services; advisory council for the blind.
- 413.012 Confidential records disclosure prohibited; exemptions.
- 413.013 Destruction of records.
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- 413.031 Products, purchase by state agencies and institutions.
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- 413.07 Traffic regulations to assist blind persons.
- 413.08 "Dog guide" to accompany blind master into hotels, restaurants, eating establishments; unlawful to prohibit or interfere with.

413.011 Bureau of blind services; advisory council for the blind.—The council for the blind, advisory to the bureau of blind services of the division of vocational rehabilitation of the department of health and rehabilitative services, shall consist of five members appointed by the governor, for terms of four years; one member of the council may be a member of the state welfare council and one member shall be by preference a blind person. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect the terms of the present members of said council. No person or persons in the employ of the state shall be eligible for membership on the council. Each member of the council shall have been a citizen and elector of this state for not less than five years immediately preceding the date of his appointment. Each member shall furnish a surety bond, payable to the governor and his successors in office, in the sum of ten thousand dollars. Members shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061 and the cost of premiums on qualifying bonds and fees for the issuance of their commissions. No federal, state, county, or municipal officer or employee shall be eligible to serve as a member of the council during his term as such official. The bureau of blind services shall advise, consult and cooperate with the division of family services in the administration of assistance to the needy blind, and in addition, shall plan, supervise and carry out the following activities:

- (1) Appoint all personnel as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section;
- (2) Cause to be compiled and maintained a complete register of the blind in the state, which shall describe the condition, cause of blindness, and capacity for education and industrial training, with such other facts as may seem to the bureau to be of value;
- (3) Inquire into the cause of blindness, in-

augurate preventative measures, and provide for the examination and treatment of the blind or those threatened with blindness for the benefit of such persons, and shall pay therefor, including necessary incidental expenses;

(4) Aid the blind in finding employment, teach them trades and occupations within their capacities, assist them in disposing of products made by them in home industries, and do such things as will contribute to the efficiency of self-support of the blind;

(5) May establish one or more training schools and workshops for the employment of suitable blind persons; make expenditures of funds for such purposes; receive moneys from sales of commodities involved in such activities and from such funds make payments of wages, repairs, insurance premiums and replacements of equipment; provided, further, that all of the activities provided for in this section may be carried on in cooperation with private workshops for the blind, except that all tools and equipment furnished by the bureau shall remain the property of the state;

(6) Provide special services and benefits for the blind for developing their social life through community activities and recreational facilities;

(7) Undertake such other activities as may ameliorate the condition of blind citizens of this state;

(8) Cooperate with other agencies, public or private, especially the division of library services of the department of state to provide library service to the blind and other handicapped persons, in carrying out any or all of the provisions of this law;

(9) Make contracts and agreements with federal, state, county, municipal and private corporations and individuals, sue and be sued and have all corporate powers necessary to properly carry out the provisions of this law;

(10) Receive moneys or properties by gift or bequest from any person, firm, corporation or organization for any of the purposes herein set out but without authority to bind the state to any expenditure or policy except such as may be specifically authorized by law. All such moneys or properties so received by gift or bequest as herein authorized, may be disbursed and expended by the bureau upon its own warrant for any of the purposes herein set forth, and such moneys or properties shall not constitute or be considered a part of any legislative appropriation made by the state for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this law;

* (11) Shall, on June 30 of each year, make an annual written report to the governor. Such report shall contain a complete accounting for all funds received and disbursed under the supervision of the bureau, including any moneys received through gift or bequest as authorized by this law.

History.—§1, ch. 20714, 1941; §1, ch. 21779, 1943; §§20, 34, ch. 26937, 1951; §1, ch. 61-210; §19, ch. 63-400; §1, ch. 67-463; §§10, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (11) was rendered obsolete by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Formerly §409.26.
cf.—§17.26 Cancellation of state warrants.

413.012 Confidential records disclosure prohibited; exemptions.—

(1) All records furnished the bureau of blind services in connection with state or local vocational rehabilitation programs containing information as to personal facts given or made available to the state or local vocational rehabilitation agency, its representatives or its employees in the course of the administration of the program, including lists of names and addresses and records of agency evaluation shall be held to be confidential.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to disclose, authorize the disclosure, solicit, receive or make use of any list of names and addresses, or any record containing any information set forth in subsection (1) and maintained in the bureau. The prohibition provided for in this subsection shall not apply to the use of such information for purposes directly connected with the administration of the vocational rehabilitation program.

(3) Any person who violates a provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to imprisonment for a period not to exceed 6 months or a fine in an amount not to exceed \$500.00 or to both such imprisonment and fine.

History.—§1, ch. 65-507; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

413.013 Destruction of records.—The bureau of blind services may authorize the destruction of any correspondence, documents or other records where the subject matter involved has been closed or terminated and their preservation is not required by federal or state law, rule or regulation. No such material shall be destroyed unless specific authority is given by

the bureau and provided that said records have been in the possession of the bureau five or more years prior to their destruction.

History.—§1, ch. 65-508; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

413.021 Products and services by blind persons; sale, exhibition regulated.—

(1) When appearing in the Florida Statutes "blind person" shall mean an individual having central visual acuity 20/200 or less in the better eye with correcting glasses, or a disqualifying field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter or visual field subtends an angular distance no greater than twenty degrees.

(2) For the purposes of the Florida Statutes no representation shall be made that a product or service is "blind-made" unless the manufacturer employs blind persons to an extent constituting not less than seventy-five per cent of the total hours worked by personnel engaged in the direct labor of production of manufactured blind-made products, or services. Direct labor production shall mean all work required for the preparation, processing and packing but not including supervision, administration, inspection and shipping, or the production of the materials from which the finished product is manufactured.

(3) No person or organization shall sell, distribute or exhibit any product or service which purports or is advertised to be "blind-made" unless the bureau of blind services shall certify that such product or service complies with the provisions of subsection (2).

(4) Any person, including the officers, owners or members of any corporation or organization that violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine of not exceeding \$500.00 or imprisonment not exceeding one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 28029, 1953; §2, ch. 61-210; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §§413.09, 409.261.

413.031 Products, purchase by state agencies and institutions.—

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—When used in this section:

(a) "Accredited nonprofit workshop" means a Florida workshop which has been certified by either the bureau of blind services for workshops concerned with blind persons, or the division of vocational rehabilitation where other handicapped persons are concerned, and such workshop means a place where any manufactured article or handwork is carried on and which is operated for the primary purpose of providing employment to severely handicapped individuals, including the blind, who cannot be readily absorbed in the competitive labor market.

(b) "Handicapped" means an individual so severely disabled physically, or mentally, as to be unable to enter private industry on a com-

petitive basis, but who can be made employable through an accredited nonprofit-making agency for the handicapped, and which individual is over the age of sixteen years.

(2) State institutions and agencies shall, where possible, purchase brooms, mops, rugs, rubber mats and other supplies (other than the products of prison labor) from sheltered Florida workshops operated by accredited nonprofit corporations, provided that such goods and supplies are of standard quality and price.

(3) When convenience or emergency requires it, the division of vocational rehabilitation may upon request of the purchasing officer of any institution or agency relieve him from the obligation of this section.

(4) No state agency or institution shall purchase products or supplies purporting to be made by physically-handicapped persons in workshops not certified under the provisions of this section.

(5) Any purchasing officer who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished according to law.

History.—§1, ch. 29663, 1955; §2, ch. 61-210; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §409.262.

413.041 Needy blind persons; placement in vending stands in public places.—For the purpose of assisting blind persons to become self-supporting, the bureau of blind services is hereby authorized to carry on activities to promote the employment of needy blind persons, including the licensing and establishment of such persons as operators of vending stands on public property. The said bureau may cooperate with any agency of the federal government in the furtherance of the provisions of the act of congress entitled "An Act to authorize the operation of stands in federal buildings by blind persons, to enlarge the economic opportunities of the blind and for other purposes," public law 732, 74th congress, and the said bureau may cooperate in the furtherance of the provisions of any other act of congress providing for the rehabilitation of the blind that may now be in effect or may hereafter be enacted by congress.

History.—§1, ch. 22681, 1945; §§21, 34, ch. 26937, 1951; §2, ch. 61-210; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §409.271.

413.051 Needy blind persons; powers of governing bodies.—

(1) The board of county commissioners of any county, and the board, council, commission or officials in charge of any public state, county, or municipal building or property in this state may permit the operation of vending stands by needy blind persons by the bureau of blind services for the benefit of needy blind persons, on such state, county or municipal property under their respective jurisdiction; provided, however, that the establishment of such vending stands or automatic vending machines on public property shall not unduly interfere with the use of the public property for public purposes; and provided further that all blind oper-

ators of such vending stands on such public property be licensed by the bureau of blind services and that the stands be operated by, or under the supervision and direction of said bureau. In authorizing the operation of vending stands on public property, where the service requirements of the location fall within the physical capabilities of the needy blind, preference shall be given to the greatest extent feasible to blind persons licensed by the bureau of blind services as provided in this chapter.

(2) It is the legislative intent that this section shall not apply, or operate, in any manner, to divest any person, or organization, presently operating vending stands or automatic vending machines in state, county or municipal buildings or on state, county or municipal property, from continuing to do so.

History.—§2, ch. 22681, 1945; §1, ch. 25141, 1949; §§22, 34, ch. 26937, 1951; §10, ch. 27991, 1953; §2, ch. 61-210; §§1, 2, ch. 65-227; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §409.272.

413.061 Solicitation of funds; prohibition; exceptions.—The solicitation of funds or anything of value, by any means, including the sale of merchandise or any form of entertainment, for the use and benefit of blind persons is prohibited unless prior approval for such solicitation is obtained as prescribed in §§413.061-413.068; provided, these sections shall not apply to civic clubs of international affiliation, one of the main objects of which is the conservation of vision and service to the blind.

History.—§1, ch. 29989, 1955; §2, ch. 61-210.
Note.—Formerly §409.281.

413.062 Application for permit.—Any person, agency or organization desiring to solicit funds or anything of value for the benefit of blind persons, shall file a written application with the bureau of blind services. The application shall set forth the time, place and type of the proposed solicitation; proposed use of the receipts from said solicitation; names and addresses of persons who will be responsible for the proper custody and disposition of receipts; and any other information the bureau may determine to be necessary.

History.—§1, ch. 29989, 1955; §2, ch. 61-210; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §409.282.

413.063 Permit.—The bureau of blind services shall make a thorough investigation of the applicant and of the facts alleged in his application. If the applicant is found to be responsible and the purposes and method of the proposed solicitation are determined to be in the best interests of blind persons and public welfare, the bureau of blind services shall issue to the applicant a written permit authorizing him to conduct the proposed solicitation. Such permit shall be limited to a period of one year. It shall set forth the specified method, purpose and organization of the solicitation which is approved and shall list the names of persons responsible for its conduct.

History.—§1, ch. 29989, 1955; §2, ch. 61-210; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §409.283.

413.064 Rules and regulations.—The bureau of blind services shall make all necessary rules and regulations pertaining to the conduct of solicitations for the benefit of blind persons and shall determine the amount of compensation and expense money which may be retained by any person or organization from the proceeds of any solicitation within the meaning of §§413.061-413.068.

History.—§1, ch. 29989, 1955; §3, ch. 61-210; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §409.284.

413.065 Notice of approval.—Every person who holds a permit under the provisions of §§413.061-413.068, shall cause to appear upon every ticket, advertisement, subscription, form, placard, article or other bit of property used in direct connection with the promotion of such solicitation, and shall post in a conspicuous place near the entrance to any building or structure where any entertainment or sale is held hereunder, a statement that such solicitation activity has been approved by the bureau of blind services.

History.—§1, ch. 29989, 1955; §3, ch. 61-210; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §409.285.

413.066 Revocation of permit.—Any failure on the part of any person or organization holding a permit under the provisions of §§413.061-413.068, to comply with the law or with all rules and regulations promulgated by the bureau of blind services as authorized by §413.064, shall constitute grounds for a revocation of said permit by the bureau of blind services.

History.—§1, ch. 29989, 1955; §3, ch. 61-210; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §409.286.

413.067 Penalty.—Any person who violates the provisions of §§413.061-413.068, or any rule or regulation promulgated by the bureau of blind services pursuant to the authority hereof is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 29989, 1955; §3, ch. 61-210; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §409.287.

413.068 Legislative intent.—It is the intent of the legislature that the securing of a permit from the bureau of blind services shall be a condition precedent to the solicitation of funds for the benefit of the blind in this state except as otherwise provided in §§413.061-413.068, and said sections shall supersede the provisions of any county or city law regulating the solicitation of such funds which do not require such a permit.

History.—§1, ch. 29989, 1955; §3, ch. 61-210; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §409.288.

413.069 Exemptions.—Provided that nothing contained in §§413.061-413.068, shall interfere with the activities of the Florida federation of the blind, provided that organization files an

annual report with the department of state showing total receipts and disbursements by subject.

History.—§1, ch. 29989, 1955; §3, ch. 61-210; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §409.289.

413.07 Traffic regulations to assist blind persons.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, unless totally or partially blind or otherwise incapacitated, while on any public street or highway, to carry in a raised or extended position a cane or walking stick which is white in color or white tipped with red.

(2) Whenever a pedestrian is crossing or attempting to cross a public street or highway, guided by a guide dog or carrying in a raised or extended position a cane or walking stick which is white in color or white tipped with red, the driver of every vehicle approaching the intersection, or place where such pedestrian is attempting to cross, shall bring his vehicle to a full stop before arriving at such intersection or place of crossing, and before proceeding shall take such precautions as may be necessary to avoid injuring such pedestrian.

(3) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deprive any totally or partially blind or otherwise incapacitated person, not carrying such a cane or walking stick or not being guided by a dog, of the rights and privileges conferred by law upon pedestrians crossing streets or highways, nor shall the failure of such totally or partially blind or otherwise incapacitated person to carry a cane or walking stick, or to be guided by a guide dog upon the streets, highways or sidewalks of this state, be held to constitute nor be evidence of contributory negligence.

(4) Any person who violates any provision of this section, shall upon summary conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment thereof, shall undergo imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 25269, 1949; (3) §10, ch. 26484, 1951.

413.08 "Dog guide" to accompany blind master into hotels, restaurants, eating establishments; unlawful to prohibit or interfere with.—

(1) It shall be lawful for any "dog guide" to accompany his blind master into any hotel, restaurant or eating establishment, and it shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, either to prohibit, hinder or interfere with his doing so; provided the said blind master otherwise complies with the limitations applicable to sighted persons.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 25268, 1949; (1) §1, ch. 61-217.

PART II

GENERAL VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

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413.20 Definitions.—In §§413.20-413.45:

* (1) ["Department" means the department of health and rehabilitative services;]

(2) "Division" means the division of vocational rehabilitation of the department;

* (3) "Executive officer" means the state superintendent designated as the executive officer of the state board of vocational education in §229.521(9);

* (4) "Director" means the director of the division of vocational rehabilitation;

(5) "Employment handicap" means a physical or mental condition which constitutes, contributes to, or if not corrected will probably result in an impairment of occupational performance;

(6) "Disabled individual" means any person who has a substantial employment handicap;

(7) "Vocational rehabilitation" and "vocational rehabilitation services" mean any service, provided directly or through public or private instrumentalities, found by the division to be necessary to compensate a disabled individual or group of individuals for an employment handicap and to enable such individual or group of individuals to engage in an occupation, including but not limited to, medical and vocational diagnosis, vocational guidance, counseling and placement, rehabilitation training, physical restoration, transportation, occupational licenses, placement equipment and materials, maintenance, and training books and materials;

(8) "Rehabilitation training" means all necessary training provided to a disabled individual to compensate for his employment handicap including, but not limited to, manual, preconditioning, prevocational, vocational and supplementary training and training provided for the purpose of developing occupational skills and capacities;

(9) "Physical restoration" means any medical, surgical, or therapeutic treatment necessary to correct or substantially reduce a disabled individual's employment handicap within a reasonable length of time, including, but not limited to, medical, psychiatric, dental, and surgical treatment, nursing service, hospital care, convalescent home care, drugs, medical and surgical supplies, and prosthetic appliances;

(10) "Prosthetic appliance" means any artificial device necessary to support or take the place of a part of the body or to increase the acuity of a sense organ;

(11) "Occupational licenses" means any license, permit, or other written authority required by any governmental unit to be obtained in order to engage in an occupation;

(12) "Maintenance" means money payments not exceeding the estimated cost of subsistence during vocational rehabilitation;

(13) "Regulations" means regulations made by the division and promulgated in the manner prescribed by law;

(14) "State plan" means the state plan approved by the federal government to qualify for federal funds under the vocational rehabilitation act;

(15) "Act" or "federal act" means the federal vocational rehabilitation act as amended (29 U.S.C. ch. 4).

History.—§2, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239; §§15, 19, 35, ch. 69-106; §§1, 2, ch. 69-344.

***Note.**—§§15, and 19 of ch. 69-106 abolished the board of vocational education and transferred the functions of the division of vocational rehabilitation to the department of health and rehabilitative services. In order to conform to the terminology of those sections, the editors have supplied a definition of "department" and marked for repeal by a subsequent reviser's bill the definitions of "state board," "executive officer," and "director." By the same reasoning, the definition of "administrator," which §1 of ch. 69-344 purported to make, has been omitted.

Note.—Formerly §229.26; §229.0100.

413.21 Establishment of division of vocational rehabilitation.—There is established in and under the supervision of the department

of health and rehabilitative services a division of vocational rehabilitation.

History.—§3, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239; §§15, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §§229.27; §229.0101.

***413.22 Director of division of vocational rehabilitation.**—The division shall be administered, under the general supervision and direction of the executive officer, by a director appointed by the executive officer with the approval of the state board in accordance with established personnel standards and on the basis of his education, training, experience, and demonstrated ability in the field of vocational rehabilitation. The director shall devote his full time to the administration of the vocational rehabilitation program. In carrying out his duties under §§229.0100-229.0130 the director:

(1) Shall, with the approval of the executive officer, prepare regulations for promulgation by the state board governing personnel standards, the protection of records and confidential information, the manner and form of filing applications, eligibility, and investigation and determination thereof, for vocational rehabilitation services, procedures for fair hearings and such other regulations as he finds necessary to carry out the purposes of §§229.0100-229.0130;

(2) Shall, with the approval of the executive officer and the state board, establish appropriate subordinate administrative units within the division;

(3) Shall recommend to the executive officer for appointment such personnel as he deems necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the division and may make provision through the division and other sources for inservice training and staff development of such personnel;

(4) Shall prepare and submit to the state board annual reports of activities and expenditures and, prior to each regular session of the legislature, estimates of sums required for carrying out §§229.0100-229.0130 and estimates of the amounts to be made available for this purpose from all sources;

(5) Shall, with the approval of the executive officer, make requisitions for disbursement, in accordance with §229.071;

(6) Shall, with the approval of the executive officer and the state board, take such other action as he deems necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of §§229.0100-229.0130;

(7) May, with the approval of the executive officer and the state board, delegate to any officer or employee of the division such of his powers and duties, except the making of regulations and the making of recommendations for appointment of personnel, as he finds necessary to carry out the purposes of §§229.0100-229.0130.

History.—§4, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239; §2, ch. 67-438.

***Note.**—See note following §413.20 with the exception of subsection (1), this section was rendered obsolete by §§15 and 19, ch. 69-106, and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Formerly §§229.28; §229.0102.

413.23 Administration.—Except as may be otherwise provided by the law for the vocational rehabilitation of the blind, the division shall provide vocational rehabilitation services to disabled individuals determined to be eligible therefor and, in carrying out the purposes of §§413.20-413.45, the division is authorized, among other things,

(1) To cooperate with other departments, agencies, and institutions, both public and private, in providing for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled individuals, in studying the problems involved therein, and in establishing, developing and providing, in conformity with the purposes of §§413.20-413.45, such programs, facilities and services as may be necessary or desirable;

(2) To enter into reciprocal agreements with other states to provide for the vocational rehabilitation of residents of the states concerned;

(3) To conduct research and compile statistics relating to the vocational rehabilitation of disabled individuals.

History.—§5, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §§229.29; §229.0103.

413.24 Cooperation with federal government.—The division shall cooperate, pursuant to agreements, with the federal government in carrying out the purposes of any federal statutes pertaining to vocational rehabilitation and is authorized to adopt such methods of administration not in conflict with the laws of Florida as are found by the federal government to be necessary for the proper and efficient operation of such agreements or plans for vocational rehabilitation and to comply with such conditions as may be necessary to secure the full benefits of such federal statutes.

History.—§6, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §§229.30; §229.0104.

413.25 State accepts provisions of vocational rehabilitation act.—The consent of the state is given to the provisions and requirements of the act of congress approved by the president, June 2, 1920, amended June 5, 1924, entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," and any acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof, usually referred to as the federal vocational rehabilitation act.

History.—§1021, ch. 19355, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 892(340); §24, ch. 29764, 1955; §13, ch. 65-239; §3, ch. 69-344.

Note.—Formerly §§236.21; §229.301; §229.0105.

413.26 Cooperative agreements with other governmental agencies relative to joint use of services and facilities.—

(1) The division of vocational rehabilitation is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with any state agency or institution, county, county agency or institution, municipality, or municipal agency or institution having legal responsibility for the care of the disabled for the purpose of enabling the divi-

sion and the cooperating governing bodies, agencies and institutions to utilize jointly their services and facilities to enlarge and improve the opportunities for disabled individuals to achieve self-support or self-care.

(2) For this section to be valid an agreement must be entered into mutually by the governing bodies, agencies, or institutions involved and must be approved by the administrative officers or by the boards governing the counties, municipalities, agencies, or institutions. The agreements shall provide only for those services by each political subdivision, agency or institution which the political subdivision, agency or institution is authorized by law to provide; provided that any political subdivision, agency or institution shall be permitted to withdraw and terminate its part of an agreement at the end of any fiscal year by giving the other political subdivision, agency or institution involved thirty days notice.

(3) In order to effectuate the provisions of this section, the department of administration is authorized and empowered within its discretion when it finds it to be in the public interest to permit two or more agencies, institutions, county or city governments, pursuant to their mutual, unanimous request to pool portions of their funds or to transfer portions of their funds to the account of the division of vocational rehabilitation in order to carry out plans for rehabilitation which are lawful and which give promise of better achieving the rehabilitation of disabled persons than would result through the separate efforts of the participants in the agreement. Funds pooled or transferred under this act may be made available for expenditures for rehabilitation by the agency designated in the agreement to disburse such funds. Funds expended pursuant to agreements authorized under this act may be utilized for the purpose of matching funds available under the terms of federal laws pertaining to the rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

(4) A copy of each agreement made pursuant to this act shall be filed with the department of state within a period of thirty days following the consummation of such agreement.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 63-246; §13, ch. 65-239; §§2, 3, ch. 67-371; §§10, 19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106; §4, ch. 69-344.

Note.—Formerly §229.302; §229.0106.

413.27 Cooperative agreements with Florida school for the deaf and blind.—

(1) The division of vocational rehabilitation is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with the board of trustees of the Florida school for the deaf and blind for the purpose of enabling said agencies to utilize jointly their services and facilities to enlarge and improve the opportunities for the deaf and blind individuals to achieve self-support or self-care.

(2) (a) For such an agreement to be valid, it must be entered into mutually by such agencies and must be approved by the administrative officers or by the boards governing same. The agreement may provide for those services which

each agency or institution is authorized by law to furnish; provided that such agreement may establish a vocational rehabilitation facility for the deaf at the Florida school for the deaf and blind which facility may accept as clients any deaf adult otherwise qualified for admission. Either agency may withdraw and terminate its part of such agreement at the end of any fiscal year by giving the other agency involved thirty days notice.

(b) The board of trustees of the Florida school for the deaf and blind is authorized to use funds now in its budget for matching those of the division of vocational rehabilitation, in furtherance of such agreement. Said school may employ such additional personnel as may be necessary to implement such agreement.

(3) In order to effectuate the provisions of this section, the department of administration shall, upon the conclusion of any such agreement, pool portions of the funds of said agencies as indicated in such agreement. Funds pooled or transferred under this section may be made available for expenditures for rehabilitation by the agency designated in the agreement to disburse such funds, and may be used to compensate additional personnel employed under subsection (2)(b). Funds expended pursuant to any agreement authorized under this section may be utilized for the purpose of matching funds available under the terms of federal laws pertaining to the rehabilitation of the deaf.

(4) A copy of any such agreement, when and if concluded pursuant hereto, shall be filed with the department of state within a period of thirty days following the consummation of such agreement.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 63-389; §13, ch. 65-239; §§2, 3, ch. 67-371; §§10, 15, 19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §229.303; §229.0107.

***413.28 Appropriations.**—Budget estimates of the amount of appropriations needed each fiscal year for vocational rehabilitation services and for the administration of said program shall be submitted to the governor, as chief state budget officer, by the division of vocational rehabilitation or in such other manner as may be provided by law and sufficient funds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of §§413.20-413.45 shall be appropriated by the legislature. In the event federal funds are available to the state for vocational rehabilitation purposes, the division of vocational rehabilitation is authorized to comply with such requirements as may be necessary to obtain said federal funds in the most advantageous proportions possible insofar as this may be done without violating other provisions of the state law and constitution. Any federal funds received as reimbursement of state expenditures for a prior year or biennium shall be added to the state appropriation for the biennium during which such funds are reimbursed and the same shall be made available for expenditure and so expended as to entitle the division to receive any federal matching funds which may be avail-

able for vocational rehabilitation pursuant to such expenditures.

History.—§7, ch. 25364, 1949; §25, ch. 29764, 1955; §13, ch. 65-239; §2, 3, ch. 67-371; §§19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The provisions of this section relating to budget estimates were rendered obsolete by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Formerly §229.31; §229.0108.

413.29 Gifts.—The division is hereby authorized and empowered to accept and use gifts made unconditionally by will or otherwise for carrying out the purposes of §§413.20-413.45. Gifts made under such conditions as in the judgment of the division are proper and consistent with the provisions of §§413.20-413.45 and the laws of the United States and the laws of Florida may be so accepted and shall be held, invested, reinvested, and used in accordance with the condition of the gift.

History.—§8, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §229.32; §229.0109.

413.30 Eligibility for vocational rehabilitation.—

(1) Vocational rehabilitation services may be provided to any disabled individual:

(a) Whose vocational rehabilitation, the division determines after full investigation, can be satisfactorily achieved; or

(b) Who is eligible therefor under the terms of an agreement with another state or with the federal government.

(2) Eligibility when used in relation to an individual's qualification for vocational rehabilitation services, refers to a certification that:

(a) A physical or mental disability is present;

(b) A substantial handicap to employment exists; and

(c) Vocational rehabilitation services may reasonably be expected to render the individual fit to engage in a gainful occupation.

History.—§9, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106; §5, ch. 69-344.

Note.—Formerly §229.33; §229.0110.

413.31 Benefits not assignable.—The right of a disabled individual to any of the benefits under §§413.20-413.45 shall not be transferable or assignable at law or in equity and any benefits, including money, goods or chattels received hereunder shall be exempt from all state, county and municipal taxes and from sale under the process of any court, except for obligations contracted for the purchase of such property.

History.—§10, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239.

Note.—Formerly §229.34; §229.0111.

413.32 Retention of title to and disposal of equipment.—

(1) The division is authorized to retain title to any property, tools, instruments, training supplies, equipment or other items of value acquired for use of handicapped persons or employed personnel in the operation of the vocational rehabilitation program, and to repossess and transfer same for the use of other handicapped persons or employees.

(2) The division is authorized to offer for

sale any surplus items acquired in the operation of the program when they are no longer necessary, or to exchange them for necessary items which may be used to greater advantage. When any such surplus equipment is sold or exchanged a receipt for same shall be taken from the purchaser showing the consideration given for such equipment and forwarded to the treasurer and any funds received by the division pursuant to any such transactions shall be deposited in the state treasury in the appropriate federal or state rehabilitation funds and shall be available for expenditure for any purpose consistent with §§413.20-413.45.

History.—§11, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §229.35; §229.0112.

413.33 Hearings.—Any individual applying for or receiving vocational rehabilitation who is aggrieved by any action or inaction of the division shall be entitled, in accordance with regulations, to a hearing in accordance with the regulations, adopted and promulgated by the division on that subject.

History.—§12, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §229.36; §229.0113.

413.34 Misuse of vocational rehabilitation lists and records.—It shall be unlawful, except for purposes directly connected with the administration of the vocational rehabilitation program, and in accordance with regulations, for any person or persons to solicit, disclose, receive, or make use of, or authorize, knowingly permit, participate in, or acquiesce in the use of any list of, or names of, or any information concerning, persons applying for or receiving vocational rehabilitation, directly or indirectly derived from the records, papers, files, or communications of the state or subdivisions or agencies thereof, or acquired in the course of the performance of official duties. Any violation of this provision is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor and shall be punishable accordingly.

History.—§13, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239.

Note.—Formerly §229.37; §229.0114.

413.35 Limitation on political activity.—No officer or employee engaged in the administration of the vocational rehabilitation program shall use his official authority or influence to permit the use of the vocational rehabilitation program for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof or for any partisan political purpose. No such officer or employee, excluding elective officials and constitutional officers, shall take any active part in the management of political campaigns or participate in any political activity, except that he shall retain the right to vote as he may please and to express his opinion as a citizen on all subjects. No such officer or employee shall solicit or receive, nor shall any such officer or employee be obliged to contribute or render, any service, assistance, subscription, assessment, or contribution for any

political purpose. Any officer or employee violating this provision shall be subject to discharge or suspension. No such officer or employee engaged in the administration of the vocational rehabilitation program (except elective officials and constitutional officers) shall be appointed or promoted as a reward for loyalty and effort in a political campaign or other political activity, nor shall any such officer or employee be demoted or discharged because of political affiliation or lack of same except as a disciplinary measure in instances of violation of the prohibitions against political activity. Any violation of this section is declared to be a misdemeanor and punishable accordingly.

History.—§14, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239.

Note.—Formerly §229.38; §229.0115.

cf.—§104.31 Political activities of state officers and employees

413.36 Duties of other agencies and officials regarding §§413.20-413.45.—It shall be the duty of all officials in charge of state or county agencies whose official duties enable them to know the needs of disabled individuals for vocational rehabilitation to report to the division of vocational rehabilitation the names of such individuals who come to their attention and who appear to be eligible and feasible for vocational rehabilitation services provided under §§413.20-413.45. Such officials shall cooperate with the division in carrying out the purpose of §§413.20-413.45 insofar as their duties and facilities permit, but the division may not delegate any of its duties and responsibilities under §§413.20-413.45 to any other agency or individual except with respect to disabled individuals for each of whom a vocational rehabilitation plan has been approved by the division or by a member of its staff to whom it has delegated authority to approve individual vocational rehabilitation plans. However, nothing in §§413.20-413.45 shall be so construed as to prevent other agencies from rendering services to disabled individuals not designed especially for the purpose of vocationally rehabilitating such individuals or services to which disabled individuals might be entitled without regard to their disabilities.

History.—§15, ch. 25364, 1949; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §229.39; §229.0116.

413.37 Self-care program for handicapped; legislative findings.—It is hereby found by the legislature of the state that many seriously disabled persons are institutionalized or require the services of an attendant and that studies and demonstrations have shown that many such persons, although not apparently feasible for vocational rehabilitation services based on a plan designed to prepare for employment in a designated vocation as now required for eligibility for vocational rehabilitation services nevertheless could be substantially assisted toward achieving ability for self-care by the services the division of vocational rehabilitation could render to them and that such persons might be made able to dispense with or greatly reduce the need for services of an attendant

or for institutional care, thereby relieving such individuals from being a burden on others and helping to restore and maintain their independence and self-respect; and some such persons, after achieving the ability to care for themselves, may later through further rehabilitation services be rendered able to perform remunerated work thereby making them less dependent on others for financial support. The legislature further finds that the division of vocational rehabilitation which serves approximately twenty thousand disabled individuals annually, is specially qualified and equipped by over thirty years of rehabilitation experience and by the nature of its comprehensive program of disability evaluation, studies of individual capacity for employment and vocational rehabilitation services leading to the employment of handicapped persons to administer such a program and that it is in the best interest of the state that such a program be established as a means of providing necessary services to individuals, thereby reducing and discouraging dependency and encouraging individual effort for self support.

History.—§1, ch. 59-385; §13, ch. 65-239.

Note.—Formerly §229.411; §229.0121.

413.38 Definitions.—

(1) "Severely handicapped person" is defined to mean a person of employable age with a physical or mental disability so handicapping as to require that he be institutionalized or have the services of an attendant in order to provide himself with his daily living requirements.

(2) "Evaluation services for rehabilitation purposes" means comprehensive, individual case studies including diagnosis, psychological and physical tests of capacity for training and rehabilitation, and such other procedures and observations necessary to determine the nature and extent of a handicap, its effect on employability and ability for self-care, the attitude of the individual toward his handicap and especially his desire to overcome the handicap through training and rehabilitation procedures, the prognosis for improvement and the practical procedures and training necessary to achieve the ability of self-care and for eventual employment.

(3) "Self-care rehabilitation services" means such diagnostic, psychological, medical, surgical, physical restoration, guidance, training and related services including equipment and prosthetic appliances and training in their use needed to enable a severely handicapped person to dispense with or largely dispense with the need for institutional care or for the services of an attendant and to achieve, insofar as practicable, the ability for independent living.

(4) "Severely handicapped person eligible for self-care rehabilitation services" means such person whose rehabilitation for self-care purposes the division of vocational rehabilitation finds to be feasible under the provisions of this law.

(5) "Division of vocational rehabilitation" means the division of vocational rehabilitation authorized by the vocational rehabilitation laws of Florida, §§413.20-413.45.

History.—§2, ch. 59-385; §13, ch. 65-239.
Note.—Formerly §229.42; §229.0122.

413.39 Administration; self-care program.—The division of vocational rehabilitation of the department of health and rehabilitative services is hereby authorized, in addition to its other duties and responsibilities, to administer a program of self-care rehabilitation services for severely handicapped persons who appear to be feasible for such services.

History.—§3, ch. 59-385; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §229.43; §229.0123.

413.40 Powers of division of vocational rehabilitation; self-care program.—The division of vocational rehabilitation in carrying out a program of providing self-care rehabilitation services to severely handicapped persons shall be authorized to:

- (1) Employ necessary personnel;
- (2) Employ consultants;
- (3) Provide diagnostic, medical, and psychological and other evaluation services;
- (4) Provide training necessary for rehabilitation;
- (5) Provide for persons found to require financial assistance with respect thereto maintenance while undergoing rehabilitation, transportation incident to necessary rehabilitation services, physical restoration services, prosthetic appliances and other equipment determined to be necessary for rehabilitation.

(6) Provide rehabilitation facilities necessary for the rehabilitation of the handicapped or contract with such facilities for necessary services. The division shall not, however, assume responsibility for permanent custodial care of any individual and shall provide rehabilitation services only for a period long enough to accomplish the rehabilitation objective or to determine that rehabilitation is not feasible through the services which can be made available to the individual being served.

History.—§4, ch. 59-385; §13, ch. 65-239.
Note.—Formerly §229.44; §229.0124.

413.41 Cooperation by division with state agencies.—The division of vocational rehabilitation is hereby authorized to cooperate with other agencies of the state government or with any nonprofit, charitable corporations or foundations concerned with the problems of the disabled. The division may provide disability evaluation, work capacity appraisal and appraisal of vocational rehabilitation potential of handicapped individuals for other public agencies pursuant to agreements made at the request of such agencies. The division may charge the agencies contracting for these services the actual cost thereof.

History.—§5, ch. 59-385; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §229.45; §229.0125.

413.42 Cooperation with federal agencies.

—The division of vocational rehabilitation is hereby authorized to cooperate with any agency of the federal government charged with the responsibility for administering laws relating to rehabilitation of handicapped individuals or the evaluation of the capacity of handicapped persons for employment, or for preparation for employment or for self-care. The division shall further be authorized to accept and disburse any funds appropriated by congress and made available to the state for the purpose of rehabilitating disabled individuals or the evaluation of disabled individuals for rehabilitation or for gainful activity, or for any other purpose related to the lawful function of the division, and the division is authorized to take such action as may be necessary to execute the purposes of any such federal grants.

History.—§6, ch. 59-385; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §229.46; §229.0126.

413.43 Utilization of state and federal funds.

—The division of vocational rehabilitation is authorized to utilize for purposes of this law and for matching any federal funds which may be available for similar rehabilitation purposes any funds appropriated or allotted to the division. The division of vocational rehabilitation is authorized to accept such gifts and refunds as may be made unconditionally or as are not burdened with conditions inconsistent with the purposes of the rehabilitation program.

History.—§8, ch. 59-385; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §229.47; §229.0127.

413.44 State treasury depository.—The state treasury shall be the depository of all funds appropriated by the state legislature or received as federal grants or received as gifts from private individuals for the purposes of this program. Such funds shall be kept in a separate account distinct from all other state funds. Funds received by grant or gift, other than state appropriations, shall not lapse or be converted to the general fund at the end of any appropriations period.

History.—§9, ch. 59-385; §13, ch. 65-239.
Note.—Formerly §229.48; §229.0128.

413.45 Reports of division of vocational rehabilitation.—The division of vocational rehabilitation shall prepare at the end of each fiscal year for submission to the department of health and rehabilitative services a report showing the activities of the division, the number of handicapped persons served, the effects of such service, the expenditures made in carrying out the purposes of this law, the funds necessary for the succeeding year or biennium; the division shall also make recommendations to the department relative to rehabilitation services which it believes necessary to improve the economic conditions of Florida's handicapped citizens.

History.—§11, ch. 59-385; §13, ch. 65-239; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §229.49; §229.0129.

CHAPTER 414

POOR MOTHERS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

- 414.01 County aid for poor mothers.
- 414.02 Allowance authorized.
- 414.03 Condition of allowance.
- 414.04 When allowances shall cease.
- 414.05 Female relative.
- 414.06 How carried into effect.
- 414.07 History of each case.
- 414.08 How families are to be investigated.

414.01 County aid for poor mothers.—The county commissioners of the several counties of the state may provide in the annual budget of the general revenue fund an appropriation sufficient to meet the purposes of this law for the support of women of insufficient income, who have dependent upon them for food, raiment, and education, orphans, or half-orphan children under sixteen years of age, including any woman whose husband is dead or is an inmate of some state institution, or whose husband is divorced from her, or whose husband has been prosecuted for desertion or non-support and has been adjudicated by the court where prosecuted to be wholly unable to support his wife and children, or whose husband is permanently incapacitated for work by reason of any mental or physical infirmity, and any woman who is the mother of a child if her own support and the support of the child depend wholly or partially upon her labor, shall be entitled to the assistance as provided for in this chapter for the support of herself and for her child.

History.—§1, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(1).

414.02 Allowance authorized.—The allowance for the aid of such women shall not exceed twenty-five dollars a month when she has but one child under sixteen years of age. If she has more than one child under the age of sixteen years it shall not exceed twenty-five dollars for the first child, and eight dollars a month for each of the other children.

History.—§2, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(2).

414.03 Condition of allowance.—The county commissioners of their respective counties may levy a tax of not more than one mill on all taxable property of their respective counties for the purpose of supplying funds to carry this chapter into effect, and provide means for the same, provided the condition of allowance of said allotment shall be made by the county commissioners after due investigation of each case by and through such agency as the board of county commissioners shall deem advisable, and only upon the following conditions:

(1) The child for whose benefit the allowance is made, must be living with the mother of such child, or other relative within the second degree, or guardian approved by the proper authorities.

(2) The mother must, in the judgment of the county commissioners of such county, which body shall finally pass upon all applications for aid under this chapter, be a proper person morally,

- 414.09 Other persons may be appointed to carry law into effect.
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physically and mentally fitted for the bringing up of the child, and shall be in actual need of the aid provided by this chapter.

(3) Said allowance shall, in the judgment of the county commissioners, be necessary to save the child from neglect.

(4) No person shall receive the benefit of this chapter who shall not have been a resident of the state for at least two years and a resident of the county in which the allowance is given, for at least one year next before the making of the application for aid in such county.

History.—§3, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(3).

414.04 When allowances shall cease.—Whenever any child shall reach the age of sixteen years, or the mother shall remarry, the allowance to the mother or the children shall cease; provided, however, that if it is made to appear to the board of county commissioners, after an investigation, that there exists some special reason that it is for the best interest of any child, as well as for society, to continue said allowance for a longer period of time such allowance may be continued for such time as the justice of the case may demand. In all cases, however, when the mother remarries all allowances shall cease.

History.—§4, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(4).

414.05 Female relative.—The provisions of this chapter shall also be extended for the benefit of orphan children who are dependent on some female relative unable to support them, or to any children under guardianship who are dependents or paupers and have no means of support.

History.—§5, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(5).

414.06 How carried into effect.—In order to carry the provisions of this chapter into effect, the board of county commissioners shall have direct supervision of the investigation of all cases and they may, in their discretion, use all county agencies for purposes of such investigation, and shall have the assistance of the division of health and the division of family services of the department of health and rehabilitative services and the department of education, in investigating all persons entitled to the provisions of this chapter in the gathering of data and the history, and making a report on each case, and to this end the necessary blanks will be provided, and the division of family services shall provide uniform blanks to be printed and paid for by the counties to be used in gathering and recording the history of each case.

History.—§6, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(6); §§15, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

414.07 History of each case.—The history of each case, when investigated by the agency or agencies used by the board of county commissioners, shall be made up in duplicate, the original to be filed with the board of county commissioners of the county, and one copy to be forwarded to and filed with the division of family services.

History.—§7, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(7); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

414.08 How families are to be investigated.—The board of county commissioners of each county shall require the persons or agencies used for making the required investigation, to carefully and speedily investigate the condition of any and all poor mothers' children, orphan and half-orphan children, whose needs may be brought to their attention, and after having gathered the history of each case and recorded such history upon the blanks as hereinbefore required to be provided, to immediately place such report of such case before the board of county commissioners of such county for immediate action, and the said board of county commissioners shall examine such report and immediately take up such application and grant or reject such application, as the board of county commissioners in their judgment shall find the applicant entitled by this chapter.

History.—§8, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(8).

414.09 Other persons may be appointed to carry law into effect.—In making the investigations of cases, as required by this chapter, the board of county commissioners shall use, so far as possible, some employee of the county trained in such work, who shall not receive any additional compensation therefor, or in the absence of such employee the board of county commissioners shall appoint three capable women, residents of such county, who will be willing to accept such appointment and serve without compensation, to investigate and report such case or cases as may be submitted to them of poor mothers, orphans and half-orphan children entitled to the provisions

of this chapter, and such persons so appointed shall individually or collectively make their investigation of the case submitted to them as provided for in §414.08.

History.—§9, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(9).

414.10 Where child may reside.—The child to whom the allowance is made under this chapter must be living with the mother, or other female guardian of such child, unless special privilege of separation is authorized by the board of county commissioners, such separation to be granted where advantageous for the sake of the child's education or general welfare.

History.—§10, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(10).

414.11 Require attendance at school.—All children receiving aid under the provisions of this chapter, if of school age and physically and mentally qualified, shall be required to attend the schools of the county during the whole term or terms of such schools, and upon failure of such children to attend schools for the whole term or terms thereof, the aid herein provided for such mothers and children shall cease without notice. No aid shall be paid for those of school age except upon the monthly certificate of the principal or head of the school or schools attended by such children that they have regularly attended the schools during the month in question or have been duly excused by him.

History.—§12, ch. 13759, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 3727(12).

414.12 County commissioners may designate county welfare board to carry law into effect.—In those counties having county welfare boards, the board of county commissioners may designate such welfare board, and it shall be the duty of such board, to make the investigation of all cases, and to pass upon all applications for aid; to pay the benefits authorized by this chapter; and the board of county commissioners is authorized, from the appropriation and tax levy authorized by this chapter, to disburse same to such welfare board for administration.

History.—§1, ch. 22716, 1945.

CHAPTER 416

DETENTION HOMES AND SCHOOLS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN

- 416.01 County commissioners authorized to establish; who may be placed in detention homes.
- 416.02 Counties maintaining no detention home.
- 416.03 Judge of juvenile court may parole.
- 416.04 Literary and industrial training.
- 416.05 Certain counties may unite in maintaining homes; board of trustees; provisos.
- 416.06 County commissioners authorized to acquire land for home; increase millage of taxation; superintendent; other employees.
- 416.07 County board of visitors; term of office.
- 416.08 Duties of board of visitors; compensation.

416.01 County commissioners authorized to establish; who may be placed in detention homes.—In all counties of this state the board of county commissioners may provide and maintain at public expense a detention room, or house of detention, separated or removed from any common jail or lockup, to be in charge of a matron or other person of good moral character, wherein all the delinquent children within the provisions of chapter 39, shall, when necessary, be detained. In all counties maintaining detention homes, no children guilty of minor offenses shall be committed to the division of youth services of the department of health and rehabilitative services except it be deemed necessary after a trial term in said detention home. Such terms shall never be longer than one year. Children under twelve years of age shall not be committed to the division of youth services, from any county unless after probation care it is found necessary.

History.—§1, ch. 6841, 1915; RGS 2344; CGL 3740; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

416.02 Counties maintaining no detention home.—In all counties having a population of less than ten thousand and which do not unite with a city or other county or counties, as hereinafter provided, the children detained under this chapter may be transferred to some county maintaining a detention home and their maintenance shall be paid for from the general funds of the county in which the commitment is made; and commitment to the division of youth services by said last named counties shall only be made when necessary as above set out.

History.—§1, ch. 6841, 1915; RGS 2345; CGL 3741; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

416.03 Judge of juvenile court may parole.—The judge of the juvenile court in any county maintaining a detention home may parole on good behavior any children committed to a detention home, and return them to their homes on parole to a probation officer whether they be from his own or some other county. But he shall first give notice to and confer with the judge who made the commitment.

History.—§1, ch. 6841, 1915; RGS 2346; CGL 3742.
cf.—Ch. 39, Juvenile courts.

416.04 Literary and industrial training.—In any county which has a city of ten thousand

population or over, as given by the last United States census, a regular literary and industrial school training at the public expense shall be provided for by the board of county commissioners for the benefit of children who are detained in its detention home. In counties having no city of ten thousand or over and which do not unite with a city or other county or counties as hereinafter provided, the children committed shall be transferred as soon as possible after commitment to some county maintaining a literary and industrial school training in its detention home, and their maintenance shall be provided for from the general funds of the county in which the commitment is made.

History.—§2, ch. 6841, 1915; RGS 2347; CGL 3743.

416.05 Certain counties may unite in maintaining homes; board of trustees; provisos.—

(1) A county having a population of less than ten thousand, or a population of ten thousand or over, but having no city of ten thousand, according to the last United States census, may unite with one, or two or three adjacent counties, or unite with a city within that county, in maintaining a detention home and industrial school.

(2) When the board of county commissioners and the city council, or the boards of county commissioners of the two, three or four adjacent counties shall agree to unite, the legislative bodies of the several counties or of the city and county so uniting, shall elect a board of trustees for the joint detention home and school, to consist of five or seven members who shall be chosen from the membership of the boards of the counties so uniting, or from the membership of the board of the county and of the city council so uniting in the approximate proportion to the census, children between six and seventeen years of age in the territories uniting.

(3) The members so appointed shall serve for the remainder of the term of office for which they were elected on their respective boards of commissioners or council, and when vacancies occur on said board of trustees of joint detention homes, they shall be filled by the board or council making the original appointment.

(4) All powers and duties by any section of this chapter conferred or imposed upon the

boards of county commissioners are hereby conferred upon these boards of trustees for the support of a joint detention home; provided, however, that in estimating the expense for maintenance of a joint detention home, the amount of money needed for the payment of teachers' salaries and for the furnishing of school supplies, shall be included in the estimate of expenses; and provided further, that the estimate shall be transmitted to the boards of county commissioners, or to the boards of commissioners and the city council, of territory so uniting.

History.—§3, ch. 6841, 1915; RGS 2348; CGL 3744.

416.06 County commissioners authorized to acquire land for home; increase millage of taxation; superintendent; other employees.—The board of county commissioners of every county may accept as a gift, or may purchase, the land necessary for said detention home, and may increase the millage of taxation for the purpose of establishing and maintaining same. A detention home shall not be deemed to be, nor treated as a penal institution, but a home. The board of county commissioners must also provide for a suitable superintendent or matron, or both, to have charge of such detention home, and for such other employees as may be needed in the efficient management of such detention home and provide for the payment out of the general funds of the county for suitable salaries for such superintendent and matron and other employees as may be necessary; and the superintendent and matron and other needed employees shall be appointed by said board on the nomination of the county board of visitors hereinafter provided, and the approval of the judge of the juvenile court. The superintendent, matron and other needed employees shall be appointed on merit and may at any time be removed by the county board of visitors in its discretion, with the approval of the juvenile judge, after charges have been duly preferred and hearings given.

History.—§4, ch. 6841, 1915; RGS 2349; CGL 3745; §9, ch. 65-420.

416.07 County board of visitors; term of office.—The judge of the juvenile court in and for each county of the state, shall, by an order entered in the minutes of the court, appoint seven discreet citizens of good moral character, without regard to politics, three or more of whom shall be women, to be known as the county board of visitors, and shall fill all vacancies occurring in such committee. The judge shall immediately notify each person appointed on said committee, and thereupon said persons shall appear before the judge of the juvenile court and qualify by taking oath, which shall be entered in said juvenile court record, to faithfully perform the duties of a member of said county board of visitors. The members of such visiting committee shall hold office for four years and until their successors are appointed and qualify; pro-

vided, that of those first appointed, one shall hold office for one year, two for two years, two for three years, and two for four years; the terms for which the respective members shall hold office to be determined by lot as soon after their appointment as may be. When any vacancy occurs in any visiting committee by expiration of the term of office of any member thereof, his successor shall be appointed to hold office for the term of four years; when any vacancy occurs for any other reason, the appointee shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

History.—§5, ch. 6841, 1915; RGS 2350; CGL 3746.

416.08 Duties of board of visitors; compensation.—

(1) The county board of visitors shall visit, without previous notice, not less than four times a year, all persons, institutions, societies, and associations, except state institutions receiving children under this chapter; said visits shall be made by not less than two members of the board who shall go together, or shall make a joint report; said board of visitors shall report to the juvenile court from time to time the condition of children received by, or in charge of such persons, associations or institutions, and shall make an annual report in writing to the judge of the juvenile court, and on request, to the board of county commissioners, in such form as the court may prescribe, on the qualifications and management of such persons, associations and institutions, and in such report may make such suggestions or comments as to them may seem fit; such report to be filed in the office of the juvenile court prior to the first day in November.

(2) Such persons, associations or institutions shall make reports to said visiting board showing their condition, management and competency to adequately care for such children as may be committed to them, and such other facts as said board may require.

(3) The court shall in no case commit a child to any person, association or institution whose standing, conduct, or care of children is not satisfactory to the court.

(4) Said board of visitors shall also have the control and management of the internal affairs of any detention home or school established by the board of commissioners of their county, and the board of county commissioners shall provide for the proper equipment of the home and for the payment of such employees as may be needed in the efficient management of such detention home.

(5) Said committee shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061 by the board of county commissioners upon a written order for the amount of such expenses endorsed by the judge of the juvenile court.

History.—§5, ch. 6841, 1915; RGS 2351; CGL 3747; §19, ch. 63-400.

CHAPTER 418

PLAYGROUNDS AND RECREATION CENTERS

- 418.01 Scope of chapter; definition.
- 418.02 Recreation centers; use and acquisition of land; equipment and maintenance.
- 418.03 Supervision.
- 418.04 Playground and recreation board.
- 418.05 Cooperation with other units and boards.
- 418.06 Gifts, grants, devises and bequests.
- 418.07 Issuance of bonds.
- 418.08 Petition for referendum.
- 418.09 Resolution or ordinance providing for recreation system.
- 418.10 Tax levy.
- 418.11 Payment of expenses and custody of funds.
- 418.12 Duties and functions of division of recreation and parks.

418.01 Scope of chapter; definition.—This chapter shall apply to all cities, towns and counties of the state. The term "such municipality or county" as used in this chapter refers to and means any city, town or county of the state.

History.—§1, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3728.

418.02 Recreation centers; use and acquisition of land; equipment and maintenance.—The governing body of any such municipality or county may dedicate and set apart for use as playgrounds and recreation centers and other recreation purposes, any lands or buildings, or both, owned or leased by such municipality or county and not dedicated or devoted to another or inconsistent public use; and such municipality or county, may, in such manner as may now or hereafter be authorized or provided by law for the acquisition of lands or buildings for public purposes by such municipality or county, acquire or lease lands or buildings, or both, within or beyond the corporate limits of such municipality or county, for playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational purposes and when the governing body of the municipality or county so dedicates, sets apart, acquires or leases lands or buildings for such purposes, it may, on its own initiative, provide for their conduct, equipment, and maintenance according to provisions of this chapter, by making an appropriation from the general municipal or county funds.

History.—§2, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3729.

418.03 Supervision.—The governing body of any such municipality or county may establish a system of supervised recreation and it may, by resolution or ordinance, vest the power to provide, maintain and conduct playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational activities and facilities in the school board, park board, or other existing body or in a playground and recreation board as the governing body may determine. Any board so designated shall have the power to maintain and equip playgrounds, recreation centers and the buildings thereon, and it may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, employ play leaders, playground directors, supervisors, recreation superintendents or such other officers or employees as they deem proper.

History.—§3, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3730.

418.04 Playground and recreation board.—If the governing body of any such municipality or county shall determine that the power to provide, establish, conduct and maintain a recreation system as aforesaid shall be exercised by a playground and recreation board, such governing body shall, by resolution or ordinance, establish in such municipality or county a playground and recreation board which shall possess all the powers and be subject to all the responsibilities of local authorities under this chapter. Such board, when established, shall consist of five persons serving without pay, to be appointed by the mayor or presiding officer of such municipality or county. The term of office shall be for five years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified, except that the members of such board first appointed shall be appointed for such terms that the term of one member shall expire annually thereafter. Immediately after their appointment, they shall meet and organize by electing one of their members president and such other officers as may be necessary; vacancies in such boards occurring otherwise than by expiration of term shall be filled by the mayor or presiding officer of the governing body only for the unexpired term.

History.—§4, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3731.

418.05 Cooperation with other units and boards.—Any two or more municipalities or counties may jointly provide, establish, maintain and conduct a recreation system and acquire property for and establish and maintain playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational facilities and activities. Any school board may join with any municipality in conducting and maintaining a recreation system.

History.—§5, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3732.

418.06 Gifts, grants, devises and bequests.—

(1) A playground and recreation board or other authority in which is vested the power to provide, establish, maintain and conduct such supervised recreation system may accept any grant or devise of real estate or any gift or bequest of money or other personal property or any donation to be applied, principal or income, for either temporary or permanent use for play grounds or recreation purposes, but if the acceptance thereof for such pur-

poses will subject such municipality or county to additional expense for improvement, maintenance or renewal, the acceptance of any grant or devise of real estate shall be subject to the approval of the governing body of such municipality or county.

(2) Money received for such purpose, unless otherwise provided by the terms of the gift or bequest, shall be deposited with the treasurer of such municipality or county to the account of the playground and recreation board or commission or other body having charge of such work, and the same may be withdrawn and paid out by such body in the same manner as money appropriated for recreation purposes.

History.—§6, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3733.

418.07 Issuance of bonds.—The governing body of such municipality or county may, pursuant to law and in conformity with the constitution of this state, provide that the bonds of such municipality or county may be issued in the manner provided by law for the issuance of bonds for other purposes, for the purpose of acquiring lands or buildings for playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational purposes and for the equipment thereof.

History.—§7, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3734.

418.08 Petition for referendum.—Whenever a petition signed by at least five per cent of the qualified and registered electors in such municipality or county shall be filed with the governing body of such municipality or county, requesting the governing body of such municipality or county to provide, establish, maintain and conduct a supervised recreation system and to levy an annual tax for the conduct and maintenance thereof of not more than one mill on each dollar of assessed valuation of all taxable property within the corporate limits or boundaries of such municipality or county, the governing body of such municipality or county shall cause the question of the establishment, maintenance and conduct of such supervised recreation system to be submitted to the qualified electors who are freeholders, to be voted upon at the next general or special election of such municipality or county; provided, however, that such question shall not be voted upon at the next general or special election unless such petition shall have been filed at least thirty days prior to the date of such election.

History.—§8, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3735; §1, ch. 63-489.

418.09 Resolution or ordinance providing for recreation system.—Upon the adoption of such proposition by a majority of those voting on it at an election, the governing body of such municipality or county shall, by appropriate resolution or ordinance, provide for the establishment, maintenance and conduct of such supervised recreation system as they may deem advisable and practicable to provide and maintain out of the tax money thus voted.

The said governing body may designate, by appropriate resolution or ordinance, the board or commission to be vested with the powers, duties and obligations necessary for the establishment, maintenance and conduct of such recreation system as provided for in this chapter.

History.—§9, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3736.

418.10 Tax levy.—The governing body of such municipality or county adopting the provisions of this chapter at an election and until revoked at an election by a majority of the qualified voters who are freeholders, shall thereafter annually levy and collect a tax of not less than the minimum nor more than the maximum amount set out in the said petition for such election, which tax shall be designated as the "playground and recreation tax" and shall be levied and collected in like manner as the general tax of such municipality or county.

History.—§10, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3737.

418.11 Payment of expenses and custody of funds.—The cost and expense of the establishment, maintenance and conduct of a supervised recreation system of playgrounds, recreation centers and other recreational facilities and activities shall be paid out of taxes or money received for this purpose, and the playground and recreation board or commission, or other authority in which is vested the power to provide, establish, conduct and maintain a supervised recreation system and facilities as aforesaid, shall have exclusive control of all moneys collected or donated to the credit of the playground and recreation fund.

History.—§11, ch. 10100, 1925; CGL 3738.

418.12 Duties and functions of division of recreation and parks.—Among its functions, the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources shall:

(1) Study and appraise the recreation needs of the state and assemble and disseminate information relative to recreation;

(2) Provide consultation assistance to the department of community affairs and to local governing units as to the promotion, organization, and administration of local recreation systems and as to the planning and design of local recreation areas and facilities;

(3) Assist in recruiting, training, and placing recreation personnel;

(4) Sponsor and promote recreation institutes, workshops, seminars, and conferences throughout the state;

(5) Cooperate with state and federal agencies, private organizations, and commercial and industrial interests in the promotion of a state recreation program; and

(6) Coordinate recreation functions and facilities of flood control and water management districts.

History.—§25, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 421

HOUSING AUTHORITIES LAW

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421.001 State's role in housing and urban development.—The role of state government required by chapter 421 (housing authorities law), chapter 422 (housing cooperation law), chapter 423 (tax exemption of housing authorities), and chapter 424 (limited dividend housing companies), is the responsibility of the department of community affairs, and the department is the agency of state government responsible for the state's role in housing and urban development.

History.—§18, ch. 69-106.

421.01 Short title.—This chapter may be referred to as the "Housing Authorities Law."

History.—§1, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-a).

421.02 Finding and declaration of necessity.—It is hereby declared that:

(1) There exist in the state insanitary

or unsafe dwelling accommodations and that persons of low income are forced to reside in such insanitary or unsafe accommodations; that within the state there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations available at rents which persons of low income can afford and that such persons are forced to occupy overcrowded and congested dwelling accommodations; that the aforesaid conditions cause an increase in and spread of disease and crime and constitute a menace to the health, safety, morals and welfare of the residents of the state and impair economic values; that these conditions necessitate excessive and disproportionate expenditures of public funds for crime prevention and punishment, public health, welfare and safety, fire and accident protection, and other public services and facilities;

(2) Slum areas in the state cannot be

cleared, nor can the shortage of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons of low income be relieved, through the operation of private enterprise, and that the construction of housing projects for persons of low income (as herein defined) would therefore not be competitive with private enterprise;

(3) The clearance, replanning and reconstruction of the areas in which insanitary or unsafe housing conditions exist and the providing of safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income (including the acquisition by a housing authority of property to be used for or in connection with housing projects or appurtenant thereto) are exclusively public uses and purposes for which public money may be spent and private property acquired and are governmental functions of public concern;

(4) The necessity in the public interest for the provisions hereinafter enacted, is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination.

History.—§2, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-b).

421.03 Definitions.—The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this chapter, shall have the following respective meanings for the purposes of this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) "Authority" or "housing authority" shall mean any of the public corporations created by §421.04.

(2) "City" shall mean any city or town of the state having a population of more than two thousand five hundred (according to the last preceding federal or state census). "The city" shall mean the particular city for which a particular housing authority is created.

(3) "Governing body" shall mean the city council, the commission, or other legislative body charged with governing the city (as the case may be).

(4) "Mayor" shall mean the mayor of the city or the officer thereof charged with the duties customarily imposed on the mayor or executive head of the city.

(5) "Clerk" shall mean the clerk of the city or the officer of the city charged with the duties customarily imposed on the clerk thereof.

(6) "Area of operation":

(a) In the case of a housing authority of a city having a population of less than twenty-five thousand, shall include such city and the area within five miles of the territorial boundaries thereof; and

(b) In the case of a housing authority of a city having a population of twenty-five thousand or more shall include such city and the area within ten miles from the territorial boundaries thereof; provided however, that the area of operation of a housing authority of any city shall not include any area which lies within the territorial boundaries of some other city as herein defined; and further provided that the area of operation shall not ex-

tend outside of the boundaries of the county in which the city is located and no housing authority shall have any power or jurisdiction outside of the county in which the city is located.

(7) "Federal government" shall include the United States, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works or any other agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States.

(8) "Slum" shall mean any area where dwellings predominate which, by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement or design, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health and morals.

(9) "Housing project" shall mean any work or undertaking:

(a) To demolish, clear or remove buildings from any slum area; such work or undertaking may embrace the adaption of such area to public purposes, including parks or other recreational or community purposes; or

(b) To provide decent, safe and sanitary urban or rural dwellings, apartments or other living accommodations for persons of low income; such work or undertaking may include buildings, land, equipment, facilities and other real or personal property for necessary, convenient or desirable appurtenances, streets, sewers, water service, parks, site preparation, gardening, administrative, community, health, recreational, educational, welfare or other purposes; or

(c) To accomplish a combination of the foregoing. The term "housing project" also may be applied to the planning of the buildings and improvements, the acquisition of property, the demolition of existing structures, the construction, reconstruction, alteration and repair of the improvements and all other work in connection therewith.

(10) "Persons of low income" shall mean persons or families who lack the amount of income which is necessary (as determined by the authority undertaking the housing project) to enable them, without financial assistance, to live in decent, safe and sanitary dwellings, without overcrowding.

(11) "Debentures" shall mean any notes, interim certificates, debentures, revenue certificates, or other obligations issued by an authority pursuant to this chapter.

(12) "Real property" shall include all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise and the indebtedness secured by such liens.

(13) "Obligee of the authority" or "obligee" shall include any holder of debentures, trustee or trustees for any such holders, or lessor demising to the authority property used in connection with a housing project, or any assignee or assignees of such lessor's interest or any

part thereof, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the authority.

History.—§3, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-c); §1, ch. 20219, 1941; §1, ch. 28061, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §1, ch. 67-566.

421.04 Creation of housing authorities.—

(1) In each city (as herein defined) there is hereby created a public body corporate and politic to be known as the "Housing Authority" of the city; provided, however, that such authority shall not transact any business or exercise its powers hereunder until or unless the governing body of the city by proper resolution shall declare that there is need for an authority to function in such city. The determination as to whether there is such need for an authority to function:

(a) May be made by the governing body on its own motion; or

(b) Shall be made by the governing body upon the filing of a petition signed by twenty-five residents of the city asserting that there is need for an authority to function in such city and requesting that the governing body so declare.

(2) The governing body may adopt a resolution declaring that there is need for a housing authority in the city if it shall find that:

(a) Insanitary or unsafe inhabited dwelling accommodations exist in such city; or

(b) There is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations in such city available to persons of low income at rentals they can afford. In determining whether dwelling accommodations are unsafe or insanitary said governing body may take into consideration the degree of overcrowding, the percentage of land coverage, the light, air, space and access available to the inhabitants of such dwelling accommodations, the size and arrangement of the rooms, the sanitary facilities, and the extent to which conditions exist in such buildings which endanger life or property by fire or other causes.

(3) In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of or relating to any contract of the authority, the authority shall be conclusively deemed to have become established and authorized to transact business and exercise its powers hereunder upon proof of the adoption of a resolution by the governing body declaring the need for the authority. Such resolution or resolutions shall be sufficient if it declares that there is such need for an authority and finds in substantially the foregoing terms (no further detail being necessary) that either or both of the above enumerated conditions exist in the city. A copy of such resolution duly certified by the clerk shall be admissible in evidence in any suit, action or proceeding.

History.—§4, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-d).
cf.—§1.01 for general definitions.
§421.52, Agreements and contracts.

421.05 Appointment, qualifications and tenure of commissioners.—

(1) When the governing body of a city adopts a resolution as aforesaid, the mayor with

the approval of the governing body shall promptly appoint five persons as commissioners of the authority created for said city. Three of the commissioners who are first appointed shall be designated to serve for terms of one, two and three years respectively; and the remaining two of such commissioners shall be designated to serve for terms of four years each, from the date of their appointment. Thereafter commissioners shall be appointed as aforesaid for a term of office of four years except that all vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. No commissioner of an authority may be an officer or employee of the city for which the authority is created. A commissioner shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and has qualified. A certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner shall be filed with the clerk and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioner. A commissioner shall receive no compensation for his services, but he shall be entitled to the necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, incurred in the discharge of his duties.

(2) The powers of each authority shall be vested in the commissioners thereof in office from time to time. Three commissioners shall constitute a quorum of the authority for the purpose of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the authority upon a vote of a majority of the commissioners present, unless in any case the bylaws of the authority shall require a larger number. The mayor with the concurrence of the governing body shall designate which of the commissioners appointed shall be the first chairman, but when the office of the chairman of the authority thereafter becomes vacant, the authority shall select a chairman from among its commissioners. An authority shall select from among its commissioners a vice-chairman, and it may employ a secretary (who shall be executive director), technical experts and such other officers, agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and shall determine their qualifications, duties and compensation. For such legal services as it may require, an authority may call upon the chief law officer of the city or may employ its own counsel and legal staff. An authority may delegate to one or more of its agents or employees such powers or duties as it may deem proper.

History.—§5, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-e); §1, ch. 59-413.

421.06 Interested commissioners or employees.—No commissioner or employee of an authority shall acquire any interest, direct or indirect, in any housing project or in any property included or planned to be included in any project, nor shall he have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract or proposed contract for materials or services to be furnished or used in connection with any housing pro-

ject. If any commissioner or employee of an authority owns or controls an interest, direct or indirect, in any property included or planned to be included in any housing project, he shall immediately disclose the same in writing to the authority and such disclosure shall be entered upon the minutes of the authority. Failure so to disclose such interest shall constitute misconduct in office.

History.—§6, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-f).

421.07 Removal of commissioners.—For inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office, a commissioner of an authority may be removed by the mayor with the concurrence of the governing body, but a commissioner shall be removed only after he shall have been given a copy of the charges at least ten days prior to the hearing thereon and had an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. In the event of the removal of any commissioner, a record of the proceedings, together with the charges and findings thereon, shall be filed in the office of the clerk.

History.—§7, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-g); §2, ch. 59-413.

421.08 Powers of authority.—An authority shall constitute a public body corporate and politic, exercising the public and essential governmental functions set forth in this chapter, and having all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purpose and provisions of this chapter, including the following powers in addition to others here-in granted:

(1) To sue and be sued; to have a seal and to alter the same at pleasure; to have perpetual succession; to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of the powers of the authority; and to make and from time to time amend and repeal by-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this chapter, to carry into effect the powers and purposes of the authority.

(2) Within its area of operation, to prepare, carry out, acquire, lease and operate housing projects; to provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, alteration or repair of any housing project or any part thereof.

(3) To arrange or contract for the furnishing by any person or agency, public or private, of services, privileges, works, or facilities for, or in connection with, a housing project or the occupants thereof; provided, however, that notwithstanding any other power or provision in this chapter, the authority shall not construct, lease, control, purchase or otherwise establish in connection with or as a part of any housing project or any other real or any other property under its control, any system, work, facilities, plants or other equipment for the purpose of furnishing utility service of any kind to such projects or to any tenant or occupant thereof in the event that a system, work, facility, plant or other equipment for the furnishing of the same utility service is being actually operated

by a municipality or private concern in the area of operation or the city or the territory immediately adjacent thereto; provided, further, that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the construction or acquisition by the authority of any system, work, facilities or other equipment for the sole and only purpose of receiving utility services from any such municipality or such private concern and then distributing such utility services to the project and to the tenants and occupants thereof; and (notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this chapter or in any other provision of law) to include in any contract let in connection with a project, stipulations requiring that the contractor and any subcontractors comply with requirements as to minimum wages and maximum hours of labor, and comply with any conditions which the federal government may have attached to its financial aid of the project.

(4) To lease or rent any dwellings, houses, accommodations, lands, buildings, structures or facilities embraced in any housing project and (subject to the limitations contained in this chapter) to establish and revise the rents or charges therefor; to own, hold and improve real or personal property; to purchase, lease, obtain options upon, acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise any real or personal property or any interest therein; to acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any real property; to sell, lease, exchange, transfer, assign, pledge or dispose of any real or personal property or any interest therein; to insure or provide for the insurance of any real or personal property or operations of the authority against any risks or hazards; to procure or agree to the procurement of insurance or guarantees from the federal government of the payment of any such debts or parts thereof (whether or not incurred by said authority), including the power to pay premiums on any such insurance.

(5) To invest any funds held in reserves or sinking funds, or any funds not required for immediate disbursement, in property or securities in which savings banks may legally invest funds subject to their control; to purchase its debentures at a price not more than the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, all debentures so purchased to be canceled.

(6) Within its area of operation: to investigate into living, dwelling and housing conditions and into the means and methods of improving such conditions; to determine where slum areas exist or where there is a shortage of decent, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income; to make studies and recommendations relating to the problem of clearing, replanning and reconstruction of slum areas, and the problem of providing dwelling accommodations for persons of low income, and to cooperate with the city, the county, the state or any political subdivision thereof in action taken in connection

with such problems; and to engage in research studies and experimentation on the subject of housing.

(7) Acting through one or more commissioners or other person or persons designated by the authority; to conduct examinations and investigations and to hear testimony and take proof under oath at public or private hearings on any matter material for its information; to administer oaths, issue subpoenas requiring the attendance of witnesses or the production of books and papers and to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses who are outside of the state or unable to attend before the authority, or excused from attendance; to make available to appropriate agencies (including those charged with the duty of abating or requiring the correction of nuisances or like conditions, or of demolishing unsafe or insanitary structure within its area of operation) its findings and recommendations with regard to any building or property where conditions exist which are dangerous to the public health, morals, safety or welfare.

(8) To exercise all or any part or combination of powers herein granted. No provisions of law with respect to acquisition, operation or disposition of property by other public bodies shall be applicable to an authority unless the legislature shall specifically so state.

History.—§8, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-b).
cf.—§§421.24, 421.47, 421.52, Validation, etc., of acts.
See: Adams v. Housing authority of city of Daytona Beach, 60 So. 2d 663.

421.09 Operation not for profit.—It is the policy of this state that each housing authority shall manage and operate its housing projects in an efficient manner so as to enable it to fix the rentals for dwelling accommodations at the lowest possible rates consistent with its providing decent, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations, and that no housing authority shall construct or operate any such project for profit, or as a source of revenue to the city. To this end an authority shall fix the rentals for dwellings in its project at no higher rate than it shall find to be necessary in order to produce revenues which (together with all other available moneys, revenue, income and receipts of the authority from whatever sources derived) will be sufficient:

(1) To pay, as the same shall become due, the principal and interest on the debentures of the authority;

(2) To meet the cost of, and to provide for, maintaining and operating the projects (including the cost of any insurance) and the administrative expenses of the authority; and

(3) To create (during not less than the six years immediately succeeding its issuance of any debentures) a reserve sufficient to meet the largest principal and interest payments which will be due on such debentures in any one year thereafter, and to maintain such reserve.

History.—§9, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-1).

421.091 Financial accounting and investments.—A complete and full financial account-

ing and audit shall be made annually by a certified public accountant, and a copy of said report shall be filed with the governing body not less than ninety days after the close of each fiscal year. Provided, however, that it shall not be necessary to make a financial accounting and audit of federal funds furnished housing authorities by the federal government and which are audited annually by said federal government if a copy of such federal audit is furnished to the governing body.

History.—§3, ch. 59-413.

421.10 Rentals and tenant selection.—

(1) In the operation or management of housing projects an authority shall at all times observe the following duties with respect to rentals and tenants selection:

(a) It may rent or lease the dwelling accommodations therein only to persons of low income and at rentals within the financial reach of such persons of low income;

(b) It may rent or lease to a tenant dwelling accommodations consisting of the number of rooms (but no greater number) which it deems necessary to provide safe and sanitary accommodations to the proposed occupants thereof, without overcrowding; and

(c) It shall not accept any person as a tenant in any housing project if the person or persons who would occupy the dwelling accommodations have an annual net income in excess of five times an annual rental of the quarters to be furnished such person or persons, except that in case of families with three or more minor dependents, such ratio shall not exceed six to one; in computing the rental for this purpose of selecting tenants, there shall be included in the rental the average annual cost (as determined by the authority) to occupants of heat, water, electricity, gas, cooking range and other necessary services or facilities, whether or not the charge for such services and facilities is in fact included in the rental.

(2) Nothing contained in this section or §421.09, shall be construed as limiting the power of an authority to vest in an obligee the right, in the event of a default by the authority, to take possession of a housing project or cause the appointment of a receiver thereof, free from all the restrictions imposed by this or the preceding section.

(3) This section shall not apply to housing facilities financed by loans made for the purpose of providing such facilities for domestic farm labor pursuant to §514 of the federal housing act of 1949.

History.—§10, ch. 17981, 1937; §1, ch. 19510, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-j); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 65-223.

421.101 False representations to obtain lower rent in housing accommodations; penalty.—Whoever makes a false statement or representation, knowing it to be false, or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact in order to obtain a lower rent for housing accommodations in a low rent housing development op-

erated pursuant to chapter 421, than the rental such person is required to pay pursuant to federal or state statutes, schedule of rents or rules and regulations as determined and fixed by housing authorities created pursuant to chapter 421, aforesaid, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment for not more than six months in the county jail, or both such fine and imprisonment; and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact as aforesaid shall constitute a separate offense.

History.—§1, ch. 61-468.

421.11 Cooperation of authorities.—Any two or more housing authorities may join or cooperate with one another in the exercise, either jointly or otherwise, of any or all of their powers for the purpose of financing (including the issuance of bonds, debentures, notes or other obligations and giving security therefor), planning, undertaking, owning, constructing, operating or contracting with respect to a housing project or projects located within the area of operation of any one or more of said authorities. For such purpose, an authority may by resolution prescribe and authorize any other housing authority or authorities, so joining or cooperating with it, to act on its behalf with respect to any or all such powers. Any authorities joining or cooperating with one another may by resolutions appoint from among the commissioners of such authorities an executive committee with full power to act on behalf of such authorities with respect to any or all of their powers, as prescribed by resolutions of such authorities.

History.—§11, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-k); §1, ch. 21699, 1943.

421.12 Eminent domain.—An authority shall have the right to acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any real property which it may deem necessary for its purposes under this chapter after the adoption by it of a resolution declaring that the acquisition of the real property described therein is necessary for such purposes. An authority may exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner provided in chapters 73 and 74. Property already devoted to a public use may be acquired in like manner, provided that no real property belonging to the city, the county, the state or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired without its consent.

History.—§12, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-l).

421.13 Planning, zoning and building laws.—All housing projects of an authority shall be subject to the planning, zoning, sanitary and building laws, ordinances and regulations applicable to the locality in which the housing project is situated. In the planning and location of any housing project, an authority shall take into consideration the relationship of the project to any larger plan or long-range program for the development of the area in which the housing authority functions.

History.—§13, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-x).

421.14 Debentures.—

(1) An authority may issue debentures from time to time in its discretion, for any of its corporate purposes. An authority may also issue refunding debentures for the purpose of paying or retiring debentures previously issued by it. An authority may issue such types of debentures as it may determine, including debentures on which the principal and interest are payable:

(a) Exclusively from the income and revenues of the housing project financed with the proceeds of such debentures, or with such proceeds together with a grant from the federal government in aid of such project;

(b) Exclusively from the income and revenues of certain designated housing projects whether or not they were financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of such debentures; or

(c) From its revenues generally. Any of such debentures may be additionally secured by a pledge of any revenues of any housing project, projects or other property of the authority.

(2) Neither the commissioners of an authority nor any person executing the debentures shall be liable personally on the debentures by reason of the issuance thereof. The debentures and other obligations of an authority (and such debentures and obligations shall so state on their face) shall not be a debt of the city, the county, the state or any political subdivision thereof, and neither the city or the county, nor the state or any political subdivision thereof shall be liable thereon, nor in any event shall such debentures or obligations be payable out of any funds or properties other than those of said authority. The debentures shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt or bond limitation or restriction.

History.—§14, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-y).

421.15 Form and sale of debentures.—

(1) Debentures of an authority shall be authorized by its resolution and may be issued in one or more series and shall bear such dates, mature at such times, bear interest at such rates, not exceeding six per cent per annum, be in such denominations, be in such form, either coupon or registered, carry such conversion or registration privileges, have such rank or priority, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment, at such places and be subject to such terms of redemption (with or without premium) as such resolution or its trust indenture may provide.

(2) The debentures may be sold at not less than par at public sale held after notice published once at least five days prior to such sale in a newspaper having a general circulation in the city and in a financial newspaper published in the city of Chicago, Illinois, or in the city of New York, New York, provided, however, that such debentures may be sold at not less than par to the federal government at private sale without any public advertisement.

(3) In case any of the commissioners or officers of the authority whose signatures appear on any debentures or coupons shall cease to be such commissioners or officers before the delivery of such debentures, such signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if such commissioners or officers had remained in office until such delivery. Any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any debentures issued pursuant to this chapter shall be fully negotiable.

(4) In any suit, action or proceedings involving the validity or enforceability of any debenture of an authority or the security therefor, any such debenture reciting in substance that it has been issued by the authority to aid in financing a housing project to provide dwelling accommodations for persons of low income shall be conclusively deemed to have been issued for a housing project of such character and said project shall be conclusively deemed to have been planned, located and constructed in accordance with the purposes and provisions of this chapter.

History.—§15, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-a).

421.16 Provisions of debentures and trust indentures.—In connection with the issuance of debentures or the incurring of obligations under leases and in order to secure the payment of such indentures or obligations, an authority, in addition to its other powers, shall have power:

(1) To pledge all or any part of its gross or net rents, gross or net fees or gross or net revenues to which its right then exists or may thereafter come into existence.

(2) To covenant against pledging all or any part of its rents, fees and revenues, or against mortgaging all or any part of its real or personal property, to which its right or title then exists or may thereafter come into existence or against permitting or suffering any lien on such revenues or property; to covenant with respect to limitations on its rights to sell, lease or to otherwise dispose of any housing project or any part thereof; and to covenant as to what other, or additional debts or obligations may be incurred by it.

(3) To covenant as to the debentures to be issued and as to the issuance of such debentures in escrow or otherwise, and as to the use and disposition of the proceeds thereof; to provide for the replacement of lost, destroyed or mutilated debentures; to covenant against extending the time for the payment of its debentures or interest thereon; and to redeem the debentures, and to covenant for their redemption and to provide the terms and conditions thereof.

(4) To covenant (subject to the limitations contained in this chapter) as to the rents and fees to be charged in the operation of a housing project or projects, the amount to be raised each year or other period of time by rents, fees and other revenues, and as to the use and

disposition to be made thereof; to create or to authorize the creation of special funds for moneys held for construction or operating costs, debt service, reserves, or other purposes, and to covenant as to the use and disposition of the moneys held in such funds.

(5) To prescribe the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with the holders of debentures may be amended or abrogated, the amount of debentures the holders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which such consent may be given.

(6) To covenant as to the use of any or all of its real or personal property; and to covenant as to the maintenance of its real and personal property, the replacement thereof, the insurance to be carried thereon and the use and disposition of insurance moneys.

(7) To covenant as to the rights, liabilities, powers and duties arising upon the breach by it of any covenant, condition, or obligation, and to covenant and prescribe as to events of default and terms and conditions upon which any or all of its debentures or obligations shall become or may be declared due before maturity, and as to the terms and conditions upon which such declaration and its consequences may be waived.

(8) To vest in a trustee or trustees or the holders of debentures or any proportion of them the right to enforce the payment of the debentures or any covenants securing or relating to the debentures; to vest in a trustee or trustees the right, in the event of a default by said authority, to take possession and use, operate and manage any housing project or part thereof, and to collect the rents and revenues arising therefrom and to dispose of such moneys in accordance with the agreement of the authority with said trustee; to provide for the powers and duties of a trustee or trustees and to limit the liabilities thereof; and to provide the terms and conditions upon which the trustee or trustees or the holders of debentures or any proportion of them may enforce any covenant or rights securing or relating to the debentures.

(9) To exercise all or any part or combination of the powers herein granted.

History.—§16, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-aa).

421.17 Validation of debentures and proceedings.—

(1) A housing authority shall have the right, if it deems it expedient, to determine its authority to issue any debentures, and the legality of all proceedings had or taken in connection therewith, in the same manner and to the same extent (except as otherwise provided in this section) as provided in chapter 75 for the determination by a county, municipality, taxing district, or other political district or subdivision of its authority to incur bonded debt or to issue certificates of indebtedness and of the legality of all proceedings had or taken in connection therewith.

(2) The petition to validate such debentures

tures, and the proceedings had or taken in connection therewith, shall be filed by the housing authority in the circuit court for the county in which is located the city for which said housing authority was created, except that whenever it appears that a housing authority is empowered to function in more than one county the circuit court of any county in the whole or any part of which the housing authority is empowered to function shall have jurisdiction of the cause in the same manner as provided in said chapter whenever a municipality, taxing district or other political district or subdivision shall extend into more than one county.

(3) The notice required by §75.06 shall be addressed to the taxpayers and citizens of the city for which such housing authority has been created and of the county (or counties, in the event such housing authority is empowered to function in more than one county) in the whole or any part of which the housing authority is empowered to function; and by the publication of such notice as required by said chapter 75 all taxpayers and citizens of such city and such county or counties, as the case may be, shall be considered as parties defendant to such proceedings, and the circuit court in which the proceeding is brought shall have jurisdiction of all of the same as if they were named defendants in the petition filed pursuant to said chapter and personally served with process.

(4) In the event no appeal is taken within the time prescribed by said chapter, or if taken, and the decree validating said debentures is affirmed by the supreme court, the decree of the circuit court validating and confirming the issuance of the debentures of the housing authority shall be forever conclusive as to the validity of said debentures against the housing authority and against all taxpayers and citizens of the city for which said housing authority was created and of the county or counties in the whole or part of which the housing authority is empowered to function; and the validity of said debentures shall never be called in question in any court in this state. Debentures of a housing authority, when issued under the provisions of said chapter, shall have stamped or written thereon by the proper officers of the housing authority issuing the same, the words: "Validated and confirmed by decree of the circuit court" (specifying the date when such decree was rendered and the court in which it was rendered), which shall be signed by the clerk of the circuit court in which the decree was rendered, which entry shall be original evidence of said decree in any court in this state.

History.—§17, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-bb). cf.—§§421.26, 421.48, 421.52, Notes, bonds, debentures; validation, etc.

421.18 Remedies of an obligee of authority.—An obligee of an authority shall have the right in addition to all other rights which may be conferred on such obligee, subject only

to any contractual restrictions binding upon such obligee:

(1) By mandamus, suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity to compel said authority and the commissioners, officers, agents or employees thereof to perform each and every term, provision and covenant contained in any contract of said authority with or for the benefit of such obligee, and to require the carrying out of any or all such covenants and agreements of said authority and the fulfillment of all duties imposed upon said authority by this chapter.

(2) By suit, action or proceeding in equity, to enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful, or the violation of any of the rights of such obligee of said authority.

History.—§18, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-cc).

421.19 Additional remedies conferrable by authority.—An authority shall have power by its resolution, trust indenture, lease or other contract to confer upon any obligee holding or representing a specified amount in debentures, or holding a lease, the right (in addition to all rights that may otherwise be conferred), upon the happening of an event of default as defined in such resolution or instrument, by suit, action or proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction:

(1) To cause possession of any housing project or any part thereof to be surrendered to any such obligee.

(2) To obtain the appointment of a receiver of any housing project of said authority or any part thereof and of the rents and profits therefrom. If such receiver be appointed, he may enter and take possession of such housing project or any part thereof and operate and maintain same, and collect and receive all fees, rents, revenues, or other charges thereafter arising therefrom, and shall keep such moneys in a separate account or accounts and apply the same in accordance with the obligation of said authority as the court shall direct.

(3) To require said authority and the commissioners thereof to account as if it and they were the trustees of an express trust.

History.—§19, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-dd).

421.20 Exemption of property from execution sale.—

(1) All real property of an authority shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, and no execution or other judicial process shall issue against the same nor shall any judgment against an authority be a charge or lien upon its real property; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to or limit the right of obligee to pursue any remedies for the enforcement of any pledge given by an authority on its rents, fees or revenues.

(2) This section shall not apply to housing facilities financed by loans made for the purpose of providing such facilities for domestic

farm labor pursuant to §514 of the federal housing act of 1949.

History.—§20, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-ee); §2, ch. 65-223.

421.21 Aid from federal government; tax exemptions.—

(1) In addition to the powers conferred upon an authority by other provisions of this chapter, an authority is empowered to borrow money or accept grants or other financial assistance from the federal government for or in aid of any housing project within its area of operation, to take over or lease or manage any housing project or undertaking constructed or owned by the federal government, and to these ends, to comply with such conditions and enter into such trust indentures, leases or agreements as may be necessary, convenient or desirable. It is the purpose and intent of this chapter to authorize every authority to do any and all things necessary or desirable to secure the financial aid or cooperation of the federal government in the undertaking, construction, maintenance or operation of any housing project by such authority.

(2) In addition to the powers conferred upon an authority by subsection (1) and other provisions of this chapter, an authority is empowered to borrow money or accept grants or other financial assistance from the federal government under section 202 of the housing act of 1959 (P. L. 86-372, 86th congress) or any law or program of the housing and home finance agency, which provides for direct federal loans in the maximum amount, as defined therein, for the purpose of assisting certain non-profit corporations to provide housing and related facilities for elderly families and elderly persons.

(a) Housing authorities created under this section are authorized to execute mortgages, notes, bills or other forms of indebtedness together with any agreements, contracts or other instruments required by the housing and home finance agency of the United States government in connection with loans made for the purposes set forth in subsection (2).

(b) This provision relating to housing facilities for the elderly is cumulative and in addition to the powers given to housing authorities under this chapter. All powers granted generally by law to housing authorities in Florida relating to issuance of trust indentures, debentures and other methods of raising capital shall apply also to housing authorities in connection with their participation in programs of the housing and home finance agency.

(3) It is the legislative intent that the tax exemption of housing authorities provided by chapter 423, shall specifically apply to any housing authority created under this section.

History.—§21, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-ff); §§1, 2, ch. 61-197

421.22 Reports.—At least once a year, an authority shall file with the clerk a report of

its activities for the preceding year, and shall make recommendations with reference to such additional legislation or other action as it deems necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

History.—§22, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-gg).

421.23 Liabilities of authority.—In no event shall the liabilities, whether ex contractu or ex delicto, of an authority arising from the operation of its housing projects, be payable from any funds other than the rents, fees or revenues of such projects and any grants or subsidies paid to such authority by the federal government.

History.—§23, ch. 17981, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-hh); §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

421.24 Organization and establishment.—The establishment and organization of housing authorities in the state under the provisions of the housing authorities law of this state, together with all proceedings, acts and things heretofore undertaken, performed or done with reference thereto, are hereby validated, ratified, confirmed, approved and declared legal in all respects, notwithstanding any defect or irregularity therein or any want of statutory authority.

History.—§1, ch. 19511, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-kk).

421.25 Contracts and undertakings.—All contracts, agreements, obligations, and undertakings of such housing authorities heretofore entered into relating to financing or aiding in the development, construction, maintenance or operation of any housing project or projects or to obtaining aid therefor from the United States Housing Authority, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) loan and annual contributions, contracts and leases with the United States Housing Authority, agreements with municipalities or other public bodies (including those which are pledged or authorized to be pledged for the protection of the holders of any notes or bonds issued by such housing authorities or which are otherwise made a part of the contract with such holders of notes or bonds) relating to cooperation and contributions in aid of housing projects, payments (if any) in lieu of taxes, furnishing of municipal services and facilities, and the elimination of unsafe and insanitary dwellings, and contracts for the construction of housing projects, together with all proceedings, acts and things heretofore undertaken, performed or done with reference thereto, are hereby validated, ratified, confirmed, approved and declared legal in all respects, notwithstanding any defect or irregularity therein or any want of statutory authority.

History.—§2, ch. 19511, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-ll).

421.26 Notes and bonds.—All proceedings, acts and things heretofore undertaken, performed or done in or for the authorization, issuance, execution and delivery of notes and bonds by housing authorities for the purpose

of financing or aiding in the development or construction of a housing project or projects, and all notes and bonds heretofore issued by housing authorities are hereby validated, ratified, confirmed, approved and declared legal in all respects, notwithstanding any defect or irregularity therein or any want of statutory authority.

History.—§3, ch. 19511, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-mm).

421.261 Continuance of municipal housing authorities when municipality abolished; counties in excess of 400,000.—Whenever a municipality in any county having a population in excess of four hundred thousand according to the most recent official census has been or hereafter shall be abolished, wherein at the time of such abolishment a housing authority of such municipality was or is in existence, such housing authority shall continue to function in all respects; provided, however, that the name of such housing authority shall thenceforth be such as may be determined by the county commissioners of the county wherein it functions. Each such housing authority and the commissioners thereof, within the area of operation of such housing authority as hereinafter defined, shall have the same functions, rights, powers, duties, immunities and privileges provided for housing authorities created for cities. Each such housing authority shall continue to operate and prosecute all projects operated or initiated by it prior to the abolishment of the municipality, and shall be entitled to all benefits and privileges thereafter conferred upon housing authorities for cities. The commissioners of each such housing authority shall continue in office after the abolishment of the particular municipality for the remainder of their respective terms. Their successors shall be appointed by resolution of the commissioners of the county. As used in the housing authorities law, the terms "mayor" and "governing body" shall be construed as meaning "county commissioners", the term "city" as used therein shall be construed as meaning "county", and the term "clerk" as used therein shall be construed as meaning "clerk of the circuit court of the county", unless different meanings clearly appear from the contents. The area of operation of any such housing authority shall continue to be the same as that before the abolishment of the municipality, unless extended by resolution of the county commissioners, provided that no such extension shall include any territory lying within a city as defined in the housing authorities law.

History.—§1, ch. 28305, 1953.

421.27 Housing authorities in counties.—

(1) In each county of the state there is hereby created a public body corporate and politic to be known as the "housing authority" of the county; provided, however, that such housing authority shall not transact any business or exercise its powers hereunder until or unless the governing body of such county, by

proper resolution shall declare at any time hereafter that there is need for a housing authority to function in and for such county, which declaration shall be made by such governing body for such county in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as the declaration of the governing body of a city required by §421.04 for the purpose of authorizing a housing authority created for a city to transact business and exercise its powers (except that the petition referred to in said §421.04 shall be signed by twenty-five residents of such county).

(2) Upon notification of the adoption of such resolution the commissioners of a housing authority created for a county (who shall be qualified electors of such county) shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as the commissioners of a housing authority created for a city may be appointed by the mayor; and except as otherwise provided herein, each housing authority created for a county and the commissioners thereof, within the area of operation of such housing authority as hereinafter defined, shall have the same functions, rights, powers, duties, immunities and privileges provided for housing authorities created for cities and the commissioners of such housing authorities, in the same manner as though all the provisions of law applicable to housing authorities created for cities were applicable to housing authorities created for counties; provided, that for such purposes the term "mayor" as used in the Housing Authorities Law shall be construed as meaning "governor," the term "governing body" as used therein shall be construed as meaning "county commissioners," the term "city" as used therein shall be construed as meaning "county," and the term "clerk" as used therein shall be construed as meaning "county clerk" (as herein defined), unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context; and provided further that the governor may appoint any persons as commissioners of a housing authority created for a county who are qualified electors in such county; and provided further that such commissioners may be removed or suspended in the same manner and for the same reasons as other officers appointed by the governor.

(3) The area of operation of a housing authority created for a county shall include all of the county for which it is created except that portion of the county which lies within the territorial boundaries of any city as defined in the Housing Authorities Law, as amended.

History.—§1, (27) ch. 20220, 1941.

421.28 Creation of regional housing authority.—

(1) If the governing body of each of two or more contiguous counties by resolution declares that there is a need for one housing authority to be created for all of such counties to exercise powers and other functions herein prescribed in such counties, a public body corporate and politic to be known as a regional housing

authority shall thereupon exist for all of such counties and exercise its powers and other functions in such counties; and thereupon each housing authority created by §421.27 for each of such counties shall cease to exist except for the purpose of winding up its affairs and executing a deed to the regional housing authority as hereafter provided; provided that the governing body of a county shall not adopt a resolution as aforesaid if there is a housing authority created for such county which has any obligations outstanding unless first:

(a) All obligees of such county housing authority and parties to the contracts, bonds, notes and other obligations of such county housing authority agree with such county housing authority to the substitution of such regional housing authority in lieu of such county housing authority on all such contracts, bonds, notes or other obligations; and

(b) The commissioners of such county housing authority adopt a resolution consenting to the transfer of all the rights, contracts, obligations and property, real and personal, of such county housing authority to such regional housing authority as hereinafter provided;

and provided further that when the above two conditions are complied with and such regional housing authority is created and authorized to exercise its powers and other functions, all rights, contracts, agreements, obligations and property of such county housing authority shall be in the name of and vest in such regional housing authority, and all obligations of such county housing authority shall be the obligations of such regional housing authority and all rights and remedies of any person against such county housing authority may be asserted, enforced and prosecuted against such regional housing authority to the same extent as they may have been asserted, enforced and prosecuted against such county housing authority.

(2) When any real property of a county housing authority vests in a regional housing authority as provided above, the county housing authority shall execute a deed of such property to the regional housing authority which thereupon shall file such deed with the recorder of deeds of the county where such real property is, provided that nothing contained in this sentence shall affect the vesting of property in the regional housing authority as provided above.

(3) The governing body of each of two or more contiguous counties shall by resolution declare that there is a need for one regional housing authority to be created for all of such counties to exercise powers and other functions herein prescribed in such counties, if such governing body finds (and only if it finds):

(a) That insanitary or unsafe inhabited dwelling accommodations exist in such county or there is a shortage of safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations in such county available to persons of low income at rentals they can afford; and

(b) That a regional housing authority would

be a more efficient or economical administrative unit than the housing authority of such county to carry out the purposes of this Housing Authorities Law in such county.

(4) In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of or relating to any contract of the regional housing authority, the regional housing authority shall be conclusively deemed to have become created as a public body corporate and politic and to have become established and authorized to transact business and exercise its powers hereunder upon proof of the adoption of a resolution by the governing body of each of the counties creating the regional housing authority declaring the need for the regional housing authority. Each such resolution shall be deemed sufficient if it declares that there is need for a regional housing authority and finds in substantially the foregoing terms (no further detail being necessary) that the conditions enumerated above in (a) and (b) of subsection (3) exist. A copy of such resolution of the governing body of a county, duly certified by the county clerk of such county, shall be admissible in evidence in any suit, action or proceeding.

History.—§1, (28) ch. 20220, 1941.

421.29 Area of operation of regional housing authority.—

(1) The area of operation of a regional housing authority shall include all of the counties for which such regional housing authority is created and established except such portions of the counties which lie within the territorial boundaries of cities, as defined in the housing authorities law, as amended.

(2) The area of operation of a regional housing authority shall be increased from time to time to include one or more additional counties not already within a regional housing authority (except such portion or portions of such additional county or counties which lie within the territorial boundaries of any city, as defined) if the governing body of each of the counties then included in the area of operation of such regional housing authority, the commissioners of the regional housing authority and the governing body of each such additional county or counties each adopt a resolution declaring that there is a need for the inclusion of such additional county or counties in the area of operation of such regional housing authority. Upon the adoption of such resolutions, the county housing authority created by §421.27 for each such additional county shall cease to exist except for the purpose of winding up its affairs and executing a deed to the regional housing authority as hereinafter provided; provided, however, that such resolutions shall not be adopted if there is a county housing authority created for any such additional county which has any obligations outstanding unless first:

(a) All obligees of any such county housing authority and parties to the contracts, bonds, notes and other obligations of any such county

housing authority agree with such county housing authority and the regional housing authority to the substitution of such regional housing authority in lieu of such county housing authority on all such contracts, bonds, notes or other obligations, and second:

(b) The commissioners of such county housing authority and the commissioners of such regional housing authority adopt resolutions consenting to the transfer of all the rights, contracts, obligations and property, real and personal, of such county housing authority to such regional housing authority as hereinafter provided, and provided further, that when the above two conditions are complied with and the area of operation of such regional housing authority is increased to include such additional county, as hereinabove provided, all rights, contracts, agreements, obligations and property of such county housing authority shall be in the name of and vest in such regional housing authority, all obligations of such county housing authority shall be the obligations of such regional housing authority and all rights and remedies of any person against such county housing authority may be asserted, enforced and prosecuted against such regional housing authority to the same extent as they may have been asserted, enforced and prosecuted against such county housing authority.

(3) When any real property of a county housing authority vests in a regional housing authority as provided above, the county housing authority shall execute a deed of such property to the regional housing authority which thereupon shall file such deed with the recorder of deeds of the county where such real property is, provided that nothing contained in this sentence shall affect the vesting of property in the regional housing authority as provided above.

(4) The governing body of each of the counties in the regional housing authority, the commissioners of the regional housing authority and the governing body of each such additional county or counties shall by resolution declare that there is a need for the addition of such county or counties to the regional housing authority, if:

(a) The governing body of each of such additional county or counties finds that insanitary or unsafe inhabited dwelling accommodations exist in such county or there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations in such county available to persons of low income as rentals they can afford; and

(b) The governing body of each of the counties then included in the area of operation of the regional housing authority, the commissioners of the regional housing authority and the governing body of each such additional county or counties find that the regional housing authority would be a more efficient or economical administrative unit to carry out the purposes of this housing authorities law if the area of operation of the regional housing authority shall be increased to include such additional county or counties.

(5) In determining whether dwelling accommodations are unsafe or insanitary under this or the preceding section, the governing body of a county shall take into consideration the safety and sanitation of the dwellings, the light and air space available to the inhabitants of such dwellings, the degree of overcrowding, the size and arrangement of the rooms and the extent to which conditions exist in such buildings which endanger life or property by fire or other causes.

(6) In connection with the issuance of bonds or the incurring of other obligations a regional housing authority may covenant as to limitations on its right to adopt resolutions relating to the increase of its area of operation.

(7) No governing body of a county shall adopt any resolution authorized by this or the preceding section unless a public hearing has first been held. The clerk of such county shall give notice of the time, place and purpose of the public hearing at least ten days prior to the day on which the hearing is to be held, in a newspaper published in such county, or if there is no newspaper published in such county, then in a newspaper published in the state and having a general circulation in such county. Upon the date fixed for such public hearing an opportunity to be heard shall be granted to all residents of such county and to all other interested persons.

History.—§1, (29) ch. 20220, 1941.

421.30 Commissioners of regional authorities.—

(1) When a regional housing authority has been created as provided above, the governor shall thereupon appoint one qualified elector from each county included in such regional housing authority as a commissioner of the regional housing authority. When the area of operation of a regional housing authority is increased to include an additional county or counties as herein provided, the governor shall thereupon appoint one qualified elector from each such additional county as a commissioner of the regional housing authority. If any county is excluded from the area of operation of a regional housing authority, the office of the commissioner of such regional housing authority appointed as provided above for such county, shall be thereupon abolished.

(2) If the area of operation of a regional housing authority consists at any time of an even number of counties, the governor shall appoint one additional commissioner (who shall be a qualified elector from one of the counties in such area of operation) whose term of office shall be as herein provided for a commissioner of a regional housing authority, except that such term shall end at any earlier time that the area of operation of the regional housing authority shall be changed to consist of an odd number of counties.

(3) A certificate of the appointment of any commissioner of a regional housing authority shall be filed with the county clerk of the county from which the commissioner is appointed, and

such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioner. The commissioners of a regional housing authority shall be appointed for terms of four years, except that all vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired terms. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and has qualified, except as otherwise provided herein. The governor shall thereafter appoint the successor of each commissioner of a regional housing authority.

(4) The commissioners appointed as aforesaid shall constitute the regional housing authority, and the powers of such authority shall be vested in such commissioners in office from time to time.

(5) The commissioners of a regional housing authority shall elect a chairman from among the commissioners and shall have power to select or employ such other officers and employees as the regional housing authority may require. A majority of the commissioners of a regional housing authority shall constitute a quorum of such authority for the purpose of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes.

History.—§1, (30) ch. 20220, 1941; am. §2, ch. 21699, 1943.

421.31 Powers of regional housing authority; definitions.—Except as otherwise provided herein, a regional housing authority and the commissioners thereof shall, within the area of operation of such regional housing authority, have the same functions, rights, powers, duties, privileges and immunities provided for housing authorities created for cities or counties and the commissioners of such housing authorities in the same manner as though all the provisions of law applicable to housing authorities created for cities or counties were applicable to regional housing authorities; provided that for such purposes the term "mayor" as used in the housing authorities law shall be construed as meaning "governor," the term "governing body" as used therein shall be construed as meaning "county commissioners," the term "city" as used therein shall be construed as meaning "county" and the term "clerk" as used therein shall be construed as meaning "county clerk" (as herein defined), unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context; and provided further that the governor may appoint any person as commissioner of a regional housing authority who is a qualified elector in the county from which he is appointed; and provided further that any commissioner of a regional housing authority may be removed or suspended in the same manner and for the same reason as other officers appointed by the governor. A regional housing authority shall have power to select any appropriate corporate name.

History.—§1, (31) ch. 20220, 1941.

421.32 Rural housing projects.—County housing authorities and regional housing authorities are specifically empowered and authorized to borrow money, accept grants and

exercise their other powers to provide housing for farmers of low income and domestic farm labor as defined in §514 of the federal housing act of 1949. In connection with such projects, any such housing authority may enter into such leases or purchase agreements, accept such conveyances and rent or sell dwellings forming part of such projects to or for farmers of low income, as such housing authority deems necessary in order to assure the achievement of the objectives of this law. Such leases, agreements or conveyances may include such covenants as the housing authority deems appropriate regarding such dwellings and the tracts of land described in any such instrument, which covenants shall be deemed to run with the land where the housing authority deems it necessary and the parties to such instrument so stipulate. In providing housing for farmers of low income, county housing authorities and regional housing authorities shall not be subject to the limitations provided in §421.08(3), and of §421.10(3). Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as limiting any other powers of any housing authority.

History.—§1, (32) ch. 20220, 1941; §3, ch. 65-223.

421.321 Execution of mortgages.—County and regional housing authorities organized under this chapter are authorized to execute mortgages encumbering real property as security for loans made for providing facilities for domestic farm labor pursuant to §514 of the federal housing act of 1949.

History.—§4, ch. 65-223.

421.33 Housing applications by farmers.—The owner of any farm operated, or worked upon, by farmers of low income in need of safe and sanitary housing may file an application with a housing authority created for a county or a regional housing authority requesting that it provide for a safe and sanitary dwelling or dwellings for occupancy by such farmers of low income. Such applications shall be received and examined by housing authorities in connection with the formulation of projects or programs to provide housing for farmers of low income. Provided, however, that if it becomes necessary for an applicant under this paragraph to convey any portion of his then homestead in order to take advantages as provided herein, then in that event, the parting with title to a portion of said homestead shall not affect the remaining portion of same, but all rights that said owner may have in and to same under and by virtue of the constitution of the state or any law passed pursuant thereto, shall be deemed and held to apply to such remaining portion of said land, the title of which remains in said applicant; it being the intention of the legislature to permit the owner of any farm operated or worked upon by farmers of low income in need of safe and sanitary housing to take advantage of the provisions of this law without jeopardizing their rights in their then homestead by reason of any requirement that may be necessary

in order for them to receive the benefits herein provided; and no court shall ever construe that an applicant who has taken advantage of this law has in any manner, shape or form abandoned his rights in any property that is his then homestead by virtue of such action upon his part, but it shall be held, construed and deemed that such action upon the part of any applicant hereunder was not any abandonment of his then homestead, and that all rights that he then had therein shall be and remain as provided by the constitution and any law enacted pursuant thereto.

History.—§1, (33), ch. 20220, 1941; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

421.34 Additional definitions.—

(1) "Farmers of low income," as used in this law, shall mean persons or families who at the time of their admission to occupancy in a dwelling of a housing authority:

(a) Live under unsafe or insanitary housing conditions;

(b) Derive their principal income from operating or working upon a farm; and

(c) Had an aggregate average annual net income for the three years preceding their admission that was less than the amount determined by the housing authority to be necessary, within its area of operation, to enable them, without financial assistance, to obtain decent, safe and sanitary housing without overcrowding;

provided, however, that this definition shall not apply to persons using facilities the construction of which was financed with proceeds of loans made pursuant to §514 of the federal housing act of 1949.

(2) "Governing body," as used in this law with regard to a county, shall mean the county commissioners or other legislative body of the county.

(3) "Clerk," as used in this law with regard to a county or county authority, shall mean the clerk and accountant of the board of county commissioners or the officer having duties customarily imposed on such clerk.

History.—§1, (34) ch. 20220, 1941; (1) §5, ch. 65-223.

421.35 Supplemental nature of sections.—

The powers conferred by §§421.27-421.34 shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law.

History.—§2, ch. 20220, 1941.

421.36 Short title.—Sections 421.27-421.35 may be cited and referred to as the "Rural Housing Authorities Law of Florida."

History.—§1, ch. 20220, 1941.

421.37 Defense housing; finding and declaration of necessity.—It is hereby found and declared that the national defense program involves large increases in the military forces and personnel of this state, a great increase in the number of workers in already established manufacturing centers and the bringing of a large number of workers and their families to new centers

of defense industries in the state; that there is an acute shortage of safe and sanitary dwellings available to such persons and their families in this state which impedes the national defense program; that it is imperative that action be taken immediately to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for such persons to enable the rapid expansion of national defense activities in this state and to avoid a large labor turnover in defense industries which would seriously hamper their production; that the provisions hereinafter enacted are necessary to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities which otherwise would not be provided at this time; and that such provisions are for the public use and purpose of facilitating the national defense program in this state. It is further declared to be the purpose of this law to authorize housing authorities to do any and all things necessary or desirable to secure the financial aid of the federal government, or to cooperate with or act as agent of the federal government, in the expeditious development and the administration of projects to assure the availability when needed of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities.

History.—§1, ch. 20221, 1941.

421.38 Defense housing by authorities.—

(1) Any housing authority may undertake the development and administration of projects to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities whom the housing authority determines would not otherwise be able to secure safe and sanitary dwellings within the vicinity thereof, but no housing authority shall initiate the development of any such project pursuant to this law after the termination of the existing war by the signing of a definitive treaty of peace, or by the proclamation of the President of the United States that hostilities have ceased or that the emergency in justification of extraordinary wartime powers no longer exists, whichever shall first occur.

(2) In the ownership, development or administration of such projects, a housing authority shall have all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities that such authority has under any provision of law relating to the ownership, development or administration of slum clearance and housing projects for persons of low income, in the same manner as though all the provisions of law applicable to slum clearance and housing projects for persons of low income were applicable to projects developed or administered to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities as provided in this law, and housing projects developed or administered hereunder shall constitute "housing projects" under the housing authorities law, as that term is used therein; provided, that during the period (herein called the "national defense period") that a

housing authority finds (which finding shall be conclusive in any suit, action or proceeding) that within its area of operation (as defined in the housing authorities law), or any part thereof, there is an acute shortage of safe and sanitary dwellings which impedes the national defense activities, any project developed or administered by such housing authority (or by any housing authority cooperating with it) in such area pursuant to this law, with the financial aid of the federal government (or as agents for the federal government as hereinafter provided), shall not be subject to the limitations provided in §421.10 and the second sentence of §421.09; and provided, further, that during the national defense period, a housing authority may make payments in such amounts as it finds necessary or desirable for any services, facilities, works, privileges or improvements furnished for or in connection with any such projects. After the national defense period, any such projects owned and administered by a housing authority shall be administered for the purposes and in accordance with the provisions of the housing authorities law.

History.—§2, ch. 20221, 1941; am. §1, ch. 21697, 1943.

421.39 Acting for federal government on defense housing.—A housing authority may exercise any or all of its powers for the purpose of cooperating with, or acting as agent for, the federal government in the development or administration of projects by the federal government to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities and may undertake the development or administration of any such project for the federal government. In order to assure the availability of safe and sanitary housing for persons engaged in national defense activities, a housing authority may sell (in whole or in part) to the federal government any housing project developed for persons of low income but not yet occupied by such persons; such sale shall be at such price and upon such terms as the housing authority shall prescribe and shall include provision for the satisfaction of all debts and liabilities of the authority relating to such project.

History.—§3, ch. 20221, 1941.

421.40 Cooperation by public bodies on defense housing.—Any state public body, as defined in the Housing Cooperation Law shall have the same rights and powers to cooperate with housing authorities, or with the federal government, with respect to the development or administration of projects to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities that such state public body has pursuant to such law for the purpose of assisting the development or administration of slum clearance or housing projects for persons of low income.

History.—§4, ch. 20221, 1941.

421.41 Bonds for defense housing legal investments.—Bonds or other obligations issued

by a housing authority for a project developed or administered pursuant to this law shall be security for public deposits and legal investments to the same extent and for the same persons, institutions, associations, corporations, bodies and officers as bonds or other obligations issued pursuant to the housing authorities law for the development of a slum clearance or housing project for persons of low income.

History.—§5, ch. 20221, 1941.

421.42 Defense housing contracts validated.—All bonds, notes, contracts, agreements and obligations of housing authorities heretofore issued or entered into relating to financing or undertaking (including cooperating with or acting as agent of the federal government in) the development or administration of any project to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities, are hereby validated and declared legal in all respects, notwithstanding any defect or irregularity therein or any want of statutory authority.

History.—§6, ch. 20221, 1941.

421.43 Removal of restrictions for defense housing.—This law shall constitute an independent authorization for a housing authority to undertake the development or administration of projects to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities as provided in this law and for a housing authority to cooperate with, or act as agent for, the federal government in the development or administration of similar projects by the federal government. In acting under this authorization, a housing authority shall not be subject to any limitations, restrictions or requirements of other laws (except those relating to land acquisition) prescribing the procedure or action to be taken in the development or administration of any public works, including slum clearance and housing projects for persons of low income or undertakings or projects of municipal or public corporations or political subdivisions or agencies of the state. A housing authority may do any and all things necessary or desirable to cooperate with, or act as agent for, the federal government, or to secure financial aid, in the expeditious development or in the administration of projects to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities and to effectuate the purposes of this law.

History.—§7, ch. 20221, 1941.

421.44 Defense housing; definitions.—
(1) "Persons engaged in national defense activities," as used in this law, shall include: Enlisted men in the military and naval services of the United States and employees of the war and navy departments assigned to duty at military or naval reservations, posts or bases; and workers engaged or to be engaged in any industries connected with and essential to the national

defense program; and shall include the families of the aforesaid persons who are living with them.

(2) "Persons of low income," as used in this law, shall mean persons or families who lack the amount of income which is necessary (as determined by the housing authority undertaking the housing project) to enable them, without financial assistance, to live in decent, safe and sanitary dwellings, without overcrowding.

(3) "Development," as used in this law, shall mean any and all undertakings necessary for the planning, land acquisition, demolition, financing, construction or equipment in connection with a project (including the negotiation or award of contracts therefor), and shall include the acquisition of any project (in whole or in part) from the federal government.

(4) "Administration," as used in this law, shall mean any and all undertakings necessary for management, operation or maintenance, in connection with any project, and shall include the leasing of any project (in whole or in part) from the federal government.

(5) "Federal government," as used in this law, shall mean the United States or any agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States.

(6) The development of a project shall be deemed to be "initiated," within the meaning of this law, if a housing authority has issued any bonds, notes or other obligations with respect to financing the development of such project of the authority, or has contracted with the federal government with respect to the exercise of powers hereunder in the development of such project of the federal government for which an allocation of funds has been made prior to the termination of the existing war by the signing of a definitive treaty of peace, or by the proclamation of the President of the United States that hostilities have ceased or that the emergency in justification of extraordinary wartime powers no longer exists, whichever shall first occur.

(7) "Housing authority," as used in this law, shall mean any housing authority established or hereafter established pursuant to the housing authorities law.

History.—§8, ch. 20221, 1941; am. §2, ch. 21697, 1943; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; (6) by §24, ch. 57-1.

421.45 Provisions supplemental.—The powers conferred by §§421.37-421.44 shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law, and nothing contained therein shall be construed as limiting any other powers of a housing authority.

History.—§9, ch. 20221, 1941.

421.46 Organization and establishment of housing authorities validated.—The establishment and organization of housing authorities under the provisions of the Housing Authorities Law of this state together with all proceedings, acts and things heretofore undertaken, performed or done with reference thereto, are hereby validated, ratified, confirmed, approved and declared

legal in all respects, notwithstanding any defect or irregularity therein or any want of statutory authority.

History.—§1, ch. 20222, 1941.

421.47 Contracts and undertakings of housing authorities validated.—All contracts, agreements, obligations, and undertakings of such housing authorities heretofore entered into relating to financing or aiding in the development, construction, maintenance or operation of any housing project or projects or to obtaining aid therefor from the United States Housing Authority, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) loan and annual contributions contracts and leases with the United States Housing Authority, agreements with municipalities or other public bodies (including those which are pledged or authorized to be pledged for the protection of the holders of any notes or bonds issued by such housing authorities or which are otherwise made a part of the contract with such holders of notes or bonds) relating to cooperation and contributions in aid of housing projects, payments (if any) in lieu of taxes, furnishing of municipal services and facilities, and the elimination of unsafe and insanitary dwellings, and contracts for the construction of housing projects, together with all proceedings, acts and things heretofore undertaken, performed or done with reference thereto, are hereby validated, ratified, confirmed, approved and declared legal in all respects, notwithstanding any defect or irregularity therein or any want of statutory authority.

History.—§2, ch. 20222, 1941.

421.48 Notes and bonds of housing authorities validated.—All proceedings, laws and things heretofore undertaken, performed or done in or for the authorization, issuance, execution and delivery of notes and bonds by housing authorities for the purpose of financing or aiding in the development or construction of a housing project or projects, and all notes and bonds heretofore issued by housing authorities are hereby validated, ratified, confirmed, approved and declared legal in all respects, notwithstanding any defect or irregularity therein or any want of statutory authority.

History.—§3, ch. 20222, 1941.

421.49 Area of operation of housing authorities for defense housing.—In the development or the administration of projects, under §§421.37-421.48, to assure the availability of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons engaged in national defense activities or in otherwise carrying out the purposes of such law, or in the administration of such projects in accordance with the provisions of the housing authorities law, a housing authority of a city may exercise its powers within the territorial boundaries of said city and an area within ten miles from said boundaries, excluding the area within the territorial boundaries of any other city which has heretofore established a housing authority.

History.—§1, ch. 20249, 1941.

421.50 Decreasing area of operation of regional authority.—

(1) The area of operation of a regional housing authority shall be decreased from time to time to exclude one or more counties from such area if the governing body of each of the counties in such area and the commissioners of the regional housing authority each adopt a resolution declaring that there is a need for excluding such county or counties from such area; provided, that no action may be taken pursuant to this section if the regional housing authority has outstanding any bonds, debentures or notes unless first, all holders of such bonds, debentures or notes consent in writing to such action; and provided, further, that if such action decreases the area of operation of the regional housing authority to only one county, such authority shall thereupon constitute and become a housing authority for such county, in the same manner as though such authority were created by and authorized to transact business and exercise its powers pursuant to §421.04 or §421.27, and the commissioners of such authority shall be thereupon appointed as provided for the appointment of commissioners of a housing authority created for a county. The governing body of each of the counties in the area of operation of the regional housing authority and the commissioners of the regional housing authority shall adopt a resolution declaring that there is a need for excluding a county or counties from such area only if each such governing body and the commissioners of the regional housing authority find that (because of facts arising or determined subsequent to the time when such area first included the county or counties to be excluded) the regional housing authority would be a more efficient or economical administrative unit if such county or counties were excluded from such area.

(2) The governing body of a county shall not adopt any resolution authorized by this section unless a public hearing has first been held in accordance with the provisions of the housing authorities law.

(3) A certificate of the appointment of any commissioner of a regional housing authority shall be filed with the county clerk of the county from which the commissioner is appointed, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioner. The commissioners of a regional housing authority shall be appointed for terms of four years, except that all vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired terms. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and has qualified, except as otherwise provided herein. The governor shall thereafter appoint the successor of each commissioner of a regional housing authority.

(4) The commissioners appointed as aforesaid shall constitute the regional housing authority, and the powers of such authority shall be vested in such commissioners in office from time to time.

(5) The commissioners of a regional housing authority shall elect a chairman from among the commissioners and shall have power to select or employ such other officers and employees as the regional housing authority may require. A majority of the commissioners of a regional housing authority shall constitute a quorum of such authority for the purpose of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes.

History.—§3, ch. 21699, 1943.

421.51 Authority for county excluded from regional authority.—At any time after a county or counties is excluded from the area of operation of a regional housing authority as provided above, the governing body of any such county may adopt a resolution declaring that there is a need for a housing authority in the county, if the governing body shall declare and find such need according to the provisions of the housing authorities law. Thereupon a public body corporate and politic, to be known as the housing authority of the county, shall exist for such county and may transact business and exercise its powers in the same manner as though created by the housing authorities law. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as preventing such county from thereafter being included within the area of operation of a regional housing authority as provided in §421.28 or §421.29.

History.—§4, ch. 21699, 1943.

421.52 Authorities; creation, obligations, etc., validated.—

(1) The creation, establishment and organization of housing authorities under the provisions of chapter 17981, laws of 1937, as amended, or chapter 20220, laws of 1941 (§§421.01-421.36), together with all proceedings, acts and things heretofore undertaken or done with reference thereto, are hereby validated and declared legal in all respects.

(2) All agreements and undertakings of such housing authorities heretofore entered into, relating to financing, or aiding in the development or operation of any housing projects, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) loan and annual contributions contracts, agency contracts, and leases, agreements with municipalities or other public bodies (including those which are pledged or authorized to be pledged for the protection of the holders of any notes or debentures issued by such housing authorities or which are otherwise made a part of the contract with such holders of notes or debentures) relating to cooperation in aid of housing projects, payments to public bodies in the state, furnishing of municipal services and facilities and the elimination of unsafe and insanitary dwellings, and contracts for the construction of housing projects, together with all proceedings, acts and things heretofore undertaken or done with reference thereto, are hereby validated and declared legal in all respects.

(3) All proceedings, acts and things hereto-

fore undertaken or done in or for the authorization, issuance, execution and delivery of notes and debentures by housing authorities for the purpose of financing or aiding in the development or construction of a housing project or projects, and all notes and debentures heretofore issued by housing authorities are hereby validated and declared legal in all respects.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 21698, 1943.

421.53 Housing authority, Pinellas county; limitation.—Any housing authority created within Pinellas county by §421.04, shall construct or contract to construct any housing project only upon the approval by a majority of the freeholders voting in a referendum election to be held in the area for which the housing authority is created. Such election shall be called by the governing body of such area.

History.—§1, ch. 63-557.

421.54 Housing authority, Orange and Seminole counties; limitation.—

(1) Any housing authority created within Orange and Seminole counties by §421.04, shall acquire, construct, contract to construct, purchase, lease, rent, operate, insure, or commit to the acquisition, construction, contract for construction, purchase, lease, rental, or operation of any housing project involving new

construction only upon the approval thereof by a majority vote of the governing body of the area where the housing project is to be located, which vote shall be taken at a public hearing which has been advertised by publishing a notice thereof in a newspaper in general circulation in the said area once only at least fifteen days prior to said hearing, by posting a notice of such proposed project in a conspicuous location on the site of the proposed project, and by mailing a copy of such notice to all adjacent property owners within 300 feet of the proposed project no less than ten days nor more than fifteen days prior to such hearing. At such public hearing the names of the real parties in interest, directly or indirectly, in the proposed project shall be disclosed.

(2) In the event such housing project is not approved by a majority vote of the governing body at such public hearing, then upon request of the housing authority at said public hearing, the governing body shall order a referendum election of the freeholders in the precinct wherein the proposed housing project is to be located. Approval of a majority of those voting in such election shall constitute approval of such housing project.

(3) The cost of such public hearings and referendum elections shall be borne by the housing authority.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 69-303.

CHAPTER 422

HOUSING COOPERATION LAW

- 422.001 State's role in housing and urban development.
 422.01 Short title.
 422.02 Finding and declaration of necessity.
 422.03 Definitions.
 422.04 Cooperation in undertaking housing projects.

422.001 State's role in housing and urban development.—The role of state government required by chapter 421 (housing authorities law), chapter 422 (housing cooperation law), chapter 423 (tax exemption of housing authorities), and chapter 424 (limited dividend housing companies), is the responsibility of the department of community affairs, and the department is the agency of state government responsible for the state's role in housing and urban development.

History.—§18, ch. 69-106.

422.01 Short title.—This chapter may be referred to as the "Housing Cooperation Law."

History.—§1, ch. 17982, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-oo).

422.02 Finding and declaration of necessity.—It has been found and declared in the housing authorities law that there exist in the state unsafe and insanitary housing conditions and a shortage of safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income; that these conditions necessitate excessive and disproportionate expenditures of public funds for crime prevention and punishment, public health, welfare and safety, fire and accident protection, and other public services and facilities; and that the public interest requires the remedying of these conditions. It is hereby found and declared that the assistance herein provided for the remedying of the conditions set forth in the housing authorities law constitutes a public use and purpose and an essential governmental function for which public moneys may be spent and other aid given; that it is a proper public purpose for any state public body to aid any housing authority operating within its boundaries or jurisdiction or any housing project located therein, as the state public body derives immediate benefits and advantages from such an authority or project; and that the provisions hereinafter enacted are necessary in the public interest.

History.—§2, ch. 17982, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-pp).

422.03 Definitions.—The following terms, whenever used or referred to in this chapter shall have the following respective meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

- (1) "Housing authority" shall mean any housing authority created pursuant to the housing authorities law of this state.
- (2) "Housing project" shall mean any work or undertaking of a housing authority pursuant to the housing authorities law or any

- 422.05 Contracts for payments for services.
- 422.06 Advances to housing authority.
- 422.07 Procedure for exercising powers.
- 422.08 Supplemental nature of chapter.

similar work or undertaking of the federal government.

(3) "State public body" shall mean any city, town, county, municipal corporation, commission, district, authority, other subdivision or public body of the state.

(4) "Governing body" shall mean the council, commission, board of supervisors or trustees, or other board or body having charge of the fiscal affairs of the state public body.

(5) "Federal government" shall mean the United States, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, or any other agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States.

History.—§3, ch. 17982, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-qq).
cf.—§1.01 for general definitions.

422.04 Cooperation in undertaking housing projects.—

(1) For the purpose of aiding and cooperating in the planning, undertaking, construction or operation of housing projects located within the area in which it is authorized to act, any state public body may upon such terms, with or without consideration, as it may determine:

(a) Dedicate, sell, convey or lease any of its property to a housing authority or the federal government;

(b) Cause parks, playgrounds, recreational, community, educational, water, sewer or drainage facilities or any other works, which it is otherwise empowered to undertake, to be furnished adjacent to or in connection with housing projects;

(c) Furnish, dedicate, close, pave, install, grade, regrade, plan or replan streets, roads, roadways, alleys, sidewalks or other places which it is otherwise empowered to undertake;

(d) Plan or replan, zone or rezone any part of such state public body; make exceptions from building regulations and ordinances; any city or town also may change its map;

(e) Enter into agreements, (which may extend over any period, notwithstanding any provision or rule of law to the contrary) with a housing authority or the federal government respecting action to be taken by such state public body pursuant to any of the powers granted by this chapter;

(f) Do any and all things, necessary or convenient to aid and cooperate in the planning, undertaking, construction or operation of such housing projects;

(g) Purchase or legally invest in any of

the debentures of a housing authority and exercise all of the rights of any holder of such debentures;

(h) With respect to any housing project which a housing authority has acquired or taken over from the federal government and which the housing authority by resolution has found and declared to have been constructed in a manner that will promote the public interest and afford necessary safety, sanitation and other protection, no state public body shall require any changes to be made in the housing project or the manner of its construction or take any other action relating to such construction;

(i) In connection with any public improvements made by a state public body in exercising the powers herein granted, such state public body may incur the entire expense thereof.

(2) Any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding, any sale, conveyance, lease or agreement provided for in this section may be made by a state public body without appraisal, public notice, advertisement or public bidding.

History.—§4, ch. 17982, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-rr).

422.05 Contracts for payments for services.—In connection with any housing project located wholly or partly within the area in which it is authorized to act, any state public body may contract with a housing authority or the federal government with respect to the sum or sums (if any) which the housing authority or the federal government may agree to pay, during any year or period of years, to the state public body for the improvements, services and facilities to be furnished by it for the benefit of said housing project, but in no event shall the amount of such payments exceed the estimated cost to the state public body of the improvements, services or facilities to be so furnished; provided, however, that the absence of a contract for such payments shall in no way relieve any state public body from the

duty to furnish, for the benefit of said housing project, customary improvements and such services and facilities as such state public body usually furnishes without a service fee.

History.—§5, ch. 17982, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-ss).

422.06 Advances to housing authority.—When any housing authority which is created for any city becomes authorized to transact business and exercise its powers therein, the governing body of the city, shall immediately make an estimate of the amount of money necessary for the administrative expenses and overhead of such housing authority during the first year thereafter, and shall appropriate such amount to the authority out of any moneys in such city treasury not appropriated to some other purposes. The moneys so appropriated shall be paid to the authority as a donation. Any city, town or county located in whole or in part within the area of operation of a housing authority shall have the power from time to time to lend or donate money to the authority or to agree to take such action. The housing authority, when it has money available therefor, shall make reimbursements for all such loans made to it.

History.—§6, ch. 17982, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-tt).

422.07 Procedure for exercising powers.—The exercise by a state public body of the powers herein granted may be authorized by resolution of the governing body of such state public body adopted by a majority of the members of its governing body present at a meeting of said governing body, which resolution may be adopted at the meeting at which such resolution is introduced. Such a resolution or resolutions shall take effect immediately and need not be laid over or published or posted.

History.—§7, ch. 17982, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-uu).

422.08 Supplemental nature of chapter.—The powers conferred by this chapter shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law.

History.—§8, ch. 17982, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-vv).

CHAPTER 423

TAX EXEMPTION OF HOUSING AUTHORITIES

- 423.001 State's role in housing and urban development.
- 423.01 Finding and declaration of property of tax exemption for housing authorities.

423.001 State's role in housing and urban development.—The role of state government required by chapter 421 (housing authorities law), chapter 422 (housing cooperation law), chapter 423 (tax exemption of housing authorities), and chapter 424 (limited dividend housing companies), is the responsibility of the department of community affairs, and the department is the agency of state government responsible for the state's role in housing and urban development.

History.—§18, ch. 69-106.

423.01 Finding and declaration of property of tax exemption for housing authorities.—It has been found and declared in the housing authorities law and the housing cooperation law that:

(1) There exist in the state housing conditions which constitute a menace to the health, safety, morals and welfare of the residents of the state;

(2) These conditions necessitate excessive and disproportionate expenditures of public funds for crime prevention and punishment, public health, welfare and safety, fire and accident prevention, and other public services and facilities;

(3) The public interest requires the remedying of these conditions by the creation of housing authorities to undertake projects for slum clearance and for providing safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons who lack sufficient income to enable them to live in decent, safe and sanitary dwellings without overcrowding; and

(4) Such housing projects (including

- 423.02 Housing projects exempted from taxes and assessments; payments in lieu thereof.
- 423.03 Housing debentures exempted from taxation.

all property of a housing authority used for or in connection therewith or appurtenant thereto) are exclusively for public uses and municipal purposes and not for profit, and are governmental functions of state concern. As a matter of legislative determination, it is hereby found and declared that the property and debentures of a housing authority are of such character as may be exempt from taxation.

History.—§1, ch. 17983, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-xx).

423.02 Housing projects exempted from taxes and assessments; payments in lieu thereof.—The housing projects (including all property of housing authorities used for or in connection therewith or appurtenant thereto) of housing authorities shall be exempt from all taxes and special assessments of the state or any city, town, county, or political subdivision of the state, provided, however, that in lieu of such taxes or special assessments a housing authority may agree to make payments to any city, town, county or political subdivision of the state for services, improvements or facilities furnished by such city, town, county or political subdivision for the benefit of a housing project owned by the housing authority, but in no event shall such payments exceed the estimated cost to such city, town, county or political subdivision of the services, improvements or facilities to be so furnished.

History.—§2, ch. 17983, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-yy).

423.03 Housing debentures exempted from taxation.—The debentures of a housing authority, together with interest thereon and income therefrom, shall be exempt from all taxes.

History.—§3, ch. 17983, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(3-zz).

CHAPTER 424

LIMITED DIVIDEND HOUSING COMPANIES

- 424.001 State's role in **housing and urban development**.
- 424.01 Short title.
- 424.02 Finding and declaration of necessity.
- 424.03 Purpose, intent, and construction of chapter.
- 424.04 State housing board.
- 424.05 Investigations by department.
- 424.06 Specific powers of department.
- 424.07 Housing projects must have approval of department.
- 424.08 Department to fix maximum prices; basis of determination.
- 424.09 Actions by department for violations.
- 424.10 Incorporation; purpose; shares; articles.
- 424.11 Dividends limited.
- 424.12 No free securities to be issued.
- 424.13 Income debenture certificates; exchange for stock.
- 424.14 Limitations on powers of housing companies.
- 424.15 Bonds and mortgages of housing companies.
- 424.16 Surplus; accumulation and disposition.
- 424.17 Reduction of rentals with excess earnings.
- 424.18 Foreclosure actions; judicial sales.
- 424.19 Purchase of property of other limited dividend housing corporations.
- 424.20 Sales under judgments against housing companies.
- 424.21 Fees for services of department.
- 424.22 Duration of corporate existence.

424.001 State's role in housing and urban development.—The role of state government required by chapter 421 (housing authorities law), chapter 422 (housing cooperation law), chapter 423 (tax exemption of housing authorities), and chapter 424 (limited dividend housing companies), is the responsibility of the department of community affairs, and the department is the agency of state government responsible for the state's role in housing and urban development.

History.—§18, ch. 69-106.

424.01 Short title.—This chapter shall be known as "Florida State Housing Law."

History.—§1, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(132).

424.02 Finding and declaration of necessity.—It is hereby found and declared by the legislature to be necessary to provide housing for families of low income and in providing for such housing, being now otherwise impossible, that provision be made by law for the investment of private and public funds at low interest rates, acquisition at fair prices, of adequate parcels of land, and the construction of new housing facilities under public supervision in accord with proper standards of sanitation and safety, at a cost which will permit the rental or sale at prices which families of low income can afford to pay, to effectuate which there are created and established the agencies and instrumentalities hereinafter prescribed which are declared to be the agencies and instrumentalities of the state for the purpose of attaining the ends herein recited, and their necessity in the public interest is hereby declared a matter of legislative determination.

History.—§2, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(133).

424.03 Purpose, intent, and construction of chapter.—The purpose and intention of the legislature in the enactment of this chapter is to provide the necessary legislation for the creation of adequate facilities to make available

to persons in Florida the benefits of the laws of the United States creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and vesting it with power to make loans and advances for housing facilities and it shall be liberally construed as vesting in said department of community affairs all necessary authority to enable the said department to make rules and regulations for the control, supervision, regulation and promotion of the activities of housing companies in such manner as to be in accord with the requirements of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the laws of the United States.

History.—§3, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(134); §18, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§421.21, Federal aid.

***424.04 State housing board.**—The governor of the state, comptroller, state treasurer, attorney general, and the commissioner of agriculture shall constitute a state board to be known as the "State Housing Board," to have and exercise power to control, regulate and supervise, in accordance with the terms and provisions of this chapter all housing companies authorized to be created, and which may come into existence under this chapter, and to secure the construction of new housing facilities under public supervision, in accord with proper standards of sanitation and safety, at a cost which will permit the rental or sale of such housing facilities, at prices which families of low income can afford to pay.

History.—§4, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(135).

***Note.**—The state housing board was abolished by §18, ch. 69-106, and its powers, duties, and functions transferred to the department of community affairs. This section will be amended to reflect these changes in a subsequent reviser's bill.

424.05 Investigations by department.—The department of community affairs shall have power to investigate into the affairs of limited dividend housing companies, incorporated under this chapter, and into the dealings, transactions or relationships of such companies with other persons. Any of the investigations provided for in this chapter may be conducted

by the department. The department may administer oaths, take affidavits and make personal inspections of all places to which its duties relate. The department may subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers relating to the investigations and inquiries authorized in this chapter, and to examine them in relation to any matter it has power to investigate, and issue commissions for the examination of witnesses who are out of the state or are unable to attend before the department or excused from attendance.

History.—§5, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(136); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.06 Specific powers of department.—In pursuance of its power and authority to supervise and regulate the operations of limited dividend housing companies incorporated under this chapter the department of community affairs may:

(1) Order any such corporation to make, at its expense, such repairs and improvements as will preserve or promote the health and safety of the occupants of buildings and structures owned or operated by such corporations;

(2) Order all such corporations to do such acts as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of the law, the rules and regulations adopted by the department or by the terms of any project approved by the department, or to refrain from doing any acts in violation thereof;

(3) Examine all such corporations and keep informed as to their general condition, their capitalization and the manner in which their property is constructed, leased, operated or managed;

(4) Through agents duly authorized by it, enter in or upon and inspect the property, equipment, buildings, plants, offices, apparatus and devices of any such corporation, examine all books, contracts, records, documents and papers of any such corporation and by subpoena duces tecum compel the production thereof;

(5) In its discretion prescribe uniform methods and forms of keeping accounts, records and books to be observed by such companies and to prescribe by order accounts in which particular outlays and receipts shall be entered, charged or credited;

(6) Require every such corporation to file with the department an annual report setting forth such information as the department may require verified by the oath of the president and general manager or receiver if any thereof or by the person required to file the same. Such report shall be in the form, cover the period and be filed at the time prescribed by the department. The department may further require specific answers to questions upon which the department may desire information and may also require such corporation to file periodic reports in the form covering the period and at the time prescribed by the department;

(7) From time to time make, amend and

repeal rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(137); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.07 Housing projects must have approval of department.—No housing project proposed by a limited dividend housing corporation incorporated under this chapter shall be undertaken and no building or other construction shall be placed under contract or started without the approval of the department of community affairs. No housing project shall be approved by the department unless the corporation agrees to accept a designee of the department as a member of the board of directors of said corporation.

History.—§6, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(138); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.08 Department to fix maximum prices; basis of determination.—The department of community affairs shall fix the maximum rental or purchase price to be charged for the housing accommodations furnished by such corporation. Such maximum rental or purchase price shall be determined upon the basis of the actual final cost of the project so as to secure, together with all other income of the corporation, a sufficient income to meet all necessary payments to be made by said corporations, as hereinafter prescribed, and such rental or purchase price shall be subject to revision by the department from time to time. The payments to be made by such corporations shall be:

(1) All fixed charges, and all operating maintenance charges and expenses which shall include taxes, assessments, insurance, amortization charges in amounts approved by the department to amortize the mortgage indebtedness in whole or in part, depreciation charges if, when and to the extent deemed necessary by the department; reserves, sinking funds and corporate expenses essential to operation and management of the project in amounts approved by the department.

(2) A dividend not exceeding the maximum fixed by this chapter upon the stock of the corporation allotted to the project by the department.

(3) Where feasible in the discretion of the board, a sinking fund in an amount to be fixed by the department for the gradual retirement of stock, and income debentures of the corporation to the extent permitted by this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(139); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.09 Actions by department for violations.—

(1) Whenever the department of community affairs shall be of the opinion that any such limited dividend housing company is failing or omitting, or about to fail or omit to do anything required of it by law or by order of the department and is doing or about to do anything, or permitting anything or about to permit anything to be done, contrary to or in violation of law or of any order of the department, or which is improvident or prejudicial to

the interests of the public, the lienholders or the stockholders, it may commence an action or proceeding in the court of chancery of the county in which the said company is located, in the name of the department for the purpose of having such violations or threatened violations stopped and prevented by mandatory injunction. The department shall begin such action or proceeding by a petition and complaint to the said court of chancery, alleging the violation complained of and praying for appropriate relief by way of mandatory injunction. It shall thereupon be the duty of the court to specify the time, not exceeding twenty days after service of a copy of the petition and complaint, within which the corporation complained of must answer the petition and complaint.

(2) In case of default in answer or after answer the court shall immediately inquire into the facts and circumstances in such manner as the court shall direct without other or formal pleadings, and without respect to any technical requirements. Such other persons or corporations as it shall seem to the court necessary or proper to join as parties in order to make its order or judgment effective, may be joined as parties. The final judgment in any such action or proceeding shall either dismiss the action or proceeding or direct that a mandatory injunction be issued as prayed for in the petition and complaint or in such modified or other form as the court may determine will afford appropriate relief.

History.—§8, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(140); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.10 Incorporation; purpose; shares; articles.—Any number of natural persons not less than three, a majority of whom are citizens of the United States, may become a corporation by subscribing, acknowledging and filing with the department of state, articles of incorporation, hereinafter called "articles," setting forth the information required by §608.03, except as herein modified or changed.

(1) The purpose for which a limited dividend housing company is to be formed shall be as follows: To acquire, construct, maintain and operate housing projects when authorized by and subject to the supervision of the department of community affairs.

(2) The shares of which the capital shall consist shall have a par value.

(3) Articles of incorporation shall contain a declaration that the corporation has been organized to serve a public purpose and that it shall remain at all times subject to the supervision and control of the department of community affairs or of other appropriate state authority; that all real estate acquired by it and all structures erected by it, shall be deemed to be acquired for the purpose of promoting the public health and safety and subject to the provisions of the state housing law and that the stockholders of this corporation shall be deemed, when they subscribe to and receive the stock thereof, to have agreed that they

shall at no time receive or accept from the company, in repayment of their investment in its stock, any sums in excess of the par value of the stock together with cumulative dividends at the rate of six per cent per annum, and that any surplus in excess of such amount if said company shall be dissolved, shall revert to the state.

History.—§9, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(141); §§10, 18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.11 Dividends limited.—No stockholder in any company formed hereunder shall receive any dividend, or other distribution based on stock ownership, in any one year in excess of six per cent per annum except that when in any preceding year dividends in the amount prescribed in the articles of incorporation shall not have been paid on the said stock, the stockholders may be paid such deficiency without interest out of any surplus earned in any succeeding years.

History.—§10, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(142).

424.12 No free securities to be issued.—No limited dividend housing company incorporated under this chapter shall issue stock, bonds or income debentures, except for money, services or property actually received for the use and lawful purpose of the corporation. No stock, bonds or income debentures shall be issued for property or services except upon a valuation approved by the department of community affairs and such valuation shall be used in computing actual or estimated cost.

History.—§11, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(143); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.13 Income debenture certificates; exchange for stock.—The articles of incorporation may authorize the issuance of income debenture certificates bearing no greater interest than six per cent per annum. After the incorporation of a limited dividend housing company, the directors thereof may, with the consent of two-thirds of the holders of any preferred stock that may be issued and outstanding, offer to the stockholders of the company the privilege of exchanging their preferred and common stock in such quantities and at such times as may be approved by the department of community affairs for such income debenture certificates, whose face value shall not exceed the par value of the stock exchanged therefor.

History.—§12, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(144); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.14 Limitations on powers of housing companies.—No limited dividend housing company incorporated under this chapter shall:

(1) Acquire any real property or interest therein unless it shall first have obtained from the department of community affairs a certificate that such acquisition is necessary or convenient for the public purpose defined in this chapter.

(2) Sell, transfer, assign or lease any real property without first having obtained the con-

sent of the department, provided, however, that leases conforming to the regulations and rules of the department and for actual occupancy by the lessees may be made without the consent of the department. Any conveyance, incumbrance, lease or sublease made in violation of the provisions of this section and any transfer or assignment thereof shall be void.

(3) Pay interest returns on its mortgage indebtedness and its income debenture certificates at a higher rate than six per cent per annum.

(4) Issue its stock, debentures and bonds covering any project undertaken by it in an amount greater in the aggregate than the total actual final cost of such project, including the lands, improvements, charges for financing and supervision approved by the department and interest and other carrying charges during construction.

(5) Mortgage any real property without first having obtained the consent of the department.

(6) Issue any securities or evidences of indebtedness without first having obtained the approval of the department.

(7) Use any building erected or acquired by it for other than housing purposes, except that when permitted by law the story of the building above the cellar or basement and the space below such story may be used for stores, commercial, cooperative or community purposes, and when permitted by law the roof may be used for cooperative or community purposes.

(8) Charge or accept any rental, purchase price or other charge in excess of the amounts prescribed by the department.

(9) Enter into contracts for the construction of housing projects, or for the payments of salaries to officers or employees except subject to the inspection and revision of the department under such regulations as the department from time to time may prescribe.

(10) Voluntarily dissolve without first having obtained the consent of the department.

(11) Make any guaranty without approval of the department.

History.—§13, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(145); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.15 Bonds and mortgages of housing companies.—Any company formed under this chapter may, subject to the approval of the department of community affairs, borrow funds and secure the repayment thereof by bonds and mortgages or by an issue of bonds under trust indenture. The bonds so issued and secured and the mortgage or trust indentures relating thereto, may create a first or senior lien and a second or junior lien upon the real property embraced in any project. Such bonds and mortgages may contain such other clauses and provisions as shall be approved by the department, including the right to assignment of rents and entry into the possession in case of default; but the operation of the housing projects in the event of such entry by mortgagee or receiver shall be subject to the regula-

tions of the department under this chapter. Provisions for the amortization of the bonded indebtedness of companies formed under this chapter shall be subject to the approval of the department.

History.—§14, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(146); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.16 Surplus; accumulation and disposition.—The amount of net earnings transferable to surplus in any year after making or providing for the payments specified in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of §424.08 shall be subject to the approval of the department of community affairs. The amount of such surplus shall not exceed fifteen per cent of the outstanding capital stock and income debentures of the corporation, but the surplus so limited shall not be deemed to include any increase in assets due to the reduction of mortgage or amortization or similar payments. On dissolution of any limited dividend housing company, the stockholders and income debenture certificate holders shall in no event receive more than the par value of their stock and debentures plus accumulated, accrued and unpaid dividends or interest, less any payments or distributions theretofore made other than by dividends provided in §424.11, and any remaining surplus or other undistributed earnings shall be paid into the general fund of the state, or shall be disposed of in such other manner as the department may direct and the then governor may approve.

History.—§15, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(147); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.17 Reduction of rentals with excess earnings.—If in any calendar or fiscal year the gross receipts of any company formed hereunder should exceed the payments or charges specified in §424.08, the sums necessary to pay dividends, interest accrued or unpaid on any stock or income debentures, and the authorized transfer to surplus, the balance shall, unless the board of directors with the approval of the department of community affairs shall deem such balance too small for the purposes, be applied to the reduction of rentals.

History.—§16, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(148); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.18 Foreclosure actions; judicial sales.—

(1) In any foreclosure action the department of community affairs shall be made a party defendant; and such department shall take all steps in such action necessary to protect the interest of the public therein, and no costs shall be awarded against the department. Foreclosure shall not be decreed unless the court to which application therefor is made shall be satisfied that the interests of the lienholder or holders cannot be adequately secured or safeguarded except by the sale of the property. In any such proceeding, the court may make an order increasing the rental to be charged for the housing accommodations in the project involved in such foreclosure, or appoint a receiver of the property or grant such other and further relief as may be reasonable

and proper. In the event of a foreclosure sale or other judicial sale, the property shall, except as provided in the next succeeding paragraph of this section, be sold to a limited dividend housing corporation organized under this chapter, provided such corporation shall bid and pay a price for the property sufficient to pay court costs and all liens on the property with interest. Otherwise the property shall be sold free of all restrictions imposed by this chapter.

(2) Notwithstanding the foregoing provision of this section, wherever it shall appear that a corporation, subject to the supervision either of the department of insurance or department of banking and finance, or the federal government or any agency or department of the federal government, shall have loaned on a mortgage which is a lien upon any such property, such corporation shall have all the remedies available to a mortgagee under the laws of the state, free from any restrictions contained in this section, except that the department of community affairs shall be made a party defendant and that such department shall take all steps necessary to protect the interest of the public and no costs shall be awarded against it.

History.—§17, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(149); §§12, 13, 18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.19 Purchase of property of other limited dividend housing corporations.—Before any limited dividend housing corporation incorporated under this chapter shall purchase the property of any other limited dividend housing corporation, it shall file an application with the department of community affairs in the manner hereinbefore provided as for a new project and shall obtain the consent of the department to the purchase and agree to be bound by the provisions of this chapter, and the department shall not give its consent unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the department that the project is one that can be successfully operated according to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§18, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(150); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.20 Sales under judgments against housing companies.—In the event of a judgment against a limited dividend housing corporation in any action not pertaining to the collection

of a mortgage indebtedness, there shall be no sale of any of the real property of such corporation except upon sixty days' written notice to the department of community affairs. Upon receipt of such notice the department shall take such steps as in its judgment may be necessary to protect the rights of all parties.

History.—§19, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(151); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.21 Fees for services of department.—The department of community affairs may charge and collect from a limited dividend housing corporation, incorporated under this chapter, reasonable fees in accordance with rates to be established by the rules of the department for the examination of plans and specifications and the supervision of construction in an amount not to exceed one-half of one per cent of the cost of the project; for the holding of a public hearing upon application of a housing corporation an amount sufficient to meet the reasonable cost of advertising the notice thereof and of the transcript of testimony taken thereat; for any examination or investigation made upon application of a housing corporation and for any act done by the department, or any of its employees, in performance of their duties under this chapter an amount reasonably calculated to meet the expense of the department incurred in connection therewith. In no event shall any part of the expenses of the department ever be paid out of the state treasury. The department may authorize a housing corporation to include such fees as part of the cost of a project, or as part of the charges specified in §424.08 pursuant to rules to be established by the department.

History.—§20, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(152); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

424.22 Duration of corporate existence.—The corporate existence of any corporation authorized hereunder shall not extend beyond twenty-five years from the date of incorporation, and promptly upon such termination the corporation shall be liquidated and its assets distributed as provided herein, unless the incorporation board, by approval of the department of community affairs, should grant an extension for an additional period of time.

History.—§22, ch. 16028, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(154); §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 425

RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE LAW

425.01	Short title.	425.16	Effect of consolidation or merger.
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425.12	Officers.	425.27	Foreign corporations.
425.13	Amendment of articles of incorporation.	425.28	Fees.
425.14	Consolidation.	425.29	Exemption from sale of securities law.
425.15	Merger.		

425.01 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the "Rural Electric Cooperative Law."

History.—§1, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(43).

425.02 Purpose.—Cooperative, non-profit, membership corporations may be organized under this chapter for the purpose of supplying electric energy and promoting and extending the use thereof in rural areas. Corporations organized under this chapter and corporations which become subject to this chapter in the manner hereinafter provided are hereinafter referred to as "cooperatives."

History.—§2, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(45).
cf.—Ch. 619, Nonprofit cooperative associations.

425.03 Definitions.—In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Rural area" means any area not included within the boundaries of any incorporated or unincorporated city, town, village, or borough having a population in excess of twenty-five hundred persons;

(2) "Person" includes any natural person, firm, association, corporation, business trust, partnership, federal agency, state or political subdivision or agency thereof, or any body politic; and

(3) "Member" means each incorporator of a cooperative and each person admitted to and retaining membership therein, and shall include a husband and wife admitted to joint membership.

History.—§29, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(44).
cf.—§1.01 for general definitions.

425.04 Powers.—A cooperative shall have power:

(1) To sue and be sued, in its corporate name;

(2) To have perpetual existence;

(3) To adopt a corporate seal and alter the same at pleasure;

(4) To generate, manufacture, purchase, acquire, accumulate and transmit electric energy, and to distribute, sell, supply, and dispose of electric energy in rural areas to its members, to governmental agencies and

political subdivisions, and to other persons not in excess of ten per cent of the number of its members; provided, however, that no cooperative shall distribute or sell any electricity, or electric energy to any person residing within any town, city or area which person is receiving adequate central station service or who at the time of commencing such service, or offer to serve, by a cooperative, is receiving adequate central station service from any utility agency, privately or municipally owned individual partnership or corporation;

(5) To make loans to persons to whom electric energy is or will be supplied by the cooperative for the purpose of, and otherwise to assist such person in, wiring their premises and installing therein electric and plumbing fixtures, appliances, apparatus and equipment of any and all kinds and character, and in connection therewith, to purchase, acquire, lease, sell, distribute, install and repair such electric and plumbing fixtures, appliances, apparatus and equipment, and to accept or otherwise acquire, and to sell, assign, transfer, endorse, pledge, hypothecate and otherwise dispose of notes, bonds and other evidences of indebtedness and any and all types of security therefor;

(6) To make loans to persons to whom electric energy is or will be supplied by the cooperative for the purpose of, and otherwise to assist such persons in, constructing, maintaining and operating electric refrigeration plants;

(7) To become a member in one or more other cooperatives or corporations or to own stock therein;

(8) To construct, purchase, take, receive, lease as lessee, or otherwise acquire, and to own, hold, use, equip, maintain, and operate, and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, exchange, lease as lessor, mortgage, pledge, or otherwise dispose of or encumber, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems, electric generating plants, electric refrigeration plants, lands, buildings, structures, dams, plants and equipment, and any and all kinds and classes

of real or personal property whatsoever, which shall be deemed necessary, convenient or appropriate to accomplish the purpose for which the cooperative is organized;

(9) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and to own, hold, use and exercise and to sell, assign, transfer, convey, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or otherwise dispose of or encumber, franchises, rights, privileges, licenses, rights of way and easement;

(10) To borrow money and otherwise contract indebtedness, and to issue notes, bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness therefor, and to secure the payment thereof by mortgage, pledge, deed of trust, or any other encumbrance upon any or all of its then owned or after-acquired real or personal property, assets, franchises, revenues or income;

(11) To construct, maintain, and operate electric transmission and distribution lines along, upon, under and across all public thoroughfares, including without limitation, all roads, highways, streets, alleys, bridges and causeways, and upon, under and across all publicly owned lands, subject, however, to the requirements in respect of the use of such thoroughfares and lands that are imposed by the respective authorities having jurisdiction thereof upon corporations constructing or operating electric transmission and distribution lines or systems;

(12) To exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner provided by the laws of this state for the exercise of that power by corporations constructing or operating electric transmission and distribution lines or systems;

(13) To conduct its business and exercise any or all of its powers within or without this state;

(14) To adopt, amend and repeal by-laws; and

(15) To do and perform any and all other acts and things, and to have and exercise any and all other powers which may be necessary, convenient or appropriate to accomplish the purpose for which the cooperative is organized.

History.—§3, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(46).

425.05 Name.—The name of each cooperative shall include the words "electric" and "cooperative" and the abbreviation "inc."; provided, however, such limitation shall not apply if, in an affidavit made by the president or vice-president of a cooperative and filed with the department of state, it shall appear that the cooperative desires to transact business in another state and is precluded therefrom by reason of its name. The name of a cooperative shall distinguish it from the name of any other corporation organized under the laws of, or authorized to transact business in, this state. The words "electric" and "cooperative" shall not both be used in the name of any corporation organized under the laws of, or authorized to transact business in, this state, except a cooperative or a corporation trans-

acting business in this state pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(47); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

425.06 Incorporators.—Five or more natural persons or two or more cooperatives, may organize a cooperative in the manner herein-after provided.

History.—§5, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(48).

425.07 Articles of incorporation.—

(1) The articles of incorporation of a cooperative shall recite in the caption that they are executed pursuant to this chapter, shall be signed and acknowledged by each of the incorporators, and shall state:

(a) The name of the cooperative;

(b) The address of its principal office;

(c) The names and addresses of the incorporators;

(d) The names and addresses of the persons who shall constitute its first board of trustees; and

(e) Any provisions not inconsistent with this chapter deemed necessary or advisable for the conduct of its business and affairs.

It shall not be necessary to set forth in the articles of incorporation of a cooperative the purpose for which it is organized or any of the corporate powers vested in a cooperative under this chapter.

(2) Such articles of incorporation shall be submitted to the department of state for filing as provided in this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(49); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

425.08 By-laws.—The original by-laws of a cooperative, and the first by-laws for a corporation after the effective date of the conversion thereof into a cooperative, pursuant to §425.17, shall be adopted by its board of trustees. Thereafter, by-laws shall be adopted, amended or repealed by its members. The by-laws shall set forth the rights and duties of members and trustees and may contain other provisions for the regulation and management of the affairs of the cooperative not inconsistent with this chapter or with its articles of incorporation.

History.—§7, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(50).

425.09 Members.—

(1) No person who is not an incorporator shall become a member of a cooperative unless such person shall agree to use electric energy furnished by the cooperative when such electric energy shall be available through its facilities. The by-laws of a cooperative may provide that any person, including an incorporator, shall cease to be a member thereof if he shall fail or refuse to use electric energy made available by the cooperative or if electric energy shall not be made available to such person by the cooperative within a specified time after such person shall have become a member thereof. Membership in the

cooperative shall not be transferable, except as provided in the by-laws. The by-laws may prescribe additional qualifications and limitations in respect to membership.

(2) An annual meeting of the members shall be held at such time as shall be provided in the by-laws.

(3) Special meeting of the members may be called by the board of trustees, by any three trustees, by not less than ten per cent of the members, or by the president.

(4) Meetings of members shall be held at such place as may be provided in the by-laws. In the absence of any such provision, all meetings shall be held in the city or town in which the principal office of the cooperative is located.

(5) Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, written or printed notice stating the time and place of each meeting of members and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, shall be given to each member, either personally or by mail, not less than ten nor more than twenty-five days before the date of the meeting.

(6) Five per cent of all members, present in person, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the members, unless the by-laws prescribe the presence of a greater percentage of the members for a quorum. If less than a quorum is present at any meeting, a majority of those present in person may adjourn the meeting from time to time without further notice.

(7) Each member shall be entitled to one vote on each matter submitted to a vote at a meeting. Voting shall be in person, but, if the by-laws so provide, may also be by proxy or by mail, or both. If the by-laws provide for voting by proxy or by mail, they shall also prescribe the conditions under which proxy or mail voting shall be exercised. In any event, no person shall vote as proxy for more than three members at any meeting of the members.

History.—§8, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(51).

425.10 Board of trustees.—

(1) The business and affairs of a cooperative shall be managed by a board of not less than five trustees, each of whom shall be a member of the cooperative or of another cooperative which shall be a member thereof. The by-laws shall prescribe the number of trustees, their qualifications, other than those provided for in this chapter, the manner of holding meetings of the board of trustees and of the election of successors to trustees who shall resign, die, or otherwise be incapable of acting. The by-laws may also provide for the removal of trustees from office and for the election of their successors. Without approval of the members, trustees shall not receive any salaries for their services as trustees and, except in emergencies, shall not be employed by the cooperative in any capacity involving compensation. The by-laws may,

however, provide that a fixed fee and expenses of attendance, if any, may be allowed to each trustee for attendance at each meeting of the board of trustees.

(2) The trustees of a cooperative named in any articles of incorporation, consolidation, merger or conversion, as the case may be, shall hold office until the next following annual meeting of the members or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified. At each annual meeting or, in case of failure to hold the annual meeting as specified in the by-laws, at a special meeting called for that purpose, the members shall elect trustees to hold office until the next following annual meeting of the members, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. Each trustee shall hold office for the term for which he is elected or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified.

(3) The by-laws may provide that, in lieu of electing the whole number of trustees annually, the trustees may be divided into three classes at the first or any subsequent annual meeting, each class to be as nearly equal in number as possible, with the term of office of the trustees of the first class to expire at the next succeeding annual meeting and the term of the second class to expire at the second succeeding annual meeting and the term of the third class to expire at the third succeeding annual meeting. At each annual meeting after such classification a number of Trustees equal to the number of the class whose term expires at the time of such meeting shall be elected to hold office until the third succeeding annual meeting.

(4) A majority of the board of trustees shall constitute a quorum.

(5) If a husband and wife hold a joint membership in a cooperative, either one, but not both, may be elected a trustee.

(6) The board of trustees may exercise all of the powers of a cooperative except such as are conferred upon the members by this chapter, or its articles of incorporation or by-laws.

History.—§9, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(52); §1, ch. 28053, 1953.

425.11 Voting districts.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the by-laws may provide that the territory in which a cooperative supplies electric energy to its members shall be divided into two or more voting districts and that, in respect of each such voting district:

(1) A designated number of trustees shall be elected by the members residing therein; or

(2) A designated number of delegates shall be elected by such members; or

(3) Both such trustees and delegates shall be elected by such members.

In any such case the bylaws shall prescribe the manner in which such voting districts and the members thereof, and the delegates and trustees, if any, elected therefrom shall function and the powers of the delegates, which

may include the power to elect trustees. No member at any voting district meeting and no delegate at any meeting shall vote by proxy or by mail.

History.—§10, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(53).

425.12 Officers.—The officers of a cooperative shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected annually by and from the board of trustees. No person shall continue to hold any of the above offices after he shall have ceased to be a trustee. The offices of secretary and of treasurer may be held by the same person. The board of trustees may also elect or appoint such other officers, agents, or employees as it shall deem necessary or advisable and shall prescribe the powers and duties thereof. Any officer may be removed from office and his successor elected in the manner prescribed in the by-laws.

History.—§11, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(54).

425.13 Amendment of articles of incorporation.—A cooperative may amend its articles of incorporation by complying with the following requirements:

(1) The proposed amendment shall first be approved by the board of trustees and shall then be submitted to a vote of the members at any annual or special meeting thereof, the notice of which shall set forth the proposed amendment. The proposed amendment, with such changes as the members shall choose to make therein, shall be deemed to be approved on the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of those members voting thereon at such meeting; and

(2) Upon such approval by the members, articles of amendment shall be executed and acknowledged on behalf of the cooperative by its president or vice-president and its corporate seal shall be affixed thereto and attested by its secretary. The articles of amendment shall recite in the caption that they are executed pursuant to this chapter and shall state:

- (a) The name of the cooperative;
- (b) The address of its principal office;
- (c) The date of the filing of its articles of incorporation with the department of state; and
- (d) The amendment to its articles of incorporation.

The president or vice-president executing such articles of amendment shall also make and annex thereto an affidavit stating that the provisions of this section were duly complied with. Such articles of amendment and affidavit shall be submitted to the department of state for filing as provided in this chapter.

(3) A cooperative may, without amending its articles of incorporation, upon authorization of its board of trustees, change the location of its principal office by filing a certificate of change of principal office executed and acknowledged by its president or vice presi-

dent under its seal attested by its secretary, with the department of state and also in each county office in which its articles of incorporation or any prior certificate of change of principal office of such cooperative has been filed. Such cooperative shall also, within thirty days after the filing of such certificate of change of principal office in any county office, file therein certified copies of its articles of incorporation and all amendments thereto, if the same are not already on file therein.

History.—§12, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(55); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

425.14 Consolidation.—Any two or more cooperatives, each of which is hereinafter designated a "consolidating cooperative", may consolidate into a new cooperative, hereinafter designated the "new cooperative," by complying with the following requirements:

(1) The proposition for the consolidation of the consolidating cooperatives into the new cooperative and proposed articles of consolidation to give effect thereto shall be first approved by the board of trustees of each consolidating cooperative. The proposed articles of consolidation shall recite in the caption that they are executed pursuant to this chapter and shall state:

(a) The name of each consolidating cooperative, the address of its principal office, and the date of the filing of its articles of incorporation with the department of state;

(b) The name of the new cooperative and the address of its principal office;

(c) The names and addresses of the persons who shall constitute the first board of trustees of the new cooperative;

(d) The terms and conditions of the consolidation and the mode of carrying the same into effect, including the manner and basis of converting membership in each consolidating cooperative into memberships in the new cooperative and the issuance of certificates of membership in respect of such converted memberships; and

(e) Any provisions not inconsistent with this chapter deemed necessary or advisable for the conduct of the business and affairs of the new cooperative;

(2) The proposition for the consolidation of the consolidating cooperatives into the new cooperative and the proposed articles of consolidation approved by the board of trustees of each consolidating cooperative shall then be submitted to a vote of the members thereof at any annual or special meeting thereof, the notice of which shall set forth full particulars concerning the proposed consolidation. The proposed consolidation and the proposed articles of consolidation shall be deemed to be approved upon the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of those members of each consolidating cooperative voting thereon at such meeting; and

(3) Upon such approval by the members of the respective consolidating cooperatives,

articles of consolidation in the form approved shall be executed and acknowledged on behalf of each consolidating cooperative by its president or vice-president and its seal shall be affixed thereto and attested by its secretary. The president or vice-president of each consolidating cooperative executing such articles of consolidation shall also make and annex thereto an affidavit stating that the provisions of this section were duly complied with by such cooperative. Such articles of consolidation and affidavits shall be submitted to the department of state for filing as provided in this chapter.

History.—§13, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(56); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

425.15 Merger.—Any one or more cooperatives, each of which is hereinafter designated a "merging cooperative," may merge into another cooperative, hereinafter designated the "surviving cooperative," by complying with the following requirements:

(1) The proposition for the merger of the merging cooperatives into the surviving cooperative and proposed articles of merger to give effect thereto shall be first approved by the board of trustees of each merging cooperative and by the board of trustees of the surviving cooperative. The proposed articles of merger shall recite in the caption that they are executed pursuant to this chapter and shall state:

(a) The name of each merging cooperative, the address of its principal office, the date of the filing of its articles of incorporation with the department of state;

(b) The name of the surviving cooperative and the address of its principal office;

(c) A statement that the merging cooperatives elect to be merged into the surviving cooperative;

(d) The names and addresses of the persons who shall constitute the board of trustees of the surviving cooperative until the next following annual meeting of the members thereof;

(e) The terms and conditions of the merger and the mode of carrying the same into effect, including the manner and basis of converting the memberships in the merging cooperative or cooperatives into memberships in the surviving cooperative and the issuance of certificates of membership in respect of such converted memberships; and

(f) Any provisions not inconsistent with this chapter deemed necessary or advisable for the conduct of the business and affairs of the surviving cooperatives;

(2) The proposition for the merger of the merging cooperatives into the surviving cooperative and the proposed articles of merger approved by the board of trustees of the respective cooperatives, parties to the proposed merger, shall then be submitted to a vote of the members of each such cooperative at any annual or special meeting thereof, the notice of which shall set forth full particulars concerning the proposed merger. The proposed merger

and the proposed articles of merger shall be deemed to be approved upon the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of those members of each cooperative voting thereon at such meeting; and

(3) Upon such approval by the members of the respective cooperatives, parties to the proposed merger, articles of merger in the form approved shall be executed and acknowledged on behalf of each such cooperative by its president or vice-president and its seal shall be affixed thereto and attested by its secretary. The president or vice-president of each cooperative executing such articles of merger shall also make and annex thereto an affidavit stating that the provisions of this section were duly complied with by such cooperative. Such articles of merger and affidavits shall be submitted to the department of state for filing as provided in this chapter.

History.—§14, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(57); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

425.16 Effect of consolidation or merger.—The effect of consolidation or merger shall be as follows:

(1) The several cooperatives, parties to the consolidation or merger, shall be a single cooperative, which, in the case of a consolidation, shall be the new cooperative provided for in the articles of consolidation, and, in the case of a merger, shall be that cooperative designed in the articles of merger as the surviving cooperative, and the separate existence of all cooperatives, parties to the consolidation or merger, except the new or surviving cooperative, shall cease;

(2) Such new or surviving cooperative shall have all the rights, privileges, immunities, and powers and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities of a cooperative organized under the provisions of this chapter, and shall possess all the rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises, as well of a public as of a private nature, and all property, real and personal, applications for membership, all debts due on whatever account, and all other choses in action, of each of the consolidating or merging cooperatives, and furthermore all and every interest of, or belonging or due to, each of the cooperatives so consolidated or merged, shall be taken and deemed to be transferred to and vested in such new or surviving cooperative without further act or deed; and the title to any real estate, or any interest therein, under the laws of this state vested in any such cooperatives shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of such consolidation or merger;

(3) Such new or surviving cooperative shall thenceforth be responsible and liable for all of the liabilities and obligations of each of the cooperatives so consolidated or merged, and any claim existing, or action or proceeding impending, by or against any of such cooperatives may be prosecuted as if such consolidation or merger had not taken place, but

such new or surviving cooperative may be substituted in its place;

(4) Neither the rights of creditors nor any liens upon the property of any of such cooperatives shall be impaired by such consolidation or merger; and

(5) In the case of a consolidation, the articles of consolidation shall be deemed to be the articles of incorporation of the new cooperative; and in the case of a merger, the articles of incorporation of the surviving cooperative shall be deemed to be amended to the extent, if any, that changes therein are provided for in the articles of merger.

History.—§15, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(58).

425.17 Conversion of existing corporations.—Any corporation organized under the laws of this state for the purpose, among others, of supplying electric energy in rural areas may be converted into a cooperative and become subject to this chapter with the same effect as if originally organized under this chapter by complying with the following requirements:

(1) The proposition for the conversion of such corporation into a cooperative and proposed articles of conversion to give effect thereto shall be first approved by the board of trustees or the board of directors as the case may be, of such corporation. The proposed articles of conversion shall recite in the caption that they are executed pursuant to this chapter and shall state:

(a) The name of the corporation prior to its conversion into a cooperative;

(b) The address of the principal office of such corporation;

(c) The date of the filing the articles of incorporation of such corporation with the department of state;

(d) The statute under which such corporation was organized;

(e) The name assumed by such corporation;

(f) A statement that such corporation elects to become a cooperative, nonprofit, membership corporation subject to this chapter;

(g) The names and addresses of the persons who shall constitute the board of trustees of such corporation after the completion of the conversion thereof until the next following annual meeting of its members;

(h) The manner and basis of converting either memberships in or shares of stock of such corporation into memberships therein after completion of the conversion; and

(i) Any provisions not inconsistent with this chapter deemed necessary or advisable for the conduct of the business and affairs of such corporation;

(2) The proposition for the conversion of such corporation into a cooperative and the proposed articles of conversion approved by the board of trustees or board of directors, as the case may be, of such corporation shall then be submitted to a vote of the members or stockholders, as the case may be, of such corporation at any duly held annual or special

meeting thereof, the notice of which shall set forth full particulars concerning the proposed conversion. The proposition for the conversion of such corporation into a cooperative and the proposed articles of conversion, with such amendments thereto as the members or stockholders of such corporation shall choose to make, shall be deemed to be approved upon the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of those members of such corporation voting thereon at such meeting, or, if such corporation is a stock corporation, upon the affirmative vote of the holders of not less than two-thirds of the capital stock of such corporation represented at such meeting;

(3) Upon such approval by the members or stockholders of such corporation, articles of conversion in the form approved by such members or stockholders shall be executed and acknowledged on behalf of such corporation by its president or vice-president and its corporate seal shall be affixed thereto and attested by its secretary. The president or vice-president executing such articles of conversion on behalf of such corporation shall also make and annex thereto an affidavit stating that the provisions of this section with respect to the approval of its trustees or directors and its members or stockholders, of the proposition for the conversion of such corporation into a cooperative and such articles of conversion were duly complied with. Such articles of conversion and affidavit shall be submitted to the department of state for filing as provided in this chapter. The term "articles of incorporation" as used in this chapter shall be deemed to include the articles of conversion of a converted corporation.

History.—§16, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(59); §310, 35, ch. 69-106.

425.18 Initiative by members.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any proposition embodied in a petition signed by not less than ten per cent of the members of a cooperative, together with any document submitted with such petition to give effect to the proposition, shall be submitted to the members of a cooperative, either at a special meeting of the members held within forty-five days after the presentation of such petition or, if the date of the next annual meeting of members falls within ninety days after such presentation or if the petition so requests, at such annual meeting. The approval of the board of trustees shall not be required in respect of any proposition or document submitted to the members pursuant to this section and approved by them, but such proposition or document shall be subject to all other applicable provisions of this chapter. Any affidavit or affidavits required to be filed with any such document pursuant to applicable provisions of this chapter shall, in such case, be modified to show compliance with the provisions of this section.

History.—§17, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(60).

425.19 Dissolution.—

(1) A cooperative which has not commenced business may dissolve voluntarily by delivering to the department of state articles of dissolution, executed and acknowledged on behalf of the cooperative by a majority of the incorporators, which shall state:

- (a) The name of the cooperative;
- (b) The address of its principal office;
- (c) The date of its incorporation;
- (d) That the cooperative has not commenced business;

(e) That the amount, if any, actually paid in on account of membership fees, less any part thereof disbursed for necessary expenses, has been returned to those entitled thereto and that all easements shall have been released to the grantors;

(f) That no debt of the cooperative remains unpaid; and

(g) That a majority of the incorporators elect that the cooperative be dissolved. Such articles of dissolution shall be submitted to the department of state for filing as provided in this chapter;

(2) A cooperative which has commenced business may dissolve voluntarily and wind up its affairs in the following manner:

(a) The board of trustees shall first recommend that the cooperative be dissolved voluntarily and thereafter the proposition that the cooperative be dissolved shall be submitted to the members of the cooperative at any annual or special meeting the notice of which shall set forth such proposition. The proposed voluntary dissolution shall be deemed to be approved upon the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of those members voting thereon at such meeting;

(b) Upon such approval, a certificate of election to dissolve, hereinafter designated the "certificate", shall be executed and acknowledged on behalf of the cooperative by its president or vice-president, and its corporate seal shall be affixed thereto and attested by its secretary. The certificate shall state:

- 1. The name of the cooperative;
- 2. The address of its principal office;
- 3. The names and addresses of its trustees; and

4. The total number of members of the cooperative and the number of members who voted for and against the voluntary dissolution of the cooperative. The president or vice-president executing the certificate shall also make and annex thereto an affidavit stating that the provisions of this subsection were duly complied with. Such certificate and affidavit shall be submitted to the department of state for filing as provided in this chapter;

(c) Upon the filing of the certificate and affidavit by the department of state, the cooperative shall cease to carry on its business except insofar as may be necessary for the winding up thereof, but its corporate existence shall

continue until articles of dissolution have been filed by the department of state;

(d) After the filing of the certificate and affidavit by the department of state the board of trustees shall immediately cause notice of the winding up proceedings to be mailed to each known creditor and claimant and to be published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the principal office of the cooperative is located;

(e) The board of trustees shall have full power to wind up and settle the affairs of the cooperative and shall proceed to collect the debts owing to the cooperative, convey and dispose of its property and assets, pay, satisfy, and discharge its debts, obligations, and liabilities, and do all other things required to liquidate its business and affairs, and after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all its debts, obligations and liabilities, shall distribute the remainder of its property and assets among its members in proportion to the aggregate patronage of each such member during the seven years next preceding the date of such filing of the certificate, or, if the cooperative shall not have been in existence for such period, during the period of its existence; and

(f) When all debts, liabilities and obligations of the cooperative have been paid and discharged or adequate provision shall have been made therefor, and all of the remaining property and assets of the cooperative shall have been distributed to the members pursuant to the provisions of this section, the board of trustees shall authorize the execution of articles of dissolution which shall thereupon be executed and acknowledged on behalf of the cooperative by its president or vice-president, and its corporate seal shall be affixed thereto and attested by its secretary. Such articles of dissolution shall recite in the caption that they are executed pursuant to this chapter and shall state:

- 1. The name of the cooperative;
- 2. The address of the principal office of the cooperative;

3. That the cooperative has heretofore delivered to the department of state a certificate of election to dissolve and the date on which the certificate was filed by the department of state in the records of its office;

4. That all debts, obligations and liabilities of the cooperative have been paid and discharged or that adequate provision has been made therefor;

5. That all the remaining property and assets of the cooperative have been distributed among the members in accordance with the provisions of this section; and

6. That there are no actions or suits pending against the cooperative. The president or vice-president executing the articles of dissolution shall also make and annex thereto an affidavit stating that the provisions of this subsection were duly complied with.

Such articles of dissolution and affidavit accompanied by proof of the publication required in this subsection, shall be submitted to the department of state for filing as provided in this chapter.

History.—§18, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(61); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

425.20 Filing of articles.—Articles of incorporation, amendment, consolidation, merger, conversion, or dissolution, as the case may be, when executed and acknowledged and accompanied by such affidavits as may be required by applicable provisions of this chapter, shall be presented to the department of state for filing in the records of its office. If the department of state shall find that the articles presented conform to the requirements of this chapter, it shall upon the payment of the fees as in this chapter provided, file the articles so presented in the records of its office and upon such filing the incorporation, amendment, consolidation, merger, conversion, or dissolution provided for therein shall be in effect. The department of state immediately upon the filing in its office of any articles pursuant to this chapter shall transmit a certified copy thereof to the county clerk of the county in which the principal office of each cooperative or corporation affected by such incorporation, amendment, consolidation, merger, conversion, or dissolution shall be located. The clerk of any county, upon receipt of any such certified copy, shall file and index the same in the records of his office, but the failure of the department of state or of a clerk of a county to comply with the provisions of this section shall not invalidate such articles. The provisions of this section shall also apply to certificates of election to dissolve and affidavits of compliance executed pursuant to subsection (2) (b) of §425.19.

History.—§19, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(62); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

425.21 Refunds to members.—Revenues of a cooperative for any fiscal year in excess of the amount thereof necessary:

(1) To defray expenses of the cooperative and of the operation and maintenance of its facilities during such fiscal year;

(2) To pay interest and principal obligations of the cooperative coming due in such fiscal year;

(3) To finance, or to provide a reserve for the financing of, the construction or acquisition by the cooperative of additional facilities to the extent determined by the board of trustees;

(4) To provide a reasonable reserve for working capital;

(5) To provide a reserve for the payment of indebtedness of the cooperative maturing more than one year after the date of the incurrence of such indebtedness in an amount not less than the total of the interest and principal payments in respect thereof required to be made during the next following fiscal year; and

(6) To provide a fund for education in cooperation and for the dissemination of informa-

tion concerning the effective use of electric energy and other services made available by the cooperative,

shall, unless otherwise determined by a vote of the members, be distributed by the cooperative to its members as patronage refunds in accordance with the patronage of the cooperative by the respective members paid for during such fiscal year. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the payment by a cooperative of all or any part of its indebtedness prior to the date when the same shall become due.

History.—§20, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(63).

425.22 Disposition of property.—A cooperative may not sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose of or encumber all or any substantial portion of its property unless such sale, mortgage, lease, or other disposition or encumbrance is authorized at a duly held meeting of the members thereof by the affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of all of the members of the cooperative, and unless the notice of such proposed sale, mortgage, lease or other disposition or encumbrance shall have been contained in the notice of the meeting; provided, however, that notwithstanding anything herein contained, or any other provisions of law, the board of trustees of a cooperative, without authorization by the members thereof, shall have full power and authority to authorize the execution and delivery of a mortgage or mortgages or deed or deeds of trust upon, or the pledging or encumbering of, any or all of the property, assets, rights, privileges, licenses, franchises and permits of the cooperative, whether acquired or to be acquired, and wherever situated, as well as the revenues and income therefrom, all upon such terms and conditions as the board of trustees shall determine, to secure any indebtedness of the cooperative to the United States or any instrumentality or agency thereof.

History.—§21, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(64).

425.23 Nonliability of members for debts of cooperative.—The private property of the members of a cooperative shall be exempt from execution for the debts of the cooperative and no member shall be liable or responsible for any debts of the cooperative.

History.—§22, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(65).

425.24 Recordation of mortgages.—Any mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument executed by a cooperative or foreign corporation transacting business in this state pursuant to this chapter, which, by its terms, creates a lien upon real and personal property then owned or after-acquired, and which is recorded as a mortgage of real property in any county in which such property is located or is to be located shall have the same force and effect as if the mortgage, deed of trust or other instrument were also recorded or filed in the proper office of such county as a mortgage on

personal property. Recordation of any such mortgage, deed of trust or other instrument shall cause the lien thereof to attach to all after-acquired property of the mortgagor of the nature therein described as being mortgaged or pledged thereby immediately upon the acquisition of such property by the mortgagor, and such lien shall be superior to all claims of creditors of the mortgagor and purchasers of such property and to all other liens, except liens of prior record and tax liens, affecting such property.

History.—§23, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(66).

425.25 Waiver of notice.—Whenever any notice is required to be given under the provisions of this chapter or under the provisions of the articles of incorporation or by-laws of a cooperative, waiver thereof in writing, signed by the person or persons entitled to such notice whether before or after the time fixed for the giving of such notice, shall be deemed equivalent to such notice. If a person or persons entitled to notice of a meeting shall attend such meeting, such attendance shall constitute a waiver of notice of the meeting, except in case the attendance is for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business because the meeting shall not have been lawfully called or convened.

History.—§24, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(67).

425.26 Trustees, officers or members, notaries.—No person who is authorized to take acknowledgment under the laws of this state shall be disqualified from taking acknowledgments of instruments executed in favor of a cooperative or to which it is a party, by reason of being an officer, director or member of such cooperative.

History.—§25, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(68).

425.27 Foreign corporations.—Any corporation organized under the laws of another state on a nonprofit or a cooperative basis for the purpose of supplying electric energy in rural areas and owning and operating electric trans-

mission or distribution lines in a state adjacent to this state, shall be allowed to transact business in this state and shall have the same rights, powers, and privileges as a cooperative organized under this chapter upon the filing with the department of state of a certified copy of its charter or articles of incorporation and upon payment of the filing fee in this chapter provided.

History.—§26, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(69); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

425.28 Fees.—The department of state shall charge and collect for:

- (1) Filing articles of incorporation ten dollars;
- (2) Filing articles of amendment five dollars;
- (3) Filing articles of consolidation or merger five dollars;
- (4) Filing articles of conversion five dollars;
- (5) Filing certificate of election to dissolve five dollars;
- (6) Filing articles of dissolution five dollars;
- (7) Filing certificate of change of principal office two dollars; and
- (8) Filing certified copy of charter or articles of incorporation of foreign corporation pursuant to §425.27 ten dollars.

History.—§27, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(70); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

425.29 Exemption from sale of securities law.—The provisions of the sale of securities law shall not apply to any note, bond or other evidence of indebtedness issued by any cooperative or foreign corporation transacting business in this state pursuant to this chapter to the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or to any mortgage or deed of trust executed to secure the same. The provisions of said sale of securities law shall not apply to the issuance of membership certificates by any cooperative or any such foreign corporation.

History.—§28, ch. 19138, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6494(71).

TITLE XXIX

LABOR

CHAPTER 440

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

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440.01 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as "Workmen's Compensation Law."

History.—§1, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(1).

440.02 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise—

(1) "Employment."

(a) "Employment," subject to the other provisions of this chapter, means any service performed by an employee for the person employing him.

(b) The term "employment" shall include:

1. Employment by the state and all political

subdivisions thereof and all public and quasi-public corporations therein; and

2. All private employments in which three or more employees are employed by the same employer.

(c) The term "employment" shall not include service performed by or as:

1. Officers elected at the polls;

2. Domestic servants in private homes;

3. Agricultural labor performed on a farm in the employ of a bona fide farmer or association of farmers. The term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animals

and truck farms, ranches, nurseries and orchards.

4. Professional athletes, such as professional boxers and wrestlers and baseball, football, basketball, hockey, polo, tennis, jai alai and similar players, and all referees, judges, umpires, trainers, masseurs and similar performers or attendants incident to professional exhibitions and performances of athletic games, sports and contests; or

5. Turpentine labor, labor in processing gum-spirits-of-turpentine, crude gum, oleoresin and gum rosin.

(2) "Employee."

(a) "Employee" means every person engaged in any employment under any appointment or contract of hire or apprenticeship, express or implied, oral or written, including aliens, and also including minors whether lawfully or unlawfully employed.

(b) The term "employee" shall include any person who is an officer of a corporation and who performs services for remuneration for such corporation within this state, whether or not such services are continuous. Services shall be presumed to have been rendered the corporation in cases where such officer is compensated by other than dividends upon shares of stock of such corporation owned by him.

(c) The term "employee" shall not include:

1. Independent contractors; or

2. Persons whose employment is both casual and not in the course of the trade, business, profession or occupation of the employer.

(3) The term "casual" as used in this section shall be taken to refer only to employments where the work contemplated is to be completed in not exceeding ten working days, without regard to the number of men employed, and where the total labor cost of such work is less than one hundred dollars.

(4) The term "employer" means the state and all political subdivisions thereof, all public and quasi-public corporations therein, every person carrying on any employment, and the legal representative of a deceased person or the receiver or trustees of any person.

(5) The term "person" means individual, partnership, association or corporation, including any public service corporation.

(6) The term "injury" means personal injury or death by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, and such diseases or infection as naturally or unavoidably result from such injury.

(7) The term "carrier" means any person or fund authorized under §440.38 to insure under this chapter and includes self-insurers.

* (8) [(a) The term "commission" means the industrial relations commission of the division of labor and employment opportunities of the department of commerce.]

[(b) The term "division" means the division of labor and employment opportunities of the department of commerce.]

(9) "Disability" means incapacity because

of the injury to earn in the same or any other employment the wages which the employee was receiving at the time of the injury.

(10) "Death" as a basis for a right to compensation means only death resulting from an injury.

(11) "Compensation" means the money allowance payable to an employee or to his dependents as provided for in this chapter.

(12) "Wages" means the money rate at which the service rendered is recompensed under the contract of hiring in force at the time of the injury, including the reasonable value of board, rent, housing, lodging, or similar advantage received from the employer, and gratuities received in the course of employment from others than the employer, only when such gratuities are received with the knowledge of the employer. In employment where an employee receives consideration other than cash as a portion of this compensation the value of such compensation shall be subject to the determination of the division.

(13) "Child" shall include a posthumous child, a child legally adopted prior to the injury of the employee, and a step-child or acknowledged illegitimate child dependent upon the deceased, but does not include married children unless wholly dependent on him. "Grandchild" means a child as above defined of a child as above defined. "Brother" and "sister" include step-brothers and step-sisters, half-brothers and half-sisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption, but does not include married brothers nor married sisters unless wholly dependent on the employee. "Child," "grandchild," "brother" and "sister" includes only persons who at the time of the death of the deceased employees are under eighteen years of age.

(14) The term "parent" includes step-parents and parents by adoption, parents-in-law, and any persons who for more than three years prior to the death of the deceased employee stood in the place of a parent to him, and were dependent on the injured employee.

(15) The term "widow" includes only the decedent's wife, living with him at the time of his injury and death, or dependent for support upon him and living apart at said time for justifiable cause.

(16) The term "widower" includes only the decedent's husband who at the time of her death lived with her and was dependent for support upon her, and was not capacitated to support himself.

(17) The term "adoption" or "adopted" means legal adoption prior to the time of the injury.

(18) The term "time of injury" means the time of the occurrence of the accident resulting in the injury.

(19) "Accident" means only an unexpected or unusual event or result, happening suddenly. A mental or nervous injury due to fright or excitement only or disability or death due to the

accidental acceleration or aggravation of a venereal disease or of a disease due to the habitual use of alcohol or narcotic drugs, shall be deemed not to be an injury by accident arising out of the employment. Where a pre-existing disease or anomaly is accelerated or aggravated by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, only acceleration of death or the acceleration or aggravation of disability reasonably attributable to the accident shall be compensable with respect to permanent disability or death. Compensation for temporary disability and medical benefits provided by this chapter shall not be subject to apportionment under this subsection.

(20) The term "registered mail" includes certified mail and any mail service which provides for a receipt to the sender and a record of delivery at the office of address.

History.—§2, ch. 17481, 1935; §1, ch. 17482, 1935; §1, ch. 17483, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(2); §1, ch. 18413, 1937; §1, ch. 20672, 1941; §1, ch. 28238, 1953; §1, ch. 29778, 1955; §1, ch. 57-155, §1, ch. 57-225; §1, ch. 59-100; §1, ch. 65-184; §1, ch. 67-554; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §17, ch. 69-106, the editors have redefined the term "commission" and inserted a definition of "division." These changes will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

cf.—§1.01 For general definitions.

440.03 Application.—Every employer and every employee, unless otherwise specifically provided, shall be presumed to have accepted the provisions of this chapter, respectively to pay and accept compensation for injury or death, arising out of and in the course of employment, and shall be bound thereby, unless he shall have given prior to the injury, notice to the contrary as provided in §440.05.

History.—§3, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(3).

440.04 Waiver of exemption.—

(1) An employer or employee who has exempted himself by proper notice from the operation of this chapter may at any time waive such exemption and thereby accept the provisions of this chapter by giving notice as provided in §440.05.

(2) Every employer having in his employment any employee not included in the definition "employee" or excluded or exempted from the operation of this chapter may at any time waive such exclusion or exemption and accept the provisions of this chapter by giving notice thereof as provided in §440.05, and by so doing be as fully protected and covered by the provisions of this chapter as if such exclusion or exemption had not been contained herein.

(3) When any policy or contract of insurance specifically secures the benefits of this chapter to any person not included in the definition of "employee" or whose services are not included in the definition of "employment" or who is otherwise excluded or exempted from the operation of this chapter, the acceptance of such policy or contract of insurance by the insured and the writing of same by the carrier shall constitute a waiver of such exclusion or exemption and an acceptance of the provisions of this chapter with respect to such per-

son, notwithstanding the provision of §440.05 with respect to notice.

History.—§4, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(4); §2, ch. 18413, 1937; sub §(3) comp. §2, ch. 29778, 1955.

440.05 Notice of nonacceptance and waiver of exemption.—Notice of nonacceptance of this chapter and notice of waiver of exemption heretofore referred to shall be given in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Every employer who elects not to accept the provisions of this chapter or who waives such exemption as the case may be, shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place or places in and about his place or places of business typewritten or printed notices to such effect in accordance with a form to be prescribed by the division. He shall file a duplicate of such notice with the division.

(2) Every employee who elects not to accept the provisions of this chapter or who waives such exemption, as the case may be, shall deliver to the employer or shall send to him by mail addressed to him at his office, notice to such effect in accordance with a form to be prescribed by the division. He shall file a duplicate of such notice with the division.

(3) Such notice shall be given thirty days prior to any injury, provided, however, that if the injury occurs less than thirty days after the date of employment, such notice given at the time of employment shall be sufficient notice.

History.—§5, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(5); §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.06 When employer rejects chapter; effect.—Every employee who elects not to operate under this chapter by giving proper notice as provided in §440.05 may not, in any suit brought against him by an employee subject to this chapter to recover damages for injury or death, defend such a suit on the grounds that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow servant, nor that the employee assumed the risk of his employment, nor that the injury was due to the contributory negligence of the employee.

History.—§6, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(6).

440.07 When employee rejects chapter; effect.—Every employee who elects not to operate under this chapter, in any action to recover damages for injury or death brought against an employer who accepts the provisions of this chapter shall proceed as at common law and the employer in such suit may avail himself of the defense of negligence of fellow servant, assumption of risk and contributory negligence, as such defense exists at common law.

History.—§7, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(7).

440.08 When employer and employee reject chapter; effect.—When both employer and employee elect not to operate under this chapter the liability of the employer shall be the same as though he alone rejected the terms of this chapter and in any action brought against him by such employee, he may not plead as a defense that the injury was caused by the neg-

ligence of a fellow servant, nor that the employee assumed the risk of his employment, nor that the injury was due to contributory negligence of the employee.

History.—§8, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(8).

440.09 Coverage.—

(1) Compensation shall be payable under this chapter in respect of disability or death of an employee if the disability or death results from an injury arising out of and in the course of employment. Death resulting from an operation by a surgeon furnished by the employer for the cure of hernia as required in §440.15(6) shall for the purpose of this chapter be considered as a death resulting from the accident causing the hernia. Where an accident happens while the employee is employed elsewhere than in this state, which would entitle him or his dependents to compensation if it had happened in this state, the employee or his dependents shall be entitled to compensation, if the contract of employment was made in this state, and if the employer's place of business is in this state or if the residence of the employee is in this state, provided, his contract of employment was not expressly for service exclusively outside of the state; provided, however, that if an employee shall receive compensation or damages under the laws of any other state, nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to permit a total compensation for the same injury greater than is provided herein.

(2) No compensation shall be payable in respect of the disability or death of any employee of a common carrier by railroad or express company engaged in intrastate, interstate or foreign commerce.

(3) No compensation shall be payable if the injury was occasioned primarily by the intoxication of the employee or by the willful intention of the employee to injure or kill himself or another. Where injury is caused by the willful refusal of the employee to use a safety appliance or observe a safety rule required by statute or lawfully required or approved by the commission, and brought prior to the accident to his knowledge, the compensation as provided in this chapter shall be reduced twenty-five per cent.

(4) When any employee of the state or of any political subdivision thereof or of any public or quasi-public corporation therein, or any person entitled thereto on account of dependency upon such employee, receives compensation under the provisions of this chapter by reason of the disability or death of such employee resulting from an injury arising out of and in the course of employment with such employer, and such employee or dependent is entitled to receive any sum from any pension or other benefit fund to which the same employer may contribute, the amount of any payment from such pension or benefit fund allocable to any week with respect to which such employee or dependent receives compensation under this chapter shall be reduced by the amount of the

compensation for such week; provided that if the amount of the payment from such pension or benefit fund allocable to any week is less than the amount of such compensation for such week only the amount of the pension or benefit payment allocable to such week shall be affected and the amount of the difference between the compensation and the pension or benefit payment allocable to one week shall not reduce the pension or benefit payment allocable to any subsequent week.

History.—§9, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(9); §3, ch. 18413, 1937; sub. § (4) am. §1, ch. 28236, 1953; (3) by §1, ch. 57-293.

440.10 Liability for compensation.—

(1) Every employer coming within the provisions of this chapter, including any brought within the chapter by waiver of exclusion or of exemption, shall be liable for and shall secure the payment to his employees of the compensation payable under §§440.13, 440.15 and 440.16. In case a contractor sublets any part or parts of his contract work to a subcontractor or subcontractors, all of the employees of such contractor and subcontractor or subcontractors engaged on such contract work shall be deemed to be employed in one and the same business or establishment, and the contractor shall be liable for and shall secure the payment of compensation to all such employees, except to employees of a subcontractor who has secured such payment.

(2) Compensation shall be payable irrespective of fault as a cause for the injury, except as provided in §440.09(3).

History.—§10, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(10); §4, ch. 18413, 1937.

440.11 Exclusiveness of liability.—The liability of an employer prescribed in §440.10 shall be exclusive and in place of all other liability of such employer to the employee, his legal representative, husband or wife, parents, dependents, next of kin, and anyone otherwise entitled to recover damages from such employer at law or in admiralty on account of such injury or death, except that if an employer fails to secure payment of compensation as required by this chapter an injured employee, or his legal representative, in case death results from the injury, may elect to claim compensation under this chapter, or to maintain an action at law or in admiralty for damages on account of such injury or death. In such action the defendant may not plead as a defense that the injury was caused by negligence of a fellow servant, nor that the employee assumed the risk of his employment, nor that the injury was due to the contributory negligence of the employee.

History.—§11, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(11).

440.12 Time for commencement and limits on weekly rate of compensation.—

(1) No compensation shall be allowed for the first seven days of the disability, except benefits provided for in §440.13; provided, however, that if the injury results in disability of

more than twenty-one days compensation shall be allowed from the commencement of the disability.

(2) Compensation for disability resulting from injuries which occur after December 31, 1967, shall not exceed forty-nine dollars per week nor be less than eight dollars per week; provided, however, that if the employee's wages at the time of injury are less than eight dollars per week he shall receive his full weekly wages.

(3) The provisions of this section as amended effective July 1, 1951, shall govern with respect to disability due to injuries suffered prior to July 1, 1959; and the provisions of this section as amended effective July 1, 1959, shall govern with respect to disability due to injuries suffered after June 30, 1959, and prior to January 1, 1968.

History.—§12, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(12); §5, ch. 18413, 1937; §1, ch. 21824, 1943; §§1, 3, ch. 26876, 1951; §1, ch. 59-151; §1, ch. 67-239.

440.13 Medical services and supplies; penalty for violations; limitations.—

(1) Subject to the limitations specified in subsection (3)(b) the employer shall furnish to the employee such remedial treatment, care and attendance under the direction and supervision of a qualified physician or surgeon, or other recognized practitioner, nurse or hospital, and for such period, as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery may require, including medicines, crutches, artificial members, and other apparatus. If the employer fails to provide the same after request by the injured employee, such injured employee may do so at the expense of the employer, the reasonableness and the necessity to be approved by the division. The employee shall not be entitled to recover any amount expended by him for such treatment or service unless he shall have requested the employer to furnish the same and the employer shall have failed, refused or neglected to do so, or unless the nature of the injury required such treatment, nursing and services and the employer or his superintendent or foreman having knowledge of such injury shall have neglected to provide the same; nor shall any claim for medical, surgical or other remedial treatment be valid and enforceable unless within ten days following the first treatment (except in cases where first aid only is rendered) and thereafter at such intervals as the division by regulation may prescribe the physician or other recognized practitioner giving such treatment or treatments furnish to the division and to the employer a report of such injury and treatment on forms prescribed by the division, provided that the division for good cause may excuse the failure of the physician or other recognized practitioner to furnish any report within the period prescribed and may order the payment to him of such remuneration for treatment or service rendered as the division finds equitable. The physician shall

also furnish to the injured employee on demand a copy of each such report.

(2) If an injured employee objects to the medical attendance furnished by the employer, it shall be the duty of the employer to select another physician to treat the injured employee unless the division determines that a change in medical attendance is not for the best interests of the injured employee; provided that the division may at any time, for good cause shown, in its discretion order a change in such remedial attention, care, or attendance. It shall be unlawful for any employer or representative of any insurance company or insurer to coerce or attempt to coerce a sick or injured employee in the selection of a physician, or surgeon or other attendant or remedial treatment, nursing or hospital care, or any other service that the sick or injured employee may require; and any employer or representative of any insurance company or insurer who violates this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction therefor shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense.

(3)(a) All fees and other charges for such treatment or service shall be limited to such charges as prevail in the same community for similar treatment of injured persons of like standard of living, and shall be subject to regulations by the division, which shall adopt schedules of charges for such treatment or services.

(b) All rights for remedial attention under this section shall be barred unless a claim therefor is filed with the division within two years after the time of injury, except that if payment of compensation has been made or remedial attention has been furnished by the employer without an award on account of such injury a claim may be filed within two years after the date of the last payment of compensation or within two years after the date of the last remedial attention furnished by the employer; and all rights for remedial attention under this section pursuant to the terms of an award shall be barred unless a further claim therefor is filed with the division within two years after the entry of such award, except that if payment of compensation has been made or remedial attention has been furnished by the employer under the terms of the award a further claim may be filed within two years after the date of the last payment of compensation or within two years after the date of the last remedial attention furnished by the employer.

History.—§13, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(13); §6, ch. 18413, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 8135(14-a); §2, ch. 20672, 1941; §2, ch. 21824, 1943; §1, ch. 22814, 1945; §1, ch. 25244, 1949; §1, ch. 28241, 1953; §2, ch. 57-225; §§1, 2, ch. 63-91; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.14 Determination of pay.—Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the average weekly wages of the injured employee at the time of the injury shall be taken as the basis upon which to compute compensation

and shall be determined subject to limitations of §440.12(2) as follows:

(1) If the injured employee shall have worked in the employment in which he was working at the time of the injury, whether for the same or another employer, during substantially the whole of thirteen weeks immediately preceding the injury, his average weekly wage shall be one-thirteenth of the total amount of wages earned in such employment during the said thirteen weeks.

(2) If the injured employee shall not have worked in such employment during substantially the whole of thirteen weeks immediately preceding the injury, the wages of a similar employee in the same employment who has worked substantially the whole of such thirteen weeks shall be used in making the determination under the preceding subsection.

(3) If either of the foregoing methods cannot reasonably and fairly be applied the full-time weekly wages of the injured employee shall be used, except as otherwise provided in subsections (4) or (5) of this section.

(4) If it be established that the injured employee was a minor when injured, and that under normal conditions his wages should be expected to increase during the period of disability the fact may be considered in arriving at his average weekly wages.

(5) If it be established that the injured employee was a part-time worker at the time of the injury, that he had adopted part-time employment as his customary practice, and that under normal working conditions he probably would have remained a part-time worker during the period of disability, these factors shall be considered in arriving at his average weekly wages. For the purpose of this subsection the term part-time worker means an individual who customarily works less than the full-time hours or full-time work week of a similar employee in the same employment.

(6) If compensation is due for a fractional part of the week, the compensation for such fractional part shall be determined by dividing the weekly compensation rate by the number of days employed per week to compute the amount due for each day.

History.—§14, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(14); §3, ch. 20672, 1941; §2, ch. 28241, 1953; (5) §1, ch. 63-160.

440.15 Compensation for disability.—Compensation for disability shall be paid to the employee, subject to the limits provided in §440.12(2) as follows:

(1) **PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY.**—

(a) In case of total disability adjudged to be permanent, sixty per cent of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance of such total disability.

(b) Loss of both hands, or both arms, or both feet, or both legs, or both eyes, or of any two thereof shall, in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary, constitute permanent total disability. In all other cases permanent total

disability shall be determined in accordance with the facts.

(c) In cases of permanent total disability resulting from injuries which occurred prior to July 1, 1955, such payments shall not be made in excess of seven hundred weeks.

(d) If an employee who is being paid compensation for permanent total disability shall become rehabilitated to the extent that he shall establish an earning capacity by employment he shall be paid during the period of such employment, instead of the compensation provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection, sixty per cent of the difference between his average weekly wages at the time the total disability was incurred and his wage earning capacity as determined by his actual earnings in such employment.

(2) **TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY.**—In case of disability total in character but temporary in quality, sixty per cent of the average weekly wages shall be paid to the employee during the continuance thereof, not to exceed three hundred and fifty weeks except as provided in §440.12(1).

(3) **PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY.**—In case of disability partial in character but permanent in quality the compensation shall, in addition to that provided by subsection (2) of this section, be sixty per cent of the average weekly wages, and shall be paid to the employee as follows:

(a) Arm lost, two hundred weeks' compensation.

(b) Leg lost, two hundred weeks' compensation.

(c) Hand lost, one hundred and seventy-five weeks' compensation.

(d) Foot lost, one hundred and seventy-five weeks' compensation.

(e) Eye lost, one hundred and seventy-five weeks' compensation.

(f) Thumb lost, sixty weeks' compensation.

(g) First finger lost, thirty-five weeks' compensation.

(h) Great toe lost, thirty weeks' compensation.

(i) Second finger lost, thirty weeks' compensation.

(j) Third finger lost, twenty weeks' compensation.

(k) Toe other than great toe lost, ten weeks' compensation.

(l) Fourth finger lost, fifteen weeks' compensation.

(m) Loss of hearing: compensation for loss of hearing of one ear, forty weeks. Compensation for loss of hearing of both ears, one hundred and fifty weeks.

(n) Phalanges: Compensation for loss of more than one phalange of a digit shall be the same as for loss of the entire digit. Compensation for loss of the first phalange shall be one-half of the compensation for the loss of the entire digit.

(o) Amputated arm or leg: Compensation

for an arm or leg, if amputated at or above the elbow or the knee, shall be the same as for the loss of the arm or leg, but, if amputated between the elbow and the wrist, or the knee and the ankle, shall be the same as for loss of hand or foot.

(p) **Per cent of vision:** Compensation for loss of eighty per cent or more of the vision of an eye shall be the same as for the loss of the eye.

(q) **Two or more digits:** Compensation for loss of two or more digits or one or more phalanges of two or more digits, of a hand or foot may be proportioned to the loss of use of the hand or foot occasioned thereby, but shall not exceed the compensation for loss of a hand or foot.

(r) **Total loss of use:** Compensation for permanent total loss of use of a member shall be the same as for loss of the member.

(s) **Partial loss or partial loss of use:** Compensation for permanent partial loss or loss of use of a member may be for proportionate loss or loss of use of the member.

(t) **Disfigurement:** The division shall award proper and equitable compensation for serious facial or head disfigurement, not to exceed two thousand dollars; provided, that in such award the division shall consider only the effect such disfigurement shall have on the future earning capacity of the injured employee.

(u) **Other cases:** In all other cases in this class of disability the compensation shall be sixty per cent of the injured employee's average weekly wage for such number of weeks as the injured employee's percentage of disability is of three hundred fifty weeks; provided, however, that for the purpose of this paragraph "disability" means either physical impairment or diminution of wage earning capacity, whichever is greater.

(4) **TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABILITY.**—In case of temporary partial disability resulting in decrease of earning capacity the compensation shall be sixty per cent of the difference between the injured employee's average weekly wages before the injury and his wage-earning capacity after the injury in the same or other employment, to be paid during the continuance of such disability, but shall not be paid for a period exceeding five years.

(5) **SUBSEQUENT INJURY.**—

(a) If any employee receives any injury for which compensation is payable while he is still receiving or entitled to receive compensation for a previous injury in the employ of the same employer, he shall not at the same time be entitled to compensation for both injuries, unless the latter injury be a permanent injury such as specified in this section; but he shall be entitled to compensation for that injury and from the time of that injury which will cover the longest period and the largest amount payable under this chapter.

(b) If any employee receives a permanent injury as specified in this section, after having

previously sustained another permanent injury in the employ of the same employer, he shall be entitled to compensation for both injuries, but the total compensation shall be paid by extending the period and not by increasing the amount of weekly compensation. When the previous and subsequent injuries received in the same employment result in permanent total disability, compensation shall be payable for permanent total disability.

(c) The fact that an employee has suffered previous disability or received compensation therefor shall not preclude him from benefits for a later injury nor preclude benefits for death resulting therefrom; but in determining compensation for the later injury or death his average weekly wages shall be such sum as will represent his earning capacity at the time of the later injury, provided, however, that an employee who is suffering from a previous disability shall not receive compensation for a later injury in excess of the compensation allowed for such injury when considered by itself and not in conjunction with the previous disability.

(6) **HERNIA.**—In all claims for compensation for hernia resulting from injury by an accident arising out of and in the course of his employment it must be definitely proved to the satisfaction of the division:

(a) That there was an injury resulting in hernia.

(b) That the hernia appeared suddenly.

(c) That it was accompanied by pain.

(d) That the hernia immediately followed an accident.

(e) That the hernia did not exist prior to the accident for which compensation is claimed.

(f) All hernia, inguinal, femoral, or otherwise, so proved to be the result of an injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment, shall be treated at the expense of the employer in a surgical manner by radical operation. Compensation shall be paid for a period of six weeks from the date of the operation. In case the injured employee refuses to undergo the radical operation for the cure of said hernia, no compensation will be allowed during the time of refusal. This shall not apply to those who by religious belief do not use medical or surgical treatment. If, however, it is shown that the employee had some chronic disease, or is otherwise in such physical condition that the division considers it unsafe for the employee to undergo said operation, the compensation shall be paid as otherwise provided in §440.15(4), but not for exceeding thirty weeks. Compensation shall be allowed for temporary total disability as provided by subsection (2) of this section for such disability before the operation.

(7) **EMPLOYEE REFUSES EMPLOYMENT.**—If an injured employee refuses employment suitable to his capacity, offered to or procured for him, he shall not be entitled to any compensation at any time during the continu-

ance of such refusal unless at any time in the opinion of the division such refusal is justifiable.

(8) EMPLOYEE LEAVES EMPLOYMENT.

—If an injured employee, when receiving compensation for temporary partial disability, leaves the employment of the employer by whom he was employed at the time of the accident for which such compensation is being paid, he shall, upon securing employment elsewhere, give to such former employer an affidavit in writing containing the name of his new employer, the place of employment and the amount of wages being received at such new employment and until he gives such affidavit the compensation for temporary partial disability will cease. The employer by whom such employee was employed at the time of the accident for which such compensation is being paid may also at any time demand of such employee additional affidavit in writing containing the name of his employer, the place of his employment and the amount of wages he is receiving, and if the employee, upon such demand, fails or refuses to make and furnish such affidavit, his right to compensation for temporary partial disability shall cease until such affidavit is made and furnished.

(9) EMPLOYEE BECOMES INMATE OF INSTITUTION.—In case an employee who is permanently and totally disabled becomes an inmate of a public institution, then no compensation shall be payable unless he has dependent upon him for support a person or persons defined as dependents elsewhere in this chapter, whose dependency shall be determined as if the employee were deceased and to whom compensation would be paid in case of death and such compensation as is due said employee shall be paid such dependents during the time he remains such inmate.

History.—§15, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(15); §4, ch. 20672, 1941; §2, ch. 22814, 1945; §1, ch. 23921, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; (1) §1, ch. 26877, (9) §10, ch. 26484, 1951; (1) §1, ch. 29803; (5) §3, ch. 29778, 1955; (1)(d) n. §1, ch. 59-103; (5)(d) §1, ch. 59-102; (5)(d) 1.-3., 5.-8. §2, ch. 61-119; (5)(d)8. §1, ch. 61-188; (5) §1, ch. 63-235; §1, ch. 65-168; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.151 Occupational diseases.—

(1) (a) Where the employer and employee are subject to the provisions of the workmen's compensation law, the disablement or death of an employee resulting from an occupational disease as hereinafter defined shall be treated as the happening of an injury by accident, notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, and the employee or, in case of death, his dependents shall be entitled to compensation as provided by this chapter, except as hereinafter otherwise provided; and the practice and procedure prescribed by this chapter shall apply to all proceedings under this section, except as hereinafter otherwise provided. Provided, however, that in no case shall an employer be liable for compensation under the provisions of this section unless such disease has resulted from the nature of the employment in which the employee was engaged under such employer and was actually contracted while so engaged, mean-

ing by "nature of the employment" that to the occupation in which the employee was so engaged there is attached a particular hazard of such disease that distinguishes it from the usual run of occupations and is in excess of the hazard of such disease in such employment, or, in case of death, unless death follows continuous disability from such disease, commencing within the period above limited, for which compensation has been paid or awarded or timely claim made as provided in this section, and results within three hundred fifty weeks after such last exposure.

(b) No compensation shall be payable for an occupational disease if the employee, at the time of entering into the employment of the employer by whom the compensation would otherwise be payable, falsely represents himself in writing as not having previously been disabled, laid off or compensated in damages or otherwise, because of such disease.

(c) Where an occupational disease is aggravated by any other disease or infirmity, not itself compensable, or where disability or death from any other cause, not itself compensable, is aggravated, prolonged, accelerated or in anywise contributed to by an occupational disease, the compensation payable shall be reduced and limited to such proportion only of the compensation that would be payable if the occupational disease were the sole cause of the disability or death as such occupational disease, as a causative factor, bears to all the causes of such disability or death, such reduction in compensation to be effected by reducing the number of weekly or monthly payments or the amounts of such payments, as under the circumstances of the particular case may be for the best interest of the claimant or claimants.

(d) No compensation for death from an occupational disease shall be payable to any person whose relationship to the deceased, which under the provisions of this workmen's compensation law would give right to compensation, arose subsequent to the beginning of the first compensable disability save only to after-born children of a marriage existing at the beginning of such disability.

(e) The presumptions in favor of claimants established by §440.26 of this workmen's compensation law shall not apply to a claim for compensation for an occupational disease under this section.

(f) No compensation shall be payable for disability or death resulting from tuberculosis arising out of and in the course of employment by the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services at a state tuberculosis hospital, or aggravated by such employment, when the employee had suffered from said disease at any time prior to the commencement of such employment.

(2) Whenever used in this section the term "occupational disease" shall be construed to mean only a disease which is due to causes and conditions which are characteristic of and pe-

culiar to a particular trade, occupation, process or employment, and to exclude all ordinary diseases of life to which the general public is exposed.

(3) Except as hereinafter otherwise provided in this section, "disablement" means the event of an employee's becoming actually incapacitated, partially or totally, because of an occupational disease, from performing his work in the last occupation in which injuriously exposed to the hazards of such disease; and "disability" means the state of being so incapacitated.

(4) This section shall not apply to cases of occupational disease in which the last injurious exposure to the hazards of such disease occurred before this section shall have taken effect.

(5) Where compensation is payable for an occupational disease, the employer in whose employment the employee was last injuriously exposed to the hazards of such disease, and the insurance carrier, if any, on the risk when such employee was last so exposed under such employer, shall alone be liable therefor, without right to contribution from any prior employer or insurance carrier; and the notice of injury and claim for compensation, as hereinafter required, shall be given and made to such employer; provided, however, that in case of disability from any dust disease the only employer and insurance carrier liable shall be the last employer in whose employment the employee was last injuriously exposed to the hazards of the disease for a period of at least sixty days.

(6) (a) Disability from silicosis, asbestosis or any dust disease shall be caused only from the characteristic fibrotic condition of the lungs caused from the inhalation of dust and shall be allowed only when the employee is incapacitated from performing any remunerative employment.

(b) In the absence of conclusive evidence in favor of the claim, disability or death from silicosis or asbestosis shall be presumed not to be due to the nature of any occupation within the provisions of this section, unless during the ten years immediately preceding the date of disablement the employee has been exposed to the inhalation of silica dust or asbestos dust over a period of not less than five years, two years of which shall have been in this state, under a contract of employment existing in this state; provided, however, that if the employee shall have been employed by the same employer during the whole of such five-year period, his right to compensation against such employer shall not be affected by the fact that he had been employed during any part of such period outside of this state.

(7) The time for notice of injury or death provided in §440.18 (1) shall be extended in case of occupational diseases to a period of ninety days.

History.—§1, ch. 22852, 1945; §1, ch. 23921, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §3, ch. 28241, 1953; §1, ch. 65-116; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.152 Division to make study of occupational diseases, etc.—

(1) The division shall make a study of occupational diseases and the ways and means for their control and prevention; shall make and enforce necessary regulations for such control. For this purpose the division is authorized to cooperate with employers, employees and carriers and with the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(2) The result of the above study, together with its recommendations, shall be reported by the division to the governor and the legislature.

History.—§2, ch. 22852, 1945; §1, ch. 23921, 1947; §§17, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.16 Compensation for death.—If death results from the accident within one year thereafter or follows continuous disability and results from the accident within five years thereafter, the employer shall pay:

(1) Actual funeral expenses not to exceed five hundred dollars.

(2) Compensation, in addition to the above, in the following percentages of the average weekly wages to the following persons entitled thereto on account of dependency upon the deceased and in the following order of preference (subject to the limitation provided in §440.16(2)(c) below), but such compensation shall be subject to the limits provided in §440.12(2) and shall not exceed a period of three hundred fifty weeks nor fifteen thousand dollars; and may be less than, but shall not exceed, for all dependents or persons entitled to compensation, sixty per cent of the average wage:

(a) To the widow if there is no child, thirty-five per cent of the average weekly wage, said compensation to cease upon her death or remarriage.

(b) To the widower if there is no child, thirty-five per cent during the continuance of dependency, said compensation to cease upon death, remarriage or the termination of dependency.

(c) To the widow or widower if there is a child or children, the compensation payable under paragraph (a) or (b) hereof and, in addition, fifteen per cent on account of each child; and in case of the death or remarriage of such a widow or widower or the termination of dependency of the widower, twenty-five per cent for each child; provided, however, where the deceased is survived by a widow or widower and also a child or children, whether such child or children be the product of the union existing at the time of death or of a former marriage or marriages, the division may provide for the payment of compensation in such manner as to it may appear just and proper and for the best interests of the respective parties and in so doing may provide for the entire compensation to be paid exclusively to the child or children.

(d) To the child or children, if there is no

widow or widower, twenty-five percent for each child.

(e) To the parents, twenty-five per cent to each, such compensation to be paid during the continuance of dependency.

(f) To the brothers, sisters and grandchildren, fifteen per cent for each brother, sister, or grandchild.

(3) For the purpose of this chapter the dependence of a widow or widower of a deceased employee shall terminate with remarriage. The dependence of a child, except a child physically or mentally incapacitated from earning a livelihood, shall terminate with the attainment of eighteen years of age, or upon marriage.

(4) Where, because of the limitation in subsection (2), a person or class of persons cannot receive the percentage of compensation specified as payable to or on account of such person or class, there shall be available to such person or class that proportion of such percentage as, when added to the total percentage payable to all persons having priority of preference, will not exceed a total of said sixty per cent, which proportion shall be paid:

(a) To such person; or

(b) To such class share and share alike unless the division determines otherwise in accordance with the provisions of subsection (5).

(5) If the division determines that payments in accordance with paragraph (b) of subsection (4) would provide no substantial benefit to any person of such class, it may provide for the payment of such compensation to the person or persons within such class whom it considers will be most benefited by such payment.

(6) Upon the cessation of compensation under this section to any person, the compensation of the remaining persons entitled to compensation, for the unexpired part of the period during which their compensation is payable, shall be that which such persons would have received if they had been the only persons entitled to compensation at the time of the decedent's death.

(7) Relationship to the deceased giving right to compensation under the provisions of this section must have existed at the time of the accident, save only in the case of after-born children of the deceased.

(8) Compensation under this chapter to aliens not residents (or about to become non-residents) of the United States or Canada shall be the same in amount as provided for residents, except that dependents in any foreign country shall be limited to surviving wife and child or children, or if there be no surviving wife or child or children, to surviving father or mother whom the employee has supported, either wholly or in part, for the period of one year prior to the date of the injury, and except that the division may, at its option, or upon the application of the insurance

carrier, commute all future installments of compensation to be paid to such aliens by paying or causing to be paid to them one-half of the commuted amount of such future installments of compensation as determined by the division, and provided further that compensation to dependents referred to in this subsection shall in no case exceed one thousand dollars.

History.—§16, ch. 17481, 1935; §7, ch. 18413, 1937; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(16); §5, ch. 20672, 1941; §1, ch. 26966, 1951; §§4-6, ch. 28241, 1953; §1, ch. 57-143; §2, ch. 67-239; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.17 Guardian for minor or incompetent.

—The division may require the appointment by a court of competent jurisdiction, for any person who is mentally incompetent or a minor, of a guardian or other representative to receive compensation payable to such person under this chapter and to exercise the powers granted to or to perform the duties required of such person under this chapter; provided, however, the division in its discretion may designate in the compensation award a person to whom payment of compensation may be paid for a minor or incompetent, in which event payment to such designated person shall discharge all liability for such compensation.

History.—§17, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(17); §8, ch. 18413, 1937; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.18 Notice of injury or death.—

(1) Notice of an injury or death in respect to which compensation is payable under this chapter shall be given within thirty days after the date of such injury or death:

(a) To the division;

(b) To the employer; provided, however, that in the event of any injury which results in the death of the injured employee within twenty-four hours of the time of such injury immediate notice shall be given to the division by telegraph or telephone. Such immediate notice shall be in addition to any other notice provided for in this section; and, provided further, that such special notice shall not be required where the death results subsequent to the submission to the division of a previous notice of such injury which did not result in immediate death.

(2) Such notice shall be in writing, shall contain the name and address of the employee and a statement of the time, place, nature, and cause of the injury or death, and shall be signed by the employee or by some person on his behalf or in case of death, by any person claiming to be entitled to compensation for such death or by a person on his behalf.

(3) Notice shall be given to the division by delivering same to it or sending same by mail addressed to its office, and to the employer, by delivering same to him or by sending same by mail addressed to him at his last known place of business. If the employer is a partnership, such notice may be given to any partner, or if a corporation, such notice may

be given to any agent or officer thereof upon whom legal process may be served or who is in charge of the business in the place where the injury occurred.

(4) Failure to give such notice shall not bar any claim under this chapter:

(a) If the employer (or his agent in charge of the business in the place where the injury occurred) or the carrier had knowledge of the injury or death and the division determines that the employer or carrier has not been prejudiced by failure to give such notice; or

(b) If the division excuses such failure on the ground that for some satisfactory reason such notice could not be given; nor unless objection to such failure is raised before the division at the first hearing of a claim for compensation in respect of such injury or death. Provided, in case the delay in giving notice is so excused, no compensation shall be payable for aggravation of the injury caused by want of "first aid" or proper medical treatment during such delay, and every presumption shall be against the validity of the claim.

History.—§18, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(18); §1, ch. 57-245; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.19 Time and procedure for filing claims.—

(1) (a) The right to compensation for disability under this chapter shall be barred unless a claim therefor is filed within two years after the time of injury, except that if payment of compensation has been made or remedial treatment has been furnished by the employer without an award on account of such injury a claim may be filed within two years after the date of the last payment of compensation or after the date of the last remedial treatment furnished by the employer.

(b) The right to compensation for death under this chapter shall be barred unless a claim therefor is filed within two years after the death, except that if payment of compensation has been made without an award on account of such death a claim may be filed within two years after the date of the last payment.

(c) Such claim shall be filed with the division at its office in Tallahassee and shall contain the name and address of the employee, the name and address of the employer, and a statement of the time, place, nature and cause of the injury or such fairly equivalent information as will put the division and the employer on notice with respect to the identity of the parties and the nature of the claim.

(d) Any judge of industrial claims receiving a claim for compensation in any form shall, immediately upon receipt of such claim, mail said claim to the division at its office in Tallahassee.

(e) In no event and under no circumstances shall any of the rights of employees under the workmen's compensation law be prejudiced or lost by failure or delay of judges of indus-

trial claims in mailing claims in any form to the division in Tallahassee.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) failure to file claim within the period prescribed in such subsection shall not be a bar to such right unless objection to such failure is made at the first hearing of such claim in which all parties in interest are given reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard.

(3) If a person who is entitled to compensation under this chapter is mentally incompetent or a minor, the provisions of subsection (1) shall not be applicable so long as such person has no guardian or other authorized representative, but shall be applicable in the case of a person who is mentally incompetent or a minor from the date of appointment of such guardian or other representative, or in the case of a minor, if no guardian is appointed before he becomes of age, from the date he becomes of age.

(4) Where recovery is denied to any person, in a suit brought at law or in admiralty to recover damages in respect of injury or death, on the ground that such person was an employee and that the defendant was an employer within the meaning of this chapter and that such employer had secured compensation to such employee under this chapter, the limitation of time prescribed in subsection (1) shall begin to run only from the date of termination of such suit, but in such an event the employer shall be allowed a credit of his actual cost of defending said suit in a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which shall be deducted from any compensation allowed or awarded to said employee under this chapter.

History.—§19, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(19); §1, ch. 23908, 1947; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §4, ch. 29778, 1955; §1, ch. 57-192; §1, ch. 65-120; §2, ch. 67-554; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.20 Payment of compensation.—

(1) Compensation under this chapter shall be paid periodically, promptly in the usual manner and directly to the person entitled thereto, without an award, except where liability to pay compensation is controverted by the employer.

(2) The first installment of compensation shall become due on the fourteenth day after the employer has knowledge of the injury or death on which date all compensation then due shall be paid. Thereafter, compensation shall be paid in installments biweekly except where the division determines that payments in installments should be made monthly or at some other period.

(3) Upon making the first payment, and upon suspension of payment for any cause, the employer shall immediately notify the division, in accordance with a form prescribed by the division, that payment of compensation has begun or has been suspended, as the case may be.

(4) If the employer controverts the right to compensation he shall file with the division on or before the twenty-first day after he has knowledge of the alleged injury or death, a no-

tice in accordance with a form prescribed by the division, stating that the right to compensation is controverted, the name of the claimant, the name of the employer, the date of the alleged injury or death, and the grounds upon which the right to compensation is controverted.

(5) If any installment of compensation payable without an award is not paid within fourteen days after it becomes due, as provided in subsection (2) of this section, there shall be added to such unpaid installment an amount equal to ten per cent thereof, which shall be paid at the same time as, but in addition to, such compensation, such installment, unless notice is filed under subsection (4) of this section, or unless such nonpayment is excused by the division after a showing by the employer that owing to conditions over which he had no control such installment could not be paid within the period prescribed for the payment.

(6) If any compensation, payable under the terms of an award, is not paid within twenty days after it becomes due, there shall be added to such unpaid compensation an amount equal to twenty per cent thereof, which shall be paid at the same time as, but in addition to, such compensation, unless review of the compensation order making such award is had as provided in §440.25.

(7)(a) Within thirty days after final payment of compensation has been made, the employer shall send to the division a notice, in accordance with a form prescribed by the division stating that such final payment has been made, the total amount of compensation paid, the name of the employee and of any other person to whom compensation has been paid, the date of the injury or death, and the date to which compensation has been paid.

(b) If the employer fails to so notify the division within such time the division may assess against such employer a civil penalty in an amount not over one hundred dollars.

(8) The division:

(a) May upon its own initiative at any time in a case in which payments are being made without an award; and

(b) Shall in any case where right to compensation is controverted, or where payments of compensation have been stopped or suspended, upon receipt of notice from any person entitled to compensation, or from the employer, that the right to compensation is controverted, or that payments of compensation have been stopped or suspended, make such investigations, cause such medical examination to be made, or hold such hearings, and take such further action as it considers will properly protect the rights of all parties.

(9) Whenever the division deems it advisable it may require any employer to make a deposit with the state treasurer to secure the prompt and convenient payments of such compensation, and payments therefrom upon any

awards shall be made upon order of the commission.

(10) Upon the application of any party in interest and after giving due consideration to the interests of all interested parties, if he finds that it is for the best interests of the person entitled to compensation a judge of industrial claims may enter a compensation order requiring that the liability of the employer for compensation shall be discharged by the payment of a lump sum equal to the present value of all future payments of compensation, computed at four per cent true discount compounded annually, or requiring that the employer make advance payment of a part of the compensation for which he is liable by the payment of a lump sum equal to the present value of such part of the compensation computed at four per cent true discount compounded annually. Upon joint petition of all interested parties and after giving due consideration to the interests of all interested parties, if he finds that it is for the best interests of the person entitled to compensation a judge of industrial claims may enter a compensation order approving and authorizing the discharge of the liability of the employer for both compensation and remedial treatment, care and attendance by the payment of a lump sum equal to the present value of all future payments for both compensation and remedial treatment, care and attendance; and a compensation order so entered upon joint petition of all interested parties shall not be subject to modification or review under §440.28. The probability of the death of the injured employee or other person entitled to compensation before the expiration of the period during which he is entitled to compensation shall in the absence of special circumstances making such course improper be determined in accordance with a standard experience table of mortality approved by the division. The probability of the happening of any other contingency affecting the amount of duration of the compensation except the possibility of the remarriage of a widow shall be disregarded. As a condition of approving a lump sum payment to a widow the judge of industrial claims in his discretion may require security which will insure that in the event of the remarriage of such widow any unaccrued future payments so paid may be recovered or recouped by the employer or carrier. Such applications shall be considered and determined in accordance with §§440.25 and 440.27 and the rules of procedure prescribed by the division.

(11) If the employer has made advance payments of compensation, he shall be entitled to be reimbursed out of any unpaid installment or installments of compensation due.

History.—§20, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(20); §9, ch. 18413, 1937; §6, ch. 20672, 1941; §2, ch. 23921, 1947; §2, ch. 26877, 1951; §5, ch. 29778, 1955; §1, ch. 59-422; §§1, 2, ch. 65-203; §2, ch. 67-554; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.21 Invalid agreements; penalty.—

(1) No agreement by an employee to pay

any portion of premium paid by his employer to a carrier or to contribute to a benefit fund or department maintained by such employer for the purpose of providing compensation or medical services and supplies as required by this chapter shall be valid, and any employer who makes a deduction for such purpose from the pay of any employee entitled to the benefits of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

(2) No agreement by an employee to waive his right to compensation under this chapter shall be valid, unless he has rejected the chapter as provided in §440.05.

History.—§21, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(21), §135(10).

440.22 Assignment and exemption from claims of creditors.—No assignment, release, or commutation of compensation or benefits due or payable under this chapter except as provided by this chapter, shall be valid, and such compensation and benefits shall be exempt from all claims of creditors, and from levy, execution and attachments, or other remedy for recovery or collection of a debt, which exemption may not be waived.

History.—§22, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(22).

440.23 Compensation a lien against assets.—Compensation shall have the same preference of lien against the assets of the carrier or employer without limit of an amount as is now or may hereafter be allowed by law to the claimant for unpaid wages or otherwise.

History.—§23, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(23).

440.24 Enforcement of compensation orders; penalties.—

(1) In case of default by the employer or carrier in the payment of compensation due under any compensation order of a judge of industrial claims or order of the full commission or other failure by the employer or carrier to comply with such order for a period of ten days after the order has become final, any circuit court of this state within the jurisdiction of which the employer or carrier resides or transacts business shall upon application by the division or any beneficiary under such order, have jurisdiction to issue a rule nisi directing such employer or carrier to show cause why a writ of execution, or such other process as may be necessary to enforce the terms of such order, shall not be issued, and unless such cause is shown, the said court shall have jurisdiction to issue a writ of execution or such other process or final order as may be necessary to enforce the terms of such order of the judge of industrial claims or full commission.

(2) In any case where the employer is insured and the carrier fails to comply with any compensation order of a judge of industrial claims or order of the full commission for a period of ten days after such order has become

final, the division shall notify the department of insurance of such failure, and the department of insurance shall thereupon suspend the license of such carrier to do an insurance business in this state, until such carrier has complied with such order.

(3) In any case where the employer is a self-insurer and fails to comply with any compensation order of a judge of industrial claims or order of the full commission for a period of ten days after such order has become final, the division may suspend or revoke any authorization previously given to the employer to become a self-insurer, and the division will be authorized to sell such of the securities deposited by such self-insurer with the division as may be necessary to satisfy such order.

History.—§24, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(24); §10, ch. 18413, 1937; §7, ch. 28241, 1953; §2, ch. 67-554; §13, 17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.25 Procedure in respect to claims.—

(1) Subject to the provisions of §440.19, claim for compensation may be filed with the division at its office in the city of Tallahassee in accordance with regulations prescribed by the division at any time after the first seven days of disability following any injury or at any time after the death, and the division shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all questions in respect to such claims.

(2) Within ten days after such claim is filed the division, in accordance with regulations prescribed by it, shall notify the employer and any other person (other than the claimant), whom the division considers an interested party, that a claim has been filed. Such notice may be served personally upon the employer or other person, or sent to such employer or person by regular mail.

(3)(a) The division shall make or cause to be made such investigations as it considers necessary in respect of the claim, and upon application of any interested party shall order a hearing thereof. If a hearing on such claim is ordered, the division shall give the claimant and other interested parties at least fifteen days' notice of such hearing served personally upon the claimant and other interested parties by certified or registered mail.

(b) The hearing shall be held in the county where the injury occurred, if the same occurred in this state, unless otherwise agreed to between the parties and authorized by the division. If the injury occurred without the state, and is one for which compensation is payable under this chapter, then the hearing above referred to may be held in the county of the employer's residence or place of business, or in any other county of the state which will, in the discretion of the division, be the most convenient for a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted by a judge of industrial claims, who shall within twenty days after such hearing determine the dispute in a summary manner. At such hearing the claimant and employer may each present evidence in respect of such claim

and may be represented by any attorney authorized in writing for such purpose. When there is a conflict in the medical evidence submitted at the hearing the judge of industrial claims may designate a disinterested doctor to submit a report or to testify in the proceeding, after such doctor has reviewed the medical reports and evidence, examined the claimant, or otherwise made such investigation as appropriate. The report or testimony of any doctor so designated by the judge of industrial claims shall be made a part of the record of the proceeding and shall be given the same consideration by the judge of industrial claims as is accorded other medical evidence submitted in the proceeding; and all costs incurred in connection with such examination and testimony may be assessed as costs in the proceeding, subject to the provisions of §440.13(3)(a).

(c) The order making an award or rejecting the claim (referred to in this chapter as a compensation order) shall set forth the findings of ultimate facts and the mandate, and the order need not include any other reasons or justification for such mandate, and shall be filed in the office of the division at Tallahassee. A copy of such compensation order shall be sent by registered mail to the claimant and to the employer at the last known address of each, with the date of mailing noted thereon.

(4) (a) The compensation order rendered by the judge of industrial claims shall become final twenty days after the date copies of same are mailed to the parties at the last known address of each, unless within said time any interested party shall make and file with the commission or a judge of industrial claims an application for a review thereof by the full commission in accordance with the provisions of this subsection; provided, however, that an employer who has not secured the payment of compensation under this chapter in compliance with §440.38 shall, as a condition of filing such application for a review by the full commission, file with his application for review a good and sufficient bond, as provided in §59.13, conditioned to pay the amount of the award, interest and costs payable under the terms of the order of the full commission, if the application shall be dismissed or the order thereon shall affirm or make an award of benefits in any amount, and upon failure of such employer to file such bond with his application for review the commission shall dismiss the application for review. The application must state concisely and particularly the grounds upon which the appellant relies, and the consideration of the commission thereof will be confined solely to the grounds so presented. A copy of all applications for review shall be served on all interested parties, and proof of service thereof shall accompany all applications when filed.

(b) The appellant shall have prepared, in accordance with such rules as the division may prescribe, a transcript of the proceedings

before the judge of industrial claims, certified by the judge of industrial claims, which transcript must be filed with the full commission within forty-five days from the date of the filing of the application for review, unless the commission for good cause shown by verified petition presented prior to the expiration of said period shall extend the time therefor. The appellant shall have a copy of the transcript served on the opposing party or parties or their counsel and evidence of such service shall be filed with the transcript when filed with the commission. Upon failure of the appellant to file a transcript of the proceedings with the commission, together with evidence of service of a copy thereof on the opposing party or parties, within the time specified or within such time as allowed by the commission pursuant to petition for an extension of time as aforesaid, the commission shall dismiss the application for review.

(c) Within ten days after the appellant has filed his application for review, any other interested party who desires review of any adverse ruling by the judge of industrial claims must file his cross-application for review with the commission or a judge of industrial claims. The cross-application for review must state concisely and particularly the grounds upon which the cross-appellant relies, and the consideration of the commission thereof will be confined solely to the grounds so presented. A copy of all cross-applications for review shall be served on all interested parties, and proof of service thereof shall accompany all cross-applications when filed.

(d) Unless the application for review is withdrawn with its permission or is dismissed as aforesaid, the commission shall consider the matter upon the record as certified by the judge of industrial claims and shall thereafter affirm, reverse or modify said compensation order, or remand the claim for further proceedings before a judge of industrial claims who shall proceed as the full commission may direct. The order of the full commission shall be filed in the office of the division at Tallahassee, and a copy of such order shall be sent by registered or certified mail to each interested party at his last known address. The order of the full commission shall become final upon expiration of the period within which any interested party may file a petition for writ of certiorari requesting review of such order by the supreme court unless within said time any interested party shall file a petition for writ of certiorari in accordance with §440.27.

(5) An award of compensation for disability may be made after the death of an injured employee.

(6) An injured employee claiming or entitled to compensation shall submit to such physical examination by a duly qualified physician designated or approved by the division as the division may require. The place or places shall be reasonably convenient for the employee. Such physician or physicians as the em-

ployee, employer or carrier may select and pay for may participate in an examination if the employee, employer or carrier so requests. Proceedings shall be suspended and no compensation be payable for any period during which the employee may refuse to submit to examination. Any interested party shall have the right in any case of death to require an autopsy, the cost thereof to be borne by the party requesting it; and the division shall have authority to order and require an autopsy and may in its discretion withhold its findings and award until an autopsy is held.

History.—§25, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(25); §11, ch. 18413, 1937; §7, ch. 20672, 1941; §3, ch. 22814, 1945; §1, ch. 26967, 1951; §8, ch. 28241, 1953; §6, ch. 29778, 1955; §1, ch. 57-270; §2, ch. 59-100; §2, ch. 59-142; §2, ch. 65-120; §1, ch. 65-119; §1, ch. 67-374; §2, ch. 67-554; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

440.26 Presumptions.—In any proceeding for the enforcement of a claim for compensation under this chapter it shall be presumed, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary:

- (1) That the claim comes within the provisions of this chapter.
- (2) That sufficient notice of such claim has been given.
- (3) That the injury was not occasioned primarily by the intoxication of the injured employee.
- (4) That the injury was not occasioned by the willful intention of the injured employee to injure or kill himself or another.

History.—§26, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(26). cf.—§28.24 Compensation of clerk of circuit court. §29.03 Compensation for court reporters. §696.05 Photographic recording by clerk of circuit court.

440.27 Review of compensation orders.—

(1) Orders of the full commission entered pursuant to §440.25 shall be subject to review only by petition for writ of certiorari to the supreme court. The petition shall be filed in accordance with rules of procedure prescribed by the supreme court of Florida for review of such orders. The division shall be made a party respondent to every such proceeding.

(2) The commission may grant a supersedeas or stay upon petitioner giving a good and sufficient bond, as provided in §59.13, conditioned to pay the amount of the award, interest and costs, if the petition shall be denied by the court; provided, however, that if the employer has secured the payment of benefits of this chapter to his employees no bond is required.

History.—§27, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(27); §12, ch. 18413, 1937; §8, ch. 20672, 1941; §2, ch. 23908, 1947; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §9, ch. 28241, 1953; §7, ch. 29778, 1955; §2, ch. 57-270; §1, ch. 59-142; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.28 Modification of orders.—Upon their own initiative or upon the application of any party in interest, on the ground of a change in condition or because of a mistake in a determination of fact the commission may at any time prior to two years after the date of the last payment of compensation pursuant to any com-

pensation order, or at any time prior to two years after the date copies of an order rejecting a claim are mailed to the parties at the last known address of each, review a compensation case in accordance with the procedure prescribed in respect of claims in §440.25 and in accordance with such section, issue a new compensation order which may terminate, continue, reinstate, increase, or decrease such compensation, or award compensation. Such new order shall not affect any compensation previously paid, except that an award increasing the compensation rate may be made effective from the date of the injury, and if any part of the compensation due or to become due is unpaid, an award decreasing the compensation rate may be made effective from the date of the injury, and any payment made prior thereto in excess of such decreased rate shall be deducted from any unpaid compensation, in such manner and by such method as may be determined by the commission.

History.—§28, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(28); §9, ch. 20672, 1941; am. §10, ch. 28241, 1953.

440.29 Procedure before the commission or division.—

(1) In making an investigation or inquiry or conducting a hearing neither the commission nor the division shall be bound by technical or formal rules of procedure, except as provided by this chapter; but may make such investigation or inquiry, or conduct such hearing in such manner as to best ascertain the rights of the parties. Declaration of a deceased employee concerning the injury in respect of which the investigation or inquiry is being made or the hearing conducted shall be received in evidence and shall, if corroborated by other evidence, be sufficient to establish the injury.

(2) Hearings before the division shall be open to the public and shall be reported, and the division is authorized to contract for the reporting of such hearings. The division shall by regulation provide for the preparation of a record of the hearings and other proceedings before it and shall be permitted to charge for transcripts of testimony and copies of any instrument the same fees as are allowed by law to reporters and clerks of courts of this state for like services.

History.—§29, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(29); §10, ch. 20672, 1941; §8, ch. 29778, 1955; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§28.24 Fees of clerk of circuit court.

§29.03 Compensation for services of official court reporters. §696.05 Photographic recording authorized; clerk circuit court.

440.30 Depositions.—Depositions of witnesses, residing within or without the state, may be taken and may be used in connection with proceedings under the Florida workmen's compensation law, either upon order of the division or at the instance of any party or prospective party to such proceedings, and either prior to or pending the institution or hearing of a claim, in the same manner, for the same purposes, including the purposes of

discovery, and subject to the same rules; all as now or hereafter prescribed by law or by rules of court governing the taking and use of such depositions in civil actions at law in the circuit courts of this state. Such deposition may be taken before any notary public, court reporter or deputy, and the fees of the officer taking the same and the fees of the witnesses attending the same, including expert witness fees as provided by law or court rule, shall be the same as in depositions taken for such circuit courts. Such fees may be taxed as costs and recovered by the claimant, if successful in such workmen's compensation proceedings.

History.—§30, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(30); §13, ch. 18413, 1937; am. §1, ch. 28228, 1953; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.31 Witness fees.—Each witness who appears in obedience to a subpoena shall be entitled to the same fees as witnesses in a civil action in the circuit court; provided, however, that any expert witness (as defined in Rule 1.390(a) of the 1967 Rules of Civil Procedure) who shall have testified in any proceeding under this chapter shall be allowed a witness fee including the cost of any exhibits used by such witness in such reasonable amount as the judge of industrial claims may determine, not in excess of the rate prevailing in the locality for witness fees for such expert witnesses in workmen's compensation proceedings, notwithstanding the limitation provided in §90.231.

History.—§31, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(31); §9, ch. 29778, 1955; §2, ch. 67-554.
cf.—§90.14 Compensation of witnesses in various courts.

440.32 Cost in proceedings brought without reasonable grounds.—If the division, commission, or any court having jurisdiction of proceedings in respect of any claim or compensation order determines that the proceedings in respect of such claim or order have been instituted or continued without reasonable ground, the cost of such proceedings shall be assessed against the party who has so instituted or continued such proceedings.

History.—§32, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(32); §1, ch. 63-283; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.33 Powers of commission.—

(1) The division or commission may preserve and enforce order during any such proceeding; issue subpoenas for, administer oaths to, and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, or the production of books, papers, documents, and other evidence, or the taking of depositions before any designated individual competent to administer oaths; examine witnesses, and do all things conformable to law which may be necessary to enable it effectively to discharge the duties of its office.

(2) If any person in proceedings before the division or commission disobeys or resists any lawful order or process, or misbehaves during a hearing or so near the place thereof as to obstruct the same, or neglects to produce, after having been ordered to do so, any pertinent book, paper, or document, or refuses to appear after having been subpoenaed, or upon appearing refuses to take oath as a witness, or

after having taken the oath refuses to be examined according to law, the division or commission, as the case may be, shall certify the facts to the court having jurisdiction in the place in which it is sitting which shall thereupon in a summary manner hear the evidence as to the acts complained of, and, if the evidence so warrants, punish such person in the same manner and to the same extent as for a contempt committed before the court, or commit such person upon the same conditions as if the doing of the forbidden act had occurred with reference to the process of or in the presence of the court.

History.—§33, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(33); §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.34 Attorney's fees; costs; penalty for violations.—

(1) If the employer or carrier shall file notice of controversy as provided in §440.20, or shall decline to pay a claim on or before the twenty-first day after they have notice of same, or shall otherwise resist unsuccessfully the payment of compensation, and the injured person shall have employed an attorney at law in the successful prosecution of his claim, there shall, in addition to the award for compensation be awarded reasonable attorney's fee, to be approved by the commission which may be paid direct to the attorney for the claimant in a lump sum. If any proceedings are had for review of any claim, award or compensation order before any court, the court may allow or increase the attorney's fees, in its discretion, which fees shall be in addition to the compensation paid the claimant, and shall be paid as the court may direct.

(2) There shall be further assessed against such employer or carrier, as costs in said claim, such fees and mileages for witnesses attending the hearing at the instance of claimant, as would be allowed such witnesses in cases at law.

(3) Any person:

(a) Who receives any fees, other consideration, or any gratuity on account of services so rendered, unless such consideration or gratuity is approved by the division, the commission, or such court; or

(b) Who makes it a business to solicit employment for a lawyer or for himself in respect of any claim or award for compensation,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment not to exceed 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§34, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(34), 8135(11); §11, ch. 20672, 1941; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.35 Record of injury or death.—Every employer shall keep a record in respect of any injury to an employee. Such record shall contain such information of disability or death in respect of such injury as the division may by regulation require, and shall be available

to inspection by the division or by any state authority at such time and under such conditions as the division may by regulation prescribe.

History.—§35, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(35); §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.36 Reports; penalties for violations.—

(1) Within ten days after the date of receipt of notice or of knowledge of injury or death the employer or carrier shall send to the division a report setting forth:

(a) The name, address, and business of the employer;

(b) The name, address, and occupation of the employee;

(c) The cause and nature of the injury or death;

(d) The year, month, day and hour when, and the particular locality where the injury or death occurred; and

(e) Such other information as the division may require.

(2) Additional reports in respect to such injury and of the condition of such employee shall be sent by the employer or carrier to the division at such times and in such manner as the division may prescribe.

(3) Any report provided for in subsection (1) or (2) shall not be evidence of any fact stated in such report in any proceeding in respect of such injury or death on account of which the report is made.

(4) The mailing of any such report and copy in a stamped envelope, within the time prescribed in subsection (1) or (2), to the division shall be in compliance with this section.

(5) Any employer or carrier who fails or refuses to send any report required of him by this section shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars, for each such failure or refusal.

History.—§36, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(36); §10, ch. 29778, 1955; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.37 Misrepresentation; penalty.—Any person who willfully makes any false or misleading statement or representation for the purpose of obtaining any benefit or payment under this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year.

History.—§37, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 8135(12). cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

440.38 Security for compensation.—

(1) Every employer shall secure the payment of compensation under this chapter:

(a) By insuring and keeping insured the payment of such compensation with any stock company or mutual company or association or exchange, authorized to do business in the state, or

(b) By furnishing satisfactory proof to the division of his financial ability to pay such compensation and receiving an authorization from the division to pay such compen-

sation directly. The division may, as a condition to such authorization, require such employer to deposit in a depository designated by the division either an indemnity bond or securities (at the option of the employer) of a kind and in an amount determined by the division, and subject to such conditions as the division may prescribe, which shall include authorization to the division in case of default to sell any such securities sufficient to pay compensation awards or to bring suit upon such bonds, to procure prompt payment of compensation under this chapter. Any employer securing compensation in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph shall be known as a self-insurer, and shall be classed as a carrier of his own insurance.

(2) The license of any stock company or mutual company or association or exchange authorized to do insurance business in the state may, upon recommendation of the division be suspended, or revoked by the department of insurance for good cause shown after a hearing at which the carrier shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present evidence. No suspension or revocation shall affect the liability of any carrier already incurred.

(3) The division may suspend or revoke any authorization to a self-insurer for a good cause shown after a hearing at which the self-insurer shall be entitled to be heard in person or by counsel and to present evidence. No suspension or revocation shall affect the liability of any self-insurer already incurred.

(4) (a) No carrier of insurance, including the parties to any mutual, reciprocal or other association, shall write any compensation insurance under this chapter without a permit from the department of insurance. Such permit shall be given upon application therefor to any insurance or mutual or reciprocal insurance association upon the said department being satisfied of the solvency of such corporation or association and its ability to perform all its undertakings. The said department may revoke any permit so issued for violation of any provision of this chapter.

(b) Any insurer, rating bureau, agent or other representative or employee of any insurer or rating bureau failing to comply with or which is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or of any order or ruling of the department of insurance made hereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. In addition thereto, the license of any insurer, agent or broker guilty of such violation may be revoked or suspended by the department.

(5) The state, its boards, bureaus, departments and agencies and all its political subdivisions who employ labor shall be deemed self-insurers under the terms of this chapter unless they elect to procure and maintain insurance to secure the benefits of this chapter to their

employees and they are hereby authorized to pay the premiums for the said insurance.

History.—§38, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(37), 7476(7), 8135(13); §13, ch. 22637, 1945; §§13, 17, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§§837.01, 837.02 Perjury.

440.39 Compensation for injuries where third persons are liable.—

(1) If an employee, subject to the provisions of the Florida workmen's compensation law, is injured or killed in the course of his employment by the negligence or wrongful act of a third party tort-feasor, such injured employee, or in the case of his death his dependents, may accept compensation benefits under the provisions of this law, and at the same time such injured employee, his dependents or personal representatives may pursue his remedy by action at law or otherwise against such third party tort-feasor.

(2) If the employee or his dependents shall accept compensation or other benefits under this law or begin proceedings therefor, the employer or, in the event the employer is insured against liability hereunder then the insurer, shall be subrogated to the rights of the employee or his dependents against such third party tort-feasor, to the extent of the amount of compensation benefits paid or to be paid as provided by subsection (3) of this section.

(3) (a) In all claims or actions at law against a third party tort-feasor, the employee, or his dependents, or those entitled by law to sue in the event he is deceased, shall sue for the employee individually, and for the use and benefit of the employer if a self-insurer, or employer's insurance carrier, in the event compensation benefits are claimed or paid, and such suit may be brought in the name of the employee or his dependents or those entitled by law to sue in the event he is deceased, as plaintiff or, at the option of such plaintiff may be brought in the name of such plaintiff and for the use and benefit of the employer or insurance carrier, as the case may be. Upon suit being filed the employer or the insurance carrier, as the case may be, may file in the suit a notice of payment of compensation and medical benefits to the employee or his dependents, which said notice shall be recorded and the same shall constitute a lien upon any judgment recovered to the extent that the court may determine to be their pro rata share for compensation benefits paid or to be paid under the provisions of this law, based upon such equitable distribution of the amount recovered as the court may determine, less their pro rata share of all court costs expended by the plaintiff in the prosecution of the suit including reasonable attorney's fees for plaintiff's attorney, such proration of court costs and attorney's fees to be made by the judge of the trial court upon application therefor and notice to adverse party. Notice of suit being filed and notice of payment of compensation benefits shall be served upon the compensation carrier

and upon all parties to the suit, or their attorneys of record.

(b) If the employer or insurance carrier has given written notice of his rights of subrogation to the third party tort-feasor, and, thereafter, settlement of any such claim or action at law is made, either before or after suit is filed, and the parties fail to agree on the proportion to be paid to each, the circuit court of the county in which the cause of action arose shall determine the amount to be paid to each by such third party tort-feasor in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) above.

(4) (a) If the injured employee or his dependents, as the case may be, shall fail to bring suit against such third party tort-feasor within one year after the cause of action thereof shall have accrued, the employer if a self-insurer, and if not, the insurance carrier, may institute suit against such third party tort-feasor either in his own name or as provided by subsection

(3) of this section, and in the event suit is so instituted, shall be subrogated to and entitled to retain from any judgment recovered against or settlement made with such third party, the following: All amounts paid as compensation and medical benefits under the provisions of this law and the present value of all future compensation benefits payable, to be reduced to its present value, and to be retained as a trust fund from which future payments of compensation are to be made, together with all court costs, including attorney's fees expended in the prosecution of such suit, to be prorated as provided by subsection (3) of this section. The remainder of the moneys derived from such judgment or settlement to be paid to the employee or his dependents, as the case may be.

(b) If the carrier or employer does not bring suit within two years following the accrual of the cause of action against a third party tort-feasor, the right of action shall revert to the employee (or in the case of his death, those entitled by law to sue), and in such event the provisions of subsection (3) shall apply.

(5) In all cases under subsection (4) of this section involving third party tort-feasors, where compensation benefits under this law are paid, or are to be paid, settlement either before or after suit is instituted shall not be made except upon agreement of the injured employee or his dependents and the employer or his insurance carrier, as the case may be.

(6) Any amounts recovered under this section by the employer or his insurance carrier shall be credited against the loss-experience of said employer.

History.—§39, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(38); §14, ch. 18413, 1937; §1, ch. 23822, 1947; §1, ch. 26546, 1951; §1, ch. 59-431.

440.40 Compensation notice.—Every employer who has secured compensation under the provisions of this chapter shall keep posted in a conspicuous place or places in and about

his place or places of business typewritten or printed notices, in accordance with a form prescribed by the division, stating that such employer has secured the payment of compensation in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Such notices shall contain the name and address of the carrier, if any, with whom the employer has secured payment of compensation and the date of the expiration of the policy.

History.—§40, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(39); §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.41 Substitution of carrier for employer.

—In any case where the employer is not a self-insurer, in order that the liability for compensation imposed by this chapter may be most effectively discharged by the employer, and in order that the administration of this chapter in respect of such liability may be facilitated, the division shall by regulation provide for the discharge, by the carrier for such employer, of such obligations and duties of the employer in respect of such liability, imposed by this chapter upon the employer, as it considers proper in order to effectuate the provisions of this chapter. For such purposes

(1) Notice to or knowledge of an employer of the occurrence of the injury shall be notice to or knowledge of the carrier;

(2) Jurisdiction of the employer by the division, the commission, or any court under this chapter shall be jurisdiction of the carrier; and

(3) Any requirement by the division, the commission, or any court under any compensation order, finding, or decision shall be binding upon the carrier in the same manner and to the same extent as upon the employer.

History.—§41, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(40); §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.42 Insurance policies; liability.—

(1) Every policy or contract of insurance issued under authority of this chapter shall contain:

(a) A provision to carry out the provisions of §440.41; and

(b) A provision that insolvency or bankruptcy of the employer and discharge therein shall not relieve the carrier from payment of compensation for disability or death sustained by an employee during the life of such policy or contract.

(2) No contract or policy of insurance issued by a carrier under this chapter shall be cancelled prior to the date specified in such contract or policy for its expiration until at least thirty days have elapsed after a notice of cancellation has been sent to the division and to the employer in accordance with the provisions of §440.18(3); provided, however, that when duplicate or dual coverage exists by reason of two different carriers having issued policies of insurance to the same employer securing the same liability one of the policies may be cancelled instantaneously upon filing a notice of cancellation with the division and serving a copy thereof upon the employer, in

such manner as the division by regulation may prescribe.

(3) When there is any controversy as to which of two or more carriers is liable for the discharge of the obligations and duties of one or more employers with respect to a claim for compensation, remedial treatment or other benefits under this chapter, the division shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate such controversy; and if one of the carriers voluntarily or in compliance with a compensation order makes payments in discharge of such liability and it is finally determined that another carrier is liable for all or any part of such obligations and duties with respect to such claim, the carrier which has made payments either voluntarily or in compliance with a compensation order shall be entitled to reimbursement from the carrier finally determined liable, and the division shall have jurisdiction to order such reimbursement; provided, however, that if the carrier finally determined liable can demonstrate that it has been prejudiced by lack of knowledge or notice of its potential liability, such reimbursement shall be only with respect to payments made after it had knowledge or notice of its potential liability.

History.—§42, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(41); §11, ch. 29778, 1955; §3, ch. 57-225; §3, ch. 59-100; §1, ch. 65-204; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.43 Penalty for failure to secure payment of compensation.—Any employer required to secure the payment of compensation under this chapter who fails to secure such compensation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year. This section shall not affect any other liability of the employer under this chapter.

History.—§43, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 8135(14). cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

*440.44 Division; duties.—

(1) **INTERPRETATION OF LAW.**—As a guide to the interpretation of this chapter, the legislature takes due notice of federal social and labor acts and hereby creates an agency to administer such acts passed for the benefit of employees and employers in Florida industry, and desires to meet the requirements of such federal acts wherever not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of Florida.

(2) **COMMISSION CREATED.**—There is created the Florida industrial commission, to consist of the workmen's compensation division, and such other divisions as may be created by law, and except as otherwise provided the commission shall administer the provisions of this act. The commission shall consist of a chairman and two other members to be appointed by the governor. Not more than one appointee shall be a person who on account of his previous vocation, employment or affiliation shall be classified as a representative of employers, and not more than one such appointee shall be a person who on ac-

count of his previous vocation, employment, or affiliation shall be classified as a representative of employees. Each commissioner shall, at the commission's expense, furnish a fidelity surety bond to the governor in the sum of ten thousand dollars and the terms of office of said commissioners shall begin and run concurrently with the regular terms of office of the successive governors of this state. The chairman of the commission shall devote his entire time to his official duties and shall receive one half of his total salary from state sources. The other two members of the commission shall receive, in addition to the moneys authorized in chapter 443, one thousand eight hundred dollars each per annum. They shall also be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. Such per diem and expense allowance shall be payable out of the fund established in §440.50.

(3) DIRECTOR; EXPENSES; ETC.—

(a) Under the direction and supervision of the commission the workmen's compensation division shall be administered by a full time salaried director appointed in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of this section. Such director shall, at the commission's expense, furnish a fidelity surety bond to the commission in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

(b) The division shall make such expenditures including expenditures for personal services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, books of reference, periodicals, equipment and supplies and for printing and binding as may be necessary in the administration of this chapter. All expenditures of the division in the administration of this chapter shall be allowed and paid as provided in §440.50 upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the division.

(4) MERIT SYSTEM PRINCIPLE OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION.—

(a) In order to assure the effective and economical administration of the workmen's compensation law, and provide an equal opportunity for all qualified persons to compete for positions in the workmen's compensation division, the industrial commission shall, within sixty days after the effective date of this chapter, classify positions under this chapter and shall establish salary schedules and minimum personnel standards for the positions so classified; it shall provide for the holding of examination to determine the qualifications of applicants for the positions so classified and except for temporary appointments of not to exceed six months in duration such personnel shall be appointed on the basis of efficiency and fitness as determined in such examinations. The commission shall establish and enforce fair and reasonable rules and regulations for the appointment, promotions, and demotions for the entire personnel of this division based upon rating of efficiency and fitness; and no employee of the department may be discharged or removed except for cause. Any employee so discharged shall be given op-

portunity for a fair hearing as provided by applicable merit system regulations; provided the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any member of the commission or any judge of industrial claims, none of whom are hereby put under the merit system.

(b) Subject to the other provisions of this chapter, the division is authorized to appoint, fix the compensation, and prescribe the duties and powers of a director, judges of industrial claims, attorneys, accountants, medical advisers, technical assistants, inspectors, and such other employees as may be necessary in the performance of its duties under this chapter. No person shall be appointed as director or judge of industrial claims who is not an attorney at law admitted to practice in this state; provided, however, that no judge of industrial claims shall accept any employment as an attorney for an insurance company, employer or claimant to prosecute or defend any action that may arise, directly or indirectly, out of a compensation matter.

(c) With the exception of the members of the commission appointed by the governor, no full time employee of the division shall, during his or her service under the division, actively engage in any other business or profession; nor shall they serve as the representative of any political party, or any executive committee or other governing body thereof, or as an executive officer or employee of any political committee, organization, or association, or be engaged on the behalf of any candidate for public office in the solicitation of votes.

(5) OFFICE.—The division shall maintain and keep open during reasonable business hours an office, which shall be provided in the capitol or some other suitable building in the city of Tallahassee, for the transaction of business under this chapter, at which office its official records and papers shall be kept. The office shall be furnished and equipped by the division. The commission or director or any judge of industrial claims may hold sessions and conduct hearings at any place within the state.

(6) SEAL.—The commission shall have a seal for authentication of its orders, awards and proceedings, upon which shall be inscribed the words "Industrial Relations Commission—Florida—seal" and it shall be judicially noticed.

(7) DESTRUCTION OF OBSOLETE RECORDS.—The division is expressly authorized to provide by regulation for and to destroy obsolete records of the division and commission.

(8) ADVISORY COUNCIL.—The division may designate the state advisory council appointed pursuant to §443.12(5), to aid the division in formulating policies, discussing problems, and in assuring impartiality and freedom from political influence in the solution of such problems, related to the administration of this chapter and/or any other law administered by the division. The members of such advisory council shall receive no compensation for such

services, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

History.—§44, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(42); §15, ch. 18413, 1937; §1, ch. 20299, 1941; §1, ch. 21875, 1943; §4, ch. 22814, 1945; §1, ch. 23920, 1947; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §11, ch. 28241, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1, §1, ch. 57-785; §1, ch. 57-156; §1, ch. 63-274; §19, ch. 63-400; §2, ch. 67-554; §17, 35, ch. 69-106.
***Note.**—This section was rendered partially obsolete by §17, ch. 69-106 and will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.
cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

440.45 Judges of industrial claims; delegation of authority.—

(1) The division with the approval of the governor shall appoint as many full-time judges of industrial claims as may be necessary to effectually perform the duties prescribed for them under this chapter and the rules and regulations promulgated by the division pursuant to this chapter; provided, however, that the number of judges of industrial claims shall not exceed twenty during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1963, and shall not exceed twenty-one during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1964, and thereafter. No person shall be appointed as a full-time judge of industrial claims who has not had three years experience in the practice of law in this state; and no judge of industrial claims during his term of office shall actively engage in the private practice of law.

(2) Each full-time judge of industrial claims shall be appointed for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified, but during his term of office may be removed by the division for cause.

(3) Each full-time judge of industrial claims shall receive a salary of eighteen thousand five hundred dollars per year, payable out of the fund established in §440.50.

(4) The division may designate any attorney employed by it to serve as a judge of industrial claims pro hac vice in the absence or disqualification of any full-time judge of industrial claims or to serve upon a temporary basis as an additional judge of industrial claims in any area of the state in which it determines that a need exists therefor, but an attorney so designated shall not be paid any additional compensation for services performed as a judge of industrial claims.

(5) The division may delegate to the judges of industrial claims and to its attorneys, examiners, safety representatives, field agents, inspectors, and other legal representatives such powers and authority as it may deem necessary in the administration of this chapter.

History.—§45, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(43); §2, ch. 57-245; §1, ch. 61-133; §1, ch. 63-179; §1, ch. 63-275; §1, ch. 65-541; §1, ch. 67-515; §2, ch. 67-554; §1, ch. 69-201; §17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.46 Investigations by the division; refusal to admit, penalty.—

(1) The division shall make studies and investigations with respect to safety provisions and the causes of injuries in employments covered by this chapter, and shall from time to time make to the legislature and employers and carriers such recommendations as it may deem proper as to the best means of prevent-

ing injuries. In making such studies and investigations the division is authorized:

(a) To cooperate with any agency of the United States charged with the duty of enforcing any law securing safety against injury in any employment covered by this chapter, or any agency or department of the state engaged in enforcing any laws to assure safety for employees; and

(b) To permit any such agency or department to have access to the records of the division.

(c) The division and its authorized representatives shall have the power and authority to enter and inspect any place of employment at any reasonable time for the purpose of investigating compliance with this chapter and making inspections for the proper enforcement of this chapter. Any employer or owner who refuses to admit any member of the division or its authorized representative to any place of employment or to permit investigation and inspection pursuant to this paragraph shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$100.00, or shall be imprisoned for not exceeding 6 months.

(2) Should an accidental injury occur to any inspector or employee of the division while engaged in his official duties, the division shall be considered an employer under the provisions of this chapter and shall compensate such injured employee or his dependents in accordance with the provisions hereof.

(3) No other claim on account of such accidental injury may be maintained by any person against any employer who has accepted the terms of this chapter, except as herein provided.

History.—§46, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(44); §16, ch. 18413, 1937; §4, ch. 57-225; §3, ch. 57-245; §17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.47 Traveling expenses.—The commission and other employees of the division shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. Such expenses shall be sworn to by the person who incurred the same and shall be allowed and paid as provided in §440.50 upon the presentation of vouchers therefor approved by the division.

History.—§47, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(45); §19, ch. 63-400; §17, 35, ch. 69-106.

***440.48 Annual report.**—Annually on or before the fifteenth day of March the division shall make to the governor a report of the administration of this chapter for the preceding calendar year, including a detailed statement of the receipts of and expenditures from the fund established in §440.50, a statement of the causes of the accidents leading to the injuries for which the awards were made, together with such recommendations as the division deems advisable.

History.—§48, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(46); §12, ch. 20672, 1941; §12, ch. 28241, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §17, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to delete the requirement that the division's report be made to the governor as being inconsistent with §17, ch. 69-106.

440.49 Rehabilitation of injured employees; special disability trust fund.—

(1) In cases in which it appears that disability probably will be permanent the division shall assist injured employees to obtain appropriate training, education and employment and may cooperate with federal and state agencies for vocational education and with any public or private agency cooperating with such federal or state agencies in the vocational rehabilitation of injured employees. The division may, and it is authorized to, expend moneys from the special fund established by §440.50, for the purpose of assisting such injured employees to obtain appropriate training, education and employment in connection with their vocational rehabilitation.

(2) Whenever the division determines that there is a reasonable probability that with appropriate training or education a person entitled to compensation for total or partial disability which is or is likely to be permanent may be rehabilitated to the extent that he will require less care and attendance or to the extent that he can become gainfully employed or increase his earning capacity and that it is for the best interests of such person to undertake such training or education, if the injured employee without reasonable cause refuses to undertake the training or educational program determined by the division to be suitable for him, the division may in its discretion suspend, reduce or limit the compensation otherwise payable to such person under this chapter, any provisions of this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) In cases involving total disability adjudged to be permanent, within two years after a disability has been so adjudged, the division shall determine whether there is a reasonable probability that with appropriate training or education the injured employee may be rehabilitated to the extent that he can become gainfully employed and whether it is for the best interests of such person to undertake such training or education; and whenever the division determines that there is a reasonable probability that the injured employee may be so rehabilitated and that it is for his best interests, if the injured employee without reasonable cause refuses to undertake the training or educational program determined by the division to be suitable for him, the division shall suspend or reduce by not less than fifty per cent the compensation otherwise payable to such employee under this chapter, any provisions of this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding.

(4) LIMITATION OF LIABILITY FOR SUBSEQUENT INJURY THROUGH SPECIAL DISABILITY TRUST FUND.—

(a) *Legislative intent.*—It is the purpose of this subsection to encourage the employment of the physically handicapped by protecting employers from excess liability for compensation and medical expense when an injury to

a handicapped worker merges with his pre-existing permanent physical impairment to cause a greater disability than would have resulted from the injury alone. It shall not be construed to create or provide any benefits for injured employees or their dependents not otherwise provided by this chapter. The entitlement of an injured employee or his dependents to compensation under this chapter shall be determined without regard to this subsection, the provisions of which shall be considered only in determining whether an employer or carrier who has paid compensation under this chapter is entitled to reimbursement from the special disability trust fund.

(b) *Definition.*—As used in this subsection, permanent physical impairment means any permanent condition due to previous accident or disease or any congenital condition which is or is likely to be a hindrance or obstacle to employment and which was known to the employer prior to the occurrence of the subsequent injury or occupational disease.

(c) *Permanent disability after other permanent physical impairment.*—If an employee who has a total or partial loss or loss of use of one hand, one arm, one foot, one leg or one eye, or who has other permanent physical impairment incurs a subsequent permanent disability from injury or occupational disease arising out of and in the course of his employment which merges with the pre-existing permanent physical impairment to cause a permanent disability that is materially and substantially greater than that which would have resulted from the subsequent injury or occupational disease alone, the employer shall in the first instance pay all benefits provided by this chapter, but subject to the limitations specified in paragraph (f) such employer shall be reimbursed from the special disability trust fund created by this paragraph for all compensation for permanent disability paid in excess of that allowed for such injury or occupational disease when considered by itself and not in conjunction with the previous permanent physical impairment.

(d) *When death results.*—If death results from the subsequent disability contemplated in paragraph (c) within one year after the subsequent injury or within five years after the subsequent injury when disability has been continuous since the subsequent injury, and it shall be determined that the death would not have occurred except for such pre-existing permanent physical impairment, the employer shall in the first instance pay the funeral expenses and the death benefits prescribed by this chapter, but subject to the limitations specified in paragraph (f) he shall be reimbursed from the special disability trust fund created by this subsection for all compensation for death payable in excess of the compensation which otherwise would have been payable for acceleration of death reasonably attributable to the subsequent injury or occupational disease when considered by itself and not in conjunc-

tion with the previous permanent physical impairment.

(e) Subject to the limitations specified in paragraph (f) an employer entitled to reimbursement from the special disability trust fund for compensation paid for permanent disability or death shall be reimbursed from said fund for a pro rata share of the amounts paid as compensation for temporary disability and paid pursuant to §440.13 for the same injury, such pro rata share to be in the same proportion as the ratio of the reimbursement of compensation for permanent disability or death is to the total compensation payable for such permanent disability or death.

(f) No reimbursement shall be allowed under this subsection unless the total amount otherwise reimbursable to the employer with respect to any case is one thousand five hundred dollars or more.

(g) *Reimbursement of employer.*—The right to reimbursement as provided in this subsection shall be barred unless notice of claim of the right to such reimbursement is filed by the employer or carrier entitled to such reimbursement with the division at Tallahassee within sixty days after the date copies of the order awarding the compensation with respect to which such reimbursement is claimed are mailed to the employer and carrier at the last known address of each, or, if payment of such compensation is made by the employer or carrier without an award, within sixty days after the date the first payment of compensation for the permanent disability was made. The notice of claim shall contain such information as the division by rule or regulation may require; and the employer or carrier claiming reimbursement shall furnish such evidence in support of the claim as the division reasonably may require. If the special disability trust fund through its representative denies or controverts the claim, the right to such reimbursement shall be barred unless an application for a hearing thereon is filed with the division at Tallahassee within sixty days after notice to the claimant of such denial or controversion. When such application for a hearing is timely filed, the claim shall be heard and determined in accordance with the procedure prescribed in §440.25, to the extent that same is applicable, and the rules of procedure prescribed by the division. In such proceeding on a claim for reimbursement no findings of fact made with respect to the claim of the injured employee or his dependents for compensation shall be res judicata, and the special disability trust fund shall be made the party respondent. When it has been determined that an employer or carrier is entitled to reimbursement in any amount the employer or carrier shall be reimbursed periodically every six months from the special disability trust fund for the compensation and medical benefits paid by him for which he is entitled to reimbursement, upon filing request therefor and submitting evidence of such pay-

ment in accordance with rules prescribed by the division.

(h) 1. *Special disability trust fund.*—There is established in the state treasury a special fund to be known as the special disability trust fund, which shall be available only for the purposes stated in this subsection, and the assets thereof shall not at any time be appropriated or diverted to any other use or purpose. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of such fund and all moneys and securities in such fund shall be held in trust by such treasurer and shall not be the money or property of the state. The state treasurer is authorized to disburse moneys from such fund only when approved by the division and upon the order of the comptroller, countersigned by the governor. The state treasurer shall deposit any moneys paid into such fund into such depository banks as the division may designate and is authorized to invest any portion of the fund which, in the opinion of the division, is not needed for current requirements, in the same manner and subject to all the provisions of the law with respect to the deposits of state funds by such treasurer. All interest earned by such portion of the fund as may be invested by the state treasurer shall be collected by him and placed to the credit of such fund.

2. *Payments to special disability trust fund.*—The special disability trust fund shall be maintained by annual assessments upon the insurance companies writing compensation insurance in the state and the self-insurers under this chapter, commencing with the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1963, which assessments shall become due and be paid on a quarterly basis at the same time and in addition to the assessments provided in §440.51. The division shall estimate annually in advance the amount necessary for the administration of this subsection and the maintenance of this fund and shall make such assessment in the manner hereinafter provided. The annual assessment shall be calculated to produce during the ensuing fiscal year an amount which—when combined with that part of the balance in the fund on June 30 of the current fiscal year which is in excess of one hundred thousand dollars—is equal to the sum of disbursements from the fund during the immediate past three calendar years. Such amount shall be prorated among the insurance companies writing compensation insurance in the state and self-insurers. The gross premiums collected by the companies on workmen's compensation premiums in this state and the amount of premiums a self-insurer would have to pay in this state if insured are the basis for computing the amount to be assessed as a percentage of gross premiums. Such payments shall be made by each insurance company and self-insurer to the division for the special disability trust fund, in accordance with such regulations as the division may prescribe.

The state treasurer is hereby authorized to receive and credit to such special disability trust fund any sum or sums that may at any time be contributed to the state by the United States under any act of congress, or otherwise, to which the state may be or become entitled by reason of any payments made out of such fund.

(i) The division shall administer the special disability trust fund with authority to allow, deny, compromise, controvert and litigate claims made against it and to designate an attorney to represent it in proceedings involving claims against the fund, including negotiation and consummation of settlements, hearings before judges of industrial claims and the full commission, and judicial review. Upon the application of the division or any party in interest, the commission may, in accordance with the procedure prescribed in §440.25, review orders of judges of industrial claims by which the fund may be adversely affected. The division or the attorney designated by it shall be given notice of all hearings and proceedings involving the rights or obligations of such fund; and shall have authority to make expenditures for such medical examinations, expert witness fees, depositions, transcripts of testimony, and the like, as may be necessary to the proper defense of any claim. The division shall appoint an advisory committee composed of representatives of management, compensation insurance carriers, and self-insurers to aid it in formulating policies with respect to conservation of the fund, who shall serve without compensation for such terms as specified by it, but be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. All expenditures made in connection with conservation of the fund, including the salary of the attorney designated to represent it and necessary travel expenses, shall be allowed and paid from the special disability trust fund as provided in this subsection upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the division.

(j) *Effective dates.*—The provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable to any case in which the accident causing the subsequent injury or death or the disablement or death from a subsequent occupational disease shall have occurred prior to July 1, 1955; and the provisions of paragraphs (e) and (f) of this subsection shall not be applicable to any case in which the accident causing the subsequent injury or death or the disablement or death from a subsequent occupational disease shall have occurred prior to July 1, 1963.

History.—§49, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(47); §13, ch. 28241, 1953; §12, ch. 29778, 1955; §1, ch. 59-101; §2, ch. 63-235; §19, ch. 63-400; §2, ch. 67-554; §17, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§215.44 Board of administration, powers and duties in relation to investment of funds of state agencies.

440.50 Workmen's compensation administration trust fund.—

(1) (a) There is established in the state treasury a special fund to be known as the

workmen's compensation administration trust fund for the purpose of providing for the payment of all expenses in respect to the administration of this chapter, including the vocational rehabilitation of injured employees as provided in §440.49. Such fund shall be administered by the division. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of such funds and all moneys and securities in such fund shall be held in trust by such treasurer and shall not be the money or property of the state.

(b) The division is authorized to transfer as a loan an amount not in excess of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from such special fund to the special disability trust fund established by §440.49(4), which amount shall be repaid to said special fund in annual payments equal to not less than ten per cent of moneys received for such special disability trust fund.

(2) The state treasurer is authorized to disburse moneys from such fund only when approved by the division and upon the order of the comptroller, countersigned by the governor. He shall be required to give bond in an amount to be approved by the division conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duty as custodian of such fund.

(3) The state treasurer shall deposit any moneys paid into such fund into such depository banks as the division may designate and is authorized to invest any portion of the fund which, in the opinion of the division, is not needed for current requirements, in the same manner and subject to all the provisions of the law with respect to the deposit of state funds by such treasurer. All interest earned by such portion of the fund as may be invested by the state treasurer shall be collected by him and placed to the credit of such fund.

(4) All civil penalties provided in this chapter, if not voluntarily paid, may be collected by civil suit brought by the division and shall be paid into such fund.

History.—§50, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(48); §13, ch. 29778, 1955; §2, ch. 61-119; §17, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§215.44 Board of administration, powers and duties in relation to investment of funds of state agencies.

440.51 Expenses of administration.—

(1) The division shall estimate annually in advance the amounts necessary for the administration of this chapter, in the following manner.

(a) The division shall as soon as practicable after the first day of July in each year, determine the expense of administration of this chapter for the preceding fiscal year. The expense of administration for such preceding fiscal year shall be used as the basis for determining the amount to be assessed against each carrier in order to provide for the expenses of the administration of this chapter for the current fiscal year.

(b) The total expenses of administration shall be prorated among the insurance companies writing compensation insurance in the

state, and self-insurers. The gross premiums collected by the companies and the amount of premiums a self-insurer would have to pay if insured are the basis for computing the amount to be assessed. This amount may be assessed as a specific amount or as a percentage of gross premiums payable as the division may direct, provided, however, such amount so assessed shall not exceed four per cent of such gross premiums.

(2) The division shall provide by regulation for the collection of the amounts assessed against each carrier. Such amounts shall be paid within thirty days from the date that notice is served upon such carrier. If such amounts are not paid within such period, there may be assessed for each thirty days the amount so assessed remains unpaid, a civil penalty equal to ten per cent of the amount so unpaid, which shall be collected at the same time and a part of the amount assessed.

(3) If any carrier fails to pay the amounts assessed against him under the provisions of this section within sixty days from the time such notice is served upon him, the department of insurance upon being advised by the division may suspend or revoke the authorization to insure compensation in accordance with the procedure in §440.38(2).

(4) All amounts collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid into the fund established in §440.50.

(5) Any amount so assessed against and paid by an insurance carrier shall be allowed as a deduction against the amount of any other tax levied by the state upon the premiums, assessments or deposits for workmen's compensation insurance on contracts or policies of said insurance carrier.

(6)(a) The division may require from each carrier, at such time and in accordance with such regulations as the division may prescribe, reports in respect to all gross earned premiums and of all payments of compensation made by such carrier during each prior period, and may determine the amounts paid by each carrier and the amounts paid by all carriers during such period.

(b) The division may require from each self-insurer, at such time and in accordance with such regulations as the division may prescribe, reports in respect to wages paid, the amount of premiums such self-insurer would have to pay if insured, and all payments of compensation made by such self-insurer during each prior period, and may determine the amounts paid by each self-insurer and the amounts paid by all self-insurers during such period. For the purposes of this section the payroll records of each self-insurer shall be open to annual inspection and audit by the division or its authorized representative, during regular business hours; and if any audit of such records of a self-insurer discloses a deficiency in the amounts reported to the division or in the amounts paid to the division

by such self-insurer pursuant to this section, the division may assess the cost of such audit against such self-insurer.

(7) The division shall keep accumulated cost records of all injuries occurring within the state coming within the purview of this chapter on a policy and calendar year basis. For the purpose of this chapter, a "calendar year" is defined as the year in which the injury is reported to the division; "policy year" is defined as that calendar year in which the policy becomes effective and the losses under such policy shall be chargeable against the policy year so defined.

(8) The division shall assign an account number to each employer under this chapter and an account number to all insurance carriers authorized to write workmen's compensation insurance in the state, and it shall be the duty of the division under the account number so assigned to keep the cost experience of each carrier and the cost experience of each employer under the account number so assigned by calendar and policy year as above defined.

(9) In addition to the above, it shall be the duty of the division to keep the accident experience, as classified by the division, by industry as follows:

- (a) Cause of the injury;
- (b) Nature of the injury, and
- (c) Type of disability.

(10) In every case where the duration of disability exceeds thirty days, the carrier shall establish a sufficient reserve to pay all benefits to which the injured employee, or in case of death, his dependents, may be entitled to under the law. In establishing the reserve, consideration shall be given to the nature of the injury, the probable period of disability, and the estimated cost of medical benefits.

(11) The division shall furnish to any employer or carrier, upon request, its individual experience. The division shall furnish to the department of insurance, upon request, the Florida experience as developed under policy year and/or calendar year.

(12) In addition to any other penalties provided by this law, the failure to submit any report or other information required by this law shall be just cause to suspend the right of a self-insurer to operate as such; or, upon certification by the division to the department of insurance that a carrier has failed or refused to furnish such reports shall be just cause for the department of insurance to suspend or revoke the license of such carrier.

History.—§51, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(49); §17, ch. 18413, 1937; §1, ch. 24081, 1947; §14, ch. 28241, 1953; §§14, 15, ch. 29778, 1955; §§13, 17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.52 Registration of insurance companies.—Each insurance company who desires to write such compensation insurance in compliance with this chapter shall be required, before writing such insurance, to register with the division and pay a registration fee of one

hundred dollars. This shall be deposited by the division in the fund created by §440.50.

History.—§52, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(50); §17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.53 Effect of unconstitutionality.—If any part of this chapter is adjudged unconstitutional by the courts, and such adjudication has the effect of invalidating any payment of compensation under this chapter, the period intervening between the time the injury was sustained and the time of such adjudication shall not be computed as a part of the time prescribed by law for the commencement of any action against the employer in respect of such injury; but the amount of any compensation paid under this chapter on account of such injury shall be deducted from the amount of damages awarded in such action in respect of such injury.

History.—§53, ch. 17481, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5966(51).

440.54 Violation of child labor law.—If the division determines that the injured employee at the time of the accident is a minor employed, permitted or suffered to work in violation of any of the provisions of the child labor laws of Florida, the employer shall, in addition to the normal compensation and death benefits provided by this chapter, pay such additional compensation as the division may determine according to the circumstances of the case or the seriousness of the violation, provided that the total compensation so payable shall not exceed double the amount otherwise payable under this chapter. The employer alone and not the insurance carrier shall be liable for the increased compensation or increased death benefits provided for by this section. Any provision in an insurance policy undertaking to protect an employer from such increased liability shall be void.

History.—§18, ch. 18413, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5966(54); §15, ch. 28241, 1953; §17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.55 Proceedings against state.—Any person entitled to compensation benefits by reason of the injury or death of an employee of the state, its boards, bureaus, departments, agencies or subdivisions employing labor, may maintain proceedings and actions at law against the state, its boards, bureaus, departments, agencies, and subdivisions, for such benefit, said proceedings and action at law to be in the same manner as provided herein with respect to other employers.

History.—§19, ch. 18413, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5966(55).

440.56 Safety rules and provisions; penalty.—

(1) Every employer, as defined in the workmen's compensation law, including employers who have elected not to accept the workmen's compensation law, shall furnish employment which shall be safe for the employees therein and shall furnish and use safety devices and safeguards, and shall adopt and use methods and processes reasonably adequate to render such an employment and place of employment

safe, and shall do every other thing reasonably necessary to protect the life, health and safety of such employees; provided that as used in this section the terms "safe" and "safety" as applied to any employment or place of employment shall mean such freedom from danger as is reasonably necessary for the protection of the life, health and safety of employees or the public, including conditions and methods of sanitation and hygiene; and provided further that safety devices and safeguards required to be furnished by the employer by the provisions of this section or by the commission under authority of this section shall not include personal apparel and protective devices that replace personal apparel normally worn by employees during regular working hours.

(2) The commission shall have the power, jurisdiction and authority:

(a) To investigate and prescribe what safety devices, safeguards or other means of protection shall be adopted for the prevention of accidents in every employment or place of employment, and to determine what suitable devices, safeguards, or other means of protection for the prevention of industrial or occupational diseases shall be adopted or followed in any or all such employments, or places of employment, and to make, amend or repeal reasonable rules for the prevention of accidents and the prevention of industrial or occupational diseases.

(b) To ascertain, fix, and order such reasonable standards and rules for the construction, repair and maintenance of places of employment as shall render them safe.

(3) Before any such rule or requirement is adopted, amended or repealed, a public hearing shall be held and not less than ten days before the hearing a notice thereof shall be published in such newspapers as the commission may prescribe. Such rule, amendment or repeal shall be promptly published in such manner as the commission may prescribe and shall take effect thirty days after such publication.

(4) If there shall be practical difficulties or unnecessary hardships in carrying out a rule or requirement of the commission, the division may, after public hearing, make a variation from the rule or requirement if the spirit of the rule and law shall be observed. Any person affected by such rule, or his agent, may petition the division for such variation stating the grounds therefor. The division shall fix a day for a hearing on such petition and give reasonable notice thereof to the petitioner. A properly indexed record of all variations made shall be kept in the office of the division and open to public inspection.

(5) The division and its authorized representatives shall have the power and authority to enter at any reasonable time any place of employment for the purpose of examining any tool, appliance or machinery used in such employment and of making inspections for the proper enforcement of this section. No employer or owner shall refuse to admit any mem-

ber of the division or its authorized representatives to any place of employment.

(6) The provisions of §440.33 shall be applicable to all proceedings arising under this section, and it shall be the duty of the court having jurisdiction in the place in which the hearing is held, upon application of the commission or the division or its authorized representatives, to compel obedience to such provisions in proceedings arising under this section in the same manner as provided in §440.33 for proceedings in respect of compensation claims.

(7) Any person aggrieved by a rule made pursuant to the provisions of this section may commence an action in any court of competent jurisdiction against the division as defendant to set aside such rule on the ground that such rule is unlawful and unreasonable. Such action and pleadings therein shall be governed by the laws and rules of practice applicable to other civil actions in such court. All rules and variations of the commission and division respectively, shall be prima facie lawful and reasonable, and shall not be held invalid because of any technical defect, provided there is substantial compliance with the provisions of this section.

(8)(a)1. If any employer violates or fails or refuses to comply with any reasonable rule or variation adopted by the commission or division, respectively, pursuant to this section for the prevention of accidents or industrial or occupational diseases or any lawful order of the commission in connection with the provisions of this section or fails or refuses to furnish or adopt any safety device, safeguard or other means of protection prescribed by the commission pursuant to this section for the prevention of accidents or industrial or occupational diseases, after he has been given reasonable notice in writing by the division or its authorized representative, not less than fifteen days prior thereto, of the specific violation, omission, failure or refusal charged by the division, or its authorized representative, the division after notice and hearing as herein provided, may assess against such employer a civil penalty of not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$100.00. Each day such violation, omission, failure or refusal continues after the employer has given notice thereof in writing as herein provided shall be deemed a continuing violation and the penalty may not exceed \$1,000.00. The division shall give the employer at least ten days notice of such hearing by personal service or registered mail, and the hearing shall be held in the county where the violation, omission, failure or refusal is alleged to have occurred, unless otherwise agreed to by the employer and authorized by the division. The hearing shall be conducted by a judge of industrial claims, and at such hearing the division and the employer may each present evidence in respect of such charge or charges and may be represented by counsel. No record of the hearing shall be required but either the division or

the employer may have the proceeding reported and transcribed at its or his own expense. The judge of industrial claims within twenty days after such hearing shall enter an order assessing the penalty or penalties or dismissing the charges. The order shall set forth a statement of his findings of fact and the reasons for his decision and shall be filed in the office of the division at Tallahassee. A copy of the order shall be sent by registered mail to the employer at his last known address.

2. The order shall become final after the date copy of same is mailed to the employer unless within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules the employer shall take and file an appeal to the circuit court of the judicial circuit in which the hearing before the judge of industrial claims was held. The appeal shall operate as a supersedeas. The proceeding on such appeal shall be governed by chapter 59, unless the employer requests a hearing de novo before the circuit court. The circuit court, when so requested by the employer, shall proceed to hear, try and determine the charges de novo as though the proceeding had been originally commenced in that court, and render final judgment therein.

3. Any provision of this subsection to the contrary notwithstanding, the commission shall after public notice and hearing, establish rules and procedures defining the type or types of violations constituting an emergency requiring expeditious compliance, the type and method of notice to the employer to expedite compliance, the time and method of emergency hearing and appearances, the penalty for noncompliance and method of effecting compliance with the decision; and the decision of the commission shall be subject to review by certiorari to the circuit court.

(b) Upon petition of the division the circuit courts shall under and pursuant to the general laws of Florida applicable to such relief and upon reasonable notice have power to issue restraining orders, injunctions, writs of mandamus, and all writs necessary or proper to the enforcement of this section and to the enforcement of any reasonable rule, standard, variation or order adopted, prescribed, or made by the commission pursuant to this section.

(9) In estimating the amounts necessary for the administration of this chapter, in accordance with §440.51, the division shall also include estimates of the amounts necessary for the administration of this section which shall be made in the manner set forth in §440.51; and such amounts as may be needed to administer this section shall be disbursed from the fund established pursuant to §440.50 in the manner therein provided. If this subsection or the application of such funds to the administration of this section be declared invalid for any reason, the validity of §§440.50 and 440.51 as applied to the provisions of this chapter other than this section shall not be affected thereby.

(10) The division shall appoint and fix the salary of a full time administrator of indus-

trial safety, who shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of §440.44(4)(a); provided, however, that no person shall be appointed to such position unless he either has a degree from a recognized college of engineering and the equivalent of eight full years experience in safety engineering or has had the equivalent of ten full years experience in safety engineering. It shall be the duty of the administrator of industrial safety, under the direction and supervision of the division, to enforce the safety provisions of this chapter and all rules and regulations adopted by the commission pursuant to this section.

(11) The division shall cooperate with the federal government so that duplicate inspections will be avoided yet assure safe places of employment for the citizens of this state.

History.—§20, ch. 18413, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5966(56); §2, ch. 24081, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §16, ch. 29778, 1955; §§2, 3, ch. 57-293; §§1-3, ch. 61-428; §30, ch. 63-512; §1, ch. 67-554; §1, ch. 69-267; §§4, 17, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.
 §§837.01, 837.02, Perjury.

440.57 Pooling liabilities.—The division may, under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, permit two or more employers to enter into agreements to pool their liabilities under this chapter for the purpose of qualifying as self-insurers and each employer member

of such approved group shall be classified as a self-insurer as defined in this chapter.

History.—§20½, ch. 18413, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5966(57); §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

440.58 Self-insurer members; payment of delinquent premiums and assessments.—Upon petition of the trustees of the following self-insurers groups: Printing Industry Associates, Allied Gasoline Retailers Association, Florida Plumbing and Mechanical Contractors, Florida State Retailers Association, Automotive Industries of Florida, Florida Nurserymen's and Growers Association, Florida Pest Control Association, Florida Wholesalers Association, Florida Electrical Contractors, Florida Home Builders, Florida Restaurant Association, and Florida Nursing Home Association, who entered into agreements with Robert F. Coleman of Florida, Inc., as servicing agent, or any other self-insurers groups similarly situated, the division shall enter its order requiring the employer members and former members of said groups liable therefor to pay all delinquent premiums and all necessary assessments, such payments to be paid to the division and by it disbursed to said trustees to be used for the payment of workmen's compensation claims and related compensation expenses.

History.—§2, ch. 67-606; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 441

EMPLOYEES TRUST BENEFIT LAW

441.01 Trust for employees.

441.01 Trust for employees.—A trust created by an employer as part of a stock bonus plan, pension plan, disability or death benefit plan, or profit sharing plan, for the exclusive benefit of some or all of his employees, to which contributions are made by such employer or employees, or both for the purpose of distributing to such employees the earnings or the principal, or both earnings and principal, of the fund so held in trust, shall not be deemed to be invalid as violating any existing law against perpetuities or suspension of the power of alienation of title to property; but such a trust may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which it may be created.

History.—§1, ch. 29948, 1955.

441.02 Trust for self-employed individuals and others.—No trust created under a retire-

441.02 Trust for self-employed individuals and others.

ment plan for which provision has been made under the laws of the United States exempting such trust from federal income tax shall be deemed to be invalid as violating any existing laws against perpetuities or suspension of the power of alienation of title to property or the accumulation of income; but such a trust may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which it may be created, may be permitted to accumulate the income until such time as such income shall become distributable to the beneficiary or beneficiaries under the terms of the trust and may according to its terms be made irrevocable and the interests of its beneficiary or beneficiaries therein may be made nontransferable by assignment or otherwise.

History.—§2, ch. 29948, 1955.

CHAPTER 443

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION LAW

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443.01 Short title.—This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Unemployment Compensation law."

History.—§2, ch. 18462, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(488).

443.02 Declaration of public policy.—As a guide to the interpretation and application of this chapter, the public policy of this state is declared to be as follows: Economic insecurity due to unemployment is a serious menace to the health, morals, and welfare of the people of this state. Unemployment is therefore a subject of general interest and concern which requires appropriate action by the legislature to prevent its spread and to lighten its burden which now so often falls with crushing force upon the unemployed worker and his family. The achievement of social security requires protection against this greatest hazard of our economic life. This objective can be furthered by operating free public employment offices in affiliation with a nationwide system of employment services, by devising appropriate methods for reducing the volume of unemployment and by the systematic accumulation of funds during the periods of employment from which benefits may be paid for periods of unemployment thus maintaining purchasing power and limiting the serious social consequences of unemployment. The legislature, therefore, declares that in its considered judgment the public good, and the general welfare of the citizens of this state require the enactment of this measure, under the police power of the state, for the establishment and maintenance of free public employment offices and for the compulsory setting aside of unemployment reserves to be used for the benefit of persons unemployed through no fault of their own, subject, however, to the specific provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 18402, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(489); §1, ch. 20685, 1941.

443.03 Definitions.—As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(1) "Base period" means the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters imme-

diately preceding the first day of an individual's benefit year.

(2) "Benefits" means the money payable to an individual, as provided in this chapter, with respect to his unemployment.

(3) "Benefit year," with respect to any individual, means the one-year period beginning with the first day of the first week with respect to which the individual first files a valid claim for benefits, and thereafter, the one-year period beginning with the first day of the first week with respect to which the individual next files a valid claim for benefits, after the termination of his last preceding benefit year. Any claim for benefits made in accordance with §443.07(2) shall be deemed to be a "valid claim" for the purposes of this subsection if the individual has been paid wages for insured work in accordance with the provision of §443.05(5) and is unemployed as defined in §443.03 (12)(a) at the time of the filing of such claim. Provided, however, that the commission may in its discretion provide by regulation for the establishment of a uniform benefit year for all workers in one or more groups or classes of service or within a particular industry when and if it has been determined by the commission, after notice to the industry and to the workers in such industry and an opportunity to be heard in the matter, that such groups or classes of workers in a particular industry periodically experience unemployment resulting from layoffs or shutdowns for limited periods of time.

(4) "Calendar quarter" means the period of three consecutive calendar months ending on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, excluding, however, any calendar quarter or portion thereof which occurs prior to January 1, 1938, or the equivalent thereof as the commission may by regulation prescribe.

(5) "Employment" means:

(a) "Employment," subject to the other provisions of this chapter, means any service performed by an employee for the person employing him.

(b) The term "employment" shall include

an individual's entire service, performed within or both within and without this state if:

1. The service is localized in this state; or
2. The service is not localized in any state but some of the service is performed in this state and

- a. The base of operations, or, if there is no base of operations, then the place from which such service is directed or controlled, is in this state, or

- b. The base of operations or place from which such service is directed or controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed but the individual's residence is in this state.

(c) Services not covered under §443.03(5) (b)2. and performed entirely without this state, with respect to no part of which contributions are required and paid under an unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the federal government, shall be deemed to be employment subject to this chapter if the individual performing such services is a resident of this state and the division approves the election of the employing unit for whom such services are performed that the entire service of such individual shall be deemed to be employment subject to this chapter.

(d) Service shall be deemed to be localized within a state if:

1. The service is performed entirely within such state; or

2. The service is performed both within and without such state, but the service performed without such state is incidental to the individual's service within the state; for example, it is temporary or transitory in nature or consists of isolated transactions.

(e) The term "employment" shall include services covered by an arrangement pursuant to §443.18 between the division and the agency charged with the administration of any other state or federal unemployment compensation law, pursuant to which all services performed by an individual for an employing unit are deemed to be performed entirely within this state, if the division has approved an election of the employing unit for which such services are performed, pursuant to which the entire service of such individual during the period covered by such election is deemed to be insured work.

(f)1. The term "employment" shall also include all service performed by an officer or member of the crew of an American vessel or American aircraft on or in connection with such vessel or aircraft, provided that the operating office, from which the operations of such vessel or aircraft operating within or within and without the United States is ordinarily and regularly supervised, managed, directed and controlled, is within this state.

2. The term "American vessel" means any vessel documented or numbered under the laws of the United States; and includes any vessel

which is neither documented or numbered under the laws of the United States nor documented under the laws of any foreign country, if its crew is employed solely by one or more citizens or residents of the United States or corporations organized under the laws of the United States or of any state.

3. The term "American aircraft" means an aircraft registered under the laws of the United States.

(g) The term "employment" shall not include:

1. Agricultural labor; the term "agricultural labor" includes all services performed:

- a. On a farm, in the employ of any person in connection with cultivating the soil, or in connection with raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, bees, poultry, and fur-bearing animals and wildlife.

- b. In the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm, in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement, or maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment, or in salvaging timber or clearing land or brush and other debris left by a hurricane, if the major part of such service is performed on a farm.

- c. In connection with the production or harvesting of maple syrup or maple sugar or any commodity defined as an agricultural commodity in §15 (g) of the agricultural marketing act, as amended, or in connection with the raising or harvesting of mushrooms, or in connection with the hatching of poultry, or in connection with the ginning of cotton, or in connection with the operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs, or waterways used exclusively for supplying and storing water for farming purposes.

- d. In handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing, or delivering to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, any agricultural or horticultural commodity; but only if such service is performed as an incident to ordinary farming operations or, in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits and vegetables for market. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be deemed to be applicable with respect to service performed in connection with commercial canning or commercial freezing or in connection with any agricultural or horticultural commodity after its delivery to a terminal market for distribution for consumption or in connection with grading, packing, packaging, or processing fresh citrus fruits.

- e. As used in this subsection, the term "farm" includes stock, dairy, poultry, fruit, fur-bearing animals, and truck farms, plantations, ranches, nurseries, ranges, greenhouses or other similar structures used primarily for the raising of agricultural or horticultural commodities, and orchards;

2. Domestic service in a private home, local college club, or local chapter of a college fraternity or sorority;

3. Casual labor not in the course of the employer's trade or business. For the purposes of this subsection "casual labor" shall mean labor which is occasional, incidental, or irregular, not exceeding two hundred man hours in total duration. Duration shall mean the period of time from the commencement to the completion of the particular job or project; provided, however, services performed by an employee for his employer during a period of one calendar month or any two consecutive calendar months shall be deemed to be casual labor only if such service is performed on not more than ten calendar days, whether or not such days are consecutive. If any of the services of an individual on a particular labor project are not casual labor as defined then none of the services of such individual on such job or project shall be deemed casual labor. "Not in the course of the employer's trade or business" shall mean that which does not promote or advance the trade or business of the employer. In order for services to be exempt under this subsection such services shall constitute casual labor, as defined, and not in the course of the employer's trade or business, as defined;

4. Service performed on or in connection with a vessel or aircraft not an American vessel or American aircraft, if the employee is employed on and in connection with such vessel or aircraft when outside the United States;

5. Service performed by an individual in (or as an officer or member of the crew of a vessel while it is engaged in) the catching, taking, harvesting, cultivating, or farming of any kind of fish, shellfish, crustacea, sponges, seaweeds, or other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life (including service performed by any such individual as an ordinary incident to any such activity), except:

a. Service performed in connection with the catching or taking of salmon or halibut, for commercial purposes; and

b. Service performed on or in connection with a vessel of more than ten net tons (determined in the manner provided for determining the register tonnage of merchant vessels under the laws of the United States);

6. Service performed by an individual in the employ of his son, daughter, or spouse, and service performed by a child under the age of twenty-one in the employ of his father or mother;

7. Service performed in the employ of the United States government or of an instrumentality of the United States which is:

a. Wholly or partially owned by the United States, or

b. Exempt from the tax imposed by §3301 of the internal revenue code by virtue of any provision of federal law which specifically refers to such section (or the corresponding section of prior law) in granting such exemp-

tion; except that to the extent that the congress shall permit states to require any instrumentalities of the United States to make payments into an unemployment fund under a state unemployment compensation law, all of the provisions of this law shall be applicable to such instrumentalities, and to services performed for such instrumentalities, in the same manner, to the same extent and on the same terms as to all other employers, employing units, individuals, and services; provided that if this state shall not be certified for any year by the secretary of labor under §3304 of the federal internal revenue code, the payments required of such instrumentalities with respect to such year shall be refunded by the division from the fund in the same manner and within the same period as is provided in §443.15 (6) with respect to contributions erroneously collected;

8. Service performed in the employ of a state, or any political subdivision thereof, or any instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing which is wholly owned by one or more states or political subdivisions; and any service performed in the employ of any instrumentality of one or more state or political subdivisions to the extent that the instrumentality is, with respect to such service, immune under the constitution of the United States from the tax imposed by §3301 of the internal revenue code;

9. Service performed in the employ of a corporation, community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation; provided that service performed in the employ of an organization operated for the primary purpose of carrying on a trade or business for profit shall not be exempt on the ground that all of its profits are payable to one or more organizations exempt under this subparagraph; and provided further that service exempt under this subparagraph shall not include service with respect to which a tax is required to be paid under any federal law imposing a tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment fund.

10. Service with respect to which unemployment compensation is payable under an unemployment compensation system established by an act of congress;

11. a. Service performed in any calendar quarter in the employ of any organization exempt from income tax under §501(a) of the internal revenue code, (other than an organization described in §401(a)) or under §521, if

the remuneration for such service is less than fifty dollars, or

b. Service performed in the employ of a school, college, or university if such service is performed by a student who is enrolled and is regularly attending classes at such school, college, or university.

12. Services performed in the employ of a foreign government (including service as a consular or other officer or employee or a non-diplomatic representative);

13. Service performed in the employ of an instrumentality wholly owned by a foreign government:

a. If the service is of a character similar to that performed in foreign countries by employees of the United States government or of an instrumentality thereof; and

b. The secretary of state shall certify to the secretary of the treasury that the foreign government, with respect to whose instrumentality exemption is claimed, grants an equivalent exemption with respect to similar service performed in the foreign country by employees of the United States government and of instrumentalities thereof;

14. Service performed as a student nurse in the employ of a hospital or a nurses' training school by an individual who is enrolled and is regularly attending classes in a nurses' training school chartered or approved pursuant to a state law; and service performed as an interne in the employ of a hospital by an individual who has completed a four years' course in a medical school chartered or approved pursuant to state law;

15. Service performed by an individual for a person as an insurance agent or as an insurance solicitor, if all such service performed by such individual for such person is performed for remuneration solely by way of commission;

16. Service performed by an individual for a person as a real estate salesman or agent, if all such service performed by such individual for such person is performed for remuneration solely by way of commission;

17. Service performed by an individual under the age of eighteen in the delivery or distribution of newspapers or shopping news not including delivery or distribution to any point for subsequent delivery or distribution; or

18. Service covered by an arrangement between the division and the agency charged with the administration of any other state or federal unemployment compensation law pursuant to which all services performed by an individual for an employing unit during the period covered by such employing unit's duly approved election, are deemed to be performed entirely within such agency's state or under such federal law; provided, that if wages paid for or in connection with any employment or service excluded under this subsection are, or hereafter become, taxable under §3301 of the internal revenue code by virtue of any amendment or amendments hereafter made to §3306

(c) of said code or to the federal unemployment tax act, such employment or service on and after the effective date of such amendment or amendments shall not be excluded from the term "employment" as used in this law, any other provisions of this subsection to the contrary notwithstanding.

19. Services performed by high school or college students as a part of their training in connection with the diversified cooperative training program or cooperative program under the supervision of the school or college (university) authorities in which such students are enrolled.

20. Service performed by an individual for a person as a barber if all such service performed by such individual for such person is performed for remuneration solely by way of commission.

(h) If the services performed during one-half or more of any pay period by an employee for the person employing him constitute employment, all the services of such employee for such period shall be deemed to be employment; but if the services performed during more than one half of any such pay period by an employee for the person employing him do not constitute employment, then none of the services of such employee for such period shall be deemed to be employment. As used in this subsection the term "pay period" means a period (of not more than thirty-one consecutive days) for which a payment of remuneration is ordinarily made to the employee by the person employing him. This subsection shall not be applicable with respect to services performed in a pay period by an employee for the person employing him, where any of such service is excepted by subparagraph 10. of paragraph (g).

(6) "Employing unit" means: Any individual or type of organization, including any partnership, association, trust, estate, joint-stock company, insurance company or corporation, whether domestic or foreign, or the receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, trustee or successor of any of the foregoing, or the legal representative of a deceased person, which has or subsequent to January 1, 1936, had in its employ one or more individuals performing services for it within this state.

(a) Each individual employed to perform or to assist in performing the work of any agent or employee of an employing unit shall be deemed to be employed by such employing unit for all the purposes of this chapter, whether such individual was hired or paid directly by such employing unit or by such agent or employee, provided the employing unit had actual or constructive knowledge of the work.

(b) All individuals performing services within this state for any employing unit which maintains two or more separate establishments within this state shall be deemed to be performing services for a single employing unit for all the purposes of this chapter.

(c) Any person who is an officer of a corporation and who performs services for such

corporation within this state, whether or not such services are continuous, shall be deemed an employee of the corporation during all of each week of his tenure of office, regardless of whether or not he is compensated for such services. Services shall be presumed to have been rendered the corporation in cases where such officer is compensated by other than dividends upon shares of stock of such corporation owned by him.

(7) "Employer" means:

(a) Any employing unit which for some portion of a day, but not necessarily simultaneously, in each of twenty different calendar weeks, whether or not such weeks are or were consecutive, within either the current or the preceding calendar year (and for the purpose of this definition, if any week includes both December 31 and January 1, the days up to January 1 shall be deemed one calendar week and the days beginning January 1 another such week) has or had in employment four or more individuals (irrespective of whether the same individuals are or were employed in each such day).

(b) An individual or employing unit which acquired the organization, trade or business, or substantially all the assets thereof, of another which at the time of such acquisition was an employer subject to this chapter or which acquired a part of the organization, trade, or business of another which at the time of such acquisition was an employer subject to this chapter, provided such other would have been an employer under paragraph (a) or (h) of this subsection if such part had constituted its entire organization, trade or business.

(c) Any individual or employing unit which acquired the organization, trade or business, or substantially all the assets thereof, of another employing unit if the employment record of the predecessor prior to such acquisition together with the employment record of such individual or employing unit subsequent to such acquisition, both within the same calendar year, would be sufficient to render an employing unit subject to this chapter as an employer under paragraph (a) or (h) of this subsection.

(d) An employing unit which has become an employer under paragraphs (a), (b), (c), and has not ceased to be an employer subject to this chapter, as provided in §443.09, hereof;

(e) For the effective period of its election, any other employing unit which has elected to become fully subject to this chapter under the rules and regulations of the commission.

(f) Any employing unit not an employer by reason of any other paragraph of this subsection for which services in employment are performed with respect to which such employing unit is liable for any federal tax against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment compensation fund; but services performed for such employing units shall constitute employment for the purposes of this chapter only to the extent that

such services constitute employment with respect to which such federal tax is payable.

(g) Any employing unit which fails to keep the records of employment required by this chapter and by the regulations of the commission shall be presumed to be an employer liable for the payment of contributions pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, regardless of the number of individuals employed by such employing unit; provided, however, that the division shall make written demand that such employing unit keep and maintain required payroll records and such demand shall have been made not less than six months before assessing contributions against any employing unit determined to have become an "employer" solely by reason of this paragraph.

(h) 1. Any employing unit which in either the current or the preceding calendar year,

a. Has paid wages in any calendar quarter in excess of six thousand dollars, and

b. Has or had in employment four or more individuals for some portion of a day, but not necessarily simultaneously, in each of eight different calendar weeks in the same calendar year, whether or not such weeks are or were consecutive. Any employing unit becoming an employer pursuant to this paragraph shall be liable for the payment of contributions upon all wages paid for the entire calendar year during which it becomes an employer and for the calendar year subsequent thereto and until terminated pursuant to §443.09 upon a showing that in the preceding calendar year there was no calendar quarter in which it paid wages in excess of six thousand dollars and that there were not eight different days, each day being in a different calendar week, in such preceding calendar year within which such employing unit had in employment four or more individuals.

2. The term "wages" as used in this paragraph means gross wages and is not limited by the definition of that term in subsection (13) (b).

(8) "Fund" means the unemployment compensation trust fund created by this chapter, to which all contributions required and from which all benefits provided under this chapter shall be paid.

(9) "Contributions" means the money payments to the unemployment compensation trust fund, required by this chapter.

(10) "Employment office" means a free public employment office or branch thereof operated by this or any other state as a part of a state-controlled system of public employment offices or by a federal agency charged with the administration of an unemployment compensation program or free public employment offices.

(11) "State" includes, in addition to the states of the United States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Puerto Rico.

(12) "Unemployment":

(a) An individual shall be deemed "totally unemployed" in any week during which he per-

forms no services and with respect to which no wages are payable to him, or "partially unemployed" in any week of less than full-time work if the wages payable to him with respect to such week are less than his weekly benefit amount. The commission shall prescribe regulations applicable to unemployed individuals making such distinctions in the procedures as to total unemployment, part-time unemployment, partial unemployment of individuals attached to their regular jobs, and other forms of short-time work, as the commission deems necessary.

(b) An individual's week of unemployment shall be deemed to commence only after his registration at an employment office, except as the commission may by regulations otherwise prescribe.

(13) "Wages":

(a) "Wages" means all remuneration paid for services from whatever source, including commissions and bonuses and the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash. The reasonable cash value of remuneration in any medium other than cash shall be estimated and determined in accordance with rules prescribed by the commission.

(b) The term "wages" shall not include:

1. That part of remuneration which, after remuneration equal to three thousand dollars has been paid in a calendar year to an individual by an employer or his predecessor with respect to employment during any calendar year, is paid to such individual by such employer during such calendar year, unless that part of the remuneration is subject to a tax, under a federal law imposing the tax, against which credit may be taken for contributions required to be paid into a state unemployment fund. For the purposes of this subsection the term "employment" shall include services constituting employment under any employment security law of another state or of the federal government.

2. The amount of any payment with respect to services performed, to, or on behalf of, an individual in its employ under a plan or system established by an employing unit which makes provision for individuals in its employ generally or for a class or classes of such individuals (including any amount paid by an employing unit for insurance or annuities, or into a fund, to provide for any such payment), on account of

- a. Retirement, or
- b. Sickness or accident disability, or
- c. Medical and hospitalization expenses in connection with sickness or accident disability, or
- d. Death, provided the individual in its employ

(I) Has not the option to receive, instead of provision for such death benefit, any part of such payment or, if such death benefit is insured, any part of the premiums (or contri-

butions to premiums) paid by his employing unit, and

(II) Has not the right, under the provisions of the plan or system or policy of insurance providing for such death benefit, to assign such benefit or to receive cash consideration in lieu of such benefit either upon his withdrawal from the plan or system providing for such benefit or upon termination of such plan or system or policy of insurance or of his services with such employing unit;

3. The payment by an employing unit (without deduction from the remuneration of the individual in its employ) of the tax imposed upon an individual in its employ under §3101 of the federal internal revenue code with respect to services performed after June 30, 1941.

(14) "Week" means such period of seven consecutive days as the commission may by regulation prescribe. The commission may by regulation prescribe that a week shall be deemed to be "in," "within," or "during," that benefit year which includes the greater part of such week.

(15) "Insured work" means employment for employers.

*(16) (a) "Commission" shall mean the industrial relations commission of the division of labor and employment opportunities of the department of commerce.

(b) "Division" shall mean the division of labor and employment opportunities of the department of commerce.]

History.—§3, ch. 18402, 1937; §1, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(490); §3, ch. 20685, 1941; §1, ch. 21983, 1943; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 24085, 1947; (6)(c), (7)(g)n. §§1, chs. 26878, 26879, 1951; (12)(b) §10, ch. 26484, 1951; (13)(b) §2, ch. 26879, 1951; (7)(h), (13)(b) §§1, 2, ch. 28242, 1953; §§1, 2, chs. 29771, 29772, 1955; (7)(b) §1, (7)(c) §2, (7)(h) 3. n. §3, ch. 57-228; (5)(f) §1, (5)(g) §2, ch. 61-228; (8), (9) §2, ch. 61-119; (11) §1, ch. 61-132; (5)(g) 20. n. §1, ch. 63-56; (7)(a), (h) §§1, 2, ch. 63-155; §1, ch. 65-196; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In order to conform to the terminology of §17, ch. 69-106, the editors have redefined the term "commission" and inserted a definition of "division." These changes will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

443.04 Payment of benefits.—

(1) **MANNER OF PAYMENT.**—On and after January 1, 1939, benefits shall become payable from the fund. All benefits shall be paid through employment offices in accordance with such regulations as the commission may prescribe.

(2) WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT.—

(a) An individual's "weekly benefit amount" shall be an amount equal to one half of his average weekly wages, but not less than ten dollars nor more than forty dollars. Such weekly benefit amount if not a multiple of one dollar shall be rounded off to the next higher multiple of one dollar.

(b) The average weekly wages of such individual shall be computed by dividing his total base period wages by the number of weeks in such base period in which he was paid wages for insured work, provided however, that any individual shall be deemed to have been paid wages in the total number of weeks of his base period indicated in the reports submitted to the division by his base period employers but

not more than thirteen weeks in any calendar quarter.

(c) The provisions of this subsection as herein amended apply only to benefit years beginning on and after July 1, 1967; provided, that no individual currently eligible for benefits shall be redetermined ineligible pursuant to this section.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection, the weekly benefit amount, the average weekly wages, and total amount of benefits available with respect to all benefit years beginning on and after July 1, 1959, but prior to July 1, 1960, shall be determined and shall be payable in accordance with the following:

1. The weekly benefit amount shall be one-half of the average weekly wages of the claimant, but not more than thirty-three dollars. The average weekly wages shall be one-thirteenth of the total wages paid to the claimant in that calendar quarter of his base period in which his wages for insured employment were highest. Such weekly benefit amount, if not a multiple of one dollar, shall be rounded off to the next higher multiple of one dollar.

2. The total weeks of employment of any claimant shall be the quotient obtained by dividing his total wages for insured employment in his base period by his average weekly wages, as determined in paragraph (d) 1. Provided, that when there is a fractional portion of a week as a remainder equal to one-half or more it shall be increased to the next higher number of weeks, and when such fraction is less than one-half it shall be decreased to the next lower number of weeks.

3. Any otherwise eligible individual shall be entitled during the benefit year established pursuant to a claim filed during the one-year period beginning July 1, 1959, to a total amount of benefits equal to the product of his weekly benefit amount and one-half the total number of weeks of employment in his base period in which he was paid wages for insured work.

4. The total available credits and weekly benefit amounts determined with respect to benefit years established pursuant to the authority of subparagraphs 1., 2., and 3., of this proviso shall be applicable throughout such benefit year.

(3) WEEKLY BENEFIT FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.—

(a) *Total*.—Each eligible individual who is totally unemployed in any week shall be paid with respect to such week a benefit in an amount equal to his weekly benefit amount.

(b) *Partial*.—Each eligible individual who is partially unemployed in any week shall be paid with respect to such week a benefit in an amount equal to his weekly benefit less that part of the wages (if any) payable to him with respect to such week which is in excess of five dollars. Such benefits, if not a multiple of one dollar, shall be computed to the next higher multiple of one dollar.

(4) DURATION OF BENEFITS.—

(a) 1. Any otherwise eligible individual shall be entitled during any benefit year to a total amount of benefits equal to the product of his weekly benefit amount and one-half the number of weeks in his base period in which he was paid wages for insured work; provided, that such total amount of benefits, if not a multiple of one dollar shall be rounded off to the next higher multiple of one dollar.

2. For the purposes of this subsection, wages shall be counted as "wages for insured work" for benefit purposes with respect to any benefit year only if such benefit year begins subsequent to the date on which the employing unit by whom such wages were paid has satisfied the conditions of this chapter with respect to becoming an employer.

3. The provisions of this subsection as herein amended apply only to the benefit years beginning after June 30, 1960.

(b) If the remuneration of an individual is not based upon a fixed period or duration of time or if the individual's wages are paid at irregular intervals or in such manner as not to extend regularly over the period of employment, the wages for any week or for any calendar quarter for the purpose of computing an individual's right to employment benefits only shall be determined in such manner as may be regulated by prescribed. Such regulations, so far as possible, secure results reasonably similar to those which would prevail if the individual were paid his wages at regular intervals.

History.—§4, ch. 18402, 1937; §2, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(491); §4, ch. 20685, 1941; §2, ch. 21983, 1943; §1, ch. 23919, 1947; §§1-3, ch. 26801, 1951; §1, ch. 29695, 1955; §1, ch. 57-247; §1, ch. 57-795; §§1, 2, ch. 59-55; §1, ch. 61-173; §1, ch. 67-250; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

443.05 Benefit eligibility conditions.—An unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only as the division finds that:

(1) He has made a claim for benefits with respect to such week in accordance with such regulations as the commission may prescribe.

(2) He has registered for work at, and thereafter continued to report at, an employment office in accordance with such regulations as the commission may prescribe; except, that the commission may, by regulation not inconsistent with the purposes of this law, waive or alter either or both of the requirements of this subsection as to individuals attached to regular jobs; provided, that no such regulation shall conflict with §443.04(1).

(3) He is able to work and is available for work.

(4) He has been unemployed for a waiting period of one week. No week shall be counted as a week of unemployment for the purposes of this subsection:

(a) Unless it occurs within the benefit year which includes the week with respect to which he claims payment of benefits.

(b) If benefits have been paid with respect thereto.

(c) Unless the individual was eligible for benefits with respect thereto as provided in §§443.05 and 443.06 except for the requirements of this subsection and of §443.06(5).

(5) He has been paid wages for insured work equal to twenty times his average weekly wages during his base period; provided, that no unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits if his average weekly wage is less than twenty dollars.

(6) In the event of national emergency, in the course of which the federal emergency unemployment payment plan is, at the request of the governor, invoked for all or any part of the state, such plan shall supersede the procedures prescribed by this chapter, and by regulations thereunder, and the division shall act as the Florida agency for the United States department of labor in the administration of such plan.

History.—§5, ch. 18402, 1937; §3, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151 (492); §5, ch. 20685, 1941; am. §3, ch. 21983, 1943; sub. §(6) §3, ch. 26879, 1951; sub. §(5) am. §3, ch. 29771, 1955; §2, ch. 57-247; §3, ch. 59-55; §2, ch. 61-132; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

443.06 Disqualification for benefits.—An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

(1) For the week in which he has voluntarily left his employment without good cause attributable to his employer or in which he has been discharged by his employing unit for misconduct connected with his work, if so found by the division, and for not more than the twelve weeks which immediately follow such week, as determined by the division in each case according to the circumstances in each case or the seriousness of the misconduct. Provided, however, that disqualification under this subsection shall continue for the full period of unemployment next ensuing after he has left his work voluntarily without good cause or has been discharged for misconduct connected with his work and until such individual has become re-employed and has earned wages equal to or in excess of ten times his weekly benefit amount; and provided, further, that good cause as used in this subsection shall include only such cause as is attributable to the employer or consists of illness or disability of the individual, other than pregnancy, requiring separation from his employment. An individual shall not be disqualified under this subsection for voluntarily leaving temporary employment to return immediately when called to employment by the permanent employer who temporarily terminated his employment within the previous six calendar months.

(2) If the division finds that the individual has failed without good cause either to apply for available suitable work when so directed by the employment office or the division, or to accept suitable work when offered to him by employment office, division, or employing unit or to return to his customary self-employment when so directed by the divi-

sion, such disqualification shall continue for the week in which such failure occurred and for not more than five weeks immediately following such week, or a reduction by not more than three weeks from the duration of benefits as determined by the division in each case. Provided, however, that disqualification under this subsection shall continue for the full period of unemployment next ensuing after he has failed without good cause either to apply for available suitable work, or to accept suitable work, or to return to his customary self-employment, pursuant to this subsection, and until such individual has become re-employed and has earned wages equal to or in excess of ten times his weekly benefit amount.

(a) In determining whether or not any work is suitable for an individual, the division shall consider the degree of risk involved to his health, safety, and morals, his physical fitness and prior training, his experience and prior earnings, his length of unemployment and prospects for securing local work in his customary occupation, and the distance of the available work from his residence.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, no work shall be deemed suitable and benefits shall not be denied under this chapter to any otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept new work under any of the following conditions:

1. If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout, or other labor dispute;

2. If the wages, hours, or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality;

3. If as a condition of being employed, the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

(3) For any week with respect to which he is receiving or has received remuneration in the form of:

(a) Wages in lieu of notice;

(b) 1. Compensation for temporary partial disability, temporary total disability or permanent total disability under the workmen's compensation law of any state or under a similar law of the United States.

2. Provided, that if the remuneration referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection is less than the benefits which would otherwise be due under this chapter, he shall be entitled to receive for such week, if otherwise eligible, benefits reduced by the amount of such remuneration.

(4) For any week with respect to which the division finds that his total or partial unemployment is due to a labor dispute in active progress which exists at the factory, establishment or other premises at which he is or was last employed; provided, that this subsection shall not apply if it is shown to the satisfaction of the division that:

(a) He is not participating in or financing, or directly interested in the labor dispute which is in active progress; provided, however, that the payment of regular union dues shall not be construed as financing a labor dispute within the meaning of this section; and

(b) He does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which immediately before the commencement of the labor dispute there were members employed at the premises at which the labor dispute occurs any of whom are participating in, or financing, or directly interested in the dispute; provided, that if in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted as separate businesses in separate premises, or are conducted in separate departments of the same premises, each department shall, for the purpose of this subsection be deemed to be a separate factory, establishment or other premises.

(5) For any week with respect to which or a part of which he has received or is seeking unemployment benefits under an unemployment compensation law of another state or of the United States; for the purposes of this subsection, an unemployment compensation law of the United States is any law of the United States which provides for payment of any type and in any amounts for periods of unemployment due to lack of work; provided, that if the appropriate agency of such other state or of the United States finally determines that he is not entitled to such unemployment benefits, this disqualification shall not apply.

(6) For a period of not to exceed one year from the date of the discovery by the division of the making of any false or fraudulent representation for the purpose of obtaining benefits contrary to the provisions of this chapter, constituting a violation within the intent of §443.22 hereof; provided, that any such disqualification may be appealed from in the same manner as from any other disqualification imposed hereunder; and provided further that a conviction by any court of competent jurisdiction in this state of the offense prohibited or punished by §443.22 herein shall be conclusive upon the appeals referee and the commission of the making of such false or fraudulent representation for which disqualification is imposed hereunder.

(7)(a) If the division finds that the individual is not a citizen of the United States and is residing in this state as a place of refuge, temporarily or without formal visa, and that such individual has failed without good cause to register with an appropriate federal or state agency having jurisdiction of such individual for the purposes of registration or relocation or resettlement pursuant to the rules or regulations of such agency or of the commission. Such disqualification shall continue for the duration of such failure and for not more than ten weeks immediately following the week in which such individual registers, or a reduction by not more than five weeks from the

duration of benefits as determined by the division in each case.

(b) If the division finds that said individual has refused without good cause an offer of resettlement or relocation, which offer provides for suitable employment for such individual notwithstanding the distance of such relocation, resettlement or employment from the current location of such individual in this state, such disqualification shall continue for the week in which such failure occurred and for not more than ten weeks immediately following such week, or a reduction by not more than five weeks from the duration of benefits as determined by the division in each case.

(8) For any week with respect to which he has received, or is eligible to receive, from a base period employing unit, income from a retirement, pension or annuity program embodied in a union contract or either a public or private employee benefit program. Provided, however, that for any week in which income from a retirement, pension or annuity program as referred to in this subsection when combined with income from the retirement provisions of the United States social security act is less than the weekly benefits which would otherwise be due under this chapter he shall be entitled to receive for such week, if otherwise eligible, benefits reduced by the income from the retirement, pension, or annuity program combined with the United States social security act retirement income, prorated to a weekly basis. For the purpose of this subsection benefits from the United States social security act, a disability benefit program, a supplemental unemployment benefit program, or any other program not specifically designated either in the union contract or a company benefit program as being retirement, pension or annuity income shall not be disqualifying.

History.—§6, ch. 18402, 1937; §4, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(493); §6, ch. 20685, 1941; §4, ch. 21983, 1943; §1, ch. 24083, 1947; (6) §3, ch. 28242, 1953; (1) §1, ch. 63-327; (7) n. §1, ch. 63-157; (1) §1, ch. 65-45; (2) §1, ch. 65-114; (3) §1, ch. 65-115; §1, ch. 65-244; §1, ch. 65-411; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

443.07 Procedure concerning claims.—

(1) **POSTING OF INFORMATION.**—Each employer shall post and maintain in places readily accessible to individuals in his employ printed statements concerning benefit rights, claims for benefits and such other matters relating to the administration of this chapter as the commission may by regulation prescribe. Each employer shall supply to such individuals copies of such printed statements or other materials relating to claims for benefits when and as the commission may by regulations prescribe. Such printed statements and other materials shall be supplied by the division to each employer without cost to the employer.

(2) **FILING OF CLAIM.**—Claims for benefits shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the commission may prescribe.

(3) **DETERMINATION.**—

(a) *In general.*—An initial determination

upon a claim filed pursuant to §443.07 (2) shall be made promptly by an examiner designated by the division and shall include a statement as to whether and in what amount claimant is entitled to benefits and, in the event of a denial, shall state the reasons therefor. A determination with respect to the first week of a benefit year shall also include a statement as to whether the claimant has been paid the wages required under §443.05 (5), and if so, the first day of the benefit year, his weekly benefit amount, and the maximum total amount of benefits payable to him with respect to a benefit year. The claimant, his most recent employing unit, and all employers whose accounts would be charged with benefits pursuant to such determination, shall be promptly notified of such initial determination, and such determination shall be final unless within ten days after the mailing of such notices to the parties' last known addresses, or in the absence of such mailing, within ten days after the delivery of such notice, appeal or written request for reconsideration is filed by the claimant or other party entitled to such notice.

(b) *Determinations in labor dispute cases.*—Whenever any claim involves the application of the provisions of §443.06 (4), the examiner handling the claim shall, if so directed by the division, promptly transmit such claim to a special examiner designated by the division to make a determination upon the issues involved under that subsection or upon such claims. Such special examiner shall make the determination thereon after such investigation as he deems necessary, and after affording the parties entitled to notice an opportunity for a fair hearing in accordance with the provisions of this section with respect to hearings and determinations of appeals referees. The parties shall be promptly notified of the determination, together with the reason therefor, and such determination shall be deemed to be the final decision on the claim, unless within ten days after the mailing of notices to the parties' last known addresses, or, in the absence of such mailing, within ten days after the delivery of such notice, appeal is filed with the commission or notice of review is entered by that body.

(c) *Redeterminations.*—

1. The division may reconsider a determination whenever it finds that an error has occurred in connection therewith, or whenever new evidence or information pertinent to such determination has been discovered subsequent to any previous determination or redetermination. No such redetermination shall be made after one year from the date the claim was filed, unless it appears that the disqualification imposed by §443.06(6) is applicable, in which case the redetermination may be made at any time within two years from the date of the making of such false or fraudulent representation. Notice of redetermination shall be promptly given to the claimant and to any employers en-

titled to notice thereof in the manner prescribed in this section with respect to notice of an initial determination. If the amount of benefits is increased upon such redetermination an appeal therefrom solely with respect to the matters involved in such increase may be filed in the manner and subject to the limitations provided in subsection (4) of this section. If the amount of benefits is decreased upon such redetermination, the matters involved in such decrease shall be subject to review in connection with an appeal by claimant from any determination upon a subsequent claim for benefits which may be affected in amount or duration by such redetermination. Subject to the same limitations and for the same reasons, the division may reconsider its determination in any case in which the final decision has been rendered by an appeals referee, the commission, or a court, and may apply to the body or court which rendered such final decision to issue a revised decision.

2. In the event that an appeal involving an original determination is pending as of the date a redetermination thereof is issued, such appeal unless withdrawn, shall be treated as an appeal from such redetermination.

(d) *Notice of determination or redetermination pursuant to §443.06.*—Notice of any determination or redetermination which involves the application of the provisions of §443.06, together with the reasons therefor, shall be promptly given to the claimant and to any employer entitled to notice thereof, such notice to be given in the manner provided in subsection (3) hereof, provided that the commission shall by regulation prescribe the manner and procedure pursuant to which employers within the base period of a claimant may become entitled to such notice.

(4) *APPEALS.*—

(a) *Appeals referees.*—The division shall appoint one or more impartial salaried appeals referees selected in accordance with §443.12(4) to hear and decide appealed and/or disputed claims. Such appeals referees shall have such qualifications as may be established by the merit system council upon the advice and consent of the division. No person shall participate on behalf of the division as an appeals referee in any case in which he is an interested party. The division may designate alternates to serve in the absence or disqualification of any appeals referee upon a temporary basis and pro hac vice which alternate shall be possessed of the same qualifications required of appeals referees. The division shall provide the commission and the appeals referees with proper facilities and assistance for the execution of their functions.

(b) *Filing and hearing.*—

1. The claimant or any other party entitled to notice of a determination as herein provided, may file an appeal from such determination with an appeals referee within ten days after the

date of mailing of the notice to his last known address or if such notice is not mailed, within ten days after the date of delivery of such notice.

2. Unless the appeal is withdrawn with his permission or is removed to the commission, the appeals referee, after affording the parties reasonable opportunity for a fair hearing, shall make findings and conclusions and on the basis thereof affirm, modify, or reverse such determination; provided, however, that whenever an appeal involves a question as to whether services were performed by claimant in employment or for an employer, the referee shall give special notice of such issue and of the pendency of the appeal to the employing unit and to the division, both of whom shall thenceforth be parties to the proceeding and be afforded reasonable opportunity to adduce evidence bearing on such question.

3. The parties shall be promptly notified of such referee's decision and shall be furnished with a copy of the decision and the findings and conclusions in support thereof and such decisions shall be final unless, within ten days after the date of mailing of notice thereof to the party's last known address, or in the absence of such mailing, within ten days after the delivery of such notice, further review is initiated pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subsection.

(c) *Review by commission.*—The commission may, on its own motion, within the time specified in paragraph (b) of this subsection, initiate a review of the decision of an appeals referee or determination of a special examiner or may allow an appeal from such decision on application filed within such time by any party entitled to notice of such decision. An appeal filed by any such party shall be allowed as of right if the examiner's determination was not affirmed by the appeals referee. Upon review on its own motion or upon appeal, the commission may on the basis of the evidence previously submitted in such case, or upon the basis of such additional evidence as it may direct be taken, affirm, modify or reverse the findings and conclusions of the appeals referee. The commission may remove to itself or transfer to another appeals referee the proceedings on any claim pending before an appeals referee. Any proceeding so removed to the commission prior to the completion of a fair hearing shall be heard by the commission in accordance with the requirement of this subsection with respect to proceedings before an appeals referee. The commission shall promptly notify the parties to any proceeding before it of its decision, including its findings and conclusions in support thereof, and such decision shall be final unless within the time prescribed by Florida appellate rules a proceeding for judicial review is initiated pursuant to paragraph (e) of this subsection; provided, however, that upon denial by the commission of an application for appeal from the decision of an appeals referee, the decision of

the appeals referee shall be deemed to be a decision of the commission within the meaning of this paragraph for purposes of judicial review and shall be subject to judicial review within the time and in the manner provided for with respect to decisions of the commission, except that the time for initiating such review shall run from the date of notice of the order of the commission denying the application for appeal.

(d) *Procedure.*—The manner in which appealed claims shall be presented, and the conduct of hearings and appeals shall be in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commission for determining the rights of the parties, whether or not such regulations conform to common law or statutory rules of evidence or other technical rules of procedure. When the same or substantially similar evidence is relevant and material to the matters in issue in claims by more than one individual or in claims by a single individual with respect to two or more weeks of unemployment, the same time and place for considering each such claim may be fixed, hearing thereon jointly conducted, a single record of the proceedings made, and evidence introduced with respect to one proceeding considered as introduced in the others, provided that in the judgment of the examiner or referee having jurisdiction of the proceeding, such consolidation would not be prejudicial to any party. No person shall participate on behalf of the division or commission in any case in which he has a direct or indirect interest. A record shall be kept of all testimony and proceedings before special examiners or in connection with an appeal, but the testimony need not be transcribed unless further review is initiated. Witnesses subpoenaed pursuant to this section shall be allowed fees at a rate fixed by the division, and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the division, or any claimant shall be deemed part of the expense of administering this chapter.

(e) *Judicial review.*—Orders of the commission entered pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subsection shall be subject to review only by petition for writ of certiorari to the district court of appeal in the appellate district in which the issues involved were decided by an appeals referee and the division shall be made a party respondent to every such proceeding.

(5) **PAYMENT OF BENEFITS.**—

(a) Benefits shall be promptly paid in accordance with a determination or redetermination except that, if such determination or redetermination is upon the first claim with respect to a benefit year, or if the record of the proceeding on the claim indicates that a disqualification has been alleged or may exist, such benefits shall not be paid prior to the expiration of the period for appeal. If pursuant to a determination or redetermination benefits are payable in any amount as to which there is no dispute, such amount of benefits shall be promptly paid regardless of any appeal.

(b) The commencement of a proceeding for judicial review pursuant to subsection (4) (e) of this section shall not operate as a supersedeas

or stay unless the commission shall so order, and the filing of a petition for judicial review by the division from a decision of the commission which awarded benefits shall not authorize the commission or any court to direct the denial of any benefits which would have been payable under the commission's decision. If a determination allowing benefits is affirmed in any amount by an appeals referee, or is so affirmed by the commission or if a decision of an appeals referee, allowing benefits is affirmed in any amount by the commission, such benefits shall be promptly paid regardless of any further appeal, and no injunction, superseas, stay, or other writ or process suspending the payment of such benefits shall be issued by any court but if such decision is finally reversed, no employer's account shall be charged with benefits so paid pursuant to the erroneous determination and benefits shall not be paid for any subsequent weeks of unemployment involved in such reversal.

(6) **RECOVERY AND RECOUPMENT.**—

(a) Any person who, by reason of his fraud has received any sum as benefits under this chapter to which he was not entitled shall be liable to repay such sum to the division for and on behalf of the trust fund, or, in the discretion of the division, to have such sum deducted from future benefits payable to him under this chapter, provided a finding of the existence of such fraud has been made by a redetermination or decision pursuant to this section within two years from the commission of such fraud, and provided no such recovery or recoupment of such sum may be effected after five years from the date of such redetermination or decision.

(b) If any person other than by reason of his fraud has received any sum as benefits under this chapter to which, under a redetermination or decision pursuant to this section, he has been found not entitled, he shall in the discretion of the division be liable to have such sum deducted from any future benefits payable to him with respect to unemployment occurring within one year from the date of such redetermination or decision.

(c) No recoupment from future benefits shall be had if such sum was received by such person without fault on his part and such recoupment would defeat the purpose of this chapter or would be against equity and good conscience.

(d) In any case in which under this section a claimant is liable to repay to the division any sum for the fund, such sum shall be collectible without interest by a deduction from benefits pursuant to a redetermination as above provided, or by civil action in the name of the division.

History.—§7, ch. 18402, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(494); §7, ch. 20685, 1941; am. §1, ch. 21982, 1943; am. §2, ch. 24083, 1947; sub. §(1), §10, ch. 26484, 1951; sub. §(6), §4, ch. 26879, 1951; sub. §(3)(c) am. §4, ch. 28242, 1953; §§1-4, ch. 29769, 1955; §1, ch. 57-268; §3, ch. 61-132; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

443.08 Contributions.—

(1) **WHEN PAYABLE.**— Contributions shall accrue and become payable by each employer for each calendar quarter in which he is subject to this chapter, with respect to wages paid during such calendar quarter for employment. Such contributions shall become due and be paid by each employer to the division for the fund, in accordance with such regulations as the commission may prescribe. Contributions shall not be deducted, in whole or in part, from the wages of individuals in such employer's employ. In the payment of any contributions, a fractional part of a cent shall be disregarded unless it amounts to one-half cent or more, in which case it shall be increased to one cent.

(2) **RATES.**—Each employer is required to pay contributions equal to the following percentages of wages paid by him with respect to employment.

(a) 1.8 per centum with respect to employment during the calendar year 1937.

(b) 2.7 per centum with respect to employment after December 31, 1937, except as otherwise determined by experience rating provisions of this chapter; provided that for the purposes of this section the total wages on which contributions have been paid by a single employer or his predecessor to an individual in any state within a single calendar year shall be counted to determine whether more remuneration than constitutes "wages" as defined by §443.03(13)(b)1. has been paid to such individual by such employer or his predecessor in one calendar year.

(c)1. Should the congress either amend or repeal the Wagner-Peyser act, the federal unemployment tax act, the social security act or subtitle C of the internal revenue code, or any act or acts supplemental to or in lieu thereof, or any part or parts of either or all of said laws, or should either or all of said laws, or any part or parts thereof, be held invalid, to the end and with such effect that appropriations of funds by the said congress and grants thereof to Florida for the payment of costs of administration of the division become no longer available for such purposes, or should employers in Florida subject to the payment of tax under the federal unemployment tax act be granted full credit upon such a tax for contributions or taxes paid to the unemployment compensation trust fund, then in such case, beginning with the effective date of such change in liability for payment of such federal tax, and for each year thereafter, the standard contribution rate under this chapter shall be three per cent per annum of each such employer's payroll subject to contributions. With respect to each such employer having a reduced rate of contribution for such year pursuant to terms of subsection (3) hereof, to the rate of contribution, as determined for such year in which such change occurs, shall be added three-tenths of one per cent.

2. The amount of the excess of tax for which such employer is or may become liable, by reason of this subsection, over the amount which such employer would pay or become liable for except for the provisions of this subsection, shall be paid and transferred into the employment security administration trust fund to be disbursed and paid out under the same conditions and for the same purposes as are other moneys provided to be paid into such fund; provided, that if the division shall determine that as of the first day of January of any year, there is an excess in said fund over the moneys and funds required to be disbursed therefrom for the purposes thereof for such year, then, and in such cases an amount equal to such excess, as determined by the division, shall be transferred to and become a part of the unemployment compensation trust fund, and such funds shall be deemed to be and are hereby appropriated for the purposes set out in this chapter.

(d) In the event that the federal unemployment tax act is amended to permit credit against such tax in excess of 2.7 per cent with respect to any calendar year, payment of the amount of contributions necessary to qualify an employer for such additional credit shall be deemed to be required under this chapter.

(3) CONTRIBUTION RATES BASED ON BENEFIT EXPERIENCE.—

(a) The benefit payments made to any eligible individual shall be charged to the employment record of each employer who paid such individual wages equal to forty dollars or more within the base period of said individual in the proportion to which wages paid by each such employer to such individual within the base period bears to total wages paid by all such employers to such individual within the base period. Provided, that no benefit charges shall be made to the employment record of any employer who has furnished part-time work to an individual who, because of loss of employment with one or more other employers, becomes eligible for partial benefits while still being furnished part-time work by such employer on substantially the same basis and in substantially the same amount as has been made available to such worker during his base period. Provided, further, that benefit payments will not be charged to the accounts of employers when such employers have furnished the division with such notices regarding separations of individuals from work and the refusal of individuals to accept offers of suitable work as are required by the provisions of this chapter and the regulations of the commission, if one or more of the following conditions are found to be applicable:

1. When an individual has left his job without good cause attributable to his employer or has been discharged by his employer for misconduct connected with his work, no benefits subsequently paid to him on the basis of wages paid to such individual by such employer prior

to such separation shall be charged to such employer's account.

2. Benefits which are paid to any individual subsequent to the refusal without good cause by such individual of an offer of suitable employment from an employer will not be charged to the account of such employer when all or any part of such benefits are upon the basis of wages paid to such individual by such employer prior to the refusal by such individual to accept such offer of suitable work. (The division shall determine with respect to the payment of all benefits whether this proviso shall be applied without regard to whether a disqualification pursuant to the provisions of §443.06 has or may be invoked against a claimant or claimants for benefits.)

(b) 1. On and after January 1, 1958, the division shall, notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (d) of this subsection, compute a benefit ratio for each employer not previously eligible therefor whose unemployment record has been chargeable with benefit payments for at least twelve calendar quarters immediately preceding the calendar quarter for which the benefit ratio is computed. Such employer's benefit ratio shall be the quotient obtained by dividing the total benefit payments chargeable to his employment record during the twelve completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the calendar quarter for which the benefit ratio is computed by the total of his annual payrolls (as defined in paragraph (f) of this subsection) for the first twelve of the thirteen completed calendar quarters immediately preceding the calendar quarter for which the benefit ratio is computed. Such benefit ratio shall be computed to the fifth decimal place, and rounded to the fourth decimal place, and shall be applicable only for the remainder of the calendar year in which it becomes effective, after which the benefit ratio of such employer shall be computed as provided in subparagraph 2. hereof. Variation from the standard rate of contribution shall be assigned on a quarterly basis to such employers eligible therefor in like manner as assignments made for a calendar year under paragraph (e) of this subsection.

2. The division shall, for each calendar year, compute a benefit ratio for each employer whose employment record has been chargeable with benefit payments for at least three calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year for which the benefit ratio is computed. An employer's benefit ratio shall be the quotient obtained by dividing the total benefit payments chargeable to his employment record during the three-year period ending December 31 of the preceding calendar year by the total of his annual payrolls (as defined in paragraph (f) of this subsection) for the three-year period ending September 30 of the preceding calendar year. Such benefit ratio shall be computed to the fifth decimal place and rounded to the fourth decimal place.

(c) The standard rate of contributions payable by each employer shall be 2.7 per centum.

(d) Employers shall be eligible for rate variations from the standard rate of contributions, as hereinafter described, in any calendar year, only if their employment records have been chargeable with benefit payments throughout the three consecutive calendar years ending on December 31, of the preceding calendar year.

(e) 1. Variations from the standard rate of contributions shall be assigned with respect to each calendar year to employers eligible therefor. In determining the contribution rate, varying from the standard rate to be assigned each employer, adjustment factors provided for in subparagraphs a.-c. of this subparagraph will be added to the benefit ratio. This addition will be accomplished in two steps by adding a variable adjustment factor and a final adjustment factor as defined below. The sum of these adjustment factors provided for in subparagraphs a.-c. of this subparagraph will first be algebraically summed. The sum of these adjustment factors will then be divided by a gross benefit ratio to be determined as follows: total benefit payments for the previous three calendar years charged to employers eligible to be assigned a contribution rate different from the standard rate minus excess payments for the same period divided by taxable payroll entering into the computation of individual benefit ratios for the current calendar year. The ratio of the sum of the adjustment factors provided for in subparagraphs a.-c. of this subparagraph to the gross benefit ratio will be multiplied by each individual benefit ratio below the maximum tax rate to obtain variable adjustment factors; except that in any instance in which the sum of an employer's individual benefit ratio and variable adjustment factor exceeds the maximum tax rate, the variable adjustment factor will be reduced so that the sum equals the maximum tax rate. The variable adjustment factor of each such employer will be multiplied by his taxable payroll entering into the computation of his benefit ratio. The sum of these products will be divided by the taxable payroll of such employers that entered into the computation of their benefit ratios. The resulting ratio will be subtracted from the sum of the adjustment factors provided for in subparagraphs a.-c. of this subparagraph to obtain the final adjustment factor. The variable adjustment factors and the final adjustment factor will be computed to five decimal places and rounded to the fourth decimal place. This final adjustment factor will be added to the variable adjustment factor and benefit ratio of each employer and the sum rounded to three decimal places to obtain each employer's contribution rate; provided that in years when the adjustment factor provided for in subparagraph c. of this subsection is negative the sum shall not be rounded to three decimal places for those employers whose sum is less

than one tenth of one per cent; provided further that no employer's contribution rate shall be less than one tenth of one per cent except in years when the adjustment factor provided for in subparagraph c. of this subsection is negative the minimum rate of one tenth of one per cent shall be reduced to the extent of the negative adjustment factor provided for in subparagraph c. of this subsection.

a. An adjustment factor for noncharge benefits will be computed to the fifth decimal place, and rounded to the fourth decimal place, by dividing the amount of benefit payments noncharged in the three preceding calendar years by the taxable payroll of employers eligible to be considered for assignment of a contribution rate different from the standard rate that have a benefit ratio for the current year less than the maximum contribution rate, except that in computing the adjustment factor for 1964 the two preceding calendar years of noncharged benefits will be used. The taxable payroll of such employers will be the taxable payrolls for the three years ending September 30 of the preceding calendar year that had been reported to the division by December 31 of the same calendar year except that in computing the adjustment factor for 1964 the two preceding years of taxable payrolls will be used. Noncharge benefits for the purpose of this section shall be defined as benefit payments to an individual which were paid from the unemployment compensation trust fund but which were not charged to the unemployment record of any employer.

b. An excess payments adjustment factor will be computed to the fifth decimal place, and rounded to the fourth decimal place, by dividing the total excess payments during the three preceding calendar years by the taxable payroll of employers eligible to be considered for assignment of a contribution rate different from the standard rate that have a benefit ratio for the current year less than the maximum contribution rate, except that in computing the adjustment factor for 1964 the two preceding years' excess payments will be used. The taxable payroll of such employers will be the same as used in computing the noncharge adjustment factor as described in subsection (3) (e) 1. a. of this section. Excess payments for the purpose of this section shall be defined as the amount of benefit payments charged to the employment record of an employer during the three preceding calendar years less the product of the maximum contribution rate and his taxable payroll for the three years ending September 30 of the preceding calendar year that had been reported to the division by December 31 of the same calendar year, except that in computing excess payments for use in 1964 contribution rate determination the two preceding years will be used. Total excess payments shall be defined as the sum of the individual employer excess payments for those

employers that were eligible to be considered for assignment of a contribution rate different from the standard rate.

c. If the balance in the unemployment compensation trust fund as of December 31 of the calendar year immediately preceding the calendar year for which the contribution rate is being computed is less than four per cent of the taxable payrolls for the year ending September 30 of the preceding calendar year as reported to the division by December 31 of that calendar year, a positive adjustment factor will be computed. Such adjustment factor shall be computed annually to the fifth decimal place, and rounded to the fourth decimal place, by dividing the sum of the total taxable payrolls for the year ending September 30 of the preceding calendar year as reported to the division by December 31 of such calendar year into a sum equal to one fourth of the difference between the amount in the fund as of December 31 of such preceding calendar year and the sum of five per cent of the total taxable payrolls for that year. Such adjustment factor will remain in effect in subsequent years until a balance in the unemployment compensation trust fund as of December 31 of the year immediately preceding the effective date of such contribution rate equals or exceeds four per cent of the taxable payrolls for the year ending September 30 of the preceding calendar year as reported to the division by December 31 of that calendar year. If the balance in the unemployment compensation trust fund as of December 31 of the year immediately preceding the calendar year for which the contribution rate is being computed exceeds five per cent of the taxable payrolls for the year ending September 30 of the preceding calendar year as reported to the division by December 31 of that calendar year, a negative adjustment factor will be computed. Such adjustment factor shall be computed annually to the fifth decimal place, and rounded to the fourth decimal place, by dividing the sum of the total taxable payrolls for the year ending September 30 of the preceding calendar year as reported to the division by December 31 of such calendar year into a sum equal to one fourth of the difference between the amount in the fund as of December 31 of such preceding calendar year, and five per cent of the total taxable payrolls of such year. Such adjustment factor will remain in effect in subsequent years until the balance in the unemployment compensation trust fund as of December 31 of the year immediately preceding the effective date of such contribution rate is less than five per cent but more than four per cent of the taxable payrolls for the year ending September 30 of the preceding calendar year as reported to the division by December 31 of that calendar year.

d. The maximum contribution rate that can be assigned to any employer shall be two and nine tenths per cent with respect to the calendar year 1963, three and five tenths per cent

with respect to the calendar year 1964, four per cent with respect to the calendar year 1965, and four and five tenths per cent with respect to the calendar year 1966 and subsequent calendar years.

2. In the event of the transfer of employment records to an employing unit pursuant to paragraph (g) of this subsection which, prior to such transfer, was an "employer" the division shall recompute a benefit ratio for the successor employer on the basis of the combined employment records, and reassign an appropriate contribution rate to such successor employer as of the beginning of the calendar quarter immediately following the effective date of such transfer of employment records.

(f) As used in paragraph (b)2. of this subsection, the term "annual payroll" means the total amount of wages for insured employment paid by an employer during the twelve-month period ending on September 30 of any calendar year with respect to which contributions have been paid on or before the date on which they became due and payable; and as used in paragraph (b)1. of this subsection, the term "annual payroll" means the total amount of wages for insured employment paid by an employer during a period of four consecutive calendar quarters with respect to which contributions have been paid on or before the date on which they become due and payable. Provided, that where no contributions are payable for a calendar quarter, the term "annual payroll" as used in paragraph (b) of this subsection shall include only wages paid during such quarter with respect to which contribution and wage reports have been submitted to the division on or before the date on which they became due.

(g)1. For the purposes of this subsection, two or more employers who are parties to a transfer of business or the subject of a merger, consolidation, or other form of reorganization, effecting a change in legal identity or form, shall be deemed to be a single employer and shall be considered as one employer with a continuous employment record if the division finds that the successor employer continues to carry on the employing enterprises of the predecessor employer or employers.

2. Each predecessor shall in the event he again employs persons be treated as an employer without previous employment record, or, if his coverage has been terminated as provided in §443.09, as a new employing unit.

3. The commission may provide by regulation for partial transfer of experience rating where an employer has transferred at any time an identifiable and segregable portion of his payrolls and business to a successor employing unit. As a condition of such partial transfer of experience, the regulations shall require an application by the successor, agreement by predecessor, and such evidence as the division may prescribe of the experience and payrolls attributable to the transferred portion up

to the date of transfer. The regulations shall provide that the successor employing unit, if not already an employer, shall become an employer as of the date of the transfer and that the experience of the transferred portion of the predecessor's account shall be removed from the experience-rating record of the predecessor and for each calendar year following the date of the transfer of the employment record on the books of the division, the division shall compute the rate of contribution payable by the successor on the basis of his experience, if any, combined with the experience of the portion of the record transferred. The regulation may also provide what rates shall be payable by the predecessor and successor employers for the period between the date of the transfer of the employment record of the transferred unit on the books of the division and the first day of the next calendar year.

(h) No reduction in contribution rate shall be allowed under the provisions of this section unless the employer entitled thereto shall have at least one "annual payroll" as defined in paragraph (f) of this subsection and unless such employer is eligible for additional credit under the provisions of the federal unemployment tax act; and in the event the federal unemployment tax act shall be revised, amended or repealed, then and in that event this section shall be applicable only to the extent that additional credit may be allowed against the payment of the tax imposed by said federal unemployment tax act.

(i) The division:

1. Shall promptly notify each employer of his rate of contributions as determined for any calendar year pursuant to this section. Such determination shall become conclusive and binding upon the employer unless within fifteen days after the mailing of notice thereof to his last known address, or, in the absence of mailing, within fifteen days after the delivery of such notice, the employer files an application for review and redetermination setting forth his reasons therefor. If the division grants such review, the employer shall be promptly notified thereof and shall be afforded an opportunity for a fair hearing, but no employer shall be allowed, in any proceeding involving his rate of contributions or contribution liability, to contest the chargeability to his account of any benefits paid in accordance with a determination, redetermination or decision pursuant to §443.07, except upon the ground that the services on the basis of which such benefits were found to be chargeable did not constitute services performed in employment for him and then only in the event that he was not a party to such determination, redetermination or decision or to any other proceedings provided for in this chapter in which the character of such services was determined. The employer shall be promptly notified of the division's denial of this application, or of the division's redetermina-

tion, both of which shall become final unless within the time prescribed by Florida appellate rules a petition for writ of certiorari is filed in the district court of appeal of the district in which the petitioner resides or in the district court of appeal for the first district of Florida.

2. Shall, upon the discovery of an error in computation, reconsider any prior determination or redetermination of contribution rate after the fifteen-day period has expired, and issue a revised notice of contribution rate as so redetermined. Such redetermination shall be subject to review, and become conclusive and binding in absence thereof, in the same manner as the determination provided in subparagraph 1. hereof. No such reconsideration shall be made after the March 31 immediately following the calendar year with respect to which the contribution rate is applicable, nor shall interest accrue on any additional contributions found to be due until thirty days after the employer is mailed notice of his revised contribution rate.

3. The commission may provide by regulation for periodic notification to employers of benefits paid and chargeable to their accounts or of the status of such accounts, and any such notification, in the absence of an application for redetermination filed in such manner and within such period as the division may prescribe, shall become conclusive and binding upon the employer for all purposes of this chapter. Such redetermination, made after notice and opportunity for hearing, and the division's finding of fact in connection therewith, may be introduced in any subsequent administrative or judicial proceedings involving the determination of the rate of contributions of any employer for any calendar year and shall be entitled to the same finality as is provided in this subsection with respect to the findings of fact made by the division in proceedings to redetermine the contribution rate of an employer.

(j)1. If the division finds that an employer's business is closed solely because of the entrance of one or more of the owners, officers, partners, or the majority stockholder into the armed forces of the United States, or any of its allies, or of the United Nations after June 30, 1950, such employer's experience-rating record shall not be terminated; and, if the business is resumed within two years after the discharge or release from active duty in the armed forces of such person or persons, the employer's experience shall be deemed to have been continuous throughout such period. The benefit ratio of any such employer for the calendar year in which he resumed business and the three calendar years immediately following shall be a percentage equal to the total of his benefit charges (including charges of benefits paid to any individual during the period the employer was in the armed forces based upon wages paid by him prior to his entrance into such forces) for the three most

recently completed calendar years divided by that part of his total payroll, with respect to which contributions have been paid to the division, for the three most recent calendar years during the whole of which, respectively, such employer has been in business.

2. Provided, that no cash refund shall be made with respect to any adjustment required hereunder, but such refund shall be made by credit memorandum only.

History.—§8, ch. 18402, 1937; §5, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(495); §8, ch. 20685, 1941; §1, ch. 21981, 1943; §1, ch. 22946, 1945; §1, ch. 23918, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §5, ch. 26879, §1, ch. 26958, §§2-4, ch. 26878, §6, ch. 28879, 1951; §§5-9, ch. 28242, 1953; §4, ch. 29771, §§1-3, ch. 29817, 1955; §3, ch. 57-247; §2, ch. 57-268; §§1, 2, ch. 59-98; §2, ch. 61-119, §4, ch. 61-132; §1, ch. 63-154; §1, ch. 63-137; §1, ch. 65-243; §1, ch. 65-25; §1, ch. 67-225; §1, ch. 67-244; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

443.09 Employing units affected.—

(1) (a) Any employing unit which is or becomes an employer subject to this chapter as defined in §443.03(7)(a) or (h) within any calendar year shall be subject to this chapter during the whole of such calendar year.

(b) Any employing unit which is or becomes an employer subject to this chapter solely by reason of the provisions of §443.03(7)(b) shall be subject to this chapter only during its operation of the business acquired.

(c) Any employing unit which is or becomes an employer subject to this chapter solely by reason of the provisions of §443.03(7)(c) shall be subject to this chapter only with respect to employment occurring subsequent to the date of such acquisition.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, an employing unit shall cease to be an employer subject to this chapter as of the first day of January of any calendar year only if it files with the division by April 30 of the year for which termination is requested, a written application for termination of coverage, and the division finds that there were no twenty different days, each day being in a different week within the preceding calendar year, within which such employing unit employed four or more individuals in employment subject to this chapter and that the employment and payrolls of such employing unit during such calendar year were insufficient to have rendered such employing unit an employer under §443.03(7)-(h). Provided, however, that the above prescribed time limitation for the filing of such written application may be waived by the division in cases where such time limitation had expired prior to the establishment in the records of the division of the liability of such employing unit. For the purposes of this subsection, the two or more employing units mentioned in §443.03(7)(b)(c)(d) shall be treated as a single employing unit.

(3) (a) An employing unit, not otherwise subject to this chapter, which files with the division its written election to become an employer subject hereto for not less than one calendar year, shall, with the written approval of such election by the division, become an

employer subject hereto to the same extent as all other employers, as of the date stated in such approval, and shall cease to be subject hereto as of January 1 of any calendar year subsequent to the first calendar year of its election, only if by April 30 of such subsequent year such employing unit has filed with the division a written notice to that effect. Provided, however, that at the expiration of the calendar year of such election the division may reconsider such voluntary election of coverage and may in its discretion notify such employer that such employer will not be carried upon the records of the division as an employer and thereupon such employer shall cease to be an employer under the provisions of this chapter as of the first of the year next succeeding the last calendar year during which it was an employer under this chapter.

(b) Any employing unit, including this state or any political subdivision thereof, or any instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing which is wholly owned by this state or by one or more of its political subdivisions, for which services that do not constitute employment as defined in this chapter are performed, may file with the division a written election that all such services performed by individuals in its employ in one or more distinct establishments or places of business shall be deemed to constitute employment for all the purposes of this chapter for not less than one calendar year. Upon the written approval of such election by the division, such services shall be deemed to constitute employment subject to this chapter from and after the date stated in such approval. Such services shall cease to be deemed employment subject hereto as of January 1 of any calendar year subsequent to such calendar year only if by April 30 of such subsequent year such employing unit has filed with the division a written notice to that effect.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2), if the division finds that an employer has become inactive and has ceased to be an employing unit as defined by this chapter for a complete calendar year the division may automatically terminate the account of such employer as of January 1 of any year following a complete calendar year in which such employer has ceased to be an employing unit, and thereupon such employer shall cease to be an employer subject to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§9, ch. 18402, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(496); §9, ch. 20685, 1941; §2, ch. 21982, 1943; (2), (3) §7, 8, ch. 26879, 1951; (1) §10, ch. 28242, 1953; (2) §5, ch. 29771, 1955; (2), (3) §5, ch. 61-132; §§2, 3, ch. 65-114; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

443.10 Unemployment compensation trust fund; establishment and control.—

(1) There is hereby established as a special fund separate and apart from all public moneys or funds of this state, an employment compensation trust fund, which shall be administered by the division exclusively for the pur-

poses of this chapter. This fund shall consist of:

- (a) All contributions collected under this chapter;
- (b) Interest earned upon any moneys in the fund;
- (c) Any property or securities acquired through the use of moneys belonging to the fund;
- (d) All earnings of such property or securities; and
- (e) All money credited to this state's account in the unemployment compensation trust fund pursuant to §903 of the social security act as amended.

All moneys in the fund shall be mingled and undivided.

(2) **The state treasurer shall be the ex-officio treasurer and custodian of the fund and shall administer such fund in accordance with the directions of the division.** All payments from the fund shall be approved by the division or by a duly authorized agent and shall be made by the treasurer upon warrants issued by the comptroller and countersigned by the governor except as hereinafter provided. The treasurer shall maintain within the fund three separate accounts:

- (a) A clearing account;
- (b) An unemployment compensation trust fund account; and
- (c) A benefit account.

All moneys payable to the fund, upon receipt thereof by the division, shall be forwarded to the treasurer who shall immediately deposit them in the clearing account. Refunds payable pursuant to §443.15 may be paid from the clearing account upon warrants issued by the comptroller as above set forth. After clearance thereof, all other moneys in the clearing account shall be immediately deposited with the secretary of the treasury of the United States to the credit of the account of this state in the unemployment compensation trust fund, established and maintained pursuant to §904 of the social security act, as amended, any provisions of the law in this state relating to the deposit, administration, release or disbursement of moneys in the possession or custody of this state to the contrary notwithstanding. The benefit account shall consist of all moneys requisitioned from this state's account in the unemployment compensation trust fund. Except as herein otherwise provided, moneys in the clearing and benefit accounts may be deposited by the treasurer, under the direction of the division, in any bank or public depository in which general funds of the state may be deposited, but no public deposit insurance charge or premium shall be paid out of the fund. The treasurer shall be liable on his official bond for the faithful performance of his duties as custodian of the fund.

(3) Moneys shall be requisitioned from the state's account in the unemployment compensation trust fund solely for the payment of

benefits and in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commission, except that money credited to this state's account pursuant to §903 of the social security act as amended shall be used exclusively as provided in §443.10(5). The division, through the treasurer, shall from time to time requisition from the unemployment compensation trust fund such amounts, not exceeding the amounts standing to this state's account therein, as it deems necessary for the payment of benefits for a reasonable future period. Upon receipt thereof the treasurer shall deposit such moneys in the benefit account in the state treasury and warrants for the payment of benefits shall be drawn by the comptroller upon the order of the division against such benefit account. All warrants for benefits shall be payable directly to the ultimate beneficiary. Expenditures of such moneys in the benefit account and refunds from the clearing account shall not be subject to any provisions of law requiring specific appropriations or other formal release by state officers of money in their custody. All warrants issued for the payment of benefits and refunds shall bear the signature of the comptroller and the counter-signature of the governor as above set forth. Any balance of moneys requisitioned from the unemployment compensation trust fund which remains unclaimed or unpaid in the benefit account after the expiration of the period for which such sums were requisitioned shall either be deducted from estimates for, and may be utilized for the payment of benefits during succeeding periods, or, in the discretion of the division, shall be redeposited with the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to the credit of this state's account in the unemployment compensation trust fund, as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The provisions of subsections (1), (2), and (3), to the extent that they relate to the unemployment compensation trust fund, shall be operative only so long as such unemployment trust fund continues to exist and so long as the secretary of the treasury of the United States continues to maintain for this state a separate book account of all funds deposited therein by this state for benefit purposes, together with this state's proportionate share of the earnings of such unemployment compensation trust fund, from which no other state is permitted to make withdrawals. If and when such unemployment compensation trust fund ceases to exist, or such separate book account is no longer maintained, all moneys, properties, or securities therein, belonging to the unemployment compensation trust fund of this state shall be transferred to the treasurer of the unemployment compensation trust fund, who shall hold, invest, transfer, sell, deposit, and release such moneys, properties, or securities in a manner approved by the division in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; provided that such moneys shall be invested in the following readily marketable classes of securities: Bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of

the United States or of the state. Provided further, that such investment shall at all times be so made that all the assets of the fund shall always be readily convertible into cash when needed for the payment of benefits. The treasurer shall dispose of securities or other properties belonging to the unemployment compensation trust fund only under the direction of the division.

(5) MONEY CREDITED UNDER SECTION 903 OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.—

(a) Money credited to the account of this state in the unemployment compensation trust fund by the secretary of the treasury of the United States pursuant to §903 of the social security act may not be requisitioned from this state's account or used except for the payment of benefits and for the payment of expenses incurred for the administration of this law. Such money may be requisitioned pursuant to subsection (3) for the payment of benefits. Such money may also be requisitioned and used for the payment of expenses incurred for the administration of this law but only pursuant to a specific appropriation by the legislature and only if the expenses are incurred and the money is requisitioned after the enactment of an appropriation law which:

1. Specifies the purposes for which such money is appropriated and the amounts appropriated therefor;

2. Limits the period within which such money may be obligated to a period ending not more than two years after the date of the enactment of the appropriation law; and

3. Limits the amount which may be obligated during any twelve-month period beginning on July 1 and ending on the next June 30 to an amount which does not exceed the amount by which the aggregate of the amounts credited to the account of this state pursuant to §903 of the social security act during the same twelve-month period and the nine preceding twelve-month periods, exceeds the aggregate of the amounts obligated for administration and paid out for benefits and charged against the amounts credited to the account of this state during such ten twelve-month periods.

(b) Amounts credited to this state's account in the unemployment compensation trust fund under §903 of the social security act which are obligated for administration or paid out for benefits shall be charged against equivalent amounts which were first credited and which are not already so charged; except that no amount obligated for administration during a twelve-month period specified herein may be charged against any amount credited during such a twelve-month period earlier than the ninth preceding such period. Any amount credited to the state's account under §903 which has been appropriated for expenses of administration, whether or not withdrawn from the unemployment compensation trust fund, shall be excluded from the unemployment com-

pensation trust fund balance for the purposes of §443.08(3).

(c) Money appropriated as provided herein for the payment of expenses of administration shall be requisitioned as needed for the payment of obligations incurred under such appropriation and, upon requisition, shall be deposited in the employment security administration trust fund from which such payments shall be made. Money so deposited shall, until expended, remain a part of the unemployment compensation trust fund and, if it will not be expended, shall be returned promptly to the account of this state in the unemployment compensation trust fund.

(6) APPROPRIATIONS.—

(a) There is hereby appropriated out of funds made available to the state under §903 of the social security act, as amended, the sum of eight hundred twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be used, under the direction of the division and in accordance with the applicable standards prescribed by, and subject to the approval of the bureau of employment security of the United States department of labor, for the purpose of providing facilities for employment security operations, including the purchase of existing office buildings and the acquisition of land and erection of buildings thereon for use as local employment offices of the division, the alteration or addition to office buildings now owned or later acquired by the division, including the central office at Tallahassee, and the provision of such improvements, facilities, paving, landscaping and fixed equipment as may be required for their proper use and operation. Such appropriation shall include the re-appropriated sum of two hundred twenty thousand dollars for completion of the local employment office at Fort Lauderdale, for which construction funds were previously appropriated but lapsed prior to full obligation thereof.

(b) The sums herein appropriated are to be expended solely for the purchase or alteration of existing office buildings and for the acquisition of land and the construction thereon of appropriate offices to be used exclusively for the employment security activities of the division, and for all necessary expenses incidental thereto, and said sums shall be obligated for the purposes herein appropriated not later than the two-year period following the date of the enactment hereof. Of the amount hereinabove appropriated the division may not obligate of said appropriations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, an amount to exceed the total of the sums credited to Florida under the provisions of §903 of the social security act for such fiscal year and the nine preceding fiscal years, less the aggregate of the amounts which have been obligated for administration and paid out for benefits and charged against said sums during such ten fiscal years. Nor shall the amount which may be obligated by said division under the appropriation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, exceed the total of the

sums credited to this state under provisions of said §903 of the social security act for such fiscal year and the nine preceding fiscal years, less the aggregate of the amounts which have been obligated for administration and paid out for benefits and charged against said sum during such ten fiscal years.

(c) The division is authorized to withdraw from this state's account in the unemployment trust fund referred to in said employment security administrative financing act of 1954 as amended, such sums as are from time to time needed for payment of obligations incurred under the provisions hereof, but not to exceed at any time either the amount in said fund made available by said employment security administrative financing act of 1954, as amended, or the specific appropriation made for a particular location.

(d) Any moneys requisitioned and withdrawn by the division under the provisions of paragraph (c) shall be deposited in a separate account of this state's employment security administration trust fund, but such moneys until expended shall remain a part of the unemployment compensation trust fund. The division shall maintain a separate record of the deposit, obligation and expenditure of such funds.

(e) The division shall have complete authority to carry out the purposes of this section and is expressly authorized and empowered to employ necessary appraisers, architects, engineers and contractors, and to execute all contracts necessary to effectuate the declared purposes of this section, including the acquisition of the necessary real estate for said offices, which real property shall be acquired in the name of the division and shall be used exclusively thereafter for providing facilities for the employment security activities of the division.

(f) Money so withdrawn from the unemployment compensation trust fund shall be repaid from federal funds periodically allocated to the division for rental of local employment office space in the named municipalities. Such money as may be used for the purposes of this subsection (including any unrepaid portion thereof) shall continue to be deemed part of the unemployment compensation trust fund for the purposes of §443.08-(3)(e)1.c., and such temporary use shall not be construed to have reduced the total of such fund for tax rate computation purposes, including interest which would have been added to such total if none of such fund had been used as authorized by this subsection.

History.—§10, ch. 18402, 1937; §6, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(497); §1, ch. 24084, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; (5) r. §6, ch. 29771, 1955; (1) §1, (3) §2, (5) n. §3, ch. 59-99; §2, ch. 61-119; (5) (c) §6, ch. 61-132; (6) n. §1, ch. 61-172; (6) (a), (b) §§1, 2, ch. 63-276; §§1-3, ch. 65-114; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

*443.11 Administrative organization.—

(1) DIVISIONS.—

(a) There are hereby created and established in the Florida industrial commission two coordinate divisions, the Florida state em-

ployment service division, established pursuant to §443.13, and a division to be known as the unemployment compensation division. Each of said divisions shall be administered by a full-time salaried director.

(b) The chairman of the Florida industrial commission shall be paid for the additional duties involved in the administration of this chapter such sum as may be agreed upon between the said chairman and the federal bureau of employment security. Each other member of the commission shall be paid for the additional duties involved in the administration of this chapter the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum and shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. Each division shall be responsible for the discharge of its distinctive functions.

(c) Each division shall be a separate administrative unit except insofar as the commission may find that such separation is impracticable. Each division shall pay its proportionate part of the administrative costs for the members and the secretary of the commission.

(2) BOARD OF REVIEW.—

(a) There is hereby created within the Florida industrial commission a board of review which shall consist of the chairman of the Florida industrial commission, who shall serve as chairman of such board, and the members of the commission, each of whom shall serve ex officio and receive no additional compensation for services performed as a member of such board.

(b) Any hearing, inquiry, or investigation required or authorized to be conducted or made by the board of review may be conducted or made by an individual member thereof, and the order, decision, or determination of such member shall be deemed the order, decision or determination of the board of review from the date of the filing thereof in the commission unless the board, on its own motion, or by application duly made to it, modifies or rescinds such order, decision, or determination.

(3) OBSOLETE RECORDS.—The commission is expressly authorized to provide by regulation for and to destroy obsolete records of the commission.

(4) ADVANCES.—The commission is authorized and directed to apply for an advance to the state unemployment compensation trust fund and to accept responsibility for the repayment of such advance in accordance with the conditions specified in title XII of the social security act as amended, in order to secure to this state and its citizens the advantages available under the provisions of said title XII of the social security act.

History.—§11, ch. 18402, 1937; §7, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(498); §10, ch. 20685, 1941; am. §3, ch. 21982, 1943; am. §2, ch. 22946, 1945; am. §1, ch. 24094, §2, ch. 24084, 1947; sub §(2) am. §11, ch. 28242, 1953; sub §(1) am. §7, ch. 29771, 1955; (1) by §1, ch. 57-786; (1) a. by §1, ch. 61-139; (2) (a) §7, ch. 61-132; (4) §2, ch. 61-119; (1) §19, ch. 63-400.

*Note.—This section was rendered obsolete by §17, ch. 69-106 and will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

443.12 Division and commission; powers, duties, etc.; rules and regulations; personnel; advisory councils; records and reports; cooperation, etc.—

***(1) DUTIES AND POWERS OF DIVISION AND COMMISSION.**—It shall be the duty of the division to administer this chapter; and it shall have power and authority to employ such persons, make such expenditures, require such reports, make such investigations, and take such other action as it deems necessary or suitable to that end. The commission shall have the power and authority to adopt, amend, or rescind such rules and regulations as are necessary for the administration of the chapter. Such rules and regulations shall be effective upon publication in the manner, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, which the commission shall prescribe. The division shall determine its own organization and methods of procedure in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed. Not later than the 15th day of March of each year, the division shall submit to the governor a report covering the administration and operation of this chapter during the preceding calendar year and shall make such recommendations for amendment to this chapter as it deems proper. Such report shall include a balance sheet of the moneys in the fund in which there shall be provided, if possible, a reserve against the liability of future years to pay benefits in excess of the then current contributions, which reserve shall be set up by the division in accordance with accepted actuarial principles on the basis of statistics of employment, business activity, and other relevant factors for the longest possible period. Whenever the division believes that a change in contribution or benefit rates will become necessary to protect the solvency of the fund, it shall promptly so inform the governor and the legislature, and make recommendations with respect thereto.

(2) REGULATIONS AND GENERAL AND SPECIAL RULES.—General and special rules may be adopted, amended, or rescinded by the commission only after public hearing or opportunity to be heard thereon, of which proper notice has been given. General rules shall become effective ten days after filing with the department of state and publication in one or more newspapers of general circulation in this state. Special rules shall become effective ten days after notification to or mailing to the last known address of the individuals or concerns affected thereby. Regulations may be adopted, amended, or rescinded by the commission and shall become effective in the manner and at the time prescribed by the commission.

***(3) PUBLICATION OF ACTS AND RULES AND REGULATIONS.**—The division shall cause to be printed and distributed to the public the text of this chapter, the regulations and rules adopted by the commission, the division's annual report to the governor, and any

other matter the division deems relevant and suitable, and shall furnish this information to any person upon application therefor; provided that the printing of any pamphlet, rules, circulars or reports required by this chapter shall contain no matter except the actual data necessary to complete same or the actual language of the said rule or regulation, together with proper notices thereof; and provided further, where the amount involved exceeds two hundred dollars that in advance of any such printing being done or contracted for, sealed written bids therefor shall be asked for by the division and the lowest and best bid therefor shall be accepted.

***(4) PERSONNEL.**—Subject to other provisions of this chapter, the division is authorized to appoint, fix the compensation, and prescribe the duties and powers of such employees, accountants, attorneys, experts, and other persons as may be necessary in the performance of its duties under this chapter. Provided, however, that the division shall pay no employee appointed pursuant to the provisions of this subsection any compensation in excess of amounts paid for comparable services performed for other state departments. The division may delegate to any such person such power and authority as it deems reasonable and proper for the effective administration of this chapter, and may in its discretion bond any person handling moneys or signing checks hereunder; the cost of such bonds shall be paid from the employment security administration trust fund. The division shall classify positions under this chapter and shall establish salary schedules and minimum personnel standards for the positions so classified. It shall provide for the holding of examinations to determine the qualifications of applicants for the positions so classified, and except for temporary appointments of not to exceed six months in duration, such personnel shall be appointed on the basis of efficiency and fitness as determined in such examinations. Provided, however, that appointments of persons who have not participated in an examination may be continued for a period in excess of six months when such persons have been certified as possessing the necessary training and experience for admittance to an examination for the position to which appointed and such appointments may be continued until the establishment of an appropriate register for such position pursuant to the holding of an examination therefor. The commission shall establish and enforce fair and reasonable regulations for appointments, promotions, and demotions based upon rating of efficiency and fitness and for terminations for cause.

(5) ADVISORY COUNCILS.—The division shall appoint a state advisory council and may appoint local or industry advisory councils, composed in each case of an equal number of employer representatives and employee representatives who may fairly be regarded as representative because of their vocation, employment,

or affiliations, and of such members representing the general public as the division may designate. Such councils shall aid the division in formulating policies and discussing problems related to the administration of this chapter and in assuring impartiality and freedom from political influence in the solution of such problems. Such advisory councils shall serve for such terms as specified by the division, without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

(6) **EMPLOYMENT STABILIZATION.**—The division with the advice and aid of advisory councils shall take all appropriate steps to reduce and prevent unemployment; to encourage and assist in the adoption of practical methods of vocational training, retraining and vocational guidance; to investigate, recommend, advise, and assist in the establishment and operation, by municipalities, counties, school districts and the state of reserves for public works to be used in times of business depression and unemployment; to promote the reemployment of the unemployed workers throughout the state in every other way that may be feasible; and to these ends to carry on and publish the results of investigations and research studies.

(7) **RECORDS AND REPORTS.**—Each employing unit shall keep true and accurate work records, containing such information as the commission may prescribe. Such records shall be open to inspection and be subject to being copied by the division at any reasonable time and as often as may be necessary. The division or an appeals referee may require from any employing unit any sworn or unsworn reports, with respect to persons employed by it, deemed necessary for the effective administration of this chapter. Information thus obtained, or obtained from any individual pursuant to the administration of this chapter, shall, except to the extent necessary for the proper presentation of a claim, be held confidential and shall not be published or be open to public inspection (other than to public employees in the performance of their public duties), in any manner revealing the individual's or employing unit's identity, but any claimant (or his legal representative) at a hearing before an appeals referee or the commission shall be supplied with information from such records to the extent necessary for the proper presentation of his claim. Any employee or member of the commission or any employee of the division who violates any provision of this subsection shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not longer than ninety days, or both. Provided, however, the division may furnish to any employer copies of any report previously submitted by such employer, upon the request of such employer, and the division is authorized to charge therefor such reasonable fee as the commission may by regulations prescribe not to exceed the actual reasonable cost of the preparation of such copies. Fees received by the

division for copies as herein provided shall be deposited to the credit of the employment security administration trust fund.

(8) **OATHS AND WITNESSES.**—In the discharge of the duties imposed by this chapter, the division, the appeals referees, the members of the commission and any duly authorized representative of any of them shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations, take depositions, certify to official acts, and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records deemed necessary as evidence in connection with a disputed claim or the administration of this chapter.

(9) **SUBPOENAS.**—In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, any court of this state within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on, or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides, or transacts business, upon application by the division, the commission, an appeals referee, or any duly authorized representative of any of them shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the division, the commission, an appeals referee, or any duly authorized representative of any of them, there to produce evidence if so ordered or there to give testimony touching on the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof. Any person who shall without just cause fail or refuse to attend and testify or to answer any lawful inquiry or to produce books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records, if it is in his power to do so, in obedience to a subpoena of the division, the commission, an appeals referee, or any duly authorized representative of any of them, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not longer than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

(10) **PROTECTION AGAINST SELF INCRIMINATION.**—No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or from producing books, papers, correspondence, memoranda, and other records before the division, the commission, an appeals referee, or any duly authorized representative of any of them, or in obedience to the subpoena of any of them in any cause or proceeding before the division, the commission, or any appeals referee, on the ground that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except that such individ-

ual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

(11) STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATION.—

(a) In the administration of this chapter, the division shall cooperate to the fullest extent consistent with the provisions of this chapter with the bureau of employment security or other authorized federal agencies, and is authorized and directed to take such action, through the adoption of appropriate rules, regulations, administrative methods and standards, as may be necessary to secure to this state and its citizens all advantages available under the provisions of the social security act, the federal unemployment tax act, and the act of congress entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with states in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1933, as amended. The division shall comply with the regulations of the bureau of employment security relating to the receipt or expenditure by this state of moneys granted under any of such acts and shall make such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the bureau of employment security may from time to time require, and shall comply with such provisions as the bureau of employment security may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports.

(b) The division may afford reasonable cooperation with every agency of the United States charged with the administration of any unemployment insurance law.

(c) The division shall fully cooperate with the agencies of other states, and shall make every proper effort within its means, to oppose and prevent any further action which would in its judgment tend to effect complete or substantial federalization of state unemployment compensation funds or state employment security programs. The division may make, and may cooperate with other appropriate agencies in making, studies as to the practicability and probable cost of possible new state-administered social security programs, and the relative desirability of state (rather than federal) action in any such field.

(12) DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—

Subject to such restrictions as the commission may by regulation prescribe, such information may be made available to any agency of this or any other state, or any federal agency, charged with the administration of any unemployment compensation law or the maintenance of a system of public employment offices, or the bureau of internal revenue of the United States department of the treasury, and information obtained in connection with the administration of the employment service may be made available to persons or agencies for purposes appropriate to the operation of a public employment service. Upon request therefor the division shall furnish any agency of the United

States charged with the administration of public works or assistance through public employment, and may furnish to any state agency similarly charged, the name, address, ordinary occupation, and employment status of each recipient of benefits and such recipient's rights to further benefits under this chapter. The division may request the comptroller of the currency of the United States to cause an examination of the correctness of any return or report of any national banking association rendered pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and may in connection with such request transmit any such report or return to the comptroller of the currency of the United States as provided in §3305 (c) of the federal internal revenue code.

History.—§12, ch. 18402, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(499), 8135(40), 8135(41); §11, ch. 20685, 1941; am. §4, ch. 21982, 1943; §1, ch. 22832, 1945; §3, ch. 24084, 1947; §§8, 9, ch. 29771, 1955; §1, ch. 57-269; §2, ch. 61-119; §19, ch. 63-400; §§10, 17, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsections (1), (3) and (4) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §17, ch. 69-106. cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

443.13 State employment service.—

(1) The Florida state employment service is hereby established in the division. The division shall establish and maintain free public employment offices in such number and in such places as may be necessary for the proper administration of this chapter and for the purposes of performing such duties as are within the purview of the act of congress entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such system and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113; U. S. C., Tit. 29, §49 (c)), as amended. It shall be the duty of the division to cooperate with any official or agency of the United States having power or duties under the provisions of the act of congress, as amended, and to do and perform all things necessary to secure to this state the benefits of said act of congress, as amended, in the promotion and maintenance of a system of public employment offices. The provisions of the said act of congress, as amended, are hereby accepted by this state, in conformity with §4 of said act, and this state will observe and comply with the requirements thereof. The division of labor and employment opportunities of the department of commerce is hereby designated and constituted the agency of this state for the purpose of said act. The division is authorized and directed to appoint sufficient employees to carry out the purposes of this section. The division may cooperate with or enter into agreements with the railroad retirement board with respect to the establishment, maintenance, and use of free employment service facilities.

(2) FINANCING.—All moneys received by this state under the said act of congress, as amended, shall be paid into the employment security administration trust fund, and said moneys are hereby made available to the di-

vision to be expended as provided by this chapter and by said act of congress. For the purpose of establishing and maintaining free public employment offices, the division is authorized to enter into agreements with the railroad retirement board or any other agency of the United States charged with the administration of an unemployment compensation law, with any political subdivision of this state, or with any private, non-profit organization, and as a part of any such agreement the division may accept moneys, services, or quarters as a contribution to the employment security administration trust fund.

History.—§13, ch. 18402, 1937; §8, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(500); §12, ch. 20685, 1941; (2) a. by §2, ch. 61-119; §17, 35, ch. 69-106.

443.14 Employment security administration trust fund; appropriation; reimbursement.—

(1) **EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION TRUST FUND.**—There is hereby created in the state treasury a special fund to be known as the employment security administration trust fund. All moneys which are deposited or paid into this fund shall be continuously available to the division for expenditure in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and shall not lapse at any time or be transferred to any other fund. All moneys in this fund which are received from the federal government or any agency thereof or which are appropriated by this state for the purposes described in §§443.12 and 443.13 except money received pursuant to §443.10(5)(c) shall be expended solely for the purposes and in the amounts found necessary by the authorized cooperating federal agencies for the proper and efficient administration of this chapter. The fund shall consist of all moneys appropriated by this state, and all moneys received from the United States, or any agency thereof, and all moneys received from any other source for such purpose, and shall also include any moneys received from any agency of the United States or any other state as compensation for services or facilities supplied to such agency, any amounts received pursuant to any surety bond or insurance policy or from other sources for losses sustained by the employment security administration trust fund or by reason of damage to equipment or supplies purchased from moneys in such fund, and any proceeds realized from the sale or disposition of any such equipment or supplies which may no longer be necessary for the proper administration of this chapter. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, all money requisitioned and deposited in this fund pursuant to §443.10(5)(c) shall remain part of the unemployment compensation trust fund and shall be used only in accordance with the conditions specified in §443.10(5). All moneys in this fund shall be deposited, administered, and disbursed, in the same manner and under the same conditions and requirements as is provided by law for other special funds in the state treasury, except that moneys in this

fund shall not be commingled with other state funds, but shall be maintained in a separate account on the books of a depository bank. Such moneys shall be secured by the depository in which they are held to the same extent and in the same manner as required by the general depository law of the state and collateral pledged shall be maintained in a separate custody account. All payments from the employment security administration trust fund shall be approved by the division or by a duly authorized agent and shall be made by the treasurer upon warrants issued by the comptroller and countersigned by the governor. Any balances in this fund shall not lapse at any time, but shall be continuously available to the division for expenditure consistent with this chapter. The state treasurer shall be liable on his official bond for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the employment security administration trust fund provided for under this chapter. Such liability on the official bond shall be effective immediately upon the enactment of this provision, and such liability shall exist in addition to any liability upon any separate bond existent on the effective date of this provision, or which may be given in the future. All sums recovered on any surety bond for losses sustained by the employment security administration trust fund shall be deposited in said fund.

(2) **SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION TRUST FUND.**—There is hereby created in the state treasury a special fund, to be known as the "special employment security administration trust fund," into which shall be deposited or transferred all interest on contributions, penalties, and fines or fees collected under this chapter. Interest on contributions, penalties, and fines or fees deposited during any calendar quarter in the clearing account in the unemployment compensation trust fund shall, as soon as practicable after the close of such calendar quarter and upon certification of the division, be transferred to the special employment security administration trust fund; provided, however, that there shall be withheld from any such transfer the amount certified by the division to be required under this chapter to pay refunds of interest on contributions, penalties, and fines or fees collected after June 30, 1947, and erroneously deposited into the clearing account in the unemployment compensation trust fund. Such amounts of interest and penalties so certified for transfer shall be deemed to have been erroneously deposited in the clearing account and the transfer thereof to the special employment security administration trust fund shall be deemed to be a refund of such erroneous deposits. All moneys in this fund shall be deposited, administered and disbursed in the same manner and under the same conditions and requirements as is provided by law for other special funds in the state treasury. Said moneys shall not be expended or be available for expenditure in any manner which would permit their sub-

stitution for (or permit a corresponding reduction in) federal funds which would, in the absence of said moneys, be available to finance expenditures for the administration of the unemployment compensation law. But nothing in this section shall prevent said moneys from being used as a revolving fund to cover expenditures, necessary and proper under the law, for which federal funds have been duly requested but not yet received, subject to the charging of such expenditures against such funds when received. The moneys in this fund, with the approval of the department of administration, shall be used by the division for the payment of costs of administration which are found not to have been properly and validly chargeable against funds obtained from federal sources. All moneys in the special employment security administration trust fund shall be continuously available to the division for expenditure in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and shall not lapse at any time. All payments from the special employment security administration trust fund shall be approved by the division or by a duly authorized agent thereof and shall be made by the treasurer upon warrants issued by the comptroller and countersigned by the governor. The moneys in this fund are hereby specifically made available to replace, as contemplated by subsection (3) of this section, expenditures from the employment security administration trust fund, established by subsection (1) of this section, which have been found by the bureau of employment security (or other authorized federal agency or authority), because of any action or contingency, to have been lost or improperly expended. The state treasurer shall be liable on his official bond for the faithful performance of his duties in connection with the special employment security administration trust fund.

(3) **REIMBURSEMENT OF FUND.**—If any moneys received after June 30, 1941, from the bureau of employment security under Title III of the social security act, or any unencumbered balances in the employment security administration trust fund as of that date, or any moneys granted after that date to this state pursuant to the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser act, or any moneys made available by this state or its political subdivisions and matched by such moneys granted to this state pursuant to the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser act, after reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing, are found by the bureau of employment security, because of any action or contingency, to have been lost or been expended for purposes other than, or in amounts in excess of, those found necessary by the bureau of employment security for the proper administration of this chapter, it is the policy of this state that such moneys shall be replaced by moneys appropriated for such purposes from the general funds of this state to the employment security administration trust fund for

expenditure as provided in subsection (1) of this section. Upon receipt of notice of such a finding by the bureau of employment security, the division shall promptly report the amount required for such replacement to the governor and the governor shall at the earliest opportunity, submit to the legislature a request for the appropriation of such amount. This subsection shall not be construed to relieve this state of its obligation with respect to funds received prior to July 1, 1941, pursuant to the provisions of Title III of the social security act.

(4) **EXEMPTION OF FUND FROM CERTAIN LAWS.**—The special employment security administration trust fund provided for in subsection (2) of this section be, and the same is hereby exempt from the application of any laws of the legislature of 1949, other than this subsection, and specifically from the application or effect by the continuing appropriations law.

History.—§14, ch. 18402, 1937; §9, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(501); §13, ch. 20685, 1941; am. §4, ch. 24084, 1947; §1, ch. 25206, 1949; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §§10, 11, ch. 29771, 1955; §4, ch. 59-99; §2, ch. 61-119; §§17, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.

443.15 Collection of contributions.—

(1) PAST DUE CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(a) *Interest.*—Contributions unpaid on the date on which they are due and payable shall bear interest at the rate of one-half per centum per month from and after such date until payment plus accrued interest is received by the division. Interest collected pursuant to this subsection shall be paid into the special employment security administration trust fund.

(b) *Penalty for delinquent reports.*—

1. Any employing unit which fails to file any reports required by the division in the administration of this chapter, in accordance with regulations adopted by the commission, shall pay to the division with respect to each such report the sum of five dollars for each thirty days or fraction thereof that such employing unit is delinquent, unless the division finds that such employing unit has or had good reason for failure to file such report or reports.

2. Sums collected as penalties under the provisions of subparagraph 1. shall be deposited by the division in the special employment security administration trust fund.

(2) REPORTS, CONTRIBUTIONS, APPEALS.—

(a) *Failure to make reports and pay contributions; duty and power of division.*—If any employing unit determined by the division to be an employer subject to the provisions of this chapter fails to make and file any report as and when required by the terms and provisions of this chapter or by any rule or regulation of the commission, for the purpose of determining the amount of contributions due by said employer under this chapter, or if any such report which has been filed is deemed by the division to be incorrect or

insufficient, and such employer after having been given written notice, by registered or certified mail, by the division to file such report, or a corrected or sufficient report, as the case may be, shall fail to file such report within fifteen days after the date of the mailing of such notice, the division may:

1. Determine the amount of contributions due from such employer on the basis of such information as may be readily available to it, which said determination shall be deemed to be prima facie correct;

2. Assess such employer with the amount of contributions so determined; and

3. Immediately give written notice by registered or certified mail to such employer of such determination and assessment including penalties as provided in this chapter, if any, added and assessed, demanding payment of same together with interest as herein provided on the amount of contributions from the date when same were due and payable.

Such determination and assessment shall be final at the expiration of fifteen days from the date of the mailing of such written notice thereof demanding payment unless such employer shall have filed with the division a written protest and petition for hearing specifying the objections thereto. Upon receipt of such petition within the fifteen days allowed the division shall fix the time and place for a hearing and shall notify the petitioner thereof. The division by regulation may appoint special deputies with full power to hold hearings hereunder, and to submit their findings together with a transcript of the proceedings before them and their recommendations to the division for its final decision and determination. At any hearing held before the division or its special deputy, as herein provided, evidence may be offered to support such determination and assessment or to prove that it is incorrect. Provided, however, that at such hearing the petitioner shall be required to show wherein that it is incorrect or else file full and complete corrected reports. Evidence may also be submitted at such hearing to rebut the determination by the division that the petitioner is an employer under the provisions of this chapter, and upon evidence taken before it or upon the transcript submitted to it with the findings and recommendation of its special deputy the division may set aside its determination that the petitioner is an employer under the provisions of this chapter or may reaffirm such determination. Any determination made by the division with reference to the status of an employer under the provisions of this subsection shall become final upon the mailing of notice of such determination by registered or certified mail to the last known address of such employer unless within the time prescribed by Florida appellate rules the employer shall have filed in the district court of appeal in the district in which the petitioner resides or in the district court of

appeal for the first district of Florida a petition for writ of certiorari. Such review shall proceed in the same manner as provided for a review of decisions of the commission under §443.07(4)(e). The amounts assessed pursuant to a final determination by the division hereunder together with interest and penalties shall be paid within fifteen days after notice of such final decision and assessment and demand for payment thereof by the division shall have been mailed to such employer, unless judicial review is instituted under the provisions hereof in cases of status determinations. Amounts due when the status of the employer is in dispute shall be payable within fifteen days of the entry of an order by the district appellate court affirming such determination. Provided, however, that any determination by the division that an employing unit is not an employer under the provisions of this chapter shall not affect the benefit rights of any individual as determined by an appeals referee or the commission, under the provisions of this chapter, unless such individual shall have been made a party to the proceedings before the division by registered or certified notice served upon him at least ten days before the holding of any hearing hereunder, or unless such determination of the commission or appeals referee shall not have become final or the employing unit and the division shall not have been made parties to the proceedings before the appeals referee or the commission.

(b) *Appeals.*—Subject to the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the commission shall by regulation prescribe the manner pursuant to which an employing unit which has been determined to be an "employer" may file an appeal and be afforded an opportunity for a hearing on such determination.

(3) COLLECTION PROCEEDINGS.—

(a) *Lien for payment of contributions.*—

1. There is hereby created a lien in favor of the division upon all the property both real and personal of any employer who shall become liable for the payment of any contribution levied and imposed upon it by this law for the amount of the contributions due and payable under the provisions hereof, together with interest, costs and penalties; and if any contribution imposed by this chapter or any portion of such contribution or interest or penalty be not paid within sixty days after the same becomes delinquent the division may thereafter issue a notice of lien under its official seal, which notice of lien may be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of any county in which the delinquent employer owns property or has conducted business, and which notice of lien shall set forth the periods for which the contributions, interest or penalties are demanded and the amounts thereof, copy of which notice of lien shall be mailed to the employer at his last known address by registered mail. Provided, that notice of lien may be issued and recorded at the expiration of fifteen days from the date assessment becomes

final under the provisions of §443.15(2) hereof. Upon presentation of said notice of lien the clerk of the circuit court shall record same in a book maintained by him for that purpose, and thereupon the amount of said notice of lien, together with the cost of recording and interest accruing upon the contribution amount, shall become a lien upon the title to and interest, whether legal or equitable, in any real property, chattels real, or personal property of such employer against whom such notice of lien is issued, in the same manner as a judgment of the circuit court duly docketed in the office of such circuit court clerk with execution duly issued thereon and in the hands of the sheriff for levy; and such lien shall be prior, preferred and superior to all mortgages or other liens filed, recorded, or acquired subsequent to the time such notice of lien shall have been filed. Upon the payment of the amounts due thereunder, or upon determination by the division that such notice of lien was erroneously issued, the same may be satisfied of record by the division by an acknowledgment under the seal of the division that such lien has been fully satisfied. Such satisfaction need not be acknowledged before any notary or other public officer and the seal of the division together with the signature of the director shall be conclusive evidence of the satisfaction of said lien, which satisfaction shall be recorded by the clerk of the circuit court who shall receive fees for such services as may be fixed by law for the recording of instruments generally.

2. The division may thereafter issue a warrant directed to all and singular sheriffs in the State of Florida, commanding them to levy upon and sell any real or personal property of the employer liable for any amount under this law within their respective jurisdictions, for the payment of the amount thereof, with the added penalties, interest and the costs of executing the warrant, together with costs of the clerk of the circuit court in recording and docketing the notice of lien, and to return such warrant to the division and to pay to it the money collected by virtue thereof; such warrant shall issue and be enforced for all amounts due the division as of the date of issuance thereof, together with interest accruing on the contribution amount due from said employer to the date of payment at the rate provided herein; provided, that in the event of sale of any assets of the employer, priorities under said warrant shall be determined in accordance with the priority established by the notice or notices of lien filed by the division and recorded by the clerk of the circuit court. The sheriff shall proceed upon said warrant in all respects with like effect and in the same manner prescribed by law in respect to executions issued out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court upon judgments of the circuit court and the sheriff shall be entitled to the same fees for his services in executing the warrant as under a writ of execution out of the circuit court, said fees to be collected in the same manner.

(b) *Injunction—procedures to contest warrants after issuance.*—No writ of injunction or restraining order to stay the execution of such warrant shall issue until a bill praying therefor shall have been filed and reasonable notice of hearing of motion for such injunction has previously been served on the division, nor unless the party applying therefor shall have previously tendered and paid into the custody of the court the full amount of contributions, interests, costs and penalties claimed in such warrant or entered into and filed in said court a bond with two or more good and sufficient sureties approved by the court in a sum at least double the amount of such contributions, interests, costs and penalties, payable to the division, and conditioned to pay the amount of such warrant, interest thereon, and such damages as may be occasioned by the wrongful issuing of said injunction, if the said injunction shall be dissolved, or the bill upon which it may be granted be dismissed. Only one surety shall be required when such bond is executed by a lawfully authorized surety company as surety thereon.

(c) *Attachment and garnishment.*—Upon the filing of notice of lien as provided in §443.15 (3) (a) 1. hereof, the division shall be entitled to remedy by attachment or garnishment as provided in chapters 76 and 77, as for a debt due and upon application by the division such writs shall issue out of the office of the clerk of the circuit court as upon a judgment of the circuit court duly docketed and recorded, and such writs shall be made returnable to the circuit court. Provided, however, that no bond shall be required of the division as a condition precedent to the issuance of said writs of attachment or garnishment. Issues raised under proceedings by attachment or garnishment shall be tried by the circuit court as upon a judgment thereof in the manner provided in chapters 76 and 77. Provided, further, that said notice of lien filed by the division shall be of full force and effect for the purposes of all remedies provided for in this chapter until satisfied as provided in this chapter, and no revival by scire facias or other proceedings shall be necessary prior to the pursuit of any remedy herein provided for, and proceedings authorized as upon a judgment of the circuit court shall not be construed as making of said lien a judgment of the circuit court upon a debt for any purpose except as herein specifically set forth as procedural remedies only.

(d) *Third party claims.*—Upon any levy made by the sheriff under the authority of a writ of attachment or garnishment as provided in §443.15(3)(c) third party claims to property involved shall be tried by the circuit court as upon a judgment thereof and all proceedings shall be authorized on such third party claims as provided in §§56.16, 56.20, 76.21 and 77.16.

(e) *Proceedings supplementary to execution.*—At any time after a warrant provided for

in §443.15(3)(a)2. shall have been in the hands of any sheriff of this state and returned unsatisfied the division may make and file an affidavit in the circuit court affirming such fact and also that said warrant is valid and outstanding and also stating the residence of the party or parties against whom the warrant has been issued, and the division shall thereupon be entitled to have other and further proceedings in the circuit court as upon a judgment thereof as provided in §56.29 et seq.

(f) *Photostats.*—In any proceedings in any court under this chapter photostats of original records or microfilm copies of records of the division of labor and employment opportunities or the industrial relations commission shall be primary evidence in lieu of the originals of said records or of the documents which have been transcribed into such records.

(g) *Jeopardy assessment and warrant.*—If the division has just cause to believe and does believe that the collection of contributions from an employer will be jeopardized by delay it may assess such contributions immediately, together with interest or penalties when due, whether or not contributions accrued have become due, and may immediately issue a notice of lien and jeopardy warrant upon which proceedings may be had as herein provided for notice of lien and warrant of the division. Within fifteen days from the mailing of such notice of lien by registered mail the employer against whom such notice of lien and warrant is issued may protest the issuance thereof in the same manner provided in §443.15(3)(a) and further proceedings shall be had upon said protest as therein provided. Such protest shall not operate as a supersedeas or stay of enforcement proceedings until and unless the employer shall have filed with the sheriff seeking to enforce the warrant of the division a good and sufficient surety bond in twice the amount demanded by said notice of lien or warrant conditioned upon payment of the amount subsequently found to be due from the employer to the division by final determination of the division upon protest of assessment. Said jeopardy warrant and notice of lien shall be satisfied by the division in the manner heretofore provided upon payment of the amount finally determined to be due from said employer. In the event enforcement of said jeopardy warrant is not superseded as hereinabove provided the employer shall be entitled to a refund from the fund of all amounts paid as contributions in excess of the amount finally determined to be due by said employer upon application being made as provided in this chapter.

(4) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF COLLECTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—

(a) Independently of all other remedies and proceedings authorized by this law for the enforcement of and the collection of contributions hereby levied, a right of action by suit in the name of the division is hereby

created. Suit may be maintained and prosecuted, and all proceedings taken, to the same effect and extent as for the enforcement of a right of action for debt or assumpsit, and any and all remedies available in such actions including attachment and garnishment shall be available to the division for the collection of any contribution accruing hereunder; provided that the division shall not be required to post bond in any such action or proceeding; and providing further that nothing herein contained shall be construed as making of said contributions a debt or demand unenforceable against homestead property provided by article X of the constitution of the state, the above remedies being procedural only.

(b) Any employer failing to make return or to pay the contributions levied under this chapter, and who has not ceased to be an employer as provided in §443.09 hereof, may be enjoined from employing individuals in employment as defined in this chapter upon the complaint of the division in the circuit court of the county in which said employer may be doing business; and such employer so failing to make return or to pay contributions levied hereunder shall be enjoined from employing individuals in employment until such return shall have been made and the contributions shown to be due thereunder paid to the division.

(c) The division or any agent or employee whom it may designate shall have the power to administer an oath to any person in respect to any return or report required by this law or by the rules and regulations of the commission and such oath made before the division or any authorized agent or employee shall have the same efficacy as an oath made before any judicial officer or notary public of the state.

(d) Civil actions brought under this chapter to collect contributions and interest thereon, or any proceeding had herein for the collection of contributions from an employer shall be heard by the court having jurisdiction thereof at the earliest possible date, and shall be entitled to preference upon the calendar of said court over all other civil actions except petitions for judicial review of claims for benefits arising under this chapter and cases arising under the workmen's compensation law of this state.

(e) The division is hereby authorized to commence action in any other state by and in the name of the division to collect unemployment compensation contributions, penalties and interest legally due this state. The officials of other states which extend a like comity to this state are authorized to sue for the collection of such contributions, interest and penalties in the courts of this state. The courts of this state shall recognize and enforce liability for such contributions interest and penalties imposed by other states which extend a like comity to this state.

(f) The collection of any contribution, in-

terest and penalty otherwise due under this chapter shall not be enforceable by civil action, warrant, claim or other means unless within five years from the date upon which such contribution, interest and penalty became due and payable as provided by law and by regulations of the commission, a notice of lien with respect to such contribution, interest and penalty was filed for record with a clerk of a circuit court as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(5) **PRIORITIES UNDER LEGAL DISSOLUTION OR DISTRIBUTIONS.**—In the event of any distribution of any employer's assets pursuant to an order of any court under the laws of this state, including any receiverships, assignment for benefit of creditors, adjudicated insolvency, composition, administration of estates of decedents, or any other similar proceeding, contributions then or thereafter due shall be paid in full prior to all other claims except claims for wages of not more than two hundred and fifty dollars to each claimant, earned within six months of the commencement of the proceeding, and on a parity with all other tax claims wherever such tax claims shall have been given priority. In the administration of the estate of any decedent the filing of notice of lien shall be deemed a proceeding required upon protest of the claim filed by the division for contributions due under this chapter and such claim shall be allowed by the county judge. Provided, however, that the personal representative of the decedent may by petition to the circuit court object to the validity of the claim of the division and proceedings shall be had in the circuit court for the determination of the validity of the claim of the division, and, provided further, that the bond of the personal representative shall not be discharged until such claim is finally determined by the circuit court, and where no bond has been given by the personal representative none of the assets of said estate shall be distributed until such final determination by the circuit court; and, provided, further, that upon distribution of the assets of the estate of any decedent the claim of the division shall have priority established in subsection (1) (e) class five of §733.20, subject to the above limitations with reference to wages. In the event of any employer's adjudication in bankruptcy, judicially confirmed extension proposal, or composition, under the federal bankruptcy act of 1898, as amended, contributions then or thereafter due shall be entitled to such priority as is provided in §64B of that act (U. S. C. Title II, §104(b), as amended).

(6) **REFUNDS.**—If not later than four years after the date of payment of any amount as contributions, interest or penalties, an employing unit who has paid such contributions, interest or penalties shall make application for an adjustment thereof in connection with subsequent contribution payments, or for a refund thereof because such adjustment cannot be made, and the division shall determine that

such contributions or interest or penalties or any portion thereof was erroneously collected, the division shall allow such employer to make an adjustment thereof without interest in connection with subsequent contribution payment by him, or if such adjustment cannot be made, the division shall refund said amount, without interest, from the fund. For like cause, and within the same period, adjustment or refund may be made on the division's own initiative. Provided, however, that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize a refund of contributions which were properly paid in accordance with the provisions of this chapter at the time of such payment, except as required by §443.03(5)(g) 7.; provided further that refunds under this subsection and under §443.03 (5) (g) 7. may be paid from either the clearing account or the benefit account of the unemployment compensation trust fund and from the special employment security administration trust fund with respect to interest or penalties which have been previously paid into such fund, provisions of §443.10 (2) to the contrary notwithstanding.

History.—§15, ch. 18402, 1937; §10, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(502); §14, ch. 20685, 1941; §5, ch. 21982, 1943; §5, ch. 24084, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; (4)(f) §9, ch. 26879, 1951; (2)(b) §12, ch. 28242, 1953; (6) §12, ch. 29771, 1955; (2)(a) §3, ch. 57-268; (5) §24, ch. 57-1; (1), (6) §2, ch. 61-119; (6) §3, ch. 61-228; §4, ch. 65-114; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

443.16 Waiver of rights; fees; privileged communications.—

(1) **WAIVER OF RIGHTS VOID.**—Any agreement by an individual to waive, release, or commute his rights to benefits or any other rights under this chapter shall be void. Any agreement by an individual in the employ of any person or concern to pay all or any portion of any employer's contributions, required under this chapter from such employer, shall be void. No employer shall directly or indirectly make or require or accept any deduction from wages to finance the employer's contributions required from him, or require or accept any waiver of any right hereunder by any individual in his employ. Any employer or officer or agent of an employer who violates any provision of this subsection shall, for each offense, be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) FEES.—

(a) No individual claiming benefits shall be charged fees of any kind in any proceeding under this chapter by the commission or division or their representatives, or by any court or any officer thereof, except as hereinafter provided. Any individual claiming benefits in any proceeding before the commission or division, or representatives of either, or a court may be represented by counsel or duly authorized agent, but no such counsel or agent shall either charge or receive for such services more than an amount approved by the commission or division or by the court.

(b) An attorney at law representing a claimant for benefits in any district court of appeal of this state or in the supreme court of Florida shall be entitled to counsel fees payable by the division as fixed by the court in either of the following cases:

1. Where petition for review or appeal is initiated by any party to such proceeding other than the claimant, or

2. Where such petition for review or appeal is initiated by the claimant and results in a decision awarding more benefits than did the decision under review or from which appeal was taken.

(c) Attorneys' fees awarded under this section shall be paid by the division out of employment security administration funds as a part of the costs of administration of this chapter and may be paid directly to the attorney for the claimant in a lump sum.

(d) Any person, firm or corporation who or which seeks or receives any remuneration or gratuity for any services rendered on behalf of a claimant, except as allowed by this section and in an amount approved by the commission or by a court, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person, firm or corporation who or which shall solicit the business of appearing on behalf of a claimant, or shall make it a business to solicit employment for another in connection with any claim for benefits under this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(3) PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.—All letters, reports, communications, or any other matters, either oral or written, from the employer or employee to each other or to the division or any of its agents, representatives or employees which shall have been written, sent, delivered, or made in connection with the requirements and administration of this chapter, shall be absolutely privileged and shall not be made the subject matter or basis for any suit for slander or libel in any court of the state.

History.—§16, ch. 18402, 1937; §11, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(503), 8135(42), 8135(43), 8135(44); §15, ch. 20685, 1941; Sub. §(2), §10, ch. 26879, 1951; (2)(b) §4, by ch. 57-268; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

443.17 Benefits not alienable.—Benefits due under this chapter shall not be assigned, pledged, encumbered, released, or commuted and shall, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, be exempt from all claims of creditors and from levy, execution or attachment, or other remedy for recovery or collection of a debt, which exemption may not be waived.

History.—§17, ch. 18402, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(504).

443.18 Reciprocal arrangement.—

(1) The division is hereby authorized to enter into reciprocal arrangements with appropriate and duly authorized agencies of other states or of the federal government, or both, whereby:

(a) Services performed by an individual for a single employing unit for which services are customarily performed by such individuals in

more than one state shall be deemed to be services performed entirely within any one of the states:

1. In which any part of such individual's service is performed, or

2. In which such individual has his residence, or

3. In which the employing unit maintains a place of business, provided there is in effect as to such services, an election, approved by the agency charged with the administration of such state's unemployment compensation law, pursuant to which all the services performed by such individual for such employing unit are deemed to be performed entirely within such state;

(b) Potential rights to benefits accumulated under the unemployment compensation laws of one or more states or under one or more such laws of the federal government, or both, may constitute the basis for the payment of benefits through a single appropriate agency under terms which the division finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests and will not result in any substantial loss to the fund;

(c) Wages or services, upon the basis of which an individual may become entitled to benefits under an unemployment compensation law of another state or of the federal government, shall be deemed to be wages for insured work for the purpose of determining his rights to benefits under this chapter, and wages for insured work, on the basis of which an individual may become entitled to benefits under this chapter shall be deemed to be wages or services on the basis of which unemployment compensation under such law of another state or if the federal government is payable, but no such arrangements shall be entered into unless it contains provisions for reimbursements to the fund for such of the benefits paid under this chapter upon the basis of such wages or services, and provisions for reimbursements from the fund for such of the compensation paid under such other law upon the basis of wages for insured work, as the division finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests; and

(d) Contributions due under this chapter with respect to wages for insured work shall for the purposes of §§443.08 and 443.15 be deemed to have been paid to the fund as of the date payment was made as contributions therefor under another state or federal unemployment compensation law, but no such arrangement shall be entered into unless it contains provisions for such reimbursement to the fund of such contributions and the actual earnings thereon as the division finds will be fair and reasonable as to all affected interests.

(2) Reimbursements paid from the fund pursuant to subsection (1)(c) of this section shall be deemed to be benefits for the purpose of §§443.04 and 443.10. The division is authorized to make to other state or federal agencies and to receive from such other

state or federal agencies reimbursements from or to the fund, in accordance with arrangements entered into pursuant to subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The administration of this chapter and of other state and federal unemployment compensation and public employment service laws will be promoted by cooperation between this state and such other states and the appropriate federal agencies in exchanging services, and making available facilities and information. The division is therefore authorized to make such investigations, secure and transmit such information, make available such services and facilities and exercise such of the other powers provided herein with respect to the administration of this chapter as it deems necessary or appropriate to facilitate the administration of any such unemployment compensation or public employment service law, and in like manner, to accept and utilize information, services and facilities made available to this state by the agency charged with the administration of any such other unemployment compensation or public employment service law.

(4) To the extent permissible under the laws and constitution of the United States, the division is authorized to enter into or cooperate in arrangements whereby facilities and services provided under this chapter and facilities and services provided under the unemployment compensation law of any foreign government may be utilized for the taking of claims and the payment of benefits under the employment security law of the state or under a similar law of such government.

History.—§19, ch. 18402, 1937; §12, ch. 19637, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(506); §17, ch. 20685, 1941; am. §6, ch. 24084, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; sub §(1)(a) am. §1, ch. 29768, 1955; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

443.19 Unemployment compensation trust fund to be sole source of benefits; nonliability of state.—The unemployment compensation trust fund established by this chapter shall be the sole and exclusive source for the payment of benefits payable hereunder, and such benefits shall be deemed to be due and payable only to the extent that contributions, with increments thereon, actually collected and credited to the fund and not otherwise appropriated and/or allocated, are available therefor. The state undertakes the administration of such fund without any liability on the part of the state beyond the amount of moneys received from the said bureau of employment security or other federal agency.

History.—§23, ch. 18402, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(506); §13, ch. 29771, 1955; §2, ch. 61-119.

443.20 Rule of liberal construction.—This chapter shall be liberally construed to accomplish its purpose to promote employment security by increasing opportunities for placement through the maintenance of a system of public employment offices and to provide through the accumulation of reserves for the payment of compensation to individuals with respect to their unemployment. The legislature

hereby declares its intention to provide for carrying out the purposes of this chapter in cooperation with the appropriate agencies of other states and of the federal government, as part of a nationwide employment security program, and particularly to provide for meeting the requirements of Title III, the requirements of the federal unemployment tax act, and the act of congress approved June 6, 1933, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such system, and for other purposes" (the Wagner-Peyser act), each as amended, in order to secure for this state and the citizens thereof the grants and privileges available thereunder; all doubts as to the proper construction of any provision of this chapter shall be resolved in favor of conformity with such requirements.

History.—§23½, ch. 18402, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(488), 4151(507); §2, ch. 20685, 1941; §14, ch. 29771, 1955.

443.21 Saving clause.—The legislature reserves the right to amend or repeal all or any part of this chapter at any time; and there shall be no vested private right of any kind against such amendment or repeal. All the rights, privileges or immunities conferred by this chapter or by acts done pursuant thereto, shall exist subject to the power of the legislature to amend or repeal this chapter at any time.

History.—§20, ch. 18402, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(508).

443.22 Penalties.—

(1) Whoever makes a false statement or representation, knowing it to be false, or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase any benefits or other payment under this chapter or under an employment security law of any other state, of the Federal government, or of a foreign government, either for himself or for any other person, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 or by imprisonment for not longer than thirty days, or both such fine and imprisonment; and each such false statement or representation or failure to disclose a material fact shall constitute a separate offense.

(2) Any employing unit or any officer or agent of any employing unit or any other person who makes a false statement or representation, knowing it to be false, or who knowingly fails to disclose a material fact, to prevent or reduce the payment of benefits to any individual entitled thereto, or to avoid becoming or remaining subject hereto, or to avoid or reduce any contribution or other payment required from an employing unit under this chapter, or who willfully fails or refuses to make any such contribution or other payment or to furnish any reports required hereunder, or to produce or permit the inspection of or copying of records as required hereunder, or who fails or refuses, within six months after written demand therefor by the division, to keep and maintain the payroll records required by this

chapter and by the regulations of the commission, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not longer than sixty days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Any person who shall wilfully violate any provision of this chapter or any order, rule or regulation hereunder, the violation of which is made unlawful or the observance of which is

required under the terms of this chapter, and for which a penalty is neither prescribed hereunder nor provided by any other applicable statute, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not longer than sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§18, ch. 18402, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(510), 8135(45), (46), (47); §16, ch. 20685, 1941; §11, ch. 26879, 1951; §1, ch. 29770, 1955; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 446

APPRENTICES

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446.011 Voluntary apprenticeship program.—It is the declared policy of the state of Florida that the purpose of this chapter is to make available to the young people of Florida an opportunity to obtain training that will equip them for profitable employment and citizenship; to set up, as a means to this end, a program of voluntary apprenticeship, under approved apprentice agreements, providing facilities for their training and guidance in the arts and crafts of industry and trade, with parallel instruction in related supplementary education; to promote employment opportunities for young people under conditions providing adequate training and reasonable earnings; to relate the supply of skilled workers to employment demands; to establish standards for apprentice training; to provide for the administration of this chapter under the direction of the division of labor and employment opportunities of the department of commerce and in accordance with the prescribed standards and policies of the division to assist in effectuating the purposes of this chapter; to provide for reports to the legislature and to the public regarding the status of apprentice training in the state; to establish a procedure for the determination of the apprentice agreement controversies; and to accomplish related ends; provided, however, that this chapter shall not apply to employers who with their employees are subject to the provisions of the railway labor act or amendments thereto.

History.—§1, ch. 23934, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §1, ch. 28037, 1953; §1, ch. 63-153; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §446.06.

446.021 Definition of an apprentice.—The term "apprentice" as used herein shall mean an employed person at least sixteen years of age who is engaged in learning a recognized skilled trade through actual work experience under the supervision of craftsmen, which training should be supplemented by properly coordinated studies of related technical and supplementary subjects; who has entered into a written agreement (hereinafter called an apprentice agreement) with an employer, an association of employers, or a local joint apprenticeship committee, providing for not less than four thousand hours of reasonably continuous employment for such person.

History.—§2, ch. 23934, 1947; §1, ch. 63-153.

Note.—Formerly §446.07.

446.031 Apprenticeship council; general duties of division.—

(1) There is hereby created a state apprenticeship council, advisory to the division of

labor and employment opportunities of the department of commerce, to be composed of ten members. The director of the division of labor and employment opportunities shall be ex officio chairman of the council. The supervisor of trade and industrial education of the department of education shall be appointed a member of the council. In addition thereto, the governor shall appoint four representatives each from employer and employee organizations, respectively, representing the building and construction industry, metal trades and shipyards, printing industry, and aircraft industry, whose terms shall run concurrently with the governor's. Each member of the council shall serve without pay, but shall be allowed necessary expenses, in accordance with state law, incurred in connection with the performance of their official duties.

(2) The division of labor and employment opportunities shall establish standards and policies regarding apprentice programs and agreements; it may issue such rules and regulation as may be necessary to carry out such standards and policies pertaining only to the formal procedure of this chapter. Not later than March 15 of each year the division of labor and employment opportunities shall make a report to the governor of its activities and of the activities of the council.

History.—§3, ch. 23934, 1947; §2, ch. 28037, 1953; §1, ch. 63-153; §§15, 17, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (2) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §17, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §446.08.

446.041 Apprenticeship program, powers of division.—

(1) There is hereby created and established within the Florida industrial commission a department of apprenticeship. Such department shall be under the direction of a director who shall be appointed by the Florida industrial commission. The commission shall prescribe the salary and fix the duties of such director and such other clerical, technical, and professional personnel as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter; the director and all of such personnel shall be appointed and employed in accordance with the merit system of the Florida industrial commission. The director and such personnel shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

(2) The division of labor and employment opportunities is authorized to administer the provisions of this chapter; in cooperation with local joint apprenticeship committees, to set up conditions and training standards for

apprentice agreements; to register any apprentice programs and agreements which meet the standards established by the division; to terminate or cancel any apprentice agreement in accordance with the provisions of such agreement; to keep a record of apprentice agreements and their disposition; to issue certificates of completion of apprenticeship in accordance with the division's standards; and to perform such other duties as the department may direct.

History.—§4, ch. 23934, 1947; §3, ch. 28037, 1953; §1, ch. 63-153; §19, ch. 63-400; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (1) is inconsistent with §17, ch. 69-106, and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Formerly §446.09.

446.051 Related instruction.—The administration and supervision of related and supplemental instruction for apprentices, coordination of such instruction with job experiences, and selection and training of teachers and coordinators for such instruction, all as approved by the division, shall be the responsibility of the state supervisor of trade and industrial education in the department of education.

History.—§5, ch. 23934, 1947; §4, ch. 28037, 1953; §1, ch. 63-153; §§15, 17, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §446.10.

446.061 Expenditures.—The division of labor and employment opportunities shall make necessary expenditures from the appropriation provided by law for personal services, travel, printing, equipment, office space, and supplies as provided by law.

History.—§6, ch. 23934, 1947; §24, ch. 57-1; §1, ch. 63-153; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §446.11.

446.071 Local apprenticeship committees.—A local apprenticeship committee shall be approved, in any trade or group of trades, in a city or trade area, by the division of labor and employment opportunities whenever the apprentice training needs of such trade or groups of trades justifies such establishment. Such local apprenticeship committee shall be composed of an equal number of employer and employee representatives, chosen from names submitted by the respective local employer and employee organizations in such trade or group of trades. In a trade or group of trades in which there is no bona fide employer or employee organization, the committee shall be appointed from persons known to represent the interests of employers and of employees, respectively. The duties of a local apprenticeship committee shall be: To work in an advisory capacity with

employers and employees in matters regarding schedule of operations, application of wage rates, and working conditions for apprentices; to adjust apprenticeship disputes, subject to the approval of the division; and to cooperate with school authorities in regard to the education of apprentices in accordance with standards established by the division.

History.—§7, ch. 23934, 1947; §1, ch. 63-153; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §446.12.

446.081 Limitation.—

(1) Nothing in this chapter or in any apprentice agreement approved under this chapter shall operate to invalidate any apprenticeship provision in any collective agreement between employers and employees setting up higher apprenticeship standards.

(2) No person shall institute any action for the enforcement of any apprentice agreement, or for damages for the breach of any apprentice agreement, made under this chapter, unless he shall first have exhausted all administrative remedies provided by this section.

(3) Any person aggrieved by any determination or act of the council or the Florida industrial commission may appeal therefrom to the industrial commission, which commission shall hold a hearing thereon, after due notice to the interested parties. The decision of the commission as to the facts shall be conclusive if supported by the evidence and all orders and decisions of the commission shall be prima facie lawful and reasonable. Any party to an apprentice agreement aggrieved by an order or decision of the commission may appeal to the courts on questions of law. The decision of the commission shall be conclusive if such appeal therefrom shall not be filed within the time and in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules.

History.—§8, ch. 23934, 1947; §5, ch. 28037, 1953; §1, ch. 63-153; §1, ch. 69-267.

***Note.**—Subsection (3) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §17, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §446.13.

446.091 On-the-job training program.—All provisions of this chapter relating to apprenticeship, including but not limited to programs, agreements, standards, administration, procedures, definitions, expenditures, local committees, council, powers and duties, limitations, grievances, and functions of the division of labor and employment opportunities, shall be appropriately adapted and made applicable to a program of on-the-job training hereby authorized for persons other than apprentices.

History.—§2, ch. 63-153; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 447

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

- 447.01 Regulating labor unions; state policy.
- 447.02 Definitions.
- 447.03 Employees' right of self-organization.
- 447.04 Business agents; licenses, permits, etc.
- 447.05 Initiation fees; limitation.
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447.01 Regulating labor unions; state policy.—

(1) Because of the activities of labor unions affecting the economic conditions of the country and the state, entering as they do into practically every business and industrial enterprise, it is the sense of the legislature that such organizations affect the public interest and are charged with a public use. The working man, unionist or nonunionist, must be protected. The right to work is the right to live.

(2) It is here now declared to be the policy of the state, in the exercise of its sovereign constitutional police power, to regulate the activities and affairs of labor unions, their officers, agents, organizers and other representatives, in the manner, and to the extent hereafter set forth.

History.—§1, ch. 21968, 1943.

Note.—Formerly §481.01.

cf.—§447.15, Railway workers excepted.

447.02 Definitions.—The following terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section:

(1) The term "labor organization" shall mean any organization of employees, local or subdivision thereof having within its membership residents of the state, whether incorporated or not, organized for the purpose of dealing with employers concerning hours of employment, rate of pay, working conditions or grievances of any kind relating to employment, and recognized by one or more employers as a unit of bargaining.

(2) The term "business agent" as used here-in shall mean any person, without regard to title, who shall, for a pecuniary or financial consideration, act or attempt to act for any labor organization in:

(a) The issuance of membership, or authorization cards, work permits, or any other evidence of rights granted or claimed in, or by, a labor organization, or

(b) In soliciting or receiving from any employer any right or privilege for employees.

History.—§2, ch. 21968, 1943; (1) §1, ch. 65-396.

Note.—Formerly §481.02.

447.03 Employees' right of self-organization.—Employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organiza-

tions, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

History.—§3, ch. 21968, 1943.

Note.—Formerly §481.03.

447.04 Business agents; licenses, permits, etc.—

(1) No person shall be granted a license or a permit to act as a business agent in the state:

(a) Who has not been a citizen of and has not resided in the United States for a period of more than five years next prior to making application for such license or permit;

(b) Who has been convicted of a felony and has not had his civil rights restored.

(c) Who is not a person of good moral character; and,

(2)(a) Every person desiring to act as a business agent in this state shall, before doing so, obtain a license or permit by filing an application under oath therefor with the division of general regulation of the department of business regulation, accompanied by a fee of one dollar and a full set of fingerprints of the applicant taken by a law enforcement agency qualified to take fingerprints. There shall accompany the application a statement signed by the president and the secretary of the labor organization for which he proposes to act as agent, showing his authority to do so. The division shall hold such application on file for a period of thirty days, during which time any person may file objections to the issuing of such license or permit.

(b) The division may also conduct an independent investigation of the applicant and if objections are filed, it may hold or cause to be held a hearing in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the division; the objectors and the applicant shall be permitted to attend said hearing and present evidence.

* (3) After the expiration of the thirty-day period, regardless of whether or not any objections have been filed, the secretary of state shall submit the application, together with all information that he may have, including but not limited to, any objections that may have

been filed to such application, any information that may have been obtained pursuant to an independent investigation and the results of any hearing on the application, to a board to be composed of the governor as chairman, the secretary of state, and the state superintendent of public instruction. If a majority of the board shall from a review of the information furnished to it by the secretary of state, find that the applicant is qualified, pursuant to the terms of this chapter, then the board shall by resolution, authorize and direct the secretary of state to issue such license or permit, and said license or permit shall run for the calendar year for which issued, unless sooner surrendered, suspended, or revoked.

(4) License and permits may be renewed by the division on a form prescribed by it; however, if any such license or permit has been surrendered, suspended, or revoked during the year, then such applicant must go through the same formalities as a new applicant.

History.—§4, ch. 21968, 1943; (3) §1, ch. 26762, 1951; (2), (3) §§1, 2, ch. 61-120; §§1, 2, ch. 63-139; §2, ch. 65-396; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (3) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §16, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §481.04.

447.05 Initiation fees; limitation.—Labor unions or labor organizations shall not charge an initiation fee in excess of the sum of fifteen dollars; provided, that initiation fees in effect on January 1st, 1940, may be continued.

History.—§5, ch. 21968, 1943.

Note.—Formerly §481.05.

447.06 Registration of labor organizations required.—

(1) Every labor organization operating in the state shall make a report in writing to the division of general regulation annually on or before July first. Such report shall be filed by the secretary or business agent of such labor organization and shall be in such form as the division may prescribe, and shall show the following facts:

- (a) The name of the labor organization;
- (b) The location of its office;
- (c) The name and address of the president, secretary, treasurer and business agent.

(2) At the time of filing such report it shall be the duty of every such labor organization to pay the division an annual fee therefor in the sum of one dollar.

History.—§6, ch. 21968, 1943; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §481.06.

447.07 Records and accounts required to be kept.—It shall be the duty of any and all labor organizations in this state to keep accurate books of accounts itemizing all receipts from whatsoever source and expenditures for whatsoever purpose, stating such sources and purposes. Any member of such labor organization shall be entitled at all reasonable times to inspect the books, records and accounts of such labor organization.

History.—§7, ch. 21968, 1943.

Note.—Formerly §481.07.

447.08 Rights of members in armed forces.—Any employee who is a member of any labor organization who, because of services with the armed forces of the United States, during time of war or national emergency, has been unable to pay any dues, assessments or sums levied by any labor organization, shall not hereafter be required to make such back payments as a condition to reinstatement in good standing as a member of any labor organization to which he belonged.

History.—§8, ch. 21968, 1943.

Note.—Formerly §481.08.

447.09 Right of franchise preserved; penalties.—It shall be unlawful for any person:

(1) To interfere with or prevent the right of franchise of any member of a labor organization. The right of franchise shall include the right of an employee to make complaint, file charges, give information or testimony concerning the violations of this chapter, or the petitioning to his union regarding any grievance he may have concerning his membership or employment, or the making known facts concerning such grievance or violations of law to any public officials, and his right of free petition, lawful assemblage and free speech.

(2) To prohibit or prevent any election of the officers of any labor organization.

(3) To participate in any strike, walkout, or cessation of work or continuation thereof without the same being authorized by a majority vote of the employees to be governed thereby; provided, that this shall not prohibit any person from terminating his employment of his own volition.

(4) To conduct any election referred to in subsection (3) of this section without a secret ballot.

(5) To charge, receive, or retain any dues, assessments or other charges in excess of, or not authorized by, the constitution or bylaws of any labor organization.

(6) To act as a business agent without having obtained and possessing a valid and subsisting license or permit.

(7) To solicit membership for or to act as a representative of an existing labor organization without authority of such labor organization to do so.

(8) To make any false statement in an application for a license.

(9) For any person to seize or occupy property unlawfully during the existence of a labor dispute.

(10) To cause any cessation of work or interference with the progress of work by reason of any jurisdictional dispute, grievance or disagreement between or within labor organizations.

(11) To coerce or intimidate any employee in the enjoyment of his legal rights, including those guaranteed in §447.03, or to intimidate his family, picket his domicile or injure the person or property of such employee or his family.

(12) To picket beyond the area of the industry within which a labor dispute arises.

(13) To engage in picketing by force and violence, or to picket in such a manner as to prevent ingress and egress to and from any premises, or to picket other than in a reasonable and peaceable manner.

(14) To solicit advertising in the name of a labor organization without the written permission of such organization.

(15) To undertake through the medium of a card, circular, pamphlet, newspaper or any other medium whatsoever, or by any holding out to the public as officially representing a labor organization without the written authority or contract with such labor organization. Any publication claiming endorsement by a labor organization shall list in such publication the name and address of the organization or organizations endorsing same.

History.—§9, ch. 21968, 1943; (14), (15) n. §1, ch. 65-355.
Note.—Formerly §481.09.

447.10 Department of legal affairs; duties.—An action may be commenced by the department of legal affairs on complaint of any interested party, for the suspension or revocation of the license of any business agent for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. Said action shall be commenced only in the circuit court of the county of residence of such business agent or of the county in which such violations occurred. Such action shall be heard by the court without a jury and the rules of civil procedure shall apply in such proceedings. The court may suspend such license for such time as in its judgment is deemed best, or may revoke such license.

History.—§10, ch. 21968, 1943; §2, ch. 29737, 1955; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §481.10.

447.11 Actions and suits; labor organizations as parties.—Any labor organization may maintain any action or suit in its commonly used name and shall be subject to any suit or action in its commonly used name in the same manner and to the same extent as any corporation authorized to do business in this state. All process, pleadings and other papers in such action may be served on the president or other officer, business agent, manager or person in charge of the business of such labor organization. Judgment in

such action may be enforced against the common property only, of such labor organization.

History.—§11, ch. 21968, 1943.
Note.—Formerly §481.11.
cf.—§48.22, Process, service.

447.12 Fees for registration.—All fees collected by the division of general regulation hereunder shall be paid to the state treasurer and credited to the general fund.

History.—§12, ch. 21968, 1943; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §481.12.

447.13 Right to strike preserved.—Except as specifically provided in this chapter, nothing therein shall be construed so as to interfere with or impede or diminish in any way the right to strike or the right of individuals to work; nor shall anything in this chapter be so construed as to invade unlawfully the right to freedom of speech.

History.—§13, ch. 21968, 1943.
Note.—Formerly §481.13.
cf.—§§453.05, 453.13, Work stoppage on public utilities.

447.14 Penalties.—Any person or labor organization who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§14, ch. 21968, 1943.
Note.—Formerly §481.14.

447.15 Federal regulations recognized.—All railway labor organizations and members thereof shall be exempt from all of the provisions of this chapter as long as they are regulated by act of congress.

History.—§15, ch. 21968, 1943.
Note.—Formerly §481.15.

447.16 Applicability of chapter when effective.—Any labor business agent licensed on July 1, 1965, may renew such license each year on forms provided by the division of general regulation without submitting fingerprints so long as such license or permit has not expired, been surrendered, suspended or revoked. The fingerprinting requirements of this act shall become effective for new applicants for labor business agent license immediately upon this act becoming a law.

History.—§3, ch. 65-396; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 448

GENERAL LABOR REGULATIONS

- 448.01 Ten hours of labor a legal day's work; extra pay.
- 448.03 Threatening to discharge employee to compel him to trade with any particular firm or person; penalty.
- 448.04 Penalty for officer or agent violating the preceding section.
- 448.05 Seats to be furnished for employees in stores; penalty.
- 448.06 Labor problems; mediation and conciliation service; purpose; appointment of mediator and other personnel; appropriation.
- 448.07 Wage rate discrimination based on sex prohibited.

448.01 Ten hours of labor a legal day's work; extra pay.—

(1) Ten hours of labor shall be a legal day's work, and when any person employed to perform manual labor of any kind by the day, week, month or year renders ten hours of labor, he shall be considered to have performed a legal day's work, unless a written contract has been signed by the person so employed and the employer, requiring a less or greater number of hours of labor to be performed daily.

(2) Unless such written contract has been made, the person employed shall be entitled to extra pay for all work performed by the requirement of his employer in excess of ten hours' labor daily.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 1988, 1874; RS 2117, 2118; GS 2641, 2642; RGS 4016, 4017; CGL 5939, 5940.
cf.—§450.111, Hours of work in child labor law.

448.03 Threatening to discharge employee to compel him to trade with any particular firm or person; penalty.—Any person or persons, firm, joint stock company, association or corporation organized, chartered or incorporated by and under the laws of this state, either as owner or lessee, having persons in their service as employees, who shall discharge any employee or threaten to discharge any employee in their service for trading or dealing, or for not trading or dealing as a customer or patron with any particular merchant or other person or class of persons in any business calling, or shall notify any employee either by general or special notice, directly or indirectly, secretly or openly given, not to trade or deal as a customer or patron with any particular merchant or person or class of persons in any business or calling, under penalty of being discharged from the service of such person, firm, joint stock company, corporation or association shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 5015, 1901; GS 3233; RGS 5066; CGL 7168.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

448.04 Penalty for officer or agent violating the preceding section.—Any person acting as an officer or agent of any firm, joint stock company, association or corporation of the kind and character as described in §448.03 or for any one of them, who makes or executes any notice, order or threat of the kind

therein mentioned and forbidden, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not longer than six months.

History.—§2, ch. 5015, 1901; GS 3234; RGS 5067; CGL 7169.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

448.05 Seats to be furnished for employees in stores; penalty.—If any merchant, storekeeper, employer of male or female clerks, salesmen, cash boys or cash girls, or other assistants, in mercantile or other business pursuits, requiring such employees to stand or walk during their active duties, neglect to furnish at his own cost or expense suitable chairs, stools or sliding seats attached to the counters or walls, for the use of such employees when not engaged in their active work, and not required to be on their feet in the proper performance of their several duties; or refuse to permit their said employees to make reasonable use of said seats during business hours, for purposes of necessary rest, and when such use will not interfere with humane or reasonable requirements of their employment, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

History.—§1, ch. 4762, 1899; GS 3235; RGS 5068; CGL 7170.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

448.06 Labor problems; mediation and conciliation service; purpose; appointment of mediator and other personnel; appropriation.—

(1) There is hereby created and established a voluntary mediation and conciliation service, the objective of which is the prevention and amicable settlement of labor problems. Such service shall be under the jurisdiction of the governor who is authorized to appoint, prescribe the duties, title, and fix the salary of one full-time mediator or conciliator and such additional personnel as, in the discretion of the governor, may be required.

(2) The governor, by and through the mediation and conciliation service, is hereby authorized and directed to promote, assist, and encourage the maintenance of mutually satisfactory employer-employee relationships within the state, and, upon requests of any bona fide party to a labor dispute or in the event of an existing or imminent work stoppage, to proffer services and assistance to both parties in an effort to effect a voluntary, amicable, and expeditious adjustment and settlement of the differences and issues which precipitated or cul-

minated in or which threaten to precipitate or culminate in such labor dispute.

(3) The governor, by and through the mediation and conciliation service and with the cooperation of other departments under his jurisdiction, shall gather and analyze statistical information relating to labor and industrial relations within the state and in comparison with other states, and make reports and recommendations biennially to the legislature.

(4) No employee of the mediation and conciliation service, or any other person authorized by the governor to engage in the performance of duties prescribed by this section, shall be compelled to disclose to any administrative or judicial tribunal any information relating to or acquired from private employers, employees, or their representatives in the course of official conciliation and mediation activities under the provisions of this section, nor shall any reports, minutes, written communications or other documents or copies of documents, and the above-named employees pertaining to such private information be subject to subpoena; and all reports, minutes, written communications, oral conversations, other documents or copies of documents, and the above-named employees, and any other information obtained directly or indirectly in the performance of this service of mediation or conciliation shall be deemed privileged matter and subject to the complete immunities thereby.

(5) The governor shall include in his legislative budget request the estimated amounts needed for the purpose of effectively carrying out the provisions of this section and the legislature shall appropriate such amounts as it deems necessary for this purpose. All appropriations for this purpose shall be used at the direction and discretion of the governor.

History.—§§1-4, 6, ch. 57-306; §1, ch. 61-29.

448.07 Wage rate discrimination based on sex prohibited.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section, unless the context or subject matter clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the meanings as defined in this section:

(a) "Employee" means any individual employed by an employer, including individuals employed by the state or any of its political subdivisions or instrumentalities of subdivisions.

(b) "Employer" means any person who employs two or more employees.

(c) "Wages" means and includes all compensation paid by an employer or his agent

for the performance of service by an employee, including the cash value of all compensation paid in any medium other than cash.

(d) "Rate" with reference to wages means the basis of compensation for services by an employee for an employer and includes compensation based on time spent in the performance of such services, on the number of operations accomplished, or on the quality produced or handled.

(e) "Unpaid wages" means the difference between the wages actually paid to an employee and the wages required to be paid an employee pursuant to subsection (3).

(2) DISCRIMINATION ON BASIS OF SEX PROHIBITED.—

(a) No employer shall discriminate between employees on the basis of sex by paying wages to employees at a rate less than the rate at which he pays wages to employees of the opposite sex for equal work on jobs the performance of which require equal skill, effort and responsibility, and which are performed under similar working conditions, except when such payment is made pursuant to:

1. A seniority system;
2. A merit system;
3. A system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production; or
4. A differential based on any reasonable factor other than sex when exercised in good faith.

(b) No person shall cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against any employee in violation of the provisions of this section.

(3) CIVIL ACTION FOR "UNPAID WAGES."—Any employer or person who violates the provisions of this section shall be liable to the employee for the amount of the difference between the amount the said employer was paid and the amount he should have been paid under this section. Nothing in this section shall allow a claimant to recover more than an amount equal to his unpaid wages while so employed for one year prior to the filing of his claim. An action to recover such liability may be maintained in any court of competent jurisdiction by the aggrieved employee within six months after termination of employment. The court in such action may award to the prevailing party costs of the action and a reasonable attorney's fee.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be applicable to any employer subject to the federal fair labor standards act of 1938, as amended.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 69-5.

CHAPTER 449

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

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449.01 Definitions.—When appearing in this law or in any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto the following words shall mean:

(1) Private employment agency—any person, firm or corporation, who for hire or for profit, shall undertake to secure employment or help, or through the medium of a card, circular, pamphlet, or other medium whatsoever, or through the display of a sign or bulletin, or by any other holding out to the public, offers to secure employment or help, or give information as to where employment or help may be secured.

(2) General employment agency—the business of conducting an agency, bureau, office or any place restricted to the purpose of procuring, offering, promising or attempting to provide employment for persons who want employment in any occupation except in the theatrical or entertainment field.

(3) Model agency—the business of conducting an agency, bureau, office or any other place restricted to the purpose of procuring, offering, promising or attempting to provide engagements for models who demonstrate or display a product, such exhibitions not to be in the entertainment or theatrical field or to include vocal participation by the model.

(4) Nurses registry—any business restricted to the conducting of an agency, bureau, office or any other place for the purpose of procuring, offering, promising or attempting to provide employment or engagements for nurses of any kind; or any place used as a lodging house for nurses, the keeper of which receives telephone calls or messages of any kind relative to the employment of such nurses and transmits such messages or calls to a nurse lodging in his or her house.

(5) Domestic help agency—any business

restricted to the conducting of any agency, bureau, office or any other place for the purpose of procuring, offering, promising or attempting to provide employment by placement of domestic help in private homes.

(6) Baby sitter agency—any business restricted to the conducting of an agency, bureau, office or any other place for the purpose of placement of baby sitters in private homes.

(7) Theatrical employment agency—any business restricted to the conducting of an agency, bureau, office or other place for the purpose of procuring, offering, promising or attempting to provide engagements for persons who want employment in, including but not limited to, the following occupations: circus, vaudeville, theatrical and other entertainment type performances, or of giving information as to where such engagement may be procured or provided, whether such business is conducted in a building, on the street, or elsewhere.

(8) Agent—any partner in a partnership, member of a firm, or officer of a corporation, whose partnership, firm or corporation holds a private employment agency license. Also any individual who is the sole owner of a private employment agency.

(9) Agency employee—manager, placement clerk, interview clerk, or solicitor of a private employment agency.

(10) Fee—in addition to its ordinary and accepted meaning, means money or promise to pay money. The term fee means and includes the excess of money received by any private employment agent over what he has paid for transportation, transfer of baggage, or lodging for any applicant for employment. The term fee as used in this chapter also means and includes the difference between the amount of money received by any person, who furnishes

employees or performers for any entertainment, exhibition or performance, and the amount paid by the said person receiving said amount of money to the employees or performers whom he hires to give such entertainment, exhibition or performance.

(11) Privilege—the furnishing of food, supplies, tools, or shelter to contract laborers, commonly known as commissary privileges.

(12) Theatrical engagement—any engagement or employment of a person as an actor, performer, or entertainer in a circus, vaudeville, theatrical or any other entertainment exhibition or performance.

(13) Emergency engagement—any engagement that is to be performed within twenty-four hours of the time such application was made by an employer.

(14) Permanent employment—any employment or engagement not specified as temporary.

(15) Temporary employment—any employment or engagement specified and agreed upon by all parties involved as temporary at the time of acceptance.

*(16) [Department—the department of state.]

History.—§1, ch. 24080, 1947; §1, ch. 61-421; §1, ch. 63-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of the reorganization act, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commission."

449.02 Duties of the department; authority to issue and revoke license; issuance of rules and regulations.—

(1) The department is hereby vested with the power, jurisdiction and authority to issue and revoke licenses to employment agencies, agents or agency employees, to deny such applicants a license, to suspend the license for a reasonable period, or assess a civil penalty against any licensee in an amount not to exceed the annual license fee, when it is satisfied that said party has:

(a) Obtained or attempted to obtain any license by means of fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, or through the mistake or inadvertence of the department.

(b) Violated any of the provisions of this chapter or any lawful rules or regulations of the department.

(c) Been guilty of a crime against the laws of this or any other state, or government involving moral turpitude or dishonest dealings;

(d) Made, printed, published, distributed, or caused, authorized, or knowingly permitted the making, printing, publication or distribution of false statements, descriptions, or promises of such a character as to reasonably induce any person to act to his damage or injury, where such statements, descriptions, or promises purport to be made or to be performed by the employment agent, if the agent then knew, or by the exercise of reasonable care and inquiry, could have known, of the falsity of said statements, descriptions or promises;

(e) Knowingly committed, or been a party to any material fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, conspiracy, collusion, trick, scheme

or device whereby any other person lawfully relying upon the work, representation, or conduct of the employment agent shall act or have acted to his injury or damage.

(f) Failed or refused upon demand, to disclose any information within his knowledge, or to produce any document, book or record in his possession for inspection to the department or any authorized agent thereof, acting within the jurisdiction or by authority of law.

(g) Established his agency in, or in connection with any place where intoxicating liquors are sold; or, in or in connection with any place where gambling is permitted; or, in, or in connection with any place of amusement kept for immoral purposes.

(h) Charged, collected or received a greater compensation for any service performed by him than is specified in his schedule of fees, charges and commissions previously filed with the department.

(i) Failed to supervise any agency for which any agent's license has been issued.

(2) The department shall have the power, jurisdiction and authority to promulgate reasonable rules and regulations for its own government and in the exercise of its powers hereunder and for the conduct of the business of employment agencies, not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state and may amend same at its pleasure.

History.—§2, ch. 24080, 1947; §1, ch. 25265, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §1, ch. 29943, 1955; §2, ch. 61-421; §2, ch. 63-205; §§1, 4, ch. 67-450; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.021 License requirements.—No person, firm or corporation shall open, keep or carry on any employment agency in the state unless he shall first procure a license therefor from the department. Each person, partner, or in the case of corporations, each corporate officer must qualify for separately and be licensed as an agent for carrying on the business of a private employment agency as provided by this chapter. Provided, however, that theatrical agencies, model agencies, nurses registry and baby sitter agencies will not be required to have agents' licenses and domestic help agencies owned by an individual and which have no agency employees will not be required to have an agent's license and further provided that where a partnership consists of a husband and wife, said husband and wife are considered as one for licensing purposes hereunder and one agent fee shall cover both partners.

History.—§3, ch. 63-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.022 License; fees; renewals.—

(1) All licenses issued to private employment agencies shall be of one of the following categories: general employment agency; model agency; nurses registry; domestic help agency; baby sitter agency; or theatrical agency. Agencies licensed for each particular category shall be confined to the activities as set forth in the definitions set out in §449.01.

(2) The annual license fee for each agency shall be as follows: general employment agen-

cy, one hundred dollars; model agency, one hundred dollars; nurses registry, one hundred dollars; domestic help agency, one hundred dollars; baby sitter agency, fifty dollars; theatrical employment agency, one hundred dollars. The annual license fee for an agent is one hundred dollars. The annual license fee must accompany the application for an agency. Provided, however, that charitable agencies operated exclusively by and for the benefit of any religious, charitable or benevolent organization shall be entitled to license without paying fees therefor, provided all other requirements are met.

(3) All licenses issued by the department shall expire on December 31, of the year in which said licenses are issued. Every person actively engaged in business as an employment agency in the state who fails to renew such license by the expiration date thereof, shall be automatically suspended from the right to engage in such business for which he was previously licensed, until said license is renewed. License for the next succeeding year shall be issued upon written request on the form prescribed by the department, and it shall be accompanied by the required fee. When made in proper form, such request shall not be denied or unreasonably delayed.

(4) Where one or more individuals, on the basis of whose qualifications an agency license under this chapter has been obtained, ceases to be connected with the licensed business for any reason whatsoever, the agency business may be carried on for a temporary period not to exceed thirty days, under such terms and conditions as the department shall provide by regulation, for the orderly closing of the business or the replacement and qualifying of a new partner or corporate officer. The licensee's good standing under this chapter shall be contingent upon the department's approval of any such new partner or corporate officer.

(5) The licensed agent or agents shall at all times be responsible for the good conduct in the business of each employee, including managers, and shall before employing any manager, employment clerk, counselor or solicitor become responsible for making application for license for same.

(6) No license shall be valid to protect any business transacted at any place or under any name other than that designated in the license, unless consent is first obtained from the department, and unless the written consent of the surety or sureties on the bond to such transfer or change of name is filed with the original bond, required to be filed by §449.03, and unless the license is returned to the department for the recording thereon of such changes. A charge of ten dollars shall be made by the department for the recording of authorization for each such change of name or change of location.

(7) No license issued under this chapter shall be assignable, nor shall the department authorize the use of any name by an agency which is so similar to that of a public officer

or agency, or that used by any other licensee, that the public may be confused or misled thereby.

(8) Each agency shall be under the supervision of a licensed agent. Each applicant for an agency license shall submit proof satisfactory to the department that the agent shall supervise and is capable of supervising the agency named in the application for agency license.

History.—§4, ch. 63-205; §1, ch. 65-282; §3, ch. 67-450; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.023 Qualification for agent and agency license.—

(1) All agency and agent licensees shall be competent, honest, truthful, trustworthy, of good character and bear a reputation for fair dealing. Each such person must also be a citizen of the United States and have had three years experience as an employment clerk in this state or the equivalent thereof in related fields, which experience must have been continuous and immediately preceding the date of such application or in lieu of the required experience must have been a previously licensed owner or operator of an employment agency in this state.

(2) In addition to the foregoing qualifications, each application shall show whether or not the applicant, any member of the applying partnership, or any officer of an applying corporation is financially interested in any other business of like nature and if so, specifying such interest or interests.

History.—§5, ch. 63-205.

449.024 Agency employee licenses; qualifications; fees.—

(1) Every person shall, before being employed as a manager, placement clerk, interview clerk, or solicitor, hereinafter called agency employees, by any private employment agency, make application to the department for a license as such. All who receive such licenses shall be honest, trustworthy, of good character and bear a reputation for fair dealing. No such person shall be employed by any private employment agency before application is made for license. If the department declines to issue license or revokes it after issuance, the employment of such person shall be terminated. Every person licensed as a manager shall have had, in addition to the qualifications of this subsection, one year's experience as an agency employee, or the equivalent thereof in related fields.

(2) Every private employment agency shall be under the direct management of a manager or licensed agent.

(3) Annual fee for the manager's license shall be fifty dollars and for other agency employees ten dollars.

(4) Each agency shall upon the employment or termination of employment of an agency employee report it immediately to the department. During the period of employment of

any licensed agency employee, the license of said employee shall be on the premises and readily accessible.

(5) No agency employee license is valid to do business except as an employee of a licensed agency nor does such license authorize the licensee to use any fictitious or assumed name unless such person qualifies under the fictitious name statute.

History.—§6, ch. 63-205; (5)n. §2, ch. 65-282; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.025 Fees to be charged by agencies; rates; display.—

(1) Each applicant for an agency license shall file with the application a schedule for fees, charges and commissions which he intends to charge and collect for his services, which must be approved by the department before license is issued. Such schedule of fees, charges and commissions may thereafter be changed only by filing with the department an amended or supplemental schedule, showing such changes at least fifteen days before the change is to become effective. Such schedule of fees to be charged shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each room of such agency and such schedule of fees shall be printed in not less than a 30-point bold faced type, except that agencies which use written contracts containing fee schedules shall not be required to post such schedules.

History.—§7, ch. 63-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.026 License; content; posting.—

(1) The agency license issued pursuant to this chapter shall be for the calendar year in which issued, and shall be in such form as may be determined by the department, but shall at least specify the name under which the applicant is to operate, the address of the place of business, the date on which said license will expire, the full name and titles of the persons who submitted agent license applications, and the number of the license.

(2) The agent license, manager license, and agency employee license, issued pursuant to this chapter, shall be for the calendar year in which issued, and shall be in such form as may be determined by the department, but shall at least specify the applicant's name, the date on which such license will expire, and the number of the license.

(3) The agency license shall at all times be displayed conspicuously in the place of business in such manner as to be open to the view of the public and subject to the inspection of all duly authorized officers of the state and county. Upon failure to do so, the licensee shall be subject to the payment of another license fee for engaging in the business for which such license is required to be obtained.

(4) In event the licensee desires to cancel any license issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter he shall notify the department, and upon approval of the department, said licensee shall forthwith return to the department the license so cancelled. No license fee

shall be refunded upon cancellation of any license.

History.—§3, ch. 65-282; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.03 Bond required with application for license.—There shall be filed with each original application for agency license a bond in the form of a surety, by a reputable company engaged in the bonding business, authorized to do business in the state, in due form to the governor of the state, for the penal sum of three thousand dollars with one or more sureties, to be approved by the department, and conditioned that the applicant conform to and not violate any of the duties, terms, conditions, provisions or requirements of this chapter. If any person shall be aggrieved by the misconduct of any such licensed agency, such person may maintain an action in his own name upon the bond of said employment agency, in any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed. All such claims shall be assignable, and the assignee shall be entitled to the same upon the bond of such licensed agency or otherwise, as the person aggrieved would have been entitled to if such claim had not been assigned. Any claim or claims so assigned may be enforced in the name of such assignee. Any remedies given by this section shall not be exclusive of any other remedy which would otherwise exist.

History.—§3, ch. 24080, 1947; §2, ch. 25265, 1949; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.04 Records required to be kept.—It shall be the duty of every such licensed agency to keep on file all applications of every accepted applicant for employment, name and address of applicant to whom employment is offered or promised, name and address of the person to whom the applicant is sent for employment, the amount of the fee received, and the number of the receipt. No such licensed agency, or its employees, shall knowingly make any false entry in applicant files or receipt files. Each individual card or document in said files shall be preserved and not destroyed for a period of three years from date of last entry thereon. Every employment agent shall keep true and accurate work records containing such information as this chapter provides and as the department may prescribe. Such records shall be open to inspection and be subject to being copied by the department or its authorized representatives at any reasonable time and as often as may be necessary. The department may require monthly reports from each licensed agency, stating number of applicants and number of placements handled for the month. Such number of placements shall be broken down in the following classifications: clerical, industrial, hotel and restaurant, and domestic. Forms for such reports shall be furnished by the department. The department shall furnish each licensed agency a statistical report combining the above information from all agencies with same information from files of the Florida state employment services of the division of

labor and employment opportunities of the department of commerce.

History.—§4, ch. 24080, 1947; §3, ch. 25265, 1949; §§10, 17, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.05 Registration fees, when permitted; investigation; revocation of permit; referral.—

(1) No such licensed agency shall charge a registration fee without having first obtained a permit to charge such registration fee from the department. Any such licensed person desiring to charge such registration fee shall make application in writing to the department, and shall set out in the application the type of applicants from whom it is intended to accept a registration fee, the amount of the fee to be charged, and shall furnish any other information on the subject that the department may deem necessary to enable it to determine whether permit shall be granted.

(2) The department may make investigation, upon receipt of the application, as to the truthfulness of said application and the necessity of the charge of a registration fee; and if it is shown that the applicant's method of doing business is of such a nature that a permit to charge a registration fee is necessary, and that the record of the applicant's past method of charging a registration fee has been reasonable and fair, then the department may grant a permit to such applicant, which permit shall remain in force until revoked for cause. No permit shall be granted until after ten days from the date of filing of the application.

(3) When a permit is granted such licensed agency may charge a registration fee not to exceed two dollars. In all cases a complete record of all such registration fees and references of applicants shall be kept on file. For such registration fee a receipt shall be given to said applicant for help or employment, and shall state therein the name of such applicant, date and amount of payment, the character of position or help applied for, and the name and address of such agency. If no position has been furnished by said licensed agency to the said applicant, then said registration fee shall be returned to the said applicant on demand after thirty days and within six months from date of the receipt thereof, less the amount that has been actually expended by said licensed agency in checking the references of said applicant, and an itemized amount of such expenditures shall be presented to said applicant on request at the time of returning the unused portion of such registration fee.

(4) Any such permit granted by the department may be revoked by it, in the same manner as prescribed herein for the revocation of licenses.

(5) No such licensed agency shall, as a condition to registering or obtaining employment for any applicant, require such applicant to subscribe to any publication, post card service, advertisement, or resume service. Each licensed agency shall be permitted to accept an advance fee in the form of a deposit. All such

advance deposit fees taken, shall be deposited in the escrow account. No funds are to be withdrawn from the escrow account by the agency before the date of the applicant's acceptance of employment. Whenever an applicant fails to secure or refuses to accept a position furnished by the agency no fee shall have been earned, and any advance fee on deposit with the escrow agent shall be refunded in full to the applicant within three business days after request. If an applicant accepts a position through the efforts of the licensed agency and fails to report for work at the prescribed time, or quits, then said applicant shall owe the licensed agency the full placement fee for the said job and shall forfeit the total amount deposited with the licensed agency. In the event the applicant has an advance fee on deposit with the licensed agency of an amount exceeding the total fee of said position, then such overpayment of fee shall be refunded to the applicant within three days after request.

(6) Each applicant sent to an employer for an interview shall be furnished with a referral card containing the following information: The name and address of the employer doing the interviewing, the position for which the applicant is being interviewed, the salary offered, who is paying the cost of transportation for the interview, and a space must be provided whereby the interviewer can sign his or her name, after noting thereon whether the applicant has been engaged.

(7) In addition to the receipt herein provided to be given for a registration fee, it shall be the duty of such licensed agency to give to every applicant for employment or help from whom other fee or fees shall be received, an additional receipt in which shall be stated the name of the applicant, the amount of the fee, date of payment. All such receipts shall be in duplicate, numbered consecutively, shall contain the name and address of such agency. The duplicate receipt shall be kept on file in the agency for at least one year from date thereof.

(8) If the employer pays the fee, and the employee fails to remain in the position for the period of fourteen days, such licensee shall refund to the employer all fees, less an amount equal to twenty-five per cent of the total fee, within three days after said licensed agency has been notified of the employee's failure to remain in the employment.

(9) If the applicant is discharged at any time within fourteen calendar days for any reason other than intoxication, dishonesty, unexcused tardiness, unexcused absenteeism, insubordination, misrepresentation of abilities, education or skills, or otherwise fails to remain in the position for a period of fourteen calendar days through no fault of his own, such licensed agency shall refund to the employee all fees paid to said agency, less an amount equal to twenty-five per cent of the total fee. All refunds shall be in cash or negotiable check

and shall be made within three days of the time such licensed agency has been notified of the employee's failure to remain in the employment.

History.—§5, ch. 24080, 1947; §4, ch. 25265, 1949; §8, ch. 63-205; §2, ch. 67-450; §32, ch. 69-353; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.06 Attempts to induce employees to leave employment or to obtain their discharge.

—No such licensed agent shall by himself or by his employees, solicit, persuade or induce any employee to leave any employment in which said licensed agency or his agent has placed said employee; nor shall any such licensed agent, or any of his employees, solicit, persuade or induce any employer to discharge any employee; nor shall any such licensed agent or his employees divide, or offer to divide, or share, directly or indirectly, any fee, charge or compensation received or to be received from any employee, with any employer or person in any way connected with the business thereof.

History.—§6, ch. 24080, 1947.
Am. §5, ch. 25265, 1949.

449.07 Contract or railroad laborers; statements required.—

(1) Whenever such licensed agent, or anyone acting for him agrees to send one or more persons to work as contract or railroad laborers, outside the city in which such agency is located, the said licensed agency shall give to each of such laborers, in a language with which such laborers are familiar, a statement containing the following items: "Name and nature of the work to be performed," "Wages offered," "Destination of the person employed," "Terms of transportation and probable duration of the employment," and duplicate of such a statement shall be kept on file in the office of such licensed agency sending out such laborers.

(2) No such licensed agency or his employees shall send any applicant to any place where a strike, a lock-out or other labor dispute is in active progress, without first notifying the applicant of such conditions, and shall, in addition thereto, enter a complete statement of such facts upon the receipt given to such applicant.

History.—§7, ch. 24080, 1947.
Am. §6, ch. 25265, 1949.

449.08 Theatrical employment agency; regulation, etc.—

(1) Any such licensed agency conducting a theatrical employment agency, before making any engagement except an emergency engagement for an employee with any employer, shall prepare and file in such agency a written statement verified by such licensed agent, setting forth how long said employer has been engaged in the theatrical business, whether or not such employer, while financially interested in a theatrical business, has failed to pay salaries, or "left stranded" any company, group or employees during the two years preceding the date of application; and further, shall set forth the names of at least two persons as references. If such employer is a corporation, such state-

ment shall set forth the names of the officers and directors thereof, the length of time such corporation or any of its officers have been engaged in the theatrical business, and the amount of the paid up capital stock.

(2) If the employer conducts a cabaret or night club, the agent shall include in such statement the name and address of the owner or owners, and whether they have failed to pay salaries to employees at any time within the past two years. If any allegation in such written verified statement is made upon information or belief, the person verifying this statement shall set forth the sources of his information or belief. Such statements so on file shall be kept for at least one year and exhibited to every employee whose services are sought by any such employers.

(3) If any cabaret or night club employs entertainers through any source other than from a Florida licensed theatrical employment agency, said cabaret or night club shall file with the department a sworn statement containing the information required above to be filed in said agency, together with a certified copy of the contract for such entertainment. The department may, if it believes there is a doubt as to the financial stability of such employer or that there is a possibility of leaving stranded any entertainer, require a bond approved by the department to assure the payment of salaries, performance of contract and compliance with this chapter.

(4) Every such licensed agency conducting a theatrical employment agency who shall procure for or offer to an applicant a theatrical engagement, or any kind of employment as an entertainer, shall have executed in quadruplicate a contract containing the name and address of the applicant, the name and address of the employer and that of the employment agency acting for such employer, in employing or furnishing such applicant for employment, the character of the entertainment to be given, or services to be rendered, the number of performances to be given per day or per week, by whom the transportation, if any, is to be paid, and if it is to be paid by the applicant, either the cost of the transportation between the places where said entertainment or services are to be given or rendered, or the average cost of such transportation. Said contract shall state from whom said applicant is to receive his or her salary, the amount of salary promised, and the gross commissions or fees to be paid by said applicant and to whom such gross commissions or fees are to be paid. The original contract shall be given to the employer, the duplicate contract shall be given to the employee, the triplicate contract shall be kept on file in the office of the agency for a period of one year, and the fourth copy filed with the department.

History.—§8, ch. 24080, 1947; §7, ch. 25265, 1949; §4, ch. 65-282; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.09 Nurses registry; requirements.—

(1) Every such licensed person conducting

a nurses' registry shall cause every applicant for employment to fill out an application form giving the following information: The name and address and qualifications of such applicant, the names and places of the hospitals wherein the applicant has studied or has been employed, the length of time of service therein, or other experience in nursing, if not in a hospital, and whether such applicant is a graduate, trained, certified, registered, undergraduate or practical nurse or a trained attendant. There shall be stated on such form the number and date of the certificate issued to such nurse or trained attendant. Such application form shall be kept on file in the office of the registry and shall be open to the inspection of the department.

(2) Every such licensed person conducting a nurses' registry shall give to every applicant, to whom a position is offered a card or printed paper in which shall be stated the amount of the fee, or commissions to be charged by such licensed person for the services in obtaining the position for said applicant for employment.

History.—§9, ch. 24080, 1947; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.10 Moral requirements; penalties.—

(1) No such licensed person shall send or cause to be sent any female help, servants, inmate, or performer, to enter any questionable place, or place of bad repute, house of ill-fame or assignation house, or to any house or place of amusement kept for immoral purposes, or place resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or gambling house, the character of which such licensed person knows either actually or by repute.

(2) No such licensed person shall permit questionable characters, prostitutes, gamblers, intoxicated persons, or procurers to frequent such agency.

(3) No such licensed person shall accept any application for employment made by or on behalf of any child, or shall place or assist in placing any such child in any employment whatsoever, excepting, however, employment may be given minors where such employment does not violate statutes affecting child labor law. For the violation of any of the provisions of this section, the penalty shall be a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than ninety days or both, at the discretion of the court, in addition to the revocation of such person's license.

History.—§10, ch. 24080, 1947.
cf.—Ch. 450, Child labor law.

449.11 Collection and deposit of moneys; appropriation.—All moneys required to be paid under this chapter shall be collected by the department and deposited in the general revenue fund. The legislature shall appropriate such amounts as it deems necessary for the purpose of administering the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§11, ch. 24080, 1947; §82, ch. 26869, 1951; §1, ch. 61-37; §3, ch. 61-421; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

*449.13 Revocation of license; procedure; jurisdiction, etc.—

(1) No license shall be revoked by the department unless due notice is given to the licensee, holding such license and the said licensee is given an opportunity for public hearing as provided by this section.

(2) When a written complaint is filed with the department against a licensed employment agency, charging said licensee with any act prohibited by this chapter, the department shall conduct an investigation and if from such investigation it shall appear to the department that there is ground for revocation of license, a day shall be set by the department for public hearing to determine whether or not the license of the accused shall be revoked. The hearing shall be heard before a hearing officer appointed by the department who shall transmit to the accused by registered mail a notice setting forth the charge or charges that will be heard before the hearing officer and the date and place at which the hearing will be held, which date shall not be less than thirty days after mailing such notice. The accused licensee may appear before the hearing officer at such time and place, in person or by counsel, and dispute or disprove the said charge or charges. For the purpose of such hearing, the hearing officer shall have the power to require the production of books, papers, or other documents, and may issue subpoenas to compel the defendants or witnesses to testify, produce such books, papers, or other documents as may be, in the opinion of the hearing officer, relevant to the issues involved; said subpoenas to be served by duly authorized agent of the department or by the sheriff of the county where the witnesses reside or may be found; such witnesses shall be entitled to the same per diem and mileage as witnesses appearing in the circuit courts of the state, which shall be paid by the department. The hearing officer shall administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before him. If any person shall refuse to obey any subpoena so issued, or shall refuse to testify or produce any books, papers, or other documents, required by the department or hearing officer, the hearing officer may present his petition to the circuit court of the county where any such person is served with a subpoena, or where he resides, setting forth the facts, and shall deposit with said court the per diem and mileage to secure the attendance of such witness; whereupon, the court shall issue a rule nisi to such person, requiring him to obey forthwith the subpoena issued by the department, or show cause why he fails to obey the same; and unless the said person shows sufficient cause for failing to obey the said subpoena, the court shall forthwith direct such person to obey the same, and, upon refusal to comply, he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and shall be punished as the court may direct.

(3) The hearing shall be held by a hear-

ing officer, and stenographically reported, who shall enter his order revoking the license of the licensee, or denying the charges upon which the hearing was held, within twenty days after the conclusion of the hearing. The order of the hearing officer shall be filed in the office of the department at Tallahassee, and a copy of such order shall be sent by registered mail to the licensee, addressed to the licensee at the address shown on his application for license.

(4) The order rendered by the hearing officer shall become final seven days after same was filed in the office of the department at Tallahassee, unless within said time any interested party may make and file with the department an application for review thereof by the department. As soon as practicable after receiving such application, the hearing officer shall have prepared a transcript of the testimony adduced at the hearing before him, to which he shall attach his certificate, and shall return the same, together with the file, to the department. The department shall consider the matter upon the record as prepared and certified by the hearing officer, and shall thereafter affirm, reverse or modify said order, or remand to hearing officer for further proceedings. The order of the department shall be filed in the office of the department and shall become final unless either party shall file in the appropriate district court of appeal a petition for the issuance of a writ of certiorari in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules.

History.—§13, ch. 24080, 1947; §4, ch. 61-421; §31, ch. 63-512; §10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The editors have substituted the term "hearing officer" for the term "deputy commissioner," in order to comply with §10, ch. 69-106.

449.14 Additional remedy to control unlawful practice.—As an alternative, supplemental and additional remedy, in cases of unlawful practices, the department may, notwithstanding the procedure prescribed in §449.13, apply directly to the circuit court of the county wherein the person proceeded against resides, or where any of the unlawful practices, as set out in this chapter, are being committed, for an injunction restraining such person from operating as an employment agent. The court may, in its discretion, grant a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from operating as an employment agency pending the outcome of said cause, and upon final hearing, permanently enjoin him from further operation as an employment agent. The department shall not be required to give any bond in any proceeding hereunder.

History.—§14, ch. 24080, 1947; §10, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.141 Legal representative, department of legal affairs.—The department of legal affairs shall be attorney for the department of state in the enforcement of this chapter and shall conduct any investigations incident to its legal responsibility.

History.—§6, ch. 65-282; §10, 11, 35, ch. 69-106.

449.15 When application license may be denied.—

(1) The department may deny any application for license for applicant's failure to meet any qualification or requirement prescribed in this chapter, or for any cause which, if applicant were already licensed hereunder, would be ground for revocation of such license.

(2) Upon denial of any application, the department shall promptly notify the applicant by registered mail, setting forth in said notice the ground or grounds on which such application was denied. Denial of the application shall be final unless, within twenty days from date of mailing notice of denial, applicant files with the department his appeal from such denial and requests public hearing. Upon receipt of such appeal and request for hearing, the department shall set a date therefor, and appoint a hearing officer to conduct said hearing, after which the matter shall proceed as hereinbefore provided for revocation of licenses. At any time before denial of an application becomes final, the department may rescind its denial, and issue the license applied for.

(3) No fee shall be refunded to any applicant until after denial of application becomes final by reason of applicant's right to appeal having expired. Refunds shall be made without interest.

History.—§15, ch. 24080, 1947; §10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §449.13.

449.16 Penalties.—

(1) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter without intent to defraud shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$500.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

(2) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter by scheme, trick, false advertising, false statements of any kind, or by wilful misrepresentation causes an applicant to be sent or directed to any fictitious job or position, or so induces an applicant to register for employment and act to his disadvantage, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not more than 2 years or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. The penalties herein provided shall extend to the person or persons, firm or corporation causing, directing or permitting such activity as well as to the actual violators.

History.—§16, ch. 24080, 1947; §10, ch. 63-205.

449.17 Appointment of advisory council.—The department of state may designate an advisory council to be composed of six members. Said advisory council shall insofar as possible be geographically distributed and representative of the various segments of the private employment agency business. The coun-

cil shall organize, elect a chairman, and thereafter meet upon call of the chairman through the office of the department. The council shall counsel and advise with the department of state and make recommendations relative to the operation and regulation of the private employment agency program of the

department of state and of the industry. The council members are to serve without pay except that they may be reimbursed for travel to and from officially called meetings at regular state travel and per diem rates.

History.—§5, ch. 65-282; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 450

MINORITY LABOR GROUPS

PART I CHILD LABOR (§§450.011-450.161)

PART II MIGRANT LABOR (§§450.181, 450.191)

PART I

CHILD LABOR

- 450.011 Exemptions.
- 450.021 Minimum age; general.
- 450.031 Street trades.
- 450.041 Messengers.
- 450.061 Hazardous occupations prohibited.
- 450.071 Employment in pool rooms, etc.
- 450.081 Hours of work in certain occupations.
- 450.091 Rest rooms, toilet facilities, dressing rooms, seats, etc.
- 450.101 Copies of chapter to be posted in certain places.

450.011 Exemptions.—Except as provided in §§450.061 and 450.111, no provision of this chapter shall apply to any minor employed or engaged in domestic or farm work in connection with his own home and directly for his parents, when the public schools are in session; and except as provided in §450.061, no provision of this chapter shall apply to a minor employed or engaged in domestic service in private homes and farm work during the hours when the public schools are not in session. The term farm work shall include all labor performed upon farms whether in producing, harvesting, packing or processing of agricultural products, citrus groves, cattle or livestock raising without regard to the person for whom said work is performed and without regard to whether said work is performed for the owner or tenant of said farm or for any other person. No provision of this chapter shall apply to minors employed as pages in the Florida state legislature.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953; §1, ch. 57-224; §1, ch. 61-182.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.02.

450.021 Minimum age; general.—Except as provided in §§450.011 and 450.031, no person under twelve years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any gainful occupation at any time; and except as provided in §450.111, no person under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any gainful occupation during the hours when the public schools are in session, whether such person's disabilities of nonage have been removed by marriage or otherwise.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953; §2, ch. 57-224.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.03.

450.031 Street trades.—No boy under ten years of age and no girl under sixteen years of age shall engage in the selling, offering for sale, soliciting for, collecting for, displaying or distributing any newspapers, magazines or periodicals, or polishing shoes on any street or other public place or from house to house. No

- 450.111 Employment certificates.
- 450.121 Enforcement of child labor law.
- 450.132 Employment of children by motion picture and television studios; rules and regulations; procedure, etc.
- 450.141 Employing minor children in violation of law; penalty.
- 450.151 Hiring and employing; penalty.
- 450.161 Chapter not to affect vocational education of children; other exceptions.

boy under sixteen years of age shall engage in the occupations specified in this section during the hours when public schools are in session, except as prescribed in §450.111. No boy under sixteen years of age shall engage in the occupations specified in this section between the hours of eight p. m. and five a. m. throughout the year.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953; §3, ch. 57-224.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.01.

450.041 Messengers.—No girl under sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted, or suffered to work as a messenger for the distribution, transmission, or delivery of goods or messages.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953; §4, ch. 57-224; §2, ch. 61-182.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.06.

450.061 Hazardous occupations prohibited.—

(1) No minor under sixteen years of age, whether such person's disabilities of nonage have been removed by marriage or otherwise, shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in the following occupations:

(a) In connection with power-driven machinery, except power mowers with cutting blades twenty-four inches or less;

(b) Mines or quarries;

(c) The manufacture, transportation or use of explosive or highly inflammable substances;

(d) Sawmills or in logging operations;

(e) On any scaffolding;

(f) In heavy work in the building trades;

(g) In the operation of a motor vehicle, except a motor-scooter which he is licensed to operate;

(h) In oiling, cleaning or wiping machinery or shafting or applying belts to pulleys;

(i) In repairing of elevators or other hoisting apparatus;

(j) In operating meat grinding machines, dough brakes, or mixing machines in bakeries, or cracker-making machinery;

(k) In the operation of emery or polishing wheels;

(l) In the operation of punch presses or stamping machines;

(m) In the manufacture of paints, colors, white lead, dangerous or poisonous dyes or in preparing compositions in which dangerous leads or acids are used;

(n) In the operation of power-driven laundry or dry cleaning machinery; or any similar power-driven machinery;

(o) At spray painting.

(p) Spraying of insecticides or other toxic substances determined to be poisonous to human beings through skin contact or inhalation;

(q) Alligator wrestling work in connection with snake pits, or similar hazardous activities.

(r) The manufacture, transportation or use of radioactive materials.

(2) No minor under eighteen years of age, whether such person's disabilities of nonage have been removed by marriage or otherwise, shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any place of employment or at any occupation hazardous or injurious to the life, health, safety or welfare of such minor, as such places of employment or occupations may be determined and declared by the division of labor and employment opportunities of the department of commerce to be hazardous and injurious to the life, health, safety or welfare of such minor, after public hearing thereon and after such notice as the division may by regulation prescribe.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953; (1) (p) n. §5, ch. 57-224; (1) §4, (3) r. §5, ch. 61-182; §1, ch. 63-82; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§450.08, 450.09.

450.071 Employment in pool rooms, etc.—No person under twenty-one years of age, whether such person's disabilities of nonage have been removed by marriage or otherwise, shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about, or in connection with, any poolroom, billiard room, brewery, saloon, barroom, or any place where alcoholic beverages are manufactured or sold; provided, however, this section shall not apply to professional entertainers between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years who are not in school or to drug stores or grocery stores which have obtained a license to sell beer and wine, and where such sales are made for consumption off the premises only; and provided, further, this section shall not prohibit the employment of bellboys, elevator boys and others under the age of twenty-one years in hotels where such employees are engaged in work apart from the portion of the hotel property where alcoholic beverages are offered for sale for consumption on the premises.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.23.

450.081 Hours of work in certain occupations.

(1) No minor under sixteen years of age

shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any gainful occupation for more than six consecutive days in any one week or more than forty hours in any one week or more than eight hours in any one day, nor shall any minor under sixteen years of age be so employed, permitted or suffered to work before 6:30 a.m., or after 8 p.m., except that minors who have reached the age of fourteen may work until 10 p.m. when no school is scheduled for the following day; nor shall any minor between sixteen and eighteen years of age be so employed, permitted or suffered to work before 5 a.m., or after 10 p.m., provided, however, that the division of labor and employment opportunities may in its discretion extend the hours of employment of minors between sixteen and eighteen years of age if after investigation the division is satisfied that the employment in which the minor is to be employed is not detrimental to his health or welfare; and provided further that minors between fourteen and eighteen years of age may be employed in a concert, theatrical performance, television appearance, style show, engage in sports contests, the making of motion pictures and modeling up to 12:00 midnight, without the approval of the division, and minors under fourteen years of age may be so employed with the approval of the division. On any day when school is in session no minor under sixteen years of age shall be gainfully employed for more than three hours unless there is no session of school on the following day.

(2) No minor under eighteen shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work for more than five hours continuously without an interval of at least thirty minutes for a lunch period and for the purposes of this law no period of less than thirty minutes shall be deemed to interrupt a continuous period of work.

(3) The presence of any minor in any place of employment during working hours shall be prima facie evidence of his employment therein.

(4) This section shall not apply to the work of minors in domestic service in private house, farm work, or the sale or distribution of newspapers, magazines or periodicals.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953; (1) §6, ch. 57-224; §24, ch. 57-1; §6, ch. 61-182; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.05.

450.091 Rest rooms, toilet facilities, dressing rooms, seats, etc.

(1) Suitable and proper rest rooms and toilet facilities shall be provided in all establishments where any person under eighteen years of age is employed, and such facilities shall be properly screened and ventilated and kept at all times in a clean condition; and if girls under eighteen years of age be employed in any establishments, the toilet facilities shall have separate approaches and be kept separate and apart from those used by men. All such facilities shall be kept free from obscene writing and marking. A dressing room shall be

provided for such girls when the nature of their work is such as to require a change of clothing.

(2) Every person, firm, or corporation, association, individual or partnership employing girls under eighteen years of age in any establishment shall provide seats for the use of the girls so employed; and shall permit the use of such seats by the girls when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

(3) The walls and ceiling of each room in every establishment where any person under eighteen years of age is employed shall be lime-washed or painted, when, in the opinion of the division of labor and employment opportunities, it shall be conducive to the health or cleanliness of the persons working therein.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953; (1) §7, ch. 57-224; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§450.10-450.12.

450.101 Copies of chapter to be posted in certain places.—

(1) Every employer shall post and keep conspicuously posted in or about the premises wherein any minor under sixteen years of age is employed, permitted or suffered to work, a printed abstract of this law and a list of occupations prohibited to minors under sixteen years of age, to be furnished by the division of labor and employment opportunities, and a schedule of hours showing the maximum number of hours minors under sixteen years of age shall be required or permitted to work during each day of the week, the total hours per week, the time of commencing and stopping work each day and the amount of time allowed for daily meal periods. If more than one schedule of hours is in operation at a particular place of employment, the posted schedule shall contain the names of minors under sixteen years of age working on each shift and shall clearly indicate the hours required of each minor under this age, or group of such minors. The schedule shall be on a form approved and furnished by the division and shall remain the property of said division. The employment of a minor under sixteen years of age for a longer time in any day or at any other time than as stated in said schedule shall be deemed a violation of §450.081. The presence of any minor under sixteen years of age in any place of employment at other hours than stated in the schedule applying to him shall constitute prima facie evidence of violation of said §450.081.

(2) Every employer shall keep a time record in a form approved by the division which shall state the name and address of each minor under eighteen years of age employed, the number of hours worked by said minor on each day of the week, the hours of beginning and ending such work, the hours of beginning and ending meal periods, and the amount of wages paid. This record shall be kept on file for at least four years after the entry of the record and

shall be open to the inspection of the division or its agents.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.14.

450.111 Employment certificates.—

(1) No minor between fourteen and sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any gainful occupation during the hours when the public schools are in session, unless the person, firm, corporation, association, individual or partnership employing such minor shall procure and keep on file at the place of the minor's employment, an employment certificate which shall be issued as provided by §232.07; provided, that such employment certificates shall be required to be issued only in triplicate, one copy to be sent to the employer, one copy to be sent, within one week thereafter, to the division of labor and employment opportunities, or to such other person in similar capacity who is or may be designated by law to receive such certificate, and one copy to be filed in the office of the district superintendent of schools.

(2) No minor between twelve and sixteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any gainful occupation, except in domestic service in private homes, in farm work, or in the occupations specified in §450.031 during the hours when the public schools are not in session, unless the person, firm, corporation, association, individual or partnership employing such minor shall procure and keep on file at the place of the minor's employment, a special certificate of employment during vacation or out-of-school hours which shall be issued as provided, in §232.07, for the issuance of employment certificates; provided, that with reference to the issuance of said special certificate of employment,

(a) The district superintendent of schools or an attendance assistant or principal of a school authorized by the district superintendent in writing to do so, shall have authority to issue such certificate which shall differ in form and color from employment and age certificates and which shall be required to be issued in triplicate as prescribed above for employment certificates;

(b) All requirements regarding the number of years of school work to be completed shall be waived; and

(c) The department of education shall have authority to waive or regulate the requirements for health certificates.

(3) No minor between sixteen and eighteen years of age shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any gainful occupation, except in domestic service in private homes, in farm work, or in the occupation specified in §450.031, unless the person, firm, corporation, association, individual or partnership employing such minor shall procure and keep on file at the place of the minor's employment an age certificate as provided in §232.08. Said employer

shall, during the period of the minor's employment, keep the employment certificate, special certificate of employment during vacation or out-of-school hours, or age certificate on file at the place of employment and accessible to the division of labor and employment opportunities, its agent, or to any attendance assistant, or to any other person authorized to enforce the provisions of laws relating to the issuance of such certificates.

(4) When any minor between twelve and sixteen years of age who is entitled to an employment certificate or special certificate of employment during vacation or out-of-school hours as provided in this section, or any minor between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, is barred from available employment by any other provision of this chapter, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the division that it is necessary for such minor to work in such employment to support or assist in supporting himself or his family in order to avoid extreme hardship, or it is recommended by a juvenile court having jurisdiction of such minor that it is for the best interest of the minor to work in such employment, the division may, subject to such conditions, limitations, and restrictions as it may determine appropriate, waive any provision of this chapter which may be necessary in order to permit such minor to work in such employment; provided that no such waiver may be granted to permit any person to work in any place of employment or at any occupation which the division deems would be hazardous or injurious to the life, health, safety, morals or welfare of such person, and provided further that no such waiver may be granted to permit any person under sixteen years of age to work in any employment prohibited under the provisions of §450.071. The division shall by regulation prescribe the manner of making application for such waiver, the procedure for consideration and determination thereof, and the form and content of certificates of waiver, one copy of which shall be sent to the superintendent of schools of the district in which the minor has or will obtain his employment certificate, special certificate of employment, or age certificate, as required by law.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, (4)n. §1, ch. 28249, 1953; (1) §8, (4) §9, ch. 57-224; §§15, 17, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-300.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.04.

450.121 Enforcement of child labor law.—

(1) The division of labor and employment opportunities shall administer this chapter. It shall employ such help as shall be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter, all of whom shall be employed in accordance with the merit system of the division.

(2) Wherever the words "state labor inspector" are used in statutes relating to administration of child labor laws, the words "division of labor and employment opportunities" shall be considered as having been substituted therefor.

(3) It shall be the duty of the division and its agents and all sheriffs or other law enforcement officers of the state or of any municipality of the state to enforce the provisions of this law, to make complaints against persons violating its provisions and to prosecute violations of the same. The said division and its agents shall have authority to enter and inspect at any time any place or establishment covered by this law and to have access to employment certificates, special certificates of employment during vacation or out-of-school hours, and age certificates kept on file by the employer and such other records as may aid in the enforcement of this law. Attendance assistants employed pursuant to §232.17, shall report to the division all violations of the child labor law that may come to their knowledge.

(4) It shall be the duty of any city judge or magistrate of any court in the state to issue warrants and try cases made within the limit of any city over which such city judge or magistrate has jurisdiction in connection with the violation of this law.

(5) Grand juries, and county solicitors of criminal courts of record where such courts exist, shall have inquisitorial powers to investigate violations of this chapter; also shall county judges and judges of the circuit courts of the state specially charge the grand jury at the beginning of each term of the court to investigate violations of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§450.07, 450.13, 450.22, 450.24.

450.132 Employment of children by motion picture and television studios; rules and regulations; procedure, etc.—

(1) Children within the protection of our child labor statutes may, notwithstanding such statutes, be employed by motion picture studios, television studios and legitimate theaters, in the production of motion pictures, legitimate plays and television shows, in any work not determined by the division of labor and employment opportunities to be hazardous, or detrimental to their health, morals, education or welfare.

(2) The division of labor and employment opportunities shall, as soon as convenient, and after such investigation as to said division may seem necessary or advisable, determine what work, in connection with the production of motion pictures, legitimate plays and television shows, is not hazardous, or detrimental to the health, morals, education or welfare of children within the purview and protection of our child labor laws. When so adopted such rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law in this state.

(3) Motion picture studios, legitimate theaters and television studios wishing to qualify for the employment of children in work not hazardous or detrimental to their health, morals or education, shall make application to the division for a permit qualifying them to employ children in the production of motion

pictures and television shows. The form and contents thereof shall be prescribed by the said division.

(4) Motion picture studios, legitimate theaters and television studios desiring to employ children shall file with the division, on forms to be prescribed by the said division, applications requesting that named children be certified as eligible for employment in the motion picture, legitimate theater and television industries. Upon the filing of such application the said division shall investigate the age, school record and attendance and the health of the children named and whether or not employment of the child named in the production of motion pictures, legitimate plays and television shows would be detrimental to it. Upon completion of the investigation, the division shall issue certificates of identification of those children who satisfactorily meet the requirements of its rules and regulations and the statutes of this state. The division shall place upon an eligibility list the names of the children to whom certificates of identification are issued and it shall be presumed that any child for whom such a certificate of identification may be issued is eligible for employment, unless such certificate be revoked or suspended by the division for cause.

(5) Any duly qualified motion picture studio, legitimate theater or television studio may employ any child holding a certificate of identification, as aforesaid; provided, however, that if any studio or theater employing a child causes, permits or suffers it to be placed under conditions which are dangerous to the life or limb or injurious or detrimental to the health or morals or education of the child, the right of that studio or theater and its representatives and agents to employ children as provided herein shall stand revoked, unless otherwise ordered by the division, and the person responsible for such unlawful employment shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(6) Any motion picture studio, legitimate theater or television studio and its agents employing children hereunder are required to notify the division, showing the date of the commencement of work, the number of days worked, the location of the work and the date of termination.

(7) The time spent by children in rehearsals and in learning or practicing any of the arts, such as singing and dancing, for or under the direction of a motion picture studio, legitimate theater or television studio, shall be counted as work time when such learning or practicing is connected with or is in contemplation of particular pictures or shows.

History.—§1, ch. 65-486; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

450.141 Employing minor children in violation of law; penalty.—Whoever violates any provisions of this law, or employs or permits or suffers any minor to be employed or to work in violation of this law, or of any order issued under the provisions of this law, or obstructs

persons authorized under this law in the inspection of places of employment, and whoever, having under his control any minor, permits him to be employed or to work in violation of this law, shall for such offense be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail with or without hard labor not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. Each day during which any violation of this law continues shall constitute a separate and distinct offense, and the employment of any minor in violation of the law shall, with respect to each minor so employed, constitute a separate and distinct offense.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.18.

450.151 Hiring and employing; penalty.—Whoever takes, receives, hires, employs, uses, exhibits or in any manner or under any pretense sells, apprentices, gives away, lets out or otherwise disposes of to any person any child under the age of fourteen years for or in the vocation, occupation, service or purpose of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, or as a contortionist, rider, acrobat, or for or in any obscene, indecent or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice, or for or in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limbs of such child, or causes or procures, or encourages any such child to engage therein, or causes or permits any such child to suffer, or inflicts upon it unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or willfully causes or permits the life of any such child to be endangered or its health to be injured, or such child to be placed in such situation that its life may be endangered or its health injured, or has in custody any such child for any of the purposes aforesaid, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months. Nothing contained in this section shall apply to or affect the employment or use of any such child as a singer or musician in any church, school or academy, or at any amateur concert or entertainment, or in learning the science or practice of music and social dancing.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.19.

450.161 Chapter not to affect vocational education of children; other exceptions.—Nothing in this chapter shall prevent minors of any age from receiving vocational education furnished by the United States, this state, or any county or other political subdivision of this state and duly approved by the department of education or other duly constituted authority, nor any apprentice indentured under a plan approved by the division of labor and employment opportunities, or to prevent the part-time employment of any minor over sixteen years of age when such employment is authorized as an in-

tegral part of, or supplement to, such a course in vocational education and is authorized by regulations of the district school board of the

district in which such minor is employed.

History.—§1, ch. 28240, 1953; §7, ch. 61-182; §§15, 17, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-300.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §450.17.

PART II

MIGRANT LABOR

450.181 Definitions.

450.181 Definitions.—As used in Part II, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

(1) "Migrant labor camp" means those migrant labor camps as defined in §381.422(1).

(2) "Division" means the division of migrant labor of the department of community affairs created by §20.18.

(3) The term "migrant laborer" has the same meaning as migrant farm workers as defined in §317.9931(1).

History.—§18, ch. 69-106.

450.191 Division of migrant labor; powers and duties.—

(1) The division of migrant labor is authorized and directed to:

(a) Advise and consult with employers of migrant workers as to the ways and means of improving living conditions of seasonal workers;

(b) Cooperate with the department of health and rehabilitative services in establishing minimum standards of preventive and curative health and of housing and sanitation in migrant labor camps and in making surveys to determine the adequacy of preventive and curative health services available to occupants of migrant labor camps;

(c) Provide coordination for the enforcement of §§381.422-381.482;

(d) Cooperate with the other departments of government in coordinating all applicable labor laws, including, but not limited to, those relating to private employment agencies, child labor, wage payments, wage claims, and crew leaders;

450.191 Division of migrant labor; powers and duties.

(e) Cooperate with the department of education to provide educational facilities for the children of migrant laborers;

(f) Cooperate with the department of highway safety and motor vehicles to establish minimum standards for the transporting of migrant laborers;

(g) Cooperate with the department of agriculture and consumer services to conduct an education program for employers of migrant laborers pertaining to the standards, methods, and objectives of the division;

(h) Cooperate with the department of health and rehabilitative services in coordinating all public assistance programs as they may apply to migrant laborers;

(i) Coordinate all federal, state, and local programs pertaining to migrant laborers;

(j) Cooperate with the farm labor office of the Florida state employment service in the recruitment and referral of migrant laborers and other persons for the planting, cultivation and harvesting of agricultural crops in Florida.

(2) The division shall arrange, through the department of health and rehabilitative services, for the provision of the supplementary services set forth in subsection (1)(b) to the extent of available appropriations. Such services may be provided through the use of one or more traveling dispensaries, or by contract with physicians, dentists, hospitals, or clinics, or in such manner as may be recommended by the department of health and rehabilitative services.

History.—§18, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 452

BONDS OF EMPLOYEES OF COMMON CARRIERS

452.01 Common carrier not to require employee to furnish surety bond of certain company.

452.02 Foreign corporations as surety.

452.03 Bond to cover definite term; cancellation; proviso.

452.04 Bonds violating chapter void.

452.05 Violation of regulations as to employment bonds; penalty.

452.01 Common carrier not to require employee to furnish surety bond of certain company.—No common carrier authorized to do business in this state, when requiring of an employee that he give it a bond or undertaking of any nature whatsoever, shall require such employee to have such bond or undertaking executed as a surety by any particular person, or by any one or more of any number of such persons, named by such common carrier; and no such common carrier shall reject any such bond or undertaking for any reason other than the financial insufficiency of such bond or undertaking.

History.—§1, ch. 6519, 1913; RGS 4041; CGL 5963.
cf.—§1.01 "Person" defined.

452.02 Foreign corporations as surety.—No common carrier authorized to do business in this state, when requiring of any employee that he give it a bond or undertaking of any nature whatsoever, shall require as surety thereon any person not a resident of this state; nor shall such common carrier accept as such surety any company, corporation, or association, unless the same is a corporation duly organized under the laws of Florida, or who shall have designated an agent residing within this state upon whom service of legal process against it may be had as provided by law for foreign corporations doing business in this state, and shall also have in this state a general office where it shall require that every such bond or undertaking shall be approved, and canceled, and where a complete record thereof shall be kept.

History.—§2, ch. 6519, 1913; RGS 4042; CGL 5964.

452.03 Bond to cover definite term; cancellation; proviso.—Every bond or undertaking of any nature whatsoever given by an employee of any common carrier authorized to do business in this state shall be made to cover a definite term; and no such bond or undertaking shall be canceled without the consent of all parties thereto, except for a breach of one or more of the conditions thereof. Any such employee who shall have given any such bond or undertaking, may, upon breach of any of

the conditions thereof by the other party thereto, cancel the same by giving the surety or sureties thereon and the common carrier for the benefit of whom the same shall have been made, at least ten days' notice in writing, setting out in full the reason for canceling the same, said notice to be signed by such employee and sworn to by him in this state before any officer authorized to administer oaths. Any such notice to a company, corporation or association may be served by leaving the same with any person upon whom service of legal process upon such company, corporation, or association may be had. Any surety of any such bond or undertaking may upon the breach of any of the conditions thereof, by the common carrier and employee for whom the same shall have been made, cancel the same by giving such employee at least ten days' notice in writing, setting out in full the reason for canceling the same, the said notice to be signed by an agent or manager of such surety, then a resident of this state and then authorized to approve or disapprove similar bonds or undertakings for such surety, and to be sworn to by the person signing the same in this state before an officer authorized to administer oaths; provided, that nothing herein shall affect any right of action accruing to any person upon the breach of a contract.

History.—§3, ch. 6519, 1913; RGS 4043; CGL 5965.

452.04 Bonds violating chapter void.—Any bond, contract or undertaking made in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be void.

History.—§4, ch. 6519, 1913; RGS 4044; CGL 5966.

452.05 Violation of regulations as to employment bonds; penalty.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days, nor more than one year.

History.—§4, ch. 6519, 1913; RGS 5672; CGL 7877.
cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 453

PUBLIC UTILITY ARBITRATION LAW

(Chapter 453 held invalid in 65 So. 2d 22.)

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| 453.01 Declaration of policy. | 453.10 Review of order; by circuit court. |
| 453.02 Definitions. | 453.11 Appeal to supreme court. |
| 453.03 Duty to make effort to settle labor disputes. | 453.12 Penalty for violation by an individual. |
| 453.04 Petition for and appointment of conciliator. | 453.13 Penalty for lockout strike or work stoppage. |
| 453.05 Work interruption; prohibited. | 453.14 Action for injunction. |
| 453.06 Inability to effect settlement; appointment of board of arbitration; compensation and expenses. | 453.15 Rights of immunities of individual employees; intent of law. |
| 453.07 Arbitration board; hearings. | 453.16 National railway labor act not affected. |
| 453.08 Finding and order of board. | 453.17 Publicly owned and operated utilities excepted. |
| 453.09 Time within which to make findings; majority decision; recording; finality of order. | 453.18 Short title. |

453.01 Declaration of policy.—That it is hereby declared to be the public policy of the State of Florida that it is necessary and essential in the public interest to facilitate the prompt, peaceful and just settlement of labor disputes between public utility employers and their employees which cause or threaten to cause an interruption in the supply of services necessary to the health, safety and well-being of the citizens of Florida, and to that end to encourage the making and maintaining of agreements concerning wages, hours and other conditions of employment through collective bargaining between public utility employers and their employees, and to provide settlement procedures for labor disputes between public utility employers and their employees in cases where the collective bargaining process has reached an impasse and stalemate, and as a result thereof the parties are unable to effect such settlement and which labor disputes, if not settled, are likely to cause interruption of the supply of a public utility service on which the community so affected is so dependent that severe hardship would be inflicted on a substantial number of persons by a cessation of such service.

History.—§1, ch. 23911, 1947.
cf.—Ch. 447, Labor organizations.

453.02 Definitions.

(1) The term "public utility employer" means an employer engaged in the business of rendering electric power, light, heat, gas, water, communication or transportation services to the public in this state.

(2) The term "collective bargaining" means collective bargaining of or similar to the kind provided for by the federal law known as the national labor relations act and as interpreted by decisions of the supreme court of the United States arising under said last mentioned act.

History.—§2, ch. 23911, 1947.
cf.—§453.17, Publicly owned utilities excepted.

453.03 Duty to make effort to settle labor disputes.—It shall be the duty of public utility

employers and their employees in public utility operations to exert every reasonable effort to settle such labor disputes by the making of agreements through collective bargaining between the parties, and by the maintaining thereof when made, and to prevent, if possible, the collective bargaining process from reaching a state of impasse and stalemate.

History.—§3, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.04 Petition for and appointment of conciliator.—If in any case of a labor dispute between a public utility employer and its employees, the collective bargaining process reaches an impasse and stalemate, with the result that the employer and the employees are unable to effect a settlement thereof, then either party to the dispute may petition the governor of the State of Florida to appoint a conciliator. The party filing such a petition shall serve a true copy thereof upon the other party or parties to such labor dispute. Service shall be made by delivering such a copy (a) in the case of public utility employer, to one of its officers or a member of its collective bargaining committee and (b) in the case of a labor organization, a labor union or a group of employees in the process of organizing, to one of the officers, business agents, organizers or collective bargaining committee-men of such organization, union or group. In case service cannot be so made within twenty-four hours after the time of the actual receipt of the petition by the governor, then such service shall be effected by mailing (registered mail—return receipt requested) such a copy to the last known principal post office address or box of the party entitled to receive the same. In event such acceptance or delivery of such mailing is refused then such service shall be fully and sufficiently effected by the immediate posting of a true copy of the petition on the bulletin board of at least one major place of employment of employees involved in such labor dispute. The party effecting such service shall make and file with the governor a certificate setting forth the time and date of such service and the manner

in which it was so effected. Upon the filing of such petition, the governor shall consider the same, and if he deems advisable shall order a hearing thereon, and if in his opinion the collective bargaining process, notwithstanding good faith efforts on part of both sides to such dispute, has reached an impasse and stalemate and such dispute, if not settled, will cause or is likely to cause the interruption of the supply of a service on which the community affected is so dependent that severe hardship would be inflicted on a substantial number of persons by a cessation of such service, the governor shall appoint a conciliator to attempt to effect the settlement of such dispute. Such conciliator shall be allowed reasonable compensation for his services and for his necessary expenses, in an amount to be fixed by the governor, such compensation and expenses to be shared equally by the parties to the dispute.

History.—§4, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.05 Work interruption; prohibited.—The conciliator so named shall expeditiously meet with the disputing parties and shall exert every reasonable effort to effect a prompt settlement of such dispute. From and after the filing of a petition with the governor as provided for in §453.04 hereof, and until and unless the governor shall determine that the failure to settle the dispute with respect to which such petition relates would not cause severe hardship to be inflicted on a substantial number of persons, there shall be no interruption of work and no strikes or slowdowns by the employees, and there shall be no lockout or other work stoppage by the employer, until such time as all procedure provided for by this chapter has been exhausted or during the effective period of any order issued by a board of arbitration pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 23911, 1947.

cf.—§447.13, Right to strike preserved.

453.06 Inability to effect settlement; appointment of board of arbitration; compensation and expenses.—If the conciliator so named is unable to effect a settlement of such dispute within a thirty day period after his appointment, he shall report such fact to the governor; and the governor may allow such conciliator up to an additional fifteen days in which to attempt to effect a settlement of such dispute and make report to the governor; and the governor, if he believes that a continuation of the dispute will cause or is likely to cause the interruption of the supply of a service on which the community so affected is so dependent that severe hardship would be inflicted on a substantial number of persons by a cessation of such service, shall appoint a board of arbitration to hear and determine such dispute. The board of arbitration shall consist of one public member chosen by the governor, and one member designated in writing by each of the parties to the dispute. If either party to the dispute shall fail or refuse to designate its member within one week after

appointment of the public member, the governor shall appoint such member in the same manner as the public member is appointed. A new board shall be chosen by the governor for each separate dispute; but the same board may hear any number of issues or grievances which are involved at the same time in any dispute between the same employer and his employees. The public member of such board of arbitration shall be allowed reasonable compensation for his services and shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061, in an amount to be fixed by the governor, and such compensation of such board of arbitration shall be shared equally by the parties to the dispute.

History.—§6, ch. 23911, 1947; §19, ch. 63-400.

453.07 Arbitration board; hearings.—The board of arbitration shall promptly hold hearings and shall have the power to administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses and the furnishing by the parties of such information as may be necessary to a determination of the issue or issues in dispute. Both parties to the dispute shall have the opportunity to be present at the hearing, both personally and by counsel, and to present such oral and documentary evidence as the board shall deem relevant to the issue or issues in controversy.

History.—§7, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.08 Finding and order of board.—It shall be the duty of the board to make written findings of fact, and to promulgate a written decision and order upon the issue or issues presented in each case. In making such findings the board shall consider only, and be bound only, by the evidence submitted. When a valid contract is in effect defining the rights, duties and liabilities of the parties with respect to any matter in dispute, the board shall have power only to determine the proper interpretation and application of the contract provisions which are involved. Where wage rates or other conditions of employment under a proposed new or proposed amended contract are in dispute, the board shall establish rates of pay and conditions of employment which are comparable to the prevailing wage rates paid and conditions of employment maintained by the same or similar public utility employers, if any, in the same labor market area, and if none, in adjoining labor market areas within the state, and if none, in adjoining labor market areas in states bordering on this state, and which in addition thereto bear a generally comparable relationship to wage rates paid and conditions of employment maintained by all other employers in the same labor market area. The board shall determine in each case, based upon the evidence presented and received by the board, what constitutes in that case the labor market area involved. The board may establish separate schedules of wage rates and separate conditions of employment in each labor market area. In establishing wage rates the board shall take into consideration the overall compensation presently received by the employ-

ees, having regard not only to wages for time actually worked but also to wages for time not worked, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) vacations, holiday, and other excused time, and all benefits received, including insurance and pensions, and the continuity and stability of employment by the employees.

History.—§8, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.09 Time within which to make findings; majority decision; recording; finality of order.

—The board of arbitration shall hand down its findings, decision and order (hereinafter referred to as its order) within sixty days after its appointment; provided, however, that the governor may for good cause extend said period for not to exceed an additional thirty days. If all three members of the board do not agree, the order of the majority shall constitute the order of the board. The board shall furnish to each of the parties a copy of its order. A certified copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein the dispute arose or in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of any county where the employer operates or maintains an office or place of business. Unless such order is reversed upon a petition for review filed pursuant to the provisions of §453.10, such order, together with such agreements as the parties may themselves have reached, shall become binding upon, and shall control the relationship between, the parties from the date such order is filed with the clerk of the circuit court, as aforesaid, and shall continue effective for one year from that date, but such order may be changed by mutual consent or agreement of the parties. No order of the board relating to wages or rates of pay shall be retroactive to a date before the date of the termination of any contract which may have existed between the parties, or, if there was no such contract, to a date before the day on which the governor appointed a conciliator in such dispute.

History.—§9, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.10 Review of order; by circuit court.—

Either party to the dispute may within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules petition the circuit court of any county, in which the employer operates or has an office or place of business, for a review of such order on the ground (a) that the parties were not given reasonable opportunity to be heard, or (b) that the board of arbitration exceeded its powers, or (c) that the order is unreasonable in that it is not supported by the evidence, or (d) that the order was procured by fraud, collusion, or other unlawful means or methods. A summons to the other party to the dispute shall be issued as provided by law in other civil cases; and either party shall have the same rights to a change of venue from the county, or to a change of judge, as provided by law in other civil cases. The judge of the circuit court, without the intervention of a jury, shall

hear the evidence adduced by both parties with respect to the issue raised by such petition and may reverse said order only if he finds that (a) one of the parties was not given reasonable opportunity to be heard, or (b) that the board of arbitration exceeds its powers, or (c) that the order is unreasonable in that it is not supported by the evidence, or (d) that the order was procured by fraud, collusion or other unlawful means or methods. The decision of the judge of the circuit court shall be final, unless an appeal is taken to the supreme court as hereinafter provided. If the court reverses said order for one of the reasons stated herein, and no appeal is taken to the supreme court, the clerk of said court shall certify the court's decision to the governor, who may either attempt further conciliation or may appoint another board of arbitration, as hereinabove provided for, in the event that the parties do not prefer first to engage in further collective bargaining in an attempt to settle such dispute.

History.—§10, ch. 23911, 1947; §1, ch. 69-267.

453.11 Appeal to supreme court.—Any interested party may appeal to the supreme court from the decision of the judge of the circuit court within the same period of time and following the same procedure as used in appeals from the order of the board of arbitration to the circuit court. The supreme court shall give precedence to the hearing of such appeals because of the public interest involved. If the supreme court reverses said order, then its order shall be certified to the governor in the same manner as above provided in case of reversal by the circuit court.

History.—§10, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.12 Penalty for violation by an individual.

—Any violation of this chapter by any member of a group of employees acting in concert, or by any employer or by any officer of an employer acting for such employer, or by any other individual, shall constitute a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than twelve months, or both.

History.—§11, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.13 Penalty for lockout strike or work stoppage.—

Any lockout engaged in by any utility, or any strike or work stoppage engaged in by any labor organization or labor union or any concerted or simultaneous action on the part of a substantial number of the members of any labor organization or labor union, which shall result in an interruption in or suspension of operation of any utility in violation of this chapter, shall subject such utility, or labor organization or labor union to a penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars per day for each day that such interruption or suspension of operation shall continue. Such penalty shall be to the state and recoverable by it in any appropriate legal action. All legal proceedings under this section against corporations or un-

incorporated bodies to recover any such penalty or penalties may be instituted and conducted according to the provisions of general law applicable to suits or actions against such corporations or bodies.

History.—§12, ch. 23911, 1947.
cf.—§447.13, Right to strike.
§453.17, Inapplicable to publicly owned utilities.

453.14 Action for injunction.—Any person adversely affected by reason of any violation of the provisions of this chapter may file an action in the circuit court of the county in which any such violation occurs to restrain and enjoin such violation and to compel the performance of the duties imposed by this chapter.

History.—§13, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.15 Rights of immunities of individual employees; intent of law.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, or to make illegal the quitting of his labor or service or the withdrawal from his place of employment unless done in concert or by agreement with others. No court shall have power to issue any process

to compel an individual employee to render labor or service or to remain at his place of employment without his consent. It is the intent of this chapter only to forbid employees to leave their employment in concert or to cause a work slowdown or stoppage in concert, and to forbid an employer to lock out his employees, in any case where the resultant interruption of public service would cause hardship to a substantial number of persons.

History.—§14, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.16 National railway labor act not affected.—Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any utility to which the national railway labor act is applicable.

History.—§15, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.17 Publicly owned and operated utilities excepted.—Nothing in this chapter shall apply to any utility owned and operated by a municipality, county or other governmental unit.

History.—§15a, ch. 23911, 1947.

453.18 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as "Public utility arbitration law."

History.—§19, ch. 23911, 1947.

TITLE XXX

REGULATION OF PROFESSIONS AND VOCATIONS

CHAPTER 454

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

- 454.01 Practicing attorneys.
454.021 Attorneys; admission to practice law; supreme court to govern and regulate.
454.022 State board of bar examiners; disposition of funds, records and equipment.
454.023 Costs in disbarment proceedings.
454.11 Powers of attorneys.
454.17 Attorneys may administer oaths in open court.
454.18 Officers not allowed to practice.
454.19 Certain partnerships prohibited.
454.20 Attorneys not to be sureties.
454.23 Penalties.
454.31 Practice while disbarred or suspended prohibited.
454.32 Aiding or assisting disbarred or suspended attorney prohibited.

454.01 Practicing attorneys.—All persons heretofore admitted to practice law in the supreme court or any circuit court of this state, according to the provisions of law or the rules of court existing at the time of such admission and all persons admitted to practice under the provisions of chapter 10175, acts of 1925, or under these statutes or any subsequent law of the state shall be deemed to be practicing attorneys of this state.

History.—§1, ch. 10175, 1925; CGL 4179.

454.021 Attorneys; admission to practice law; supreme court to govern and regulate.—

(1) Admissions of attorneys and counselors to practice law in the state is hereby declared to be a judicial function.

(2) The supreme court of Florida, being the highest court of said state, is the proper court to govern and regulate admissions of attorneys and counselors to practice law in said state.

History.—§§1, 2 and 7, ch. 29796, 1955; (3) r. by §10, ch. 61-530.

454.022 State board of bar examiners; disposition of funds, records and equipment.—

(1) The state board of bar examiners shall deliver to the supreme court of Florida all records, equipment and funds on hand on the effective date of this law.

(2) All moneys held by any state officer for the credit or account of the state board of bar examiners on the effective date of this law, shall be paid over by said officer or board to the supreme court.

History.—§§4, 5, ch. 29796, 1955.

454.023 Costs in disbarment proceedings.—In any disbarment or disciplinary proceedings under the rules of the supreme court costs shall be levied against and paid by the unsuccessful party thereto.

History.—§1, ch. 29958, 1955.

454.11 Powers of attorneys.—Every attorney duly admitted or authorized to practice in this state shall have the right to appear before any court of the state, or any public board, committee, or officer in the interest of any client, and may appear as amicus curiae when so permitted. All attorneys shall be deemed officers of the court for the administration of justice, and amenable to the rules and discipline of the court in all matters of order or procedure not in conflict with the constitution or laws of this state.

History.—§11, ch. 10175, 1925; CGL 4189; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

454.17 Attorneys may administer oaths in open court.—Attorneys authorized to practice law in this state may administer oaths in open court, in the presence of the presiding judge or justice thereof, and any person swearing falsely under an oath so administered shall be liable to the penalty prescribed for perjury.

History.—§17, ch. 10175, 1925; CGL 4195.

454.18 Officers not allowed to practice.—No sheriff, or clerk of any court, or deputy of either, shall practice in this state, nor shall any person not of good moral character, or who has been convicted of an infamous crime be entitled to practice. But no person shall be denied the right to practice on account of sex, race, or color. And any person, whether an attorney or not, or whether within the exceptions mentioned above or not, may conduct his own cause in any court of this state, or before any public board, committee, or officer, subject to the lawful rules and discipline of such court, board, committee or officer.

History.—§18, ch. 10175, 1925; CGL 4196.

454.19 Certain partnerships prohibited.—No judge of a court of this state who is permitted by the constitution and laws to practice law, shall form any partnership with the prosecut-

ing attorney of such court, or become a partner in any firm in which he is a partner. No attorney who may be a law partner with any judge of any state or municipal court who is permitted by law to practice law, shall be allowed to practice before the court of which his partner is judge.

History.—§19, ch. 10175, 1925; CGL 4197.

454.20 Attorneys not to be sureties.—No attorney shall become surety on the official bond of any state, county, or municipal officer of this state, nor surety on any bond of a client in judicial proceedings.

History.—§20, ch. 10175, 1925; CGL 4198.

454.23 Penalties.—Any person other than those entitled to practice on June 25th, 1925, who shall practice law or assume or hold himself out to the public as qualified to practice in this state, without first having obtained his certificate from the state board of law examiners as required by this chapter, and any person entitled to practice then or thereafter who shall violate any provisions of this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a penal offense and, upon conviction, be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned in the county jail, with or without hard labor, for not more than twelve months.

History.—§21, ch. 10175, 1925; CGL 8133.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

454.31 Practice while disbarred or suspended

prohibited.—Any person who has been disbarred and who has not been lawfully reinstated or is under suspension from the practice of law by any circuit court of the state or by the supreme court of the state who shall either directly or indirectly practice law in any manner or hold himself out as an attorney at law or qualified to practice law shall be deemed guilty of a penal offense, and upon conviction be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail either with or without hard labor for not more than twelve months.

History.—§1, ch. 18006, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 8133(2).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

454.32 Aiding or assisting disbarred or suspended attorney prohibited.—Any attorney at law licensed to practice in the courts of the state who either directly or indirectly aids or assists any person in carrying on the practice of law, either directly or indirectly in any manner whatsoever who has been disbarred or is under the suspension, as provided in §454.31 from the practice of law, shall be deemed guilty of a penal offense, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail, either with or without hard labor, for not more than twelve months, and shall also be subject to disbarment.

History.—§2, ch. 18006, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 8133(3).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 455

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARDS, GENERALLY

- 455.01 Administrative boards defined.
 455.011 Administrative boards; examination of applicants; preservation of records.
 455.02 Members of armed forces in good standing with administrative boards.
 455.03 Dispensing with examination of war veterans whose business, occupation or profession was interrupted by military service.

455.01 Administrative boards defined.—

The term "administrative board" as defined in this title relates to minor regulatory boards created by the state, including the following: Board of accountancy, ch. 473; board of architecture, ch. 467; barbers' sanitary commission, ch. 476; cosmetology board, ch. 477; board of podiatry examiners, ch. 461; board of chiropractic examiners, ch. 460; board of dentistry, ch. 466; board of engineer examiners, ch. 471; board of funeral directors and embalmers, ch. 470; board of massage, ch. 480; board of medical examiners, ch. 458; board of naturopathic examiners, ch. 462; board of nurses registration and nurses education, ch. 464; board of dispensing opticians, ch. 484; board of optometry, ch. 463; board of osteopathic examiners, ch. 459; board of pharmacy, ch. 465; real estate commission, ch. 475; land surveyors, ch. 472; board of veterinary examiners, ch. 474; and such other minor regulatory boards as may be created by legislative act.

History.—§1, ch. 21885, 1943; §1, ch. 28215, 1953; §12, ch. 63-195; §2, ch. 65-170; §27, ch. 67-248; §3, ch. 67-409; §1, ch. 67-596.

Note.—Formerly §485.01.

455.011 Administrative boards; examination of applicants; preservation of records.—Each of the administrative boards defined in §455.01, which shall require an examination of an applicant as a condition precedent to the issuing of a license or other authority to practice the profession regulated by said board, shall conduct such examination in such manner that the applicant shall be known by number only until such examination is completed and the proper grade determined. An accurate record of such examination shall be made and said record, together with all examination papers shall be filed with the secretary-treasurer or the presiding officer of said board, if said board does not have a secretary-treasurer, and shall be kept for reference and inspection for a period of not less than two years immediately following said examination. Said boards shall make a record of the grade of each applicant on each subject covered by said examination and said grade shall be a part of said examination papers to be preserved for two years along with the other record of said examination.

History.—§1, ch. 61-47.

455.02 Members of armed forces in good standing with administrative boards.—Any

- 455.04 Enforcement of law relating to public health; practice of medicine, etc.
 455.05 Certificate by administrative board as evidence.
 455.06 Liability insurance; authority of counties, state agencies and certain political subdivisions to purchase.
 455.07 Payment of per diem, mileage and other expense.

member of the armed forces of the United States now or hereafter on active duty who, at the time of his becoming such a member was in good standing with any administrative board of the state and was entitled to practice or engage in his profession or vocation in the state, shall be kept in good standing by such administrative board, without registering, paying dues or fees or performing any other act on his part to be performed, as long as he is a member of the armed forces of the United States on active duty and for a period of six months after his discharge from active duty as a member of the armed forces of the United States.

History.—§2, ch. 21885, 1943.
Note.—Formerly §485.02.

455.03 Dispensing with examination of war veterans whose business, occupation or profession was interrupted by military service.—No examination or test to determine qualifications or eligibility shall be required by any veteran of the military services of the United States under any statute of the state, or any rule or regulation of any governmental agency, state, county or municipal, as a condition precedent to the right of such veteran to engage again in this state in any business, or pursue any occupation or profession, which such veteran was required to terminate, suspend or abandon by reason of his enlistment or draft into any branch of the military service of the United States subsequent to the enactment by the United States of the selective service act; and upon payment of current license fees and taxes imposed by law upon persons engaged in such business, occupation or profession, there shall be delivered to such veterans upon application therefor, the necessary permits, certificates and licenses to resume and engage in the business, occupation or profession in which such veteran was lawfully engaged prior to his abandonment or discontinuance thereof by reason of such military service; provided, that persons dishonorably discharged from such military service shall not be entitled to the benefits of this section.

History.—§1, ch. 22914, 1945.
Note.—Formerly §485.03.

455.04 Enforcement of law relating to public health; practice of medicine, etc.—The responsibility for the enforcement of the laws relating to public health and the practice of medicine,

surgery, chiropractic, naturopathy, nursing and midwifery shall rest upon all law enforcement officers of the state and the counties thereof and upon the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, acting through its duly appointed agents.

History.—§1, ch. 23016, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §485.04.

455.05 Certificate by administrative board as evidence.—

(1) A certificate by the board of medical examiners, board of osteopathic medical examiners, board of chiropractic examiners, board of naturopathic examiners, board of optometry, board of examiners for nurses, board of pharmacy or board of dentistry, of this state, or by any officer or member thereof, or by any secretary or assistant secretary thereof, bearing the seal of such board (when said board has a seal), certifying that the records of the said board evidence, or fail to evidence, the issuance of any license or other authority to practice medicine, osteopathy, chiropractic, naturopathy, optometry, nursing, pharmacy, or dentistry in this state, to a named person, shall be prima facie evidence of such fact and the authority, or want of authority, of such person to practice in this state under the authority of chapters 458, 459, 460, 462, 463, 464, 465 or 466, or any amendment or amendments thereof or thereto.

(2) Such certificates shall be admissible in all courts and in all administrative boards, commissions and agencies, of this state, and when received in evidence such certificates may be impeached only by positive documentary evidence or the testimony of not less than two witnesses.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 26550, 1951; §3, ch. 67-409.
cf.—Chapter 92, Evidence other than by deposition.

455.06 Liability insurance; authority of counties, state agencies and certain political subdivisions to purchase.—

(1) The public officers in charge or governing bodies, as the case may be, of every county, district school board, governmental unit, department, board or bureau of the state, including tax or other districts, political subdivisions and public and quasi-public corporations, other than incorporated cities and towns, of the several counties and the state, all hereinafter referred to as political subdivisions, which political subdivisions in the performance of their necessary functions own or lease and operate motor vehicles upon the public highways or streets of the cities and towns of the state or elsewhere, or own or lease and operate watercraft or aircraft, or own or lease buildings or properties or perform operations in the state or elsewhere are hereby author-

ized, in their discretion, to secure and provide for such respective political subdivisions, insurance to cover liability for damages on account of bodily or personal injury or death resulting therefrom, to any person, or to cover liability for damage to the property of any person or both, arising from or in connection with the operation of any such motor vehicles, watercraft or aircraft or from the ownership or operation of any such buildings or property or livestock or any other such operations, whether from accident or occurrence; and to pay the premiums therefor from any general funds appropriated or made available for the necessary and regular expense of operations of such respective political subdivisions, without the necessity of specific appropriation or specification of expense with respect thereto. Provided, that in those instances where, by general law, provision has been made for the public officer in charge or governing body of any such political subdivision to provide such insurance, this section shall not be construed to impair any such previous acts but shall be construed as cumulative thereto.

(2) In consideration of the premium at which such insurance may be written, it shall be a part of any insurance contract providing said coverage that the insurer shall not be entitled to the benefit of the defense of governmental immunity of any such political subdivisions of the state in any suit instituted against any such political subdivision as herein provided, or in any suit brought against the insurer to enforce collection under such an insurance contract; and that the immunity of said political subdivision against any liability described in subsection (1) hereof as to which such insurance coverage has been provided, and suit in connection therewith, are waived to the extent and only to the extent of such insurance coverage; provided, however, no attempt shall be made in the trial of any action against a political subdivision to suggest the existence of any insurance which covers the whole or in part any judgment or award which may be rendered in favor of the plaintiff, and if a verdict rendered by the jury exceeds the limit of the applicable insurance, the court shall reduce the amount of said judgment or award to a sum equal to the applicable limit set forth in the policy.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 28220, 1953; §1, ch. 57-176; §1, ch. 59-342; §1, ch. 59-76; §1, ch. 63-499; §1, ch. 67-39; §1, ch. 69-300.

455.07 Payment of per diem, mileage and other expense.—Whenever the department of legal affairs is called upon to represent any administrative agency or regulatory board, the agency or regulatory board so represented shall pay the per diem, mileage and other reasonable expense of the representative of such department.

History.—§1, ch. 65-522; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 456

HYPNOSIS

- 456.30 Short title.
 456.31 Legislative intent.
 456.32 Definitions.

456.30 Short title.—This chapter shall be known as the hypnosis law.

History.—§2, ch. 61-506.

456.31 Legislative intent.—

(1) It is recognized that hypnosis has attained a significant place as another technique in the treatment of human injury, disease and illness, both mental and physical; that the utilization of hypnotic techniques for therapeutic purposes should be restricted to certain practitioners of the healing arts who are qualified by professional training to fulfill the necessary criteria required for diagnosis and treatment of human illness, disease or injury within the scope of their own particular field of competence; or that such hypnotic techniques should be employed by qualified individuals who work under the direction, supervision or prescription of such practitioners.

(2) It is the intent of the legislature to provide for certain practitioners of the healing arts, such as a trained and qualified dentist, to use hypnosis for hypnoanesthesia or for the allaying of anxiety in relation to dental work; however, under no circumstances shall it be legal or proper for the dentist or the individual to whom the dentist may refer the patient, to use hypnosis for the treatment of the neurotic difficulties of a patient. The same applies to the optometrist, podiatrist, chiropractor, osteopath or physician of medicine.

(3) It is, therefore, the intent and purpose of this chapter to regulate the practice of hypnosis for therapeutic purposes by providing that such hypnotic techniques shall be used only by certain practitioners of the healing arts within the limits and framework of their own particular field of competence; or by qualified persons to whom a patient may be referred, in which event the referring practitioner of the healing arts shall be responsible, severally or jointly, for any injury or damages resulting to the patient because of either his own incompetence, or the incompetence of the person to whom the patient was referred.

History.—§1, ch. 61-506; §2, ch. 65-170.

456.32 Definitions.—In construing this chapter, the words, phrases or terms, unless the context otherwise indicates, shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Hypnosis" shall mean hypnosis, hypnotism, mesmerism, post-hypnotic suggestion, or any similar act or process which produces or is intended to produce in any person any form of induced sleep or trance in which the susceptibility of the person's mind to suggestion or direction is increased or is intended to be increased, where such a condition is used or intended to be used in the treatment of any

- 456.33 Hypnosis, unlawful to practice.
 456.34 Penalties.

human ill, disease, injury, or for any other therapeutic purpose.

(2) "Healing arts" shall mean the practice of medicine, surgery, psychiatry, dentistry, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic, naturopathy, podiatry, chiropody and optometry.

(3) "Practitioner of the healing arts" shall mean a person licensed under the laws of the state to practice medicine, surgery, psychiatry, dentistry, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic, naturopathy, podiatry, chiropody or optometry within the scope of his professional training and competence and within the purview of the statutes applicable to his respective profession, and who may refer a patient for treatment by a qualified person, who shall employ hypnotic techniques under the supervision, direction, prescription and responsibility of such referring practitioner.

(4) "Qualified person" shall mean a person deemed by the referring practitioner to be qualified by both professional training and experience to be competent to employ hypnotic technique for therapeutic purposes, under supervision, direction or prescription.

History.—§3, ch. 61-506; §2, ch. 65-170.

456.33 Hypnosis, unlawful to practice.—It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice of hypnosis for therapeutic purposes unless such person is a practitioner of one of the healing arts, as herein defined, or acts under the supervision, direction, prescription and responsibility of such a person.

History.—§4, ch. 61-506.

456.34 Penalties.—

(1) **MISDEMEANOR.**—Any person who shall violate the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law.

(2) **REVOCATION OF LICENSE.**—A violation of any of the provisions of this chapter by any person licensed to practice any branch of the healing arts in this state shall constitute grounds for revocation of license and action may be taken by the respective boards in accordance with the applicable statutes.

(3) **CIVIL LIABILITY.**—Any person who shall be damaged or injured by any practitioner of the healing arts, or by any person to whom such a practitioner may refer a patient for treatment, may bring suit against the practitioner either severally, or jointly, with the person to whom the referral was made.

(4) **CONSTRUCTION IN RELATION TO OTHER LAWS.**—No civil or criminal remedy for any wrongful action shall be excluded or impaired by the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 61-506.

CHAPTER 457

REGULATION OF SHORTHAND COURT REPORTING

- 457.011 Purpose of act.
 457.021 Definitions.
 457.031 Certified shorthand reporter; successful passage of examination required.
 457.041 Qualifications for applicant for examination.
 457.051 Savings clause.
 457.061 Application fee.
 457.071 Individual seals required.
 457.081 Certificates subject to revocation or suspension.

457.011 Purpose of act.—This act is designed to encourage proficiency in the practice of shorthand court reporting as a profession; to promote efficiency in court reporting and to extend to the courts and to the public the protection afforded by a standardized profession by establishing a standard of competency for those engaged in it.

History.—§1, ch. 65-326.

457.021 Definitions.—

(1) "Shorthand reporting" means the making by means of written symbols or abbreviations in shorthand or machine writing a verbatim record of the spoken word.

(2) "Shorthand reporter" means any person who is engaged in the practice of shorthand reporting as a profession as defined in subsection (1).

(3) "Board" means the advisory board of shorthand reporters as created by this act.

*(4) ["Division" shall mean the division of general regulation of the department of business regulation.]

(5) Whenever the terms "shorthand reporter, shorthand reporters, shorthand reporting, certified shorthand reporter, or certified shorthand reporters" appear in this act, same shall be limited to mean "shorthand court reporter, shorthand court reporters, shorthand court reporting, certified shorthand court reporter or certified shorthand court reporters" only.

History.—§2, ch. 65-326; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In order to comply with §16, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for "secretary."

457.031 Certified shorthand reporter; successful passage of examination required.—The division shall issue a certificate to each applicant who successfully passes the examination for a certified shorthand reporter, or who is eligible for a certificate under the provisions of this act. The division shall conduct examinations for certification under this act semiannually at such times and places as it may designate. Applicants shall be notified in writing of the time and place of such examination, at least thirty days prior thereto. The division may make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out this act, to include reasonable criteria and standards to be complied with by applicants for ex-

- 457.091 Notice and hearing.
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amination to insure their competency in the field of shorthand reporting.

History.—§3, ch. 65-326; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

457.041 Qualifications for applicant for examination.—The division shall examine every person who: Has applied for examination and registration and shall have paid the fee required by this act; and has submitted proof satisfactory to the division that he is not less than nineteen years of age; a citizen of the United States, of good moral character; and that he has a high school education or the equivalent thereof, as defined by the state department of education; and that he is a bona fide resident of this state.

History.—§4, ch. 65-326; §§15, 16, 35, ch. 69-106.

457.051 Savings clause.—Any citizen of the United States over the age of nineteen years, who is of good moral character and who shall submit to the board an affidavit under oath, on or before one year after the effective date of this act, that he or she has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of shorthand reporting on or before the effective date of this act, shall upon payment of the fee required under §457.061, be exempt from taking any examination prescribed by §457.031 and shall be granted a certificate as a certified shorthand reporter.

History.—§5, ch. 65-326.

457.061 Application fee.—There shall be paid to the division by each applicant for a certificate either by examination or under the provisions of §457.051, a fee of fifty dollars which shall accompany the application. Should any applicant fail to pass the examination he shall be entitled to take the next two succeeding examinations without payment of an additional fee.

History.—§6, ch. 65-326; §1, ch. 69-296; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

457.071 Individual seals required.—Every certified shorthand reporter under this act shall have a seal which must contain the name of the shorthand reporter, his place of business and the words "Certified Shorthand Reporter, State of Florida" with which he shall stamp all transcripts of testimony prepared by him for use in this state. No certified shorthand reporter shall affix or permit to be affixed his seal or

his name to any transcript of testimony not prepared by him, nor shall any such reporter use his seal or do any other act as a certified shorthand reporter unless holding at the time a valid certificate under this act.

History.—§7, ch. 65-326.

457.081 Certificates subject to revocation or suspension.—A certificate issued under this act may be suspended or revoked for one or more of the following reasons:

- (1) Conviction of a felony.
- (2) Fraud or misrepresentation resorted to in obtaining a certificate under this act.
- (3) Fraud, dishonesty, corruption, willful violation of duty or gross incompetency in practice.

History.—§8, ch. 65-326.

457.091 Notice and hearing.—Prior to the revocation or suspension of any certificate pursuant to §457.081, notice and opportunity for hearing shall be afforded the certificate holder in accordance with chapter 120.

History.—§9, ch. 65-326.

457.10 Renewal of certificate.—Every certified shorthand reporter who continues in the active practice of shorthand reporting shall annually, on or before September 1, following the date of issuance of the certificate under which he is then entitled to practice, renew such certification and pay a fee of twenty-five dollars per annum. Every certificate which has not been renewed in the month of September in any one year shall expire on the first day of October in that year. A certificate expiring under this act may be reinstated upon application to the division upon good cause shown.

History.—§10, ch. 65-326; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106; §2, ch. 69-296.

457.11 Practice of shorthand reporting, certificate required.—From and after the effective date of this act no person shall engage in the practice of shorthand reporting as a certified shorthand reporter unless such person is the holder of the certificate in full force and effect issued by the division.

History.—§11, ch. 65-326; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

457.12 Designation as certified shorthand reporter.—Any person holding a valid certificate as a shorthand reporter as herein provided shall be styled and known as a certified shorthand reporter. No other person shall assume or use the title "Certified Shorthand Reporter" or the abbreviation "C.S.R." or any words, letters or figures to indicate the person using the same is a certified shorthand reporter.

History.—§12, ch. 65-326.

457.13 Disposition of license fees.—All funds derived from license fees paid under this

chapter shall be deposited in the state treasury in a separate trust fund, and a budget for the administration of this chapter shall be presented to each session of the legislature.

History.—§13, ch. 65-326; §33, ch. 69-353.

457.14 Penalties for violation.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and such offense shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 or imprisonment in the county jail for not longer than 6 months or both. In addition to remedies provided for by this act, the department of legal affairs is authorized to proceed in any of the circuit courts of the state by injunction to restrain any continued violation of this act.

History.—§14, ch. 65-326; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

457.15 Advisory board.—The division may appoint a five man advisory board of certified shorthand reporters to serve for a term of one year. The board shall organize, elect a chairman, and thereafter meet upon call of the division. The board shall counsel and advise with the division and make recommendations relative to the operation and regulation of the licensing function of the division, including the examination and determination of those applicants entitled to receive certificates. The advisory board shall receive no compensation for services performed under this act, provided that each member shall be entitled to per diem and expenses as provided by §112.061.

History.—§15, ch. 65-326; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

457.16 Surety bond required.—There shall be filed with each original application for license a bond in the form of a surety, by a reputable company engaged in the bonding business, authorized to do business in the state, in due form to the governor of the state, for the penal sum of one thousand dollars with one or more sureties, to be approved by the division and conditioned that the applicant conform to and not violate any of the duties, terms, conditions, provisions or requirements of this chapter. If any person shall be aggrieved by the misconduct of any such licensee, such person may maintain an action in his own name upon the bond of said licensee in any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed. All such claims shall be assignable, and the assignee shall be entitled to the same upon the bond of such licensee or otherwise, as the person aggrieved would have been entitled to if such claim had not been assigned. Any claim or claims so assigned may be enforced in the name of such assignee. Any remedies given by this chapter shall not be exclusive of any other remedy which would otherwise exist.

History.—§16, ch. 65-326; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 458
MEDICAL PRACTICE ACT

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| 458.05 Application for license; qualifications of applicant. | 458.16 Mental or physical examinations by doctors or other practitioners of healing sciences; copies of reports to be furnished. |
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| 458.1201 Denial, suspension, revocation of license; disciplinary powers. | |

458.001 Purpose. — Recognizing that the practice of medicine is a privilege granted by legislative authority and is not a natural right of individuals, it is deemed necessary by the legislature in the interest of public health, safety and welfare to provide laws and provisions covering the granting of that privilege and its subsequent use, control and regulation to the end that the public shall be properly protected against unprofessional, improper, unauthorized and unqualified practice of medicine and from unprofessional conduct by persons licensed to practice medicine.

History.—§1, ch. 61-243.

458.002 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the medical practice act.

History.—§1, ch. 61-243.

458.01 Board of medical examiners; qualifications.—A board is established within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation to be known by the name and style of the state board of medical examiners; said board shall be composed of ten practicing physicians of integrity and ability, who shall be residents of and duly licensed to practice medicine in this state, and who shall have graduated from reputable medical schools and have been engaged in the active practice of their profession within this state for at least a period of five years, but none of them shall be connected in any way with any medical college; said board shall perform such duties and possess and exercise such powers relative to the protection of the public health and the control and regulation of the practice of medicine in the state as is prescribed and conferred upon it in this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 8415, 1921; CGL 3404; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—Ch. 486 Duties relating to physical therapy practice.

458.02 How board constituted.—

(1) The governor shall appoint ten physicians who shall possess the qualifications specified in §458.01 to constitute the members of the board of medical examiners.

(2) Said members shall be so classified by the governor that the term of office of two shall expire in one, three in two, two in three and three in four years from the date of appointment. Annually thereafter at the end of said terms the governor shall appoint members who shall serve for a term of four years. The governor shall have power to remove from office members of the board for neglect of duty required by this law, for incompetency or for unprofessional conduct. Any vacancy which may occur in said board in consequence of death, resignation, removal from the state or from other cause shall be filled for the unexpired term by the governor in the same manner. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum.

History.—§3, ch. 8415, 1921; CGL 3405; §1, ch. 20927, 1941; §1, ch. 29867, 1955.

458.03 Oath of members of board.—Immediately and before entering upon the duties of said office the members of the board of medical examiners shall take the constitutional oath of office and shall file the same with the department of state; and there shall thereupon issue to said member a certificate of his appointment.

History.—§4, ch. 8415, 1921; CGL 3406; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

458.04 Organization of board; meetings.—

(1) Immediately after the appointment and qualification of its members, the board of medical examiners shall meet and organize. Said board shall elect a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer from its membership. The office of secretary and treasurer may be

held by one person. Members of the board shall receive ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year, and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of their residence to place of meeting and return. The secretary shall be paid an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

(2) Said board shall hold two regular meetings each year at some convenient place in the state and on such date as the board may select, of which meetings notice shall be given by publication thereof once a week for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the state. Special or call meetings may be held at the discretion of the president. Said board shall adopt a seal, which must be affixed to all licenses issued by it. The board shall from time to time adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary for the performance of its duties, and shall examine and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for the practice of medicine in this state as provided in this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 8415, 1921; §1, ch. 12285, 1927; CGL 3407; §4, ch. 28215, 1953; §2, ch. 29867, 1955; §2, ch. 61-243; §3, ch. 61-514.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds, etc.

§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

458.041 Assistant secretary; employment, compensation.—

(1) The state board of medical examiners may appoint or employ an assistant secretary or secretaries, and such other personnel, including but not limited to an executive director and investigators, as may be necessary to assist the board in doing and performing any and all of the powers, duties and obligations set forth in this act. Such personnel need not be licensed physicians or members of the said board. The assistant secretary or secretaries shall act as deputies to and under the secretary of the said board and shall be authorized to do and perform any and all of the powers, duties and obligations of the said secretary of the board as may be assigned by the secretary or the board.

(2) The compensation to the assistant secretaries and other personnel of the board of medical examiners shall be fixed by the said board and paid in the usual manner.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 26554, 1951; §3, ch. 61-243.

458.05 Application for license; qualifications as applicant.—

(1) Any person wishing to practice medicine in this state, who has not heretofore been registered or licensed so to do, shall, before practicing in this state, make application to the board upon such form and in such manner as shall be adopted and prescribed by it, and obtain a license. Unless such person shall have obtained a license as aforesaid, it shall be unlawful for him to practice medicine in this state, and if he shall so practice medicine, he

shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The board shall admit to examination any candidate who pays the fee provided for in this chapter and submits evidence verified by oath, satisfactory to the board, that such applicant:

(a) Is more than twenty-one years of age and a citizen of the United States;

(b) Is of good moral character;

(c) Is a graduate of a medical school or college maintaining a standard and reputability approved by the board pursuant to §458.08.

(d) Has completed at least one year of approved internship or at least five years of private practice.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2)(c), graduates of foreign medical schools, except approved schools in Canada, who are otherwise qualified and whose medical credentials have been evaluated by the educational counsel for foreign medical graduates and who have passed the American medical qualification examination for foreign medical graduates, may be accepted for the examinations in Florida.

History.—§6, ch. 8415, 1921; §2, ch. 12285, 1927; CGL 3408; §1, ch. 26549, 1951; §3, ch. 29867, 1955; (2) (d), (3) n. by §4, ch. 61-243.

cf.—§458.13, Practice of medicine defined.

§458.15(2), Penalty for practicing without license.

*458.06 Recording of license; registration.—

(1) Every license to practice medicine shall, before the licensee begins practice thereunder, be recorded in a book for that purpose in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which he resides, or in which such practice is intended to be carried on, or with the clerk of the circuit court in Leon county, with the name, residence, place and date of birth and source, number and date of his license to practice. Before registering each licensee shall file, such file to be kept in a bound volume in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, an affidavit of the above facts and also that he is the person named in such license and had before receiving the same complied with all the requirements as to examination required by law; that no money was paid for such license except the regular fee paid by all applicants therefor, that no fraud, misrepresentation or mistake in any material regard was employed by any one or occurred in order that such license should be granted. The clerk's fee for recording such license and affidavit shall be the same as for recording a deed; provided, however, that the clerk of the circuit court shall not accept for recording, and shall not record any such license to practice medicine dated after the effective date of this law unless the same shall be presented to him for recording on or before the expiration of sixty days after the date of such license, or the date of the recertification thereof by the board of medical examiners; provided, further, that no license to practice medicine dated prior to the

effective date of this law may be recorded by the clerk of the circuit court unless the same shall be presented to him for recording on or before the expiration of six months from and after the effective date of this law, or within sixty days after the date of recertification thereof by the board of medical examiners. The circuit court clerk of each county shall make report to the secretary of the board of medical examiners on the thirty-first day of December of each year of all certificates registered by him.

(2) Every person now lawfully engaged in the practice of medicine and every person hereafter duly licensed to practice medicine, shall, on or before January first of each year, apply to the secretary of the state board of medical examiners for a certificate of registration upon a blank form to be furnished by such secretary and shall pay at such time a fee of ten dollars. The license of any physician who fails or neglects to register by January 1 of any year, as required herein, shall automatically be suspended until such time as such physician shall register and shall pay the regular annual fee plus a delinquency fee of ten dollars for each year or fraction thereof that he failed to register.

(3) A physician in making his first registration hereunder shall write or cause to be written upon the application blank so furnished by the secretary of the state board of medical examiners, his full name, post office and residence address, the date and number of his license and such other facts for the identification of the applicant as a licensed practitioner of medicine as may be deemed necessary, and shall duly execute and verify the same before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds and shall file the same with the secretary of the board. Registration subsequent to the first registration need not be upon sworn application, unless the board, in a particular case, for reasons satisfactory to it, may require that application be under oath.

(4) The secretary of the state board of medical examiners on or before October 1 of each year, after the first registration, shall mail or cause to be mailed to each registered physician, a blank form of application for registration addressed to the last known post office address of such physician. The form of such application shall be such as to contain space for the insertion by the applicant of the information required by the provisions of this chapter.

(5) The secretary of the state board of medical examiners shall issue to any duly licensed physician in this state upon his application therefor in accordance with the provisions hereof, a certificate of registration under the seal of the board for the year ensuing and ending December 31.

(6) Each licensed physician shall conspicuously display his proper registration certificate in his office at all times.

(7) Annual registration of persons licensed to practice medicine pursuant to this chapter shall be made with the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services as provided in §381.401.

History.—§7, ch. 8415, 1921; §3, ch. 12285, 1927; CGL 3409; §1, ch. 22059, 1943; §1, ch. 26772, 1951; §5, ch. 61-243; §2, ch. 61-129; §29, ch. 63-572; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

458.08 Board to pass upon medical colleges, schools, hospitals, etc.—

(1) The board of medical examiners may pass upon the good standing and reputability of any medical school or college and determine those which maintain a standard of training sufficient to admit their graduates to the medical examinations given by the said board.

(2) The said board may also pass upon the good standing and reputability of any hospital and determine those which maintain a standard of training sufficient to be recognized by the board when considering medical examinations given by the said board.

(3) In determining the good standing and reputation of medical schools and colleges, and of hospitals, as aforesaid, the board may investigate and make a personal inspection thereof, or delegate to one or more of its members or any other duly qualified person or persons, the power and authority to make such investigation for the board and report their conclusions to the board. The board may, if satisfied of the correctness of the same upon investigation, adopt inspections of medical schools and colleges and hospitals made by, or under the authority of, the American medical association or other nationwide groups.

History.—§9, ch. 8415, 1921; CGL 3411; §1, ch. 26548, 1951.

458.09 Examination of applicants.—The examination of applicants for license to practice medicine shall be made by the board of medical examiners according to the methods deemed by it to be the most practical and expeditious to test the applicants' qualifications. The board shall require the examination to be in writing. Each applicant shall be designated by a number instead of by name so that his identity shall not be disclosed to the members of the board until after the examination papers are graded. Examinations shall be in selected categories to appropriately include the various fields of the practice of medicine and surgery, including the recognized branches or specialties and also including clinical applications of the basic sciences. Subjects in which examinations are to be given will be available six months before the examinations are given.

History.—§10, ch. 8415, 1921; CGL 3412; §4, ch. 29867, 1955; §6, ch. 61-243.

*458.10 Fees.—

(1) There shall be paid to the secretary and treasurer of the board of medical exam-

iners by each applicant for license by examination a fee of fifty dollars, which shall accompany the application. No part of any fee is returnable under any circumstances, nor shall this chapter be construed as affecting or changing laws in reference to license tax to be paid by physicians and surgeons.

(2) All moneys received by the board of medical examiners under the provisions of this chapter shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All expenditures shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the president and secretary and treasurer of said board.

History.—§11, ch. 8415, 1921; §4, ch. 12285, 1927; CGL 3413; §1, ch. 26553, 1951; §86, ch. 26869, 1951; ch. 28215, 1953; §7, ch. 61-243; §3, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—See note following §458.06.

***458.11 Powers of board.**—In addition to all other powers conferred by this chapter, the state board of medical examiners shall have the following powers:

(1) Issue a license to a qualified applicant who passes the examination conducted by the board, which license shall create a rebuttable presumption that the individual named therein is legally licensed to practice medicine.

(2) Through its agents and employees, to aid all law enforcement officials and prosecuting attorneys in the enforcement of this chapter and the prosecution of persons charged with violations thereof.

(3) In the course of any investigation, to issue and serve witness subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum and administer oaths and take testimony.

(4) To adopt a seal by which to authenticate its official acts.

(5) To make and adopt necessary and appropriate rules and regulations to implement this chapter.

(6) To register professional service corporations engaged in the practice of medicine.

(7) To employ attorneys and investigators.

(8) In the discretion of the board or its director, to issue an administrative warning letter to physicians licensed under this chapter for apparent violations thereof.

(9) To require licensees, registrants, and applicants for licensure to submit pertinent information under oath necessary to determine their qualifications or to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

(10) To require the registration, without fee, of unlicensed medical doctors who are engaged or employed in the practice of medicine where such practice is authorized by law.

(11) When any violation of this chapter or rule or regulation promulgated thereunder has occurred or is threatened by any person, to institute proceedings in its own name in the circuit courts of this state to restrain and enjoin such action.

History.—§12, ch. 8415, 1921; CGL 8414; §1, ch. 69-205.

***Note.**—See note following §458.06.

***458.12 Revocation, suspension, annulment or denial of license.**—

(1) The board shall have authority to discipline the holder of a license or other authority to practice medicine in this state, and each applicant for license, whose default has been entered or who has been heard and found guilty by the board, of any of the following:

(a) Fraud in the practice of medicine, or fraud or deceit in his admission to the practice of medicine;

(b) Conviction of a felony in the courts of this or any other state, territory or country. The conviction of any offense in another state, territory or country, which if committed in this state would be deemed a felony shall be held to be a felony under this section without regard to its designation in such other state, territory or country;

(c) Engaging in the practice of medicine under a false or assumed name, or the impersonation of another practitioner of a like, similar or different name;

(d) Addiction to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics or stimulations to such an extent as to incapacitate him from the performance of his professional obligations and duties;

(e) Untrue, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive advertising; advertising that he is able to treat or cure diseases by any secret method, procedure, treatment or medicine; or that he is able to cure a manifestly incurable disease;

(f) Obtaining a fee, or other things of value, on representation that a manifestly incurable disease can be permanently cured;

(g) Causing the publication or circulation of an advertisement of any medicine whereby the monthly periods of women can be regulated, or the menses, if suspended, can be re-established;

(h) Causing the publication or circulation of fraudulent advertisement relative to any disease of the sexual organs;

(i) The procuring, aiding or abetting in procuring of criminal abortion;

(j) Is guilty of immoral or unprofessional conduct;

(k) Maintains a professional connection or association with any other person who continues to violate the provisions of this chapter, or the rules and regulations of the board duly made pursuant thereto, after ten days' notice in writing by the board;

(l) Has been adjudged insane by a court of competent jurisdiction (within or without this state). Where a person has been so adjudicated he shall be deemed disqualified to practice medicine in this state so long as such adjudication shall remain in full force and effect and the disabilities of such person and in proper cases to a time beyond the

have not been judicially restored; unless the board shall, after a full hearing, order otherwise.

(2) In disciplining any person for violating the provisions of this section, or any other statute or law of this state or any other state relating to the practice of medicine, the board may:

(a) Suspend the imposition of judgment and penalties;

(b) Impose judgment and penalties, but suspend enforcement thereof and place the licensee on probation;

(c) Suspend or limit his right to practice in this state for a period of time not exceeding two years;

(d) Revoke his license; which license may be reinstated by the board upon sufficient showing that an error was made as to evidence or to correct an injustice;

(e) Take such other action, in relation to disciplining him, as the board in its discretion may deem proper; and

(f) Withhold any license, when the same has not been delivered, either permanently or for a period of time.

(3) The board shall have the right and power, in proper cases, to grant rehearings, if applied for within thirty days, upon questions of fact determined by the board.

History.—§13, ch. 8415, 1921; §5, ch. 12285, 1927; CGL 3415; §1, ch. 26552, 1951; (2) (d) a. by §8, ch. 61-243.

***Note.**—§2 of ch. 69-205 purported to amend §458.12 in its entirety. However, §6 of said ch. 69-205 added a new subsection (5) to §458.17, which reads in pertinent part: "The provisions of §458.12, Florida Statutes of 1967, which were in existence at the time of the adoption of this act, are expressly saved from repeal"

Pursuant to this instruction, §458.12 as it existed prior to this amendment is being carried forward in this edition of the Florida Statutes, and the amended section is renumbered as §458.1201. However, since §458.12 has obviously been superseded by §458.1201, it will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

§458.15, Penalties for specific acts.

458.1201 Denial, suspension, revocation of license; disciplinary powers.—

(1) The board shall have authority to deny an application for a license or to discipline a physician licensed under this chapter or any antecedent law who, after hearing has been adjudged unqualified or guilty of any of the following:

(a) Failing to demonstrate the qualifications or standards for a license contained in this chapter or rules and regulations of the board, in which proceeding the burden of proof shall be upon the applicant;

(b) Making misleading, deceptive, untrue, or fraudulent representations in the practice of medicine; employing a trick or scheme in the practice of medicine; practicing fraud or deceit in obtaining a license to practice medicine; or making a false or deceptive annual registration with the board;

(c) Being convicted of a felony in the courts of this state or any other state, territory, or country. Conviction as used in this

paragraph shall include a conviction of an offense which if committed in this state would be deemed a felony without regard to its designation elsewhere, or a criminal proceeding in which a finding or verdict of guilt is made or returned but the adjudication of guilt is either withheld or not entered thereon;

(d) Having his license to practice medicine revoked, suspended, annulled or having other disciplinary action taken or his application for a license denied by the proper licensing authority of another state, territory, or country;

(e) Using alcohol, narcotics, or any other type of drug, chemical, or material which impairs his ability to practice medicine with reasonable skill and safety to patients;

(f) Advertising for or soliciting patients; or obtaining a fee or other thing of value on the representation that a manifestly incurable disease can be permanently cured;

(g) Violating a lawful rule or regulation promulgated by the board or violating a lawful order of the board, previously entered by the board in a disciplinary hearing;

(h) Engaging in any unethical, deceptive, or deleterious conduct or practice harmful to the public, in which proceeding proof of actual injury need not be established;

(i) Procuring, aiding or abetting in the procuring of a criminal abortion;

(j) Knowingly maintaining a professional connection or association with any person who is in violation of this chapter or rules or regulations of the board or knowingly aiding, assisting, procuring, or advising any unlicensed person to practice medicine contrary to this chapter or to rules and regulations of the board;

(k) Violating a statute or law of this state, any other state, or the United States (without regard to its designation as either felony or misdemeanor), which statute or law relates to the practice of medicine or in part regulates the practice of medicine;

(l) Being adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction (within or without this state). Such adjudication shall automatically suspend a license for the duration thereof unless the board orders otherwise;

(m) Being guilty of immoral or unprofessional conduct. Unprofessional conduct shall include any departure from, or the failure to conform to, the minimal standards of acceptable and prevailing medical practice, in which proceeding actual injury to a patient need not be established; or the committing by a physician of any act contrary to honesty, justice, or good morals, whether the same is committed in the course of his practice or otherwise, and whether committed within or without this state;

(n) Being unable to practice medicine with reasonable skill and safety to patients by reason of illness, drunkenness, excessive use of drugs, narcotics, chemicals, or any other type of material or as a result of any mental or physical condition. In enforcing this paragraph

the board shall, upon probable cause, have authority to compel a physician to submit to a mental or physical examination by physicians designated by it. Failure of a physician to submit to such examination when directed shall constitute an admission of the allegations against him unless the failure was due to circumstances beyond his control, consequent upon which a default and final order may be entered without the taking of testimony or presentation of evidence. A physician affected under this paragraph shall at reasonable intervals be afforded an opportunity to demonstrate that he can resume the competent practice of medicine with reasonable skill and safety to patients.

(2) (a) For the purpose of subsection (1) (n), every physician licensed under this chapter who shall accept the privilege to practice medicine in this state shall, by so practicing or by the making and filing of annual registration to practice medicine in this state, be deemed to have given his consent to submit to a mental or physical examination when directed in writing by the board and further to have waived all objections to the admissibility of the examining physicians' testimony or examination reports on the ground that the same constitute a privileged communication;

(b) In any proceeding under subsection (1) (n), neither the record of proceedings nor the orders entered by the board shall be used against a physician in any other proceeding.

(3) (a) When the board finds any person unqualified or guilty of any of the grounds set forth in subsection (1), it may enter an order imposing one or more of the following:

1. Deny his application for a license;
2. Permanently withhold issuance of a license;
3. Administer a public or private reprimand;
4. Suspend or limit or restrict his license to practice medicine for a period of five years;
5. Revoke his license to practice medicine;
6. Require him to submit to the care, counseling, or treatment of physicians designated by the board;

7. In conjunction with any of the foregoing, the board may make a finding of guilt but suspend imposition of judgment and penalty, or it may impose the judgment and penalty but suspend enforcement thereof and place the physician on probation, which probationary order may be vacated upon noncompliance.

(4) In its discretion, the board may restore and reissue a license to practice medicine, but, as a condition thereof, may impose any disciplinary or corrective measure which it might originally have imposed.

(5) The provisions of this section are enacted in the public welfare and shall be liberally construed so as to advance the remedy.

History.—§2, ch. 69-205.

458.1205 Admissibility of judgments and proceedings in disciplinary proceedings.—In paragraphs (1) (c) and (d) of §458.1201 a copy of the judgment or proceeding under the seal

of the clerk of the court or of the administrative agency which entered the same shall be admissible into evidence without further authentication and shall constitute prima facie evidence of the contents thereof.

History.—§2, ch. 69-205.

458.121 Procedure for revocation, suspension, etc.—

(1) Any person, including the board or any member thereof, may prefer charges against any licensee or applicant for license. Such charges shall be in writing and shall be sworn to by the person making them, when not made by the board as a body. They shall be preferred by delivering them, together with ten copies thereof, to the secretary of the board, who, forthwith, shall furnish each member of the board with a copy of said charges.

(2) All charges, unless dismissed by the board as being unfounded or trivial, shall be heard and disposed of by the board within four months after the date upon which they were preferred, except as to cases hereinafter noted.

(3) The time and place of said hearing shall be fixed by the board, and a copy of the charges, together with notice of the time and place of the hearing, shall be served upon the person against whom preferred, either personally or by registered mail with return receipt demanded, addressed to the said person at his last known address as the same appears on the records of the board, at least twenty days before the time fixed for the hearing.

(4) Where personal service cannot be made as aforesaid, or where registered notice is returned undelivered, the secretary of the board shall cause a short, simple notice to the licensee to be published for four consecutive weeks (four publications being sufficient) in a newspaper published in the county wherein the licensee's last known address appears as shown on the records of the board, or, if no newspaper be published in said county, then said notice may be published in a newspaper published in an adjoining county. If said address appears in some state, territory or country other than this state, then said notice may be published in Leon county.

(5) Said notices shall contain the name of the licensee, of applicant, his last known address, the serial number of his license, if any, under which he is authorized to practice in this state, the time of the preferring of the charges, the date set for the hearing of said charges, the nature of the charges, and the place where said hearing will be held.

(6) Due proof of service or of publication shall be filed with the secretary of the board and shall be recorded by him in the minutes of the board. The board, for good cause shown, may continue any hearing from time to time

aforesaid four months' period. At any hearing the accused shall have the right to appear personally and by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses appearing against him and to testify and produce witnesses in his defense.

(7) Notwithstanding any provision of this section or any other law to the contrary, when there are charges to be preferred against a licensed physician involving any one of the offenses set forth in §458.1201(1)(b),(c),(e),(h),(i),(l) or (n), or when a physician has failed to comply with the probationary order entered pursuant to §458.1201(3)(a)7. and in the opinion of the director and two members of the board the evidence in support of the violation is clear, competent, and unequivocal, the director may enter an order temporarily suspending the physician's license to practice medicine, without hearing, pending a full hearing as provided herein. The suspension order may be entered prior to the filing of a complaint. The full hearing shall be conducted within sixty days from the date of the suspension order. The temporary order of suspension herein provided for shall be without prejudice to the right of the physician at full hearing.

History.—§2, ch. 26552, 1951; §9, ch. 61-243; §3, ch. 69-205.

458.122 Conduct of hearing, witnesses, evidence, etc.—

(1) For the purpose of such hearing, the board shall have the power, under the hand of the president, vice-president or secretary, and the seal of the board, to require the production of books, papers or other documents and may issue subpoenas to compel the defendants or witnesses to testify and produce such books, papers or other documents in their possession as may be in the opinion of the board, relevant to any hearing before it; said subpoenas to be served by the sheriff of the county where the witness resides or may be found. Such witnesses shall be entitled to the same per diem and mileage as witnesses appearing in the circuit court of the state, which shall be paid by said board. Any member of the board may administer oaths or affirmation to witnesses appearing before the board. Subpoenas may be so issued for and in behalf of the defendant.

(2) If any person shall refuse to obey any subpoenas so issued or shall refuse to testify or produce any books, papers or other documents required by the board, the board may present its petition to the circuit court of the county where any such person is served with the subpoena or where he resides, setting forth the facts, and shall deposit with said court, when such subpoena is issued in its behalf, the per diem and mileage to secure the attendance of such witness (the defendant may make like deposits), whereupon said court shall issue its rule nisi to such person requiring him to obey forthwith the subpoena issued by the board or show cause why he fails to obey the same, and unless the said person shows suf-

ficient cause for failing to obey the said subpoena, the court shall forthwith direct such person to obey the same, and upon his refusal to comply, he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and shall be punished as the court may direct.

(3) If at such hearing the board shall be satisfied, from the evidence and proofs submitted, that the accused has been guilty of any of the charges mentioned in §458.12 or §458.1201 hereof it shall thereupon, without further notice, take such action upon the charges and impose such penalties as it may be advised under said §458.12 or §458.1201. The records of the board shall reflect the action of the board upon the charges.

(4) The board shall preserve a record of such proceedings in a similar manner as records in court proceedings are kept and preserved in the circuit courts of this state.

History.—§2, ch. 26552, 1951.
cf.—§90.14 Compensation of witnesses in various courts.

458.123 Appellate review.—Final orders of the state board of medical examiners shall be reviewable by certiorari only by the district courts of appeal within the time and manner provided by the Florida appellate rules. The venue of the proceeding for such review shall be in the appellate district which includes the county where the hearing before the full board was conducted or, if venue cannot be thus determined, then the appellate district wherein the board's executive offices are located.

History.—§2, ch. 26552, 1951; §2, ch. 63-509; §4, ch. 69-205.

458.13 Definition of practice of medicine; limitations, exceptions, etc.—

(1) Any person, except as hereinafter provided, shall be deemed to be practicing medicine within the purview of this chapter who holds himself out as being able to diagnose, treat, operate, or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical or mental condition or who shall offer or undertake, by any means or method, to diagnose, treat, operate, or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical or mental condition.

(2) This chapter shall not be construed as applying to:

(a) Any osteopath, chiropractor, podiatrist, naturopath, optometrist, psychologist, nurse, pharmacist, dentist, or midwife, duly and legally licensed by their respective state boards, when practicing their profession within the purview of the statutes applicable to their respective professions.

(b) Any lawfully qualified physician, of some other state or country, when meeting legally registered and qualified physicians of this state in consultation.

(c) Any physician duly qualified to practice in any county of this state called to attend isolated cases in another county of this state, although not residing or habitually practicing in such other county.

(d) Any person furnishing medical assistance in case of emergency.

(e) The domestic administration of recognized family remedies.

(f) The practice of the religious tenets of any church in this state.

(g) Any person or manufacturer who, without the use of drugs or medicine, mechanically fits or sells lenses, artificial eyes, limbs or other apparatus or appliances, or is engaged in the mechanical examination of eyes for the purpose of constructing or adjusting spectacles, eyeglasses or lenses.

(h) Commissioned medical officers of the armed forces of the United States, and of the public health service of the United States, while on active duty for the United States.

(i) Any person while actually serving, without salary or professional fees, on the resident medical staff of hospitals in this state; subject, however, to the limitations contained in subsection (3) hereof.

(j) Any person employed as a physician in a state institution.

(3) Every person practicing as a resident physician, assistant resident physician, house physician or intern in this state, shall register with the state board of medical examiners showing the date upon which he started to practice as aforesaid within this state. Every hospital employing a resident physician, assistant resident physician, house physician or intern shall, on January 1 and July 1 of each year, furnish the state board of medical examiners with a list of their said employees and such other information as the board may direct. Unless previously authorized by the board no person may be employed as a house physician or act as a resident physician, assistant resident physician or an intern in a hospital of this state for more than two years without a license, except that resident physicians, assistant resident physicians and interns in approved training programs shall be exempt from this limitation. Any person violating this subsection shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§14, ch. 8415, 1921; §6, ch. 12285, 1927; CGL 3416; §1, ch. 26551, 1951; §5, ch. 29867, 1955; §10, ch. 61-243; §2, ch. 65-170; §5, ch. 69-205.

458.14 Sign at entrance of office to show branch of medical or healing art practiced; penalty.—

(1) Every person licensed under the laws of the state to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathic medicine, chiropractic, naturopathy, podiatry or any other kind or branch of the medical or material healing art, whenever actively engaged in the practice of same, or whenever holding himself out as a practitioner of same, shall cause to be placed and kept in a conspicuous place at each entrance to his office or usual place of business, words or proper abbreviations, in intelligible lettering not less than two and one-half inches in height and one inch in width clearly denot-

ing the particular kind or branch of the medical or material healing art he is licensed to practice under the laws of the state.

(2) Any person convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 18063, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3416(1), 7704(1); §2, ch. 65-170.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

458.15 Specific acts as violations of chapter and penalties therefor.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to:

(a) Seil or fraudulently obtain or furnish any medical diploma, license, record or registration, or aid or abet in the same; or

(b) Practice medicine under cover of any diploma, license, record or registration illegally or fraudulently obtained or secured, or issued unlawfully on fraudulent representation; or

(c) Advertise to practice medicine under a name other than his own or under an assumed name; or

(d) Falsely impersonate another practitioner of a like or different name;

And such act shall constitute a felony for which any person upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person not holding a lawfully issued license then in full force and effect, authorizing him to practice medicine to:

(a) Practice or advertise to practice medicine;

(b) Use in connection with his name any designation tending to imply or designate him as a practitioner of medicine;

(c) Use the title "doctor," or any abbreviation thereof in connection with his name, or with any trade name in the conduct of any occupation or profession, involving or pertaining to the public health, or the diagnosis or treatment of any human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition unless duly licensed by a board created under the laws of the state; and such act shall constitute a felony for which any person upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years.

History.—§15, ch. 8415, 1921; §7, ch. 12285, 1927; CGL 7704; §1, ch. 23005, 1945; §7, ch. 24337, 1947; §11, ch. 61-243.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

458.16 Mental or physical examinations by doctors or other practitioners of healing sciences; copies of reports to be furnished.—Any doctor or other practitioner of any of the healing sciences making a physical or mental examination of, or administering treatment to any person, shall upon request of such person, his guardian, curator or personal representative in the event of his death, furnish copies

of all reports made of such examination or treatment. Such reports shall not be furnished to any person other than the patient, his guardian, curator, or personal representative, except upon the written authorization of the patient; provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent the furnishing of such reports without such written authorization, to any person, firm or corporation who with the patient's consent shall have procured or furnished such examination or treatment, and where compulsory physical examination is made pursuant to Rule 1.360, 1967 Florida rules of civil procedure copies of the medical report shall be furnished both the defendant and the plaintiff.

History.—§1, ch. 26684, 1951; §34, ch. 69-353.

458.17 Transitory provisions.—

(1) Every license, permit, or order of the board in force immediately prior to the effective date of this law and existing or issued under any law herein repealed is valid until its original expiration date, if any, unless earlier terminated, revoked or suspended in accordance with the provisions of this law.

(2) All rules and regulations adopted by the board and in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this law, which are not

in direct conflict with any provision of this law, shall remain in full force and effect unless and until repealed, modified or amended by the board.

(3) All persons who were members of the state board of medical examiners immediately prior to the effective date of this section shall serve as members of the board provided for herein until the expiration of the term to which each such person was appointed.

(4) This section shall not impair or affect any act done, offense committed or right accruing, accrued, or acquired or liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time this section takes effect, but the same may be enjoyed, asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted, as fully and to the same extent as if this section had not been passed.

* (5) The provisions of §458.12, which were in existence at the time of the adoption of this section, are expressly saved from repeal, and the state board of medical examiners shall have the power and jurisdiction to prosecute and enforce the provisions thereof against any licensed medical doctor for any act or offense in violation thereof committed prior to the adoption of this section as though this section had not been adopted.

History.—§12, ch. 61-243; §6, ch. 69-205.

***Note.**—See note following §458.12.

CHAPTER 459

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS

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459.01 Definition "osteopathic medicine."—The term "osteopathic medicine" as used in this chapter is the name of that system or school of medicine which is taught and practiced in the standard colleges of osteopathy and surgery as set forth in this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3417.
 cf.—§458.16 Furnishing copies of mental or physical examination reports.

459.02 License required.—It is unlawful for any person to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery without a license.

History.—§2, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3418.
 cf.—§458.14, Lettering at entrance to office required showing branch of medical or healing art practiced.
 §459.18, Penalty provided.

459.03 Chapter not applicable to practice of medicine, surgery and chiropractic.—The practice of medicine, surgery and chiropractic by duly licensed practitioners under the laws of this state, shall in no way be affected by the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3419.
 cf.—Ch. 458, Regulating physicians.
 Ch. 460, Regulating practice of chiropractic.

459.05 Organization of board; meetings; powers and duties.—The state board of osteopathic medical examiners, an examining and licensing board within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation, shall be composed of six members of whom the governor shall appoint or reappoint two examiners each year who shall be regularly licensed osteopathic physicians in good standing in this state, and who have been so engaged for a period of at least two years immediately prior to their appointment, and who shall serve for a term of three years from the termination of the now existing terms. But each examiner shall continue in office until his successor is appointed. The board shall meet in annual meetings on such date as the board may select and elect a

chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer as officers for the ensuing year. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. The said examiners shall be known as and constitute the state board of osteopathic medical examiners, referred to in this chapter as the board. The board shall have and use a common seal and have all the rights and powers to make and adopt all necessary rules and regulations and bylaws relating to the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and not inconsistent herewith. Examination shall be made at least twice a year, at the time and place fixed by the board, of which examination all applicants shall be notified in writing.

History.—§5, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3421; §87, ch. 26869, 1951; §2, ch. 65-341; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

459.051 Employment of personnel and compensation.—

(1) State board of osteopathic medical examiners may appoint or employ assistant secretary or secretaries and such other personnel including but not limited to an executive director and investigators as may be necessary to assist the board in doing and performing any and all powers, duties, and obligations set forth in this chapter. Such personnel need not be licensed physicians or members of said board. The assistant secretary or secretaries shall act as deputies to and under the secretary of the said board and shall be authorized to do and perform any and all the powers, duties, and obligations of the said secretary of the board as may be assigned by the secretary of the board.

(2) The compensation for the assistant secretary and other personnel of the board of osteopathic medical examiners shall be fixed by the said board and paid in the usual manner.

History.—§3, ch. 65-341.

***459.06 Requirements for applicant for ex-**

amination.—Each applicant for the examination provided in this chapter shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) Make application for examination on blank forms prepared and furnished by the state board of osteopathic medical examiners.

(2) Submit evidence verified on oath and satisfactory to the board that applicant is twenty-one years of age or over.

(3) Be of good moral character.

(4) Be a citizen of the United States.

(5) Be a graduate of a legally incorporated college of osteopathy and surgery maintaining a standard satisfactory to the board.

(6) Must have had two years of pre-professional education if matriculated in a college of osteopathy on or after 1948. If he has been graduated from a college of osteopathy subsequent to 1948, he must have served a resident internship of not less than twelve months in a hospital in Florida approved for this purpose by the state board of osteopathic medical examiners, or if resident internship shall have been served for such period in a hospital elsewhere, such hospital must also have been approved by this board.

(7) Pay, in advance to the board, fees as follows:

(a) For examination of an osteopathic physician and surgeon \$50.00

(b) For the license of one applying therefor under the provisions of §459.11 \$100.00

History.—§6, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3422; §88, ch. 26869, 1951; §1, ch. 28162, §6, ch. 28215, 1953; §4, ch. 61-514; §4, ch. 65-341; §1, ch. 67-497.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

459.07 Standards of professional education.

—Standards of professional education are fixed as follows to practice as an osteopathic physician and surgeon:

(1) The applicant shall be a graduate of a professional school or college of osteopathy which requires as a prerequisite to graduation a four years' course or thirty-six months, covering the standard curriculum, as defined in §459.08, and giving instructions in all the subjects necessary to educate a thoroughly competent general osteopathic physician and surgeon, including but not limited to, obstetrics and surgery, and embodying instructions in drugs, anesthetics, antiseptics, germicides, parasitocides, narcotics, and antidotes, to teach principles of operative surgery and surgical diagnosis leading to the degree of doctor of osteopathy.

(2) Physicians and surgeons of the osteopathic school of medicine are to have all rights and to be of equal rank and grade as the physicians and surgeons of the other three schools of medicine designated as allopathic homeopathic and eclectic.

History.—§7, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3423; §1, ch. 57-241; §5, ch. 65-341.

459.08 College of osteopathy defined.—The

term standard college of osteopathy is defined as follows: A legally chartered osteopathic college requiring before granting the degree of doctor of osteopathy, an actual attendance at such osteopathic college of at least thirty-six months or four terms of nine months each, its course of study to include the subjects as follows:

Anatomy (descriptive, regional, applied, surgical and dissection).

Embryology.

Chemistry (advanced to include organic and physiological chemistry and toxicology).

Histology.

Physiology.

Bacteriology.

Hygiene.

Hydrotherapy.

X-radiance and electrical diagnosis.

Dietetics.

Practice of osteopathic medicine:

(1) Principles of osteopathy.

(2) Practice of osteopathic medicine: therapeutics, to include diseases of nervous system, alimentary tract, heart and vascular system, genito-urinary diseases, ductless glands and metabolism, respiratory tract, bone, and joint diseases.

(3) Corrective gymnastics, physiotherapy.

(4) Acute and infectious diseases, pediatrics, dermatology, syphilis, psychiatry, diagnosis (physical, laboratory and differential), clinical surgery.

Eye, ear, nose and throat.

Gynecology.

Obstetrics.

Professional ethics and efficiency.

Medical jurisprudence.

And all such other subjects as may be required and taught by standard colleges of osteopathy and surgery.

History.—§8, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3424.

459.081 Board to determine whether osteopathic hospitals, colleges, maintain satisfactory standards.—

(1) The state board of osteopathic medical examiners may pass upon the good standing and reputability of any osteopathic school or college and determine those which maintain a standard of training sufficient to admit their graduates to the examinations given by the said board.

(2) The said board may also pass upon the good standing and reputability of any osteopathic hospital and determine those which maintain a standard of training sufficient to be recognized by the board when considering examinations given by the said board.

(3) In determining the good standing and reputation of osteopathic schools and colleges, and of hospitals, as aforesaid, the board may investigate and make a personal inspection thereof, or delegate to one or more of its members or any other duly qualified person or persons, the power and authority to make such

investigation for the board and report their conclusions to the board. The board may, if satisfied of the correctness of the same upon investigation, adopt inspections of osteopathic schools and colleges and hospitals made by, or under the authority of, the American osteopathic association or other nationwide groups.

History.—§1-3, ch. 28295, 1953.

459.09 Examination of osteopathic physicians and surgeons.—The examination of those who desire to practice as osteopathic physicians and surgeons shall embrace those general subjects and topics as set forth in the regulations of the state board of osteopathic medical examiners, pursuant to §459.08, as found by that board to be taught in standard colleges of osteopathy; and a knowledge of which subjects is commonly and generally required of candidates for the degree of doctor of osteopathy at such colleges.

History.—§9, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3425; am. §2, ch. 28162, 1953. Am. §2, ch. 57-241.

459.10 Issuance of license to applicant passing examination and completing internship.—Each applicant who successfully passes the examination of the Florida board of osteopathic medical examiners and completes one year internship in an osteopathic hospital approved by said board shall be entitled to a license which carries with it the title doctor, physician and surgeon, with rights as defined by law.

History.—§10, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3426; §6, ch. 65-341.

***459.11 Board may issue license to United States army, navy and public health service osteopaths.**—

(1) The state board of osteopathic medical examiners may issue a license without examination to an osteopathic physician who is a graduate of a standard college of osteopathy and who has passed an examination for admission into the medical corps of the United States army, United States navy, or the United States public health service; provided:

(a) The applicant is of good moral character;

(b) The requirements to practice in the state, territory, country or province in which the applicant is already licensed be equal to those of this state;

(c) The applicant shall be required to pay the same fees as licentiates by examination.

(2) The board shall not issue a license without examination except as hereinbefore in this section provided.

History.—§11, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3427.

*Note.—See note following §459.06.

459.12 License to be displayed.—Every holder of a license shall display it in a conspicuous place in his principal office, place of business or employment.

History.—§12, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3428.

cf.—§458.14, Lettering at entrance to office required showing branch of medical or healing art practiced.

§459.17, Requiring registration certificate to be displayed.

459.13 Privileges and obligations of osteopaths.—

(1) Osteopathic physicians and surgeons shall observe and be subject to all state and municipal regulations relative to reporting births and deaths and all matters pertaining to the public health, with equal rights and obligations as physicians of other schools of medicine, and such reports shall be accepted by the officers of the departments to which the same are made.

(2) Osteopathic physicians and surgeons licensed under this chapter shall have the same rights as physicians and surgeons of other schools of medicine with respect to the treatment of cases or holding of offices in public institutions.

(3) It is the intent and purpose of this chapter to grant to osteopathic physicians and surgeons the right to practice as taught and practiced in the standard colleges of osteopathy.

History.—§13, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3429.

***459.14 Refusal, revocation and suspension of license.**—

(1) The state board of osteopathic medical examiners may either refuse to issue or may suspend or revoke any osteopathic license for any one or any combination of the following causes:

(a) Conviction of a felony, as shown by a certified copy of the record of the court of conviction.

(b) The obtaining of, or an attempt to obtain a license, to practice in the profession, by bribery or by fraudulent misrepresentations.

(c) Gross malpractice.

(d) Continued practice by a person knowingly having an infectious or contagious disease.

(e) Advertising by means of knowingly false or deceptive statements.

(f) Advertising, practicing, or attempting to practice under a name other than one's own.

(g) Habitual drunkenness, or habitual addiction to the use of morphine, cocaine, or other habit-forming drugs.

(h) Violation of the code of ethics of osteopathic physicians and surgeons promulgated under the rules and regulations of the board of osteopathic medical examiners.

(i) Upon the judicial determination of mental incompetency, provided however, a license suspended for this cause may be reinstated upon legal restoration of the individual whose license was so suspended.

(j) Violation of the rules and regulations of the board of osteopathic medical examiners filed with the department of state.

(k) Upon the suspension or revocation of the individual's osteopathic medical license in any other state or territory of the United States for any of the causes herein set forth.

(2) The board may neither refuse to issue,

nor to renew, nor suspend, nor revoke any license, however, for any of these causes, unless the person accused has been given at least twenty days' notice in writing of the charge against him and a public hearing by the board.

(3) The board may compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers for the investigation of matters that may come before them and the presiding officer of said board may administer the requisite oaths and such board shall have the same authority to compel the giving of testimony as is conferred on courts of justice.

History.—§14, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3430; §7, ch. 65-341; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §459.06.

***459.15 Board to keep records.**—The board shall keep a record, which shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times, of its proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension and revocation of license to practice osteopathic medicine. This record shall also contain the name, place of business and residence, and the date and number of the license of every registered osteopathic physician.

History.—§16, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3431.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

459.16 Certificate to be recorded.—The certification provided for in this chapter shall, before the person to whom it is granted is entitled to practice by virtue thereof, be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which such practitioner may reside or sojourn in a book to be kept by the clerk for that purpose, and when so recorded, the clerk shall certify thereon, under his official seal, the fact and date of such record, and shall return such certificate to the person to whom the same was granted, and shall be entitled, for such service, to collect from the holder of such certificate, the legal fee for recording.

History.—§17, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3432.

459.17 Registration of osteopaths; division of health.—Annual registrations of persons licensed to practice osteopathic medicine pursuant to this chapter shall be made with the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services as provided in §381.401.

History.—§18, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 3433; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §3, ch. 61-129; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

459.18 Penalty for violations.—Each of the following acts constitutes a misdemeanor, punishable upon conviction by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

(1) The practice of osteopathic medicine or an attempt to practice osteopathic medicine without a license.

(2) The obtaining of, or an attempt to obtain a license, or practicing the profession

for money or any other thing of value, by fraudulent misrepresentation.

(3) The making of any willfully false oath or affirmation whenever an oath or affirmation is required by this chapter.

(4) Advertising, practicing or attempting to practice under a name other than one's own.

History.—§15, ch. 12287, 1927; CGL 7706.

cf.—§458.14, What sign at office entrance shall show.

***459.19 Renewal of licenses to practice osteopathic medicine.**—

(1) Each license holder under this chapter shall be required annually to attend a two-day refresher educational program approved by the state board of osteopathic medical examiners,

(2) The board shall approve refresher training fulfilling the following qualifications:

(a) At least two days of five hours each duration; and

(b) Presenting professional refresher training in various branches of the healing art, as practiced by physicians and surgeons holding the degree of doctor of osteopathy.

(3) Each license holder shall renew his certificate annually in the following manner:

(a) By furnishing to the board satisfactory evidence of having completed an approved refresher course of education; and

(b) By payment of a renewal fee of ten dollars.

(4) License holders shall be excused from the educational requirements of this section in any year in which no educational program meeting the requirements of this section is conducted within the state.

(5) The educational program conducted annually in Florida by the Florida osteopathic medical association may be a sufficient educational program to meet the educational program of this law.

(6) The board shall notify each license holder by mail, at least thirty days prior to January 1 of each year, of the necessity of renewing his license.

History.—§1, ch. 19066, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3434(1); §1, ch. 20629, 1941; §3, ch. 57-241; §13, ch. 59-1.

***Note.**—See note following §459.15.

459.20 Suspension of licenses and payment of restoration fee.—

(1) The failure of the holder of a license to renew his license shall operate, without notice, as an automatic suspension of the rights and privileges granted by the issuance of the license.

(2) A license suspended for failure to make an annual renewal may be reinstated by the board upon compliance of the license holder with the following:

(a) Presentation to the board of satisfactory evidence of refresher educational training

of the standard required by §459.19 in the year in which application for reinstatement of the license is made; and

(b) Payment of all fees that would have been paid had the license holder maintained his license in good standing, plus a special reinstatement fee of ten dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 20629, 1941; §4, ch. 57-241.

459.21 Compensation and expenses.—The expenses of the administration of this chapter shall be confined to the usual and customary office expenditures consisting of stenographic services, supplies, printing and postage. The secretary and treasurer of said board shall receive such reasonable compensation as shall be fixed by said board by resolution regularly adopted. Each member of the board shall receive twenty-five dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings and in addition shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of his residence to place of meeting and return. All expenditures shall be pursuant to the provisions of §215.37 and shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman and secretary of said board.

History.—§3, ch. 20629, 1941; §89, ch. 26869, 1951; am. §3, ch. 28162, 1953; §4, ch. 61-514.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

459.221 Prohibited practice by hospital residents and interns; temporary certificates.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person who holds a degree of doctor of osteopathy conferred by a standard college of osteopathy, but who does not hold a license to practice osteopathic medicine under this chapter, to serve as a resident or as an intern in an osteopathic hospital, unless such person has registered with the state board of osteopathic medical examiners and has received from the board a temporary certificate evidencing the right of such a person to undertake the residency or internship. Such a temporary certificate may not be issued for a period in excess of one year, but may be renewed by the board from time to time.

(2) No person shall hold a certificate or

certificates under this law for an aggregate of more than four years.

(3) Every osteopathic hospital having a resident or intern training program shall furnish, in January and July of each year, to the board a list of all residents and interns who have served in the hospital during the six months' period preceding the month in which the list is required to be furnished to the board.

(4) The term "osteopathic hospital," as used in this law, is defined to mean a hospital in Florida approved by the board for residency and internship training, and the board is authorized to pass upon those hospitals which maintain a standard of residency training sufficient to be recognized by the board for that purpose.

(5) The board may revoke or refuse to issue any temporary certificate, without advance notice, for any cause which would be a ground for its revocation or refusal to issue a license to practice osteopathic medicine, as well as on the following grounds:

(a) Omission of the name of a certificate holder from the list of interns and residents required by subsection (3) to be furnished to the board by the hospital served by the certificate holder;

(b) Any violation of §459.02, it being the intent and purpose of this law to authorize persons holding certificates hereunder to engage only in bona fide hospital training programs at osteopathic hospitals.

(6) It is hereby constituted a misdemeanor for any osteopathic hospital, and also for the superintendent, administrator and other person or persons having administrative authority in an osteopathic hospital:

(a) To employ the services in the hospital of any person as an intern or as a resident, unless such person is the holder of a valid certificate under the law, or the holder of a license to practice osteopathic medicine under this chapter, and

(b) To fail to furnish to the board the list required by subsection (3).

History.—§5, ch. 57-241.

CHAPTER 460
CHIROPRACTIC

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460.001 Legislative intent and purpose.—

(1) It is hereby declared that the practice of chiropractic is a privilege which is subordinate to the authority of the legislature to enact reasonable laws to regulate the practice thereof to protect the public health. The practice of chiropractic is declared to be a matter in the interest of public health, safety and welfare; that to merit confidence of the public and to protect the public from being misled by incompetent, unscrupulous practitioners, the legislature has enacted laws that will insure that only such chiropractic physicians who are qualified shall be granted the privilege to practice.

(2) In the exercise of the fundamental power of the legislature to control the treatment of disease, it is not necessary that all the regulations be uniform and the same with re-

spect to all methods and systems of practice. Among the primary methods for regulating the practice of chiropractic are:

(a) To make it unlawful for the practitioner to practice without a license;

(b) To prescribe certain qualifications with which he must comply before obtaining said license;

(c) To provide a procedure for disciplinary proceedings to be conducted on specified grounds of misconduct;

(d) To provide for penalties to be imposed in case a licensee is found guilty; and

(e) To provide for a judicial review of the order of discipline.

(3) It is recognized that the legislature has the authority to enact laws to control the practice of chiropractic including the power to create an administrative board such as the

Florida state board of chiropractic examiners; and that the legislature may lawfully delegate to such a board the authority to determine that the qualifications for granting a license or the procedure for refusing or revoking a license is in keeping with the intent and purpose of the statutory law. The legislature is not creating and delegating powers of discretion to such board to act arbitrarily; such powers are granted for the board to act with reason, free from fraud, corruption or oppression; and if the board shall abuse the powers and discretion so vested in it, the aggrieved person shall have a remedy which shall not be against the delegation of such authority but for the improper exercise of it. The legislature may prescribe policies or standards to guide the discretion of such an administrative board, and delegate to it the authority to make rules and regulations which may assist it in administering legislative policy. It is declared that a delegation by the legislature of such discretion and rule-making authority to such board is not a delegation of the police powers of the state, but a means of enforcing such powers.

(4) This chapter is enacted as an exercise of the police powers of the state in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare of the people of Florida.

History.—§1, ch. 63-295.

460.01 Florida state board of chiropractic examiners; qualifications.—There is hereby created an examining and licensing board within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation to be known as the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners, hereinafter referred to as the board. The said board shall be composed of three chiropractic physicians of integrity, ability and good professional standing, who have graduated from an approved chiropractic college, and who are residents of the state and have engaged in the practice of their profession in this state for a period of at least five consecutive years immediately prior to their appointment. The said board shall perform such duties and exercise such powers relative to the protection of the public health and the regulation of the practice of chiropractic as are prescribed and conferred upon it by this chapter.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3435, 3436; §1, ch. 25401, 1949; §2, ch. 63-295; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

460.02 Board, appointed by the governor, terms.—

(1) The governor shall appoint three chiropractic physicians who shall possess the qualifications specified in §460.01 to constitute the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners.

(2) The term of office of the members of the board shall be for three years from the termination of the now existing terms. Thereafter, the governor shall appoint or reappoint each member for a term of three years.

(3) Any vacancy in the membership of the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term.

(4) The board of directors of the Florida chiropractic association, inc., shall recommend to the governor for appointment to the board the name or names of chiropractors that it feels are qualified to serve on the board. In making this recommendation the association shall be guided by the provisions of subsection (1).

History.—§3, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3437; §3, ch. 63-295.

460.03 Suspension of members of board.—The governor may suspend any member of the board for misfeasance, malfeasance, gross inefficiency or misconduct, or upon any of the constitutional grounds upon which officers may be suspended by the governor of this state.

History.—§25, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3459.

460.031 Oath of members of the board.—Immediately and before entering upon the duties of said office the members of the board shall take the constitutional oath of office and shall file the same with the department of state; and thereupon there shall be issued to said member a certificate of his appointment.

History.—§4, ch. 63-295; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

460.04 Board organization meetings; quorum; seal.—

(1) The board shall meet annually within the first sixty days of its fiscal year at such time as may be agreed upon by a majority of the members at which meeting it shall elect from its membership a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer.

(2) The secretary shall notify all members of the board at least thirty days in advance of each meeting except in an emergency, in which case forty-eight hours notice shall be deemed sufficient.

(3) Two members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the board.

(4) The board shall adopt a seal which shall be affixed to all certificates issued by the board and to such other papers requiring the same.

History.—§4, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3438; §5, ch. 63-295.

460.06 Board duties, rights, privileges and powers.—

(1) The board is authorized to adopt and from time to time revise such rules and regulations governing the practice of chiropractic as are necessary to enable it to carry into effect the provisions, mechanics and procedures in keeping with the purpose of the chapter and the legislative delegations of administrative authority and discretion to implement, interpret and administer the intent and purpose of the statutory law.

(2) The board shall hold two regular sessions for examinations each year at some convenient place in the state and on such dates as the board may select, of which meetings notice shall be given by publication thereof once a week for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the state.

(3) Special or called meetings may be held at the discretion of the president and the secretary-treasurer.

(4) The board shall pass upon the qualifications of applicants for a license to practice chiropractic. It shall examine, license and renew the license of duly qualified applicants. Said license shall be signed by the president and attested by the secretary-treasurer under its adopted seal.

(5) The board shall conduct proceedings or hearings upon charges calling for discipline of a licensee or applicant relative to the issuance, reissuance, renewal, revocation and suspension of licenses under this chapter.

(6) The board may take testimony on any matter under its jurisdiction and any member thereof may administer oaths.

(7) The board shall have the power to issue summonses and subpoenas for any witness and subpoenas duces tecum in connection with any matter within the jurisdiction of the board, under its seal, and signed by either the president or the secretary-treasurer of the board.

(8) The board shall cause the prosecution of all persons violating the provisions of this chapter or rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto and shall have power to incur necessary expenses therefor.

(9) The board is authorized to employ such personnel and incur such expense as may be necessary for the performance of its duties and the enforcement of this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3440; §1, ch. 57-215; §6, ch. 63-295.

460.07 Applicants for license to practice chiropractic; qualifications.—

(1) Any person who makes application to the board for a license to practice as a chiropractic physician after June 3, 1963, shall file with the board a written statement, under oath, that said applicant does subscribe to and will uphold the principles incorporated in the constitution of the United States and shall submit to the board written evidence that the applicant:

- (a) Is twenty-one years of age or over;
- (b) Is a citizen of the United States; or has filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen;
- (c) Is of good moral character;
- (d) Is in good physical and mental health;
- (e) Is a graduate of an accredited chiropractic college maintaining a standard and reputability approved by the board;

(f) Has completed at least two years of residence college work, consisting of a minimum of one half the work acceptable for a bachelor's degree granted on the basis of a four-year period of study, in a recognized college or university approved by the board; provided, however, that this requirement shall not apply to any person presently enrolled in a college of chiropractic on the effective date of this act.

(2) Applications shall be completed and

signed in applicant's own handwriting and shall recite his professional educational qualifications, what collateral branches he has studied, the length of time he has been engaged in the practice of chiropractic, if any; the application shall be accompanied by a certified transcript from the chiropractic college in which his professional training and studies were pursued, stating the dates of matriculation, graduation and the number of months and hours in attendance.

(3) All applications shall be completed in accordance with the rules of the board. The board may require applicants to submit such other proof as is deemed reasonable and necessary to show the eligibility of the candidate to take such examination.

(4) That any license to any applicant to practice as a chiropractic physician in this state shall be granted only on proof of an applicant's physical fitness and qualifications to administer to the physical and mental ailments of the people and assist in alleviating human pain and suffering.

(5) The board may grant a license without a written examination to an applicant that holds a national board of chiropractic examiners certificate who meets the requirements of this chapter and who has satisfactorily passed an oral interview and a practical examination and has paid an additional fee of fifty dollars.

History.—§8, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3442; §1, ch. 17764, 1937; §1, ch. 22732, 1945; §2, ch. 25401, 1949; §2, ch. 57-215; §7, ch. 63-295; §1, ch. 65-449; §1, ch. 67-498.

460.071 Application for examination; time for filing.—Any person desiring to take the examination for a license to practice chiropractic shall make application to the board at least thirty days before the examination.

History.—§8, ch. 63-295.

460.072 Notice of examination.—The board shall give public notice of the time and place of all examinations and such other notice shall be given to the applicants in such manner as the board may deem expedient and in ample time to allow all applicants to comply with the chapter and the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

History.—§8, ch. 63-295.

460.073 Board to prescribe forms; adopt rules.—The board is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such forms as are necessary to implement this section, and to adopt such rules and regulations in regard to the qualifications of the applicants for examination as it from time to time may deem necessary and proper.

History.—§8, ch. 63-295.

***460.08 Fee for examination; time for paying, etc.—**

(1) Each applicant applying for a license to practice chiropractic shall pay a fee of fifty dollars to the secretary-treasurer of the board. A fee of twenty-five dollars shall be paid for a second examination.

(2) Payment of the fee shall be made by the applicant upon the filing of the application.

(3) Such fees shall not be returned to the applicant under any circumstances, regardless of whether the applicant is accepted for examination, fails the examination, withdraws his application, or is issued a license.

(4) This section shall not be construed as affecting any of the laws in reference to other license taxes, paid by chiropractic physicians and such proof as the board may require to show the eligibility of the candidate to take such examination. All applications shall be in accordance with the rules of the board.

History.—§9, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3443; §9, ch. 63-295.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***460.09 Examination of applicants; subjects; etc.—**

(1) The examination of applicants for license to practice chiropractic shall be made according to the methods deemed by the board to be the most practical and expeditious to test the applicant's ability and qualifications.

(2) The board shall require the applicant to take, in English, written and oral examinations in such subjects as may be determined by the board, to include a practical examination to be given at the discretion of the board; provided, however, that such examination shall be in subjects which shall appropriately include the various fields or specialties in the practice of chiropractic.

(3) Examination papers shall be designated by number, and not by name of applicant, so that the identity of the applicant will not be disclosed to members of the board until after the examination papers are graded.

(4) Subjects in which examinations are to be given will be available approximately six months before the date of such examination.

(5) The minimum passing grade shall be established by the board.

(6) The board shall issue a license to practice chiropractic as a chiropractic physician to each of the successful applicants taking the examinations.

History.—§10, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3444; §10, ch. 63-295.

***Note.**—See note following §460.08.

460.11 Definition; principles and practice; practitioners, chiropractic analysis, chiropractic physicians.—

(1) For all purposes chiropractic is defined to be a non-combative principle and practice consisting of the science of the adjustment, manipulation and treatment of the human body in which vertebral subluxations and other malpositioned articulations and structures that are interfering with the normal generation, transmission and expression of nerve impulse between the brain, organs, and tissue cells of the body, thereby causing disease, are adjusted, manipu-

lated or treated thus restoring the normal flow of nerve impulse which produce normal function and consequent health.

(2) Any chiropractic physician who has complied with the provisions of this chapter may:

(a) Examine, analyze and diagnose the human living body and its diseases by the use of any physical, chemical, electrical, or thermal method, and use the x-ray for diagnosing, and may use any other general method of examination for diagnosis and analysis taught in any school of chiropractic recognized and approved by the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners.

(b) Chiropractic physicians may adjust, manipulate, or treat the human body by manual, mechanical, electrical or natural methods, or by the use of physical means, physiotherapy (including light, heat, water or exercise) or by the oral administration of foods and food concentrates, food extracts, and may apply first aid and hygiene, but chiropractic physicians are expressly prohibited from prescribing or administering to any person any medicine or drug or from performing any surgery except as hereinabove stated or from practicing obstetrics.

(c) No chiropractic physician shall in any advertisement in any publication or media in the state advertise the prices for which his services are available. The advertisement of free services or consultation shall be deemed to be in violation of this section.

(d) Chiropractic physicians shall have the privileges of services from the division of health laboratories.

(3) The term "chiropractic" or "doctor of chiropractic" or "chiropractor" shall be synonymous with "chiropractic physicians" and each term shall be construed to mean a practitioner of chiropractic as the same has been hereinabove defined. Chiropractic physicians may analyze and diagnose the physical conditions of the human body to determine the abnormal functions of the human organism, and to determine such functions as are abnormally expressed, and the cause of such abnormal expression.

(4) Any chiropractic physician who has complied with the provisions of this chapter is authorized to analyze and diagnose abnormal bodily functions, and to adjust the physical representative of the primary cause of disease as is herein defined and provided, and as an incident to the care of the sick, chiropractic physicians may advise and instruct patients in all matters pertaining to hygiene and sanitary measures as taught and approved by recognized chiropractic schools and colleges.

History.—§12, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3446; §3, ch. 17764, 1937; §1-3, ch. 20871, 1941; §3, ch. 57-215; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§458.16 Furnishing copies of mental or physical examination report.

460.12 Tax collector to issue occupational license, conditions.—

(1) No occupational license, state, county or city, shall be issued to any chiropractic physician unless he shall present to such tax collector a valid current license duly issued pursuant to this chapter.

(2) All certificates to practice chiropractic in the state shall expire on September 30 following the issuing thereof, except that any holder of any such certificate may have the same renewed from year to year by the payment of an annual fee as hereinafter provided.

History.—§13, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3447; §4, ch. 17764, 1937; §11, ch. 63-295; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

***460.13 Record of certificates; grounds for suspension and revocation of certificates; procedure.—**

(1) All certificates to practice chiropractic issued by the board of chiropractic examiners shall be in such form as the board may prescribe. Before any certificate is issued by said board, it shall be numbered and recorded in a book kept for that purpose by the secretary-treasurer, and the number of certificate shall be noted thereon. Such record shall be open to public inspection, and in all actions or proceedings in any court, a transcript, or any part thereof, certified to by the secretary-treasurer under the seal of the board to be a true copy, shall be entitled to admission in evidence.

(2) The board may at any time inquire into the identity of any person claiming to hold a certificate to practice chiropractic in the state, and after due service of a notice in writing, require him to prove to the satisfaction of said board that he is the person authorized to practice chiropractic under the certificate by virtue of which he claims the privilege to practice chiropractic in this state. When the board finds that a person claiming to be the holder of a certificate to practice chiropractic in this state is not in fact the person to whom the certificate was issued, it shall reduce its findings to writing and file them in its office. Such findings shall be prima facie evidence that the person mentioned therein is falsely impersonating the person to whom a certificate to practice chiropractic in said state was issued of a like or different name.

(3) The board, pursuant to the procedure prescribed in this act, shall have the authority to discipline any applicant for license, or the holder of a license to practice as a chiropractic physician, who is found guilty by the board of one or more of the following:

(a) That fraud or deceit was used in securing such certificates;

(b) That the holder thereof no longer possesses a good moral character;

(c) That he has been convicted of a violation of any law involving moral turpitude;

(d) That he solicits patients through an agent;

(e) That he is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics, stimulants or other habit-forming drugs to such an extent as

to incapacitate him from the performance of his professional obligations and duties;

(f) Making any untrue, false, fraudulent, misleading, deceptive, extravagant or grossly improbable claims or statements concerning the science or practice of chiropractic;

(g) That he, in his capacity as a chiropractic physician, has:

1. Caused the publication, broadcast, circulation or public display of any advertisement in violation of any of the rules and regulations of the board governing the size, shape, content, material, construction or method of distribution of any form of advertising; or

2. Advertised the price for which his services are available, or advertised free service or consultation; or

3. Caused to be advertised by any means whatsoever any advertisement which does not contain any assertion or statement which would identify himself as a chiropractic physician or identify such chiropractic clinic or hospital or related institution in which he practices and of which he is owner in whole or in part as a chiropractic institution;

(h) That he is in any way guilty of any deception, misrepresentation or fraud in the practice of chiropractic;

(i) That he permits any person or persons to set up in his office what is commonly called and termed traveling clinic and permits any person or persons to practice chiropractic under color of said holder's certificate or to counsel or advise persons concerning the cure or treatment of any disease or body ailment;

(j) That he has been adjudged insane by a court of competent jurisdiction (within or without this state), or undergone mental incompetency or deterioration to the extent that the board may determine that he is not qualified to practice chiropractic;

(k) That he has, except as provided in §460.262, prescribed or administered to any person any medicine or drug or performed any surgery or have practiced obstetrics.

(l) Conviction of a felony in the courts of this state or any other state, territory or country, which, if committed in this state, would be deemed a felony. And, in the interest of public health and the general safety and welfare of the public:

1. The record of conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction shall be sufficient evidence for disciplinary action to be taken as may be deemed proper by the board. For the purposes of this chapter a conviction shall be deemed to be a conviction which has been upheld by the highest appellate court having jurisdiction, or a conviction upon which the time for filing an appeal has passed, and

2. A record of conviction upon charges which involve the unlawful practice of chiropractic the board may take temporary disciplinary action, based upon such record of conviction, without any other testimony, even though an appeal for review by a higher court may be pending.

(m) That he is guilty of unprofessional conduct which is defined to mean: Any conduct which is reasonably likely to deceive or defraud the public; sharing office space with any person illegally practicing any of the healing arts; the employing either directly or indirectly of any unlicensed chiropractic physician whose license has been suspended; or the violation of the code of ethics or any provisions thereof adopted by the board.

(n) That he has violated any of the provisions of this chapter, or any of the rules and regulations of the board.

(4) Upon receipt of such charges, the board upon an affirmative vote of two of its members may suspend the certificate of the person against whom such charges have been preferred. Immediately, but not more than ten days after such suspension, the holder of such certificate so suspended shall be notified thereof in writing and shall also be furnished with a copy of said charges and notified in writing of the time and place for the hearing of said charges by the board, which notice of the time and place shall not be more than twenty days from the date of said suspension. Further time may be granted by the board for said hearing upon application of the accused. Said notice and copy of said charges may be sent by registered mail, postage prepaid to the last known residence or address of the accused, as shown from the files of the board, which shall be construed as sufficient notice to the accused of the suspension of his certificate, and of the time and place of the hearing by said board of the charges so preferred. The board may hold special meetings for the hearing of said charges.

(5) Subpoenas for witnesses, whose evidence is deemed material to any investigation or hearing authorized by this section, may be issued by the board or its president and under the seal of the board, commanding such witnesses to be or appear before the board, at a time and place to be therein named, and to bring such books, records, and documents as may be specified, or to submit such books, records, and documents to inspection; and such subpoenas may be served by any sheriff or deputy.

(6) Where any witness who has been served with a subpoena (a) fails or refuses to be or appear at the time and place named, or (b) fails or refuses to answer any lawful question propounded or produce the books, records, or documents required, or (c) who shall be guilty of disorderly or contumacious conduct at the hearing, the facts shall be made known to a circuit judge of the county, who shall forthwith issue an attachment for such witness, and cause him to be brought before said judge. Upon appearance, if the witness shall fail to purge himself of such failure, refusal or conduct, the judge shall proceed further as in cases of contempt of court; and said witness shall pay the costs of said attachment.

(7) Witnesses shall be entitled to the same fees and mileage as they may be entitled by law for attending as witnesses in the circuit

court, but no witness shall be required to attend a hearing more than one hundred miles from the county seat of the county wherein he resides, without his consent.

(8) Witnesses who testify under subpoena shall be entitled to the same protection and immunities as are witnesses in judicial proceedings.

(9) At said hearing the accused may cross-examine witnesses against him, and produce witnesses in his behalf and appear personally or by counsel. The board shall keep a record of said hearing, the testimony so taken and its findings on said charges. If the board by a unanimous affirmative vote shall sustain said charges, it may revoke said certificate of the accused, and in which event the board shall thereupon give written notice in the same manner as provided for the giving of said notice of suspension, to the said holder of said certificate, which has been revoked by said board.

(10) Whereupon the holder of said certificate which has been revoked shall have the right within the time and in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules to have the order of revocation reviewed by certiorari by the circuit court of the county wherein the holder of the certificate revoked resides. In the event the holder of said certificate, which has been so revoked shall not appeal from the decision of the board, in the manner aforesaid, then the action of the board in revoking said certificate shall be final.

(11) The action of the board shall be recorded in the same manner as certificates are recorded, and the name of the person whose certificate is so revoked shall be stricken from the list of certificate holders, and he shall be disqualified from practicing chiropractic in the state.

History.—§14, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3448; §3, ch. 25401, 1949; §1, ch. 26928, 1951; §4, ch. 57-215; §12, ch. 63-295; §3, ch. 63-509; §1, ch. 69-267.

***Note.**—See note following §460.08.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

§90.14 Compensation of witnesses in various courts.

460.131 Hearing guaranteed.—The board shall not refuse to renew, or deny or suspend, revoke, limit or condition a license right, authority or privilege, without first giving the respondent possessing, enjoying or applying for same, an opportunity to be heard before any action is taken by the board, except as provided in §460.139, or as otherwise may be provided by law.

History.—§13, ch. 63-295.

460.132 Location of hearing; respondent's witnesses.—The time and place of any hearing shall be fixed by the board. If the board shall fix the place of the hearing at any place other than the county of the respondent's residence, the board shall pay the per diem and mileage of the respondent and his witnesses as provided in this act.

History.—§13, ch. 63-295.

460.133 Procedure for revocation, suspension, or other disciplinary action, etc.—

(1) WHO MAY INITIATE PROCEEDINGS.—

(a) The board, including any member thereof or any person or persons may prefer charges against any licensee or applicant for license. Such charges shall be in writing and shall be affirmed or sworn to by the person or persons making them; such affidavit shall be based upon knowledge and belief.

(b) The charges, unless preferred by the board as a body, shall be preferred by delivering a written copy of them to the secretary of the board, who shall furnish all members of the board with a copy.

(c) That if the charges are preferred by only one member of the board, he shall be disqualified to sit as a board member at the hearing to judge the respondent.

(d) All charges may be investigated by the board or its agents and unless dismissed by a majority vote of the board as being unfounded or trivial, they shall be heard and disposed of by the board within a reasonable time after the date upon which they were preferred, except as hereinafter provided.

(2) COMPLAINT AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE.—To determine whether a right, authority, license or privilege should be denied, renewed, revoked, suspended, limited, conditioned or other disciplinary action imposed, such proceeding shall be initiated by serving upon the applicant or licensee a copy of a complaint and order to show cause at least twenty days prior to the date stated therein for the hearing to be held.

(3) WHAT THE COMPLAINT AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE SHALL CONTAIN.—The complaint and order to show cause shall be in writing and shall include but not be limited to the following:

(a) It shall state the name of the applicant, or licensee; his last known address; the serial number of his license, if any, under which he is authorized to practice in this state;

(b) The nature of the charges, which shall set forth in ordinary and concise language the respondent's acts, both of omission and commission, which, if true, would constitute one or more of the grounds upon which disciplinary action may be taken;

(c) A statement specifying the law or rules alleged to have been violated;

(d) A statement to inform the respondent that he may, but need not be represented by counsel; that he is entitled to the issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, documents or other evidence or things relevant to the matter to be heard;

(e) The date and time set for the hearing of said charges; the place where the hearing is to be held;

(f) The date of the signing of the complaint and order to show cause.

The complaint and order to show cause shall

be signed by the chairman and secretary of the board.

(4) SERVICE OF PROCESS, TWENTY DAYS PRIOR TO HEARING.—

(a) A copy of the said complaint and order to show cause shall be served upon the person against whom preferred, either personally or by registered mail with return receipt demanded, addressed to the said person at his last known address as the same appears on the records of the board, at least twenty days before the time fixed for the hearing.

(b) Where personal service cannot be made as aforesaid, or where registered letter is returned undelivered, the secretary of the board may cause a short, simple notice (similar as to the form of notice published in divorce cases) to the licensee to be published for two consecutive weeks (two publications being sufficient) in a newspaper published in the county of the licensee's last known address. If no newspaper is published in said county, the said notice may be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in such county.

(c) If the address of the respondent appears in some state, territory or county other than this state, the secretary of the board shall mail a copy of the complaint and order to show cause or an order entered by the board pursuant to the provisions of §460.139, to his last known out of state address.

(d) Due proof of service or of publication shall be filed with the secretary of the board and shall be recorded by him in the minutes of the board.

(5) CONTINUANCE.—The board shall have the discretion to continue any hearing for good cause shown, from time to time, and in proper cases to allow the time deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(6) DEPOSITIONS.—The testimony of any material witness residing within or without the state may be taken by deposition in the manner and for the purposes provided by the Florida rules of civil procedure.

History.—§13, ch. 63-295.

460.134 Subpoena power of the board; failure to answer.—

(1) For the purpose of such a proceeding or hearing, the board shall have the power under the hand of the chairman or secretary, and the seal of the board, to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify and to produce such books, papers or other documents as may be, in the opinion of the board, relevant to any hearing before it; said subpoenas to be served by the sheriff of the county where the witness resides or may be found.

(2) The board, upon request, shall issue such subpoenas on behalf of the respondent for whom the hearing is being held.

(3) If any person who has been served with a witness subpoena, fails or refuses to obey such subpoena by not appearing at the

time and place named therein, or fails or refuses to testify or answer any lawful questions propounded; or fails or refuses to produce the books, records or other documents requested and required by the board; or shall be guilty of disorderly or contumacious conduct at the hearing, the board may make known such facts to the circuit judge of the county, who shall issue, according to his discretion, either an attachment for such witness and cause him to be brought immediately before the court; or the said judge shall issue its rule nisi to such witness requiring him to obey forthwith the subpoena issued by the board or show cause why he fails to obey the said subpoena.

(4) If upon such appearance, the witness shall fail to purge himself of such failure, refusal or conduct, by failing to show sufficient cause for failure to obey the subpoena, the judge shall forthwith direct such witness to obey the same; and upon his refusal to comply, the judge shall proceed, as in other contempt of court cases, to adjudge the witness in contempt of court. Said witness shall be punished as the court may direct and he shall pay the cost of the court proceeding.

History.—§13, ch. 63-295.

460.135 Conduct of hearing, witnesses, evidence, etc.—

(1) The board shall not be bound by strict rules of procedure or by the laws of evidence in the conduct of proceedings, but the determination shall be based upon sufficient legal evidence to sustain it.

(2) The proceeding at the hearing may be reported and transcribed by a court reporter.

(3) Oral evidence shall be taken only upon oath or affirmation administered by any member of the board.

(4) Every party, including the respondent to a disciplinary hearing shall have the right:

(a) To call and examine witnesses.

(b) To introduce documentary evidence relevant to the issues of the case.

History.—§13, ch. 63-295.

460.136 Findings of fact and the order of the board.—

(1) After the hearing the board shall consider all the evidence offered and shall decide the issues based upon such evidence. The decision shall be reduced to writing and may be stated in the language of the pleadings or by reference thereto.

(2) If the decision is for the respondent, the board shall dismiss the proceedings and it shall be so stated in the order entered in the matter.

(3) If, at the conclusion of the hearing, the board shall determine from the evidence and proofs submitted, that the respondent is guilty of the charge or charges set forth in the complaint and order to show cause, it may take such action and impose such penalties under the provisions of §460.139, as it may deem justified and proper, and in keeping with its findings of fact and decision of guilt.

(4) The records of the board shall reflect the action of the board upon the charges.

(5) Immediately upon the entry of the final order by the board, the original of such order shall be filed with the department of state. A copy thereof shall be delivered to the respondent personally, and his counsel, if any, or sent to them by registered mail.

(6) An order adverse to the respondent shall become effective thirty days after filing unless a rehearing is granted within that time.

(7) An order in the respondent's favor shall become effective immediately upon the rendition thereof.

History.—§13, ch. 63-295; §10, 35, ch. 69-106.

460.137 Rehearing.—The board shall have the discretion to grant a rehearing, if applied for within thirty days after receipt of the order by respondent, upon questions of fact to be determined by the board.

History.—§13, ch. 63-295.

460.138 Disciplinary action authorized; revocation, suspension, annulment, denial of license, etc.—The board shall have authority to enter an order to discipline any person who, after proper hearing, has been found guilty by the board of a violation of one or more provisions of this chapter or any rule and regulation of the board adopted pursuant thereto. The board, based upon the evidence and its finding of fact, may enter its final order, which may include one of the following provisions:

(1) Suspend, or limit the right to practice in this state, for a period to be determined by the board;

(2) Revoke the license to practice chiropractic. Following revocation of such license, the licensee may be relicensed at the discretion of the board with or without examination;

(3) Refuse to issue or renew a license;

(4) Suspend the imposition of judgment and penalties;

(5) Impose judgment and penalties, but suspend enforcement thereof and place the licensee or applicant for license on probation;

(6) Take such other action in relation to disciplining as the board in its discretion may deem proper and in the interest of the public health;

(7) Withhold any license, when the same has not been delivered, either permanently or for a period of time.

History.—§13, ch. 63-295.

460.139 Disciplinary action prior to hearing; conditions.—

(1) The board, without first having a hearing, and subject to the provisions of subsection (4), may temporarily suspend the certificate to practice chiropractic, deny or refuse to renew a license to applicants in the following circumstances and conditions:

(a) Persons convicted of a felony in a court of competent jurisdiction and who are in prison serving the sentence imposed by the said court;

(b) Persons adjudged incompetent by court of competent jurisdiction;

(c) Persons residing or domiciled out of the state when there is before the board evidence, which, if true, would warrant denial, withholding or suspension of license, or other disciplinary action.

(2) Any action taken by the board under subsection (1) shall be reflected by an order in writing setting forth the specific section under which the action has been taken. The original of such order shall be filed with the department of state. A copy thereof shall be delivered to the person against whom action has been taken, or his custodian, guardian or legally designated representative either by registered mail or by personal delivery to any of the aforementioned parties.

(3) Such order shall be accompanied with a complaint and order to show cause which shall set forth the grounds for suspending, denying, withholding or refusing to renew the license of the person.

(4) Within thirty days after the delivery of the said order, such person or his custodian, guardian or representative shall notify the secretary of the board, in writing, of whether such person desires an immediate hearing or whether such person desires a hearing upon:

- (a) Release from prison;
- (b) An adjudication of competence;
- (c) Establishment of residence or domicile in state;

provided that an additional request for hearing is made within six months after conditions (a), (b) or (c).

(5) The order of the board shall set forth in substance the provisions of subsection (4). In addition it shall be stated in said order that it shall not be final until such time as the person affected has had a hearing before the board with the opportunity to make an appearance and present evidence.

History.—§13, ch. 63-295; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***460.14 Issue and reissue of license.—**

(1) The board may, by unanimous vote at any time after the refusal or suspension of a license for good and sufficient reason, issue a license to the person affected, conferring upon him all the rights and privileges pertaining to a chiropractic physician.

(2) Any person to whom such license may be issued shall pay therefor the same fee as upon the issuance of the original license as set in §460.08(1).

(3) Before such license is issued the board shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation, once each week for two consecutive weeks, notice of the application before the board for such issue or reissue of license, so that opportunity is afforded to any person to show cause to the board why such application should not be acted upon.

History.—§15, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3449; §14, ch. 63-295.

***Note.**—See note following §460.08

460.141 License to be displayed.—Each person to whom a license is issued shall keep such license conspicuously displayed in his office or place of business, and shall, whenever required, exhibit said license to any member or authorized representative of the board.

History.—§15, ch. 63-295; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

***460.15 License to be recorded with the clerk of the circuit court.**—All licenses issued by the board shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the applicant practices. The date of recording shall be indicated thereon. Said clerk shall keep a permanent record of same and shall receive a fee of one dollar for each license so recorded.

History.—§16, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3450; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §16, ch. 63-295.

***Note.**—See note following §460.08.

cf.—§460.28, Requiring registration with division of health.

***460.19 Secretary-treasurer to keep records.**—The secretary-treasurer of the board shall keep complete records of its proceedings especially with relation to the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension and revocation of license to practice chiropractic. Such records shall be open to public inspection at reasonable times.

History.—§20, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3454; §17, ch. 63-295.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

460.20 Bond of secretary-treasurer.—The secretary-treasurer of the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners shall give bond, to be approved and kept by the department of banking and finance, in an amount to be established annually by the board, payable to the governor of Florida, and his successors in office, and conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and for the true and accurate accounting and payment of all funds received by him under the provisions of this chapter to the state treasurer as provided in this chapter.

History.—§21, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3455; §18, ch. 63-295; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***460.21 Disposition of fees; compensation of board members; expenses.—**

(1) All fees received under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer, who shall forthwith deposit the same with the state treasurer in the trust fund to the credit of the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners.

(2) The expenses of the administration of this chapter shall be paid out of such funds received as fees, or otherwise appropriated by the legislature.

(3) Reasonable office expenses, costs for administration of the law and performance of duties imposed thereby may be approved by the board.

(4) Each member of the board shall be reimbursed for his transportation expenses for traveling to and from the place of his professional office to such place as he is required to go in pursuance of his duties as a board mem-

ber and shall be allowed per diem as provided in §112.061; and in addition thereto, each member shall be entitled to recompense of ten dollars for each day, or part of day spent so traveling and attending such necessary meetings or board business.

(5) The compensation of the board, and all the expense incurred in connection with the administration of this law shall be paid upon requisition of the secretary-treasurer approved by the president as provided by law for payment of other state expenses.

History.—§22, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3456; §94, ch. 26869, 1951; §9, ch. 28215, 1953; §5, ch. 61-514; §19, ch. 63-295; §33, ch. 69-353.

***Note.**—See note following §460.19.

460.211 Board may accept funds for scholarships, etc.—The board is authorized and empowered to accept any federal, state, county or private funds, grants, or appropriations which shall be used to award scholarships to qualified persons to study chiropractic in an approved chiropractic college; and any supplies or equipment which may be made available to the board for hospital facilities, goods and services.

History.—§20, ch. 63-295.

460.22 Board may approve chiropractic colleges, etc.—

(1) The board may approve any chiropractic college which maintains standards of training and reputability sufficient to admit their graduates to the examinations given by the board.

(2) In determining the standard of training and reputation of chiropractic colleges, the board may investigate and make a personal inspection thereof, or delegate to one or more of its members or any other duly qualified person or persons, the power and authority to make such investigation and report their conclusions to the board. The board may adopt reports of such colleges made by or under the authority of a national association or associations.

History.—§23, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3457; §21, ch. 63-295.

460.23 Chiropractors subject to state and municipal regulations.—All licensed chiropractors shall observe and be subject to all state and municipal regulations relating to the control of contagious and infectious diseases, sign death certificates and comply with all laws pertaining to public health, reporting to the proper authority as other practitioners are required to do.

History.—§24, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3458.

460.24 Chapter not applicable to other healing practices.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply to or in any manner interfere with any other method or science of healing in this state, the person practicing such other method or science of healing having been theretofore licensed to so practice under any law of this state.

History.—§27, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3460.

460.25 Duty of officers to enforce this chap-

ter.—The several county prosecuting attorneys or state attorneys shall prosecute all persons charged with the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or rules and regulations of the board and the secretary-treasurer of the board or other person either employed or designated by the board shall assist said prosecuting attorneys or state attorneys by furnishing them evidence of violations of this chapter whenever the board comes into possession of same. The board may employ an attorney at law to assist the prosecuting attorneys in all prosecutions under this chapter or may employ an attorney at law to prosecute violations of this chapter independent of such prosecuting attorneys.

History.—§28, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 3461; §22, ch. 63-295.

460.26 Penalties for violations of chapter.

—It shall be a misdemeanor to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations of the board adopted pursuant thereto, and upon conviction the person shall be punished as provided by law. The violations set forth herein whereby the board can discipline the holder of a license issued under this chapter are specifically made a misdemeanor and shall be prosecuted and upon conviction shall be punished according to law.

History.—§26, ch. 9330, 1923; CGL 7707; §23, ch. 63-295.

cf.—§455.04, Who has duty of enforcement.

§458.14, What sign at office entrance shall show.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

460.261 Injunctions; when authorized.—The board may institute legal proceedings to enjoin the violation of the provisions of this law or rules and regulations in any court of competent jurisdiction, and such court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining the violation thereof.

History.—§24, ch. 63-285.

460.262 Exemptions; exceptions.—

(1) This chapter shall not be construed to apply to:

(a) Any physician of medicine, known as M.D., osteopath, podiatrist, naturopath, optometrist, nurse, pharmacist, dentist or midwife who are duly licensed by their respective state boards, and are practicing their professions within the purview of the statutes applicable to their respective professions;

(b) Any person furnishing medical assistance in case of an emergency;

(c) The domestic administration of family remedies;

(d) The practice of the religious tenets of any church;

(e) Any unlicensed chiropractic physician employed as a chiropractic physician in a state institution, provided such person is qualified for licensure by the board in all respects (except as to citizenship) and shall work under the supervision of a licensed chiropractic physician. Such person is exempt from the licensing provisions of this chapter for a period of three years; however, the exemption as provided in this subsection is subject to the limi-

tation contained in subsection (2) hereof.

(2) Every chiropractic physician without a license, employed in a state institution shall register with the state board of chiropractic physicians and the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, showing the date upon which he started to work. No state institution may employ any such person unless expressly authorized by the board.

History.—§24, ch. 63-295; §2, ch. 65-170; §35, ch. 69-353; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***460.27 Renewal of license required, fee, etc.—**

(1) All persons who are now or may hereafter be regularly licensed to practice chiropractic in the state shall, on or before January 1, annually hereafter renew same and pay a renewal fee each year to the board, not to exceed twenty-five dollars as fixed annually by the board.

(2) In addition to the payment of such renewal fee, each licensee so applying for license renewal shall furnish to the board satisfactory evidence that he has attended the two day educational program as conducted by the Florida chiropractic association, inc., or as a substitute therefor, the equivalent as approved by the board, in the twelve months preceding each renewal date. The determination of whether a substitute annual educational program is necessary shall be solely within the discretion of the board. Satisfactory evidence of attendance on postgraduate study of a type and character and at an educational session or at an institution approved by the board shall be considered equivalent.

(3) Licenses may be renewed by the board at its discretion and the applicant excused from paying the renewal fee or attending the annual educational program or both in any of the following instances:

(a) The applicant submits an affidavit to the board evidencing that he, for good cause assigned, suffered a hardship which prevented the applicant from renewing the license or attending the educational program at the proper time;

(b) In the event of an unusual emergency;

(c) For other good and sufficient reason.

(4) The secretary of the board shall send a written notice to every person holding a valid license to practice chiropractic at least thirty days prior to January 1 in each year, directed to the last known address of such licensee, and shall enclose with such notice blank forms as prescribed by the board for application for annual license renewal.

(5) Every person failing to renew his license within thirty days after the same is due shall automatically forfeit his license to practice chiropractic in the state, but he may have his license reinstated upon the payment of a restoration fee of fifty dollars for each delinquent year or any part thereof in addition to the renewal fee as provided in subsection (1), and upon presentation of satisfactory evi-

dence of postgraduate study of a standard approved by the board.

(6) The board shall have the right, for good cause shown, to adopt and prescribe the type and character of the postgraduate study to be done by any chiropractor in order to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 20360, 1941; §1, ch. 25400, 1949; §24, ch. 57-1; §1, ch. 59-63; §25, ch. 63-295; §1, ch. 65-448.

***Note.**—See note following §460.19.

cf.—Schneider v. Sweetland, 214 So.2d 338.—Declares §460.27(3)(c) void as indefinite and uncertain.

460.28 Registration of chiropractors; division of health.—Annual registration of persons licensed to practice chiropractic pursuant to this chapter shall be made with the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services as provided in §381.-401.

History.—§1, ch. 23111, 1945; §4, ch. 61-129; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

460.29 Chiropractic hospitals must obtain licenses; definitions; exceptions.—

(1) No person, partnership, association or corporation, shall establish, conduct or maintain in the state a chiropractic hospital, sanatorium or related institution for the hospitalization and care of the sick or injured without first obtaining a license in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) Chiropractic hospitals, sanatoriums, or other related institutions within the meaning of §§460.29-460.39, is defined as the reception place, building, agency in which any accommodation is maintained, furnished or offered for the hospitalization of the sick or injured, by chiropractic methods.

(3) Hospitalization within the meaning of §§460.29-460.39, is defined as the reception and care of any person for a continued period longer than twenty-four hours, for the purpose of giving advice, diagnosis or treatment bearing on the physical or mental health of such persons.

(4) Nothing in §§460.29-460.39 shall apply to hotels or other similar places that furnish only board or room, or either, to their guests.

(5) Nothing in §§460.29-460.39 shall authorize any person, partnership, association or corporation to engage in the practice of the healing art, or the practice of chiropractic as defined by law.

History.—§1, ch. 26929, 1951.
cf.—§460.11 Chiropractic defined.

460.30 Existing hospitals; conditions precedent to issuance of license.—

(1) No person, partnership, association or corporation may continue to operate an existing chiropractic hospital, sanatorium or related institution, or open a chiropractic hospital, sanatorium or related institution, after October 1, 1951, unless such operation shall have been approved by the national council of chiropractic hospitals and sanatoriums, and regularly licensed by the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners as provided hereinafter.

(2) Before a license shall be issued under §§460.29-460.39, the person applying shall submit evidence satisfactory to the Florida state chiropractic board of examiners that he is not less than twenty-one years of age and of reputable and responsible character; in the event the applicant is an association or corporation, like evidence shall be submitted as to the members thereof and the persons in charge. All applicants shall in addition, submit satisfactory evidence of their ability to comply with the minimum standards of this law and all regulations adopted thereunder.

History.—§2, ch. 26929, 1951.

460.31 Application for hospital licenses.—

Any person, partnership, association or corporation desiring a license hereunder shall file with the Florida state chiropractic board of examiners a verified application containing the name of the applicant desiring the license; whether such person so applying is twenty-one years of age; the type of institution to be operated; the location thereof; the name of the person (persons) in charge thereof, and if they have met the minimum standards set by the national council of chiropractic hospitals and sanatoriums and such other information as the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners may require. Application on behalf of corporation or association shall be made by any two officers thereof or by its managing agents.

History.—§3, ch. 26929, 1951.

***460.32 Hospital licenses; fees; expiration date; etc.**—The application for a license to operate a chiropractic hospital, sanatorium or related institution within the meaning of §§460.29-460.39 shall be accompanied by a fee of \$50.00. No such fee shall be refunded. All such licenses issued by the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners under §§460.29-460.39 shall expire on the thirty-first day of December each year after this law takes effect, shall be on a form prescribed by said department, shall not be transferred, or assignable, shall be issued only for the premises named in the application, shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises and may be renewed from year to year upon application, investigation by the state board of chiropractic examiners and payment of a license fee, as in the case of procurement of an original license.

History.—§4, ch. 26929, 1951.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to comply with §30(5), ch. 69-106 relative to the collection of fees and the issuance of licenses.

***460.33 Issuance of hospital license; suspension; revocation; hearing, etc.**—

(1) The state board of chiropractic examiners is hereby authorized to issue licenses to operate chiropractic hospitals and sanatoriums or other related institutions as herein defined, which, after inspection are to comply with the provisions of §§460.29-460.39, and any regulations adopted by said state board of examiners. All decisions of this board may be reviewed

by certiorari in the circuit court in the county in which such institution is located or contemplated.

(2) The state board of chiropractic examiners is hereby authorized to suspend or revoke a license issued hereunder, on any of the following grounds:

(a) Violation of any of the provisions of §§460.29-460.39 or the rules and regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(b) Permitting, aiding or abetting the commission of any illegal act in such institution.

Provided that before any such license issued hereunder is suspended or revoked, thirty days written notice shall be given the holder thereof stating the place and the date set for hearing of the complaint. The holder of such license shall be furnished with a copy of said complaint and be entitled to be represented by legal counsel at such hearing. Such notice shall be given by the state board of chiropractic examiners by registered mail.

(3) If a license is revoked as herein provided, a new application for license may be considered by the state board of chiropractic examiners when, and after, the conditions upon which revocation was based, have been corrected and evidence of this fact has been satisfactorily furnished. A new license may then be granted after proper inspection has been made and all provisions of §§460.29-460.39 and rules and regulations hereunder as heretofore and hereinafter provided have been complied with.

History.—§6, ch. 26929, 1951; (1) §24, ch. 57-1; (1) §3, ch. 63-509.

***Note.**—See note following §460.32.

460.34 Hospital inspections.—Every building, institution or establishment for which a license has been issued under this law, shall be periodically inspected by sanitary engineers and firemen who shall report as to safety of the institution to the state board of chiropractic examiners which board shall also inspect the institution under the rules and regulations to be established by said board of examiners. No institution of any kind licensed pursuant to the provisions of §§460.29-460.39 shall be required to be licensed or inspected under the laws of this state relating to hotels, restaurants or lodging houses.

History.—§5, ch. 26929, 1951.

460.35 Hospital standards established.—The state board of chiropractic examiners shall have the power to establish standards under §§460.29-460.39 which it finds necessary and in public interests and, in like manner, it may rescind, amend or modify such regulations from time to time as may be in the public interest, insofar as such action is not in conflict with any of the provisions of §§460.29-460.39.

History.—§7, ch. 26929, 1951.

460.36 Hospital advisory council; members, terms, duties.—The state board of chiropractic examiners shall request the governor to appoint

an advisory council consisting of the *executive director of the public welfare board, one chiropractic hospital superintendent, and one interested in chiropractic hospitals. One member to serve for three years, one for two, and one to serve for one year from the date of their appointment or until their successors are duly appointed. Following this first appointment, the term of office shall be for three years. This advisory council shall act in an advisory capacity to the state board of chiropractic examiners in dealing with matters pertaining to the particular problems of chiropractic hospitals and sanatoriums, and other related institutions.

History.—§8, ch. 26929, 1951.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §19, ch. 69-106, this section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

460.37 Information concerning hospitals confidential.—Information received by the state board of chiropractic examiners through inspections and authorized under §§460.29-460.39 shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except in a proceeding involving the question of licensure.

History.—§9, ch. 26929, 1951.

460.38 Acceptance of federal aid.—The state board of chiropractic examiners is hereby authorized and empowered for, and on behalf of the chiropractic profession and their patients in the state to accept any federal funds or grants through appropriate channels, appropriation from the states or counties of the United States, and any supplies and equipment which may be made available to this state for hospital facilities, goods and services.

History.—§11, ch. 26929, 1951.

460.39 Penalties for violations of §§460.29-460.38.—Any person, partnership, association or corporation, establishing, conducting, managing or operating any chiropractic hospital or sanatorium within the meaning of this law, without first obtaining a license therefor as herein provided, or who shall violate any provision of §§460.29-460.38 or regulation thereunder, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars and a like amount for any subsequent offense.

History.—§10, ch. 26929, 1951.

460.40 Chiropractic scholarships.—

(1) **SCHOLARSHIPS PROVIDED.**—There are hereby created four annual chiropractic scholarships to be administered by the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners which shall be awarded each fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1966, to persons recommended by the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners for the study of chiropractic leading to the attainment of the degree of doctor of chiropractic.

(2) **ELIGIBILITY.**—To be eligible to receive a scholarship an applicant must:

(a) Be a citizen and resident of the state

for not less than five years prior to the date of his application.

(b) Meet the requirements and academic standards approved by the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners, for admission to a fully accredited chiropractic college.

(c) Attend a fully accredited chiropractic college approved by the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners.

(3) **AWARDING SCHOLARSHIPS.**—Preference in the granting of the scholarships provided for herein shall be given to those applicants with the highest weighted scholastic averages; provided they are persons of high integrity and character; and provided further that such applicants shall be found to have such qualities and attributes as shall give reasonable assurance of their pursuing to completion the course of study for attainment of the degree of doctor of chiropractic.

(4) **AMOUNT AND USE OF SCHOLARSHIPS.**—The scholarships provided for herein shall be awarded on an annual basis, in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars per student, no student to be given more than four annual scholarships of one thousand dollars each year.

(5) **AGREEMENT REQUIRED; METHOD OF REPAYMENT.**—

(a) Each recipient of a scholarship loan under this act shall execute, as principal, a promissory note under seal, which shall be endorsed by his parents, provided the parents are married and living together, or by the parent having custody of the recipient, or the guardian of the recipient, or by some other responsible citizen if recipient is under twenty-one years of age, as surety, and shall deliver said note to the state board of chiropractic examiners. Each note shall be made payable to the state in the amount of the scholarship awarded to the recipient and shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of termination of studies or graduation.

(b) Prior to the award of a scholarship loan provided under this act, the recipient thereof must agree in writing to enter upon the practice of chiropractic in a community in this state designated by the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners immediately upon receipt of license, and to continue in such practice during the consecutive years for a period equal to one year for each year scholarship assistance was received.

(c) At the expiration of each year of practice of chiropractic in a community or locality designated by the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners, the recipient of a scholarship loan shall be eligible to have the principal and interest of notes equal to one year of scholarship grant canceled and returned to him. Notes shall be canceled in order beginning with the oldest note. The scholarship recipient must furnish satisfactory proof of practice at the end of each year to the state board of

chiropractic examiners on forms prescribed by the board. In the event the recipient of a scholarship loan fails to complete the required studies for the degree of doctor of chiropractic or to practice chiropractic as provided in this act all notes and interest thereon shall become due and payable. The department of legal affairs shall institute proceedings in the name of the state for the purpose of recovering any amount due the state under this act from any scholarship recipient. Any expense incurred by the state in enforcing collection of any such scholarship loan notes shall be borne by the signer of the note and endorsers thereof and shall be added to the amount of the principal of said note or notes.

(6) **SELECTION OF LOCALITIES.**—The Florida state board of chiropractic examiners

shall determine the localities and communities within the state which do not have practicing therein a chiropractor or a sufficient number of chiropractors, to meet the minimum needs of the inhabitants of such locality or community for the necessary services of a chiropractor, and shall compile a list of such communities and localities. From such list, the Florida state board of chiropractic examiners shall designate the community or localities within which a scholarship recipient shall agree to practice chiropractic pursuant to the provisions of this act.

(7) **SUPPLEMENTARY RULES AND REGULATIONS.**—The state board of chiropractic examiners shall have the authority to make reasonable rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act.

History.—§1, ch. 65-304; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 461

PODIATRY

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461.01 Definition of podiatry.—

(1) Podiatry means the diagnosis, medical, surgical, palliative and mechanical treatment of ailments of the human foot or leg, except the amputation thereof, and shall include the use and prescription of local anesthetics.

(2) The definition of the word "podiatry" in this section is identical with the word "chiroprody" and for all such purposes they shall be considered one and the same.

History.—§1, ch. 15911, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(124), 4151(127); §1, ch. 19173, 1939; §1, ch. 65-170. cf.—§458.16 Furnishing copies of mental or physical examination report.

461.02 Unlawful to practice podiatry without license; application.—It is unlawful for any person to profess to be a podiatrist or to practice or assume the duties incident to podiatry without first obtaining from the state board of podiatry examiners, a podiatry license. All persons before being licensed to practice podiatry in the state, shall make a signed and sworn to application upon a blank form authorized and furnished by the state board of podiatry examiners, to the secretary-treasurer of said board of podiatry examiners, which license shall be granted to such applicants after they shall have furnished satisfactory proof of being at least twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, but only upon compliance with the conditions provided in this chapter.

History.—§§2, 3, ch. 15911, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(125), 4151(126); §2, ch. 65-170. cf.—§461.12, Penalty for practice without license.

***461.03 Requisites for examination; subjects; minimum passing grade; fees.—**

(1) Any person who shall furnish to the board of podiatry examiners satisfactory proof that he or she is twenty-one years of age or more, a bona fide citizen of the United States, and of good moral character, and shall make oath that he or she has not been convicted of any offense that would constitute a felony either in Florida or in any other state or country; and shall present a diploma from a po-

diatry or chiroprody college which requires for graduation at the time of his or her entrance a course of study of at least three separate calendar years until 1953, after which time a diploma from a podiatry or chiroprody school requiring for graduation a course of study of at least four separate calendar years at the time of his or her entrance, only will be acceptable; said schools or colleges to be approved by the board of podiatry examiners; and be required to pass an examination to be conducted by said board in the studies of anatomy, chemistry, dermatology, materia medica, pathology, physiology, surgery and clinical or orthopedic podiatry, limited in scope to the treatment of the foot and leg; minimum requirements for license shall be a general average in said examination of seventy-five percent in all subjects, and not less than fifty percent in any one subject; and shall pay an examination fee of fifty dollars, which fee shall accompany the application to the secretary-treasurer of the board of podiatry examiners. Any applicant failing to pass these requirements shall be entitled to a re-examination upon the payment of an additional fee of ten dollars, but two such re-examinations shall exhaust the privilege under the original application. Every person who has successfully passed the examination provided for herein, and to whom a license has been issued, shall be entitled to practice the profession of podiatry in the state upon causing his or her name to be registered at the office of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services at Jacksonville, and upon registering with the secretary of the state board of podiatry examiners; and further, that such person must present in person certificates from the above mentioned officials showing registration as aforesaid, before an occupational license may be applied for or procured from any city, state or county official having jurisdiction of the issuance of occupational licenses.

(2) Any person who attempts to procure or does procure an occupational license in violation of the provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalty provided for in §461.12.

History.—§4, ch. 15911, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(127); §1, ch. 19173, 1939; §1, ch. 25188, 1949; §2, ch. 65-170; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

461.04 Chapter not applicable to licensed physicians and surgeons, etc.—This chapter shall not apply to the other licensed medical practitioners in the state whose own governing statutes permit them to also treat the foot and leg nor shall it apply to medical practitioners of the army, navy and public health service when in actual performance of official duties; neither shall this chapter prohibit the manufacture, advertising or sale of proprietary foot appliances or remedies, or the manufacture, advertising or sale of corrective shoes.

History.—§5, ch. 15911, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(128); §1, ch. 19304, 1939; §1, ch. 24104, 1947; §1, ch. 25279, 1949; §1, ch. 61-131.

cf.—Ch. 458, Regulating physicians.

461.05 Board of podiatry examiners; terms.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter the governor shall appoint an examining and licensing board within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation to be known as the board of podiatry examiners, to consist of three podiatrists actively engaged in the full-time practice of their profession in the state, and the secretary of the state board of medical examiners, who shall act as ex officio executive officer of said board of podiatry examiners. Members of the board of podiatry examiners shall be appointed for a term of three years from the termination of their now existing terms. All members of said board shall be members of the Florida podiatry association in good standing at the time of their appointment, and during their membership on said board; and shall be citizens of the state. Any board member who fails to abide by the requirements of this section may have his or her license revoked in the manner prescribed in §§461.08, 461.09 and 461.10.

History.—§6, ch. 15911, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(129); §2, ch. 25188, 1949; §2, ch. 65-170; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§461.14, Eligibility for membership.

461.06 Removal of members of board of podiatry examiners; officers of board; meetings.—

(1) The governor may remove from office members of the board of podiatry examiners for neglect of duties as required by this chapter, or for malfeasance in office and incompetency, or for unprofessional conduct. The governor may fill any vacancy caused by removal of any member of the board of podiatry examiners or by his resignation, or death, all such appointees to be practicing podiatrists in the state.

(2) The board of podiatry examiners shall within two weeks after their appointment meet

at some convenient place in the state and shall then elect a president from their own members and a secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer shall give to the governor of the state a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with sufficient sureties to be approved by the governor for the faithful discharge of his duties. The board of podiatry examiners shall hold one annual examination in each year; said examination to be held on the second Monday in June of each year at such place or places as may be designated by the board of podiatry examiners.

History.—§8, ch. 15911, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(131); §2, ch. 19173, 1939; §2, ch. 65-170.

***461.07 License; recording; displayed conspicuously; renewal; fees.**—Every license shall be conspicuously displayed at the place of practice, and must be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the county wherein the licensee practices, within thirty days of its issue. A renewal license fee of fifteen dollars shall be paid on January first annually to the secretary-treasurer of the board of podiatry examiners, and if not paid within three months from such date, such license shall be revoked, and shall be reinstated only upon original application and examination as provided by law. Every renewal certificate shall be displayed in connection with original license. All licensees shall be designated as licensed podiatrists, and shall not bear any title or abbreviation thereof without the designation "podiatrist, diseases of foot and leg," thus indicating a limitation of professional qualifications to treat human ailments.

History.—§7, ch. 15911, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(130); §1, ch. 25356, 1949; §2, ch. 65-170.

***Note.**—See note following §461.03.

461.08 Revocation of license; preferment of charges; appeal.—

(1) The license or registration of a practitioner of podiatry may be revoked, suspended or annulled, or such practitioner reprimanded, upon the following grounds:

(a) That the podiatrist is guilty of fraud in the practice of podiatry, or of fraud or deceit in his admission to the practice of podiatry.

(b) That the podiatrist has been convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of a felony. The conviction of a felony shall be the conviction of any offense which if committed within the state would constitute a felony under the laws thereof.

(c) That the podiatrist is engaged in the practice of podiatry under a false or assumed or commercial name, or the impersonation of another practitioner of a like or different name.

(d) That the podiatrist is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics or stimulants to such an extent as to incapacitate him for the performance of his professional duties.

(e) That the podiatrist is guilty of untrue, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive advertising; or advertising that he can cure dis-

eases by any secret medicine, or that he can cure a manifestly incurable disease.

(f) That the podiatrist has obtained a fee upon representation that a manifestly incurable disease can be permanently cured.

(g) That the podiatrist is grossly ignorant or incompetent, or guilty of wilful negligence in the practice of podiatry, or has been guilty of employing, allowing or permitting any unlicensed person or persons to perform any work in his office which under the provisions of this chapter can be legally done only by a person or persons holding a license to practice podiatry; or of practicing deceit or fraud upon the public, or upon individual patients, in obtaining or attempting to obtain practice; or of false notice, advertising, publication, or circulation of false claims, or fraudulent or misleading statements of his art, skill or knowledge or of methods of treatment or practice; or shall be guilty of any offense involving moral turpitude, or of advertising professional services in a superior manner, or of advertising by means of a large and glaring display, light signs, or signs containing as a part thereof the representation of a foot, leg, or any portion thereof; or of employing or making use of advertising, advertising solicitors, or free publicity by press agents; or of advertising any free podiatry or free examinations; or of advertising to guarantee any podiatry services or the painless performance of any podiatry operation.

(2) The charges above set forth may be preferred by any person or corporation; or the board may on its own motion direct the executive officer to prefer said charges. An accusation may be filed with the secretary and treasurer of the board charging any licensed podiatrist with any of the offenses above enumerated, such accusation to be in writing and verified under oath; and upon consideration thereof the board may in its discretion and upon sufficient proof of the charges, revoke the license of the practitioner so charged.

(3) Any licensed podiatrist whose license is suspended or revoked by the board of podiatry examiners under the provisions of this chapter, may have the order of the board reviewed by certiorari to the circuit court of the county in which said podiatrist resides or has his place of business, provided that the petition for certiorari shall be filed within the time provided for by the Florida appellate rules from the effective date of the board's order of revocation, suspension or cancellation and any such review not so instituted and filed shall forever thereafter be barred.

History.—§3, sub §12, ch. 19173, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151 (131a); §3, ch. 25188, 1949; §1, ch. 57-110; §2, ch. 65-170; §1, ch. 69-267.
cf.—§1.01, "Person" defined.

461.09 Hearing of charges against accused; form of notice.—

(1) Whenever such accusation as provided for in §461.08 is filed, the board shall

set a day for a hearing and the secretary-treasurer of the board shall transmit to the accused a true copy of any and all charges filed with him relating to such accusations, and shall notify in writing the accused that on the day fixed for the hearing, which day shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notice, he may appear or show cause, if any, why his license to practice podiatry, in the state, should not be revoked. For the purpose of such hearing, the board may require by subpoena the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and hear testimony, either oral or documentary, for and against the accused and said accused shall have the right at said hearing to cross-examine the witnesses, to produce witnesses in his defense and to appear personally or by counsel. The notice provided for in this section shall be substantially in the following form:

To _____

Florida: You are hereby notified that charges have been filed with the secretary-treasurer of the Florida state board of podiatry examiners against you as a practicing podiatrist, in the State of Florida, a true copy of such charges being attached hereto, and that the said board has fixed the _____ day of _____

_____, A. D., 19____, at the hour of _____ o'clock, _____, in _____ Florida, for a hearing on such charges, at which time you are hereby notified to appear before said board and show cause, if any you can, why your license to practice podiatry in the state of Florida should not be revoked. At the same time and place, the board will hear testimony, either oral or documentary, both for and against you, relating to such charges.

Dated at _____, Florida.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Florida Board of Podiatry Examiners.

(2) Such notice shall be sent to the accused by registered mail, directed to his last known mailing address, and the post office registration receipt therefor, or the post office registration receipt signed by the accused, or his agent, shall be prima facie evidence of such notice.

History.—§3, sub-§13, ch. 19173, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151 (131b); §2, ch. 65-170.

cf.—§461.03 Requirements for Licensing.

§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

***461.10 Power of board to revoke licenses; review by circuit court; reissue of license.—**

(1) The board of podiatry examiners may, upon satisfactory proof made that any licentiate has been guilty of any of the charges against him, suspend such licentiate from the practice of podiatry and call in the license of said licentiate upon a two thirds majority vote of the board; provided, however, that such suspended podiatrist may have the proceedings of said board reviewed by certiorari by the circuit court of the circuit in which said license is recorded. The petition for review of

the person whose license has been revoked, shall be filed within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after such revocation. Appeals from any decision of the circuit court may be taken to the appropriate district court of appeal in the same manner and subject to like conditions as other appeals are taken. In the event that any such license shall be revoked or registration annulled under the provisions of this chapter, the board shall forthwith transmit to the clerk of the circuit court or courts in which said accused is registered as a podiatrist, a certificate under its seal, certifying that such registration has been annulled, and such clerk shall, upon receipt of such certificate, file the same and forthwith mark such registration annulled.

(2) Any person who shall practice after his license has been revoked and registration annulled, shall be deemed to have practiced podiatry without a license. However, at any time after six months from the date of said conviction, said board may, by a majority vote, issue a new license, or grant a license to the person affected, restoring, or conferring all the rights and privileges of and pertaining to the practice of podiatry; the fee therefor shall be the same as upon the issuance of the original license.

History.—§3, sub-§14, ch. 19173, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151 (131c); §2, ch. 57-110; §4, ch. 63-509; §2, ch. 65-170; §1, ch. 69-267.

***Note.**—See note following §461.03.
cf.—§461.03 Requisites for examination; subjects; minimum passing grade; fees.

§461.16, Power to enjoin violations.

§461.17, Additional causes for revocation.

***461.11 Records to be kept by secretary-treasurer of board.**—The secretary-treasurer of the board shall keep a record book in which shall be entered the names of all persons to whom licenses have been granted under this chapter, the license number, and the dates of granting such licenses and other matters of record, and the book so provided and kept shall be deemed a book of records, and a transcript of any record therein, or a certificate that there is not entered therein the name and license number of, or date of granting such license to, a person charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, certified under the hand of the secretary-treasurer and the seal of the board, shall be admitted as evidence in any of the courts of this state. The original books, records and papers of the board shall be kept at the office of the secretary-treasurer of said board, which office shall be at such place as may be designated by the board. The secretary-treasurer shall furnish to any person making application therefor, a copy of any part thereof, certified by him as secretary-treasurer, upon payment of a fee of twenty-five cents per hundred words so copied, the fee to belong to the secretary-treasurer.

History.—§3, sub-§15, ch. 19173, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151 (131d).

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***461.12 Specific acts as violations of chapter and penalties therefor.**—

(1)(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to:

1. Sell or fraudulently obtain or furnish any podiatry diploma, license, or record of registration or to aid or abet in the same; or

2. Practice podiatry under cover of any diploma, license, record of registration illegally or fraudulently obtained or secured or issued unlawfully on fraudulent representation; or

3. Advertise to practice podiatry under a name other than his own or under an assumed name; or

4. Falsely impersonate another practitioner of a like or different name.

(b) The commission of any act set forth herein shall constitute a misdemeanor for which any person upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 12 months.

(2)(a) It shall be unlawful for any person not holding a lawfully issued license then in full force and effect issued by the state board of podiatry examiners authorizing such person to practice podiatry in this state to:

1. Practice or advertise to practice podiatry;

2. Use in connection with his name any designation tending to imply or designate him as a practitioner of podiatry; or

3. Use the title "Doctor," or any abbreviation thereof in connection with his name, or with any trade name, in the conduct of any occupation or profession involving or pertaining to the public health or the diagnosis or treatment of any human diseases, pain, injury, deformity, or physical condition of the foot and leg. This subparagraph shall not apply to other licensed practitioners of the healing arts in the state whose own governing statutes permit them to also treat the foot and leg; nor shall it apply to practitioners of the healing arts of the army, navy, air force, and public health service when in actual performance of official duties.

(b) The commission of any act set forth herein shall constitute a misdemeanor for which any person upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 12 months.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to practice podiatry during the time his license to practice podiatry shall be suspended or revoked, and such act shall constitute a misdemeanor for which any person upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months.

History.—§4, sub-§16, ch. 19173, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7724(1a); §2, ch. 65-170; §1, ch. 69-207.

***Note.**—See note following §461.03.

cf.—§455.04, Who has duty of enforcement.

§458.14, What sign at office entrance shall show.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

461.13 Compensation and expenses of members of state board of podiatry examiners.—The expense with reference to the administration of this chapter shall be confined to usual office expenditures for stenographic services, supplies, printing, and postage. Each member of said board of podiatry examiners shall be paid ten dollars per day, or part of a day, and per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of residence to place of meeting and return, while attending official meetings in the discharge of their duties. The board shall pay necessary stenographic and secretarial help and the secretary-treasurer of said board may be paid an additional annual salary up to, but not exceeding, three hundred dollars per annum as the board shall deem necessary.

History.—§2, ch. 24104, 1947; §10, ch. 28215, 1953; §2, ch. 65-170. cf.—§112.061 Traveling expenses of state officers and employees.

461.14 Eligibility for membership on the state board of podiatry examiners.—At the time of appointment to membership on the state board of podiatry examiners, each person shall have been a bona fide resident of the state and a practicing podiatrist in the state for at least six years continuously next preceding the time of his appointment.

History.—§2, ch. 24104, 1947; §2, ch. 65-170.

***461.15 Disposition of fees.**—All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of said board. Such moneys shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All expenditures authorized by this chapter shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the president and secretary-treasurer of said board.

History.—§2, ch. 24104, 1947; §95, ch. 26869, 1951; §11, ch. 28215, 1953; §6, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—See note following §461.03.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation. §455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

461.16 Procedure by injunction.—In addition to remedies previously provided for by this chapter for the enforcement thereof, the state board of podiatry examiners is hereby authorized to proceed in any of the courts of the state by injunction to restrain any continued violations of this chapter, or any provision hereof.

History.—§2, ch. 24104, 1947; §2, ch. 65-170.

*** 461.17 Power to revoke license.**—In addition to such powers as have heretofore been granted to said board, the state board of podiatry examiners shall have power to revoke or annul any certificate of registration granted by it, or issued as a renewal or reissue, if the person to whom issued, after due notice and hearing as provided by this chapter, shall be found guilty

by the board of gross immoral conduct in the practice of his profession as a podiatrist; or be afflicted with a contagious disease; or found guilty of unprofessional conduct; or found guilty of violation of any of the rules and regulations or orders promulgated by said board. "Unprofessional conduct" for the purpose of this chapter shall mean any conduct of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public, including among other things, price advertising, billboard advertising, use of direct advertising, whether printed, radio, display, or any similar nature; or act in violation of the "code of ethics" of the Florida podiatry association; it being the purpose of this chapter that a podiatrist shall be respected for his professional skill rather than his ability to advertise.

History.—§2, ch. 24104, 1947; §2, ch. 65-170.

461.18 Right to employ counsel.—The state board of podiatry examiners may employ counsel or legal assistance when necessary to prosecute violations of any of the provisions of this chapter; and it shall also be the duty of the several state and county prosecuting attorneys of this state to prosecute all persons charged with the violation of any of the provisions hereof. Said board may employ an attorney at law to assist such prosecuting attorneys in any and all prosecutions hereunder; or it may employ an attorney at law to prosecute violations of this chapter independent of such prosecuting attorneys.

History.—§2, ch. 24104, 1947; §2, ch. 65-170.

461.19 Registration with division of health; unauthorized peddling of remedies.—It shall be unlawful for any person to peddle, demonstrate, offer claims for, direct the use of, apply, or prescribe medicinal remedies or appliances for the feet, when such person is not registered with the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services as provided in §381.401, and with the secretary of the state board of podiatry examiners; and further, that any such person must present in person certificates from the above authorities showing registration as aforesaid before an occupational license may be applied for or procured from any city, state or county official having jurisdiction over the issuance of occupational licenses. Any person who attempts to or does procure an occupational license in violation of the provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalty provided for in §461.12. This chapter, however, shall not prohibit the manufacture, advertising or simple sale of corrective shoes, arch supports, or similar appliances or foot remedies.

History.—§2, ch. 24104, 1947; §2, ch. 25279, 1949; §5, ch. 61-129; §2, ch. 65-170; §§19, 30, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 462

NATUROPATHY

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462.01 Naturopathy defined.—For the purpose of this law natureopathy and naturopathy shall be construed as synonymous terms and are hereby defined to mean the use and practice of psychological, mechanical and material health sciences to aid in purifying, cleansing and normalizing human tissues for the preservation or restoration of health, according to the fundamental principles of anatomy, physiology and applied psychology, as may be required. Naturopathic practice employs, among other agencies, phytotherapy, dietetics, psychotherapy, suggestotherapy, hydrotherapy, zone therapy, biochemistry, external applications, electrotherapy, mechanotherapy, mechanical and electrical appliances, hygiene, first aid, sanitation and heliotherapy; provided, however, that nothing in this chapter shall be held or construed to authorize any naturopathic physician licensed hereunder to practice *materia medica* or surgery or chiropractic, nor shall the provisions of this law in any manner apply to or affect the practice of osteopathy, chiropractic, Christian science, or any other treatment authorized and provided for by law for the cure or prevention of disease and ailments.

History.—§1, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3469; am. §1, ch. 21707, 1943. cf.—§458.16 Furnishing copies of mental or physical examination report.

***462.02 State board of naturopathic examiners.**—

(1) An examining and licensing board is created within the division of occupations of the department of professional and occupational regulation to be known as the state board of naturopathic examiners. Said board shall be composed of three practicing naturopathic physicians, of integrity and ability, who shall be residents of this state, and who shall have graduated from a reputable naturopathic school, and shall have been engaged in the active practice of their profession within this state for at least one year prior to their appointments, but none of them shall be connected in any way with or have any interest in any naturopathic school or college.

(2) The said members shall be appointed

by the governor for terms of four years from the termination of the now existing terms. Upon the expiration of the term of office of each member of said board, or whenever a vacancy shall occur thereon, the governor shall appoint a naturopathic physician to fill such vacancy. The members of said board shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified.

(3) The board shall perform such duties and be vested with and exercise such powers relative to the protection of the public health and the control and regulation of the practice of naturopathy in the state as shall in this chapter be prescribed and conferred upon it.

History.—§§2, 3, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3470, 3471; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Ch. 57-129, Laws of Florida, which purported to repeal this section, was held unconstitutional in *Eslin v. Collins*, Fla. 1959, 108 So. 2d 889. After being omitted from Florida Statutes, 1957, the section was reinserted in the 1959 and subsequent editions. See AGO 59-37.

462.022 Abolition of licensing power of board.—On July 1, 1959, the licensing powers of the state board of naturopathic examiners as provided by law are hereby abolished. Only those naturopathic physicians that are presently practicing and licensed, and have been residents for two years in this state prior to enactment of this law may renew their licenses. This law does not affect any other functions of the state board of naturopathic examiners.

History.—§1, ch. 59-164.

***462.03 Oath of members of board.**—Before entering upon the duties of the office, the members of the board of naturopathic examiners shall take the constitutional oath of office and shall file the same with the department of state; and there shall thereupon issue to them a commission pursuant to their appointment.

History.—§4, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3472; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §462.02.

***462.04 Organization, meetings; powers and duties of board.**—

(1) Immediately after the appointment and qualification of its members, the board of naturopathic examiners shall meet and organize. Said board shall elect a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer from its member-

ship. Said board shall hold two regular meetings each year, one in June and one in November, at some convenient place in the state, and on such date as the board may determine. Notice of such meetings shall be given by publication thereof once a week for four successive weeks in one or more newspapers of general circulation through the state.

(2) Special or call meetings may be held at such times and places and upon such notice as the majority of the board may determine. Said board shall adopt a seal which must be affixed to all licenses issued by it. The board shall, from time to time, adopt such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this chapter as it may deem necessary for the performance of its duties, and shall examine and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for the practice of naturopathy in this state as provided in this chapter. A majority of the members of said board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The secretary shall keep a record of all official actions and proceedings of the board, and said records shall be prima facie evidence of matters therein contained.

History.—§5, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3473.
cf.—§462.13. Additional duties of board.

***Note.**—See note following §462.02.

***462.05 Application for license; examination and admission fee.**—It shall be unlawful for any person to practice naturopathy in the state until he shall first receive a license so to do from "the Florida state board of naturopathic examiners," and to this end he shall make application in writing to the secretary of the board, at least two weeks before any regular meeting of the board, or any special meeting that may be called for that purpose, in such form as the board may require for such examination and license. The said applicant shall furnish evidence, satisfactory to the board, that he is more than twenty-one years of age; that he is a citizen of the United States, and that he is of good moral character; that he has completed a high school course and taken a four-year course, of nine months each, or more, in a reputable, chartered school or college of naturopathy, wherein the curriculum of study included instruction in the following branches, namely: Anatomy, physiology, histology, pathology, hygiene and sanitation, chemistry, diagnosis, symptomatology, nonsurgical gynecology, midwifery, jurisprudence, first aid, philosophy and the science and practice of naturopathy. All examinations in said enumerated branches shall be in writing, but the applicant shall also be required to give a practical demonstration showing his knowledge and efficiency in such branches, as may be deemed necessary and practicable by the board. In the conduct of written examinations each applicant shall be designated by a number, instead of by his name, so that his identity shall not be disclosed to the members of the board until after the examination papers are graded. A license or certifi-

cate shall then be issued under the seal of the board, countersigned by members of the board, and authenticated by its secretary, to each applicant who shall pass said written examinations by a rating of seventy-five per cent on the questions provided in each of the subjects named, and who shall also have satisfied the members of said board by such practical demonstration as may be required of his fitness to practice naturopathy as defined by this law. All applications for examination and license shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars to be paid to the secretary-treasurer, and such fee shall not be returned to the applicant in the event of failure on examination; provided, however, that said applicant may at the next regular meeting of the board, or at any special meeting of the board called for that purpose, again take the examination without the payment of an additional fee. Said board shall convene within sixty days after its appointment for the purpose of passing on the qualifications of the applicants practicing prior to the passage of this law. No license shall be issued to an applicant unless the applicant passes a satisfactory examination.

History.—§6, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3474; am. §2, ch. 21707, 1943.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106. Also, see note following §462.02.

cf.—§462.17(2), Penalty for practicing without license.

***462.06 Temporary license.**—The board of naturopathic examiners may in its discretion issue a temporary license to an applicant, whose qualifications and moral fitness to practice naturopathy may be made to appear to the satisfaction of the board, and said temporary license shall have the same force and effect as a permanent license until the next regular or special meeting of the board for examinations, and only until then, when said license shall become void. A temporary license shall not be recorded.

History.—§7, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3475.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106. Also, see note following §462.02.

***462.07 Examination fee; not applicable to physicians and surgeons.**—There shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of the board of naturopathic examiners by each applicant for license by examination a fee of twenty-five dollars, which shall accompany the application. The said fee shall be charged for issuing a temporary license, which shall include the fee for examination for permanent license. No part of any fee is returnable under any circumstances or condition, nor shall this chapter be construed as affecting or changing laws in reference to license tax to be paid by physicians and surgeons.

History.—§8, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3476.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106. Also, see note following §462.02.

***462.08 Registration fee.**—An annual fee of ten dollars shall be paid by every person licensed to practice naturopathy within this state on or before May 1 of each year after a

license is issued to such person, for a renewal of such license. The secretary-treasurer of the board of naturopathic examiners shall, at least thirty days before May 1 of each year, send to all persons licensed to practice naturopathy in this state a notice of the fact that such renewal will be due on or before May 1. Mailing by secretary-treasurer of such notice by depositing it in the United States mail with proper postage attached and addressed to the last known address of such license holder shall constitute proper notice. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require that license renewals shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court.

History.—§9, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3477; §3, ch. 21707, 1943; §1, ch. 63-374.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106. Also, see note following §462.02.

***462.09 Disposition of fees; report; bond of secretary-treasurer; compensation of board members.**—All fees received under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer shall be required to give a good and sufficient bond in such amount and upon such terms and conditions as the board may require, said bond to be approved by the board. Members of the board shall receive ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year, and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of their residence to place of meeting and return. All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All expenditures authorized by this chapter shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers signed by the secretary-treasurer and approved by the president of the board. The secretary-treasurer shall, on the first Tuesday of October of every year, file with the governor of the state a report of all receipts and disbursements of said board for the preceding fiscal year.

History.—§10, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3478; §96, ch. 26869, 1951; §12, ch. 28215, 1953; §7, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106. Also, see note following §462.02.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

462.10 Recording of licenses.—All licenses issued as provided in this chapter shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which applicant practices, and the date of recording of same shall be indicated thereon. Said clerk shall keep a permanent record of the same, and shall receive a fee of one dollar for each license so recorded.

History.—§11, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3479.
cf.—§462.20, Registration with division of health required.

462.11 Naturopaths to observe regulations.—Doctors of naturopathy shall observe and be subject to all state, county and municipal regulations in regard to the control of contagious

and infectious diseases, the reporting of births and deaths, and to any and all other matters pertaining to the public health in the same manner as is required of other practitioners of the healing art.

History.—§12, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3480.

***462.12 Board to pass upon naturopathic schools.**—The board of naturopathic examiners may pass upon the good standing and reputability of any naturopathic school or college, and in determining the reputability of any naturopathic school or college, the right to investigate and make a personal inspection of the same is authorized.

History.—§14, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3482.

***Note.**—See note following §462.02.

***462.13 Additional powers and duties of board.**—The state board of naturopathic examiners and its officers may administer oaths, summon witnesses, and take testimony in all matters relating to its duties. Said board shall issue a license to practice naturopathy to all persons who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of attainments and qualifications under the provisions of this chapter, and the rules and regulations of the board. Such license shall be signed by the president, and attested by the secretary-treasurer of the board under its adopted seal, and it shall give absolute authority to the person to whom it is issued to practice naturopathy in this state. Every unrevoked license and indorsement of recordation made as provided in this chapter shall be presumptive evidence in all courts and places that the person therein named is legally licensed to practice naturopathy. The board shall aid the prosecuting attorneys of the state in the enforcement of this chapter.

History.—§15, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3483.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106. Also, see note following §462.02.

462.14 Revocation of license.—The license or registration of a practitioner of naturopathy may be revoked, suspended or annulled, or such practitioner may be reprimanded, upon the following grounds:

(1) That he is guilty of fraud or deceit in the practice of naturopathy; or in his admission to the practice of naturopathy;

(2) That he has been convicted of a felony. The conviction of a felony shall be the conviction of any offense which, if committed within the state, would constitute a felony under the laws of this state;

(3) That he is engaged in the practice of naturopathy under a false or assumed name, or the impersonation of another practitioner of a like or different name;

(4) That he is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics or stimulants to such an extent as to incapacitate him from the performance of his professional duties;

(5) That he is guilty of untrue, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive advertising;

(6) Causing the publication or circulation

of an advertisement of any modality by means whereby the monthly period of women can be regulated; or the menses, if suppressed, can be established;

(7) The procuring or aiding or abetting in procuring a criminal abortion.

History.—§16, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3484.
cf.—§462.17, Penalty provided subsection (3).

462.15 Proceeding for revocation of license; review by circuit court.—

(1) Proceedings for the revocation of a license or the annulment of registration shall be begun by filing written charges against the accused. These charges may be preferred by any person or the board may, on its own motion, direct the executive officer of said board to prefer said charges. Said charges shall be filed with the secretary-treasurer of said board.

(2) Upon the filing of said charges the time and place for the hearing of same shall be fixed by said board as soon as convenient, and a copy thereof, together with notice of the time and place when they will be heard and determined, shall be served upon the accused at least ten days before the date actually fixed for said hearing. At said hearing the accused shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses against him, and to produce witnesses in his defense, and to appear personally or by counsel.

(3) Said board may, upon satisfactory proof made that any licentiate has been guilty of any of the charges against him, suspend such licentiate from the practice of naturopathy, and call in the license of said licentiate upon a majority vote of the board; provided, however, that such suspended naturopathic physician may have the proceedings of said board reviewed by certiorari in the circuit court of the circuit in which said license is recorded. The petition for review of the person whose license has been revoked shall be filed within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after such revocation.

(4) Appeals from any decision of the circuit court may be taken to the appropriate district court of appeal in the same manner and subject to like conditions as appeals in chancery are taken. In the event that any such license shall be revoked or registration annulled under the provisions of this chapter, the board shall forthwith transmit to the clerk of the circuit court in which said accused is registered as a naturopathic physician, a certificate, under its seal, certifying that such registration has been annulled and that such clerk shall, upon receipt of such certificate, file the same and forthwith mark such registration annulled.

History.—§17, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3485; §5, ch. 63-509; §1, ch. 69-267.

***462.16 Reissue of license.**—Any person who shall practice naturopathy after his license has been revoked and registration annulled, shall be deemed to have practiced naturopathy without a license; provided, however, at any time after six months after the date of said conviction,

said board, by a majority vote may issue a new license, or grant a license to the person affected, restoring to or conferring upon him all the rights and privileges of and pertaining to the practice of naturopathy as defined and regulated by this chapter. The fee therefor shall be the same as upon the issuance of the original license.

History.—§18, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 3486.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106. Also, see note following §462.02.

462.17 Penalty for offenses relating to naturopathy.—

(1) Any person who shall:

(a) Sell, or fraudulently obtain or furnish any naturopathic diploma, license, record, or registration, or aid or abet in the same; or

(b) Practice naturopathy under the cover of any diploma, license, record or registration illegally or fraudulently obtained or secured, or issued unlawfully or upon fraudulent representations; or

(c) Advertise to practice naturopathy under a name other than his own or under an assumed name; or

(d) Falsely impersonate another practitioner of a like or different name; and

(2) Any person who, not being then lawfully licensed and authorized to practice naturopathy in this state shall:

(a) Practice or advertise to practice naturopathy;

(b) Use in connection with his name any designation tending to imply or to designate him as a practitioner of naturopathy; and

(c) Any person who shall practice naturopathy during the time his license is suspended or revoked.

(3) Shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000.00, or imprisonment for not more than 5 years.

History.—§19, ch. 12286, 1927; CGL 7726.

cf.—§455.04, Who has duty of enforcement.

§458.14, What sign at office entrance shall show.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

*462.18 Educational requirements.—

(1) At the time each licensee shall renew his or her license as otherwise provided in this chapter each licensee, beginning with the license renewal due the first of May, 1944, in addition to the payment of the regular renewal fee, shall furnish to the state board of naturopathic examiners satisfactory evidence that, in the year preceding each such application for such renewal, he or she has attended the two-day educational program as promulgated and conducted by the Florida naturopathic physicians association, inc., or, as a substitute therefor, the equivalent of said program as approved by said board. The secretary of the state board of naturopathic examiners shall send a written notice to this effect to every person holding a valid license to practice naturopathy within this state at least thirty days prior to the first day of May in each year, directed to the last known address of such

licensee and shall enclose with such notice proper blank forms for application for annual license renewal. All of the details and requirements of the aforesaid educational program shall be adopted and prescribed by the state board of naturopathic examiners. In the event of national emergencies, or for sufficient reason, the Florida state board of naturopathic examiners shall have the power to excuse the naturopathic physicians as a group or as individuals from taking this postgraduate course.

(2) The determination of whether a substitute annual educational program is necessary shall be solely within the discretion of the board.

(3) The fee to be charged for any such annual educational program shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five dollars.

History.—§4, ch. 21707, 1943; §1, ch. 63-414.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106. Also, see note following §462.02.

***462.19 Restoration of expired licenses.**—In every instance where any person holding a license to practice naturopathy in this state shall

fail to renew such license, as herein provided, then, in that event, such license shall thereupon terminate and end and be of no further force or effect. However, the state board of naturopathic examiners shall restore such license upon payment to the board by such former license holder of a restoration fee of thirty dollars for each and every year such license has been delinquent and also upon such former license holder furnishing to such board evidence satisfactory to a majority of the board members that the applicant for reinstatement has completed postgraduate study of a reasonable standard approved by the board.

History.—§5, ch. 21707, 1943.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106. Also, see note following §462.02.

462.20 Registration with division of health by naturopaths.—Annual registration of persons licensed to practice naturopathy pursuant to this chapter shall be made with the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services as provided in §381.401.

History.—§6, ch. 21707, 1943; §6, ch. 61-129; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 463

OPTOMETRY

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- 463.24 Agreement required; method of repayment.
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- 463.26 Supplementary rules and regulations.
- 463.27 Disposition of funds repaid.

463.01 Optometry and optometrist defined.—The practice of optometry is declared a profession, and, for the purpose of this chapter, is defined as follows, viz: to be the diagnosis of the human eye and its appendages, and the employment of any objective or subjective means or methods for the purpose of determining the refractive powers of the human eyes, or any visual, muscular, neurological or anatomic anomalies of the human eyes and their appendages, and the prescribing and employment of lenses, prisms, frames, mountings, orthoptic exercises, light frequencies and any other means or methods for the correction, remedy, or relief of any insufficiencies or abnormal conditions of the human eyes and their appendages. An optometrist is one who practices optometry in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 14778, 1931; §1, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(1); am. §1, ch. 21792, 1943; am. §1, ch. 23982, 1947.
cf.—§458.16 Furnishing copies of mental or physical examination report.

463.02 Florida state board of optometry.—The practice of optometry and the enforcement of this law shall be under the supervision of an examining and licensing board to be known as the "Florida state board of optometry." There is hereby created within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation the "Florida state board of optometry," which said board shall supervise the practice of optometry and enforce the provisions of this law, and which said board shall be composed of five optometrists, each of whom shall be a resident of the state, who has been engaged in the practice of optometry in said state for not less than four years preceding the time of his appointment. The members of said board shall be appointed by the governor of the state, and selected from the duly qualified and registered optometrists in the state and recommended by

the Florida optometric association, and each such appointee shall hold office for a period of four years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified. The present members of the board now in existence shall continue in office until the expiration of their terms. The governor is also empowered to fill vacancies for the unexpired terms and shall appoint only optometrists duly qualified and registered and recommended in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 14778, 1931; §2, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(2); am. §2, ch. 23982, 1947; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

463.03 Officers of board; meetings; notice.—The Florida state board of optometry shall elect annually one of its members as president, one as vice-president, and one as secretary-treasurer, and shall hold regular meetings at least once each year at such time and place as the board may determine; special meetings may be called and held at such time and place as may be designated by the majority of the members of said board, and a special meeting shall be called within a reasonable time after requested in writing by five qualified applicants for examination, who have complied with the provisions of this chapter with reference to applications. At least thirty days' notice of any regular meeting shall be given by one publication in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the state.

History.—§3, ch. 14778, 1931; §3, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(3).

463.04 Quorum required for board meetings.—Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and should a quorum not be present on the day appointed for their meeting, those present may adjourn from day to day, or to some designated day until a quorum is present.

History.—§4, ch. 14778, 1931; §4, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(4).

463.05 Powers and duties of board; employees.—Said board shall have the power and it shall be its duty to enforce this law and to prosecute all violations of this law, and to make rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this law, governing the practice of optometry, and to make such other rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this law as it may consider necessary to the proper performance of its duties. Said board may take testimony concerning any matter within its jurisdiction, and each member thereof may administer oaths for that purpose. Said board shall have the power to issue summons and subpoenas for any witness and subpoenas duces tecum in connection with any matter within the jurisdiction of the board under its seal and signed by the secretary of the board, and directed to the sheriff of any county where such witness resides, or is to be found, which shall be served and returned in the same manner as subpoenas in civil actions in circuit courts are served and returned. It shall be the duty of said board to examine thoroughly every applicant desiring to practice optometry in this state, and if a majority of said board shall be satisfied that said person is competent and possesses proper moral character and the knowledge essential to such practice, they shall grant said person a certificate to that effect, signed by a majority of the members of said board, and enter the name of such certificate holder on their records as a registered optometrist. The secretary shall keep a full report of the proceedings of the board, which report shall at all reasonable times be open to public inspection. The board shall also adopt a common seal to be affixed to its official documents. Said board may employ a legal advisor or counsel and such investigators or other employees as may be deemed necessary to effectually carry out the provisions of this law. Traveling expenses of such employees shall be reimbursed as provided in §112.061. The secretary of said board shall furnish a complete copy of the optometry law, and all rules and regulations of the state board and any amendments thereof, to every registered optometrist in the state.

History.—§5, ch. 14778, 1931; §5, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(5); §2, ch. 21792, 1943; §19, ch. 63-400. cf.—§48.021 et seq., Service of process.

463.06 Secretary of board; salary; bond.—The secretary of the board shall be paid a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars per year and shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. Before assuming the duties of his office he shall execute a bond to the state to be approved by the board, in the sum of two thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. The premium for such bond shall be paid from the funds realized from the fees provided for in this chapter. Such bond, with the approval of the board, and oath of office indorsed thereon, shall be deposited with the

department of state and kept in its office.

History.—§6, ch. 14778, 1931; §6, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(6); §3, ch. 20846, 1955; §19, ch. 63-400; §10, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

***463.07 Certificate to be displayed.**—Each person to whom a certificate is issued by renewal, upon examination, or by reissue by the board, shall keep said certificate conspicuously displayed in his office or place of business, and shall, whenever required, exhibit said certificate to any member or authorized representative of said board. It is unlawful for any licensing agency, either state, county, or municipal, to issue an occupational license tax to practice optometry unless the applicant therefor shall first exhibit to such official a current certificate issued by the Florida state board of optometry showing that the applicant is qualified in all regards to practice optometry in accordance with the terms of this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 14778, 1931; §7, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(7).

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

463.08 License required; physicians not affected.—It shall be unlawful for anyone to practice optometry in the state without first procuring a certificate of registration and license as a registered optometrist in accordance with the provisions of this law. However, the terms and provisions of this law shall not require those now holding certificates of registration and license as registered optometrists to further be examined; and provided, that the terms and provisions of this law shall not apply to physicians duly licensed to practice under the laws of the state.

History.—§8, ch. 14778, 1931; §8, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(8); am. §3, ch. 21792, 1943.
cf.—Ch. 458, Regulating physicians.

§463.20, Penalty for practicing without license.

463.09 Qualifications of applicants.—No person shall be eligible for examination unless such person is at least eighteen years old, a citizen of the United States, and of good moral character, possesses an education of at least four years attendance and graduation from a fully accredited school or schools of optometry approved by the Florida State Board of Optometry having a requirement of attendance courses of study of at least four years, consisting of not less than one thousand hours each year. The educational requirements provided for in this section shall not apply to any optometrist now registered within the state.

History.—§9, ch. 14778, 1931; §9, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(9); §4, ch. 21792, 1943; §1, ch. 67-429.

463.10 Time of making application; fees.—Any person resident of Florida desiring to be examined by said board must fill out and take oath to the truth of an application at least thirty days prior to the holding of an examination. Any person not a resident of Florida desiring to be examined by said board must fill out such application furnished by the board, said application to be furnished by the board on written request, being made at least

sixty days prior to the holding of an examination. Before taking such examination the applicant shall pay for the use of said board in defraying the legitimate expenses thereof, the sum of fifty dollars if a resident of Florida, and the sum of one hundred dollars if a non-resident of Florida, and if such person shall successfully pass such examination, he shall then pay for the use of said board aforesaid, the further sum of fifty dollars, upon the issuance to him of a certificate signed by a majority of the members of said board.

History.—§10, ch. 14778, 1931; §10, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(10); §5, ch. 21792, 1943; §1, ch. 29846, 1955.

463.11 Revocation of certificate; reinstatement.—

(1) For violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any rule, regulation, or order of the board of optometry, said board may enter any one or more of the judgments provided for in this chapter in regard to a certificate of registration granted by the Florida state board of optometry or issued as a renewal or by reissue, or in regard to the person to whom issued, if the person to whom issued, after at least thirty days' notice of a time and place of hearing before said board and an opportunity to be heard:

(a) Shall be found guilty by the board of gross immoral conduct in the practice of the profession of optometry;

(b) Has been convicted of a felony;

(c) Is addicted to habitual intemperance in the use of intoxicating stimulants, beverages, or narcotic drugs;

(d) Is found to have become incompetent as an optometrist or afflicted with contagious disease;

(e) Is found guilty of unprofessional conduct;

(f) Has secured his certificate of registration through deceit or fraud; or

(g) Is found guilty of the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or any rules, regulations, or orders promulgated by the board.

(2) "Unprofessional conduct" for the purposes of this chapter is defined as any act or conduct that deceives or defrauds the public or any individual and includes, but is not limited to:

(a) The solicitation of practice by any means or in any manner;

(b) The employment of "cappers," "steerers," or "splitters" to obtain practice or the acceptance of practice from them or any of them;

(c) Dividing a fee with any person except a registered and licensed optometrist based upon a division of work or responsibility;

(d) Advertising in any manner or form or being a party to or having any interest in any agreement, arrangement, association, or understanding whereby profits or benefits are derived or received from advertising, advertisements, or promotion of sale or sales of ophthalmic materials or service in connection there-

with or incident thereto, or the conduct of the practice of optometry in a manner that indicates or gives the appearance of the existence of any such agreement, arrangement, association, or understanding;

(e) The lending of a certificate or license to any person;

(f) Obtaining of any fee, compensation, or benefit by fraud or misrepresentation; and

(g) Employing either directly or indirectly any suspended or unlicensed optometrist to perform any work regulated by this chapter.

(3) It is unlawful for any person licensed to practice optometry under the provisions of this chapter to advertise, practice, or attempt to practice under a name other than his own except as an associate of, or an assistant to, an optometrist licensed under the laws of the state. It is likewise unlawful for any corporation, lay body, organization, group, or lay individual to engage, or undertake to engage in, the practice of optometry through means of engaging the services, upon a salary, commission, or lease basis, or by other means or inducement, any person licensed to practice optometry in the state.

(4) Likewise it is unlawful for any optometrist licensed under the provisions of this chapter to undertake to engage in the practice of optometry with any organization, group or lay individual; excepting that this shall not prohibit the employment by, or the forming of partnerships between optometrists duly licensed in the state, and further excepting any registered optometrist now engaged in the practice of optometry with a corporation, lay body, organization, group or lay individual, providing that upon the termination of his present contract or agreement he shall be prohibited from engaging with any other corporation, lay body, organization, group or lay individual. Provided further, that after one year, upon application and proof that the disqualification has ceased, the board may at its discretion reinstate such an optometrist.

(5) No optometrist shall practice optometry in any temporary offices, apart from a regularly established office under the penalty of revocation of certificate of registration; provided, however, that a registered optometrist may establish a branch office in accordance with the provisions of this chapter if such branch office be duly equipped with the instruments necessary to make complete optometric examination as may be determined by said board, and provided further that such branch office is in personal and direct charge of a registered optometrist.

(6)(a) For violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule, regulation, or order of the board of optometry, said board may enter one or more of the following judgments:

1. Revoke any certificate of registration or any renewal or reissue thereof;

2. Suspend from the practice of optometry

the holder of any certificate of registration or any renewal or reissue of said certificate for a period not to exceed three years;

3. Place the holder of any certificate or any renewal or reissue thereof on probation for a period not to exceed five years upon such terms and conditions as the board deems appropriate;

4. Impose penalty in sum not to exceed \$500.00; and

5. Enter any one or more of the foregoing judgments and suspend the enforcement thereof upon such terms and conditions as the board deems appropriate.

(b) Any judgment entered by the board of optometry shall be effective immediately unless otherwise provided therein.

(c) In its discretion the board of optometry may grant rehearing on any order or judgment upon application therefor within thirty days after entry of such order or judgment.

(d) The board of optometry may reinstate any revoked certificate or rescind any order or judgment at any time upon showing that a material error was made as to the evidence upon which the certificate was revoked or the order or judgment entered or to correct a manifest injustice.

History.—§11, ch. 14778, 1931; §11, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(11); §11, 2, ch. 69-301, cf.—§463.19, Additional methods of enforcement. §463.20, Penalty for violation.

463.12 Optometrist's testimony accepted as expert in trials.—Testimony by any optometrist registered in the state at any trial or hearing held in the state under the laws of the state relative to the diagnosis of the human eye and and its appendages or any visual, muscular, neurological or anatomic anomalies of the human eyes and their appendages of any person shall be considered qualified expert evidence and testimony in any such trial or hearing. Certificates of ocular and visual diagnosis, acuity and efficiency issued by any registered optometrist of this state shall be accepted as qualified evidence of the ocular and visual diagnosis, acuity and efficiency of the persons to whom said certificates shall relate.

History.—§12, ch. 14778, 1931; §12, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(12); §7, ch. 29615, 1955.

463.125 Optometric services for certain public agencies.—Any agency of the state or county, or any commission, clinic, or board administering relief, social security, health insurance or health service under the laws of the state shall accept the services of optometrists registered in this state for the purposes of diagnosing and correcting any and all visual, muscular, neurological and anatomic anomalies of the human eyes and their appendages of any persons under the jurisdiction of said agency, clinic, commission, or board administering such relief, social security, health insurance or health service, on the same basis, and on a parity with any other person authorized by law to render similar professional service,

when such services are needed, and shall pay for such services in the same way as other professions may be paid for similar services.

History.—§12, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(12); §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

463.13 Recording of certificates.—All certificates to practice optometry issued heretofore under the laws of this state, and all certificates issued under this chapter shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the said optometrist practices, in a book to be kept by the clerk for that purpose before the person to whom such certificate is granted shall be entitled to practice by virtue thereof, and when so recorded the clerk shall certify thereon, under his official seal, the fact and date of such record, and shall return such certificate to the person to whom the same was granted, and shall be entitled for such service to collect from the holder thereof the usual legal fee for recording, as provided by law. A failure on the part of the holder to comply with any of the foregoing provisions, for six months after commencing practice of optometry in this state, shall cause the certificate to become void.

History.—§13, ch. 14778, 1931; §13, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(13).

463.14 Unlawful securement of patronage; unlawful advertising, etc.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to offer any gift or premium or discount in any form or manner in conjunction with the practice of optometry in order to secure patronage, or to advertise either directly or indirectly by any means whatsoever any definite or indefinite price or credit terms on prescriptive or corrective lenses, frames, complete prescriptive or corrective glasses or any optometric service; to advertise in any manner that will tend to mislead or deceive the public; to solicit optometric patronage by advertising that he or some other person or group of persons possess better qualifications or are best trained to perform the service or to render any optometric service pursuant to such advertising.

(2) This section is passed in the interest of public health, safety and welfare, and its provisions shall be liberally construed to carry out its objects and purposes.

History.—§14, ch. 14778, 1931; §14, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(14); am. §11, 2, ch. 28155, 1945.

463.15 Peddling spectacles, eyeglasses, etc., unlawful.—The peddling of spectacles, eyeglasses or lenses from house to house, or on the streets or highways is unlawful, notwithstanding any law providing for licensing peddlers.

History.—§15, ch. 14778, 1931; §1, ch. 16091, 1933; §15, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(15).

463.16 Sale of spectacles, goggles, sunglasses, etc., not affected.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the sale of toy glasses, goggles, or sunglasses, consisting of plano white (or plano colored) or plano

tinted glasses, or ready-made nonprescription glasses.

History.—§16, ch. 14778, 1931; §16, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(16); am. §6, ch. 21792, 1943.

***463.17 Fees for renewal and reissue of certificates.—**

(1) Annually, on or before February 15 of each and every year, each and every registered optometrist shall pay to the secretary of the board a sum to be fixed annually by the state board of optometry, not to exceed fifty dollars, as a renewal of registration fee. No annual renewal certificate shall be issued by the board for the year 1970 or any following year until such time as the applicant submits proof satisfactory to the board that subsequent to the issuance of his certificate of registration or last renewal thereof, he has completed continuing professional education, including post graduate studies, institutes, seminars, lectures, conferences, workshops, extension studies, or such other form of continuing professional education as may be approved by the board. The number of hours shall be fixed by the Florida state board of optometry, not to exceed twenty-five hours, as a prerequisite for renewal of certificate of registration.

(2) Should any registered optometrist fail to pay said fee or fees after a return card from a notice of such fee being due and sent by registered mail to his last known address as shown by the records of the board shall have been received by the secretary of the board duly signed by said optometrist to whom addressed, or agent, or a registered letter containing such notice shall be returned to the secretary of the board after being refused by the optometrist to whom sent, or his agent, then the certificate of registration of said optometrist shall be void; provided, that he or she first be given a hearing upon thirty days' notice and granted opportunity to appear in person or by counsel, and any further attempt to practice optometry shall be punishable in the same way as provided in this chapter for misdemeanors; provided, however, that any certificate of registration that has become void for nonpayment of renewal registration fees may be reissued upon payment to said board by said optometrist of the renewal fee, together with the sum of twenty-five dollars for reissuing said certificate. Upon any certificate of registration becoming void as herein provided it shall be unlawful for such optometrist to practice in this state unless and until said certificate is reissued as herein provided. Any renewals of registration certificates shall each bear date of January 1 of the year of issue and shall expire on December 31 of that year. The board may also collect a fee of ten dollars for a duplicate certificate of registration or a renewal certificate of registration when it shall appear to the board that the original has been lost or destroyed. An optometrist who retires from the actual practice of optometry in the state shall, after one year, only be required to pay to the board the sum of one dollar per

year, as a renewal registration fee, in lieu of any other sum fixed by law.

History.—§18, ch. 14778, 1931; §18, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(17); §7, ch. 21792, 1943; §2, ch. 29846, 1955; §1, ch. 69-165.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

§455.02 Fees, members of armed forces in good standing with administrative boards.

***463.18 Disposition of funds, salaries, expenses, report of secretary-treasurer.—**

(1)(a) Each member of the board shall receive twenty-five dollars per day or any part of a day while:

1. Attending official board meetings of such duration as necessary to accomplish the purpose of such meetings;

2. Actually preparing, or conducting or grading examinations; and

3. Actually engaged in the enforcement of this chapter through attendance in civil or criminal prosecutions, interrogation of witnesses, and other bona fide activities authorized by the board.

(b) Each member of said board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of said member's residence to place of meeting or work and return while engaged in any of the foregoing activities or on other legitimate and authorized board business.

(c) The secretary-treasurer of said board and such number of assistants as may be authorized by the board shall be entitled to such amounts as shall be necessary to defray cost of stationery and necessary expenses actually incurred in the discharge of their duties and to such compensation as the board shall authorize.

(2) All moneys received under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of said board. Such moneys shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All expenses of the board shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the president or secretary-treasurer of the board. The salary of the secretary-treasurer shall be fixed by the board annually at its regular meeting as provided in §463.06. There shall be included an appropriation for the expenses of the board in the general appropriations act.

(3) The secretary-treasurer of said board shall make an annual report to the governor of the state on or before June 10 of each year, which report shall contain an account of all moneys received and disbursed in pursuance of the provisions of this chapter for the preceding year.

History.—§19, ch. 14778, 1931; §19, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(18); §8, ch. 21792, 1943; §97, ch. 26869, 1951; §13, ch. 28215, 1953; §8, ch. 61-514; §1, ch. 69-302.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

463.19 Means of enforcing provisions of chapter.—In addition to the remedies provided for by this chapter for the enforcement thereof, the Florida state board of optometry may proceed in any of the courts of this state by injunction to restrain any continued violation of this chapter. Each state's attorney, county prosecuting attorney, and the department of legal affairs shall assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter upon request of the Florida state board of optometry; provided, that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to limit the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of this state to require a reasonable and proper enforcement hereof.

History.—§21, ch. 14778, 1931; §§20, 20a, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3487(19), 3487(20); §§11, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§455.04, Who has duty of enforcement.

463.20 Penalty for violation of chapter; second offense.—Any person who shall hold himself out to the public as a practitioner of optometry, or who shall engage in the practice of optometry without first complying with the provisions of this chapter, or who shall violate any of the provisions of any section of this chapter, or shall be guilty of unprofessional conduct as defined in this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months in the county jail; and upon conviction of a second offense shall be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars and imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than one year in the discretion of the court.

History.—§17, ch. 14778, 1931; §17, ch. 19031, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7705(1). cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

463.201 Scholarships provided.—There is hereby created five optometry scholarships to be administered by the Florida state board of optometry which shall be awarded each fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1961, to persons recommended by the Florida state board of optometry for the study of optometry leading to the attainment of the degree of doctor of optometry, or equivalent degree.

History.—§1, ch. 61-298.

463.21 Eligibility.—To be eligible to receive a scholarship an applicant must:

(1) Be a citizen and resident of Florida for not less than five years prior to the date of his application.

(2) Meet the requirements and academic standards for admission to a fully accredited optometric college approved by said Florida state board of optometry.

(3) Attend a fully accredited optometric college approved by the Florida state board of optometry.

History.—§2, ch. 61-298.

463.22 Awarding scholarships.—

(1) Preference in the granting of the scholarships provided for herein shall be given to

those applicants with the highest weighted scholastic averages in approved undergraduate colleges, provided they are persons of high integrity and character; and provided further that such applicants shall be found to have such qualities and attributes as shall give reasonable assurance of pursuing to completion the course of study for the attainment of the degree of doctor of optometry or equivalent degree.

(2) If there are not ten qualified applicants for the scholarships in any biennium, the scholarships not granted shall revert to the general revenue fund.

History.—§3, ch. 61-298.

463.23 Amount and use of scholarships.—The scholarships provided for herein shall cover the students' tuition, books, laboratory fees and equipment and other fees, supplies, board, room rent and other necessary and reasonable expenses of attending optometry school. In no event, however, shall a scholarship amount to more than one thousand dollars in value in any one year, nor more than four thousand dollars in value in its entirety.

History.—§4, ch. 61-298.

463.24 Agreement required; method of repayment.—

(1) Each recipient of a scholarship loan under this act shall execute, as principal, a promissory note under seal, which shall be endorsed by his parents, provided the parents are married and living together, or by the parent having custody of the recipient, or the guardian of the recipient, or by some other responsible citizen if recipient is under twenty-one years of age, as surety, and shall deliver said note to the state board of optometry. Each note shall be made payable to the state of Florida in the amount of the quarterly or semiannual payment on a scholarship, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of termination of studies or graduation.

(2) Prior to the award of a scholarship loan provided under this act, the recipient thereof must agree in writing to enter upon the practice of optometry in a community or locality in this state designated by the Florida state board of optometry immediately upon receipt of license to practice, and to continue in such practice during consecutive years for a period equal to one year for each year scholarship assistance was received.

(3) At the expiration of each year of practice of optometry in a community or locality designated by the Florida state board of optometry, the recipient of a scholarship loan shall be eligible to have the principal and interest of notes equal to one year of scholarship grant cancelled and returned to him. Notes shall be cancelled in order beginning with the oldest note. The scholarship recipient must furnish satisfactory proof of practice at the end of each year to the state board of optometry on forms,

prescribed by the board. In the event the recipient of a scholarship loan fails to complete the required studies for the degree of doctor of optometry or equivalent degree or to practice optometry as provided in this act all notes and the interest thereon shall become due and payable. The department of legal affairs shall institute proceedings in the name of the state for the purpose of recovering any amount due the state under this act from any scholarship recipient. Any expense incurred by the state in enforcing collection of any such scholarship loan notes shall be borne by the signer of the note and the endorsers thereof and shall be added to the amount of the principal of said note or notes.

History.—§5, ch. 61-298; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

463.25 Selection of localities.—The Florida state board of optometry shall determine the localities and communities within the state which do not have practicing therein an optometrist, or a sufficient number of optome-

trists, to meet the minimum needs of the inhabitants of such locality or community for the necessary services of an optometrist; and shall compile a list of such communities and localities. From such list, the Florida state board of optometry shall designate the communities or localities within which a scholarship recipient shall agree to practice optometry pursuant to the provisions of this act.

History.—§6, ch. 61-298.

463.26 Supplementary rules and regulations.—The state board of optometry shall have the authority to make reasonable rules and regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of this act.

History.—§7, ch. 61-298.

463.27 Disposition of funds repaid.—Any sums recovered from or paid by recipients of the scholarships provided for herein shall be paid into the general revenue fund of the state.

History.—§8, ch. 61-298.

CHAPTER 464

NURSING

- 464.011 Purpose.
- 464.021 Definitions.
- 464.031 Florida state board of nursing; members; appointment; term; removal.
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- 464.061 Qualifications of applicant.
- 464.071 License.
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- 464.171 Disposition of fees.
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- 464.19 Survey of schools for professional nurses.
- 464.20 Survey of schools for practical nurses.
- 464.21 Disciplinary proceedings.
- 464.22 Exceptions.
- 464.24 Penalties for violations.

464.011 Purpose.—In order to safeguard life and health, any person practicing or offering to practice nursing for hire or gain in this state shall hereafter be required to submit evidence that he or she is qualified so to practice, and shall be licensed as hereinafter provided. After July 1, 1952 it shall be unlawful for any person to practice or to offer to practice nursing for hire or gain unless such person has been duly licensed and registered under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 26797, 1951.

464.021 Definitions.—When used in this chapter:

(1) "Board" means the Florida state board of nursing.

(2) "Practice of professional nursing."—For the purposes of this chapter the phrase "practice of professional nursing" shall mean the performance of any nursing services or acts requiring the observation, care and counsel of the ill, injured or infirm, or in the maintenance of health or prevention of illness of others, or in the supervision and teaching of other personnel, or the administration of medications and treatments as prescribed by a licensed physician or dentist; requiring substantial specialized judgment and skill and based on knowledge and application of the principles of biological, physical and social science.

(3) "Practice of practical nursing."—For the purposes of this chapter the phrase "practice of practical nursing" shall mean the performance of nursing acts in the care of the ill, injured, or infirm under the direction of a licensed physician or a licensed dentist, or a registered professional nurse; provided, however, that all such acts do not require the specialized skill, judgment, and knowledge required in professional nursing.

(4) "Registered nurse" means a person who is licensed to practice professional nursing as defined in subsection (2) and as hereinafter provided.

(5) A "licensed practical nurse" means a person who is licensed to practice practical

nursing as defined in subsection (3) and as hereinafter provided.

(6) The term "accredited school" means a school of nursing or a nursing department or division of a university or college or a school for the training of practical nurses accredited as hereinafter provided.

History.—§2, ch. 26797, 1951; §1, ch. 57-186.

464.031 Florida state board of nursing; members; appointment; term; removal.—

(1) There is hereby created within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation an examining and licensing board to be known as the Florida state board of nursing, hereinafter referred to as the board. The board shall consist of five registered nurses and two licensed practical nurses, to be appointed by the governor for a term of four years; provided, however, that the present members of the state board of examiners for nurses shall serve as members of the board created by this chapter until the expiration of their respective terms or until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the board for any cause shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term.

(2) On and/or before July 1st of each year and at any time there is a vacancy to be filled by the appointment of a registered nurse, the Florida state nurses' association shall recommend to the governor a list of its membership qualified for appointment to the board in the number of not less than twice the vacancies to be filled.

(3) On and/or before July 1st of each year and at any time there is a vacancy to be filled by the appointment of a licensed practical nurse, the licensed practical nurse association of Florida shall recommend to the governor a list of its membership qualified for appointment to the board in a number of not less than twice the vacancy to be filled.

(4) The governor may remove any member from the board for misfeasance or malfeasance in office.

History.—§3, ch. 26797, 1951; §1, ch. 57-186; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

464.041 Same; qualifications.—

(1) The registered nurse members of the board shall be citizens of the United States and residents of this state; shall have completed an approved four years' high school course of study; shall have graduated from an accredited school of nursing; and shall have had two years of college work qualifying said registered nurse member of the board for a bachelor degree in nursing education; each registered nurse member of the board shall have been graduated from a different school of nursing; shall be licensed as a registered nurse in this state; shall have had at least five years' experience in nursing following graduation, with at least two years' executive or teaching experience in nursing education and shall have been actively engaged in the practice of nursing the two years immediately preceding the date of appointment.

(2) The licensed practical nurse member of this board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this state; shall have completed an approved four years' high school course of study; shall be licensed as a practical nurse in this state; shall have had at least four years' experience in practical nursing in this state and shall have been actively engaged in the practice of practical nursing the two years immediately preceding the date of appointment. After July 1, 1955 the licensed practical nurse member of this board shall have graduated from a state accredited school of practical nursing.

(3) Before entering upon the discharge of official duties, each member of the board shall take and subscribe to such oath of office as the laws of the state of Florida prescribe.

History.—§3, ch. 26797, 1951.

464.051 Same; duties, rights, privileges.—

(1) The board shall meet annually before June 30th at which time it shall elect from its membership a president and a secretary who shall serve as treasurer. Three members of the board, including one officer, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. It shall hold such other meetings during the year as may be necessary for the transaction of its business.

(2) The board is authorized to employ an educational director and/or such other personnel as may be necessary for the performance of its duties and the enforcement of this chapter.

(3) The board is authorized to adopt and from time to time, revise such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the law, as may be necessary to enable it to carry into effect the provisions, mechanics and procedure of this chapter. The board shall prescribe curricula and standards for schools of nursing and courses preparing persons for licensure as a registered nurse under this act. The board shall prescribe curricula and standards for schools and courses preparing persons for

licensure as practical nurses under this chapter. It shall provide for surveys of such schools and courses at such time as it may deem necessary. It shall accredit such schools and courses as meet the requirements of this act and of the board. It shall evaluate and approve courses for affiliation. It shall examine, license and renew the license of duly qualified applicants. It shall conduct hearings upon charges calling for discipline of a licensee or revocation or suspension of a license. It shall have power to issue subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses, and administer oaths to persons giving testimony at hearings. It shall cause the prosecution of all persons violating this chapter and shall have power to incur necessary expenses therefor. It shall keep a record of all its proceedings and make an annual report to the governor.

(4) The salary of the secretary-treasurer, educational director and other personnel shall be fixed by the board and said secretary-treasurer and educational director shall be allowed traveling expenses and per diem when on official business, as provided for state employees in §112.061. Reasonable office expenses, costs for administration of the law and performance of duties imposed thereby may be approved by the board. The members of the board shall receive such salaries as the board may from time to time fix, not exceeding twelve dollars per day for each day actually engaged in attendance of business or meetings of the board, and shall be allowed traveling expenses and per diem as provided for other state employees and public officials in §112.061. All the aforesaid salaries and expenses of the board, together with expenses for the promotion of nursing education and standards of nursing care in this state, through surveys, institutes, conferences or such other means as may result in improved nursing service in this state, shall be paid pursuant to the provisions of §215.37, upon vouchers signed by the secretary-treasurer and approved by the president of the board.

History.—§3, ch. 26797, 1951; sub §(4), am. §1, ch. 29622, 1955. §9, ch. 61-514.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

464.061 Qualifications of applicant.—Any person who makes application to the board for a license to practice as a registered nurse after the effective date of this chapter, shall file with the board a written statement under oath that said applicant does subscribe to and will uphold the principles incorporated in the constitution of the United States and shall submit to the board written evidence, verified by oath, that the applicant:

(1) Is nineteen years of age;

(2) Is a citizen of the United States or has legally declared intention of becoming a citizen;

(3) Is of good moral character;
 (4) Is in good physical and mental health;
 (5) Has completed at least an approved four year high school course of study or the equivalent thereof as determined by the board and shall meet such other preliminary qualifications as the board may prescribe;

(6) Has completed the prescribed curriculum in a state accredited school of professional nursing and holds a diploma therefrom.

History.—§4, ch. 26797, 1951.

***464.071 License.—**

(1) The applicant shall be required to pass a written examination in such subjects as the board may determine. Each written examination may be supplemented by an oral or practical examination. Upon successfully passing such examination, the board shall issue to the applicant a license to practice nursing as a registered nurse.

(2) The board shall issue a license to practice nursing as a registered nurse without examination, to an applicant who has been duly licensed or registered as a registered nurse under the laws of another state, territory or foreign country, if in the opinion of the board the applicant meets the qualifications required of registered nurses in this state.

(3) The applicant applying for a license to practice as a registered nurse shall pay a fee of thirty dollars to the board. Payment of the fee shall be made by the applicant upon filing of application for a license. Such fee shall not be returned to the applicant regardless of whether or not the applicant is licensed, accepted for examination, fails examination or desires to withdraw the application for license.

History.—§4, ch. 26797, 1951; §2, ch. 29622, 1955; §1, ch. 57-186; §9, ch. 61-514; §1, ch. 67-171.

*Note.—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

464.081 Title and abbreviations.—Any person who holds a license to practice as a registered nurse in this state shall have the right to use the title "Registered Nurse" and the abbreviation "R.N." No other person shall practice or advertise as or assume the titles of registered, certified, trained or graduate nurse or to use abbreviations of "R.N.," "C.N.," "T.N.," "G.N.," or any other words, letters, signs or figures to indicate that the person using same is a registered nurse.

History.—§4, ch. 26797, 1951.

464.091 Nurses registered under previous laws.—Any person holding a license or certificate of registration to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse issued by the Florida state board of nursing valid on July 1, 1955, shall be deemed to be licensed as a registered nurse under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 26797, 1951; §3, ch. 29622, 1955; §1, ch. 57-186.

464.111 Practical nurse; qualifications of applicant.—Any person who makes application

to the board for a license to practice as a licensed practical nurse after the effective date of this act, shall file with the board a written statement under oath that said applicant does subscribe to and will uphold the principles incorporated in the constitution of the United States and shall submit to the board written evidence, verified by oath, that the applicant:

(1) Is eighteen years of age;

(2) Is a citizen of the United States, or has legally declared intention of becoming a citizen;

(3) Is of good moral character;

(4) Is in good physical and mental health;

(5) Has completed at least two years of high school or its equivalent;

(6) (a) Has completed a course of study in practical nursing in an accredited school, or

(b) Has completed at least one and one-half years of study in an accredited professional school of nursing; provided, that in the discretion of the board, the said study completed in the professional school of nursing shall be equivalent to the approved course of study required in practical nursing schools.

History.—§5, ch. 26797, 1951; sub §(6), am. §4, ch. 29622, 1955; (1) by §2, ch. 57-186.

***464.121 Same; license.—**

(1) The applicant shall be required to pass a written examination, as the board may determine. Each written examination may be supplemented by an oral or practical examination. Upon successfully passing such examination, the board shall issue to the applicant a license to practice as a licensed practical nurse.

(2) The board may issue a license to practice as a licensed practical nurse without examination to any applicant who has been duly licensed or registered as a licensed practical nurse or a person entitled to perform similar services under a different title, under the laws of another state, territory or foreign country if, in the opinion of the board the applicant meets the requirements for licensed practical nurse in this state.

(3) The applicant applying for a license to practice as a licensed practical nurse shall pay a fee of twenty dollars to the board. Payment of the fee shall be made by the applicant upon filing of application for a license. Such fee shall not be returned to the applicant regardless of whether or not the applicant is licensed, accepted for examination, fails examination or desires to withdraw the application for license.

(4) Any person who holds a license to practice as a licensed practical nurse in this state shall have the right to use the title "Licensed Practical Nurse" and abbreviation "L.P.N." No other person shall assume such title or use such abbreviation or any other words, letters, signs or figures to indicate that the person

using the same is a licensed practical nurse.

History.—§5, ch. 26797, 1951; §5, ch. 29622, 1955; §1, ch. 57-186; §9, ch. 61-514; §2, ch. 67-171.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

464.131 Same; persons licensed under prior laws.—Any person holding a license or certificate of registration to practice nursing as a licensed practical nurse issued by the Florida state board of nursing which is valid on July 1, 1955, shall be deemed to be licensed as a practical nurse under the provision of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 26797, 1951; §6, ch. 29622, 1955; §1, ch. 57-186.

***464.151 Renewal of license.**—

(1)(a) Each person who holds a license issued under the provisions of this chapter which permits such a person to practice as a registered professional nurse or to practice as a licensed practical nurse shall renew the same every year. On or before December 1 of each year, the board shall mail an application for renewal of license to every person holding a current license. The applicant shall fill in the application blank and return it to the board with a renewal fee of \$4.00 before the next January 1. Upon receipt of the application and fee, the board shall verify the accuracy of the application and issue to the applicant a certificate of renewal for the one year period beginning January 1 and expiring December 31. Such certificate of renewal shall render the holder thereof a legal practitioner of nursing for the period stated on the certificate of renewal. Forms of applications and certificates shall be determined by the board; provided, however, that an original license issued under the provisions of this chapter shall not be valid for a period longer than the year in which it is issued and shall be renewed as set forth in this section.

(b) Failure to renew said license by January 31 of each year, as provided in this chapter, shall automatically suspend the license of the licensee failing to renew, except as hereinafter specifically provided in this section and in §464.21.

(c) An inactive or nonresident nurse, duly licensed under the provisions of this chapter, upon written request shall be placed on an inactive list without cost. Any such nurse placed on the inactive list may renew his or her license upon payment of \$4.00 renewal fee, and shall not be required to pay the fee required of those allowing their licenses to lapse.

(d) Any licensee who allows said license to lapse by failing to renew the license as provided herein may be reinstated by the board upon satisfactory explanation for such failure to renew said license and upon the payment of a fee of \$30.00 for a registered nurse and \$20.00 for a licensed practical nurse.

(2) Any person practicing nursing either as a registered nurse or as a licensed practical nurse during the time said license has lapsed or while said license is suspended as herein-

above provided shall be considered an illegal practitioner and shall be subject to the penalties provided herein for the violation of this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 26797, 1951; §7, ch. 29622, 1955; §3, ch. 67-171.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***464.152 Statement or endorsement issued by board to another state.**—The board shall charge a fee of \$3.00 for the issuance, to another state, of a statement or endorsement evidencing the licensure of a licensee of this state under this chapter.

History.—§8, ch. 29622, 1955.

***Note.**—See note following §464.151.

***464.171 Disposition of fees.**—All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of said board. Such moneys shall be deposited pursuant to the provisions of §215.37.

History.—§7, ch. 26797, 1951; §14, ch. 28215, 1953; §10, ch. 29622, 1955; §9, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—See note following §464.151.

cf. §215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

464.18 Requirements of schools of nursing; application for accreditation.—

(1) An institution desiring to conduct a school of professional nursing shall apply to the board and submit evidence that:

(a) It is prepared to carry out a minimum curriculum of organized instruction and clinical experience in nursing in conformity to the provisions of this chapter and the regulations of the board. Such instruction and experience may be secured in one or more institutions or agencies approved by the board; and that

(b) It is prepared to meet other standards established by this law and by the board.

(2) Any institution which desires to conduct a school for the training of practical nurses shall apply to the board and submit evidence that it is prepared to give a program approved by the board of not less than twelve months which shall meet the standards prescribed by this chapter and by the board for the training of practical nurses.

History.—§8, ch. 26797, 1951.

464.19 Survey of schools for professional nurses.—

(1) A survey of the institution or institutions of which the school is a part and of institutions affiliating with the school shall be made by the educational director or the secretary-treasurer of the board. The surveyor shall submit a written report of the survey to the board. If, in the opinion of the board, the requirements for an accredited school of professional nursing are met, it shall approve the school as an accredited school of professional nursing.

(2) From time to time as deemed necessary by the board, it shall be the duty of the board through its educational director or secretary-treasurer, to survey all schools of nursing in

this state. Written reports of such surveys shall be submitted to the board. If the board determines that any accredited school of nursing is not maintaining the standards required by the statutes and by the board, notice thereof in writing specifying the defect or defects shall immediately be given to the school. A school which fails to correct these conditions to the satisfaction of the board within a reasonable time shall be removed after a hearing from the list of accredited schools of professional nursing.

History.—§8, ch. 26797, 1951.

464.20 Survey of schools for practical nurses.—A survey of the institution which is planning to train or is training practical nurses shall be made by the educational director or secretary-treasurer of the board. The surveyor shall submit a written report of the survey to the board. If, in the opinion of the board the requirements for an accredited school for the training of practical nurses are met, it shall approve the school for the training of practical nurses. From time to time, as deemed necessary by the board, it shall be the duty of the educational director or secretary-treasurer of the board to survey all programs for the training of practical nurses in this state. Written reports of such surveys shall be made and submitted to the board. If the board determines that any accredited program for the training of the practical nurses is not maintaining the standards required by the statutes and the board, notice thereof in writing specifying the defect or defects shall be immediately given to the institution conducting the program. If defects are not corrected within a reasonable time, they shall be removed after a hearing from the list of accredited schools for practical nurses.

History.—§8, ch. 26797, 1951.

464.21 Disciplinary proceedings.—

(1) **GROUND FOR DISCIPLINE.**—The board shall have the authority to deny a license to any applicant, or discipline the holder of a license or other authority to practice nursing in the state, whose default has been entered or who has been heard and found guilty by the board of any of the following:

(a) Fraud in the practice of nursing, or is guilty of fraud or deceit in the procuring or attempting to procure a license to practice nursing as a registered professional nurse or as a licensed practical nurse;

(b) Immoral or unprofessional conduct;

(c) Habitual intemperance or addiction to the use of narcotics or other habit-forming drugs;

(d) Circulating untrue, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive advertising;

(e) Unfitness or incompetency;

(f) Willfully or repeatedly violating any of

the provisions of this chapter or laws of this state involving moral turpitude;

(g) Conviction of a felony in the courts of this or any other state, territory or country. Conviction of any offense in another state, territory or country which, if committed in this state, would be deemed a felony. In the interest of public health, the record of conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction shall be sufficient evidence for disciplinary action to be taken by the board, regardless of whether or not an appeal of such conviction has been taken or is pending. The board may take disciplinary action pending such an appeal.

(2) The board, without first having a hearing, may deny or refuse to renew a license to the following:

(a) Persons in prison or adjudged incompetent.

(b) Persons residing or domiciled out of the state, when evidence before the board would warrant suspension of license or other disciplinary action. Such persons shall be entitled to a hearing before the board at its main office or at a time and place designated by the board. After receiving a request for such a hearing the board shall allow the applicant at least twenty days notice of hearing unless otherwise agreed upon by the applicant and the board.

(3) **REVOCATION, SUSPENSION, ANNULMENT, DENIAL OF LICENSE, ETC.**—In disciplining any person convicted of a charge of violating the provisions of this chapter or any other statute or law of this state relating to the practice of nursing, the board may:

(a) Suspend the imposition of judgment and penalties;

(b) Impose judgment and penalties, but suspend enforcement thereof and place the licensee or applicant for license on probation;

(c) Suspend or limit the right to practice in this state for a period to be determined by the board;

(d) Revoke the license to practice nursing in this state. Following revocation of such license, the licensee may be relicensed at the discretion of the board with examination;

(e) Refuse to issue or renew a license;

(f) Take such other action in relation to disciplining as the board in its discretion may deem proper and in the interest of the public health.

(4) **PROCEDURE FOR REVOCATION, SUSPENSION, ETC.**—

(a) Any person including the board or any member thereof may prefer charges against any licensee or applicant for license. Such charges shall be in writing and shall be sworn to by the person or persons making them. The charges, unless made by the board, shall be preferred by delivering them to the secretary of the board, who shall furnish all members of the board with a copy.

(b) All charges, unless dismissed by the

board as being unfounded or trivial, shall be heard and disposed of by the board within a reasonable time after the date upon which they were preferred, except as hereinafter provided.

(c) The time and place of said hearing shall be fixed by the board, and a copy of the charges, together with notice of the time and place of the hearing, shall be served upon the person against whom preferred, either personally or by registered mail with return receipt demanded, addressed to the said person at his last known address as the same appears on the records of the board, at least twenty days before the time fixed for the hearing.

(d) Where personal service cannot be made as aforesaid, or where registered notice is returned undelivered, the secretary of the board shall cause a short, simple notice to the licensee to be published for four consecutive weeks (four publications being sufficient) in a newspaper published in the county of the licensee's last known address or, if no newspaper be published in said county, the said notice may be published in a newspaper published in an adjoining county. If said address appears in some state, territory or country other than this state, then said notice may be published in Leon county.

(e) Said notices shall contain the name of the licensee or of the applicant, his last known address, the serial number of his license, if any, under which he is authorized to practice in this state, the time of the preferring of the charges, the date set for the hearing of said charges, the nature of the charges, and the place where said hearing will be held.

(f) Due proof of service or of publication shall be filed with the secretary of the board and shall be recorded by him in the minutes of the board. The board for good cause shown may continue any hearing from time to time and in proper cases to a time deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(5) CONDUCT OF HEARING, WITNESSES, EVIDENCE, ETC.—

(a) For the purpose of such hearing, the board shall have the power, under the hand of the president or secretary, and the seal of the board, to require the production of books, papers or other documents and may issue subpoenas to compel the defendants or witnesses to testify and produce such books, papers or other documents in their possession as may be in the opinion of the board, relevant to any hearing before it; said subpoenas to be served by the sheriff of the county where the witness resides or may be found. Such witnesses shall be entitled to the same per diem and mileage as witnesses appearing in the circuit court of the state, which shall be paid by said board. Any member of the board may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before the board. Subpoenas may be so issued for and in behalf of the defendant.

(b) If any person shall refuse to obey any subpoenas so issued or shall refuse to testify or produce any books, papers, or other documents required by the board, the board may present its petition to the circuit court of the county where any such person is served with the subpoena or where he resides setting forth the facts, and shall deposit with said court, when such subpoena is issued in its behalf, the per diem and mileage to secure the attendance of such witness (the defendant may make like deposits), whereupon said court shall issue its rule nisi to such person requiring him to obey forthwith subpoena issued by the board, or show cause why he fails to obey the same, and unless the said person shows sufficient cause for failing to obey the said subpoenas, the court shall forthwith direct such person to obey the same, and upon his refusal to comply, he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and shall be punished as the court may direct.

(c) If at such hearing the board shall be satisfied, from the evidence and proofs submitted, that the accused has been guilty of any of the charges mentioned in §464.21 it shall thereupon, without further notice, take such action upon the charges and impose such penalties as it may be advised under this chapter. The records of the board shall reflect the action of the board upon the charges.

1. The board shall not be bound by strict rules of procedure or by the laws of evidence in the conduct of proceedings, but the determination shall be based upon sufficient legal evidence to sustain it.

2. At the hearing the accused shall have the right to appear either personally or by counsel, or both, to procure witnesses and evidence in his or her behalf, to cross-examine witnesses and to have subpoenas issued by the board. If the accused is found guilty of the charge or charges the board may refuse to issue a license to the applicant or may revoke, suspend or otherwise discipline said licensee.

(6) REVIEW OF ORDERS OF BOARD; PROCEDURE, VENUE, ETC.—

(a) The final order of the board in such proceedings shall be subject to review by the circuit court of Leon county.

(b) All other orders of the board shall be subject to review in the same court.

(c) Review shall be obtained by filing a petition for certiorari in said circuit court in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules.

(d) Any interested party may appeal from such orders of the circuit court in the same manner and with the same procedure as is provided by law for the appeal from final decrees of the circuit court in equity cases.

History.—§9, ch. 26797, 1951; §3, ch. 57-186; (6) (c) §6, ch. 63-509.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

464.22 Exceptions.—No provisions of this

law shall be construed as prohibiting nursing by friends or members of the family, with or without compensation, or as prohibiting the incidental care of the sick by domestic servants or persons primarily employed as housekeepers as long as they do not practice nursing within the meaning of this chapter, or as prohibiting nursing assistance in the case of an emergency; nor shall it be construed as prohibiting the practice of nursing by students enrolled in accredited schools of professional nursing or in schools of training for practical nurses, nor by graduates of such accredited schools or courses, pending the results of the licensing examinations scheduled by the board following such graduation, provided they practice under supervision of a registered nurse; nor shall it be construed to prohibit the rendition of services by auxiliary workers acting under the adequate supervision of a registered nurse or a licensed physician, or a licensed dentist; nor shall it be construed to apply to any nurse practicing in accordance with the practice and principles of the body known as the Church of Christ Scientist nor shall any regulation of the board apply to any sanitarium, nursing home, or rest home conducted in accordance with the practices and principles of the body known as the Church of Christ Scientist nor shall it be construed as prohibiting the practice of any legally qualified nurse or licensed attendant of another state who is employed by the United States government or any bureau, division or agency thereof, while in the discharge of official duties. A registered nurse or licensed practical nurse currently licensed in another state shall be permitted to perform nursing services for a period of thirty days pending licensure in Florida providing, however, the nurse, upon employment, has furnished the employer with satisfactory evidence of current licensure in another state, and provided also, such nurse furnishes evidence to the prospective employer of having submitted proper application and fees to the board for license prior to employment.

History.—§10, ch. 26797, 1951; §9, ch. 29622, 1955; §4, ch. 57-186.

464.24 Penalties for violations.—It shall be a misdemeanor for any person, including firms, associations or corporations to:

(1) Sell or fraudulently obtain or furnish any nursing diploma, license or record or aid or abet in the sale or procurement thereof.

(2) Practice nursing as defined by this chapter under cover of any diploma or license or record illegally or fraudulently obtained or signed or issued unlawfully or under fraudulent representation.

(3) Practice professional or practical nursing as defined by this chapter (or rule or regulation of the board) unless duly licensed to do so under the provisions of this chapter.

(4) Use in connection with his or her name any designation tending to imply that he or she is a registered professional nurse or a licensed practical nurse unless duly licensed so to practice under provisions of this chapter.

(5) Practice nursing as defined by this chapter during the time his or her license issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be suspended or revoked.

(6) Conduct a nursing education program for the preparation of professional or practical nurses unless the program has been accredited by the board.

(7) Or otherwise violate any provisions of this chapter; any violation of this chapter shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$300.00 or by imprisonment for not more than 3 months or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the trial court, provided, however, the following shall apply:

(a) For a first offense, punishable by fine not to exceed \$100.00 or imprisonment.

(b) Second offense, by fine not to exceed \$300.00 or imprisonment.

(c) Third offense, by imprisonment or fine, or both, and license to be suspended for a period to be determined by the court.

History.—§12, ch. 26797, 1951; (3), (5)-(7) by §6, ch. 57-186.

CHAPTER 465

PHARMACISTS

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465.011 Short title.—This chapter shall be known as the "Florida pharmacy act."

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953.

465.021 Scope.—

(1) This chapter shall be construed to be in the interest of public health and shall not be construed to prohibit the sale by merchants of home remedies, or of those preparations commonly known as patents or proprietary preparations where such are sold only in original or unbroken packages.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a legally licensed physician under the laws of the state from practicing, dispensing, compounding for or giving any medicines or drugs to his patients in the regular course of his practice as a physician provided that such compounding, preparing and dispensing be done by the physician himself. Further that orders for drugs and medical supplies when written on the medical record of a hospital patient shall not be construed to be a prescription as defined in this law.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; §1, ch. 57-141.

465.031 Definitions.—

(1) The term "retail drug establishment" shall be held to include every store, shop, office, hospital, sanitarium, clinic, dispensary, or other place:

(a) Where medicinal drugs are dispensed or where prescriptions are filled, compounded or dispensed; or

(b) Which has upon it or displayed within it, or affixed to or used in connection with it, a sign bearing the word or words "pharmacy," "pharmacist," "apothecary," "drug store," "druggist," "drugs," "medicines," "medicine store," "prescriptions," "prescription shop," or any word or words or symbols of similar or like import; or

(c) With respect to which the above words are used in any advertisement; or

(d) Where the characteristic show bottles or globes filled with colored liquids or otherwise colored, are exhibited; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to require the registration, as a retail drug establishment, of the office of a physician and surgeon licensed by this state.

(2) The term "prescription" shall be held to mean and include an order for drugs or medical supplies written or signed or transmitted by word of mouth, telephone, telegraph or other means of communication by a duly licensed physician, dentist, veterinarian or other practitioner, licensed by the law to administer such drugs or medical supplies intended to be filled, compounded or dispensed by another person.

(3) The term "pharmacist" shall mean and include a person who possesses the necessary educational and technological background sufficient to be licensed, and is licensed, under this chapter and who actively engages in the practice of the profession of pharmacy.

(4) The term "practice of the profession of pharmacy" shall mean the compounding, dispensing, or advising concerning contents and therapeutic values and uses, of any medicinal drug, whether pursuant to prescriptions, or in the absence and entirely independent of such prescriptions or orders or otherwise whatsoever, or any other act, service, operation or transaction incidental to or forming a part of any of the foregoing acts requiring, involving or employing the science or art of any branch of the pharmaceutical profession, study or training.

(5) The term "medicinal drugs" or "drugs" shall mean "drug" as defined by the Florida food, drug and cosmetic law, but shall not in-

clude patent or proprietary preparations as hereafter defined.

(6) The term "patents or proprietary preparations" shall mean a medicine in its unbroken original package which is sold to the public by or under the authority of the manufacturer, or primary distributor thereof, and which is not misbranded under the provisions of the Florida food, drug and cosmetic law.

(7) The term "dispense" shall mean the transfer of possession of a medicinal drug to the ultimate consumer thereof, or to one who represents that it is his intention not to consume or use the same but to transfer the same to the ultimate consumer or user for consumption by the ultimate consumer or user. The administration in a hospital of medicinal drugs to a hospital patient or the administration of medicinal drugs by a physician to his patient, shall not be considered dispensing.

(8) The word "person" shall include an individual, corporation, association, partnership, trust, syndicate, joint venture, or any other legal entity.

(9)(a) The term "pharmacy intern" shall mean a person who is currently registered in and attending a duly accredited and recognized college or school of pharmacy or who is a graduate of such school or college of pharmacy and who is duly and properly registered with the Florida board of pharmacy as provided for under its rules and regulations.

(b) Provided however, that any person who, at the time this act becomes law, is regularly employed in a retail drug establishment operating under a permit issued pursuant to this act and who is licensed to practice pharmacy in any other state shall for the purposes of this act be considered an intern subject to all laws and rules and regulations of the state board of pharmacy governing interns.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; (3) n. by §2, ch. 57-141; (1), (3), (4)-(7) n. §1, ch. 61-338; (8) n. §1, ch. 63-424; (9) n. §1, ch. 63-425.

***465.041 Board of pharmacy; membership; appointment; oath; officers; bond; salary; summons and subpoenas.—**

(1) There shall exist and be maintained within this state an examining and licensing board within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation to be known as the "Florida board of pharmacy" with duties and powers as herein-after defined and provided.

(2) The said Florida board of pharmacy shall consist of five members, and the now existing members of the board of pharmacy for the state shall continue in office as members of the Florida board of pharmacy until their respective terms expire or are otherwise terminated, the vacancies as they occur to be filled in keeping with the requirements of subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

(3) Only registered pharmacists who have been licensed in this state for at least five years and are actively engaged in retail pharmacy shall be eligible for appointment to the said board of pharmacy.

(4) The governor shall appoint members of the Florida board of pharmacy for terms of four years. Appointments shall be so made that one member of the board shall assume office each year for three years and so that on the fourth year two members shall begin their terms. If it shall be necessary to establish the cycle of terms hereby intended, appointments may be made for terms of so many years, or parts of years, less than four years as to make one term expire on each of three years out of four and the other two terms expire on one year of the same four year period. When the cycle of terms is established, all appointments to fill vacancies created by other than expiration of a term shall be for the unexpired term, and all terms shall expire on December 31 of the last year of the term.

(5) On or before December first of each year, the Florida state pharmaceutical association shall from among its membership, nominate three candidates who shall meet the requirements as provided in subsection (3) for the next occurring vacancy on the said board of pharmacy, and from among the nominees when regularly submitted and certified by the president and the secretary of the association, the governor may make his appointment for the vacancy or vacancies occurring in the board. Each appointee to the said board of pharmacy shall, before entering upon the discharge of his official duties, take the oath of office prescribed by the constitution for all officers of this state.

(6) The said board of pharmacy shall organize by electing a president and a vice-president, both of whom shall be elected annually from its members, and a secretary who may or may not be a member of the board who is a registered pharmacist in good standing in this state.

(7) The said board of pharmacy shall have the right to employ agents, an attorney, clerical help and others for the proper conduct of the office and for such other purposes as may be deemed necessary.

(8) The president of the said board of pharmacy shall preside at all meetings and in his absence or inability to preside, the vice-president shall so act and in their absence or inability to preside, the remaining member who was first appointed to the board shall so act.

(9) The secretary of the board of pharmacy shall be the executive officer in charge of the board's office. He shall make, keep, and be in charge of all records and record books required to be kept by the board, shall attend to the correspondence of the board, shall mail to each applicant for registration by examination a notice stating whether or not said applicant has satisfactorily passed the examination, and shall perform such other duties as the board may require, in keeping with the office of secretary. He shall receive and receipt for all fees collected under this chapter, and also collect, receive and receipt for all fines imposed under this act.

(10) The secretary of the board shall furnish a bond, the amount of such bond to be fixed by the board, conditional upon the faithful performance and discharge of the duties of the office according to law.

(11) The secretary shall receive a salary to be fixed by the board and he shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

(12) The president and the secretary shall be empowered to administer oaths in connection with duties of the board.

(13) The board shall have the power to issue summons and subpoenas for any witness and subpoenas duces tecum in connection with any matter within the jurisdiction of the board under its seal and signed by any member of the board.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; (11) §19, ch. 63-400; (13) n. §2, ch. 63-424.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30, ch. 69-106 relative to the collection of fees and the maintenance of records by the bureau of records administration of the division of general services of the department of professional and occupational regulation.

465.051 Meetings of the board of pharmacy; expenses of members.—The said board of pharmacy shall hold meetings for the examination of applicants for registration and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before it, at least twice in each calendar year and shall hold such additional meetings as may be deemed necessary by the president of the board. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Due notice of all meetings shall be given at least thirty days in advance of said meetings. Publication of the time and place of meetings in the journal of the Florida state pharmaceutical association or in any newspaper, magazine, or other periodical in general circulation to Florida pharmacists or written notice by the secretary to the members of the board and to others who have filed with the secretary of the board a written request for notice, of the time and place of meetings shall constitute due notice. Each member of the board shall be paid compensation not to exceed thirty-five dollars per day for time actually expended incident to attendance at board meetings or to the performance of other duties as a member of the board, and shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; §19, ch. 63-400; §10, ch. 65-420.

***465.061 Application for examination and registration.**—All applications for examination and registration as a pharmacist shall be made on a form to be supplied by the board of pharmacy and shall be filed with the secretary of said board at least thirty days before any meeting of the board at which examinations are to be held. The application of a person who has been a bona fide resident of Florida for more than one year prior to the filing of such application shall be accompanied by an examination fee of thirty-five dollars. The application of any other person shall be accom-

panied by an examination fee of fifty dollars. No examination fee shall be refundable.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §1, ch. 61-344.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

465.071 Qualifications of applicants for examination.—

(1) The Board of Pharmacy shall examine, by written and practical laboratory examinations under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, every person who shall have:

(a) Applied for examination and registration in accordance with §465.061, and shall have paid the fee required by said section, and

(b) Submitted proof satisfactory to the board that he is not less than twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, of good moral character, and he is a recipient of a degree from a school or college of pharmacy financially supported by the state or from a school or college of pharmacy in the United States or any of its territories or possessions including the District of Columbia, which school or college of pharmacy required the applicant to complete not less than four academic years of higher educational training consisting of not less than three thousand hours of instruction in cultural, foundation, and professional courses for the degree in pharmacy and which courses and school or college of pharmacy have been found by the Florida Board of Pharmacy to supply satisfactorily the cultural, foundation, and professional education necessary in training a pharmacist for the protection of public health; and or

(c)1. Submitted proof satisfactory to the board that he holds a degree from a school or college of pharmacy in the United States or District of Columbia, which school or college of pharmacy has been found by the Board of Pharmacy to supply satisfactorily the cultural, foundation, and professional education necessary, in training a pharmacist for the protection of public health, and further that he holds a license to practice pharmacy in any state of the United States or the District of Columbia and subsequent to receiving that license he practiced pharmacy for at least fifteen years, ten of which were in the fifteen years immediately preceding his application for Florida licensure.

2. Submitted proof satisfactory to the board that he has completed at least fifteen hours of continuing professional education, including postgraduate studies, institutes, seminars, lectures, conferences, workshops, extension studies, approved correspondence courses or such other form of continuing professional education as may be approved by the board. Provided, however, that this subsection shall not apply to anyone who cannot submit satisfactory proof to the Florida Board of Pharmacy that they have resided within the state for at least six months prior to the filing of an application to take the state pharmacy examination.

(d) Submitted proof satisfactory to the board that he has been employed subsequent to his sixteenth birthday as an intern to a registered pharmacist in a retail drug store or in the pharmacy of a hospital with an outpatient department, and had been duly registered as an intern by the Board of Pharmacy as provided by its rules and regulations before being so employed, and while so employed as an intern was engaged in the compounding of prescriptions and the sale and distribution of drugs and medical supplies, for a total of not less than two thousand eighty hours, of which not less than one thousand forty hours occurred after such applicant was granted his degree from said school of pharmacy or college of pharmacy; provided, however, this subsection shall not apply to those qualifying to take the examination under paragraph (c) of this subsection, and

(e) Shall have met such additional requirements as to age, education, experience and moral character as the board may have prescribed;

for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

(2) The board may permit an applicant, who has satisfied all requirements of subsection (1) and of the board except those relating to age or experience, to take such written examinations as may be given by the board, but no applicant shall be allowed to take a practical laboratory examination until such applicant has satisfied all the requirements of subsection (1) and of the board and the successful passing of the written examination shall confer no rights or privileges upon the applicant in connection with the practice of pharmacy in this state.

(3) Provided, that any student enrolled in the university of Florida and registered as a resident in the college of pharmacy prior to June 15, 1953, and had voluntarily withdrawn before that date, having reentered the university, may be granted permission to take the state board examination in pharmacy, without fulfilling the citizenship qualifications provided in subsection (1) (b), having met all other qualifications, and upon successful completion of said examination shall be duly licensed.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §1, ch. 59-463; §2, ch. 63-425; §1, ch. 67-194.

465.072 Only pharmacists to display certain signs, practice pharmacy, etc.; exceptions.—It is unlawful for anyone, except a registered pharmacist, or the owner of a registered retail drug establishment under this chapter, who shall conform to the rules and regulations of the board of pharmacy, to take, use or exhibit the title "pharmacist," "druggist," "drug store," "pharmacy," or any other sign, display declaration or symbol that would tend to lead the public to believe that such person was engaged in the business of selling, compounding or dispensing any medicinal drugs, or to have charge of, engage in or carry on, for himself

or for another the dispensing, compounding or sale of any medicinal drugs, anywhere within the state, and no registered pharmacist shall have personal supervision of more than one pharmacy or drug store at the same time; and, except as prescribed by the provisions of this chapter, it shall not be lawful for any person to practice as a registered pharmacist or advertise or represent himself by any title, sign, display, or declaration or otherwise to be such; or to engage in, conduct, carry on, or to be employed in the dispensing, compounding, or retailing of any medicinal drugs, within this state; provided, that this section shall not be construed as precluding any person from owning a drug store or pharmacy if all the dispensing, compounding and retailing of medicinal drugs, in the same shall be constantly under the immediate supervision and direction of a registered pharmacist.

History.—§1, ch. 61-339.

465.081 License; reciprocal licensure renewal.—

* (1) If a majority of the members of the Florida board of pharmacy shall be satisfied that an applicant for registration is of good moral character and is competent to practice as a pharmacist as determined by examination of such applicant and that such applicant has satisfied the requirements of §§465.061 and 465.071 and, if such applicant once held a license but said license was revoked or suspended by the board, that such applicant has complied with the terms and conditions set forth by the board in the order revoking or suspending the license of such person, the board shall license such person as a pharmacist and shall issue to such person a registration certificate.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), the board of pharmacy may in its discretion register as a pharmacist, with or without examination as it sees fit, any person who is duly registered by examination in some other state; provided, that the said person shall produce evidence satisfactory to the board that he has the age, moral character, education and experience as demanded of applicants for registration by examination under the provisions of this act and rules and regulations promulgated hereunder; and further provided, that the state in which said person is registered shall under like conditions, grant reciprocal registration as pharmacist to pharmacists duly registered by examination in this state. The board shall in no event register a person applying under this subsection until such person shall have resided in this state for one year following his application for registration hereunder.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953.

*Note.—Subsection (1) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

465.091 Expiration; renewal fee; continuing professional education.—

* (1) All certificates of registration issued by the Florida board of pharmacy shall expire on the twentieth day of June following the date

of issuance of same, and on the twentieth day of June thereafter unless registration has been renewed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Every registered pharmacist shall pay to the secretary of the board annually, on or before June 20, a renewal fee of up to a maximum of twenty-five dollars as set by the Board of Pharmacy; provided that any person licensed under this chapter for fifty years or more shall be exempt from the payment of this fee and a lifetime registration certificate shall be issued by the secretary of the board to such person upon the expiration of his forty-ninth renewal certificate.

(3) No annual renewal certificate shall be issued by the board for the year 1968 and any following year until such time as the applicant submits proof satisfactory to the board that subsequent to the issuance of his certificate of registration or last renewal thereof, he has completed at least fifteen hours of continuing professional education, including postgraduate studies, institutes, seminars, lectures, conferences, workshops, extension studies, approved correspondence courses or such other form of continuing professional education as may be approved by the board. If the renewal fee for any pharmacist's certificate be unpaid by June 20 of any year, the holder thereof may be reinstated as a registered pharmacist only upon payment of a penalty of five dollars and all lapsed fees and proof of compliance of all other provisions of this act; provided that actual retirement from the profession by any registered pharmacist for a period not exceeding five years shall not deprive him of the right to renew the registration upon payment of lapsed fees and proof of compliance of all other provisions of the act. Provided, however, that any applicant for a renewal certificate who is age sixty-five or older shall be exempt from the continuing professional education requirements of this subsection.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; §1, ch. 61-225; §1, ch. 67-8; §1, ch. 67-519.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

465.101 Authority to revoke or suspend licenses.—

(1) The board of pharmacy may revoke or suspend the license and registration certificate of any registered pharmacist, after giving such pharmacist reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard, who shall have:

(a) Obtained a license or registration certificate by misrepresentation or fraud or through a mistake of the board of pharmacy; or

(b) Attempted to procure, or shall have procured, a license or registration certificate for any other person by making or causing to be made any false representation; or

(c) Permitted any person not licensed as a pharmacist in this state, or not registered as an intern in this state, or a registered intern who is not acting under the direct and immediate

personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist, to fill, compound or dispense any prescriptions in a retail drug establishment owned and operated by said pharmacist; or

(d) Become unfit or incompetent to practice pharmacy by reason of:

1. Habitual intoxication; or

2. The habitual use of narcotic or habit-forming drugs; or

3. Insanity; or

4. Any abnormal physical or mental condition which threatens the safety of persons to whom he might sell or dispense prescriptions, drugs or medical supplies or for whom he might manufacture, prepare or package or supervise the manufacturing, preparation or packaging of prescriptions, drugs or medical supplies; or

(e) Violated any of the requirements of this chapter or of chapter 500, known as the Florida food, drug and cosmetic law or of §§301 through 392 of title 21, United States code, known as the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, or of chapter 398, known as the uniform narcotics law, or of chapter 404, known as the Florida Drug Abuse Law.

(f) Maintained or operated a device upon which, or by means of which, gaming or gambling is permitted, or sets up, promotes, or conducts any lottery for money, or carries on any bookmaking, or knowingly permits any of said violations to be carried on in a place of business over which he has direct or indirect control, charge or management; or

(g) Been convicted in any of the courts of this state, the United States or any other state, of a felony or of any other crime involving moral turpitude; or

(h) Used in the compounding of a prescription, or furnished upon prescription, an ingredient or article different in any manner from the ingredient or article prescribed.

(2) A person whose license or registration certificate has been revoked or suspended by the board shall not be entitled to apply for examination or registration and shall not be licensed or issued a registration certificate until and unless the board is satisfied that such person has complied with all the terms and conditions set forth by the board in its order revoking or suspending the license of such person.

(3) In lieu of the suspension or revocation of licenses or permits the board of pharmacy after notice and hearing may impose a civil penalty against any licensee for violation of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated by the board. No penalty so imposed shall exceed \$1,000.00 for each count or separate offense and all penalties imposed and collected shall be deposited with the state treasurer to the credit of the general revenue fund.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; (1) (c) §3, ch. 63-425; (1) (e), (3) n. §3, ch. 63-424.

465.102 Registration of pharmacy interns.—The board shall have the authority upon presentation of satisfactory credentials and under

such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, to register pharmacy interns, as defined in §465.031. The board shall have the power to revoke the registration of any such intern after notice and hearing for good cause, including grounds enumerated in this chapter for revocation of pharmacists licenses.

History.—§4, ch. 63-425.

465.111 Minimum equipment for retail drug establishments.—The Florida board of pharmacy shall prescribe the minimum of such professional and technical equipment which a retail drug establishment shall at all times possess to fill prescriptions properly and said retail drug establishments shall also at all times possess the latest revisions of the United States pharmacopoeia and the national formulary and all supplements to each of them.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953.

465.121 Registration of retail drug establishments.—

(1) The Florida Board of Pharmacy shall on or before July 31 of each year submit to the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services a complete list of all retail drug establishments registered with the board.

(2) The division of health shall in cooperation with the Board of Pharmacy enforce the provisions of this law and the provisions of all other laws of the state and such rules and regulations of the Florida Board of Pharmacy as said board may promulgate relating to the regulation of the practice of pharmacy or the operation or management of retail drug establishments in the state. The board may appoint one or more registered pharmacists in the state who shall be known as drug inspectors of the division of health, who shall be under the jurisdiction and immediate supervision and control of the division of health, at and for a yearly salary to be fixed by the division of health, who shall see that the provisions of this and all other laws of the state regulating the practice of pharmacy and the operation and management of retail drug establishments in the state are strictly and properly complied with, by making regular and periodical and unannounced inspections of all retail drug establishments in the state, and the drug inspectors of the state shall promptly and diligently report to the division of health and the Florida Board of Pharmacy all violations of the provisions of this or any other law regulating and governing the practice of pharmacy or the operation and management of retail drug establishments in the state, provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed or deemed to apply to the examination and registration of applicants before the Board of Pharmacy.

(3) The expenses of the division of health incurred in the enforcement of the provisions of this law shall be paid from moneys appropriated for that purpose. The division of health shall include a sufficient amount in its legis-

lative budget request to properly enforce the provisions of this law.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §1, ch. 61-35; §2, ch. 67-519; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

465.131 Authority to inspect.—The Florida board of pharmacy and its duly authorized agents, members and employees and the department of law enforcement and its duly authorized agents, members and employees shall have the power to inspect in a lawful manner at all reasonable hours any retail drug establishment or other place in the state in which drugs or medical supplies are manufactured, packed, packaged, made, stored, sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale or kept for sale for the purpose:

(1) Of determining if any of the provisions of this chapter, or any regulation promulgated under its authority, is being violated; and

(2) To secure samples or specimens of any drug or medical supply after paying or offering to pay for such sample or specimen;

(3) To secure such other evidence as may be needed for prosecution under this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; §4, ch. 67-2207; §§20, 35, ch. 69-106.

465.14 Authority to make rules and regulations.—The Florida board of pharmacy is authorized to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to carry out the duties and authority conferred upon the board by this chapter and as may be necessary to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public. The board may, by rule or regulation, adopt, amend or repeal rules of professional ethics appropriate to the establishment and maintenance of a high standard of integrity and dignity in the profession.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; §1, ch. 61-342; §1, ch. 65-154.

465.15 Report to governor and state pharmaceutical association.—The board shall make a written report annually to the governor of the state and to the Florida state pharmaceutical association, of its proceedings and its receipts and disbursements under this act during the previous year, including also the names of all registrants licensed to practice under this act during the previous year.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953.

***465.16 Records are prima facie evidence.**—The books, registers, and records of the board as made and kept by the secretary or under his supervision, subject to the direction of the board, shall be prima facie evidence of the matter therein recorded, in any court of law.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953.

*Note.—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill relative to the maintenance of records to comply with §30, ch. 69-106.

***465.171 Disposition of fees; expenditures.**—All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All expenditures authorized by this chapter shall be paid

upon presentation of vouchers approved by the president and secretary of said board.

History.—§10, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.
cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

465.18 Violations and penalties.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to own, operate, maintain, open, establish, conduct, or have charge of, either alone or with another person or persons, a retail drug establishment:

(a) Which is not registered with the board of pharmacy under the provisions of this chapter.

(b) In which a person not licensed as a pharmacist in this state, or not registered as an intern in this state, or an intern who is not acting under the direct and immediate personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist, fills, compounds or dispenses any prescription, or dispenses medicinal drugs.

(c) Which does not possess the minimum equipment and publications stated in §465.111, prescribed by the board under authority of that section.

(2) It is unlawful for any person:

(a) To make a false or fraudulent statement, either for himself or for another person, in any application, affidavit, or statement presented to the board or in any proceeding before the board.

(b) To fill, compound or dispense prescriptions or to dispense medicinal drugs when such person is not licensed as a pharmacist in this state or is not registered as an intern in this state, or is an intern not acting under the direct and immediate personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist.

(c) To sell or dispense drugs as defined in §465.031(5) without first being furnished with a prescription.

(3) Any person who violates a provision of this section shall, upon conviction for each violation, be fined a sum not to exceed \$1,000.00 or be imprisoned for a period not to exceed 6 months, or shall be both so fined and imprisoned. In any warrant, information or indictment it shall not be necessary to negative any exceptions and the burden of any exception shall be upon the defendant.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; (5) §1, ch. 61-340; (1) §4, ch. 63-424; (2), (5) §5, ch. 63-425; §1, ch. 65-372.

465.19 Relief by injunction.—The board of pharmacy or the division of health may, in its discretion, in lieu of or in addition to the remedy set forth in the preceding section, apply to a court having competent jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter for a writ of injunction to restrain repetitious violations of the provision of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; §19, 35, ch. 69-106.

465.20 Declaratory judgment on validity of rules; review.—

(1) Any affected party may obtain a judicial declaration as to the validity, meaning or

application of any rule or regulation adopted by the board by bringing an action for declaratory judgment in the circuit court of the county of which such person resides or in which the executive offices of the board are maintained.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any order or decision rendered by the board of pharmacy after notice and hearing shall be entitled to a review thereof by certiorari by the circuit court in the county in which such person resides or in which the executive offices of the board are maintained in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules. The final order of the circuit court in such proceeding shall be subject to appeal to the district court of appeal.

History.—§1, ch. 28150, 1953; §5, ch. 63-424; §7, ch. 63-509.

*465.21 Retail drug establishments; permits.—

(1) As a prerequisite to operating a retail drug establishment, all owners and proprietors of retail drug establishments in this state, shall secure from the state board of pharmacy a permit for each such retail drug establishment. Application for such permit shall be made on a printed or typewritten form or forms to be furnished by the board of pharmacy showing the name and address of the retail drug establishment for which a permit is sought; the name and address of the owner, or owners, and the manager thereof, if there be one; and the names of all registered pharmacists employed in such retail drug establishment, together with the certificate date and number of each such registered pharmacist. At the time of filing each such original application, the applicant shall pay to the state board of pharmacy a fee of fifty dollars. If such application is in proper form, and the retail drug establishment for which a permit is sought complies with the laws of this state, and the rules and regulations of the state board of pharmacy, the state board of pharmacy shall issue to the applicant a permit for the operation of such retail drug establishment.

(2) During the month of December of each year, the owners and proprietors of each retail drug establishment for which a permit has been secured, shall, on forms to be provided by the state board of pharmacy, make application for renewal of such permit. At the time of filing the application for renewal, the applicant shall pay to the state board of pharmacy a fee of five dollars. All retail drug permits issued by the state board of pharmacy shall expire on December 31. If the renewal fee and the application are not filed by December 31 of any year, the permit may be reinstated only upon payment of a delinquent fee of five dollars plus a renewal fee within thirty days after the date of expiration.

(3) Upon the change of ownership or location of a retail drug establishment, the owner or proprietor shall, on forms provided by the state board of pharmacy, apply for an amend-

ment to the permit of such retail drug establishment to show the new ownership or location of such retail drug establishment. At the time of filing such application for amendment, the applicant shall pay to the state board of pharmacy a fee of twenty-five dollars. For the purpose of this subsection it shall be considered a change of ownership of a retail drug establishment owned by a corporation when ownership of a majority of the stock or controlling interest of the corporation is transferred.

(4) The original application for permit by the owner or proprietor of a retail drug establishment in existence on January 1, 1962, shall be accompanied by an application fee of five dollars in lieu of the fee provided by subsection (1).

(5) The purpose of this act is to protect the health and safety of the public and shall be construed to effect that end. Businesses engaged in the sale of sundries or patent medicines but not dispensing prescriptions, are specifically exempted from the provisions of this act.

History.—§§1-6, ch. 61-343; §8, ch. 63-424; §1, ch. 65-57; §1, ch. 65-155.

**Note.*—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

465.22 Authority to revoke or suspend retail drug establishment permits.—

(1) The board of pharmacy may revoke or suspend the permit of any retail drug establishment after giving such permittee reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard, who shall have:

(a) Obtained a permit by misrepresentation or fraud or through a mistake of the board of pharmacy, or

(b) Attempted to procure, or shall have procured, a permit for any other person by making or causing to be made, any false representation, or

(c) Violated any of the requirements of this chapter as they relate to retail drug establishments, violated any of the rules and regulations of the board of pharmacy as they relate to retail drug establishments, or violated any of the requirements of chapter 500, known as the Florida food, drug and cosmetic law, or of chapter 398, known as the uniform narcotic drug law, or of chapter 404, known as the Florida Drug Abuse Law; or who has been convicted of a felony or any other crime involving moral turpitude in any of the courts in the state or of the United States.

(2) If a retail drug establishment permit be revoked or suspended, the owner, manager, or proprietor shall cease to operate said establishment as a retail drug establishment as of the effective date of such suspension or revocation until such time as said establishment is again registered with the board of pharmacy and possesses a retail drug establishment permit for said establishment as prescribed by this chapter. In the event of such revocation or suspension the owner, manager or proprietor shall remove from the premises all signs and symbols

identifying said premises as a retail drug establishment. The period of such suspension shall be prescribed by the board of pharmacy, provided that no such suspension shall exceed six months in duration. In the event that said permit be revoked, the person owning or operating said establishment shall not be entitled to make application for a permit to operate a retail drug establishment for a period of one year from the date of such revocation.

History.—§6, ch. 63-424; (1) (c) §2, ch. 65-57.

465.23 Promoting sale of certain drugs prohibited.—

(1) It is declared that the unrestricted use of certain narcotics, central nervous system stimulants, tranquilizers, barbiturates and other hypnotic and somnifacient drugs and any drugs which require a prescription, causing abnormal reactions that may interfere with the user's physical reflexes and judgments may create hazardous circumstances which may cause accidents to the user and to others, thereby affecting the public health, safety and welfare. It is further declared to be in the public interest to limit the means of promoting the sale and use of these drugs. All provisions of this section shall be liberally construed to carry out these objectives and purposes.

(2) No pharmacist, owner or employee of a retail drug establishment shall use any communication media to promote or advertise the use or sale of any of the following:

- (a) Narcotics;
- (b) Central nervous system stimulants;
- (c) Tranquilizers;
- (d) Barbiturates;
- (e) Other hypnotic and somnifacient drugs;
- (f) Any drugs which require a prescription.

History.— §1, ch. 65-156; §1, ch. 67-521.

465.24 Disciplinary action prior to hearing; conditions; procedure.—

(1) The board of pharmacy may temporarily suspend, deny, or refuse to renew, a certificate to practice pharmacy, or a registration to practice as a pharmacy intern, without a hearing, when the person certified or applying for certification:

(a) Has been convicted of a felony in a court of competent jurisdiction and is in prison serving a sentence imposed by the court;

(b) Has been and continues to be adjudged incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(c) Is residing or is domiciled out of the state when there is before the board evidence which, if true, would warrant denial, withholding or suspension of a certificate or other disciplinary action.

(2) Any action taken by the board pursuant to this section shall be set forth in a written order specifying the reason for which the action was taken.

(a) A copy of the order shall be delivered by registered or certified mail, receipt requested,

or by hand to the person against whom the action has been taken or to his custodian, guardian or legally designated representative.

(b) Within thirty days after delivery of order, the person against whom the action has been taken or his custodian, guardian or legally designated representative shall notify the secretary of the board in writing if the person against whom action has been taken desires an immediate hearing or a hearing when the person is:

1. Released from prison;
2. Adjudicated competent;
3. Domiciled or a resident in this state.

(c) No final orders may be issued by the board pursuant to this section until a hearing has been held by the board and the person against whom action is being taken has made an appearance and had an opportunity to present evidence.

History.—§1, ch. 65-141.

CHAPTER 466

DENTISTRY, DENTAL HYGIENE AND DENTAL LABORATORIES

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466.01 Objects and purposes of chapter.—The practice of dentistry in the state is hereby declared to affect the public health, safety and welfare and to be subject to regulation and control in the public interest. It is further declared to be a matter of public interest and concern that the dental profession merit and receive the confidence of the public and that only qualified dentists be permitted to practice dentistry in the state. All provisions of this chapter relating to the practice of dentistry and dental hygiene and to the registration of

dental laboratories shall be liberally construed to carry out these objects and purposes.

History.—§1, ch. 20240, 1941; §1, ch. 57-181.

466.02 Persons entitled to practice dentistry or dental hygiene.—It shall be unlawful for any person to practice dentistry or dental hygiene in the state, except:

(1) Those who are now duly licensed and registered dentists, pursuant to law;

(2) Those who are now duly licensed and registered dental hygienists, pursuant to law;

(3) Those who may hereafter be duly licensed

and registered as dentists or dental hygienists, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 14708, 1931; §§1, chs. 16971, 16973, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(1); §2, ch. 20240, 1941. cf.—§458.16 Furnishing copies of mental or physical examination reports.

§466.04, Practicing dentistry defined.

466.03 Persons exempt from operation of chapter.—Nothing in this chapter shall apply to the following practices, acts, and operations:

(1) To the practice of his profession and to surgical procedures involving the oral cavity by a physician or surgeon licensed as such under the laws of this state; or,

(2) To the giving by a qualified anaesthetist or registered nurse of an anesthetic for a dental operation under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist; or,

(3) The practice of dentistry in the discharge of their official duties by graduate dentists or dental surgeons in the United States army, air force, marines, navy, public health service, coast guard, or veterans' administration; or,

(4) The practice of dentistry by licensed dentists of other states or countries at meetings of the Florida state dental society or components thereof, or other like dental organizations approved by the board, while appearing as clinicians.

(5) To the filling of work orders of a licensed and registered dentist as hereinafter provided by any person or persons, association, corporation, or other entity, for the construction, reproduction, or repair of prosthetic dentures, bridges, plates, or appliances to be used or worn as substitutes for natural teeth or for the regulation of natural teeth, provided that such persons, association, corporation, or other entity, shall have complied with the provisions of this chapter respecting registration of dental laboratories and shall not solicit or advertise, directly or indirectly, by mail, card, newspaper, pamphlet, radio, television, or otherwise, to the general public to construct, reproduce, or repair prosthetic dentures, bridges, plates, or other appliances to be used or worn as substitutes for natural teeth or for the regulation of natural teeth.

(6) Students in Florida schools of dentistry and dental hygiene approved by the board, while performing regularly assigned work under the curriculum of such schools.

(7) Instructors in Florida schools of dentistry or dental hygiene approved by the board while performing regularly assigned duties under the curriculum of such schools. Full-time instructors at the College of Dentistry, University of Florida, at Gainesville, may be allowed to practice dentistry at the teaching facilities of the college upon a teaching permit issued by the board and in strict compliance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the board pertaining to the special permit and in conformity with the established rules and policies of the College of Dentistry at Gainesville.

History.—§3, ch. 20240, 1941; §2, ch. 57-181; §1, ch. 61-471; §1, ch. 67-409.

466.04 What constitutes practicing dentistry.—Any person shall be deemed to be practicing dentistry who performs, or attempts or professes to perform, any dental operation or oral surgery or dental service of any kind gratuitously or for a salary, fee, money or other remuneration paid, or to be paid, directly or indirectly, to himself or to any other person or agency; or who is a proprietor of a place where dental operations, oral surgery or dental services are performed; or who directly or indirectly, by any means or methods, takes an impression of the human tooth, teeth or jaws; or supplies artificial substitutes for the natural teeth or who furnishes, supplies, constructs, reproduces, possesses or repairs any prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance or any other structure designed to be worn in the human mouth or to be worn in the human mouth, except on the written work order of a duly licensed and registered dentist; or who places such appliance or structure in the human mouth or adjusts or attempts or professes to adjust the same; or delivers the same to any person other than the dentist upon whose work order the work was performed; or who professes to the public by any method to furnish, supply, construct, reproduce or repair any prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance or other structure designed to be worn in the human mouth or to be worn in the human mouth, or who diagnoses or professes to diagnose, prescribe for or professes to prescribe for, treat or professes to treat, disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury or physical condition of the human teeth or jaws, or adjacent structure, or who extracts, or attempts to extract, human teeth, or corrects, or attempts to correct, malformations of teeth or of jaws; or who repairs or fills cavities in the human teeth; or who uses a roentgen or x-ray machine for the purpose of exposing dental x-ray films or roentgenograms, except under the direction, control and supervision of a dentist licensed in this state, or who gives, or professes to give interpretations or readings of dental x-rays or roentgenograms; or who administers an anesthetic of any nature in connection with a dental operation except as provided for in §466.03(2), or who uses the word "dentist," or the letters, "D.D.S.," "D.M.D.," or any other words, letters, title or descriptive matter which in any way represents him as being able to diagnose, treat, prescribe or operate for any disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, or physical condition of the teeth or jaws or adjacent structures; or who states, or professes or permits to be stated or professes by any means or methods whatsoever that he can perform, or will attempt to perform dental operations, or render a diagnosis connected therewith.

History.—§2, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(2); §4, ch. 20240, 1941; §2, ch. 61-471; §2, ch. 67-409.

466.05 Proprietor defined.—The term proprietor as used in this chapter shall be deemed to include any person who:

(1) Employs dentists or dental hygienists in the operation of a dental office, or,

(2) Places in possession of a dentist or dental hygienist or other agent such dental material or equipment as may be necessary for the management of a dental office on the basis of a lease or any other agreement for compensation for the use of such material, equipment or offices; or,

(3) Retains the ownership or control of dental equipment or material or office and makes the same available in any manner for the use of dentists or dental hygienists or other agents; provided, however, that nothing in this subsection shall apply to bona fide sales of dental equipment, material, or office secured by a chattel mortgage or retain title agreement or for the rental of the equipment by bona fide lease at a reasonable fixed amount and in no way based upon a percentage of services or any contingency and under which the dentist maintains complete care, custody and control of said equipment and his practice. A licensee of dentistry who enters into any of the above described arrangements with an unlicensed proprietor may have his license certificate suspended or revoked by the board.

History.—§5, ch. 20240, 1941; §1, ch. 65-353.

466.06 Florida state board of dentistry; terms of office.—

(1) For the purposes of this chapter, the state shall be divided into six geographical districts, which districts shall be designated and comprised of the counties named below:

(a) Northwest District (First District): Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington Counties.

(b) Northeast District (Second District): Baker, Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Dixie, Duval, Hamilton, Lafayette, Madison, Nassau, Putnam, St. Johns, Suwannee, Taylor, and Union Counties.

(c) Central District (Third District): Alachua, Brevard, Flagler, Gilchrist, Lake, Levy, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Seminole, Sumter, and Volusia Counties.

(d) Atlantic Coast District (Fourth District): That portion of Broward County north of a line running from the Dania (South New River) Canal due west to the Collier County boundary and Indian River, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach, and St. Lucie Counties.

(e) East Coast District (Fifth District): That portion of Broward County south of a line running from the Dania (South New River) Canal due west to the Collier County boundary and Dade and Monroe Counties.

(f) West Coast District (Sixth District): Charlotte, Citrus, Collier, Desoto, Glades, Hardee, Hendry, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Lee, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, and Sarasota Counties.

(2) The Florida board of dental examiners as created by the Laws of Florida is hereafter to be known as the Florida state board of den-

istry, an examining and licensing board within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation and is hereby continued as the agency of the state for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the state and to carry out the purposes of this chapter, and is referred to herein as the board. Such board shall be composed of seven members, each member to be appointed by the governor. At no time shall less than one member of the board be appointed from any one geographical district of the state as defined in subsection (1). The Florida dental association may recommend from its membership not more than two nominees for each vacancy that exists or shall exist on the board by reason of expiration of term or otherwise and certify such nomination to the governor, who may make his appointment therefrom. The terms of the existing board members shall not be disturbed by this section as amended. Such term is to be for four years beginning February 1 of the year in which a vacancy occurs as the result of the expiration of a term and until a successor is appointed.

(3) Should a vacancy occur in any board membership before the expiration of the term thereof, the governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment for the remainder of the four year term, and until a successor is appointed. Nominations to fill any such vacancy may be made by the executive council of the Florida dental association. Nothing in this section shall prevent any member from serving more than one term.

History.—§3, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(3); §6, ch. 20240, 1941; §1, ch. 29882, 1955; §3, ch. 61-471; §3, ch. 67-409; §§1, 2, ch. 69-329; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

466.07 Qualifications of members of board.—No person shall be appointed to the board who is not a qualified elector under the laws of Florida and who has not been engaged in the practice of dentistry in Florida for at least ten years next preceding his appointment. No person shall be eligible for appointment to the board who has been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this or any prior dental practice laws, or has been convicted of a felony.

History.—§4, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(4); §7, ch. 20240, 1941; §2, ch. 29882, 1955.

466.08 Organization, powers, duties, etc., of board.—The board shall exercise, subject to the provisions of this chapter, the following powers and duties:

(1) The board shall organize annually by electing one of its members as chairman, one as vice-chairman, and one as secretary-treasurer. The board may appoint or employ such other personnel, including but not limited to an executive director as may be necessary to assist the board in doing and performing all of its powers, duties and obligations as set forth in this act; provided, however, that all duties and responsibilities delegated to the executive director by this act or by the board shall be

performed by the executive director under the direction and authorization of the board. It shall adopt such rules for its government as it may deem proper and shall adopt and use a corporate seal. The board shall meet at least once a year, and more frequently if necessary, at such times and places as it may from time to time designate.

(2) Conduct examinations to ascertain the qualifications and fitness of applicants for licenses to practice dentistry and for licenses to practice dental hygiene.

(3) Prescribe rules and regulations for examination of candidates.

(4) Formulate rules and regulations by which dental schools and colleges, dental hygiene schools and colleges, schools of dental technology and dental assisting shall be approved.

(5) Conduct hearings on proceedings to revoke or suspend, and revoke or suspend, a license, license certificate, renewal certificate or dental laboratory registration certificate granted under the authority of this chapter or previous laws, when evidence has been presented showing violation of any of the provisions of this chapter by the holder of such license, license certificate, renewal certificate, or laboratory registration certificate.

(6) Conduct proceedings relative to the issuance or reissuance of licenses, license certificates, renewal certificates or dental laboratory registration certificates which have been revoked or suspended by board order.

*(7) Grant licenses, issue license certificates, renewal certificates or dental laboratory registration certificates in conformity with this chapter to such applicants as have been found qualified.

*(8) Issue permits for dental internes, institutional dentists and nonprofit corporations in conformity with this chapter to such applicants as have been found qualified.

(9) Make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out and make effective the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(5); §8, ch. 20240, 1941; §4, ch. 61-471; §4, ch. 67-409.

*Note.—Subsections (7) and (8) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

466.09 Definitions.—For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms are defined as:

(1) **License**—The grant of authority by the board to any person to engage in the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene. Such license shall be a privilege personal to the licensee, and may be revoked or suspended by the board for violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

(2) **License certificate**—The documentary evidence under seal of the board that said board has granted authority to the licensee to practice dentistry or dental hygiene in this state.

(3) **Renewal certificate**—The documentary evidence that the board has renewed the authority of the licensee to practice dentistry or dental hygiene in this state.

(4) **Conditional renewal certificate**—The documentary evidence that the board has renewed the authority of the licensee to practice dentistry or dental hygiene in this state subject to such conditions as may be provided by this chapter.

(5) **Laboratory registration certificate**—The documentary evidence that a dental laboratory has registered under the provisions of this chapter.

(6) **Gender**—Wherever the masculine gender is used in this chapter it shall include the feminine gender.

History.—§9, ch. 20240, 1941; (4), (5) n. by §3, ch. 57-181; (6) n. by §5, ch. 61-471.

466.10 Quorum of board.—A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but should less than a quorum be present on the day appointed for a meeting, those present may adjourn from day to day or from time to time, until a quorum is present.

History.—§6, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(6); §10, ch. 20240, 1941.

466.11 Power of board to administer oaths; issue subpoenas, service; penalty for refusing to obey subpoena or order.—Any board member or its executive director shall have the power to administer oaths, take affirmations of witnesses, issue subpoenas and send for persons or papers, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of all necessary papers, books, records, documentary evidence and materials, in any hearing, investigation, accusation or other matter coming before the board. The sheriffs of the several counties of the state or other officers authorized to serve process shall serve any subpoena or other order issued by the board member or executive director of the board and shall receive for such service the fees provided for like service to be paid on certification of such member or authorized person from any funds in the hands of the board. If any person refuses to obey any subpoena, process or order issued by the board, the said board may certify this fact to the circuit court of the judicial circuit wherein such proceedings are being held and it shall be the duty of the court to require such person to appear before it and show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt, and, if upon hearing, the court shall find such person to be in contempt the court shall deal with such person as provided in §466.42.

History.—§7, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(7), 7712(1); §11, ch. 20240, 1941; §6, ch. 61-471; §5, ch. 67-409. cf.—§30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.

466.12 Assistant secretary-treasurer of board; duties.—The secretary-treasurer of the board, with the consent of the board, shall have the power to employ at his pleasure one or more persons as assistant secretary-treasurers, who need not be members of the board nor practicing dentists. The assistant secretary-treasurers shall, in the name of the secretary-

treasurer, be qualified to perform any of the duties of the secretary-treasurer in matters pertaining to the gathering of evidence in any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, swearing out warrants, appearing before courts in prosecutions, and any other matters pertaining to the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, but said assistant secretary-treasurer shall not be entitled to receive any witness or other fees out of the fine and forfeiture fund of any county on account of his testifying as a witness or any other services rendered by him under this chapter.

History.—§8, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(8); §12, ch. 20240, 1941; §4, ch. 57-181.

***466.13 Applicants to file applications under oath.**—Every person who desires to practice dentistry within the state shall file with the secretary-treasurer of the board his written application for a license, and furnish satisfactory proof that he is at least twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, a citizen of the United States, and that he is a graduate of an accredited dental school or college as defined by the council on dental education of the American dental association, or is a graduate of a dental school or college approved by the board. Such application must be upon the form prescribed and furnished by the board and verified by the oath of the applicant, accompanied by the required fee and a recent unmounted, autographed photograph of the applicant. Graduates of foreign dental colleges or schools not approved by the board shall have first graduated in dentistry in an accredited or approved dental college or school in the United States before being eligible for the examination. The board may deny examination of a candidate who has been found mentally or physically unqualified. The board is hereby authorized and empowered to adopt such further rules in regard to the qualifications of applicants for examination, not in conflict with this section, as it from time to time may deem necessary and proper.

History.—§9, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(9); §13, ch. 20240, 1941; §7, ch. 61-471.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***466.14 Examinations; license certificates.**—

(1) When the board finds that the application and accompanying proof submitted by any person pursuant to §466.13, is satisfactory, it shall notify the applicant to appear before it for an examination at a time and place to be fixed by it. The examination shall be oral, visual, written, theoretical, practical, clinical, professional evaluation and of such a character as to thoroughly test the qualifications of the applicant to practice dentistry and may be taken from but not limited to the following subjects: Pathology, radiology, bacteriology, treatment planning, clinical dentistry, operative dentistry, prosthetics, crown and bridge technique, orthodontics, materials in dentistry, diet and nutrition, oral hygiene and prophylaxis, preventive medicine, periodontics, anes-

thesia, oral surgery, oral medicine, principles of medicine, materia medica and pharmacology, anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, embryology, dental history, this chapter and such subdivisions of these general subjects as relate to the practice of dentistry.

(2) All examination papers shall be filed with the secretary-treasurer of the board and kept for reference and inspection for a period of not less than two years. Examination papers while so retained shall be open to inspection only to board members and the executive director, the applicant himself, or by some person properly appointed by such applicant to examine same or pursuant to an order of a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding where the question of the contents of any such paper or papers is involved. The said board shall make a record of the examination grade of each applicant which shall be preserved for the two-year period as part of his examination paper.

(3) Should the applicant make a passing grade on his examination, he shall be granted a license by the board, and a license certificate signed by a majority of the board, including the chairman and the secretary-treasurer, bearing the seal of the said board, shall be issued, which certificate, when duly recorded as provided in this chapter, shall be evidence of his or her privilege to practice dentistry in this state; provided such licensee complies with the further provisions of §466.15.

History.—§10, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(10); §14, ch. 20240, 1941; §8, ch. 61-471; §6, ch. 67-409.

***Note.**—See note following §466.13.

466.15 Recording of certificates.—Every person granted a license to practice dentistry or dental hygiene in this state by the board as herein provided shall personally cause his license certificate to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which he desires to practice before beginning the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene in said county, and shall within sixty days of the date of the issuance of the license certificate notify the secretary-treasurer of the board that this section has been complied with, giving the name of the county in which said license certificate was recorded. Any person receiving a license from the board, whether or not intending to immediately engage in the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene in this state, shall cause his license certificate to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in one of the counties of this state and notify the secretary-treasurer of the board of such recordation within sixty days of the issuance of the license certificate.

History.—§11, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(11); §15, ch. 20240, 1941; §9, ch. 61-471.

466.16 Certificates to be displayed.—Every practitioner of dentistry or dental hygiene within the meaning of this chapter shall post and keep conspicuously displayed his name, license certificate and renewal certificate in the

office wherein he practices, in plain sight of his patients, and if there is more than one dentist or dental hygienist practicing or employed in any office the manager or proprietor of such office shall post and display, or cause to be posted and displayed, in like manner the name, license certificate and renewal certificate of each dentist or dental hygienist so practicing or employed therein. Any dentist or dental hygienist who practices in more than one office shall be required to display a current annual renewal certificate in each office where he practices. The operator of every dental laboratory as defined in §466.51, in this state shall be required to conspicuously display a current laboratory registration certificate in his place of business.

History.—§12, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(12), 7712(2); §16, ch. 20240, 1941; §10, ch. 61-471.

***466.17 Annual and conditioned renewal of licenses; fees.—**

(1) On or before October 1 of each year, every dentist licensed to practice dentistry in this state shall transmit to the secretary-treasurer of the board, upon a form prescribed by the board, his signature, post office address, office address, the number of his license certificate, and such other information as may be requested, together with a fee of twenty dollars, and receive therefor an annual renewal certificate authorizing him to continue the practice of dentistry in this state for a period of one year or a conditional renewal certificate as provided for in subsection (2).

(2) Any dentist who does not currently maintain residence and domicile in this state, shall be issued a conditional renewal certificate upon application for a payment of the twenty dollar fee as provided in subsection (1), and cannot practice in this state until he has obtained a current annual renewal certificate. No annual renewal certificate shall be issued to the holder of a conditional renewal certificate, if for good cause, the board determines that the applicant has not maintained the degree of professional skill and knowledge required when he was first licensed in this state or he has become physically or mentally incompetent, or has been guilty of immoral conduct. The board may, in its discretion, require said person to demonstrate to the board that he has maintained such professional skills and knowledge and has not been guilty of conduct which would warrant suspension or revocation of a license under this law.

History.—§13, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(13); §17, ch. 20240, 1941; §5, ch. 57-181; §24, ch. 57-1; §11, ch. 61-471; §1, ch. 63-334.

***Note.**—See note following §466.13.
cf.—§466.20 Examination fees; compensation of board, etc.

***466.18 Automatic suspension, cancellation of licenses for failure to renew; notification; occupational license.—**

(1) The license and license certificate of any dentist who has not secured his annual renewal certificate or conditional renewal certificate on December 31 of any year shall be

automatically suspended after notice as provided in subsection (2). A suspended license may not be reinstated until the dentist whose license has been suspended files a written application on a form prescribed by the board, pays his renewal fee and a delinquency fee of twenty-five dollars. On March 31 of any year the license of any dentist who has not renewed the same and paid the required renewal and delinquency fee shall be automatically cancelled and annulled after notice as provided in subsection (2) and it may not be reinstated or renewed until the dentist shall make application for and take the examination as provided by §466.14, and pay the fee therefor as provided in §466.20.

(2) (a) Prior to suspending the license of any dentist who has not renewed his license the board shall notify him on November 30 at his last known address of his delinquency and advise him of the penalty therefor provided by subsection (1).

(b) Prior to cancelling the license of any dentist who has not renewed his license and paid the necessary fees the board in addition to sending the notices required by paragraph (a), shall notify him on the last day of February of the penalty provided by subsection (1) at his last known address, by registered mail return receipt requested.

(3) Nothing in this section shall in any way prohibit the board from or restrict it in suspending or revoking any license certificate previously granted under the authority of the law of this state regulating the practice of dentistry for a violation of any of the requirements or provisions of this chapter. In addition to the fees required by this chapter every dentist shall secure his annual occupational license as required by law, but the latter shall not be issued to any dentist until he exhibits evidence of being currently licensed under this chapter.

History.—§18, ch. 20240, 1941; §12, ch. 61-471.

***Note.**—See note following §466.13.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

***466.19 Change of address; duplicate license certificates and other certificates.—**

(1) Every person licensed under this chapter, upon changing his place of business, shall furnish the secretary-treasurer of the board his new address within thirty days.

(2) The board may issue a duplicate of any certificate upon satisfactory proof of loss, destruction, or other valid reason, charging a fee of fifteen dollars for a duplicate license certificate and one dollar for a duplicate of any other certificate.

History.—§19, ch. 20240, 1941; §6, ch. 57-181; (2) a. by §13, ch. 61-471.

***Note.**—See note following §466.13.

***466.20 Examination fee; compensation of board; deposit of funds collected.—**The board shall charge each person applying to it for a license to practice dentistry in the state, an

examination fee of fifty dollars. The examination fee charged each person applying for a license to practice dental hygiene shall be twenty-five dollars. The members of said board shall be compensated for their services as follows:

(1) Each member of said board shall receive twenty-five dollars per day or any part of a day while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year, of such duration as is necessary to accomplish the purpose of such meetings.

(2) Each member of said board shall receive twenty-five dollars per day or any part of a day while actually preparing, or conducting or grading examinations.

(3) Each member of said board shall receive twenty-five dollars per day or any part of a day while actually engaged in the enforcement of this chapter through attendance in civil or criminal prosecutions, policing of laboratories, interrogating witnesses and other bona fide activities authorized by the board.

(4) Each member of said board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of said member's residence to place of meeting or work and return while engaged in any of the foregoing activities or on other legitimate and authorized board business. The secretary-treasurer of said board and his assistants including such expert or lay assistants as may be authorized by the board to be hired to accomplish its purposes, shall be entitled to such amounts as shall be necessary to defray the cost of stationery and necessary expenses actually incurred in the discharge of his or their duties, and such compensation as the board shall authorize. All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of said board. Such moneys shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All expenses of the board shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman or secretary-treasurer of said board.

History.—§14, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(14); §20, ch. 20240, 1941; §102, ch. 26869, 1951; am. §17, ch. 28215, 1953; §3, ch. 29882, 1955; §14, ch. 61-471; §11, ch. 61-514.

*Note.—See note following §466.13.
cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.
§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

466.21 Dentists exempt from jury duty.—All dentists in the actual practice of their profession in this state are hereby exempt from jury duty; provided, that this exemption shall not operate to disqualify any dentist who may wish to serve as juror.

History.—§15, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(15); §21, ch. 20240, 1941.

466.22 Dentists may prescribe drugs, etc.—A dentist shall have the right to prescribe drugs or medicine, perform such surgical operations, administer general or local anaesthetics and use

such appliances as may be necessary to the proper practice of dentistry.

History.—§16, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(16); §22, ch. 20240, 1941.

466.23 Druggists may fill dentists' prescriptions.—Druggists in this state may fill prescriptions of legally licensed dentists in this state for any drugs necessary for the practice of dentistry. Dentists may sign death certificates the same as physicians, when necessary in the line of their professional duties.

History.—§17, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(17); §23, ch. 20240, 1941.

466.24 Suspension or revocation of license certificate for cause.—The board shall suspend or revoke the license of any dentist or dental hygienist when it is established to its satisfaction that he:

(1) Is a habitual user of intoxicants, or drugs or is afflicted with physical disability, senility, psychiatric disorders or other disease deemed dangerous to the public health, thus rendering him unfit for the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene.

(2) Is grossly ignorant or incompetent;

(3) Has been guilty of:

(a) Misconduct either in his business or in his personal affairs which would bring discredit upon the dental profession;

(b) Fraud, deceit or misrepresentation in obtaining his license;

(c) Malpractice;

(d) Willful negligence in the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene;

(e) Employing or permitting any unlicensed person or persons to perform any work in his office, which would constitute the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene;

(f) Publication or circulation, directly or indirectly of any fraudulent, false or misleading statements as to the skill or methods of practice of any person;

(g) Advertising in any manner his professional services in the practice of dentistry or the cost or fees therefor in this state in a manner not expressly authorized by this chapter; claiming or inferring of professional superiority over other practitioners;

(h) Employing or using a solicitor or other agent to obtain patronage;

(i) Giving a public demonstration of skill or methods;

(j) Practicing dentistry along the streets or highways or any place other than the office where the licensee regularly practices dentistry except as provided by this chapter;

(k) The public exhibition or use of specimens of dental work, large display signs or lighted signs, electric or neon or any other media of calling the attention of the public to any person engaged in the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene;

(l) Failure to provide and maintain reasonably sanitary facilities and conditions;

(m) Failure to provide adequate radiation safeguards; or,

(n) Violating any other provision of this chapter regulating the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene.

History.—§18, ch. 14708, 1931; §1, ch. 16970, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(18); §24, ch. 20240, 1941; §15, ch. 61-471; §7, ch. 67-409.

cf.—§466.40, Dental hygienist, revocation of licenses.

§466.41, Dental internes, revocation of permits.

§466.42, Penalties.

466.25 Filing of accusations against dentists, dental hygienists or dental laboratories; notice; hearing; review.—

(1) An accusation may be filed charging a violation of a provision of this chapter against a licensed dentist, dental hygienist or registered dental laboratory owner or operator by the Florida State Board of Dentistry either by its executive director or the secretary-treasurer of the board. The accusation shall be signed by either the secretary-treasurer or the executive director of the board on behalf of the board. When the accusation is filed, the board shall set a date for hearing thereon. The secretary-treasurer of the board shall submit to the accused a true copy of the accusation and shall notify the accused in writing of the date fixed for the hearing, which date shall not be less than thirty days from the date of such notice, and the name of the accuser or accusers. The accused dentist, dental hygienist or dental laboratory owner or operator may appear and show cause why his license or laboratory registration certificate should not be suspended or revoked. For the purpose of such hearing, the board is empowered to require by subpoena the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and hear testimony, either oral or documentary, for and against the accused. The notice provided for in this section shall be substantially in the following form:

To _____, Florida. You are hereby notified that an accusation has been filed with the secretary-treasurer of the Florida State Board of Dentistry against you as a practicing dentist, dental hygienist or dental laboratory owner or operator in the State of Florida, a true copy of such accusation being attached hereto, and that the said board has fixed the _____ day of _____, A.D., 19____, at the hour of _____ o'clock _____ in _____, Florida, for a hearing on such accusation, at which time you are hereby notified to appear before the said board and show cause, if any you can, why your license to practice dentistry, dental hygiene or dental laboratory registration certificate in Florida should not be suspended or revoked. At the same time and place, the board will hear testimony, either oral or documentary, both for and against you, relating to such charges.

You are hereby notified that you may represent yourself or that you may at your expense be represented by counsel of your choice. It is not mandatory that you be represented by

counsel but notification of such right and privilege is hereby given.

Dated at _____, Florida.

Secretary-treasurer of the Florida State Board of Dentistry.

(2) Such notice shall be sent to the accused by registered mail return receipt requested directed to his last known mailing address, and the post office registration receipt signed by the accused, or his agent, or, if not accepted by the person to whom addressed, the postal authorities' stamp thereon showing the same "REFUSED," shall be prima facie evidence of service of such notice.

(3) Any hearing held pursuant to this section shall be at a time and place to be determined by the board.

(4) Application for relief from any order of the board suspending or revoking the license or registration certificate of any dentist, dental hygienist or dental laboratory operator or owner shall be by certiorari to the district court of the judicial circuit in which the petitioner has his professional office or laboratory or in which the books and records of the board are kept, as provided by the Florida appellate rules.

History.—§19, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(19); §26, ch. 20240, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §16, ch. 61-471; §2, ch. 65-353; §83, 8, ch. 67-409.

Note.—Formerly §466.26.

cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

466.26 Suspension or revocation of license; notice to clerk of circuit court.—If at such hearing of the accused, the board shall be satisfied that the accused has been guilty of any offense charged in the accusation provided in this chapter, it shall thereupon, without further notice, suspend or revoke the license, license certificate and renewal certificate or dental laboratory registration certificate of the person so accused. The board shall have power in proper cases to authorize the payment of fees and traveling expenses of necessary witnesses required to appear before the board and actually examined in any proceeding properly before it. Upon suspension or revocation of any license, license certificate, renewal certificate, or dental registration certificate, the fact shall be noted upon the records of the board and the license or dental laboratory registration certificate shall be cancelled upon the date of its revocation. Written notice of such suspension, revocation or cancellation shall be mailed by the secretary-treasurer of the board to the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the accused practices or resides and said clerk shall record such notice. The board shall have the authority regarding proceedings authorized under §466.08(6) to require in a petition for reissuance of a license that the petitioner be physically and mentally competent and not in violation of any provisions of this chapter.

History.—§20, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(20); §27, ch. 20240, 1941; §18, ch. 61-471; §9, ch. 67-409.

Note.—Formerly §466.27.

466.27 Professional signs; announcements.—

(1) A dentist shall not have his name displayed in the lobby, buyer's guide, on blotters or cards in the rooms or in the office of any hotel, motel, apartment house or any public place other than as herein provided for.

(2) A dentist may not have more than two unilluminated signs visible from the exterior of his office. Said signs shall be stationary and square or rectangular in shape with unshaded lettering of uniform height, such lettering not to exceed four inches in height and each sign not to exceed six hundred square inches in area. They shall include his name, dental degree, "D.D.S." or "D.M.D.," using the abbreviation only, and may include the word "dentist" or "dentistry" or any specialty approved by the board to which the dentist confines his practice exclusively. These signs shall be limited to the above information, but no sign shall be permitted to hang over or beyond the sidewalk or be placed on the parkway or the street or highway right-of-way. In addition to the foregoing signs, he may list his name, dental degree, "D.D.S." or "D.M.D.," using the abbreviation only, the word "dentist" or "dentistry" or any specialty as defined above, his room number and office hours on the directory of the building in which he practices. The letters of such listing shall not exceed two inches in height. The information listed on the directory may be placed on one door entering his office in lettering not to exceed two inches in height. The name of a dental hygienist may not be placed on the office door, directory of the office building or in the telephone directory.

(3) For thirty days immediately following the opening of an office, changing locations, association or type of practice, announcement thereof may be inserted in the local newspapers but must not be over one column wide nor over one and one half inches high and such newspaper listings shall not include more than the dentist's name, degree or any specialty as above defined, office location, telephone number and office hours. Announcement cards containing the above and foregoing information may be mailed to bona fide patients and to members of the dental and medical professions.

(4) Professional cards shall not be greater in size than two inches by three and one half inches and must not include more than the dentist's name, degree or any specialty as above defined, office location, telephone number and office hours. Residence telephone number may be included if desired.

(5) Telephone listings shall be confined to the local telephone directories. Such listings shall be limited to the dentist's name, dental degree, "D.D.S." or "D.M.D.," using the abbreviation only, any specialty as approved by the board to which the dentist confines his practice exclusively, office location, residence and office telephone numbers, residence address and may include his membership in a

local dental society if in accord with local customs.

History.—§30, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(27); §25, ch. 20240, 1941; §17, ch. 61-471; §3, ch. 65-353; §10, ch. 67-409.
Note.—Formerly §466.25.

***466.28 Secretary-treasurer, records, bonding and annual board report.—**

(1) The secretary-treasurer of the board shall keep records which shall contain the names of all persons to whom licenses, license certificates, renewal license certificates, conditional renewal certificates, and laboratory registration certificates have been granted under this chapter, the numbers of such licenses, license certificates, renewal certificates, conditional renewal certificates, and laboratory registration certificates, the dates of granting the same, and other matter of record. A photostatic copy of said records, or a copy of said records, certified by the secretary-treasurer or executive director and under the seal of the board shall be admitted in any of the courts of this state as prima facie evidence of the facts contained in said records and in lieu thereof. A certificate that there is not entered in such records the name of and number of and date of granting such license, license certificate, renewal certificate, conditional renewal certificate, and laboratory registration certificates, to a person charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, under the hand of the secretary-treasurer or executive director and the seal of the board, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein and in the records of the board; such certificate shall be admitted in any of the courts of this state in lieu of the records of the board. The original records and papers of the board shall be kept at the office of said board, which office shall be at such place as may be designated by the board. The secretary-treasurer or executive director is hereby authorized to furnish to any person entitled thereto copies of nonconfidential records of said board upon the payment of a fee in conformance with the rules and regulations of the board. All fees so collected shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37.

(2) The secretary-treasurer and executive director shall give such bond as the board shall from time to time require.

(3) The board shall make an annual report of its proceedings to the governor and to the Florida state dental society together with a report of all moneys received and disbursed by the board pursuant to this chapter.

History.—§21, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(21); §28, ch. 20240, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §7, ch. 57-181; §19, ch. 61-471; §11, ch. 67-409.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***466.29 Injunctions against unlawful practice of dentistry or dental hygiene.**—When it appears to the board that any person is practicing dentistry or dental hygiene in this state without a license, license certificate or renewal certificate, the board may institute legal

proceedings to enjoin the violations of the provisions of this law or rules and regulations of the board and any court of competent jurisdiction may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining the violation thereof. A copy of the records certified by the secretary-treasurer or executive director or a certificate of such officer or authorized person showing that such person is not the owner and holder of a valid license to practice dentistry or dental hygiene shall be admitted in any of the courts of this state as prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein. Upon a hearing and the court findings that such person is guilty of practicing dentistry without a license the court shall issue a permanent injunction. Such permanent injunction may be dissolved upon presentation to the court issuing the same a certificate from the secretary-treasurer or executive director of the board stating that the person enjoined is now a holder of a valid license, license certificate or renewal certificate.

History.—§29, ch. 20240, 1941; §12, ch. 67-409.

*Note.—See note following §466.28.

466.30 Use of forged or invalid certificate; penalties.—Any person using or attempting to use as his or her own a diploma of a dental college or school or a license certificate, renewal certificate, conditional renewal certificate or laboratory registration certificate of another person, or a forged diploma or license certificate or renewal certificate, or conditional renewal certificate or laboratory registration certificate, or any forged identification, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be subject to the same penalties of fine and imprisonment as are now made and provided for by the laws of this state for the crime of forgery.

History.—§23, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 7712(4); §30, ch. 20240, 1941; §8, ch. 57-181.

466.31 Sale of forged or invalid certificates; penalties.—Whoever sells or offers to sell a diploma conferring a dental degree, or a license certificate or renewal certificate or conditional renewal certificate or laboratory registration certificate granted pursuant to this chapter or prior dental practice laws, or procures such diploma or license certificate or renewal certificate or conditional renewal certificate or laboratory registration certificate with intent that it shall be used as evidence of the right to practice dentistry or dental hygiene or operate a dental laboratory as defined by law, by a person other than the one upon whom it was conferred, or to whom such license certificate or renewal certificate or conditional renewal certificate was granted, or with fraudulent intent alters such diploma or license certificate or renewal certificate or conditional renewal certificate or laboratory registration certificate or uses or attempts to use it when it is so altered, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, for which any person upon conviction shall be

punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years. The board may refuse to grant a certificate to practice dentistry or dental hygiene or to operate a dental laboratory to any person found guilty of making a false statement, or cheating, or of fraud or deception either in applying for such certificate or in taking any of the examinations provided for herein.

History.—§24, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 7712(5); §31, ch. 20240, 1941; §9, ch. 57-181.

466.33 Enforcement of chapter; duty of board.

(1) The board and its executive director shall assist prosecuting officers in the enforcement of this chapter and it shall be the duty of the board and its executive director to furnish the prosecuting officer with such evidence as it may ascertain, to assist him in the prosecution of any violation of this chapter, and the board is authorized for that purpose to make such reasonable expenditures from the funds in its hands as it may deem necessary in ascertaining and furnishing such evidence.

(2) The board shall be authorized to deputize agents, investigators or other dentists to enforce any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated by the board. Any agent, investigator or other person authorized by this chapter shall have all the powers in making arrests and entering premises as are given to all peace officers in this state insofar as it is necessary to assist him in carrying out the purpose and intent of this chapter.

History.—§27, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(24); §33, ch. 20240, 1941; §10, ch. 57-181; §14, ch. 67-409.

466.331 Authority to accept donations.—The board is hereby authorized and empowered to accept any funds, fines, grants, etc. which may be made available to the board from any private, local, state or federal agency or other sources.

History.—§17, ch. 67-409.

466.34 Employment of unlicensed persons by dentist; penalty.—Every duly licensed and registered dentist who uses the services of any unlicensed person for the purpose of constructing, altering, repairing or duplicating any denture, partial denture, bridge splint, orthodontic or prosthetic appliance, shall be required to furnish such unlicensed person with a written work order in such form as shall be approved by the board. This form shall be supplied to the dentist by the board at a cost not to exceed that of printing and handling. The work order blanks shall be assigned to individual dentists and are not transferable. This form shall be dated and signed by such dentist, and shall include the patient's name or number with sufficient descriptive information to clearly identify the case for each separate and individual piece of work; said work order shall be made in duplicate form, the duplicate copy to be retained in a per-

manent file in the dentist's office for a period of two years, and the original to be retained in a permanent file for a period of two years by said unlicensed person in his place of business. Such permanent file of work orders to be kept by such dentist or by such unlicensed person shall be open to inspection at any reasonable time by the board or its duly constituted agent. Failure of the dentist to keep such permanent records of said work orders shall subject the dentist to suspension or revocation of his license to practice dentistry; failure of such unlicensed person to have in his possession a work order as above defined shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this chapter and shall constitute and be punishable as a felony, for which any person upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years.

History.—§34, ch. 20240, 1941; §5, ch. 29882, 1955; §11, ch. 57-181; §21, ch. 61-471; §15, ch. 67-409.

466.35 Soliciting or advertisements by unlicensed persons; revocation of license of dentist using services of unlicensed person.—

(1) Any unlicensed person, corporation, entity, partnership or group of persons who shall solicit or advertise by mail, card, newspaper, pamphlet, radio, television, or otherwise, to the general public to construct, reproduce or repair prosthetic dentures, bridges, plates, or other appliances to be used or worn as substitutes for natural teeth, or for regulation of natural teeth, is guilty of a felony, for which any person upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 2 years. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the registered dental laboratory from maintaining a listing in the local telephone directory. Such listings shall be limited to the laboratory's name, location, telephone number and business hours only.

(2) Whenever it shall be established to the satisfaction of the board that any duly licensed and registered dentist is guilty of knowingly using the services of any person violating any of the provisions of the foregoing subsection, the board shall suspend or revoke his license as provided for in this chapter.

History.—§35, ch. 20240, 1941; §12, ch. 57-181; §22, ch. 61-471; (1) §4, ch. 65-353.

466.36 Practicing dentistry under assumed name; penalties.—On and after the passage of this chapter, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to practice or offer to practice dentistry under any name except his or her own proper name, which shall be the name used in his or her license certificate granted to him or her as a dentist as provided in this chapter, and unlawful to use the name of any company, association, corporation, clinic, trade name, or business name in connection with the practice of dentistry as defined in this chapter, provided, nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent two or more licensed dentists from associating together for the practice of dentistry,

each in his or her own proper name. The violation of any of the provisions of this section by any dentist shall subject such dentist to suspension or revocation of his or her license.

History.—§§22, 25, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(22), 7712(3); §36, ch. 20240, 1941.

***466.37 Dental hygienist; examination; license; license certificate.**—No person shall practice as a dental hygienist in this state until such person has passed an examination by the board under such rules and regulations as designed to thoroughly test her skills to practice dental hygiene under the supervision of a licensed dentist. The board shall issue licenses and license certificates as dental hygienists to those who have passed said examination in a manner satisfactory to the board, which license certificate shall be recorded as provided for in §466.15, and shall be posted and displayed in the office in which said hygienist is employed, but no person shall be entitled to such license and license certificate unless such person shall be a citizen of the United States, of good moral character and a graduate of a dental hygiene school or college as approved by the board.

History.—§30, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(27), 7712(7); §37, ch. 20240, 1941; §6, ch. 29882, 1955; §23, ch. 61-471; §16, ch. 67-409.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

466.38 Number of dental hygienists employed; work to be performed; revocation of licenses.—Dental hygienists may remove calculus deposits, accretions and stains from exposed surfaces of the teeth and from the gingival sulcus and expose dental x-ray films, make topical application of medicinal agents to the teeth for prophylactic purposes, remove and insert temporary dressings and generally clear the area after work has been performed by the dentist, but shall not perform any other operations on the teeth or mouth. Dental hygienists may perform their duties only in the office of a registered and licensed dentist and under the order and supervision of such dentist, or in public institutions which are approved by the board. No licensed dentist may employ more than two dental hygienists, but the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services and public institutions approved by the board may employ licensed dental hygienists under the supervision of a licensed dentist, and are not limited as to number that may be so employed. The board shall suspend or revoke the license of any dentist who shall permit any dental hygienist operating under his supervision to perform any operation other than that permitted under the provision of this chapter, and shall suspend or revoke the license of any dental hygienist found guilty of performing any operation other than those permitted under this chapter; but no order of suspension or revocation provided herein shall be made or entered except after a hearing by the board as provided in this chapter and such order

shall be subject to judicial review as authorized by §466.25.

History.—§29, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(26); §38, ch. 20240, 1941; §7, ch. 29882, 1955; §24, ch. 61-471; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***466.39 Dental hygienist; renewal of licenses.**—It shall be the duty of all licensed dental hygienists to be registered and have issued to them a renewal certificate annually by the board on or before October 1 of each year. The form, method and all provisions relating to the renewal of licenses of dentists as provided in §§466.17(1) and 466.18, shall apply to the annual registration and renewal of licenses of dental hygienists, except as to the annual renewal certificate fee which shall be ten dollars annually. All persons licensed to practice dental hygiene in this state shall record their license certificate in an office of a clerk of a circuit court in this state as provided in §466.15 for dentists.

History.—§31, ch. 14708, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3534(28); §39, ch. 20240, 1941; §25, ch. 61-471; §2, ch. 63-334.

***Note.**—See note following §466.37.

466.40 Dental hygienists; suspension or revocation of license; grounds.—The board shall suspend or revoke the license of any registered and licensed dental hygienist who is found guilty of using or attempting to use in any manner whatsoever any prophylactic lists, call lists, records, reprints or copies of same, or information gathered therefrom, of the names of patients who might have been served in the office of a prior employer, unless such names appear upon the bona fide call or prophylactic list of the present employer and was caused to so appear through the legitimate practice of dentistry as provided for in this chapter. The board shall also suspend or revoke the license of any licensed dentist who is found guilty of aiding or abetting or encouraging a dental hygienist employed by him to make use of a so-called prophylactic call list, or the calling by telephone or by use of written letters transmitted through the mails to solicit patronage from patients formerly served in the office of any dentist formerly employing such hygienist. No order of suspension or revocation provided in this section shall be made or entered except after hearing by the board as provided in this chapter, and such order shall be subject to judicial review as provided by §466.25.

History.—§40, ch. 20240, 1941; §26, ch. 61-471.

466.41 Dental internes; institutional dentists and nonprofit corporations; issuance and revocation of permits.—

(1) The board shall have the authority upon presentation of satisfactory credentials and under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, to issue a permit to a graduate of an approved dental school or college who has not been licensed or registered to practice dentistry in this state, to serve as a dental interne in state maintained and operated hospitals or institutions of Florida that may offer such a

post or in such hospitals or institutions as shall be approved by the board; provided such hospitals or institutions maintain a recognized staff of one or more licensed dentists. Such interne shall function under the supervision and direction of the dental staff of such hospitals. His work shall be limited to the patients confined to the hospital in which he serves, and he shall serve without fee or compensation other than that received in salary or other remuneration from such hospitals. The board shall have the power to revoke the permit of any such interne at any time upon the recommendation by the executive officer of the dental staff of the hospital or institution in which he serves or for any other reason which the board may deem justifiable.

(2) The board shall have the authority to issue annual permits to unlicensed dentists to serve as institutional dentists, working under the direction and supervision of licensed dentists of this state in the tuberculosis hospitals or other institutions operated by the state, providing such permits be issued only to graduates of schools approved by the board and further subject to cancellation for any reason the board may deem justifiable.

(3) The board shall have the authority, upon presentation of satisfactory credentials, and under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe, to issue a permit to a nonprofit corporation chartered for one or more of the following purposes:

(a) Training and teaching dental assistants in the public schools of the state;

(b) Promoting research and training among duly licensed dentists in the state;

(c) Providing dental care for indigent persons.

(4) Such nonprofit corporations shall function under the supervision and direction of the board. The board shall have the power to revoke the permit issued to any such corporations for any violation of any of the rules and regulations as prescribed by the board, or for any other reason which the board may deem justifiable. Such permits shall be granted and issued for a period of one year and shall be renewed only upon application and approval of the board, and upon a showing by the nonprofit corporation that it is and will comply with the rules and regulations and all provisions prescribed by the board. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to be in violation of §466.05 or §466.36, and where and if necessary this section shall be deemed an exception to §§466.05 and 466.36; provided however, that this shall be the only exception to said §§466.05 and 466.36.

History.—§41, ch. 20240, 1941; §8, ch. 29882, 1955; §27, ch. 61-471.

466.42 Penalties for violation of chapter.—

Any person who shall practice dentistry or dental hygiene in this state within the meaning of this chapter without having first obtained and had recorded a license certificate from the board, shall be guilty of a felony

and subject to imprisonment for not more than 2 years and a fine of not more than \$1,000.00. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter, the penalty for which is not herein specifically provided for, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 12 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§42, ch. 20240, 1941; §13, ch. 57-181; §17, ch. 67-409.
cf.—§455.04, Who has duty of enforcement.
§775.06, Alternative punishment.

466.43 Dental college scholarships; how awarded.—

(1) There shall be awarded each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1967, to persons selected by the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, in consultation with the Florida State Board of Dentistry, five scholarships for the study of dentistry leading to the attainment of the degree of doctor of dental surgery or equivalent degree.

(2) To be eligible to receive a scholarship under §§466.43-466.48, an applicant must:

(a) Have been a citizen and resident of this state for not less than five years prior to the date of his application; and

(b) Be able to meet the requirements and academic standards for admission to a fully accredited four year dental college approved by said board of dentistry; and

(c) Shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the division of health that he does not otherwise have available to him sufficient financial resources to enable him to pursue such a course of study.

(3) A recipient of a scholarship under §§466.43-466.48 shall attend a fully accredited four year dental college approved by the said board of dentistry and selected by the division of health.

(4) Preference in the granting of the scholarships provided for herein shall be given to those applicants with the highest weighted scholastic averages in approved undergraduate colleges, provided that they are persons of high integrity and character; and provided further that such applicants shall be found to have such qualities and attributes as shall give reasonable assurance of pursuing to completion the course of study for the attainment of the degree of doctor of dental surgery or equivalent degree.

(5) If in any one year there are not five qualified applicants for the five scholarships authorized for said year or if any application is made and granted for less than a four year scholarship, then the scholarships or any portion thereof authorized but not utilized during said year may be granted to any qualified applicants who have completed only a portion of their dental training; and if not utilized for this purpose, then said scholarships or any portion thereof shall be carried

over and added to the scholarships which are authorized in succeeding years.

(6) No more than two of the scholarships provided for herein shall be awarded in any one year to applicants who are residents of the same county.

History.—§1, ch. 29806, 1955; §1, ch. 57-214; §18, ch. 67-409; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

466.44 Dental college scholarships; value and expenditure.—The scholarships provided for herein shall cover the students' tuition, books, laboratory fees and equipment and other fees, supplies, board, room rent and other necessary and reasonable expenses of attending dental school. In no event, however, shall a scholarship amount to more than two thousand dollars in value in any one year, nor more than eight thousand dollars in value in its entirety.

History.—§2, ch. 29806, 1955; §19, ch. 67-409.

466.45 Dental college scholarships; agreement to practice in locality designated.—Each recipient of a scholarship under §§466.43-466.48, shall enter into an agreement with the division of health that he will, after the completion of his dental training, enter upon the practice of dentistry in a community or locality in this state designated by the division of health and continue in such practice for a period of one year for each two thousand dollars of scholarship granted and utilized. If a recipient of a scholarship provided for herein fails to perform his agreement with the division of health, he shall immediately forfeit his scholarship and be liable to the state for all scholarship payments he shall have received plus interest on each payment at the rate of eight per cent per annum compounded semiannually. If a recipient of a scholarship provided for herein practices dentistry in a community or locality designated by the division of health for only a part of the total period of compensatory practice agreed upon, he shall forfeit and be liable to the state only for the amount granted him under such scholarship plus interest on each scholarship payment at the rate of eight per cent per annum compounded semiannually reduced by a credit at a rate of two thousand dollars plus interest thereon, per year for the time he shall have actually practiced in such locality or area. The department of legal affairs shall institute proceedings in the name of the state for the purpose of recovering any amount due the state under §§466.43-466.48, from any scholarship recipient.

History.—§3, ch. 29806, 1955; §§2, 3, ch. 57-214; §28, ch. 61-471; §20, ch. 67-409; §§11, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

466.46 Dental college scholarships; division of health to select list of communities needing dentists.—

(1) The division of health shall determine the localities and communities within the state which do not have practicing therein a dentist, or a sufficient number of dentists, to meet the minimum needs of the inhabitants of

such locality or community for the necessary services of a dentist; and shall compile a list of such communities and localities. However, every such community or locality shall have at least 1,000 inhabitants, according to the latest and best information as to such numbers. From such list, the division of health shall designate the community or locality within which a scholarship recipient shall agree to practice dentistry pursuant to the provisions of §§466.43-466.48.

(2) With the approval of the division of health in consultation with the board of dentistry a scholarship recipient may serve his period of compensatory service in public health dentistry.

History.—§4, ch. 29806, 1955; §21, ch. 67-409; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

466.47 Penalty for violation of scholarship contract.—The failure of a recipient of a scholarship provided for herein to perform his agreement with the division of health or to pay the amount for which he is liable hereunder shall constitute a ground for the revocation of his license to practice dentistry in this state, provided, however, such failure shall not be due to causes or conditions beyond the control of the recipient.

History.—§5, ch. 29806, 1955; §29, ch. 61-471; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

466.48 Rules and regulations.—The division of health shall have the authority to make reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with §§466.43-466.47 for the carrying out of the provisions of said sections.

History.—§6, ch. 29806, 1955; §30, ch. 61-471; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

466.50 Objects and purposes.—The purpose of §§466.50-466.58, and other applicable sections of this chapter, is to safeguard the public health by requiring that dental laboratories be permitted to operate in this state only upon a written work order of a licensed dentist, either as a registered laboratory or those excluded under §466.51(2).

History.—§1, ch. 57-242; §31, ch. 61-471; §22, ch. 67-409.

466.51 Dental laboratory defined.—The term dental laboratory as used in this chapter shall be deemed to include any person, firm or corporation who:

(1) Performs for a fee of any kind, gratuitously or otherwise, directly or through an agent or employee by any means or method, or who in any way supplies or manufactures artificial substitutes for the natural teeth, or who furnishes, supplies, constructs or reproduces or repairs any prosthetic denture, bridge or appliance to be worn in the human mouth or who in any way holds itself out as a dental laboratory;

(2) Excluded from the provisions of §466.52, shall be those individual dental laboratory technicians who construct or repair dental prosthetic appliances in the office of a licensed dentist for him only and under his

supervision and work order.

History.—§2, ch. 57-242; §32, ch. 61-471.

***466.52 Registration.**—

(1) Every person, firm or corporation operating a dental laboratory in this state shall by January 1 of each year register with the board on forms to be provided by the board and pay to the board at the same time a registration fee of ten dollars for which the board, pursuant to §466.53, shall issue a registration certificate entitling the holder to operate a dental laboratory for a period of one year.

(2) Upon the failure of any dental laboratory operator to comply with subsection (1), the board shall notify him by registered mail, February 1, return receipt requested, at his last known address of such failure and inform him of the provisions of subsections (3) and (4).

(3) Any dental laboratory operator who has not complied with subsection (1) by March 1 of any year shall be required to pay a delinquency fee of twenty-five dollars in addition to the regular annual registration fee.

(4) The board is authorized to commence and maintain proceedings to enjoin the operator of any dental laboratory who has not complied with subsection (1) by March 1 of any year from operating a dental laboratory in this state until he has obtained a registration certificate and paid the required fees.

History.—§4, ch. 57-242; §33, ch. 61-471.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

466.521 Ownership, address; change.—When the ownership or address of any dental laboratory operating in this state is changed, the owner thereof shall notify the secretary-treasurer of the board within thirty days of such change of ownership or address.

History.—§34, ch. 61-471.

***466.53 Board of dentistry.**—The board shall not require an examination, but shall issue a registration certificate upon completion of the registration form and compliance with any rules promulgated by the board under §466.56.

History.—§5, ch. 57-242; §23, ch. 67-409.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

466.54 Periodic inspections required.—The board may require from the applicant for a registration certificate to operate a dental laboratory any information necessary to carry out the purpose of this chapter, and may require periodic inspection of all dental laboratories operating in this state. Such inspections shall include but not be limited to inspection of sanitary conditions and facilities on the premises.

History.—§6, ch. 57-242; §35, ch. 61-471.

466.55 Suspension and revocation.—The board may suspend or revoke the certificate of any dental laboratory registered under §466.52, after notice and hearing for failure to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 57-242; §36, ch. 61-471.

466.56 Rules.—The board may promulgate all rules necessary to enforce the provisions of this chapter pertaining to and regulating dental laboratories.

History.—§8, ch. 57-242; §37, ch. 61-471.

466.57 Violations.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate as a dental laboratory as defined, except those registered as provided in §466.52.

History.—§3, ch. 57-242.

466.58 Penalties.—Violation of any provision of this chapter as pertaining to and regulating dental laboratories shall constitute a misdemeanor for which any person on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 12 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§9, ch. 57-242; §38, ch. 61-471.

CHAPTER 467

ARCHITECTS

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467.01 Florida state board of architecture; terms of members.—

(1) The governor shall appoint an examining and licensing board within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation to be known as the Florida state board of architecture, to be composed of five members who are architects residing in the state, who have been engaged in the practice of architecture at least five years, whose duty it shall be to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) No person shall be eligible to appointment as a member of the Florida state board of architecture unless he shall be at the time of his appointment a citizen of the United States, a Florida resident, and a registered architect in this state, nor unless he shall have had at least ten years previous experience in the independent practice of architecture under his own name, of which five years shall have been within the state, or shall have had five years experience in such practice and not less than five years experience as a member of the faculty of the school or department of architecture at the university of Florida or the university of Miami at Coral Gables, Florida.

(3) The terms of three of said members shall be in four year cycles from the date of the appointment of the first board; and terms of the other two members shall be in four year cycles from a day two years subsequent to such appointment of the first board; each member shall hold over after the expiration of his term until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the board shall be filled by the governor of the state for the unexpired term of such membership. The governor may remove any of the members of said board for inefficiency or neglect of duty.

History.—§1, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2229; CGL 3562; §2, ch. 20651, 1941; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-203.

467.02 Organization of board; members to take oath of office; bond of treasurer.—The members of the state board of architecture shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, and within thirty days after their appointment, take and subscribe an oath before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the state, for the faithful performance of duty, and file same with the department of state and they shall, as soon as organized, and annually thereafter in the month of January, elect from their number a president and a secretary, who shall also be treasurer. The treasurer shall file a bond for the penal sum of one thousand dollars with the department of state, said bond to be accepted and approved by the department of state before the treasurer shall enter upon the duties of his office.

History.—§2, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2230; CGL 3563; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

467.03 Board to adopt rules and regulations; seal; record; quorum.—

(1) The Florida state board of architecture shall have power to sue and be sued in its official name as an agency of the state and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to govern its proceedings and shall establish standards of professional practice or conduct encompassing improper use of an architect's seal, incompetency, negligence, dishonest practices, and acts by an architect which willfully mislead or defraud any person.

(2) The board shall adopt a seal, and the secretary shall have the care and custody thereof, and shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board, which shall always be open to public examination.

(3) Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

History.—§3, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2231; CGL 3564; §3, ch. 20651, 1941; §2, ch. 69-203.

***467.04 Board expenses; disposition of fees; compensation of secretary-treasurer.**—All moneys collected by the board from fees prescribed or authorized to be charged by this chapter, shall be received and accounted for by the board. Such moneys shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. The expenses of the board and the officers thereof, and of the examinations held by the board, and of any other matter in connection with the provisions of this chapter, shall be paid from moneys collected under the provisions of this chapter. Members of the board shall receive ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year, and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of their residence to place of meeting and return. The secretary-treasurer of the board shall receive such annual compensation as shall be provided by the board, by resolution adopted by it at a regular meeting.

History.—§4, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2232; CGL 3565; §104, ch. 26869, 1951; §18, ch. 28215, 1953; §12, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

467.06 Special meetings of board; rules for examination of applicants.—Special meetings of the Florida state board of architecture shall be called by the secretary upon the request of any two members, by giving at least five days' notice in writing of the meeting to each member. The board shall adopt rules and regulations for the examination and registration of applicants desiring to practice architecture in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and may amend, modify and repeal such rules and regulations from time to time.

History.—§6, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2234; CGL 3567.

467.07 Rules and regulations and names of officers to be published.—The Florida state board of architecture shall immediately upon the election of each officer thereof, and upon adoption, repeal or modification of its rules of government or its rules and regulations for registrations of applicants for registration, file with the department of state, and publish in at least one daily newspaper in the state, the names and post office address of each officer, and a copy of such rules and regulations, or the amendments, repeal or modification thereof.

History.—§7, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2235; CGL 3568; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

467.08 Rules governing examinations.—

(1)(a) Provisions shall be made by the Florida state board of architecture for holding examinations at least twice in each year of applicants for registration to practice architecture, if there shall be any such application. All persons now registered to practice architecture shall continue to be so registered but all architects must apply for and obtain annual renewals of their registrations as provided by

law. Upon payment of a fee, new applicants may be admitted by the board upon examination. The scope of the entrance-to-practice examination shall be such as to determine the qualifications of the applicant to practice architecture and shall cover such technical and professional subjects as relate to architecture and the basic arts and sciences, a knowledge of which is material to the proper understanding, application, and practice of the principles of architecture.

(b) Any applicant for examination shall establish by satisfactory evidence to the board with his application that:

1. He is twenty-one years of age;
2. He is a citizen of the United States or has pending a declaration of intention so to become;
3. He is of good moral character;
4. He is a graduate of an accredited high school or has education equivalent thereto; and
5. He is either a graduate of a school or college of architecture appearing upon the list of approved schools and colleges of architecture as adopted and published by the board in its rules, with graduation therefrom evidenced by a diploma setting forth the applicant's degree, or has had training which shall be found by the board to be fully equivalent to such degree, and a minimum of one year of diversified training in offices of registered practicing architects.

(2) Time spent engaging in architectural activities either as a part of military duties while in the armed forces of the United States or as a teacher in a curriculum of architecture at a school or college of architecture appearing on the approved list adopted by the board as provided herein shall be evaluated by the board for credit to apply towards the periods of diversified training required herein.

(3) Any applicant who has filed a proper form and been accepted by the board for consideration at the time this law becomes effective shall be subject only to the requirements of this section as they existed immediately prior to July 1, 1969.

(4) Any person who is engaged in a program of seven years of diversified training in offices of registered practicing architects on July 1, 1969 and who shall so notify the board within one year after July 1, 1969 shall, if otherwise qualified, be permitted by the board to take the examination upon completion of said seven years of diversified training as was provided in this section prior to July 1, 1969.

(5) No certificate of registration shall be issued either with or without an examination to any corporation, partnership, firm, or association to practice architecture in this state, but all certificates of registration shall be to individual persons.

(6) All examinations shall be prepared and

conducted by or under the direction and supervision of the board, and due notice of the time and place of the holding of such examinations shall be published, as in the case provided for the publication of the rules and regulations thereof.

History.—§8, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2236; CGL 3569; §5, ch. 20651, 1941; §1, ch. 29727, 1955; §1, ch. 69-204.

467.09 Certain persons exempt from registration; inter-professional privileges between architects and professional engineers defined.—

(1) (a) No person shall be required by this or any other state law regulating the practice of architecture to qualify as an architect in order to make plans and specifications for or supervise the erection, enlargement or alteration of any building upon any farm for the use of any farmer, irrespective of the cost of such building, or any one- or two-family residence building or any domestic out-building appurtenant to any such one- or two-family residence, regardless of costs, or of any other type building costing less than five thousand dollars (except schools, auditoriums, or other buildings intended for the mass assemblage of people). Nor shall anything in this or any other state law be held to prevent registered professional engineers or their employees or subordinates under their responsible supervising control from performing architectural services which are purely incidental to their engineering practice or registered architects or their employees or subordinates under their responsible supervising control from performing engineering services which are purely incidental to their architectural practice. Provided that no professional engineer shall practice architecture or use the designation "architect" or any term derived therefrom, and no architect shall practice professional engineering or use the term "engineer" or any term derived therefrom. Otherwise, any person who shall be engaged in the planning or design for the erection, enlargement or alteration of buildings for others or furnishing architectural supervision of the construction thereof shall be deemed to be practicing architecture and be required to secure a certificate and all annual renewals thereof required by the laws of this state as a condition precedent to his so doing.

(b) The term "building" in this chapter shall be understood to be a structure, consisting of foundations, walls and roof, with or without the other parts. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent any employee of an architect from acting under his instruction, control and supervision, in any capacity whether paid by the architect or the owner.

(2) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to repeal, amend, limit or otherwise affect any county, metro or municipal building codes or zoning laws or ordinances now or hereafter enacted which are or shall be more restrictive with respect to the services of registered architects in their operation and

effect than the general law regulating the practice of architecture.

(3) In counties or municipalities which now or hereafter have a system of issuance of building permits such permits shall not be issued in any case where the application for said building permit discloses that the provisions of this chapter have been violated; provided, however, this shall not authorize the withholding of building permits in any cases within the exempt classes set forth under subsection (1).

History.—§9, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2237; CGL 3570; §1, ch. 20651, 1941; §§1-3, ch. 65-50.

467.10 Who entitled to a certificate of registration; display; to be recorded.—Any individual person who practices or offers to practice architecture through a partnership or corporation which offers architectural services to the public must hold a certificate of registration to practice architecture as provided in this chapter. Each person holding a certificate of registration to practice architecture in this state shall post such certificate of registration in a prominent place in his place of business and shall cause such certificate of registration to be recorded with the department of state upon payment of a fee of ten dollars to the department. Failure to post his certificate of registration or to have the same recorded shall be deemed sufficient cause for revocation of said certificate of registration.

History.—§10, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2238; CGL 3571; §3, ch. 69-203; §1, ch. 69-294; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

467.11 Admission without examination.—Hereafter no person shall be admitted to the practice of architecture in this state without an examination except that a certificate of registration may be issued upon filing of application and payment of the same fees as if qualified by examination to a person who meets the requirements of applicants for examination as set forth in §467.08 and has passed a standard examination and holds a current certificate issued by the national council of architectural registration boards and who furnishes satisfactory evidence of continued honorable professional practice after the passing of such examination together with satisfactory evidence of his present ability and integrity.

History.—§11, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2239; CGL 3572; §6, ch. 20651, 1941; §2, ch. 29727, 1955; §4, ch. 69-203.

***467.12 Annual registration; fee.—**Every registered architect who desires to continue to practice his profession in this state shall annually during the time he shall continue to practice, pay to the secretary of the Florida state board of architecture during the month of July of each year an annual registration fee in such amount as the Florida state board of architecture may in its discretion determine, except as provided in §467.08; provided, however, that such registration fee shall not exceed twenty-five dollars; and the secretary shall thereupon issue to such registered architect a certificate of renewal of his registration for a term of one year. Upon failure to have his cer-

tificate renewed during the month of July in each and every year, except as provided in §467.08, the holder thereof shall have his certificate revoked, but the failure to renew said registration in apt time shall not deprive him of the right to renewal upon payment of said fee; provided, his application for reinstatement is made within one year after the expiration of his certificate.

History.—§13, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2240; CGL 3573; §1, ch. 25008, 1949; §3, ch. 29727, 1955.

***Note.**—See note following §467.04.

467.13 Filing and distribution of roster; registration made condition precedent to obtaining occupational license.—No roster of architects need be published by the board hereafter, but annually the secretary of the board shall prepare a roster showing the names and business addresses of all registered architects and the names and business addresses of all partnerships, corporations, or other business organizations which hold certificates of authorization to offer architectural services and the principal officers, partners, or members thereof and file the same with the department of state and furnish a copy to each registered architect. A copy shall also be furnished without charge upon the request of any public official of this state, including any state, county, or municipal building inspector or commissioner. Any person applying to the licensing official of any county, city, town, or village for an occupational license to practice architecture shall at the time of such application exhibit to such licensing official satisfactory evidence under the seal of the Florida state board of architecture and the hand of its secretary that such applicant possesses a registration certificate and any required annual renewal thereof, and no such occupational license shall be granted until such evidence shall be presented, any provision of any special act or general act notwithstanding.

History.—§7, ch. 20651, 1941; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106; §5, ch. 69-203.

467.14 Revocation of registration certificate; reinstatement; procedure, process, attorneys, and counsel.—

(1) Any architect's certificate of registration issued in accordance with the provisions of this chapter shall remain in full force until revoked for cause as provided in this chapter. Any architect's registration certificate and current renewal may be suspended for a period not exceeding twelve months, or may be revoked by the unanimous vote of the members of the board sitting, with a minimum of four members, in any hearing for:

(a) Incompetency or negligence in the practice of architecture;

(b) A dishonest practice;

(c) Affixing or permitting to be affixed his seal or his name to any plan, specification, drawing, or other related document which was not prepared by him or under his responsible supervising control;

(d) Using his seal or doing any other act

as an architect at a time when his certificate of registration is suspended or at a time when current renewals have not been obtained in conformity with §467.12;

(e) For conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, in which case the record of conviction is conclusive evidence;

(f) Willfully misleading or defrauding any person employing him as an architect;

(g) Violation of the standards of professional practice or conduct established by rule and regulation of the board; or

(h) The violation of this or any other law of this state relating to the practice of architecture or any lawful rule or regulation made by the board pursuant to law.

(2) The accused certificate holder shall have twenty days' notice of the charge against him and of the time and place of the meeting of the board for the hearing and determination of the charge. At such hearing the accused shall have the right to cross-examine witnesses against him, to produce witnesses in his defense, and to appear personally or by counsel. In the event of suspension or revocation, the secretary of the board shall give notice to the department of state, which shall duly cancel the recordation of such registration in its office.

(3) The Florida state board of architecture, under the hand of its secretary and seal of the board, may require the production of books, papers, or other documents and may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify and to produce such books, papers, or other documents in their possession before the board or any member thereof, which are relevant to any hearing or proceeding concerning any violation of laws regulating architects or the practice of architecture. Subpoenas shall be served by the sheriff of the county where the witness resides or may be found.

(4) If any person refuses to obey any subpoena or refuses to testify or to produce any books, papers, or other documents required to be produced, the board may present its petition to the circuit court of the county wherein such person was served with subpoena, setting forth the facts, whereupon such court shall issue its rule nisi to such person requiring him to obey forthwith the subpoena or show cause why he fails to obey the same. Unless such person shows sufficient cause for failing to obey, the court shall forthwith direct such person to obey the same. Upon his refusal to comply he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and punished therefor, as the court may direct.

(5) In any judicial proceeding to which the board may be a party, the board shall be entitled to the services of the department of legal affairs and of the several state attorneys and assistant state attorneys in any circuit where such litigation may be. The board shall

also have power to secure such other legal advice and services as may be necessary or proper for the conduct of its affairs.

(6) The person whose certificate of registration was revoked may have a new certificate of registration issued to him by the secretary of said board upon the certificate of said board, issued by them upon satisfactory evidence for proper reasons for his reinstatement, and upon payment to the secretary of a fee of ten dollars. The person whose certificate of registration is suspended shall have his certificate of registration reinstated at the end of the period of his suspension.

History.—§14, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2241; CGL 3574; §9, ch. 20651, 1941; §1, ch. 26938, 1951; §6, ch. 69-203; §§10, 11, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—See note following §467.04.
cf.—§30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.

467.15 Seal of architect.—

(1) Every registered architect shall have a seal, which must contain the name of the architect, his place of business, and the words "Registered Architect, State of Florida", with which he shall stamp all drawings and specifications issued from his office for use in this state.

(2) No architect shall affix or permit to be affixed his seal or his name to any plan, specification, drawing or other related document which was not prepared by him or under his responsible supervising control, nor shall any architect use his seal or do any other act as an architect unless holding at the time a certificate of registration and all required renewals thereof.

History.—§15, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2242; CGL 3537; §8, ch. 20651, 1941.

467.16 Reports of receipts and expenditures made to governor.—Annually, within the first week of July, the secretary of the board shall make to the governor of the state a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board, attested by affidavit of the president and secretary, and a complete report of the transactions of the board with such recommendations for the advancement and betterment of the profession as it may think best.

History.—§16, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 2243; CGL 3576.
Am. §1, ch. 25013, 1949.

467.17 Penalty for violations.—It shall be a misdemeanor punishable as provided by law for any person to practice architecture in this state (except as exempted in §467.09) or to use the title "architect" or to use or display any title, sign, word, card, advertisement, or other device or method to indicate that such person practices or offers to practice architecture or is an architect, without being registered as an architect and having a certificate of registration then in force unless exempted therefrom by the provisions of law; or to give false testimony or knowingly offer forged evidence to the board or any member thereof with the intent of deceiving the board or any member thereof, or of obtaining registration or a renewal certificate of registration; or to falsely impersonate any registered architect; or to use any expired

or revoked certificate of registration; or to violate the provisions of this or any other law of the state relating to the registration of architects.

History.—§12, ch. 6951, 1915; RGS 5539; CGL 7711; §10, ch. 20651, 1941.

467.18 Civil proceedings.—

(1) As cumulative of any other remedy or criminal prosecution, whenever it shall appear to the Florida state board of architecture that any person is or has been violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or the lawful rules, regulations or orders of the board, or any of the laws of the state relating to architecture, the said board may file an application in its own name, or a proceeding by mandamus, in the name of the state, on its own relation, and by its counsel, alleging the facts, and praying for a temporary restraining order, an injunction and permanent injunction, or writ of mandamus against such person, restraining him from violating, or disobeying or commanding him to obey such law, order, rule or regulation.

(2) Upon proper application, and showing that such person is not registered, or that a renewal certificate has not been applied for, or that registration has been denied, revoked or suspended, or that the law, order, rule or regulation has been or is about to be violated or disobeyed, which showing may be made by affidavit, the court wherein the proceeding shall have been filed, shall issue a temporary restraining order or injunction, or alternative writ of mandamus, and, upon final hearing, shall grant and issue an injunction including mandatory injunction, or a peremptory writ of mandamus, upon finding the truth and sufficiency of the allegations of the bill or petition. The court may enforce said injunction or writ by punishment for contempt, and by such other writs and process, mesne or final, as are permitted to circuit courts, and shall make such other orders as its discretion and the rules shall require. Such injunction or writ may be limited in time, perpetual, or conditional, as may be necessary and proper to the enforcement of this chapter, or the lawful rules, regulations or orders of the board, or the law of the state relating to architecture.

History.—§1, ch. 28071, 1953; §2, ch. 29737, 1955.

467.19 Corporate and partnership practice of architecture; certificate of authorization; fees; revocation or suspension; rules.—

** (1) The practice of, or offer to practice, architecture by individual architects registered under this chapter through a corporation or partnership offering architectural services to the public, or by a corporation or partnership offering architectural services to the public through individual registered architects, as agents, employees, officers, or partners, is permitted subject to the provisions of this section if:

(a) One or more of the principal officers

of such corporation or partners of such partnership and all personnel of such corporation or partnership who act in its behalf as architects in this state are registered architects as provided by this chapter;

(b) *[All persons in] control of such corporation and all partners of such partnership shall be registered architects under this chapter, registered professional engineers as provided in chapter 471, or registered landscape architects as provided in chapter 481;

(c) One or more of the officers, one or more of the directors, and one or more of the owners of such corporation, and one or more of the partners of such partnership, shall be a registered architect as provided in this chapter; and

(d) Said corporation or partnership has been issued a certificate of authorization by the board as provided herein.

(2) All documents involving the practice of architecture which are prepared for the use of such corporation or partnership shall bear the signature and seal of a registered architect. However, no architect shall affix, or permit to be affixed, his seal or his name to any plan, specification, drawing, or other related document which was not prepared by him or under his responsible supervising control.

(3) Nothing in this section should be construed to mean that a certificate of registration to practice architecture shall be held by a corporation or partnership.

** (4) A corporation or partnership desiring a certificate of authorization shall file with the board an application upon such a form to be prescribed by the board and the designation required by subsection (5), accompanied by the fee prescribed by the board, which fee shall not exceed seventy-five dollars.

(5) A corporation shall file with the board, using a form provided by the board, the names and addresses of all officers and board members of the corporation, including the principal officer or officers, duly registered to practice architecture in this state, and also of all individuals duly registered to practice architecture in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of architecture, in this state, by said corporation. A partnership shall file with the board, using a form provided by the board, the names and addresses of all part-

ners of the partnership, including the partner or partners duly registered to practice architecture in this state, and also of an individual or individuals duly registered to practice architecture in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of architecture, in this state, by said partnership. This same form, giving the same information, must accompany the annual certificate of authorization renewal fee prescribed by the board. In the event there shall be a change in any of these persons during the year, such changes shall be designated on the same form and filed with the board by the corporation or partnership within thirty days after the effective date of such change.

** (6) If all the requirements of this section are met, the board shall issue to such corporation or partnership a certificate of authorization. Revocation or suspension of a certificate of authorization held by such corporation or partnership as provided in this section shall be administered by the board in the same manner as provided for revocation of an individual architect's certificate of registration as provided in §467.14.

(7) The board shall promulgate and enforce such rules as are required to regulate corporations or partnerships as to the name of such corporation or partnership which shall be authorized to obtain a certificate of authorization from the board and as to the practice of architecture through such corporation or partnership.

(8) Persons seeking to incorporate under the provisions of this section shall obtain approval from the Florida state board of architecture prior to filing their articles of incorporation with the department of state.

(9) The fact that individual registered architects practice architecture through a corporation or partnership as provided in this section shall not relieve such architects from personal liability for their professional acts, and each such corporation (and such stockholders as are architects) or partnership shall be jointly and severally liable for the professional acts of agents, employees, officers, or partners.

History.—§1, ch. 69-202; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The bracketed words were added by the editors.

****Note.**—Subsections (1), (4) and (6) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 468

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATORY BOARDS, ETC.

PART I OPERATORS OF MOVING PICTURE MACHINES (§§468.01-468.08)

PART II LICENSING OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY (§§468.101-468.114)

PART III FITTING AND SELLING OF HEARING AIDS (§§468.120-468.138)

PART IV SPEECH PATHOLOGY AND AUDIOLOGY (§§468.139-468.149)

PART I

OPERATORS OF MOVING PICTURE MACHINES

- 468.01 Licenses required; application of part I of chapter 468.
 468.02 Board of examiners; qualifications.
 468.03 Examination of applicants; fee.
 468.04 Issuance of license.

468.01 Licenses required; application of part I of chapter 468.—

(1) Any person engaging or working at the business of operating or assisting in the operation of any cinematograph or similar apparatus commonly known as moving picture machines, in any city in this state shall be required to obtain a license.

(2) The provisions of this part shall not apply to cities and towns of less than six thousand inhabitants.

History.—§1, ch. 6955, 1915; RGS 2244; CGL 3577.

468.02 Board of examiners; qualifications.—The mayor of each city in the state shall appoint a board of examiners and license commissioners to be composed of three members; one of whom shall have some knowledge of electricity; one an expert operator of moving picture machines; and, the third an electrical inspector or building commissioner employed by the city.

History.—§2, ch. 6955, 1915; RGS 2245; CGL 3578.

468.03 Examination of applicants; fee.—All applications for license accompanied by a fee of one dollar shall be made to the board of examiners and each applicant shall at any time and place that the board shall designate, be required to pass an examination as to his qualifications as said board may direct. The examination may be made in whole or in part, in writing, but shall be of a practical and elementary character and sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the applicant as to his knowledge of electricity.

History.—§3, ch. 6955, 1915; RGS 2246; CGL 3579.

468.04 Issuance of license.—A license good for one year from date of issuance shall be issued to every operator who successfully passes the required examination. Any operator failing to pass said examination shall have the fee returned to him, and his employer shall be notified by the board of examiners.

History.—§4, ch. 6955, 1915; RGS 2247; CGL 3580.

468.05 Qualifications of operator and assistant.—It is unlawful for any proprietor,

- 468.05 Qualifications of operator and assistant.
 468.06 Inspection of machines.
 468.07 Appropriation by city.
 468.08 Violation of regulations as to operating moving picture machine.

owner, or manager of any theater or moving picture show in any city, to employ or have in his employ, any operator or assistant operator, on a moving picture machine who is not over eighteen years of age, and who has not successfully passed the examination and received a license as required by this part. No operator shall be granted a license as operator who has not had at least one year practical experience on moving picture machines and no person shall be granted an assistant license who has not served under an experienced operator for one year prior to making application for assistant license. All machines shall be under the care and supervision of one person holding an operator's license, who shall be responsible for the proper handling of the machine by said assistant. The provisions of this section shall apply to owners and managers who operate their own machines, who are required to be in possession of an operator's license.

History.—§5, ch. 6955, 1915; RGS 2248; CGL 3581.

468.06 Inspection of machines.—One member of the board of examiners or some person designated by said board shall make an inspection of every moving picture machine in the city at least three times a year and report to the board on blanks provided, the condition of electrical connections, name of operator and each assistant, and make an examination of each license issued.

History.—§7, ch. 6955, 1915; RGS 2249; CGL 3582.

468.07 Appropriation by city.—A sufficient appropriation shall be made by the city council or commission whose duty is to appropriate such funds for the proper administration of the provisions of this part, for the purposes and use of the board of examiners.

History.—§8, ch. 6955, 1915; RGS 2250; CGL 3583.

468.08 Violation of regulations as to operating moving picture machine.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this part, either as operator or manager, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars

for each and every violation thereof, or in default of the payment of said fine be im-

prisoned not exceeding ninety days.

History.—§6, ch. 6955, 1915; RGS 5541; CGL 7718.

PART II

LICENSING OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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| 468.101 Purpose of part II of this chapter. | 468.108 Renewal of certificate or registration and restoration. |
| 468.102 Definitions. | 468.109 Fees. |
| 468.103 Florida Construction Industry Licensing Board; organization, meetings, powers, duties. | 468.110 Records. |
| 468.104 Disposition of fees; expenses; compensation. | 468.111 Prohibited activities; penalties. |
| 468.105 Registration. | 468.112 Revocation or suspension of certificate or registration. |
| 468.106 Certification. | 468.113 Application of part II. |
| 468.107 Business organizations. | 468.114 Exemptions. |

468.101 Purpose of part II of this chapter.

—It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state that, in order to safeguard the life, health, property and public welfare of its citizens, the business of construction and home improvements is a matter affecting the public interest, and any person engaging in the business as herein defined should be required to establish his competency and qualifications to be registered or certified as herein provided.

History.—§1, ch. 67-110.

*468.102 Definitions.—As used in part II:

(1) "Contractor" means, except those herein exempted, any person who, for compensation, undertakes to, or submits a bid to, or does himself or by others, construct, repair, alter, remodel, add to, subtract from, improve any building or structure, including related improvements to real estate for others, or for resale to others, and who is responsible for substantially the entire project; however, a "contractor" shall subcontract the electrical, mechanical, and plumbing work for which an examination for a certificate of competency and/or a license is required, unless such contractor holds a certificate of competency and/or license of the respective trade category, as required by the appropriate local authority. Where the local authority does not require a certificate of competency and/or license for the respective trade, the contractor shall not be required to meet the above requirements. "Contractors" are subdivided into three categories as follows:

(a) "General contractors" are those whose services are unlimited about the type of work which they may do as set forth in subsection (1) above.

(b) "Building contractors" are those whose services are limited to construction of commercial buildings and single or multiple dwelling residential buildings, neither to exceed three stories in height, and accessory use structures in connection therewith, or those whose services are limited to remodeling, repair, or improvement of any size building if the services do not affect the structural members of the building.

(c) "Residential building contractors" are those whose services are limited to construction, remodeling, repair, or improvement of one, two, or three-family unit residences not exceeding two stories in height and accessory use structures in connection therewith.

(2) "Contracting" means, except as herein exempted, engaging in business as a contractor.

(3) "Board" means the Florida Construction Industry Licensing Board created hereby unless the context otherwise requires.

(4) "Certificate" means a certificate of competency issued by the board as provided herein.

(5) "Registration" means registration with the board as provided herein.

(6) "Certification" means the act of obtaining or holding a certificate of competency from the board as provided herein.

(7) "Register" means the act of obtaining evidence of registration with the board as provided herein.

(8) "Registrant" means a person who has registered with the board.

History.—§2, ch. 67-110.

*Note.—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

468.103 Florida Construction Industry Licensing Board; organization, meetings, powers, duties.—

(1) The Florida Construction Industry Licensing Board is created within the division of occupations of the department of professional and occupational regulation consisting of seven members, three of whom are primarily engaged in business as general contractors, three of whom are primarily engaged in business as building contractors or residential building contractors, and one of whom is a building official of a municipality, city, or county of the state. All members of the board shall be appointed by the governor.

(2)(a) To be eligible for appointment each contractor member of the first board at the time of appointment shall hold personally or be a principal member of a firm holding an unexpired license to operate as a contractor issued by a municipality, city or county of the

state; be actively engaged in the construction business and have been so engaged for a period of not less than five consecutive years before the date of his appointment; and be a citizen and resident of the state.

(b) Each general contractor member of the board succeeding the original appointees shall hold a valid certificate issued by this board in addition to having the qualifications required in paragraph (a) above. Each building contractor and residential building contractor member of the board succeeding the original appointees shall hold a valid certificate or evidence of registration issued by this board in addition to having the qualifications required in paragraph (a) above.

(c) No two board members may be appointed from the same congressional district.

(3) Within thirty days after the effective date of this part, the governor shall appoint seven qualified persons to be members of the board as follows: Two members for one year; two members for two years; two members for three years; and one member for four years. All terms of office expire on June 30 of the last year of the term. As the terms of members expire the governor shall appoint a member to fill the vacancy for a term of four years, but no member shall succeed himself to another four year term. Vacancies in the membership of the board for any cause shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(4) The board shall meet regularly as the need presents itself. As soon as practicable after the effective date of this part, the board shall meet to elect officers from its membership, whose terms shall expire on June 30 and annually thereafter. Special meetings of the board may be held as the board provides in its rules and regulations. Five members of the board constitute a quorum.

(5) The board is authorized to adopt rules and regulations in accordance with chapter 120 to carry out the provisions of this part.

(6) Any member of the board or duly appointed hearing officer designated by the board may administer oaths and take testimony about all matters within the jurisdiction of the board. Chapter 120 governs hearings conducted by or on behalf of the board.

(7) The board is authorized to employ personnel and incur expense as necessary to perform its duties and enforce this part and shall sue and be sued in its official name.

(8) The board shall adopt a seal for its use containing the words "Florida Construction Industry Licensing Board."

History.—§3, ch. 67-110; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—Paragraph (2)(b) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***468.104 Disposition of fees; expenses; compensation.**—All moneys collected by the board shall be received, deposited, expended and accounted for pursuant to law. The expenses of the board and its officers and of the examinations held by the board, and of other matters

in connection with this part shall be paid from the moneys collected under this part. Members of the board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided by law.

History.—§4, ch. 67-110.

**Note.*—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

468.105 Registration.

(1)(a) Within one hundred eighty days after the effective date of this part, all persons contracting in the state shall register with the board in the proper classification unless they are certified. To be registered the applicant shall file evidence of holding a current state or county occupational license or a current license issued by any municipality, city, or county of the state for the type of work for which registration is desired on a form prescribed by the board, accompanied by the registration fee fixed by this part. No examination shall be required by the board for registration.

(b) The secretary of state shall notify each county tax collector of the adoption of this part before September 1, 1967, and supply each with a summary of the requirements for registration and certification. Each tax collector shall notify each applicant for an occupational license as a contractor of the adoption of this part.

(2) Persons not engaged in contracting on the effective date of this part, but later desiring to enter the business shall register with or obtain a certificate from the board under one of the following provisions:

(a) If the area in which the applicant desires to enter the business of contracting has a local board which requires a local competency examination, the applicant shall comply with the local examining and licensing requirements in the area and then file with the board evidence of successful compliance with the local examination and licensing requirements on a form prescribed by the board, accompanied by the registration fee fixed by this part. No examination shall be required by the board for registration under this subsection.

(b) If the area in which the applicant desires to enter the business of contracting does not have a local board which requires a local competency examination and the applicant desires to engage in business as a general contractor or building contractor, or as a residential building contractor other than as specified in subsection (3) the applicant shall obtain a certificate from the board, unless the applicant can furnish proof satisfactory to the board that he has been engaged in the business of contracting in the state for at least two out of the three years next preceding the effective date of this part, in which event the applicant shall be entitled to register with the board in accordance with the provision of subsection (1) (a) above.

(c) If the area in which the applicant desires to enter the business of contracting does not have a local board which requires a local

competency examination, and if the applicant desires to engage in business solely as a residential building contractor on improvements to real property to which the applicant holds legal or equitable title, the applicant shall register with the board in this restricted classification by filing evidence of holding a current state or county occupational license or a current license issued by any municipality, city, or county of the state for the type of work for which registration is desired on a form prescribed by the board, accompanied by the registration fee fixed by this part. No examination shall be required by the board for registration, when issued, shall bear the designation "Residential Building Contractor—Restricted."

(3) Registration permits the registrant to engage in contracting only in the area and for the type of work covered by the registration, unless the state and local licenses are issued for other areas and types of work or unless certification is obtained.

(4) The board may receive an application on prescribed forms with supporting data; and upon finding of fact supporting the need or justification, the board may grant a limited and restricted registration to a contractor not domiciled in the state for one project. Renewal application or registration cannot be granted. During such registration the board shall have complete authority to require compliance with this and other statutes of the state.

History.—§5, ch. 67-110.

***Note.**—Subsections (1) and (2) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform them with the provisions of §30(5), ch. 69-106.

468.106 Certification.—

(1) To obtain a certificate, an applicant shall submit an application in writing to the board containing the statement that the applicant desires the issuance of a certificate and the class of certificate desired on a form containing the information prescribed by the board and shall be accompanied by the fee fixed by this part.

(2)(a) Examinations shall be held at times and places within the state as the board determines, but there shall be at least two examinations a year. Each applicant shall take an objective written examination about his fitness for a certificate in the category for which application is made. There shall be a type of examination for each of the three categories of certificates which shall apply to the type of work covered by the certificate applied for. The examination shall cover knowledge of basic principles of contracting and construction applicable to the category for which a certificate is requested. It shall be an open-book examination consisting of multiple-choice, fill-in, true-false, or short-answer questions and may include or consist of diagrams, plans, or sketches in connection with which the applicant is required to demonstrate his knowledge of construction by answering questions keyed to such diagrams, plans, or sketches.

(b) A passing grade on the examination is seventy-five per cent.

(3) Following receipt of the fee and application and successful completion of the examination, the board shall investigate the financial responsibility and credit, and business reputation of the applicant and of any business organization on behalf of which he proposes to engage in contracting, as well as the education and experience of the applicant. Within thirty days from the date of the examination, the board shall inform the applicant in writing whether he has qualified or not and, if the applicant has qualified, that it is ready to issue a certificate in the category for which application was made, subject to compliance with the requirements of subsection (4) of this section.

(4) As a prerequisite to issuance of a certificate, the board shall require the applicant to submit satisfactory evidence that he has obtained public liability insurance in amounts to be determined by the board. Thereupon, the certificate shall be issued forthwith, but this subsection does not apply to inactive certificates.

(5) If an applicant for an original certificate, after having been notified to do so, does not appear for examination within one year from the date of filing his application, the fee paid by him shall be credited to the board as an earned fee. New application for a certificate shall be accompanied by another application fee fixed by this part. Forfeiture of a fee may be waived by the board for good cause.

(6) When a certificate holder desires to engage in contracting in any area of the state, as a prerequisite therefor, he shall only be required to exhibit to the local building official, tax collector, or other person in charge of the issuance of licenses and building permits in the area, evidence of holding a current certificate accompanied by the fee for the occupational license and building permit required of other persons.

(7) The certificate shall not be transferable.

History.—§6, ch. 67-110.

***Note.**—Subsections (1), (3) and (5) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to comply with §30(5), ch. 69-106.

*468.107 Business organizations.—

(1) When an individual proposes to do business in his own name, registration or certification, when granted, shall be issued only to that individual.

(2) If the applicant proposing to engage in contracting is a partnership, corporation, business trust, or other legal entity, the application shall state the name of the partnership and of its partners, or the name of the corporation and of its officers and directors, or the name of the business trust and its trustees, or the name of such other legal entity and its members, and furnish evidence of statutory compliance if a fictitious name is used. Such application shall also show that the person applying for the examination is legally quali-

fied to act for the business organization in all matters connected with its contracting business; and that he has authority to supervise construction undertaken by such business organization. The registration or certification, when issued upon application of a business organization, shall be in the name of such business organization and the name of the qualifying individual or individuals shall be noted thereon.

(3)(a) At least one member or supervising employee of the business organization shall be qualified under this law in order for the business organization to hold a current certificate in the category of the business conducted for which the member or supervising employee is qualified. If any individual so qualified on behalf of such business organization ceases to be affiliated with such business organization, he shall inform the board as provided in §468.110(2). In addition, if such individual is the only qualified individual affiliated with the business organization, the business organization shall notify the board of the individual's termination and shall have a period of sixty days from the termination of the individual's affiliation with the business organization in which to qualify another person under the provisions of this part, failing which the certification of the business organization shall be subject to revocation by the board.

(b) The individual shall also inform the board in writing when he proposes to engage in contracting in his own name or in affiliation with another business organization; and he or such new business organization shall supply the same information to the board as required for applicants under this part.

(c) After an investigation of the financial responsibility, credit, and business reputation of the individual, or the new business organization, upon a favorable determination, the board shall forthwith issue without charge or examination a new certificate in the individual's name, or in the name of the new business organization, as provided above.

(4) When a certified business organization makes application for an occupational license in any municipality, city, or county of this state, the application shall be made with the tax collector in the name of the business organization; and the license, when issued, shall be issued to the business organization upon payment of the appropriate licensing fee and exhibition to the tax collector of a valid certificate issued by this board.

History.—§7, ch. 67-110.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***468.108 Renewal of certificate or registration and restoration.**—Certificates and registration shall expire annually at midnight on June 30:

(1) Failure to renew the certificate or registration during June shall cause the certificate or registration to become inoperative,

and it is unlawful thereafter for any person to engage or offer to engage or hold himself out as engaging in contracting under the certificate or registration unless the certificate or registration is restored or reissued.

(2) A certificate or registration which is inoperative because of failure to renew shall be restored on payment of the proper renewal fee, if the application for restoration is made within ninety days after June 30. If the application for restoration is not made within the ninety day period, the fee for restoration shall be equal to the original application fee; and in addition, the board may require reexamination of the applicant.

(3) A person who is registered or holds a valid certificate from the board may go on inactive status during which time he shall not engage in contracting but may retain his certificate or registration on an inactive basis on payment of an annual renewal fee during the inactive period, not to exceed ten dollars per year.

History.—§8, ch. 67-110.

***Note.**—See note following §468.107.

***498.109 Fees.**—The board shall impose the following fees:

(1) The initial application fee for a certificate shall be fixed by the board not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars.

(2) The initial application fee for registration without examination shall be fixed by the board not to exceed:

- (a) General contractor\$50.00
- (b) Building contractor\$25.00
- (c) Residential building contractor ..\$10.00

(3) The annual renewal fees shall be fixed by the board not to exceed one half the above amounts.

(4) Any funds received by the board from certification or registration fees which remain uncommitted and unexpended at the end of each biennium shall be paid into the general revenue fund.

History.—§9, ch. 67-110.

***Note.**—See note following §468.107.

468.110 Records.—

(1) All information required by the board of any applicant for certification or registration shall be a public record, except financial information and examination grades which are confidential and shall not be discussed with anyone except members of the board and its staff, but the applicant is entitled to see his examination papers and grades.

(2) If a certificate holder or registrant changes his name style, address or employment from that which appears on his current certificate or registration, he shall notify the board of the change within thirty days after it occurs.

(3) All examinations shall be retained for a period of five years from the date of the examination.

History.—§10, ch. 67-110.

468.111 Prohibited activities; penalties.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to engage in the business or act in the capacity of a contractor without having been duly registered or certified.

(2) Any person who violates any provision of this part or commits any of the acts constituting cause for disciplinary action as herein set forth is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§11, ch. 67-110.

468.112 Revocation or suspension of certificate or registration.—

(1) On its own motion or the verified written complaint of any person, the board may investigate the action of any contractor certified or registered under this part and hold hearings pursuant to chapter 120; provided, however, when any complaint involves a contractor certified or registered under this part for acts or omissions occurring in any area of the state which has a local board, the board shall forward the complaint to the municipality, city, or county where the alleged violation occurred for its action. Where no local board exists, the board shall take jurisdiction. The board may take appropriate disciplinary action if the contractor is found to be guilty of or has committed any one or more of the acts or omissions constituting cause for disciplinary action set out herein or adopted as rules or regulations by the board.

(2) The following acts constitute cause for disciplinary action:

(a) Willful or deliberate disregard and violation of the applicable building codes or laws of the state or any municipalities, cities or counties thereof.

(b) Aiding or abetting any uncertified or unregistered person to evade any provision of this part.

(c) Knowingly combining or conspiring with an uncertified or unregistered person by allowing one's certificate or registration to be used by any uncertified or unregistered person with intent to evade the provisions of this part. When a certificate holder or registrant allows his certificate or registration to be used by one or more companies without having any active participation in the operations, management, or control of said companies, this act constitutes prima facie evidence of an intent to evade the provisions of this part.

(d) Acting in the capacity of a contractor under any certificate or registration issued hereunder except in the name of the certificate holder or registrant as set forth on the issued certificate or registration, or in accordance with the personnel of the certificate holder or registrant as set forth in the application for the certificate or registration, or as later changed as provided in this part.

(e) Diversion of funds or property received for prosecution or completion of a specified construction project or operation where

as a result of the diversion the contractor is or will be unable to fulfill the terms of his obligation or contract.

(f) Disciplinary action by any municipality, city, or county, which action shall be reviewed by the state board before the state board takes any disciplinary action of its own.

(g) Failure in any material respect to comply with the provisions of this part.

(3) The board is authorized to take the following disciplinary action:

(a) Suspend the certificate holder or registrant from all operations as a contractor during the period fixed by the board but the board may permit the certificate holder or registrant to complete any contracts then uncompleted.

(b) Revoke a certificate or registration.

(c) Impose an administrative fine or penalty not to exceed \$500.00, which shall be recoverable by the board only in an action at law.

(4) After suspension of the certificate or registration on any grounds set forth in this section, the board may remove the suspension on proof of compliance by the contractor with all conditions prescribed by the board for removal of suspension; or, in the absence of such conditions, as in the sound discretion of the board.

(5) After revocation of a certificate or registration, the certificate or registration shall not be renewed or reissued for at least one year after revocation and then only on a showing of rehabilitation of the contractor.

(6) The lapse or suspension of a certificate or registration by operation of law or by order of the board or a court, or its voluntary surrender by a certificate holder or registrant does not deprive the board of jurisdiction to investigate or act in disciplinary proceedings against the certificate holder or registrant.

(7) The filing of a petition in bankruptcy, either voluntarily or involuntarily, or the making of a composition of creditors or the appointment of a receiver for the business of the registrant or certificate holder may be considered by the board as just cause for suspension of a certificate or registration.

(8) The board may restrain any violation of this part by action in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History.—§12, ch. 67-110.

468.113 Application of part II.—

(1) Nothing in this part limits the power of a municipality, city or county to regulate the quality and character of work performed by contractors through a system of permits, fees, and inspections which are designed to secure compliance with and aid in the implementation of state and local building laws or to enforce other local laws for the protection of the public health and safety.

(2) Nothing in this part limits the power of a municipality, city or county to collect occupational licenses and inspection fees for engaging in contracting, or examination fees from persons who are registered with the

board pursuant to local examination requirements.

(3) Nothing in this part limits the power of the municipalities, cities or counties to adopt any system of permits requiring submission to and approval by the municipality, city or county of plans and specifications for work to be performed by contractors before commencement of the work.

(4) Nothing in this part shall be construed to waive any requirements of any existing local ordinance or resolution of a board of county commissioners regulating the type of work required to be performed by specialty contractor.

(5) Any official authorized to issue building or other related permits shall ascertain that the applicant contractor is duly registered in the area where the construction is to take place or certified before issuing the permit. The evidence shall consist only of the exhibition to him of current evidence of certification or registration.

(6) Municipalities, cities or counties may continue to provide examinations for their territorial area, provided that:

(a) To engage in contracting in the territorial area, an applicant must also be registered with the board.

(b) All local contractors licensing boards or agencies shall transmit annually during May to the board the names of all local licensees, the status of the license, and a report of any disciplinary action taken against the licensee.

* (c) A certificate has not been issued by the board.

(7) The board shall inform all local boards annually during October the names of those certified or registered and the status of the certificates or registrations.

(8) The right to create local boards in the future by any municipality, city or county is preserved.

(9) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in §235.31 about prequalification of bidders, any person holding a certificate shall be deemed qualified to participate in any project contemplated by this section.

(10) This part applies to any contractor performing work for the state, county or any municipality. They are required to determine compliance with this part before giving a commencement order on any of its contracts for construction, improvement, remodeling or repair.

(11) If an incomplete contract exists at the time of death of a contractor, the contract may be completed by any person even though not certified or registered. Such person shall notify the board within thirty days after the death of the contractor of his name and address. For purposes of this subsection, an incomplete contract is one which has been awarded to, or entered into by, the contractor before his death or on which he was the low bidder and the contract is subsequently

awarded to him regardless of whether any actual work has commenced under the contract before his death.

(12) No provision in this part shall be construed to permit a contractor to perform electrical, mechanical, or plumbing work for which an examination for a certificate of competency or a license is required, unless such contractor holds such certificates of competency or such licenses as may be required by the appropriate local authority. Where the appropriate local authority does not require a certificate of competency or a license for the respective trade in question, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply.

History.—§13, ch. 67-110.

*Note.—Subsection (6)(c) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

468.114 Exemptions.—This part does not apply to:

(1) Contractors in work on bridges, roads, streets, highways, railroads, or utilities and services incidental thereto.

(2) A subcontractor or specialty contractor whose work is limited to a specific phase of construction and whose responsibility is likewise limited to that particular phase of the construction.

(3) Employees of any person engaged in contracting who are subordinates of such person who is certified or registered to engage in contracting if the employees do not hold themselves out for hire or engage in contracting except as an employee.

(4) An authorized employee of the United States, Florida, or any municipality, city, or county, irrigation district, reclamation district, or other municipal or political corporation or subdivision of this state as long as the employee does not hold himself out for hire or otherwise engage in contracting except in accordance with his employment.

(5) An officer appointed by a court when he is acting within the scope of his office as defined by law or court order. When construction projects which were not underway at the time of appointment of the officer by the court are undertaken, he shall employ or contract with a registrant or certificate holder.

(6) Public utilities on construction, maintenance, and development work performed by their forces and incidental to their business.

(7) The sale or installation of any finished products, materials, or articles of merchandise which are not actually fabricated into and do not become a permanent fixed part of the structure.

(8) Owners of property building or improving one or two-family residences thereon for the occupancy of such owners and not offered for sale. In all actions brought under this part, proof of the sale or offering for sale of more than one such structure by the owner-builder within one year after completion of same is presumptive evidence that such structure was undertaken for purposes of sale.

(9) Any construction, alteration, improve-

ment, or repair carried on within the limits of any site the title to which is in the United States, nor to any construction, alteration, improvement, or repair on any project where federal law supersedes this part.

(10) Any work or operation of a casual, minor, or inconsequential nature in which the aggregate contract price for labor, materials, and all other items is less than five hundred dollars but this exemption does not apply:

(a) When the construction, repair, remodeling, or improvement is a part of a larger or major operation whether undertaken by the same or a different contractor or in which a division of the operation is made in contracts of amounts less than five hundred dollars for the purpose of evading this part or otherwise.

(b) To a person who advertises or exhibits by any manner or device which might indicate to the public that he is a contractor or other-

wise represents that he is qualified to engage in contracting.

(11) Any construction or operation incidental to the construction or repair of irrigation and drainage ditches or regularly constituted irrigation districts, reclamation districts, or clearing or other work on the land in rural districts for fire prevention purposes or otherwise except when performed by a certificate holder or registrant under this part.

(12) A registered architect, professional engineer, or residential designer acting in his professional capacity or any person exempted by law in the chapters regulating architects and professional engineers.

(13) Any person who only furnishes materials or supplies without fabricating them into or consuming them in the performance of the work of the contractor.

(14) Any person as defined and licensed under chapter 527.

History.—§14, ch. 67-110.

PART III

FITTING AND SELLING OF HEARING AIDS

468.120 Short title of part III of this chapter.

468.121 Purpose.

468.122 Definitions; corporations, etc.; not prohibited, conditions.

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468.129 Refusal to issue or renew a certificate of registration.

468.120 Short title of part III of this chapter.—This part III may be cited as the "Fitting and Selling of Hearing Aids Act."

History.—§2, ch. 67-423.

468.121 Purpose.—Part III of this chapter requires registration for protection of the public of any person engaged in the fitting and selling of hearing aids, to encourage better educational training programs for such persons to provide against unethical and improper conduct and for the enforcement of this part, and to provide penalties for its violation.

History.—§1, ch. 67-423.

468.122 Definitions; corporations, etc.; not prohibited, conditions.—

* (1) ["Division" means the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.]

(2) "Hearing aid" means any instrument or device worn on the human body represented as aiding or improving defective human hearing and any attachments or accessories of such instrument or device.

(3) "Registrant" means a person who is engaged in the fitting and selling of hearing

468.130 Unethical conduct defined.

468.131 Procedure for revocation, suspension, etc.

468.132 Conduct of hearing, witnesses, evidence, etc.

468.133 Review of orders of the division by the circuit courts; procedure and venue.

468.134 Application for certificates, etc.

468.135 Minimal procedures and equipment.

468.136 Receipt required to be furnished to person supplied with hearing aid.

468.137 Part III of this chapter not applicable to persons in certain professions.

468.138 Penalty.

aids. A registrant shall be responsible for the acts of all employees or trainees supervised by him in connection with fitting, selling and/or servicing hearing aids.

(4) "Council" means advisory council to the division of health, on hearing aids.

(5) "Trainee" means a person who has not, for the purpose of this part, been engaged as a registrant prior to the effective date of this part, but who desires to become a registrant. Said trainee shall be provided a temporary training certificate of registration upon payment of fee with application, as hereinafter prescribed.

(6) "Fitting and selling of hearing aids" means the measurement of the functional intensity range of human hearing by means of an audiometer or by any other means accepted by the division and the consequent fitting and selling of hearing aids intended to compensate for hearing loss.

(7) "Certificate of registration" shall be synonymous with "license"; "registrant" shall be synonymous with "licensee."

Nothing in this part shall prohibit a corpora-

tion, partnership, trust, association or other like organization from engaging in the business of fitting and selling or offering for sale hearing aids at retail without a certificate of registration if it employs registered natural persons in the direct fitting and selling of such products. Such corporations, partnerships, trusts, associations or other like organizations shall also file with the division a statement, on a form approved by the division, that it submits itself to the rules and regulations of the division and the provisions of this part which the division shall deem applicable to it.

History.—§3, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §19, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for that of "board." The change will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

468.123 Powers and duties of the division.—

In addition to those prescribed by law the powers and duties of the division under this part are as follows:

(1) To authorize all disbursements necessary to carry out the provisions of this part and to receive and account for all fees.

(2) To supervise and administer qualifying examinations to test the knowledge and proficiency of applicants for registration.

(3) To register persons who apply to the division and who are qualified to practice the fitting of hearing aids.

(4) To purchase and maintain, rent or acquire, audiometric equipment and facilities necessary to carry out the examination of applicants for registration.

(5) To issue and renew certificates of registration and certificates of endorsement to qualified persons.

(6) To suspend or revoke certificates of registration and certificates of endorsement pursuant to this part.

(7) To appoint representatives to conduct or supervise the examination of applicants for registration.

(8) To designate the time and place for examining applicants for certificates of registration.

(9) To make, publish, and enforce rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of this state which are necessary to carry out the provisions of this part.

(10) To require the periodic inspection of audiometric testing equipment and to carry out the periodic inspection of facilities of persons who practice the fitting of hearing aids.

(11) To delegate such ministerial duties to the advisory council as the division in its discretion shall deem proper.

History.—§4, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.124 Advisory council.—

(1) An advisory council to the division of health is created to consist of five members, who shall be residents of this state. Three members shall be persons who have been actively engaged in fitting and selling of hearing aids in the state for at least five years prior to appointment. In addition, after the

enactment of this part, appointees must hold an unrevoked, unsuspended certificate of registration under this part. One member shall be a diplomate or be eligible for qualification by the American Board of Otolaryngology. One member shall be a person eligible for the certificate of clinical competence in audiology from the American Speech and Hearing Association and actively engaged in the field of audiology in this state. The term of office for members shall be three years, or until their successors are appointed and qualify, except that of the members first appointed, one shall be appointed for one year, two for two years, and two for three years. Members of the council shall be geographically representative of the state, appointed by the governor, and shall act in an advisory capacity to the division.

(2) Each member of the council shall be entitled to reimbursement from the funds derived from fees collected under the provisions of this part for his actual and necessary travel and other expenses incurred in the performance of his official duties.

(3) The council shall:

(a) Meet within thirty days after their appointment and elect a chairman from their own number and elect or appoint a secretary who need not be a member of the council, each of whom shall hold office for one year and thereafter until his successor is elected and qualified.

(b) Hold an annual meeting each year and hold other meetings at such times and places as the division or the chairman of the council may direct.

(c) Keep a record of its proceedings, a register of persons whose certificates of registration have been revoked. The books and records of the council shall be prima facie evidence of all matters reported therein and shall be open to inspection by the division at all times.

(d) Recommend to the division examination procedures for applicants, minimum requirements for the testing equipment and procedures necessary in fitting and selling of hearing aids, a code of ethics for the betterment and improvement of the standard of services and procedures to be followed in the fitting and selling of hearing aids and the protection of the public, and do all in its power to encourage the establishment of a specialized educational course of training for all persons wishing to become registered. The council shall be guided by the Federal Trade Commission Trade Practice Rules for the Hearing Aid Industry and by the minimal procedures as herein defined, and shall investigate alleged irregularities in the fitting and selling of hearing aids, and make recommendations to the division with respect thereto.

(e) Make a report each year to the division and the governor of all its official acts during the preceding year.

(f) Upon the request of any person, furn-

ish a list of persons registered under the provisions of this part.

History.—§5, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Paragraph (3)(e) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §19, ch. 69-106.

468.125 Oath of members of council.—Immediately and before entering upon the duties of said office, the members of the council shall take the constitutional oath of office and shall file same with the department of state which shall issue to said member a certificate of his appointment.

History.—§6, ch. 67-423; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.126 Qualifications of applicants for registration.—

(1) Any person engaged in fitting and selling of hearing aids from an established place of business at a permanent address in the state, open for service during usual business hours for at least two years prior to the enactment of this part, shall, upon application to the division, be entitled to a certificate of registration qualifying him as a registrant, provided that he must pass the qualifying examination within a period of two years after the enactment of this part. Said application shall be made to the division on the forms prescribed by it. Any person who becomes a legal resident of the State of Florida and who shall produce evidence that he has had one year's experience in fitting and selling hearing aids can make application to the division for examination and upon passing the examination be granted a certificate of registration.

(2) Any dealer or salesman in business in this state at the time of the enactment of this part, but who shall not have fulfilled the requirements in subsection (1) of this section, shall be entitled to a certificate of registration upon application to the division, but must pass the qualifying examination within a period of two years after the enactment of this part.

(3)(a) Any person desiring to become registered after the enactment of this part who is not qualified otherwise shall be issued a trainee temporary certificate of registration by the board only if he is of good moral character, over the age of twenty-one years and is a graduate of an accredited high school or secondary school.

(b) Trainee apprenticeship period shall be for six months as follows:

1. Stage I—The trainee shall work for thirty days under the direct control of a registrant. He cannot in any way fit or test the customer.

2. Stage II—This training stage lasts for sixty days. During this period the trainee may do testing necessary for the proper selection and fitting of a hearing aid and make ear impressions. During this period the trainee may not make delivery or final fitting.

3. Stage III—The trainee may engage in all activities of a registered person. He must, however, work under and be responsible to a registrant for the following ninety days.

(c) The above stages must be completed with no interim time lapse between stages. In the event the trainee leaves his place of training without approval of his employer, he loses seniority and must revert to stage I. This ruling is subject to appeal to the division.

(d) After such period has passed, trainee shall take the qualifying examination given by the division for a certificate of registration and upon successfully passing said examination, may obtain a certificate of registration.

(4) If a person who holds a trainee temporary certificate of registration issued under this section takes and fails to pass the qualifying examination, the division may, upon receiving payment of the stipulated temporary certificate of registration fee, renew the temporary certificate of registration for a period ending ten days after the date of the next qualifying examination. A fee of twenty-five dollars shall be paid at the time the qualifying examination is repeated. A trainee temporary certificate of registration may be renewed only once and during this period, the trainee shall continue in stage III of the trainee apprenticeship period.

(5) At such time as a course in fitting and selling of hearing aids, as approved by the division, shall be established in the state, satisfactory completion of this course shall be considered equivalent to stages I and II of the trainee period.

(6) Any person who shall hold an unsuspended or unrevoked certificate or license to fit and sell hearing aids in another state may make application to the division for examination in lieu of any trainee period, provided he is a resident of this state for a period of at least six months prior to making his application.

(7) No person shall be issued a certificate of registration to fit and sell hearing aids unless he shall show that he has an established place of business at a permanent address in this state open for business during normal business hours or that he is employed by a person who meets these requirements.

History.—§7, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.127 Trainee requirements.—All trainees are required to satisfactorily complete and pass an examination as prescribed by the division. The examination shall be such that it will establish knowledge or proficiency in each of the following:

- (1) Basic physics of sound.
- (2) Structure and functions of the hearing mechanism.
- (3) Counseling of the hard of hearing.
- (4) Structure and functions of hearing aids.
- (5) Pure tone audiometry, air and bone conduction.
- (6) Live voice or recorded speech audiometry including speech reception, threshold testing and speech discrimination testing.
- (7) Masking.
- (8) Interpretation of audiograms and

speech scores to determine hearing aid candidacy.

(9) Selection and adaptation of hearing aids and evaluation of hearing aid performance.

(10) Taking ear mold impressions.

History.—§8, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.128 Fees for registration and disposition of receipts.—

(1) Registration fees shall be:

(a) Certificate of registration fee—fifty dollars.

(b) Certificate of trainee registration fee—twenty-five dollars.

(2) The proceeds or receipts derived from registration fees shall be applied first to the costs of administration of this part, including activities of the advisory council, and the balance at the discretion of the division transferred to the general revenue fund of this state. The division shall be the custodian for all funds collected.

History.—§9, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.129 Refusal to issue or renew a certificate of registration.—The division may refuse to issue or to renew or may suspend or revoke any certificate of registration after proper public hearing for any of the following causes:

(1) The conviction of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.

(2) When a certificate of registration has been secured by fraud or deceit practiced upon the division.

(3) For unethical conduct or for gross malpractice in the fitting or selling of hearing aids.

History.—§10, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.130 Unethical conduct defined.—Unethical conduct shall include:

(1) The obtaining of any fee or the making of any sale by fraud or misrepresentation.

(2) Employing directly or indirectly any suspended or unregistered person to perform any work covered by this part.

(3) Using or causing or promoting the use of any advertising matter, promotional literature, testimonial, guarantee, warranty, label, brand, insignia or any other representation, however disseminated or published, which is misleading, deceiving or untruthful.

(4) Advertising or offering for sale a particular model, type or kind of hearing aid when the offer is not a bona fide effort to sell the product so offered as advertised and at the advertised price. In determining whether there has been a violation of this rule, consideration will be given to actions or practices indicating that the offer was not made in good faith for the purpose of selling the advertised product, but was made for the purpose of contacting prospective purchasers and selling them a product or products other than the product offered. Among actions or procedures which will be considered in making that determination are the following:

(a) The creation, through the initial offer or advertisement, of a false impression of the product offered in any material respect.

(b) The refusal to show, demonstrate or sell the product offered in accordance with the terms of the offer.

(c) The disparagement, by actions or words, of the product offered or the disparagement of the guarantee, credit terms, availability of service, repairs or parts or in any other respect, in connection with it.

(d) The showing, demonstrating, and in the event of sale, the delivery of a product which is unusable or impractical for the purpose represented or implied in the offer.

(e) The refusal, in the event of sale of the product offered, to deliver such product to the buyer within a reasonable time thereafter.

(f) The failure to have access to a quantity of the advertised product at the advertised price sufficient to meet reasonably anticipated demands.

(5) Representing that the professional services or advice of a physician or audiologist will be used or made available in the selling, fitting, adjustment, maintenance or repair of hearing aids when that is not true, or using the words "doctor," "clinic," "clinical," "medical, clinical and/or research audiologist," "audiologic" or any other like words, abbreviations or symbols which tend to connote audiological or professional services when such use is not accurate.

(6) Permitting another to use the certificate of registration.

(7) Representing, advertising or implying that the hearing aid or repair is guaranteed without a clear and concise disclosure of the identity of the guarantor, the nature and extent of the guarantee and any conditions or limitations imposed.

(8) Failure to properly and reasonably accept responsibility for the actions of the registered trainee.

(9) Using any advertisement or other representation which has the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving purchasers or prospective purchasers into the belief that any hearing aid or device, or part or accessory thereof, is a new invention or involves a new mechanical or scientific principle, when such is not the fact.

(10) Representing, directly or by implication, that a hearing aid utilizing bone conduction has certain specified features such as the absence of anything in the ear, or leading to the ear, or the like, without disclosing clearly and conspicuously that the instrument operates on the bone conduction principle and that in many cases of hearing loss this type of instrument may not be suitable.

(11) Making any predictions or prognostications as to the future course of a hearing impairment, either in general terms or with reference to an individual person.

(12) Stating or implying that the use of any hearing aid will improve or preserve hear-

ing, prevent or retard progression of a hearing impairment, or that it will have any similar or opposite effect.

(13) Making any statement regarding the cause or possible cause of a hearing impairment, or in regard to the candidacy of any person for surgical or medical treatment, or in regard to the possible or predicted outcome or result of such treatment.

(14) Representing or implying that a hearing aid is or will be custom made, "made to order," "prescription made," or in any other sense specially fabricated for an individual person when such is not the case.

History.—§11, ch. 67-423.

468.131 Procedure for revocation, suspension, etc.—

(1) Any person, including the division or the advisory council, or any member thereof, may prefer charges against any registrant or applicant for registration. Such charges shall be in writing and shall be sworn to by the person making them when not made by the division. They shall be preferred by delivering them, together with five copies thereof to the division within four months after date of alleged complaint, which, forthwith, shall furnish each member of the advisory council with a copy of said charges.

(2) All charges, unless dismissed by the division as being unfounded or trivial, shall be heard and disposed of by the division within four months after the date upon which they were preferred, except as to cases hereinafter noted.

(3) The time and place of said hearing shall be fixed by the division, and a copy of the charges, together with notice of the time and place of hearing, shall be served upon the person against whom preferred, either personally or by registered mail with return receipt requested, addressed to the said person at his last known address as the same appears on the records of the division, at least twenty days before the time fixed for the hearing.

(4) Where personal service cannot be made as aforesaid or where registered notice is returned undelivered, the division shall cause a short, simple notice to the registrant to be published for four consecutive weeks (four publications being sufficient) in a newspaper published in the county wherein the registrant's last known address appears as shown on the records of the division, or, if no newspaper be published in said county, then said notice may be published in a newspaper published in an adjoining county. If said address appears in some state, territory or country other than this state, then said notice may be published in Leon County.

(5) Said notice shall contain the name of the registrant or applicant, his last known address, the serial number of his Florida registration, if any, the time of the preferring of the charges, the date set for the hearing of said charges, the nature of the charges and

the place where said hearing will be held.

(6) Due proof of service or of publication shall be filed with the division and shall be recorded in the minutes of the division. The division, for good cause, may continue any hearing from time to time and in proper cases to a time beyond the aforesaid four months' period. At any hearing the accused shall have the right to appear personally and/or by counsel, to cross examine witnesses appearing against him and to testify and produce witnesses in his defense.

(7) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, where charges preferred against a registrant involve the conviction of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude as set forth in §468.129(1), the evidence in support of the charges is clear, competent and unequivocal, the subject's certificate of registration may be temporarily suspended by the division pending a full hearing as herein provided; provided said full hearing is held within sixty days from the temporary suspension of the subject's certificate of registration. Such suspension shall be without prejudice to the registrant at such full hearing.

History.—§12, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.132 Conduct of hearing, witnesses, evidence, etc.—

(1) For the purpose of such hearing, the division shall have the power to require the production of books, papers or other documents and may issue subpoenas to compel the defendants or witnesses to testify and produce such books, papers or other documents in their possession as may be, in the opinion of the division, relevant to any hearing before it, said subpoenas to be served by the sheriff of the county where the witness resides or may be found. Such witnesses shall be entitled to the same per diem and mileage as witnesses appearing in the circuit court of the state, which shall be paid by said division from the fees collected under this part. The division may administer oaths or affirmation to witnesses appearing before it. Subpoenas may be so issued for and in behalf of the defendant at his expense.

(2) If any person shall refuse to obey any subpoenas so issued or shall refuse to testify or produce books, papers or other documents required by the division, the division may present its petition to the circuit court of the county where any such person is served with the subpoena or where he resides, setting forth the facts, and shall deposit with said court, when such subpoena is issued in its behalf, the per diem and mileage to secure the attendance of such witness (the defendant may make like deposits), whereupon said court shall issue its rule nisi to such person requiring him to obey forthwith the subpoena issued by the division or show cause why he fails to obey the same, and unless the said person shows sufficient cause for failing to obey the said subpoena, the court shall forthwith direct such person to obey the same, and upon his refusal to com-

ply, he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and shall be punished as the court may direct. The division may delegate to a hearing examiner, or examiners, authority to conduct hearings, and the hearing examiner shall make recommendations to the division.

(3) If the division shall be satisfied, from the evidence and proofs submitted, that the accused has been guilty of any of the charges mentioned in §468.129, it shall thereupon without further notice take such action upon the charges and impose such penalties as it may be advised under said §468.129. The records of the division shall reflect the action of the division upon the charges.

(4) The division shall preserve a record of such proceedings in a similar manner as records in court proceedings are kept and preserved in the circuit courts of this state.

History.—§13, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.133 Review of orders of the division by the circuit courts; procedure and venue.—

(1) The final order of the division in proceedings for the suspension or revocation of certificates of registration shall be subject to review by the Circuit Court of Leon County, or the county wherein the registrant has recorded his certification of registration and has his principal place of business, or of the county wherein the books and records of the division are kept.

(2) All other final orders of the division, under this part, shall be subject to review in the same courts.

(3) All such reviews shall be obtained by filing a petition for the issuance of a writ of certiorari with the appropriate circuit court in the manner provided by the Florida Appellate Rules.

(4) Any interested party may appeal from the decision of the circuit court to the district court of appeal having appellate review over said circuit court and in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida Appellate Rules.

History.—§14, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.134 Application for certificates, etc.—

(1) No person shall fit, sell or repair hearing aids in this state unless such person has complied with the requirements hereof as to registration and licensing. Every person now lawfully engaged in fitting and selling of hearing aids and every person hereafter duly registered to fit and sell hearing aids shall, on or before January 1 of each year, apply to the division for a certificate of registration upon a blank form to be furnished by the division, and shall pay at such time a fee of ten dollars. The certificate of registration of any person who fails or neglects to register by January 1 of any year, as required herein, shall be suspended automatically after a thirty-day grace period until such time as such person shall register and shall pay the regular annual fee plus a delinquency fee of

twenty-five dollars for each year or fraction thereof that he failed to register.

(2) A person in making his first registration hereunder shall write or cause to be written upon the application blank so furnished by the division his full name, post office and residence address, the date and number of his certificate of registration and such other facts for identification of the applicant as may be deemed necessary, and shall duly execute and verify the same before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds and shall file the same with the division. Registration subsequent to the first registration need not be upon sworn application unless the division, in a particular case for reasons satisfactory to it, may require the application be under oath.

(3) The division on or before October 1 of each year after the first registration shall mail or cause to be mailed to each registered person a blank form of application for registration addressed to the last known post office address of such person. The form of such application shall be such as to contain space for the insertion by the applicant of the information required by the provisions of this part.

(4) The division shall issue to any duly registered person fitting and selling hearing aids in this state, upon his application therefor in accordance with the provisions hereof, a certificate of registration under the seal of the division for the year ensuing and ending December 31.

(5) Each registered person shall conspicuously display his proper registration certificate in his place of business at all times.

History.—§15, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.135 Minimal procedures and equipment.—The following minimal procedures and equipment shall be used in the fitting and selling of hearing aids:

(1) Pure tone audiometric testing by air and bone to determine the degrees and type of hearing deficiency. Effective masking.

(2) Appropriate testing to determine speech reception threshold, speech discrimination, most comfortable sound tolerance level and selection of the best ear for maximum hearing aid benefit. Selection of an instrument that will best compensate for the degree of loss and tolerance level and provide a frequency amplification curve that will give the best speech discrimination possible.

(3) Equipment:

(a) Pure tone audiometer which shall meet with the American Standards Association specifications for diagnostic audiometers.

(b) Speech audiometer or a master hearing aid in order to determine most comfortable listening level and speech discrimination.

(4) Final fitting insuring physical and operational comfort of the aid.

(5) Medical clearance: If, upon inspection of the ear canal with an otoscope, in the common procedure of a hearing aid fitter, and upon interrogation of the client, there is any

recent history of infection or any observable anomaly, the client shall be instructed to see a physician, and a hearing aid shall not be fitted until medical clearance is obtained for the condition noted. Any person with a significant difference between bone conduction and air conduction hearing must be informed of the possibility of medical correction.

(6) A hearing aid office will have available or access to a selection of hearing aid models, hearing aid supplies and services complete enough to accommodate the various needs of the hearing aid wearers, such as:

(a) An adequate stock of hearing aids including an appropriate selection of receivers.

(b) An adequate selection of accessories.

(c) Maintain, or have access to, facilities for making ear molds.

(7) The division shall have the power to prescribe minimum procedures and the equipment which shall be used in fitting and selling of hearing aids which may be different than that which is provided herein in order to utilize devices and equipment which may hereafter be adopted by the division as more efficient procedures and equipment.

History.—§16, ch. 67-423; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.136 Receipt required to be furnished to person supplied with hearing aid.—Every person who fits and sells hearing aids shall deliver to each person there supplied with a hearing aid a receipt which shall contain his signature and show the address of his regular place of business and the number of his certificate of registration, together with the

brand, model and serial number of the hearing aid furnished and amount charged therefor. Said receipt shall also specify whether the hearing aid is new, used or rebuilt, and the length of time of the guarantee and by whom guaranteed.

History.—§17, ch. 67-423.

468.137 Part III of this chapter not applicable to persons in certain professions.—

(1) This part III shall not apply to a person while he is engaged in the practice of recommending hearing aids if his practice is part of the academic curriculum of an accredited institution of higher education or part of a program conducted by a public, charitable institution or nonprofit organization which is primarily supported by voluntary contribution, provided this organization does not dispense or sell hearing aids or accessories.

(2) This part shall not apply to any physician licensed to practice in the State of Florida.

(3) On the selling and fitting of hearing aids located in the temples of glasses, the lens portion or frame front shall not be fitted, adjusted or sold by a registrant or licensee under this part, unless the registrant or licensee is otherwise qualified to do so.

(4) This part does not apply to an audiologist who does not sell or repair hearing aids.

History.—§18, ch. 67-423.

468.138 Penalty.—Any action in violation of any provision of Part III of this chapter shall constitute a misdemeanor.

History.—§19, ch. 67-423.

PART IV

SPEECH PATHOLOGY AND AUDIOLOGY

468.139 Short title of part IV of this chapter.

468.140 Legislative intent and purpose.

468.141 Definitions of terms.

468.142 Certification of speech pathologists and audiologists.

468.143 Administration of this part; certification qualifications; examinations.

468.139 Short title of part IV of this chapter.—This part IV of chapter 468 may be cited as the "Speech Pathology and Audiology Act," to be administered by the department of education of Florida.

History.—§1, ch. 69-395; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.140 Legislative intent and purpose.—It is declared that the practice of speech pathology or audiology is a privilege which is granted to qualified persons by legislative authority in the interest of public health, safety, and welfare, and in enacting this law it is the intent of the legislature to require educational training and certification of any person who engages in the practice of speech pathology and audiology; to encourage better educational training programs; to prohibit the unauthor-

ized and unqualified practice of speech pathology and audiology and the unprofessional conduct by persons certified to practice speech pathology and audiology; and to provide for enforcement of this part and penalties for its violation.

468.144 Advisory council; appointment of terms; powers; duties; expenses.

468.145 Certification under special conditions.

468.146 Fees.

468.147 Suspension or revocation of certification.

468.148 Exemptions.

468.149 Penalties.

ized and unqualified practice of speech pathology and audiology and the unprofessional conduct by persons certified to practice speech pathology and audiology; and to provide for enforcement of this part and penalties for its violation.

History.—§2, ch. 69-395.

468.141 Definitions of terms.—In this part unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

(1) "Speech pathologist" means any person who examines, evaluates, treats, or counsels, for which a fee may be charged, persons suffering, or suspected of suffering, from disorders or conditions affecting speech or language, or who assists persons in the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words for purposes

of communication by means of the spoken word. A person is deemed to be a speech pathologist if he offers such services to the public under any title incorporating the words "speech pathology," "speech pathologist," "speech correction," "speech correctionist," "speech therapy," "speech therapist," "speech clinic," "speech clinician," "voice therapist," "language therapist," "aphasia therapist," "communication disorder specialist," or "communication therapist."

(2) "Audiologist" means any person who examines, tests, evaluates, treats, or counsels, for which a fee may be charged, persons suffering, or suspected of suffering, from disorders or conditions affecting hearing or assists persons in the perceiving of sound or improving the senses by which noises and tones are received as stimuli to the auditory faculties. A person is deemed to be an audiologist if he offers such services to the public under any title incorporating the terms "audiology," "audiologist," "audiological," "hearing clinic," "hearing clinician," "hearing therapy," or "hearing therapist."

(3) "Speech pathology aide" and "audiology aide" mean those persons meeting the minimum qualifications established by the department for speech pathology and audiology aides who work directly under the supervision of a speech pathologist or audiologist, respectively. The qualifications for registration as an aide shall be uniform, but shall be less than those prescribed for a speech pathologist or audiologist.

(4) "Council" shall mean the Florida state advisory council of speech pathology and audiology.

*(5) ["Department" shall mean the department of education.]

(6) "Certification" shall mean certificate of registration; "registrant" shall mean a person certified to practice speech pathology or audiology by the department of education.

History.—§3, ch. 69-395; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In order to conform to the terminology of §15, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner."

468.142 Certification of speech pathologists and audiologists.—

(1) No person shall practice, or hold himself out as being able to practice, speech pathology or audiology in this state unless he is certified by the department in accordance with the provisions of this part. However, nothing in this part shall prohibit any person licensed in this state under any other law from engaging in the profession for which he is licensed.

(2) Nothing in this part shall prohibit a corporation, partnership, trust, association, or other like organization from engaging in the business of speech pathology or audiology without certification if it employs certified natural persons in the direct practice of speech pathology or audiology. Such corporations, partnerships, trusts, associations, or other like organizations shall also file with the department a

statement, on a form approved by the department, that it submits itself to the rules and regulations of the department and the provisions of this part which the department shall deem applicable to them.

History.—§4, ch. 69-395; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.143 Administration of this part; certification qualifications; examinations.—

(1) The department shall administer, coordinate, and enforce the provisions of this part, evaluate the qualifications of applicants, supervise the examination of applicants, and be responsible for the granting of certificates to qualified persons and for withholding certificates from unqualified persons. It may issue subpoenas, examine witnesses, and administer oaths, and shall investigate persons engaging in practices which violate the provisions of this part.

(2) The department shall conduct such hearings and keep such records and minutes as shall be necessary to an orderly dispatch of business.

(3) The department shall adopt reasonable rules and regulations, including but not limited to regulations which establish ethical standards of practice, and may amend or repeal the same in accordance with the Florida administrative procedures act.

(4) The department shall annually issue a list of the names of the persons currently certified under the provisions of this part and furnish the council with a copy of same.

(5) The conferral or enumeration of specific powers elsewhere in this part shall not be construed as a limitation of the general powers conferred by this section.

(6) The commissioner of education shall meet with the council at least once per year to discuss such subjects as policy, administration of this part, qualifications and examination of applicants, and other similar matters.

(7) To be eligible for certification by the department as a speech pathologist or audiologist, the applicant shall:

(a) Be of good moral character.

(b) Submit transcripts from one or more accredited colleges or universities presenting evidence of the completion of sixty semester hours constituting a well-integrated program that includes eighteen semester hours in courses that provide fundamental information applicable to the normal development and use of speech, hearing, and language and forty-two semester hours in courses that provide information about and training in the management of speech, hearing, and language disorders and that provide information supplementary to these fields. Of these forty-two semester hours:

1. No fewer than six may be in audiology for the speech pathologist or in speech pathology for the audiologist;

2. No more than six may be in courses that provide academic credit for clinical practice;

3. At least twenty-four, not including credit for thesis or dissertation, must be in courses

in the field in which the registration is requested; and

4. Thirty must be in courses acceptable toward a graduate degree by the college or university in which these courses are taken.

(c) Submit evidence of the completion of two hundred seventy-five clock hours of supervised, direct clinical experience with individuals presenting a variety of disorders of communication, the experience being obtained within the training institution or in one of its co-operating programs.

(d) Present written evidence from employers or supervisors of nine months of full-time professional employment pertinent to the certification being sought. This experience must follow the completion of the requirements set forth in paragraphs (b) and (c).

(e) Pass an examination promulgated or approved by the department which demonstrates that the applicant has a fundamental knowledge of:

1. The normal psychological, anatomical, and cultural development of speech, hearing, and language;

2. The current principles, procedures, techniques, and instrumentation used in evaluating speech;

3. The disorders of speech and hearing and their classifications, causes, and manifestations;

4. The principles and remedial procedures used in habilitation and rehabilitation for disorders of communications; and

5. The relationships between speech, language, and hearing problems,

and which demonstrates his capability for the organization and administration of programs designed to provide direct service to those who suffer from disorders of communication.

History.—§5, ch. 69-395; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.144 Advisory council; appointment of terms; powers; duties; expenses.—

(1) An advisory council to the department is created and shall consist of five persons who are residents of the state and shall be appointed by the department. To be eligible for appointment to the council, a registrant shall have been in the actual practice or vocation of speech pathology or audiology not less than five years prior to his appointment, and be certified under this part. In addition, after enactment of this part, appointees shall hold an unrevoked, unsuspended certificate under this part. The term of office for members shall be for three years, or until their successors are appointed and qualify, except that terms of the members appointed first shall be as follows: One shall be appointed for one year; two for two years; and two for three years.

(2) Members of the council shall receive no compensation for their services; however, they shall be entitled to reimbursement for necessary traveling expenses pursuant to §112.061

from the funds derived from fees collected under the provisions of this part.

(3) When a vacancy on the council occurs, the Florida speech and hearing association shall recommend not less than three persons to fill each vacancy, and the department shall make its appointment from the persons so nominated.

(4) The council shall reorganize annually and select a chairman.

(5) Three members of the council shall constitute a quorum to do business.

(6) No person shall be appointed to serve more than two consecutive terms.

(7) The council shall recommend to the department examination procedures for applicants, minimum requirements for qualification, and a code of ethics for the betterment and improvement of the standard of practice for speech pathologists and audiologists. The council shall do all in its power to encourage the continuation and improvement of specialized educational courses of training to the department. The council shall also investigate alleged irregularities in the practice of speech pathology and audiology and make recommendations to the department with respect thereto.

(8) The council shall submit to the department each year recommendations and findings for the improvement of the practice of speech pathology and audiology.

(9) The council shall submit a report to the department of all its official acts during the preceding year.

(10) Upon the request of any person, the council shall furnish a list of persons registered under the provisions of this part.

(11) The council shall adopt a seal by which it shall authenticate its proceedings. Copies of the proceedings, records and acts of the council and certificates purporting to relate the facts concerning such proceedings, records and acts signed by the secretary and authenticated by said seal, shall be prima facie evidence thereof in all the courts of this state.

History.—§6, ch. 69-395; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.145 Certification under special conditions.—The department shall waive the examination and educational requirements for any of the following:

(1) Applicants who are, on July 9, 1969, actively engaged in the practice of speech pathology or audiology, or who purport to be engaged in the practice of speech pathology or audiology, in the state upon proof of bona fide practice presented to the department in the manner prescribed in the department's regulations. The application of any such applicant shall be filed with the department on or before December 31, 1969.

(2) Applicants who present proof of current certification or licensure in a state which has standards at least equal to those for registration in Florida.

(3) Applicants who have received the cer-

tificate of clinical competence of the American speech and hearing association.

History.—§7, ch. 69-395; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.146 Fees.—

(1) The department shall charge an application fee of one hundred dollars.

(2) On or before January 31 of each year, the department shall charge an annual certification renewal fee of fifty dollars. The fees promulgated by the department shall be in addition to those of any municipality requiring any registrant under the provisions of this part to furnish any bond, pass any examination, or pay any license fee or occupational tax.

(3) Any person, otherwise qualified and certified by the department, not in the active practice of speech pathology or audiology, may register with the department for a nonactive certificate at an annual fee of ten dollars.

(4) The proceeds or receipts derived from the certification fees shall be applied first to the costs of administration of his part, including activities of the advisory council, and the balance, at the discretion of the department, shall be transferred to the general revenue fund. The department shall be the custodian for all funds collected.

History.—§8, ch. 69-395; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.147 Suspension or revocation of certification.—A certificate may be suspended or revoked after due notice and administrative hearing in accordance with the provisions of chapter 120 and upon a finding of fact showing that the registrant has:

- (1) Violated any provision of this chapter.
- (2) Violated any lawful order, rule, or regulation rendered or adopted by the department.
- (3) Been convicted of a felony by any court in the United States.
- (4) Obtained his registration or any other

order, ruling, or authorization by means of fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment of material facts.

(5) Been found guilty of gross misconduct in the pursuit of his profession.

History.—§9, ch. 69-395; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

468.148 Exemptions.—

(1) The provisions of this part shall not apply to:

(a) The employees of governmental entities working within the scope of their government employment.

(b) The employees of accredited educational institutions working within the scope of their educational employment.

(c) Students, interns, or trainees actively engaged in a training program acting under the direct supervision of a certified speech pathologist or audiologist.

(d) Persons practicing a licensed profession or operating within the scope of their profession or employed by someone operating within the scope of their profession, such as doctors of medicine, clinical psychologists, nurses, and persons fitting and selling hearing aids who are properly licensed or registered under the laws of the state.

(2) No one shall be exempt under paragraphs (a)-(c) of subsection (1) who shall do any work as a speech pathologist or audiologist for which a fee may be paid by the recipient of the service.

History.—§10, ch. 69-395.

468.149 Penalties.—Any person who violates any of the provisions of this part shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding 6 months, or both.

History.—§11, ch. 69-395.

CHAPTER 469

PLUMBERS

- 469.01 Plumber's certificate; chapter not applicable to cities of less than seven thousand five hundred population.
- 469.02 Application for certificate; examination.
- 469.03 Board of examiners; qualifications; terms of office; compensation.

469.01 Plumber's certificate; chapter not applicable to cities of less than seven thousand five hundred population.—Any person engaged in or working at the business of plumbing in cities of seven thousand five hundred population or more in this state, either as master plumber or employing plumber or as journeyman plumber, shall first receive a certificate thereof in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 6944, 1915; §1, ch. 7312, 1917; RGS 2251; CGL 3587, 3588.

469.02 Application for certificate; examination.—Any person desiring to engage in or work at the business of plumbing, either as a master plumber or employing plumber or as a journeyman plumber, in cities having a population of seven thousand five hundred or more and a system of water supply or sewerage, shall make application to the board of examiners provided for in this chapter, at such time and place as said board may direct. Said examinations may be made in whole or in part in writing and shall be of a practical and elementary character sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the applicant.

History.—§2, ch. 6944, 1915; §2, ch. 7312, 1917; RGS 2252; CGL 3589, 3590.

469.03 Board of examiners; qualifications; terms of office; compensation.—There shall be in every city of seven thousand five hundred inhabitants or more, a board of examiners of plumbers, consisting of three members, one of whom shall be chairman of the board of health; a second member, who shall be a master plumber, and a third member, who shall be a journeyman plumber. Said second and third members shall be appointed by the appointing power of said city or town as provided by charter or ordinance for the term of one year from the first day of January in the year of appointment, thereafter annually before the first day of January, and shall be paid from the treasury of said city the same as other officers, in such sum as the authorities may designate.

History.—§3, ch. 6944, 1915; §3, ch. 7312, 1917; RGS 2253; CGL 3591, 3592.

469.04 Examination of applicants; fees, etc.—The board shall, as soon as may be after their appointment, meet, and shall then designate the times and places for examination of all applicants desiring to engage in or work at the business of plumbing within their respective jurisdiction. Said board shall examine

- 469.04 Examination of applicants; fees, etc.
- 469.05 Cities to provide rules for construction of all plumbing; plumbing inspector; qualification; reports to city board of health.
- 469.07 Penalty for violation of chapter.

said applicants as to their practical knowledge of plumbing, house drainage, and plumbing ventilation, and, if satisfied with the competency of such applicants, shall thereupon issue a certificate to such applicant authorizing him to engage in or work at the business of plumbing, either as master plumber or employing plumber, or as a journeyman plumber. The maximum fee for a master plumber or employing plumber shall be twenty five dollars, and for a journeyman plumber shall be fifteen dollars. Said certificate shall be valid for the term of one year, but the same may be renewed if application for renewal is made to said board not less than thirty days before the expiration of said certificate. The fee for renewals shall be one dollar. All moneys shall be paid into the city or town treasury for the use of said city or town.

History.—§4, ch. 6944, 1915; §4, ch. 7312, 1917; RGS 2254; CGL 3593, 3594; am. §1, ch. 28035, 1953.

469.05 Cities to provide rules for construction of all plumbing; plumbing inspector; qualification; reports to city board of health.—

(1) All cities or towns in this state; and within the provisions of this chapter shall provide by ordinance, rules and regulations for the construction and maintenance of all plumbing and drainage placed in or on any building or the premises thereof in such city or town, and no work of this character shall be done unless a permit be issued therefor, excepting the repairing of leaks. The term plumbing as used in this section shall not include the installation and maintenance of portable water softening units and no ordinances, rules or regulations adopted by cities or towns shall prevent the installation and maintenance of portable water softening units by licensed operators of water softening services.

(2) Said cities or towns shall provide for the appointment or election of a plumbing inspector and such assistants as are necessary, but said inspector and assistants must be practical plumbers of not less than ten years' experience, who shall see that all rules and regulations touching plumbing are faithfully and diligently observed and executed.

(3) The plumbing inspector shall preside at all meetings of the examining board of plumbers and shall have the deciding voice and vote in all matters connected with the examination of applicants and granting of certificates, whenever the remaining members of said board are unable to agree. The plumbing department of every city or town embraced in this chapter, consist-

ing of the examining board of plumbers, the plumbing inspector and his assistants, shall be under the supervision of the board of health of said city or town, and the plumbing inspector shall make a complete report of this department to said board of health at the end of each year, and oftener as may be required by said board, or provided for by ordinance.

History.—§5, ch. 6944, 1915; §5, ch. 7812, 1917; RGS 2255; CGL 3595, 3596; §1, ch. 25395, 1949; §1, ch. 61-207.

469.07 Penalty for violation of chapter.—

Any person violating any provision of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine of not less than five dollars nor exceeding fifty dollars for each and every violation thereof.

History.—§6, ch. 7812, 1917; RGS 5671; CGL 7876.

CHAPTER 470

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

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|---------|---|--------|---|
| 470.01 | Definitions. | 470.18 | Privileges as to use of bodies extended to board and embalming schools. |
| 470.02 | State board of funeral directors and embalmers; terms of office. | 470.19 | Fees payable to secretary-treasurer; bond of secretary-treasurer. |
| 470.03 | Oath and commission of board members. | 470.20 | Report of board; emergency fund. |
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| 470.15 | Employment of attorneys by board; compensation; payment of witnesses. | | |
| 470.16 | License fees are qualification fees. | | |
| 470.17 | Record of licenses to be kept. | | |

470.01 Definitions.—

(1) For the purpose of this chapter, the term "embalming" shall be construed to mean the disinfection, preservation or the attempted disinfection or preservation of the dead human body by the application of chemicals, externally or internally, or both, or by any other means whatsoever.

(2) The term "embalmer," as used in this chapter, shall be construed to mean a person licensed to practice the profession of embalming under the laws of the state.

(3) The term "funeral directing," as used in this chapter, shall be construed to mean the profession of directing or supervising funerals for profit, or the profession of preparing dead human bodies for burial or cremation by means other than embalming, or the disposition or shipping of dead human bodies, or the provision or maintenance of a place for the preparation of dead human bodies.

(4) The term "funeral director," as used in this chapter, shall be construed to mean a person required to be licensed to practice the profession of funeral directing under the laws of this state, who meets the public, displays and sells or offers to sell funeral supplies,

whether such sale or offer to sell involves a pre-need burial contract as defined and regulated by the laws of this state or for present use and delivery, who plans details of funeral services with members of the family and minister or any other person responsible for such planning, or who directs, is in charge, or apparent charge of, and supervises such services in a funeral home, chapel, church, cemetery, or other place; who enters into the making, negotiation, or completion of financial arrangements for funerals whether for present or future need, including, but not limited to, the sale and selection of funeral supplies, or who uses in connection with the profession of funeral directing the words or terms "funeral director," "undertaker," "funeral counselor," "mortician," or any other word, term, or picture or combination thereof when considered in the context in which used, from which can be implied the practicing of the profession of funeral directing or that the person using such word, term, or picture can be implied to be holding himself out to the public as being engaged in the profession of funeral directing.

(5) The term "cemetery," as used in this chapter, shall be construed to mean any one or

a combination of more than one of the following, in a place used, or intended to be used, and dedicated for cemetery purposes:

- (a) A burial park, for earth interments.
- (b) A mausoleum, for crypt or vault interments.

- (c) A crematorium, or a crematory and columbarium, for cinerary interments.

(6) The term "funeral home," "mortuary," "funeral establishment," or "funeral chapel" shall be construed to be a place at a specific street address or location where the profession of funeral directing and embalming, as defined in this chapter, are practiced in the care, planning and preparation for burial or cremation or transportation of dead human bodies. All of such places shall consist of and shall maintain the following facilities:

- (a) A chapel or parlor in which funeral services may be conducted.

- (b) A preparation room equipped with a sanitary floor and necessary drainage and ventilation and containing necessary instruments and supplies for the preparation and embalming of dead human bodies for burial or transportation.

- (c) A display room containing a stock of caskets and funeral supplies.

(7) As used herein, the word "board" shall be construed to mean and refer to the state board of funeral directors and embalmers.

History.—§§1, 24, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(1); §1, ch. 22617, 1945; (3), (4), (6) §1, ch. 65-412. cf.—§626.0629, Collecting insurance premiums; advertising, etc., prohibited.

***470.02 State board of funeral directors and embalmers; terms of office.—**

(1) A state board of funeral directors and embalmers, to consist of seven members to be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, is created within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation. Such board shall consist of the state health officer and six practical and practicing, licensed funeral directors and embalmers who, at the time of appointment, shall have been in the active practice of the profession of funeral directing and embalming in the state for five years immediately preceding such appointment. The first appointments to be made under this chapter shall be as follows: One member of said board shall be appointed for a term of one year; one member of said board shall be appointed for a term of two years; two members of said board shall be appointed for a term of three years; and two members of said board shall be appointed for a term of four years; and all appointments made thereafter shall be for a term of four years; except appointments to fill unexpired terms, which shall be for the remainder of such terms only. The governor shall, under this chapter, appoint successors to the members of the present and existing board in the order in which their several commissions expire. In making such appointments one of the members of said

board shall be a resident of the state and shall represent the state at large; one of the members of said board shall be a resident of that part of the state composed of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Leon, Wakulla, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, and Dixie counties; one of the members of said board shall be a resident of that area of the state composed of Levy, Gilchrist, Columbia, Baker, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Nassau, Duval, Clay, St. Johns and Putnam counties; one of the members of said board shall be a resident of that part of the state composed of Marion, Flagler, Volusia, Lake, Seminole, Orange, Osceola and Brevard counties; one of the members of said board shall be a resident of that part of the state composed of Citrus, Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk, Manatee, Hardee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Highlands, Charlotte, Lee and Glades counties; one of the members of said board shall be a resident of that part of the state composed of Indian River, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, Martin, Hendry, Palm Beach, Collier, Broward, Dade and Monroe counties.

(2) The said board shall have the right to establish and maintain an executive office at a place designated by the board, which designated place may be changed in the discretion of the board.

(3) The board shall have the power to employ, and, at its pleasure, discharge an executive secretary, attorney and such field representatives and other personnel as may be necessary to enforce and administer the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(2); §2, ch. 22617, 1945; §7, ch. 24337, 1947; §2, ch. 65-412; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §19, ch. 69-106, which abolished the position of state health officer, and also to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

470.03 Oath and commission of board members.—Every member of the board, after appointment and before entering upon his duties, shall make oath before some officer competent to administer oaths, that he is legally qualified to become a member of said board under the provisions of this chapter, and that he will faithfully perform the duties of such office. Thereupon, the governor shall deliver to each such person so appointed to membership on the board a commission or certificate of appointment, which commission or certificate shall be filed by said member with the secretary of the board.

History.—§3, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(3).

470.04 Seal; rules and regulations.—The board shall adopt a common seal which may be altered as often as said board may desire and may adopt and enforce reasonable rules and regulations relating to:

- (1) The practice of the profession of embalming, including, but not limited to, solicitation of business.

- (2) The practice of the profession of funeral

directing, including, but not limited to, solicitation of business.

(3) The sanitary condition and physical facilities of funeral homes, mortuaries, and funeral establishments where the profession of embalming and funeral directing is carried on, with particular regard to plumbing, sewage, ventilation, and equipment.

(4) Carrying out generally the various provisions of this chapter for the protection of the peace, health, safety, welfare and morals of the public.

(5) Carrying out a program for training of apprentice embalmers and apprentice funeral directors.

(6) The establishment and maintaining of a system of apprentice training agencies to consist of licensed funeral establishments which volunteer their services and facilities for the performance of such training function.

History.—§4, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(4); §3, ch. 22617, 1945; §3, ch. 65-412.

470.05 Meetings of board; quorum; president pro tempore.—The board shall hold at least one meeting each year for the purpose of organization and for the transaction of routine business under this chapter, and the transaction of such other business as may be lawful. It may hold special meetings as often as a proper and efficient discharge of its duties may require, all such special meetings to be called by the president of the board, or by any three of its members. The time of its regular annual meeting shall be fixed by the rules or bylaws adopted by the board and its bylaws shall provide for the giving of due and timely notice to all members of the board of the time and place of the holding of all special meetings. A majority of the members of said board shall constitute a quorum to do business and hold hearings hereinafter provided for, but fewer than a quorum may adjourn to a fixed time and place and notify the other members thereof of such adjournment. At any meeting at which a quorum may be present and the president of the board may be absent, the board may proceed to organize and transact business by selecting a president pro tempore.

History.—§5, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(5); §4, ch. 65-412.

470.06 Officers of board; compensation and expenses; how paid.—The board at its annual meetings shall organize and elect from its members a president, vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer. Such officers shall serve for a period of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The president and secretary-treasurer of the board shall receive a just and fair salary for services required and rendered, to be fixed by the board; all other members of the board shall receive ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year. All members of the board shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of their residence to

place of meeting and return. All expenses necessarily incurred by the secretary-treasurer in the regular performance of his duties together with all expenses, salaries and per diem of said board shall be paid pursuant to the provisions of §215.37, upon vouchers to be signed by the secretary-treasurer and approved by the executive secretary and by the secretary-treasurer of the board.

History.—§6, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(6); §105, ch. 26869, 1951; §19, ch. 28215, 1953; §13, ch. 61-514; §5, ch. 65-412.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

***470.07 Applicant for license; examination.**

—Any person wishing to obtain the right to practice funeral directing or embalming in this state who has not heretofore been licensed so to do shall, before it is lawful for him to practice funeral directing or embalming in this state, make application to the board upon such form and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the board, and obtain a license from said board. Before issuing a license to practice funeral directing or embalming in this state, the board shall examine the applicant as to his qualifications to practice funeral directing or embalming as provided in this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(7); §4, ch. 22617, 1945.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

470.08 Qualifications of applicants.—

(1) No applicant shall be qualified to be examined by the board for license as an embalmer unless he has the following qualifications:

(a) He shall be a bona fide resident of the state.

(b) He shall be over the age of twenty-one years.

(c) He shall have completed a full prescribed course in a standard high school or a course of education equivalent thereto as evidenced by a high school diploma for adults or any document of similar import issued by the department of education.

(d) He shall have a good moral character and shall not have been convicted or have pleaded or been found guilty in this or any other state of a crime involving moral turpitude.

(e) He shall have had three years of practical training and instruction as an apprentice embalmer in an apprentice training agency approved by the board, as hereinafter provided for, under a regular licensed and practicing embalmer, and shall have embalmed at least fifty dead human bodies, and shall have attended a regular nine months course of instruction in a reputable college of embalming approved by the board, in which the following subjects are covered: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, the principles and methods of embalming, restorative art, bacteriology, public health and sanitation. He shall further be

recommended as to character by two funeral directors duly licensed under the terms of this chapter who are licensed embalmers and who are familiar with his reputation and character. Provided, however, that the requirements of apprenticeship set forth in this subsection shall not apply to any person who has served one year of practical training and instruction as an apprentice embalmer in an approved apprenticeship training agency under a regular licensed and practicing embalmer and which person has graduated from and received a degree in the profession of funeral directing and embalming from a college or university which is a member of the American association of colleges and universities, or junior college accredited by the department of education offering such a degree. The term of apprenticeship herein required to be served as a qualification for licensing may not be served during the time that the person is enrolled at a school or college for the purpose of completing the formal education requirements herein provided.

(f) Any person who shall have otherwise qualified as required by this subsection, except for his three years of apprentice training, and who thereafter entered and served in the military forces of the United States, and shall have been honorably discharged or relieved, and as a part of his duties during such service he shall have had, in the opinion of the state board of funeral directors and embalmers, hereinafter referred to as the board, practical training and instruction of a nature at least equivalent to that he would necessarily have had as an apprentice embalmer under a duly licensed and practicing embalmer, shall be credited on said three year required apprentice service with such time as he may have served, but the total of such credit shall not exceed two and one half years. The credit provisions herein contained shall be applicable only in cases where the person seeking such credit had already commenced his apprenticeship training at an approved training agency in this state prior to becoming a member of the military forces of the United States.

(g) Provided, further, that the said board, and it only, shall decide upon the proof submitted to it by such applicant whether he has received the degree of training herein contemplated and if so, for what time he should be credited, and shall issue its certificate to him accordingly.

(h) It is the intention of this subsection to provide a plan by which credit not to exceed two and one-half years may be given to any Florida apprenticed embalmer for any training he may have had of a nature which in the opinion of the board is equivalent to Florida apprentice embalming training while engaged in the military services of the United States so as to avoid the hardship of making the ex-serviceman who was so engaged go over substantially the same training twice.

(2) No applicant shall be qualified to be examined by the board for a license as a fu-

neral director unless he shall have the following qualifications:

(a) He shall have met all of the qualifications hereinbefore provided in subsection (1), as qualifications for embalmers.

(b) He shall have been a practicing licensed embalmer of Florida for at least one year.

(c) He shall have had one year of practical training and instruction as an apprentice funeral director in an approved training agency under a funeral director duly licensed under the terms of this chapter and shall have been vouched for and recommended by at least two funeral directors duly licensed under the terms of this chapter who are familiar with his reputation and character.

(d) He shall have a good moral character.

(e) He shall have been a practicing licensed embalmer of Florida for at least one year.

(f) He shall have been associated with some funeral director duly licensed under the terms of this chapter in the business of funeral directing for at least twelve months, and shall have been vouched for and recommended by at least two funeral directors duly licensed under the terms of this chapter who are familiar with his reputation and character.

History.—§8, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(8); §4, ch. 22617, 1945; (1) (c)-(f), (2) (a)-(c) §6, ch. 65-412.

470.09 Application, fee and examination of applicant; license issued to successful applicant.—

*(1) Any person having the qualifications prescribed in §470.08, shall be deemed eligible by the board for examination, and may make written application to the board upon a form to be prescribed and furnished by the board, stating under oath the qualifications possessed by him, which application shall be accompanied by the examination fee of twenty-five dollars. If such application shall be found in due form, and it shall appear that the applicant is possessed of the requisite qualifications, the secretary of the board shall so notify such applicant; provided, however, the application fee for re-examination, in the event the applicant is initially unsuccessful, shall also be twenty-five dollars; provided further that in the event the applicant for examination or re-examination is successful such examination fees hereinbefore provided shall entitle such successful examinees to the issuance of a funeral director's or embalmer's license, as the case may be, for the remainder of the licensing year without further cost.

(2) Then the applicant may present himself before said board at a duly organized meeting thereof for examination by said board as to his knowledge of funeral directing or embalming, whichever it may be, and all subjects necessary and pertaining thereto, said subjects to be prescribed and determined by the board. The examination for embalmers' licenses shall consist of the propounding to such applicant in writing of not less than one hundred fifty questions on the subject of anatomy

and embalming and of not less than twenty-five oral questions pertaining to the several subjects and other subjects connected therewith. The oral examination, when possible, shall be conducted in the presence of a cadaver, upon which actual demonstrations may be asked for. The examination for funeral directors' licenses shall consist of the propounding of questions by the board, either oral or written, as to such qualifications for a license, as provided in this chapter, or prescribed by the board. All examination papers, questions and answers and credits allowed upon same by the board shall be kept on file by the secretary of the board.

(3) The board shall grant to any applicant eligible under the terms of this chapter for examination and who has correctly answered not less than seventy-five per cent of the oral and seventy-five per cent of the written questions propounded in the examination provided for herein, a license to practice the profession of funeral directing or embalming, whichever it may be in the state.

(4) No funeral director's license or embalmer's license may be issued to anyone other than natural persons.

History.—§8, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(9); §7, ch. 65-412.

***Note.**—In order to comply with §30(5), ch. 69-106, subsection (1) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

470.10 Licenses; renewal; suspension; practicing without; fictitious names, etc.—

*** (1) (a)** All licenses issued by the board shall expire on June 30 of each year. Every person actively engaged in the profession of funeral directing or embalming in the state shall renew his or her license on or before June 30 of each year, and any qualified person who fails to renew his license within sixty days from the date the same becomes due, shall be suspended from the right to practice the profession for which he was previously licensed until the license is renewed and during the period of suspension and until the license is renewed as hereinafter provided, the suspended licensee shall be considered as a person not licensed to practice funeral directing or embalming as the case may be. Provided further that no license shall be renewed after September 1 of any year unless the applicant shall submit to the board a penalty fee of five dollars per year or any part thereof, in addition to the annual renewal license fee for each year such license or licenses were not renewed. The annual renewal fee is as follows: Embalmer, fifteen dollars; funeral director, twenty dollars.

(b) If a licensed funeral director or embalmer fails to renew his license for a period of three years after the expiration of said license he shall be deemed to have retired from the profession and may be licensed only under the conditions and requirements for persons who have not previously been licensed in this state.

(c) All persons desiring to receive practical training and instruction as an apprentice at

an approved apprentice training agency shall register with the board annually at the time set forth in this act and pay a registration fee of five dollars.

(2) All licenses issued under this chapter shall be properly signed by the president and secretary of the board and shall bear the official seal of the board.

(3) All persons receiving licenses under the provisions of this chapter shall register same in the office of the clerk of the circuit court and at the office of the local registrar of vital statistics in the jurisdiction in which he proposes to carry on such practice and shall display such license in a conspicuous place in the office of the licensee.

(4) No license shall be assignable or valid for any person other than the original licensee.

(5) From and after the effective date of chapter 22617, Laws of Florida, 1945, no corporation shall engage in the profession of funeral directing or embalming and no person licensed under this chapter as an embalmer or funeral director shall engage in the profession of funeral directing or embalming under a corporate name or under a corporate framework, and no person shall engage in the profession of funeral directing or embalming under a fictitious name which name includes the name of any unlicensed person or the name of a licensed person not regularly employed on a full-time basis by such person in the operation of a funeral establishment; provided, however, that where any funeral director or embalmer shall be operating and conducting a business under his own name at the time of the passage of chapter 22617, Laws of Florida, 1945, and the funeral director, his heirs or personal representatives, thereafter sells the business, then and in that event the purchaser thereof shall have the right to continue the use of the name for a period of five years from the date of the purchase of said business, either continuing the business in the former name, or using the former name in connection with his own, if he is a funeral director, or using his name if he is a funeral director as successor to the former name. Provided, however, the purchaser complies with the fictitious name law of the state; and provided further that the provisions of this chapter shall not affect or impair the rights held by corporations or an embalmer or funeral director engaged in the profession of funeral directing or embalming under a corporate name, or persons engaged in the profession of funeral directing or embalming under a fictitious name, who held licenses at the date chapter 22617, Laws of Florida, 1945, became effective; and further, provided that any person engaging in the profession of funeral directing or embalming under a corporate or fictitious name and securing a license from and after the date chapter 22617, Laws of Florida, 1945, became effective, shall cause to be placed and shall keep in a conspicuous place at each public entrance to his funeral home, chapel, mortuary or funeral

establishment, in intelligible lettering, not less than one and one half inches in height and one inch in width, the name of the person or persons licensed to engage in the profession of funeral directing or embalming at said funeral home, chapel, mortuary or funeral establishment.

(6) Any person, corporation, or partnership owning or operating a funeral home coming within the provisions of this chapter, including the foregoing subsection, may do so only through the services of a licensed funeral director and embalmer. No person not licensed as a funeral director or embalmer shall be permitted to perform the functions of a funeral director or embalmer as herein defined, or hold himself out to the public as such by reason of his ownership in a funeral home or by reason of his ownership of stock owned in or office held in a corporation authorized by the preceding subsection to own or operate a funeral home. No funeral home owned by any person, whether incorporated or not, may utilize the name or picture of any unlicensed person in connection with any advertisement or telephone listing or firm letterheads or other printed materials. Such use of the name or picture of an unlicensed person shall be deemed to constitute the holding out of such person as a funeral director in violation of this chapter. After the effective date of this act no firm or corporation authorized to own and operate a funeral home may change or amend its name or charter so as to include in its firm or corporate name the name of any person who is not individually licensed as a funeral director in this state; provided, however, that the provisions of this sentence shall not be applicable to the name of any firm or corporation owning or operating a funeral home on the effective date of this act so long as such firm or corporation remains under the same ownership.

(7) From and after the effective date of this law, any person engaging in the practice of funeral directing and all funeral establishments shall set forth, in intelligible lettering, on all letterheads, billheads, literature or advertising material published by him, the name of the licensed funeral director in charge of such funeral home, mortuary, chapel, or funeral establishment. For the purpose of this entire chapter each funeral establishment located at a specific address shall be deemed to be a separate entity and require separate licensing and compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(8) Every person who maintains a funeral home, mortuary or funeral establishment where the professions of funeral directing and embalming are practiced, shall maintain a preparation or operating room where embalming is practiced in the establishment, which preparation or operating room must be properly screened, must have a sanitary floor, must have a glass, porcelain or metal-lined operating table; must contain necessary instruments and supplies for the preparation or embalming of

dead human bodies, and must have good ventilation, running water and proper sanitary plumbing, all of which plumbing must be connected with a sewer, septic tank or cesspool, which operating room must be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition at all times. The board shall adopt such rules, regulations and classifications as may be reasonable and proper to define what shall be deemed the proper drainage and ventilation and what instruments are necessary and suitable in a funeral establishment, which rules must conform with the rules of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services. Every funeral establishment operated and conducted by any person licensed under this chapter shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the board, or any of its designated representatives or agents or local or division of health inspectors. No funeral home, mortuary or funeral establishment shall be located in a cemetery.

History.—§8, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(9); §5, ch. 22617, 1945; §1, ch. 59-107; §8, ch. 65-412; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—Subsection (1) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

470.11 Apprentices; reports, etc.—

(1) Within the thirty days after any person shall have begun preliminary instruction and training as an apprentice embalmer at an approved apprentice training agency, as provided in this chapter, he shall file a certificate of employment, signed by his employer, with the secretary of the board. Ninety days after commencement of such employment he shall file a statement with the secretary of the board, verified under oath, showing the date from which his preliminary instruction and training began and the name and location of the licensed and practicing embalmer under whom he is receiving such instruction and training. If, during the course of his instruction, he shall receive instruction and training from more than one licensed and practicing embalmer, he shall give the date of ending with the first and the date of beginning with the second instructor and each subsequent instructor, in like manner as provided herein for the first instructor.

(2) No person may maintain his status as an apprentice embalmer for a term of time in excess of six years. Provided, however, that persons serving as apprentices on the effective date of this act shall be permitted to continue as such for a full six years after the effective date of this act. During such six year term as an apprentice embalmer such apprentice embalmer shall not perform any functions of a funeral director or funeral directing as defined in this chapter.

(3) If during such six year term as an apprentice embalmer such person has not passed the examination provided by this chapter for qualification of licensing as an embalmer such person's status as an apprentice embalmer shall automatically terminate without action of the board and further such person shall

not be permitted to sit for subsequent examinations unless and until such person has again attended and completed a regular course of instruction in a reputable college of embalming approved by the board of the type described in §470.08(1)(e). No person may maintain his status as an apprentice funeral director for a term in excess of three years. Provided, however, that persons serving as apprentices on the effective date of this act shall be permitted to continue as such for a full three years after the effective date of this act. Upon the lapse of such three year term if such person has not passed the examination provided in this chapter for licensing as a funeral director the status as an apprentice funeral director shall automatically terminate without action of the board.

History.—§9, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(10); §9, ch. 65-412.

470.111 Apprentice training agencies; approval and conduct of.—

(1) Any funeral home may volunteer its services and facilities for the purpose of taking part in an apprentice training program hereby established for the purpose of assisting in the training and education of persons desiring to become licensed embalmers or funeral directors under the apprentice training program provided in this chapter. No funeral home may be required to take part in this program, such participation being merely a voluntary matter subject to approval by the board in its exclusive discretion. No funeral home so volunteering to participate may charge or exact any fee from any person obtaining apprentice training at such funeral home, nor shall the fact that such funeral home is participating in the apprentice training program give rise to any proprietary interests or rights to such participating funeral home to continue in such training program.

(2) Each funeral home approved by the board as a training agency shall be regarded as a separate entity located at a specific address and shall be under the supervision of a specified funeral director and embalmer regularly employed at such funeral home at such specific address for the purposes of the apprentice training program herein established.

History.—§10, ch. 65-412.

470.112 Number of apprentices at training agency.—

(1) No funeral home may be approved by the board as a training agency unless the number of cases handled by such funeral home is sufficient to provide the apprentice embalmer or apprentice funeral director the necessary work experience at such funeral home. A minimum of forty cases per year must be handled by a funeral home before it may be approved as a training agency.

(2) Only one apprentice embalmer and one apprentice funeral director may receive training in an apprentice training agency performing seventy-five funeral cases or less per year. A second apprentice embalmer and apprentice

funeral director may receive training at such training agency provided such training agency handles or performs seventy-six or more funerals per year. A third apprentice embalmer and apprentice funeral director may receive training at such training agency if one hundred fifty-six cases are handled by such funeral home. A fourth apprentice embalmer and apprentice funeral director may receive training at such training agency if one hundred seventy-six funerals or more are performed by such funeral home. A fifth apprentice embalmer and apprentice funeral director may receive training at such training agency if two hundred twenty-six cases or more are handled by such training agency. The maximum number of apprentice embalmers and funeral directors that may be trained or receive training at any one time by any one training agency is five; provided, however, that only two apprentice embalmers may be trained or receive training in a training agency which employs on a regular and full-time basis at such specific location only one licensed embalmer. Provided further that only two apprentice funeral directors may be trained or receive training in a training agency which employs only one funeral director on a regular and full-time basis at such a specific location.

(3) In the event any apprentice training agency is approved to train three or more apprentice embalmers and apprentice funeral directors, such training agency must employ on a regular and full-time basis at such specific location at least one licensed embalmer at such specific location for each two apprentice embalmers being trained or receiving training at such specific training agency. Similarly, each training agency qualified to train three or more apprentice funeral directors shall employ on a regular and full-time basis at such specific location at least one licensed funeral director for each two apprentice funeral directors.

History.—§10, ch. 65-412.

470.113 Transfer of apprentices.—

(1) In cases where a person owns or operates more than one funeral home, each or some of which have been approved by the board as a training agency, such approved training agencies may from time to time transfer an apprentice embalmer or apprentice funeral director from one approved training agency to another approved agency for the purpose of training and being trained and receiving training at such other approved training agency; provided further that no apprentice may be transferred to such mutually owned approved training agency for the purpose of being trained and receiving training as an apprentice for a period less than one month. Provided further that if an apprentice is so transferred as hereinbefore provided, such apprentice may not receive credit toward the requisite apprenticeship provided by this chapter unless the training agency to which he is temporarily transferred meets the requirements set out for such

training agency relating to the number of cases being handled by it, the number of licensed embalmers, or number of licensed funeral directors required to be employed therein, and the limitation upon the total number of apprentices that may be trained at such training agency.

(2) All persons being trained and receiving training at an approved training agency must notify the board by written notice as to the training agency where he is receiving such training, stating in such notice the specific location of such training agency and name or names of the licensed embalmer or funeral director as the case may be under whom such apprentice embalmer or funeral director is receiving apprentice training.

(3) All approved training agencies are required to serve written notice upon the board of the employment, transfer or termination of employment of any apprentice embalmer or funeral director as the case may be, which notice shall state the specific location at which the apprentice shall receive training and the name or names of the licensed embalmer or funeral director under whom the particular apprentice is receiving, is to receive, or has received embalmer's or funeral director's training, as the case may be. In the event of termination of an apprentice embalmer or apprentice funeral director, the licensed funeral director in charge of the supervision of apprentice training at such training agency shall, within fifteen days after such termination, certify on a form to be provided by the board the length of time during which an apprentice embalmer or apprentice funeral director was trained and received training at such training agency and the name of the licensed embalmer or licensed funeral director under whom such apprentice embalmer received the training. Such notice and certification shall include a list of the cases in connection with which the apprentice embalmer or apprentice funeral director, as the case may be, received training.

History.—§10, ch. 65-412.

470.114 Training agency rules.—The board is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter relating to the training agencies and apprentice embalmers and apprentice funeral directors to the end that there shall be a uniform and effective program of training as apprentices those persons desirous of qualifying to engage in the profession of embalming or funeral directing. Such rules and regulations may provide a uniform system under which the board can determine whether apprentices are receiving appropriate training for the purposes of this chapter with emphasis upon the nature, duration and quality of such training.

History.—§10, ch. 65-412.

470.12 Grounds for revocation of license.—

(1) **EMBALMER.**—Whenever it shall appear to the board that any licensed embalmer

practicing in the state has been guilty of any of the following acts, his license shall be revoked by the board:

(a) The licensee has willfully made representations in his application for such license, including but not limited to, misrepresentations relating to time served as an apprentice in this state, the approved training agency where such training was received, and embalming cases in the performance of which he assisted a licensed embalmer.

(b) The licensee has submitted to the board a false statement that he has supervised an apprentice embalmer in the performance of embalming work where such statement is relied upon by the board to determine the apprentice embalmer's qualifications and training under this chapter.

(c) The licensee is either a habitual drunkard or narcotic addict or has been found guilty by a jury of, or has pleaded guilty to after being charged with, a crime in this state or any other state involving moral turpitude, without regard to whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court having jurisdiction of such cases.

(d) The licensee has bribed or attempted to bribe any member of the board, either directly or indirectly for the purpose of influencing said member of said board in the performance of his duties as a member of said board.

(e) The licensee has willfully interfered with a licensed embalmer having lawful custody of a dead human body in the performance of his duty to embalm said body.

(f) The licensee has willfully refused, declined or neglected to cause to be released a dead human body to any licensed funeral director, licensed funeral home, or duly authorized representative of either, upon request for such release when such request is accompanied by a telegram or a statement in writing by the next of kin of the deceased or such other person as may be authorized by law to make arrangements for the funeral of the deceased person.

(g) The licensee has made the payment of money a condition for the release of a dead human body to any funeral director or funeral home authorized in writing or telegram by an authorized person to take custody and possession of the deceased body.

(h) The licensee has paid or caused to be paid, any sum of money or other valuable consideration to any person to secure business from or through such person.

(i) The licensee has willfully violated any law of the state or any rule or regulation of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services relating to the embalming of a dead human body, or any law of the state, or any rule or regulation of the division of health relating to the execution and recordation of death certificates or embalmer's affidavits.

(j) The licensee has willfully signed a certificate that he embalmed a dead human body,

when in fact the body was embalmed or prepared by someone else; provided, however, that the embalming of dead human bodies by a licensed apprentice regularly employed and under the direct supervision of the licensee shall be considered, for the purpose of this provision, as embalming a dead human body by said licensee.

(k) The licensee has violated any provision of this chapter.

(2) **FUNERAL DIRECTOR.**—Whenever it shall appear to the board that any licensed funeral director practicing in the state has been guilty of any of the following acts, his license shall be revoked by the board:

(a) The licensee has willfully made representations in his application for such license, including but not limited to, misrepresentations relating to time served as an apprentice in this state, the approved training agency where his training was received, and embalming cases in the performance of which he assisted a licensed embalmer.

(b) The licensee has submitted to the board a false statement that he has supervised an apprentice embalmer in the performance of embalming work where such statement is relied upon by the board to determine the apprentice embalmer's qualifications and training under this chapter.

(c) The licensee is either a habitual drunkard or narcotic addict or has been found guilty of, or has pleaded guilty to, after being charged with, a crime in this state or any other state involving moral turpitude, without regard to whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court having jurisdiction of such cases.

(d) The licensee has paid or caused to be paid, any sum of money or other valuable consideration to any person to secure business from or through such person.

(e) The licensee has printed or marked any service or merchandise with the intention of deceiving the public, with respect to the brand, grade and quality of such service or merchandise.

(f) The licensee has caused the defamation of a duly licensed funeral director in this state by falsely imputing to him dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, or the handling of inferior merchandise.

(g) The licensee has shipped or delivered merchandise or supplies, with the intent to deceive the purchaser, which did not conform to the samples submitted or representations made prior to securing the order therefor.

(h) The licensee has caused a deceased body to be cremated or interred in a casket other than the casket which was selected for the funeral services by the person making such selection for the funeral of the deceased without the knowledge and written consent of the person making the funeral arrangements for the deceased.

(i) The licensee has employed, retained or otherwise engaged persons, including but not

limited to owners, officers, stockholders, and employees of the funeral home with which the licensee is connected, or cemetery lot or supplies salesmen, to solicit business. For the purpose of this paragraph "to solicit" shall include but not be limited to the making of blanket offers of free or discounted funerals or ambulance services, where such ambulance service is owned, operated or controlled by a funeral director or funeral home, via certificates, cards, letters, or the like addressed to doctors, clergy, peace officials, firemen, hospital personnel, ambulance operators, automobile wrecker operators, cemetery lot or supplies salesmen, nursing home operators or employees, or any such class of persons reasonably calculated to be in position to refer business to the licensee or funeral establishment with which he is connected by reason of such offer of free funerals or funerals at a discounted price or free or discounted ambulance services. Provided, however, that the prohibition hereinabove contained, shall not be deemed to prohibit any licensee or funeral establishment with which he is connected from making an unpublicized offer to an official state, county, municipal or governmental approved welfare agency to provide or perform free funeral services for any deceased person whose family has been determined to be indigent by such welfare agency.

(j) The licensee has knowingly engaged in any advertising which is misleading or inaccurate in any material particular. For the purpose of this paragraph misleading advertising shall include but not be limited to, the use of the picture or name of unlicensed persons in connection with advertisements or other written material published by the licensee or the funeral home with which he is connected.

(k) The licensee has willfully violated any law of the state or any rule or regulation of the division of health relating to the embalming of a dead human body, or any law of the state, or any rule or regulation of the division of health relating to the execution and recordation of death certificates or embalmer's affidavits.

(l) The licensee has willfully refused, declined or neglected to cause to be released a dead human body to any licensed funeral director, licensed funeral home, or duly authorized representative of either, upon request for such release when such request is accompanied by a statement in writing or telegram by the next of kin of the deceased or such other person as may be authorized by law to make arrangements for the funeral of the deceased person.

(m) The licensee has made the payment of money a condition for the release of a dead human body to any funeral director or funeral home authorized in writing or by telegram by an authorized person to take custody and possession of such deceased body.

(n) The licensee has willfully interfered with a licensed funeral director having lawful custody of a dead human body in the per-

formance of his duty as such funeral director.

(o) The licensee is participating in any enterprise or plan wherein or whereby the public is defrauded.

(p) The licensee has violated any provisions of this chapter.

(3) **APPRENTICE EMBALMERS AND APPRENTICE FUNERAL DIRECTORS.**—Whenever it shall appear to the board that any registered apprentice embalmer or registered apprentice funeral director so engaged in this state has been guilty of any act provided as grounds for the revocation of an embalmer's license by subsection (1) and provisions therein, or has been guilty of any of the acts provided as grounds for revocation of a funeral director's license in subsection (2) and provisions therein, the registration of such apprentice embalmer or apprentice funeral director shall be revoked by the board.

(4) **FUNERAL HOME, MORTUARY, CHAPEL OR FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENT LICENSES.**—

(a) Whenever it shall appear that any person connected with a funeral home, mortuary, funeral chapel or funeral establishment, including owners, partners, employees, or agents thereof, and in cases where such funeral home, mortuary, funeral chapel or funeral establishment is permitted by law to operate within a corporate framework, officers, directors, stockholders, agents or employees of such corporations while acting as agent for or in behalf of or in furtherance of the interest of a licensed funeral home mortuary, chapel or funeral establishment has been guilty of any of the acts provided as grounds for revocation of an embalmer's license in subsection (1) and provisions therein, or has been guilty of any of the acts provided as grounds of a funeral director's license in subsection (2) and provisions therein, the license of such funeral home, mortuary, chapel or funeral establishment shall be revoked by the board.

(b) Whenever it shall appear that any person who is not a licensed embalmer or a registered apprentice embalmer has been permitted to perform any function coming within the definition "embalming" as defined in this chapter in behalf of or for the benefit of any licensed funeral home, mortuary, funeral chapel or funeral establishment the license of such funeral home, mortuary, chapel or funeral establishment shall be revoked by the board.

(c) Whenever it shall appear that any person who is not a licensed funeral director or registered apprentice funeral director has performed any function coming within the definitions "funeral director" or "funeral directing" as defined in this chapter in behalf of or for the benefit of any licensed funeral home, mortuary, funeral chapel or funeral establishment, the license of such funeral home, mortuary,

funeral chapel or funeral establishment shall be revoked by the board.

History.—§10, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599 (11); §11, ch. 65-412; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

470.13 Procedure for revocation of license; suspension.—

(1) No license shall be revoked by the board unless due notice is given to the licensee holding such license and the said licensee is accorded a public hearing as provided in this section.

(2) When a written complaint, under oath, is filed with the board, or the secretary of the board has been directed by a majority of the members of the board to make a complaint against a licensed funeral director or embalmer, funeral home licensee or registered apprentice embalmer, or apprentice funeral director, charging the licensee or registrant with the commission of any of the acts set forth in §470.12, the board shall conduct an investigation through its agents or attorneys and if, from such investigation, it shall appear to the board that there is reasonable ground for belief that the accused licensee may have been guilty of the violations charged, a day shall be set by the board for a public hearing to determine whether or not the license of the accused shall be revoked or suspended.

(3) The secretary of the board shall transmit to the accused a true copy of said written complaint by registered mail, together with a notice setting forth the charge or charges that will be heard before the board and the date and place at which such hearing will be held, which date shall be not less than thirty days after mailing of notice. The notice shall be mailed to the last address reflected in the licensing and registration records of the board, and it shall be the duty of the licensee or registrant to furnish the board with notice of change of address in default of which notification notice to the accused shall be mailed to the last address of record. In case the licensee is a funeral home establishment which is owned by one or more persons, a true copy of the written complaint and notice of hearing shall be mailed to each owner at the last address reflected in the records of the board. In the event a funeral home establishment is owned by a corporation, a true copy of the written complaint and notice of hearing shall be mailed to the president of said corporation at the address of the president as reflected by the board's records. The accused licensee may appear before the board at such time and place in person, or by counsel, and dispute or disprove the charge.

(4) For the purpose of such hearing, the board shall have the power, under the hand of the president, the vice-president and the seal of the board, to require the production of books, papers or other documents and may issue subpoenas to compel the defendants or witnesses to testify and produce such books, papers or other documents in their possession as may be in the opinion of the board, relevant to any hearing

before it; said subpoenas to be served by the sheriff of the county where the witness resides or may be found. Such witnesses shall be entitled to the same per diem and mileage as witnesses appearing in the circuit courts of the state, which shall be paid by said board. Any member of the board may administer oaths or affirmation to witnesses appearing before the board.

(5) If any person shall refuse to obey any subpoenas so issued or shall refuse to testify or produce any books, papers or other documents required by the board, the board may present its petition to the circuit court of the county where any such person is served with the subpoena or where he resides, setting forth the facts, and shall deposit with said court the per diem and mileage to secure the attendance of such witness; whereupon said court shall issue its rule nisi to such person requiring him to obey forthwith the subpoena issued by the board or show cause why he fails to obey the same, and unless the said person shows sufficient cause for failing to obey the said subpoena, the court shall forthwith direct such person to obey the same, and upon his refusal to comply, he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and shall be punished as the court may direct.

(6) If at such hearing the board shall be satisfied from all the evidence submitted that the accused has been guilty of the offense charged, it shall thereupon, without further notice, revoke or suspend the license of the person so accused. Upon the revocation or suspension of any license, the fact shall be noted upon the records of the board and the license shall be marked as canceled or suspended upon the date of the decision of the board, and the losing party shall pay all costs of such hearing.

(7) In the event the license of any funeral director or embalmer or funeral home establishment shall be revoked by the board, the licensee may apply to the board for reinstatement of his or its license after the lapse of a period of one year. In the event of such application, the board shall consider the matter and in its discretion determine whether the offense or conduct giving rise to the revocation in the first instance was of sufficient gravity to justify the denial of such application for reinstatement. If the applicant for reinstatement desires to have reviewed such denial by the board, the applicant may seek review of such order of denial by the district court of appeal of Florida wherein the licensee resides in accordance with the procedures provided by the Florida appellate rules, and upon such review the said district court of appeal may reverse the board's order of denial if the board abused its discretionary power in the premises.

History.—§11, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(12); §6, ch. 22617, 1945; §8, ch. 63-509; §12, ch. 65-412.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.
 §30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.
 §90.14 Compensation of witnesses in various courts.
 §470.29 Additional method of license revocation.

470.14 Review of order of revocation or suspension by district court of appeal; procedure on reversal.—

(1) Upon the revocation or suspension of any funeral director's or embalmer's license, or any funeral home establishment license or any registration as an apprentice as provided by this chapter, the final order of the board revoking or suspending the license shall be reviewable only by writ of certiorari issued by the district court of appeal within whose jurisdiction the licensee or registrant whose license or registration has been revoked or suspended resides. Such review shall be had in accordance with the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules.

(2) Upon such review, no order of the board shall be set aside or reversed on the ground of improper admission or rejection of evidence or for error as to any matter of pleading or procedure, unless in the opinion of the appellate court after an examination of the entire case it shall appear that the error complained of has resulted in a miscarriage of justice. This section shall be liberally construed.

History.—§12, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(13); §8, ch. 63-509; §13, ch. 65-412.
cf.—Ch. 59, Appellate proceedings in chancery.
 §470.29, Additional method of license revocation.

470.15 Employment of attorneys by board; compensation; payment of witnesses.—The board may employ such attorneys to represent said board as in its discretion seem necessary, compensation of said attorneys to be determined by the board, and may authorize the payment of fees and traveling expenses of necessary witnesses required to appear and actually examined in any proceedings before the board.

History.—§13, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(14).

***470.16 License fees are qualification fees.**—The license fees required to be paid by this chapter to the board are declared to be qualification fees only and not occupational or professional license fees.

History.—§14, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(15).
***Note.**—See note following §470.07.

***470.17 Record of licenses to be kept.**—The secretary of the board shall keep a record of all licenses issued, the dates upon which they were issued, the names and addresses of the persons to whom issued, and the kind or character of licenses so issued, and shall furnish a copy of such list to all licensed embalmers and licensed funeral directors, and to all transportation companies within the state, and to the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

History.—§15, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(16); §19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §470.07.

470.18 Privileges as to use of bodies extended to board and embalming schools.—The board and all schools within the state for the teaching of embalming and funeral directing

shall have the same privilege extended to them as to the use of bodies for demonstration and teaching as are granted in this state to medical colleges.

History.—§16, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(17).
cf.—§125.44 Authority to dispose of unclaimed dead bodies.
§245.12 Distribution of dead bodies.
§872.01 Dealing in dead bodies.

***470.19 Fees payable to secretary-treasurer; bond of secretary-treasurer.**—All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of said board. Such moneys shall be deposited pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. The secretary-treasurer of the board shall furnish bond to be approved by said board, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties and the safe-keeping of all such moneys.

History.—§17, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(18); §106, ch. 26869, 1951; §24, ch. 57-1; §13, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—See note following §470.07.
cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

470.20 Report of board; emergency fund.—The board shall make annually in writing a report to the department of banking and finance of the state containing a detailed statement of the manner and amounts of all its receipts and the nature of all of its expenditures. Any balance of money remaining over at the end of the year, after paying the necessary expenses of the board, shall be held in an emergency fund to meet any extraordinary expense incurred in the proper administration of this chapter, and for educational and extension purposes of the profession of funeral directing and embalming.

History.—§17, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(18); §112, 35, ch. 69-106.

470.21 Unlawful to practice without license.—It is unlawful for any person to engage in the profession of funeral directing or embalming or practice the same or profess to practice the same or to hold himself out to the public as a funeral director or embalmer without having a license as provided in this chapter, or a renewal thereof for the year in which such acts are performed, which said license or renewal thereof has not been revoked and is not suspended at the time of the performance of said acts.

History.—§18, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(19).

470.22 Unlawful to embalm body without consent of proper official where suspicion of crime.—It is unlawful to embalm a dead human body when the embalmer has knowledge of any fact sufficient to raise the suspicion of crime in connection with the cause of the death of the deceased, until permission of the coroner or other proper official in whose jurisdiction the embalming is to be performed has been obtained.

History.—§19, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(20).

470.23 Affidavit of embalmer upon embalming body.—Upon embalming a dead human body the embalmer shall forthwith file an affidavit

with the local registrar of vital statistics in the county in which such embalming was performed, stating that said human body was embalmed by said embalmer or under his direct supervision and control and that he (the said embalmer) was personally present during the embalming of said human body. On the fifth day of each month the local registrar shall forward to the state board of funeral directors and embalmers all such affidavits filed with him during the previous month. At the expiration of three years from the date of filing, all the affidavits filed under the provisions of this law may be destroyed by the official custodian of those records.

History.—§20, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(21); §7, ch. 22617, 1945; §20, ch. 25372, 1949.

470.24 Duty of funeral directors, etc., to ascertain name and address of deceased.—All funeral directors and undertakers, whether person, firm, or corporation, engaged in the business thereof in the state and in the counties of such state, are required to ascertain the street and town or city address last known of all persons for whom such undertaker or funeral director shall perform funeral or embalming or undertaking services or rites, at the time of receiving into his custody the deceased body; and shall also at such time ascertain the full name of such deceased person.

History.—§1, ch. 14730, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 302(1).

470.25 Duty of funeral director, etc., to transmit names and addresses of deceased adults to registration officer.—Each funeral director and undertaker on the first day of each calendar month shall transmit the name and address of the persons of all bodies over twenty-one years of age at the time of his death, so received into their custody during the preceding calendar month, to the registration officer of the county in the State of Florida, in which such deceased person last resided; such transmission of names and addresses to such county registration officer to be in writing upon report blanks to be furnished such undertaker and funeral director by the respective registration officers of the respective counties in which such undertaker or funeral director shall have his offices or places of business, such report blanks to be paid for by the county.

History.—§2, ch. 14730, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 302(1).
cf.—§98.301, Duty of registration officer upon receipt of report.

470.26 Disinterment only under supervision of funeral director.—It is unlawful to disinter a dead human body unless said disinterment is under the direct supervision of a funeral director duly licensed under the terms of this chapter.

History.—§21, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(22).

470.27 Exemption from jury service.—All licensed funeral directors and licensed embalmers are exempt from jury service.

History.—§22, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3599(23).
cf.—§40.08, Persons exempt from jury duty.

470.28 Penalty for violation of chapter.—

Any person violating any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine in an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, as in the discretion of the court. The board, by all lawful means, shall aid the prosecution of violations of this chapter.

History.—§23, ch. 17950, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7721(1); am. §8, ch. 22617, 1945.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

470.29 Supplemental and additional method for revocation or suspension of licenses.—

As an alternative, supplemental and additional method of procedure for the revocation or suspension of licenses, the board may, notwithstanding the procedure prescribed in §§470.13 and 470.14, apply directly to the circuit court of the county wherein the person proceeded against resides or where any of the unlawful practices, as set out are being indulged in, by an application for an injunction restraining the person from practicing his profession as an embalmer or funeral director or operator of a funeral home establishment because of such misconduct. The style of said cause shall be: "The State Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers for the State of Florida v. _____," and the court may in its discretion grant a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from carrying on his profession pending the outcome of said cause, and upon the final hearing, if in the opinion of the court any of the charges as set out are sustained by the state board of funeral directors and embalmers, the court shall enter such decree as it deems just, either revoking the license of the defendant and permanently enjoining him from the further practice of his profession as a funeral director or embalmer, or from operating such funeral home establishment, or suspending his license for the time and upon such terms and conditions as the court deems the facts in the case warrant, and shall tax the costs against the losing party. The board shall not be required to give any bond, except in cases of temporary restraining order entered prior to the final hearing.

History.—§9, ch. 22617, 1945; §2, ch. 29737, 1955; §14, ch. 65-412.
cf.—§470.14 Review of order of revocation or suspension by district court of appeal; procedure on reversal.

***470.30 Registration by funeral directors and embalmers with state board of funeral directors and embalmers, application.—**

(1) On or before the first Monday of July of each and every year the owner, owners, or proprietors of every funeral home, mortuary, chapel or funeral establishment, as defined in §470.01, shall make application to the state board of funeral directors and embalmers to register their funeral establishments on a form prescribed by said board. The application shall show the name of the funeral home, mortuary, chapel or funeral establishment, the names and addresses of the owner,

owners, or officers and stockholders of any corporation thereof, and the names of all licensed embalmers and funeral directors employed in such funeral establishment, or otherwise connected therewith, together with the date of issue and number of the license of each registered embalmer and funeral director. If the registration fee has been paid and the funeral establishment meets the requirements of §470.10, the said board shall issue a funeral home operating license to each funeral establishment, otherwise it shall be unlawful for any funeral establishment to operate in this state; and further, that such person must present in person certificates from the above mentioned officials showing registration as aforesaid, before an occupational license may be applied for or procured from any city, state or county official having jurisdiction of the issuance of occupational licenses.

(2) No application for a license of a funeral establishment shall be considered which does not show on the application that a licensed funeral director and licensed embalmer are regularly employed by the establishment on a full-time basis at the specific location and address of the establishment.

(3) No licensed funeral director or licensed embalmer, based upon whose license or licenses a funeral establishment license has been issued, may serve as the regularly employed licensed funeral director or embalmer at another funeral establishment at the same time for the purposes of qualifying such other establishment under this section.

(4) It is hereby declared to be the legislative intent that every funeral establishment in this state shall be operated under the full charge, control and supervision of an individually designated licensed funeral director and licensed embalmer. The name of the licensed person to be in charge of each funeral establishment shall be stated on the application for all licenses or renewal of such license.

(5) In the event a licensed funeral establishment terminates the employment of its regularly licensed funeral director or embalmer, or in the event the employment is otherwise terminated, the funeral establishment shall forthwith cease operating the funeral home until such time as the funeral establishment has employed another licensed funeral director and embalmer on a regular and full-time basis to supervise and perform the rendition of funeral services by the funeral establishment.

(6) The issuance of a license to operate a funeral establishment to a person who is not individually licensed as a funeral director or embalmer does not entitle the person to practice embalming or funeral directing as defined in this chapter, it being the intent that such practice may be performed only through individually licensed funeral directors and embalmers; and in addition to all other grounds for suspension of a funeral establishment license as enumerated in §470.12, a funeral establish-

ment license shall be revoked by the board upon hearing thereon if any person, whether owner, officer, stockholder, or otherwise, who is connected with the funeral home shall perform any of the functions of a funeral director or embalmer as defined herein or shall hold himself out as a funeral director.

History.—§§1, 4, ch. 59-106; (1) §1, ch. 63-422; §15, ch. 65-412.
***Note.**—See note following §470.07.

***470.31 Registration fee.**—A registration fee of thirty-five dollars shall be charged by and paid to the state board of funeral directors and embalmers by the owner, or owners, or proprietor of each funeral home, mortuary, chapel or funeral establishment. Upon such annual registration of the funeral home, the fee so charged shall be used by the state board of funeral directors and embalmers to defray expenses necessarily incurred by the board in the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this law. In the event the licensee moves his funeral establishment to another location during the licensing year the funeral establishment license may be transferred to the new location upon the payment of a ten dollar transfer fee to the board to help defer expenses incurred in inspecting the new location for compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 59-106; §16, ch. 65-412.
***Note.**—See note following §470.07.

470.32 Enforcement of registration requirement; suspension or revocation of license.—The state board of funeral directors and embalmers, in order to enforce the provisions of this law and to adequately protect the public health and to properly regulate the operation

and management of funeral homes in this state may employ one or more persons who shall be under the jurisdiction and immediate supervision and control of the state board of funeral directors and embalmers, at a yearly salary to be fixed by the board, who shall see that the provisions of this law and all other laws of the state regulating the practice of funeral directing and embalming and the operation of funeral homes in the state are strictly and properly complied with. Said employee or employees shall promptly and diligently report to the state board of funeral directors and embalmers any violations of this and any other law regulating and governing the practice of funeral directing and embalming or the operation and management of funeral homes in the state. After notice and hearing, any license of a funeral home, mortuary, chapel or funeral establishment may be suspended or revoked by said board if the evidence shows that the operators have violated either this law or the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 59-106.

470.33 Penalty for failure to register.—Any person, firm or corporation who has control of a funeral home, mortuary, chapel or funeral establishment, as defined in this law, and fails to register same according to the provisions of this act, upon conviction, may be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each violation and each day that said funeral home, mortuary, chapel or funeral establishment is operated shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct violation of this law.

History.—§5, ch. 59-106.

CHAPTER 471

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

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471.01 Purposes.—It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state that, in order to safeguard the life, health, property and public welfare of her citizens, any person hereafter practicing or offering to practice professional engineering in Florida, as hereinafter defined, shall be required to submit evidence sufficient to convince the Florida state board of engineer examiners that he is qualified to practice professional engineering, after which he shall be registered as hereinafter provided.

History.—§1, ch. 20621, 1941.

471.02 Definitions.—For the purposes of this chapter, and unless otherwise required by the context, the following definitions shall prevail, to-wit:

(1) The singular shall be construed to include the plural, and vice versa; and the masculine shall be construed to include the feminine or neuter, and vice versa.

(2) The word "person" shall be construed to include any person, firm, partnership or corporation.

(3) The terms "board," "board of engineer examiners," or similar expressions shall be construed to mean the Florida state board of engineer examiners of the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation.

(4) The term "professional engineer" or the word "engineer", when used in this chapter, shall be construed to include any person who, by reason of his knowledge of mathematics, the physical sciences and the principles of engineering, acquired either by professional education or by practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of professional engineering as hereinafter defined.

(5) The term "professional engineering," when used in this chapter shall be construed to include, among other things, any professional service requiring use or knowledge of mathematics and the principles of engineering rendered or offered to be rendered for public or private utilities, industrial works, railways, tramways, bridges, tunnels, highways, roads, streets, engineering surveys, municipal improvements, canals, seawalls, groins, beach preservations, harbors, wharves, piers, docks, barges, dredges, cranes, drainage works, waterworks, irrigations works, water purification plants, sewerage works and systems, sewage disposal plants and works, buildings, timber structures, steel and concrete and reinforced concrete structures, power transmission, electric power lighting plants and associated plants and systems, electrical machinery, electrical apparatus, telephone and telegraph systems, cables, wireless plants, radio broadcasting installations, mineral and mining

machinery and equipment, mining developments and operations, gas and oil developments and operations, smelters, refineries, metallurgical machinery and equipment and apparatus for carrying on such operations, steam turbines, steam engines, water turbines, pumps, refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, internal combustion engines, prime movers and other mechanical, chemical, electrical, industrial and metallurgical structures, machinery, processes and equipment. Any consultation, investigation, plan, design, engineering evaluation, technical advice and report or responsible supervision of construction in any public or private utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes or works, shall be considered as professional services and within the purview of the above definitions. The enumeration of any public or private utilities or other works in this section shall not be construed as excluding from the operation of this chapter any other public or private utilities or works which require experience and technical knowledge for their design or the supervision of their construction or for their valuation.

(6) The terms "professional engineer" and "professional engineering" as used herein shall have no reference or application to the term "engineer" as applied to a person engaged or employed as engineman, operator, or driver of any engine or of any mechanical, electrical, chemical or other device or machine, or to the assistant of such person, or as applied to any person engaged or employed in the executive or responsible direction of such person or such operations, or to any person engaged or employed in the fabrication, installation, maintenance, repair or adjustment of such engine, device or machine. The provisions hereof shall not be construed as applying to any such person performing such services as are customarily performed by power, refrigeration, or other stationary engineers, or hoisting and portable engineers, nor shall the provisions herein operate to prevent any craftsman, mechanic, or contractor from rendering and offering to render the services commonly rendered in the pursuit of his craft or business; nor shall the provisions hereof operate to prevent any person from serving as boiler, electrical, elevator, plumbing, building, or other safety or health inspector or examiner in connection therewith, for the state or any of its political subdivisions or for any private firm, person, or corporation.

(7) The term "responsible supervision (or charge) of construction (or works)" and words of similar purport shall be construed to mean the control and direction of the investigation and design of structures, systems or works involving engineering and requiring engineering skill and judgment and the observation with reasonable care and professional skill of the construction of the same. The provisions hereof shall not be construed to mean that the engineer shall guarantee performance by the contractor or assume financial liability for construction deficiencies or defects, nor

shall the engineer at any time act as a superintendent in control of construction.

(8) The term "engineer-in-training" as used in this chapter shall mean a person who complies with the requirements for education, experience and character, and has passed an examination as provided in §§471.21 and 471.22.

History.—§1, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2273; CGL 3619; §2, ch. 20621, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 63-310; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

471.03 Unlawful practice.—It shall be unlawful:

(1) For any person who has not been duly registered under the provisions of this chapter or whose certificate has been revoked, to practice, offer to practice, or to hold himself out as qualified to practice professional engineering, as defined in this chapter, in the state.

(2) For any person who has not been duly registered under the provisions of this chapter, or whose certificate has been revoked, to use, in connection with his name or otherwise, in the offering of engineering services to the public, any title, name, or description, including but not limited to such titles as chemical engineer, city engineer, county engineer, civil engineer, consulting engineer, electrical engineer, electronics engineer, industrial engineer, mechanical engineer, sanitary engineer, or structural engineer, which tend to create the impression that he is a professional engineer legally authorized to practice his profession in Florida.

History.—§2, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2274; CGL 3620; §3, ch. 20621, 1941; §1, ch. 69-148.

471.04 False pretenses and other unlawful acts.—It shall be unlawful for any person in connection with, or involving, the practice of professional engineering:

(1) To issue or to attempt to issue any plan, specification, plat, report or other document, as his own under the name, seal or certificate of another.

(2) To give or to offer false or forged evidence of any kind to the board or to any member thereof in obtaining a certificate of registration, reinstatement, a renewal or a re-issue of a certificate.

(3) To falsely impersonate any other registrant of like or different name.

(4) To use or attempt to use any dormant, expired or revoked certificate.

(5) To buy or sell, or offer to buy or sell, or otherwise fraudulently obtain or dispose of a certificate of registration.

(6) To aid or abet in any of the above matters and things.

(7) To steal or otherwise unlawfully obtain a certificate of registration belonging to another person.

History.—§18, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 5542; CGL 7720; §4, ch. 20621, 1941.

471.05 Exemptions.—The following persons shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter, to-wit:

(1) Any person practicing professional engineering for the improvement of or otherwise

affecting property legally owned by him unless such practice involves a public utility or the public health, public safety, public welfare or the safety or health of employees. This provision shall not be construed as authorizing the practice of professional engineering through an agent, servant or employee who is not duly registered under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Salaried officers of the government of the United States or salaried engineers employed by said government while engaged within the state in the practice of professional engineering solely for said government.

(3) Any person as contractor in the execution of work designed by a professional engineer, or the supervision of the construction of work as a foreman or superintendent.

(4) A person acting as a public officer employed by the state, a county, or a municipality, or other governmental unit of this state, only on work where the total estimated cost of the same is ten thousand dollars or less.

(5) Regular full time employees of a corporation not engaged in the practice of professional engineering as such, who are the subordinates of a person in responsible charge, such person being a registered professional engineer under this chapter and professional engineers admitted and authorized to practice their profession under the laws of some other state and who have been continuously engaged for fifteen years or more in the service of public utilities engaged in interstate commerce, but who do not hold themselves out for hire or engage in other such professional employment in this state.

History.—§§10, 19, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2282, 2290; CGL 3619, 3636; §5, ch. 20621, 1941; §2, ch. 69-148.

471.06 Corporate and partnership practice of professional engineering.—

(1) The practice of or offer to practice professional engineering as defined in §471.02, by individual professional engineers registered under this chapter through a corporation or partnership offering engineering services to the public, or by a corporation or partnership offering engineering services to the public through individual registered professional engineers, as agents, employees, officers or partners, is permitted subject to the provisions of this chapter; provided, that one or more of the principal officers of such corporation or partners of such partnership and all personnel of such corporation or partnership who act in its behalf as professional engineers in this state are registered as provided by this chapter, or are persons lawfully practicing under §471.05 or §471.07, and further provided, that said corporation or partnership has been issued a certificate of authorization by the board as provided herein. All final drawings, specifications, plans, reports, or other engineering papers or documents involving the practice of professional engineering as defined in §471.02 which shall have been prepared or approved for the use of such corporation or partnership or for delivery to any person or

for public record within the state shall be dated and bear the signature and seal of the professional engineer who prepared or approved them. Nothing in this section should be construed to mean that a certificate of registration to practice professional engineering shall be held by a corporation.

(2) A corporation or partnership desiring a certificate of authorization shall file with the board an application upon such a form to be prescribed by the board and the designation required by the following subsection, accompanied by the registration fee prescribed by §471.20.

(3) A corporation shall file with the board using a form provided by the board, the names and addresses of all officers and board members of the corporation, including the principal officer or officers duly registered to practice professional engineering in this state, and also of an individual or individuals duly registered to practice professional engineering in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of professional engineering in this state by said corporation. Such partnership shall file with the board using a form provided by the board, the names and addresses of all partners of the partnership, including the partner or partners duly registered to practice professional engineering in this state, and also of an individual or individuals duly registered to practice professional engineering in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of professional engineering in this state by said partnership. This same form, giving the same information, must accompany the annual renewal fee prescribed by §471.24. In the event there shall be a change in any of these persons during the year such changes shall be designated on the same form and filed with the board by the corporation or partnership within thirty days after the effective date of such change.

(4) If all the requirements of this section are met, the board shall issue to such corporation or partnership a certificate of authorization; provided, however, the board may refuse to issue a certificate if any facts exist which would entitle the board to suspend or revoke an existing certificate, or if the board, after giving the persons involved a full and fair hearing as authorized in §471.11, shall determine that any of the officers or directors of said corporation or partners of said partnership are not persons of good character. Any person aggrieved by an adverse determination of the board may appeal to the circuit court in the manner provided in §471.28.

(5) For purposes of this section, a certificate of authorization shall be required by a corporation, partnership, association or person practicing under a fictitious name, offering engineering services to the public; except, however, where an individual is practicing engineering in his own given name, he shall not be required to register under this section.

(6) Persons seeking to incorporate under the provisions of this section shall first obtain approval from the board of engineer examiners prior to filing their articles of incorporation with the department of state.

History.—§16, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2288; CGL 3634; §6, ch. 20621, 1941; §2, ch. 63-310; §1, ch. 65-423; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

471.061 Combined practice of professional engineering and land surveying.—

(1) A corporation or partnership may engage in the combined practice of professional engineering as defined in §471.02 and land surveying as defined in chapter 472, in this state provided that no less than one professional engineer registered under this chapter and one land surveyor registered under chapter 472, or no less than one individual registered as both a professional engineer under this chapter and a land surveyor under chapter 472 shall be principal officers of such corporation or partners of such partnership. A corporation or partnership practicing under this section shall comply with all provisions of this chapter and chapter 472 not in direct conflict herewith and with all rules and regulations adopted by the board not in direct conflict herewith. All final drawings, specifications, plans, reports or other engineering papers or documents involving the practice of professional engineering as defined in §471.02 which shall have been prepared or approved for the use of the corporation or partnership or for delivery to any person or for public record within the state shall be dated and bear the signature and seal of the professional engineer who prepared or approved them, and all maps, plats, surveys or other surveying papers or documents involving the practice of land surveying as defined in chapter 472 which shall have been prepared or approved for the use of the corporation or partnership or for delivery to any person or for public record within the state shall be dated and bear the signature and seal of the land surveyor who prepared or approved them.

(2) A corporation or partnership desiring a certificate of authorization under this section shall file with the board an application upon a form to be prescribed by the board and the designation required by the following subsection accompanied by application and registration fees prescribed by §471.20 and chapter 472.

(3) A corporation shall file with the board using a form provided by the board, the names and addresses of all officers and board members of the corporation, including the principal officer or officers duly registered to practice professional engineering and land surveying in this state, and also of an individual or individuals duly registered to practice professional engineering and land surveying in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of professional engineering and land surveying in this state by said corporation. A partnership shall file with the board using a form provided by the board, the names

and addresses of all partners of the partnership, including the partner or partners duly registered to practice professional engineering and land surveying in this state, and also of an individual or individuals, duly registered to practice professional engineering and land surveying in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of professional engineering and land surveying in this state by said partnership. This same form, giving the same information, must accompany the annual renewal fees prescribed by §§471.24 and 472.09. In the event there shall be a change in any personnel during the year such changes shall be designated on the same form and filed with the board within thirty days after the effective date of such change.

(4) If all requirements of this section are met, the board shall issue to such corporation or partnership a certificate of authorization; provided, however, the board may refuse to issue a certificate if any facts exist which would entitle the board to suspend or revoke an existing certificate, or if the board, after giving the persons involved a full and fair hearing as set forth in §471.11 shall determine that any of the officers or directors of said corporation or partners of said partnership are not persons of good character. Any person aggrieved by an adverse determination of the board may appeal therefrom to the circuit court in the manner provided in §471.28.

History.—§3, ch. 63-310.

***471.07 Professional engineers and engineering firms of other states; temporary certificates to practice in Florida.—**

(1) The board in its discretion may grant, upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars to a professional engineer holding a certificate to practice professional engineering in another state a temporary certificate by the board to engage in professional engineering work on one specified project in this state for a period not exceeding one year when under the rules of comity in such state professional engineers registered in Florida are similarly permitted to engage upon work in such state, but professional engineers of other states shall not engage in the general practice of professional engineering in this state without first obtaining such a certificate of registration as set forth in §471.23.

(2) The board may, in its discretion and upon the payment of a fee of fifty dollars, grant a temporary certificate of authorization to an out-of-state corporation, partnership, or firm desiring to engage in professional engineering work on one specified project in this state for a period not exceeding one year if one of the principal officers of said corporation, partners in said partnership, or person practicing under a fictitiously named firm have obtained a temporary certificate of registration in Florida in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1). Such corporation, partnership, or firm shall not engage in the general practice of professional engineering in this state with-

out first obtaining a certificate of authorization as set forth in §471.06.

History.—§§10, 19, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2282, 2290; CGL 3628, 3636; §7, ch. 20621, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §3, ch. 69-148.
***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to the requirement of §30, ch. 69-106 that the bureau of records administration of the division of general services is to collect all fees heretofore collected by the several examining and licensing boards.

471.08 Florida state board of engineer examiners; creation, establishment, etc.—

(1) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter and such other duties as may be imposed upon it by law, there is hereby created the Florida state board of engineer examiners, hereinafter called the board.

(2) The board shall consist of seven members who shall be appointed by the governor. The terms of appointment shall be for four years and each member shall serve until his successor has been appointed. No member of the board shall be reappointed for more than two consecutive terms.

(3) Of the seven members comprising the board, six members shall be registered under the provisions of this chapter and there shall be at least one member qualified to practice electrical or electronic engineering, one member qualified to practice mechanical engineering, two members qualified to practice civil engineering, at least one of whom shall also be a registered land surveyor under chapter 472. Two members may be of any engineering specialty. The seventh member shall not be a registered engineer, but shall be a registered land surveyor qualified to practice under chapter 472, actively engaged in the practice of land surveying as his principal occupation, for at least twelve years in the state. At all times there must be at least three members of the board in private practice, one member in government employ and one member in industry. Each member, except the land surveyor only, shall have had at least twelve years active experience in engineering work (responsible charge of engineering teaching in a recognized technical institution of higher learning shall be construed as "active experience"), shall be of recognized good standing in his profession, shall be a member of a recognized engineering society, shall be at least thirty-five years of age and shall have been a resident and citizen of and practicing engineering in the state for at least five years immediately preceding his appointment.

(4) The terms of the existing board shall not be disturbed by this act. The two additional members authorized by this act shall be appointed for terms of four years, effective July 1, 1965. The governor may remove any member of the board for misconduct, incapacity, neglect of duty, or upon conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude, and vacancies on the board shall be filled by the governor for an unexpired term.

History.—§3, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2275; CGL 3621; §8, ch. 20621, 1941; §2, ch. 65-423.
cf.—§472.01 et seq., Board duties concerning land surveyors.

471.09 Expenses of board members.—Each member of the board shall receive the sum of twenty dollars per day, or any part of a day, when attending to the work of the board or any of its committees and for the time spent in necessary travel; and, in addition thereto, shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061.

History.—§3, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2275; CGL 362; §9, ch. 20621, 1941; §20, ch. 28215, 1953; §4, ch. 63-310.

471.10 Oath and commission of members; official seal.—Each member of the board upon taking the oath of office, shall receive a certificate or commission of office which shall be evidence of his appointment and qualification in all courts and before all boards. The board shall adopt an official seal, of which the courts of Florida shall take judicial cognizance.

History.—§4, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2276; CGL 3622; §10, ch. 20621, 1941.

471.11 Powers of board.—

(1)(a) The board shall have power, and it is hereby directed, to make, adopt, amend, suspend, and repeal such bylaws, rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out fully the objects and purposes of this chapter. The board shall have power to receive, consider, and accept or reject applications for registration; to examine said applicants as to their qualifications, fitness and ability to practice engineering in Florida; to register and certify such applicants as are found to be qualified; and to hear and determine complaints, objections and charges against any applicant or registered engineer in violation of law, and, for cause, to revoke any certificate of registration issued by said board.

(b) In carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter the board, under the hand of the president or vice-president and seal of the board, may require the production of books, papers or other documents and may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify and to produce such books, papers, or other documents in their possession as may be, in the opinion of the board, relevant to any hearing before it, said subpoenas to be served by the sheriff of the county where the witness resides or may be found. Any member of the board may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before the board. If any person shall refuse to obey any subpoena so issued, or shall refuse to testify or produce any books, papers or other documents required by the board, the board may present its petition to the circuit court of the county wherein such person was served with subpoena setting forth the facts, whereupon such court shall issue its rule nisi to such person requiring him to obey forthwith the subpoena issued by the board or show cause why he fails to obey the same, and unless the said person shows sufficient cause for failing to obey the said subpoena, the court forthwith shall direct such person to obey the same and upon his refusal to comply he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and punished as the said court may direct.

(2) If the board, after a full hearing, determines that any registered engineer is practicing engineering illegally in Florida, it may, by petition to the circuit court of the county wherein such person resides or wherein he practices engineering illegally, petition said court for an injunction restraining such person from the practice of professional engineering, and the court, upon sufficient showing, shall have power to issue and carry into effect such an injunction. The procedure for an injunction as aforesaid shall be governed by the rules and statutes applicable to the issuance of injunctions. If a registered engineer whose certificate of registration has been revoked or suspended by order of the board refuses to surrender his certificate of registration and official engineer's seal as required by the provisions of this chapter, the board may petition the circuit court in the county wherein the registrant resides or wherein he practices engineering to compel said registrant under a rule nisi to show cause why he should not be required to surrender his certificate and seal forthwith to the secretary of the board.

(3) When it appears to the board that any person is practicing engineering in this state without a certificate of registration or a certificate of authorization, the board may, upon application to the proper court, be granted a temporary injunction directed to such person, enjoining the practice of engineering by him until such time as he shall furnish satisfactory proof that he has been duly licensed to practice engineering in this state and that such license is still in force and effect. A copy of the records certified by the secretary-treasurer, or a certificate of such officer showing that such person is not the then owner and holder of a valid license to practice engineering, shall be sufficient showing by the board that such person is practicing engineering in contravention of this chapter, and upon such showing by the board temporary injunction shall be issued by the court. If within the time set by the court such person has not satisfactorily proved that he is the then holder of a valid license, license certificate or renewal certificate to practice engineering, permanent injunction shall be issued. Such permanent injunction may be dissolved upon presentation to the court issuing same of a certificate from the secretary-treasurer of the board stating that the person enjoined is now the holder of a valid license, license certificate or renewal certificate.

(4)(a) The board shall adopt rules of professional conduct appropriate to establish and maintain a high standard of integrity, skills and practice in the profession of engineering. Said rules of conduct shall be binding upon every person holding a certificate of registration and all agents, employees, officers or partners of a person holding a certificate of authorization, provided, however, that the board shall not adopt a rule or regulation which will prohibit a person with a certificate of registra-

tion or authorization from openly engaging in the business of contracting.

(b) The board shall make the rules known in writing to every registrant and applicant for registration under this act, and said rules shall be published in the roster provided for in §471.17. Such publication shall constitute due notice to all registrants.

History.—§4, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2276; CGL 8622; §11, ch. 20621, 1941; §3, ch. 65-423; §4, ch. 69-148. cf.—§30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.

***471.12 Organization of the board, treasurer's bond.**—The board shall elect annually from among its membership, a president, a vice-president and a secretary who shall be treasurer for the ensuing term. The secretary shall give a bond in such amount and with such sureties as may be approved by the board, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties and the accounting for payment of all moneys received by him. The present officers of the state board of engineering examiners shall be the officers of said Florida board of engineer examiners until the time when their term as such officer would have expired had there been no change in the law.

History.—§5, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2277; CGL 8623; §12, ch. 20621, 1941.

***Note.**—See note following §471.07.

471.13 Headquarters of the board; executive director; meetings, quorum.—Headquarters of the board shall be in any city in the state selected by the board at a regular or special meeting, and will be managed by an executive director who will be a professional engineer and who will assist the board in the performance of all powers and duties as set forth in this chapter. The board shall hold at least two regular meetings each year. Special meetings of the board may be called in such manner and at such times as prescribed by the by-laws, rules or regulations of the board. At all meetings, a majority of the board shall constitute a quorum and such quorum shall be sufficient for the transaction of the business of the board, except as herein otherwise specifically provided.

History.—§5, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2277; CGL 8623; §13, ch. 20621, 1941; §12, ch. 61-530; §5, ch. 63-310; §5, ch. 69-148.

471.14 Power to hire and discharge employees, rent offices, and incur other expenses.—The board shall have the power to employ and discharge all employees, to rent offices, print its reports, year book, roster of professional engineers, and other necessary printing, purchase furniture, materials, stationery and supplies, and incur such other expenses, as may be necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of this chapter and the administration thereof.

History.—§6, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2278; CGL 8624; §14, ch. 20621, 1941; §107, ch. 26889, 1951.

471.15 Expenses of board.—The expenses of the board for all matters connected with the administration of the provisions of this chapter shall be paid pursuant to the provisions of §215.37 upon presentation of vouchers

approved by the president or vice-president and countersigned by the secretary of said board.

History.—§7, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2279; CGL 3625; §15, ch. 20621, 1941; §108, ch. 26869, 1951; §21, ch. 28215, 1953; §14, ch. 61-514.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten percent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

§471.20 Receipts and disposition.

471.16 Records of the board.—The board shall keep a record of all of its proceedings and a register of all applications for registration, which register shall show:

- (1) The name, age and residence of each applicant,
- (2) The date of the application,
- (3) The place of business of the applicant,
- (4) The applicant's education and other qualifications,
- (5) The disposition of the application,
- (6) The result of the examination if the applicant was examined,
- (7) Whether a certificate of registration was issued and, if so, the serial number of same,
- (8) The dates of the action of the board on the application,
- (9) Such other information as may be deemed necessary by the board.

History.—§12, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2284; CGL 3630; §16, ch. 20621, 1941.

471.17 Roster of registered engineers.—A roster showing the names and places of business or residence of all registered professional engineers legally qualified to practice professional engineering in the state shall be prepared annually by the secretary of the board. A copy of this roster shall be obtainable by each registered engineer and copies thereof shall be placed on file with the department of state, the clerks of the circuit courts of the several counties and clerks or recorders of all cities having a population of more than five thousand by the last preceding state or federal census.

History.—§§17, 12, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2284, 2289; CGL 3630, 3635; §17, ch. 20621, 1941; §10, 35, ch. 69-106.

471.18 Records and certificates as evidence.—The records of the board shall be prima facie evidence of the proceedings of the board as set forth therein, and a full transcript of these records or any part thereof, duly certified by the secretary of the board under the seal of the board, shall be received in evidence as prima facie evidence of the facts as set forth therein.

History.—§§15, 12, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2284, 2287; CGL 3630, 3633; §18, ch. 20621, 1941.

471.19 Engineers heretofore registered.—No person who heretofore has been duly registered as a professional engineer under the laws of Florida, and whose registration has not been revoked, shall be required to register again under this chapter and his former registration shall be fully recognized under the provisions of this chapter. All certificates heretofore issued and not revoked shall have the same force and effect as if they had been issued under the provisions of this chapter, and shall be subject to

the same rules, terms and conditions as are the certificates provided for in this chapter.

History.—§19, ch. 20621, 1941.

*471.20 Registration fees.—

(1) **AS AN INDIVIDUAL.**—The registration fee for professional engineers under this chapter shall be thirty-five dollars each and shall accompany the application. Should the board reject the application or deny the issuance of a certificate of registration to the applicant, the sum of twenty-five dollars shall be retained by the board as an investigation and examination fee and the remaining ten dollars shall be returned to the applicant.

(2) **AS A CORPORATION OR PARTNERSHIP.**—The registration fee for a corporation or partnership seeking a certificate of authorization under this chapter shall be fifty dollars and shall accompany the application. Should the board reject the application or deny issuance of a certificate of authorization to the applicant, the sum of thirty-five dollars shall be retained by the board as an investigation and examination fee and the remaining fifteen dollars shall be returned to the applicant.

History.—§8, ch. 7404, 1917; §1, ch. 11370, 1925; RGS 2280; CGL 3626; §20, ch. 20621, 1941; §6, ch. 63-310.

*Note.—See note following §471.07.

471.21 Qualifications for registration.—

(1) **AS A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER.**—The following shall be considered as minimum evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is qualified to be admitted to examination for registration as a professional engineer, to-wit; that he

- (a) Is more than twenty-four years of age,
- (b) Is of good character and reputation,
- (c) Is a graduate from an approved course in engineering of four years or more in a school or college approved by the board as of satisfactory high standing, and has a specific record of an additional four years or more of active practice in engineering work of a character indicating that the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of such work; or in lieu of graduation and the active practice aforesaid, has a specific record of ten years or more of active practice in engineering work of a character indicating that the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of such work.

The applicant shall file his application in the manner to be prescribed by the board.

(2) **AS AN ENGINEER-IN-TRAINING.**—The following shall be considered as minimum evidence that the applicant is qualified for certification as an engineer-in-training:

- (a) A graduate of an approved engineering curriculum of four years or more may be certified or enrolled as an engineer-in-training if he is otherwise qualified.

- (b) The certification or enrollment of an engineer-in-training shall be valid for a period of twelve years.

History.—§8, ch. 7404, 1917; §1, ch. 11370, 1925; RGS 2280; CGL 3626; §21, ch. 20621, 1941; §7, ch. 63-310; §4, ch. 65-423.

***471.22 Examinations.**—Examinations for registration shall be held at such times and at such places within the state as the board shall determine, provided, however, that there shall be not less than two examinations per annum. The scope of the examinations shall be of such a character as to test the qualifications of the applicant to practice professional engineering, and shall include such subjects as will tend to ascertain the knowledge of the applicant of the theory and practice of professional engineering and may include such subjects as are taught in accredited engineering schools and colleges. The board may adopt such rules and regulations as may specifically set forth the subjects upon which such examinations will be held. As soon as practicable after the close of an examination the board shall determine the result of the examination and either approve or disapprove the applicant as being qualified. An applicant failing to pass an examination may be re-examined at the discretion of the board, for which re-examination the board shall charge the candidate a fee of fifteen dollars.

History.—§9, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2281; CGL 3627; §22, ch. 20621, 1941.

***Note.**—See note following §471.07.

471.23 Certificates of registration.—

(1) Upon the results of the examination being approved by the board or four of its members as aforesaid, the secretary of the board forthwith shall issue to the applicant a certificate of registration under the seal of the board, in such form as shall be prescribed by the board, signed by the president or vice-president and the secretary of the board, and said applicant shall then be entitled to practice professional engineering in accordance with this chapter. The certificate aforesaid shall be evidence that the person named there is entitled to practice professional engineering in this state.

(2) When the certificate of registration of a registrant has been revoked or suspended by the board, it shall be mandatory that said registrant surrender his official engineer's certificate of registration to the secretary of the board within a period of thirty days after said revocation or suspension has become effective. In the event the registrant's certificate has been suspended for a period of time, the certificate of registration will be returned to him upon the expiration of his suspension period.

History.—§§10, 12, 15, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2282, 2284, 2287; CGL 3628, 3630, 3633; §23, ch. 20621, 1941; §6, ch. 69-148.

***471.24 Renewal of certificates.**—

(1) Certificates of registration shall expire on January 31. Renewals may be effected at any time during the months of December or January by the payment by the registrant of a fee to be determined by the board, but not to exceed twenty dollars. The failure of the registrant to renew his certificate during the aforesaid months shall cause his certificate to expire, and it shall be unlawful for such registrant to practice, offer to practice, or to hold himself out as qualified to practice

professional engineering in Florida following the expiration of said certificate. A certificate of registration not renewed within two years after its expiration shall become null and void. The board, for good reason shown, which in the discretion of the board may include re-examination of the applicant, may reissue a certificate of registration to any person whose certificate has become null and void as aforesaid. A fee of twenty dollars shall be charged the applicant for such reissue.

(2) Certificates of authorization issued to corporations, partnerships, or firms practicing professional engineering under the provisions of this chapter shall expire on January 31. Renewals may be effected at any time during the months of December or January by the payment by the corporation, partnership, or firm of a fee of twenty-five dollars. The failure by the corporation, partnership or firm to renew its certificate of authorization during the aforesaid months shall cause said certificate to expire and it shall be unlawful for said corporation, partnership or firm to practice, offer to practice or hold itself out as qualified to practice professional engineering in Florida following the expiration of the certificate. A certificate of authorization not renewed within two years after it has expired shall become null and void. The board, for good reasons shown may reissue a certificate of authorization to any corporation, partnership or firm whose certificate has become null and void as aforesaid. A fee of forty dollars shall be charged the applicant for such reissue.

History.—§13, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2285; CGL 3631; §24, ch. 20621, 1941; §8, ch. 63-310; §7, ch. 69-148.

cf.—§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

***Note.**—See note following §471.07.

***471.25 Lost certificates.**—A new certificate of registration of a duly registered engineer to replace a certificate lost, destroyed, stolen or mutilated, may be issued subject to rules and regulations to be adopted by the board. A fee of five dollars shall be charged the applicant for such issue. The mutilated certificate shall be returned to the secretary of the board before a new certificate is issued. Any lost, destroyed or stolen certificate for which a new certificate has been issued, shall be returned to the board, if ever found. The new certificate aforesaid shall be marked plainly with the word "DUPLICATE."

History.—§25, ch. 20621, 1941.

***Note.**—See note following §471.07.

471.26 Revocation and suspension or probation of certificates.—

(1) The board shall have the power to revoke or suspend a certificate of registration or a certificate of authorization of any person registered under this chapter, or to place such person or firm on probation for a stipulated period of time, provided five or more members of said board vote in favor of such revocation and suspension or probation, should such person or firm be found guilty of:

(a) The practice of any fraud or deceit in

obtaining a certificate of registration or certificate of authorization.

(b) Any gross negligence, incompetence, or misconduct, in the practice of engineering as a professional engineer.

(c) Any felony or crime involving moral turpitude.

(d) Violation of any of the rules of professional conduct adopted and promulgated by the board or violation of rules or regulations made by the board pursuant to law.

(e) Affixing or permitting to be affixed his seal or his name to any plans, designs, drawings, or specifications which were not prepared by such registrant or under his responsible supervision, direction or control.

(2) The board shall have the power to revoke a certificate of authorization, suspend a certificate of authorization for a period of time not to exceed two years, or place the holder of a certificate of authorization on probation for a period of time not exceeding two years, when the agents, employees, officers, directors, partners, or owners of said firm, corporation, or partnership, registered or non-registered, have committed any act, or have been guilty of any conduct, which would authorize a revocation or suspension of the certificate of registration under the provisions of this section, provided such acts or conduct by such persons was related to the practice or the offer to practice engineering by that firm, corporation, or partnership in this state and the board finds that such acts or conduct were performed or occurred within the scope of the employment of any such person and with the authorization, ratification, or approval of the firm, corporation, or partnership.

(3) Before any certificate is revoked or suspended or the person or firm is placed on probation by the board, the certificate holder shall be furnished notice, an opportunity to be heard, and such other procedural guarantees as are provided in §471.27. Any certificate holder aggrieved by an adverse determination of the board may appeal therefrom to the circuit court in the manner provided in §471.28.

History.—§12, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2284; CGL 3630; §26, ch. 20621, 1941; §9, ch. 63-310; §5, ch. 65-423; §8, ch. 69-148.

***471.27 Procedure for revoking or suspending a certificate or placing certificate holder on probation.**—Any person, including a member of the board, may prefer charges against any registrant. Such charges shall be in writing and shall be sworn to by the person making them. They shall be preferred by delivering them, together with six copies thereof, to the secretary of the board, who, shall forthwith furnish each member of the board with a copy of said charges. All charges, unless dismissed by the board as being unfounded or trivial, shall be heard and disposed of by the board within four months after the date upon which they were preferred, except as to cases hereinafter noted. The time and place of said hearing shall be fixed by the board, and a copy of the charges, together with notice of the

time and place of the hearing, shall be served upon the person against whom preferred, either personally or by registered mail with return receipt demanded, addressed to the said person at his last known address as the same appears on the records of the board, at least twenty days before the time fixed for the hearing. When personal service cannot be made as aforesaid, or when registered notice is returned undelivered, the secretary of the board shall cause a short, simple notice to the registrant to be published for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the county wherein the registrant's last known address appears as shown on the records of the board, or if no newspapers be published in said county, then said notice may be published in a newspaper published in an adjoining county. If said address appears in some state, territory, or country other than the state of Florida, then said notice may be published in the county wherein the board may have its headquarters. Said notices shall contain the name of the registrant, his last known address, the number of his registration certificate under which he has been registered to practice in Florida, the time of the preferring of the charges, the date set for the hearing of said charges, the nature of the charges, and the place where said hearing will be held. Due proof of service or of publication shall be filed with the secretary of the board and shall be recorded by him in the minutes of the board. The board, for good cause shown, may continue any hearing from time to time and in proper cases to a time beyond the aforesaid four months' period. At any hearing the accused shall have the right to appear personally and by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses appearing against him, and to testify and produce evidence and witnesses in his defense. If, after such hearings, five or more members of the board present at such hearing find the accused guilty of the charge or charges against him, they shall evidence their finding by so voting, and the board shall thereupon revoke the certificate of registration of the person so found guilty, and, thereafter, unless a certificate is again issued to him, said person shall not practice professional engineering in the state. Or, in proper cases, and in lieu of revocation, the board may either suspend the certificate of said person so found guilty for a period of time not to exceed two years, during which time said person shall not practice professional engineering in the state unless his certificate is reinstated as hereinafter provided or place said person on probation for a period of time not to exceed two years. The board for good cause shown, and by a vote of five or more of its members, may reissue a certificate to any person whose certificate has been revoked as aforesaid, for which reissue the board shall charge such person the sum of five dollars unless otherwise ordered by the board; and in cases where a certificate has been suspended

as aforesaid, the board by a favorable vote of five or more of its members, may reinstate said certificate at any time. Upon the reissue or reinstatement of the certificate of any person, such person shall be entitled to resume the practice of professional engineering in accordance with this chapter.

History.—§12, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2284; CGL 3630; §27, ch. 20621, 1941; §6, ch. 65-423; §9, ch. 69-148.

***Note.**—See note following §471.07.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

471.28 Review of decision of board revoking or suspending a certificate of registration.—Any person who shall feel aggrieved by the action of the board in revoking or suspending his certificate of registration may have the decision of the board reviewed by filing a petition for certiorari with the circuit court of the county wherein the board maintains its headquarters, in the manner and within the time prescribed by the Florida appellate rules. The circuit court shall hear the case upon the record from the board. The board and the appellant shall have the right of review of the judgment of the circuit court by the appropriate district court of appeal pursuant to the Florida appellate rules.

History.—§12, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2284; CGL 3630; §28, ch. 20621, 1941; §9, ch. 63-509.

***471.29 Receipts and disposition.**—The secretary shall receive and account for all moneys collected under the provisions of this chapter. Such moneys shall be deposited pursuant to the provisions of §215.37.

History.—§5, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2277; CGL 3623; §29, ch. 20621, 1941; §109, ch. 26869, 1951; §24, ch. 57-1; §14, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—See note following §471.07.
cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

§471.15 Expenses of board.

471.30 Seals.—

(1) The board shall adopt and prescribe a form of seal to be used by registrants holding valid certificates of registration hereunder. Each registrant shall obtain an impression type metal seal in the form aforesaid and all plans, specifications, plats, or reports prepared or issued by said registrant and being filed for public record shall be stamped with said seal, and such seal shall be evidence of the authenticity of that to which affixed, but it shall be unlawful for any person to stamp or seal any documents with said seal after his certificate of registration has expired or been revoked or suspended unless reinstated or reissued. The registrant shall also affix his name to all documents so stamped and sealed.

(2) When the certificate of registration of a registrant has been revoked or suspended by the board, it shall be mandatory that said registrant surrender his official engineer's seal to the secretary of the board within a period of thirty days after said revocation or suspension has become effective. In the event the registrant's certificate has been suspended for a period of time, said seal will be returned to him upon expiration of his suspension period.

(3) In counties and municipalities which now or hereafter have a system of issuing building permits, such permits shall not be issued in any case where the application for said building permit discloses that the provisions of this chapter have been violated. However, this shall not authorize the withholding of building permits in any cases within the exempt classes set forth in §471.05.

History.—§2, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2274; CGL 3620; §30, ch. 20621, 1941; §10, ch. 69-148.

471.31 Profit from employment.—It shall be unlawful for any person employed in the practice of professional engineering to participate in or derive any profit from the subject matter of his employment, either in the matter of construction work or materials, other than the compensation he is to receive for such work by virtue of his contract for professional employment.

History.—§14, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2286; CGL 3632; §31, ch. 20621, 1941.

471.32 Reciprocity.—Agreements for reciprocity with the national council of state boards of engineering examiners, states, territories and countries may be entered into by the board at its discretion and under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe.

History.—§10, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2282; CGL 3628; §32, ch. 20621, 1941.

471.33 Penalties.—Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter or commits any of the unlawful acts or practices as herein set forth shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court. If such convicted person be a registered professional engineer, then his conviction as aforesaid shall immediately and automatically revoke and annul his certificate of registration. It shall be the duty of the duly constituted officers of the law of this state or any political subdivision thereof to enforce the provisions of this chapter and to prosecute any persons, firms, partnerships or corporations violating the same.

History.—§18, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 5542; CGL 7720; §33, ch. 20621, 1941.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

471.34 Bylaws and rules, amendment of.—No bylaws or rules by which more than a majority vote is required for any specific action by the board shall be amended, suspended or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action thereunder.

History.—§4, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2276; CGL 3622.

471.35 Power of board to inquire into identity of certificate holder.—The board may at any time inquire into the identity of any person claiming to be a registered professional engineer, and after due service of a notice in writing, require him to prove to the satisfaction of the board that he is the person authorized to practice professional engineering under the certificate of registration by virtue of which he

claims the privileges of this chapter. When the board finds that a person claiming to be a professional engineer registered under this chapter is not in fact the person to whom the certificate of registration was issued, it shall reduce its findings to writing and file them in its office. Such findings shall be prima facie evidence that the person mentioned therein is falsely impersonating a professional engineer of a like or different name.

History.—§12, ch. 7404, 1917; RGS 2284; CGL 3630; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

471.37 Liability of professional engineers.—

(1) The fact that individual registered professional engineers practice engineering as defined in this chapter through a corporation or partnership shall not relieve such engineers from personal liability for their professional acts and each such corporation or partnership shall be jointly and severally liable for the professional acts of agents, employees, officers, or partners.

(2) The fact that individual registered land surveyors practice land surveying as defined in chapter 472 through a corporation or partnership engaged in the combined practice of professional engineering and land surveying shall not relieve such land surveyors from personal liability for their professional acts and each such corporation or partnership shall be jointly and severally liable for the professional acts of agents, employees, officers or partners.

History.—§11, ch. 63-310.

471.38 Engineering scholarship trust fund.—

(1) There is created in the state treasury an engineering scholarship trust fund, and said fund shall be expended by the state board of engineer examiners solely for the award of scholarship loans for the study of engineering as hereinafter provided.

(2) The board is authorized to accept for, and deposit in the engineering scholarship trust fund, bequests, gifts, contributions, and funds of any designation from private or public sources, including the United States government, and including surplus funds presently on hand or hereafter accruing.

(3) The board is authorized to pledge such funds as security for scholarship loans, with organizations such as, but not limited to, the united student aid fund.

History.—§12, ch. 63-310.

471.39 Engineering scholarships; how awarded.—

(1) There shall be awarded each year, beginning with the first year sufficient funds become available, to persons selected by the state board of engineering examiners, scholarship loans for the pursuit of required pre-engineering studies for periods not exceeding four semesters or trimesters, and scholarship loans for the study of engineering for periods not exceeding six semesters or trimesters.

(2) To be eligible to receive a scholarship loan for the pursuit of required pre-engineering studies, an applicant must:

(a) Have graduated from a high school in this state, or be a student in a high school in this state and be eligible under a recognized accelerated college entrance program for admission before graduation from high school to an accredited institution of higher learning; and

(b) Have met the minimum academic standards which shall be established by regulations hereinafter authorized; and

(c) Have furnished evidence satisfactory to the board of engineer examiners that he does not have available to him sufficient financial resources to enable him to pursue required pre-engineering studies.

(3) A recipient of a scholarship loan for the pursuit of required pre-engineering studies shall attend an accredited junior college, college, or university, offering a course of pre-engineering studies and shall pursue a course of studies which will qualify him for admission to an approved college of engineering.

(4) To be eligible to receive a scholarship loan for the study of engineering an applicant must:

(a) Be a citizen and resident of this state.

(b) Be eligible for admission to an approved college of engineering, and have attained an academic standard in pre-engineering studies of not less than the minimum standards established by regulations hereinafter authorized.

(c) Have furnished evidence satisfactory to the board of engineer examiners that he does not have available to him sufficient financial resources to enable him to pursue the study of engineering.

(5) A recipient of a scholarship loan for the study of engineering shall attend an accredited college of engineering approved by the state board of engineering examiners.

History.—§12, ch. 63-310.

471.40 Engineering scholarships; value; disbursement; promissory notes.—

(1) The scholarships provided for herein shall cover the student's tuition, books, laboratory fees, equipment, and other fees, supplies, board, room rent, and other necessary and reasonable expenses of attending a college or university.

(2) Each payment or pledge to a scholarship loan shall be made from the engineering scholarship trust fund in a manner which shall be established by regulations hereinafter authorized.

(3) The total amount of funds expended or pledged from the engineering scholarship trust fund shall not at any time exceed funds available in said funds.

(4) Each person who receives a scholarship loan directly from the engineering scholarship trust fund shall execute, as principal, a suitable promissory note under seal, which shall be endorsed by his parent or guardian, or by some other responsible citizen as surety and shall deliver said note to the state board of

engineer examiners in a manner that shall be provided by regulations hereinafter authorized. Each said note shall be made payable to the engineering scholarship trust fund for the amount of the scholarship payment.

History.—§12, ch. 63-310.

471.41 Satisfaction of notes.—The first note executed by a scholarship recipient shall become due and payable one year after the recipient receives his engineering degree, or one year after the cessation of his attendance in an approved institution of higher learning, whichever comes first. Each subsequent note shall become due and payable in its chronological order of execution and at intervals following the due date of the first executed note equal to the period of time intervening between the execution of the first note and each subsequent note.

History.—§12, ch. 63-310; §11, ch. 69-148.

471.42 Penalty for violation of scholarship loan agreement.—

(1) The failure of a recipient of a scholarship loan awarded under the provisions of this chapter to perform his agreement with the state board of engineering examiners or to pay the amount for which he is liable thereunder, shall constitute a ground for the state board of engineer examiners refusal to examine him for registration as a professional engineer in this state, or shall constitute a ground for the re-

vocation or suspension of his certificate of registration as a professional engineer in this state.

(2) The department of legal affairs shall institute proceedings in the name of the state for the purpose of recovering any amount due the state under §§471.38-471.43 from any scholarship loan recipient. All amounts of money received in the payment of notes or otherwise recovered under the provisions of §§471.38-471.43, including all interest thereon, shall be deposited in the state treasury to the account of the engineering scholarship trust fund created in §471.38.

History.—§12, ch. 63-310; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

471.43 Rules and regulations.—The state board of engineer examiners shall have the authority to make reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law for the carrying out of the provisions of §§471.38-471.43.

History.—§13, ch. 63-310.

471.44 Savings clause.—The continuity of the board as constituted and operating shall not be affected by the provisions of chapter 63-310, Laws of Florida, provided, however, that none of the provisions in said chapter shall be construed to prevent an architect registered in accordance with the provisions of chapter 467 from practicing professional architecture as defined in chapter 467 in effect April 2, 1963.

History.—§14, ch. 63-310.

CHAPTER 472
LAND SURVEYORS

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472.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) The term "board" means the Florida state board of engineer examiners of the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation as provided for in chapter 471.

(2) A person practices "land surveying" within the meaning of this chapter, who reestablishes the original lines and corners to townships, ranges, sections and the subdivision thereof, as established by the surveyors deputized by the surveyor general to survey the public lands of Florida; who subdivides the land in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the general land office and the laws of Florida; who surveys and otherwise determines on the ground the boundaries of tracts and parcels of land, traverses the boundaries of lakes, watercourses, seacoast and similar natural features; who resurveys or retraces on the ground lines and subdivisions surveyed at a previous date by himself or other land surveyors; and who otherwise performs recognized acts of land surveying in connection with the establishing and reestablishing of boundaries of tracts of land.

(3) "Land surveyor" means any person who practices land surveying.

History.—§1, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(96); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 67-449; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106, cf.—§713.54, Liens in favor of land surveyors.

472.02 Land surveyors required to register.
—No person shall practice land surveying without having first been duly and regularly registered by the board as a land surveyor as required by this chapter, nor shall any person practice land surveying whose authority to practice is revoked by the board.

History.—§2, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(97).

***472.03 Powers of board.—**

(1) The board shall have power and it is hereby directed to make, adopt, amend, suspend and repeal such bylaws, rules and regulations as may be necessary to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this chapter. The board shall have power to receive, consider and accept or reject applications for registration; to examine said applicants as to their qualifications, fitness and ability to practice land surveying in Florida; to register and certify such applicants as are found to be qualified; and to hear and determine complaints,

objections and charges against any applicant or registered land surveyor in violation of law and, for cause, to revoke any certificate of registration issued by said board. In carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter the board, under the hand of the president or vice-president and seal of the board, may require the production of books, papers or other documents and may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify and to produce such books, papers or other documents in their possession as may be, in the opinion of the board, relevant to any hearing before it, said subpoenas to be served by the sheriff of the county where the witness resides or may be found. Any member of the board may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before the board. If any person shall refuse to obey any subpoena so issued, or shall refuse to testify or produce any books, papers or other documents required by the board, the board may present its petition to the circuit court of the county wherein such person was served with subpoena setting forth the facts, whereupon such court shall issue its rule nisi to such person requiring him to obey forthwith the subpoena issued by the board or show cause why he fails to obey the same. Unless the said person shows sufficient cause for failing to obey the subpoena, the court forthwith shall direct such person to obey the same and upon his refusal to comply he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and punished as the court may direct. If the board, after a full hearing, determines that any registered land surveyor is practicing land surveying illegally in this state, it may, by petition to the circuit court of the county wherein such person resides or wherein he practices land surveying illegally, petition the court for an injunction restraining such person from the practice of land surveying, and the court, upon sufficient showing, shall have power to issue and carry into effect such an injunction. The procedure for an injunction as aforesaid shall be governed by the rules and statutes applicable to the issuance of injunctions.

(2) When it appears to the board that any person is practicing land surveying in this state without a certificate of registration or a certificate of authorization, the board may, upon application to the proper court, be granted a temporary injunction directed to such person,

enjoining the practice of land surveying by him until such time as he shall furnish satisfactory proof that he has been duly licensed to practice land surveying in this state and that such license is still in force and effect. A copy of the records certified by the secretary-treasurer, or a certificate of such officer showing that such person is not the then owner and holder of a valid license to practice land surveying, shall be sufficient showing by the board that such person is practicing land surveying in contravention of this chapter, and upon such showing by the board temporary injunction shall be issued by the court. If within the time set by the court such person has not satisfactorily proved that he is the then holder of a valid license, license certificate or renewal certificate to practice land surveying, permanent injunction shall be issued. Such permanent injunction may be dissolved upon presentation to the court issuing same of a certificate from the secretary-treasurer of the board stating that the person enjoined is now the holder of a valid license, license certificate or renewal certificate.

(3) The board shall adopt rules of professional conduct appropriate to establish and maintain a high standard of integrity, skills and practice in the profession of land surveying. Said rules of conduct shall be binding upon every person holding a certificate of registration and all agents, employees, officers or partners of a person holding a certificate of authorization. The board shall make the rules known in writing to every registrant and applicant for registration under this act and said rules shall be published in accordance with the provisions of chapter 120.

History.—§3, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(98); §2, ch. 67-449.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***472.04 Qualifications of applicants; fees.—**

The board shall examine any applicant who pays a fee of ten dollars and submits evidence, verified by oath and satisfactory to the board that he:

- (1) Is more than twenty-one years of age;
- (2) Is of good character;
- (3) Satisfies the following requirements for education and experience:

(a) Has successfully completed a college level course leading to the degree of bachelor of land surveying or bachelor of science in land surveying and has a specific experience record of two or more years as a subordinate to a registered land surveyor in active practice in land surveying work of a character indicating that the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of such work; or

(b) Has successfully completed a college level course in land surveying of not less than two years duration approved by the board and has a specific experience record of four or more years as a subordinate to a registered land surveyor, two years of which shall be in active practice in land surveying work of a

character indicating that the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of such work; or

(c) Has successfully completed a college level course leading to the degree of bachelor of civil engineering or bachelor of science in civil engineering and has a specific experience record of three or more years as a subordinate to a registered land surveyor, two years of which shall be in active practice in land surveying work of a character indicating that the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of such work; or

(d) Has a specific record of eight or more years as a subordinate to a registered land surveyor; a degree in higher education in a curriculum other than land surveying or civil engineering will be evaluated by the board and may be considered as equivalent to up to two years of the required experience; in every case four years of the required experience shall be in active practice in land surveying work of a character indicating that the applicant is competent to be placed in responsible charge of such work.

(4) All fees or other moneys collected by the board shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the board and the expenses of each board member shall be twenty dollars per day, or part of a day, while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year, and per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from the place of residence to the place of meeting and return. Other expenses of the board shall be paid upon requisition of the secretary-treasurer of the board from an appropriation for such purposes.

History.—§4, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(99); §110, ch. 26869, 1951; §22, ch. 28215, 1953; §3, ch. 67-449; §33, ch. 69-353.

***Note.**—See note following §472.03.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.
§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

472.05 Examination of applicants.—

(1) Examination for registration shall be held at regular or special meetings of the board at such times and at such places within the state in each year as the board shall determine.

(2) The scope of the examination and the methods and procedure shall be prescribed by the board. The applicant, to become registered, must satisfy the board by means of the prescribed examination, references and experience record that he is fully qualified as to age, good character and technical training, experience and good judgment to practice land surveying in this state. The examination shall be written.

(3) As soon as practicable after the close of each examination the members of the board who have conducted such examination shall canvass the qualifications of each applicant as evidenced by the said examination, and shall certify to the secretary of the board results of the examination. The secretary of the

board shall notify each applicant of the result of his examination.

History.—§5, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(100); §4, ch. 67-449.

***472.06 Certificate of registration; fee.**—Upon receipt of an additional fee of ten dollars the board shall issue to any applicant who has been certified as having passed the examination conducted by the board, a certificate of registration signed by the president and secretary of the board, whereupon said applicant shall be authorized to practice land surveying.

History.—§6, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(101).

***Note.**—See note following §472.03.

472.07 Reciprocity with other states, territories and countries.—The board may enter into reciprocal agreement for the registration of land surveyors with any state, territory or country whose standard of qualification for registering land surveyors shall, in the opinion of the board, be as high as those of this state.

History.—§7, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(102); §5, ch. 67-449.

472.08 Persons not affected by this chapter.—This chapter shall not apply to any land surveyor working as a salaried employee of the United States government when engaged in work solely for the United States government.

History.—§9, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(104); §6, ch. 67-449.

***472.09 Annual renewal of registration.**—

(1) Every certified land surveyor registered under this chapter who desires to continue the practice of his profession, shall annually pay to the secretary of the board a fee not to exceed ten dollars on or before a date to be fixed by the board, for which fee a renewal certificate of registration for the current year shall be issued. Professional engineers duly qualified as land surveyors who pay their renewal fee as registered engineers shall be required to pay a renewal fee as land surveyors.

(2) The board may, before issuing an annual renewal certificate, inquire into the character, professional practice and qualifications of any applicant, and if, in its judgment, he may have been guilty of any of the improprieties enumerated in this chapter as cause for revocation of a certificate of registration, he may be called before the board for supplemental examination for character and technical competency. If, in the opinion of the board, after notice and hearing, he is found guilty of any of the said improprieties or incompetence, renewal certificates shall be denied him and he shall be deprived of any of the privileges accorded him by a legally issued certificate, subject always to the right of review by certiorari by the appropriate circuit court in the manner and within the time prescribed by the Florida appellate rules.

History.—§10, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(105); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §10, ch. 63-509; §7, ch. 67-449.

***Note.**—See note following §472.03.

472.10 Revocation, suspension and reissuance of certificates; records of board.—

(1) The board may at any time inquire into the identity of any person claiming to be a registered land surveyor and after due service of a notice in writing, require him to prove to the satisfaction of the board that he is the person authorized to practice land surveying under the certificate of registration by virtue of which he claims the privilege of this chapter.

(2) When the board finds that a person claiming to be a land surveyor registered under this chapter is not in fact the person to whom the certificate of registration was issued, it shall reduce its findings to writing and file them in its office. Such findings shall be prima facie evidence that the person mentioned therein is falsely impersonating a land surveyor of a like or different name.

(3) The board may revoke or suspend a certificate of registration of a land surveyor for fraud or deceit in the securing of his certificate; for conviction of any crime involving moral turpitude; for malpractice, malfeasance, gross carelessness or gross incompetence in the practice of land surveying; for affixing or permitting to be affixed his seal or his name to any maps, plats or surveys which were not prepared by such registrant or under his responsible supervision, direction or control; and for the violation of any law of this state relating to the practice of land surveying or any lawful rule or regulation made by the board pursuant to law.

(4) Any corporation or partnership which has been duly certified under the provisions of this chapter and has engaged in the practice of land surveying in this state shall have its certificate of authorization either suspended or revoked by the board if, after a proper hearing the board shall revoke or suspend the certificate of registration of an agent, employee, officer or partner of such corporation or partnership who acts in its behalf as land surveyor in this state provided four or more members of the board vote in the favor of such suspension or revocation of such certificate of authorization.

(5) The board shall adopt rules and regulations governing the proceedings for the revocation or suspension of certificates of registration and authorization.

(6) The board may reissue a certificate of registration to any person and a certificate of authorization to any corporation or partnership whose certificate has been revoked, for reasons which the board shall determine to be satisfactory.

(7) The records of the board shall be open to public inspection and certified copies thereof shall be received in evidence in all the courts of this state as prima facie evidence of what they purport to be and of the facts therein contained.

History.—§11, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(106); §1, ch. 63-258.

***472.11 Corporations engaged in land surveying.—**

(1) The practice or offer to practice land surveying as defined in §472.01 by individual land surveyors registered under this chapter through a corporation or partnership, or by a corporation or partnership through individual land surveyors, as agents, employees, officers or partners, is permitted subject to the provisions of this chapter; provided that one or more of the principal officers of such corporation or partners of such partnership and all personnel of such corporation or partnership who act in its behalf as land surveyors in this state are registered as provided by this chapter, or are persons lawfully practicing under §472.08, and further provided that said corporation or partnership has been issued a certificate of authorization by the board as provided herein. All final maps, plats, surveys, reports, or other surveying papers or documents involving the practice of land surveying as defined in §472.01 which shall have been prepared or approved for the use of the corporation or partnership or for delivery to any person or for public record within the state shall be dated and bear the signature and seal of the land surveyor who prepared or approved them.

(2) A corporation or partnership desiring a certificate of authorization shall file with the board an application upon a form to be prescribed by the board and the designation required by the following subsection, accompanied by the application and registration fees prescribed by §§472.04 and 472.06.

(3) A corporation shall file with the board using a form to be prescribed by the board the names and addresses of all officers and board members of the corporation, including the principal officer or officers duly registered to practice land surveying in this state, and also of an individual or individuals duly registered to practice land surveying in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of land surveying in this state by said corporation. A partnership shall file with the board using a form provided by the board the names and addresses of all partners of the partnership, including the partner or partners duly registered to practice land surveying in this state, and also of an individual or individuals duly registered to practice land surveying in this state who shall be in responsible charge of the practice of land surveying in this state by said partnership. This same form, giving the same information, must accompany the annual renewal fee prescribed by §472.09. In the event there shall be a change in any of those persons during the year such changes shall be designated on the same form and filed with the board by the corporation or partnership within thirty days after the effective date of such change.

(4) If all the requirements of this section are met, the board shall issue to such corporation or partnership a certificate of authoriza-

tion; provided, however, the board may refuse to issue a certificate if any facts exist which would entitle the board to suspend or revoke an existing certificate, or if the board, after giving the persons involved a full and fair hearing, shall determine that any of the officers or directors of said corporation or partners of said partnership are not persons of good character. Any person aggrieved by an adverse determination of the board may appeal to the circuit court in the manner provided in §471.28.

(5) Nothing in this law shall be construed to mean that a certificate of registration to practice land surveying as defined herein shall be held by a corporation.

History.—§12, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(107); §1, ch. 63-256.

***Note.**—See note following §472.03.

***472.12 List of land surveyors to be published annually.**—The board shall, during the month of April of each year, certify and publish a complete list of registered land surveyors with their business addresses in a newspaper published in the state.

History.—§13, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(108).

***Note.**—See note following §472.03.

472.13 Penalty for violation of chapter.—Any person, who, not being then legally authorized to practice land surveying within this state according to the provisions of this chapter, shall practice, or attempts or advertises to practice, or holds himself out as authorized to practice land surveying, or shall use in connection with his name, or otherwise assume, use, or advertise, any title or designation tending to convey the impression that he is a land surveyor; or any person who shall buy, sell or fraudulently obtain any certificate of registration or who shall aid or abet buying, selling or fraudulently obtaining of such certificates, or who shall practice or attempt or advertise to practice or hold himself out as authorized to practice land surveying under cover of any certificate obtained or issued fraudulently or unlawfully or under fraudulent representations or willful misstatement of fact in a material regard; and any person who shall practice or attempt or advertise to practice, or hold himself out as authorized to practice land surveying under a false or assumed name or who shall falsely impersonate any land surveyor or former land surveyor of a like or different name or who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished according to law, and in addition his certificate of registration shall be automatically revoked.

History.—§14, ch. 15657, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 8135(8). cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

472.14 Registered engineers and surveyors authorized to enter lands of third parties under certain conditions.—Registered engineers and registered land surveyors be and they are hereby granted permission and authority to go on, over

and upon the lands of others when necessary so to do to make land surveys, and in so doing to carry with them their agents, servants and employees necessary for that purpose, and that such entry under the right hereby granted shall not constitute trespass, and that such registered engineers and registered land surveyors shall not nor shall their agents, servants or employees so entering under the right hereby granted be

liable to arrest or a civil action by reason of such entry; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed as giving the said registered engineers, registered land surveyors, their agents, servants or employees any right to destroy, injure, damage or move anything on said lands of another without the written permission of the landowner.

History.—§1, ch. 22740, 1945.

CHAPTER 473

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY

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473.011 Definitions of terms used in chapter.—

(1) Whenever the terms "certified public accountant" or "public accountant" are used in this chapter, except as used in subsection (3), they shall be deemed and construed to mean a person holding a certificate to practice as such, issued by the state under this chapter, or any law of the state heretofore in force and effect.

(2) Whenever the term "Florida practitioner" is used in this chapter it shall be deemed and construed to mean a certified public accountant or public accountant, as defined in subsection (1), engaged in the practice of public accounting in Florida, whether as an individual, a partner or employee of a partnership, or a stockholder, officer, or employee of a professional corporation. It shall also be deemed and construed to mean a partnership or professional corporation of Florida practitioners.

(3) Whenever the term "out-of-state practitioner" is used in this chapter, it shall be deemed and construed to mean a certified public accountant, public accountant, or chartered accountant licensed and in good standing under the laws of any other jurisdiction and not by the State of Florida, whether as an individual, partner or employee of a partnership, or stockholder, officer or employee of a professional corporation. It shall also be deemed and construed to mean a partnership or professional corporation of out-of-state practitioners.

(4) Whenever the term "board" is used in this chapter, it shall be deemed and construed to mean the state board of accountancy created under this chapter or under prior law.

(5) Whenever the term "public accounting" is used in this chapter, it shall be deemed and construed to mean:

(a) All services offered to or performed for the public by a Florida practitioner or an out-of-state practitioner involving the use of accounting skills, specifically including, but not limited to, management services, and

(b) All services offered to or performed for the public by any other person, acting as an individual, as a partner or employee of a partnership, as a stockholder, officer or employee of a professional corporation, or as an officer or employee of any other corporation, involving the use of accounting skills, except as follows:

1. The keeping of books of account and related accounting records, including payroll records, and preparing trial balances;

2. The preparation of financial statements and submission thereof to others, if such statements are issued without certificate of expression or disclaimer of opinion as to the fairness of the representations shown therein and do not purport to result from an audit or examination;

3. The preparation of tax returns to be filed with any federal, state, county, or municipal office or agency, if the preparation of such re-

turns by persons other than certified public accountants or public accountants is not prohibited by law or by regulations of such office or agency; and

4. The rendition of other management services.

History.—§§15, 26, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(15), (25); §1, ch. 69-36.

Note.—See former §§473.01, 473.02.
cf.—§1.01 Person defined.

473.021 Practicing without certificate or permit unlawful.—No person may practice in this state as a certified public accountant or public accountant, nor hold himself out to the public as being qualified to practice public accounting, or any phase or branch thereof, in the state, unless such person shall hold a certificate in good standing issued by the board as a certified public accountant or as a public accountant then in full force and effect under the provisions of this chapter, or shall be the holder of a special permit issued under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§14, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(14), 7875(4); §2, ch. 69-36.

Note.—See former §473.25.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

473.03 State board of accountancy; terms and qualifications.—

(1) The governor shall appoint five persons who are certified public accountants in good standing and engaged in the practice of public accounting in Florida, each of whom shall be a resident of and domiciled in the state, shall have held a valid certificate as a certified public accountant issued by the state board of accountancy of this state for at least ten years, and shall have practiced public accounting on a full time basis for at least ten years, and such persons and their successors in office shall constitute the state board of accountancy of the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation and shall have and exercise all the powers and authority vested by law in said board. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to the members of the board duly appointed and serving on September 1, 1969, and such members shall continue in office and serve out the remainder of their terms for which they were appointed.

(2) All appointments to membership upon said board shall be for four years from the termination of the now existing terms. All persons appointed to membership upon said board shall hold office, after the expiration of their respective terms, until their successors are appointed and qualified. All vacancies upon the board shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired terms.

History.—§1, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(1); §3, ch. 69-36; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

473.04 Powers and duties of board.—The board is charged with the responsibility for the administration of this chapter and may design and use a seal, compel the attendance of witnesses, administer oaths, take testimony and

receive proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. It shall have power to sue and be sued in its official name as an agency of the state. It shall formulate rules for its guidance, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, and shall print the same for distribution. It shall prescribe a standard of professional conduct and formulate reasonable rules defining unethical practices for persons holding certificates under this chapter. Every person practicing as a certified public accountant or as a public accountant in this state under a certificate issued by the board or by special permit as provided by §473.131 shall be governed and controlled by the rules and standards adopted by the board.

History.—§2, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(2); §4, ch. 69-36.

473.05 Power of board to enjoin violations and to compel obedience to law or regulations.—

(1) Whenever it shall appear to the board that any person is violating or about to violate the terms and provisions of this chapter, the board may file an application for injunction in its own name or proceedings in mandamus in the name of the state on its own relation, and by its counsel, alleging the facts and praying for an injunction or writ of mandamus, as the case may be, against such person, partnership, or corporation, and its members, officers, directors, stockholders or employees, restraining them from further violating, or commanding them to obey, such law. Upon proper application and showing that the defendant has not registered as required by the terms and provisions of this chapter, that the defendant is not in good standing under any certificate that may have been theretofore issued or is violating any of the provisions of this chapter, that a certificate to practice accountancy as a public accountant or certified public accountant has been denied said defendant, or suspended or revoked, or that this chapter has been, is about to be, or is being violated or disobeyed, which showing may be made by affidavit, the judge of the court wherein the application shall be filed shall issue a restraining order or alternative writ of mandamus, and upon the final hearing shall grant and issue an injunction, including a mandatory injunction, or a peremptory writ of mandamus as prayed upon finding the truth and sufficiency of the application or petition, as the case may be.

(2) The court may enforce said injunction or writ of mandamus by punishment for contempt, and by such other writs and process, mesne or final, as are permitted to circuit courts and shall make such other orders or decrees as its discretion and the rules shall require. Such injunction or writ may be limited in time, perpetual or conditional, as may be necessary and proper to the enforcement of this chapter. The laws of the state

now in force, and the rules of the supreme court regulating appeals in similar cases shall apply to appeals in cases brought under this section.

History.—§1, ch. 17265, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(2-a); §2, ch. 29737, 1955; §5, ch. 69-36.
cf.—Ch. 60 Injunctions.

***473.06 Organization of board; records.—**

The board shall annually elect one of its members as chairman and shall select a secretary who must be a member of the board. The board may designate an executive director. It shall make an annual written report to the governor. It shall keep all applications filed with the board, all documents under oath filed with the board, a record of all proceedings before the board, and shall maintain a registry of the names and addresses of all persons applying for, and of those receiving, certificates under this chapter. Any of the foregoing records or a certified copy thereof shall be prima facie evidence of all matters set forth therein, and shall be admissible in evidence in all of the courts of this state.

History.—§3, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(3); §6, ch. 69-36.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

473.07 Meetings of board; quorum.—

(1) Three members of the board shall constitute a quorum at any meeting duly called in accordance with the rules adopted by the board. The board shall meet at least twice each year to act upon applications to take the examination provided in §473.08 and shall conduct examinations at least twice each year of those whose applications have been approved. The time for holding such examinations shall be fixed by the rules of the board and may be changed from time to time, but no such change shall be made unless at least ten days' notice thereof shall have been given to all persons who have pending applications. The board may meet at such places in the state as may be fixed by the board.

(2) The board may share facilities and personnel on an equitable basis with the Florida institute of certified public accountants and Florida institute of accountants, inc. and its successors.

History.—§4, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(4); §7, ch. 69-36.

***473.08 Qualifications of applicant for examination; certificates to successful examinees; standards.—**

(1) Any person shall be entitled to take an examination for the purpose of determining whether such person shall be permitted to practice in this state as a certified public accountant, if such person:

(a) Is a citizen of the United States, or has filed a petition for naturalization or a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States;

(b) Is domiciled in the state or is a student resident in the state;

(c) Is of good moral character;

(d) Is a graduate of at least a four-year accredited college or university course;

(e) At the time of application, has qualified for a degree with a major in accounting or has completed such courses as would constitute a major in accounting as determined by the board under subsection (4)(b); and

(f) Otherwise meets the qualifications specified in the rules of the board.

(2) A person who qualifies to take such examination pursuant to provisions of subsection (1) and who takes and passes such examination shall receive a certificate as a certified public accountant issued by the board and shall be permitted to practice public accounting in this state if he:

(a) Shall have attained the age of twenty-one years; and

(b) Shall have been domiciled in this state continuously for at least six months; and

(c) Shall have completed one year of employment in the office of a Florida practitioner or an out-of-state practitioner or shall have successfully completed an additional one year accounting course at an accredited college or university. However:

1. Any person employed as an accountant in the accounting department of the Florida public service commission who is qualified to take an examination for the purpose of determining whether or not such person shall be permitted to practice in this state as a certified public accountant, and who takes and passes such examination, shall be entitled to receive a certificate under the provisions of this chapter, authorizing such person to practice in this state as a certified public accountant upon completion of one year of accounting work for said commission under the supervision and direction of a certified public accountant serving as director of the commission's accounting department.

2. Any person employed as an accountant or postauditor on the staff of the auditor general who is qualified to take an examination for the purpose of determining whether or not such person shall be permitted to practice in this state as a certified public accountant, and who takes and passes such examination, shall be entitled to receive a certificate, under the provisions of this chapter authorizing such person to practice in this state as a certified public accountant upon the completion of one year of experience as an accountant or postauditor under the supervision and direction of a certified public accountant serving as auditor general.

Proof of compliance with the provisions of this introductory paragraph of this subsection shall be established in such form as is prescribed by the board;

(3) A person not a citizen of the United States who has otherwise qualified under this section shall not receive a certificate as a certified public accountant and shall not be permitted to practice public accounting in this state until

he becomes a citizen of the United States.

(4) The board shall have the authority to establish the standards for determining and shall determine:

(a) What educational institutions offer a four-year accredited college or university course; and

(b) What courses taken at such schools constitute a major in accounting; and

(c) What courses taken at such schools constitute an additional one year accounting course acceptable in lieu of one year of employment.

History.—§5, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(5); §1, ch. 26483, 1951; §8, ch. 69-36; §8, ch. 69-82; §2, 3, ch. 69-168.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.

***473.09 Application; fee; disposition of fee.**—All persons desiring to receive a certificate by examination to practice as a certified public accountant in this state shall file a written application to take an examination before the board, such application to be upon a form prescribed by the board and signed and sworn to by the applicant. Each applicant shall remit to the board at the time of filing such application such sum of money as the board from time to time may prescribe. If such application is approved by the board, such sum of money shall be retained by the board and expended, administered, or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the laws of the state. If such application shall be denied, such sum of money shall be returned to the applicant, except for an amount to be established by the board, not to exceed twenty-five dollars.

History.—§6, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(6); §1, ch. 29785, 1955; §9, ch. 69-36.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.
cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten percent to general revenue fund; appropriation.
§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

473.10 Examination of applicants; subjects.—The board shall conduct examinations by the propounding of questions in writing. The method of conducting the examination and all regulations concerning the same shall be prescribed by the board in rules to be adopted in accordance with this chapter. The board shall prescribe by such rules methods for grading papers, and shall prescribe what shall constitute a passing grade entitling the applicant to a certificate. The examination shall be in theory of accounts, practical accountancy, auditing, commercial law as affecting accountancy, ethics, and such other related subjects as shall be specified by the board.

History.—§7, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(7); §10, ch. 69-36.

***473.111 Registration and payment of fees by certified public accountants and public accountants.**—

(1) Each person holding a certificate as a certified public accountant or as a public accountant of this state, shall on or before January 1 in each year, notify the board **[in writing of his present place of residence, his present employer, and such other information

as the] board may require. At the time of transmitting such information he shall pay to the secretary of the board a registration fee each year in an amount to be established by the board from time to time.

(2) Thereupon, the board shall issue to such person a registration card showing that such person has duly registered and is entitled to practice in the state as a certified public accountant or as a public accountant, as the case may be, for said year. If any person holding a certificate as a certified public accountant or as a public accountant shall fail to register and pay the fee annually, within the time and in the manner provided by this section, then at any time thereafter the board may give notice to such person by registered mail at his address shown upon the records of the board requiring such person to register and pay such fee within thirty days after the mailing of such notice. If such person shall fail to register and pay the said fee within the said period of thirty days, the board shall enter an order suspending the certificate of such person, and thereupon such person shall no longer be entitled to exercise or enjoy any of the rights or privileges conferred by such certificate until he shall have been reinstated by the board after having registered and paid double all registration fees, as provided in this section. However, if reasonable cause is shown, then the delinquent certificate holder shall pay only the regular registration fees. If such person shall fail to register and pay such annual fee for a period of five consecutive years, the board may, before reinstating such person, require him to pass an examination prescribed by the board for reinstatement, which examination may be oral or written, in the discretion of the board.

(3) Each partnership or professional corporation practicing public accounting in the state shall register as such and pay a registration fee in an amount to be established by the board from time to time.

History.—§8, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(8); §1, ch. 24164, 1947; §11, ch. 69-36.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.

****Note.**—The words enclosed in brackets were included in S. B. 1129 but were inadvertently omitted from the committee substitute for that bill which became ch. 69-36. A subsequent reviser's bill will be introduced to correct this omission.

Note.—See former §473.12.

cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

473.121 Publication of lists of public accountants.—The board may, in its discretion, establish such rules and regulations as to the publication of lists of persons holding certificates as certified public accountants and public accountants, as may in the judgment of the board be in the public interest.

History.—§9, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(9); §12, ch. 69-36.

Note.—See former §473.13.

***473.131 Special permits.**—

(1) The board shall adopt rules and regulations providing for the issuance of special permits upon written application, as a privi-

lege to out-of-state practitioners, for the purpose of enabling such practitioners to perform public accounting services in Florida in fulfilling specific engagements. No such special permit shall be valid for more than sixty days after its issuance, and no permit shall cover more than one engagement. After the expiration of sixty days, a new permit shall be required. The names of all out-of-state personnel coming into the state and such other information as the board may require shall be furnished to the board. The board shall make reasonable provisions for the timely furnishing of such names and information and for the substitution of personnel.

(2) A special permit shall not be required if the out-of-state practitioner is entering the state solely for the purpose of preparing federal tax returns or advising as to federal tax matters.

(3) A special permit shall not be required if the out-of-state practitioner is entering the state solely for the purpose of serving as a bona fide employee of a Florida practitioner in performing services for the clients of the Florida practitioner.

(4) Each out-of-state practitioner applying for a special permit shall pay to the board the sum of ten dollars for each of the out-of-state personnel whose services will be used in fulfilling the specific engagement. From the fees paid for special permits the board shall appropriate and annually spend at least one half that amount for the purpose of investigating compliance with the provisions of this chapter and the rules of the board, and for taking such remedial action as may be indicated. This requirement shall not be construed to limit the expenditures for such purposes.

(5) The application by an out-of-state practitioner for a special permit shall constitute the appointment of the department of state as his agent on whom process may be served in any action or proceeding against him arising out of any transaction or operation connected with or incidental to fulfilling the specific engagement for which the special permit was issued.

History.—§12, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(12); §13, ch. 69-36; §10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.

Note.—See former §473.14.

473.141 Communications between accountant and client privileged.—All communications between certified public accountants and public accountants and the person for whom such certified public accountant or public accountant shall have made any audit or other investigation in a professional capacity, and all information obtained by certified public accountants and public accountants in their professional capacity concerning the business and affairs of clients shall be deemed privileged communications in all of the courts of this state, and no such certified public accountant or public accountant shall be permitted to testify with respect to any of said matters.

except with the consent in writing of such client or his legal representative.

History.—§13, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(13); §14, ch. 69-36.

Note.—See former §473.15.

473.151 Use of "certified public accountants" and "public accountants" in firm name; other designations.—

(1) Any partnership every partner of which is a certified public accountant, and any professional corporation, every stockholder of which is a certified public accountant shall, after registering the firm name with the board, use the designation "certified public accountants" in connection with its name.

(2) Any partnership which has as partners both certified public accountants and public accountants and any professional corporation which has as stockholders both certified public accountants and public accountants shall, after registering the firm name with the board, use the designation "public accountants" in connection with its name.

(3) No words or phrases shall be used by any certified public accountant or public accountant to indicate a specialty; nor shall a Florida practitioner designate by printed or written words that the Florida practitioner holds any membership in any society, association, or organization other than the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Florida institute of certified public accountants and Florida institute of accountants, inc., and their successors.

(4) A Florida practitioner not using the name of an out-of-state practitioner as provided in §473.241 may designate by printed or written words that he is a member of an association of accounting firms or is a correspondent of another practitioner if such membership or correspondent relationship has been approved by the board.

History.—§17, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(17); §15, ch. 69-36.

Note.—See former §473.17.

***473.161 Each member of firm must have certificate; management of office.**—

(1) No partnership or professional corporation shall use the designation "public ac- lic accountants" in connection with its name unless all partners or stockholders are holders of certificates as certified public accountants issued by the board.

(2) No partnership or professional corporation shall use the designation "public accountants" in connection with its name unless all partners or stockholders are holders of certificates as a certified public accountant or public accountant issued by the board.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any office of a Florida practitioner to be managed by anyone other than a certified public accountant or public accountant registered as such in Florida. Such management shall be on a full time basis

during normal business hours for each office.

History.—§11, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(11), 7875(3); §4, ch. 24164, 1947; §15, ch. 57-1; §16, ch. 69-36.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.

Note.—See former §473.26.

473.171 Use of titles "certified public accountant" and "public accountant."—

(1) Any person who shall receive from the board under this chapter, or who shall have heretofore received from the board, a certificate to practice as a certified public accountant, shall be styled and known as a "certified public accountant", and no other person shall assume to use such title or the abbreviation "C. P. A." or any other word, words, letters or figures to indicate that the person using the same is a certified public accountant.

(2) Any person who has heretofore received from the board a certificate of authority to practice as a public accountant shall be styled and known as a "Public Accountant" and no other person, except a certified public accountant, shall assume to use such designation to indicate that such person is entitled to practice as a public accountant in this state.

History.—§10, ch. 15637, 1931; §1, ch. 17267, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(10), 7875(2); §17, 33, ch. 69-36.

Note.—See former §473.24.

473.181 Name of Florida practitioner; where use of name prohibited.—

(1) A Florida practitioner practicing as a sole practitioner must use his own name as identification except as provided under subsection (3) relating to use of the name of a deceased partner.

(2) Two or more Florida practitioners practicing as a partnership or professional corporation must use the name or names of living, retired, or deceased Florida practitioners who are or were partners or stockholders of such organization as identification. Any living Florida practitioner whose name is included must be an active partner or stockholder of the partnership or professional corporation or a partner or stockholder retired from the practice of public accounting.

(3) The name of a deceased partner or stockholder may be continued in the name of a partnership or professional corporation if no imposition or deception is practiced through this use.

(4) The term "and company," or "and associate(s)" may not be used in a partnership name unless such term represents at least one living partner whose name is not otherwise included. The use of any other term or assumed name is prohibited.

(5) Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a Florida practitioner from complying with the laws of the state as to identification if operating as a professional corporation.

(6) Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a Florida practitioner from adopting the same name as an out-of-state practitioner as provided in §473.241. The use of any additional name by such Florida practitioner is prohibited.

(7) No Florida practitioner or out-of-state

practitioner practicing public accounting in Florida under §473.131 or §473.241, shall use or permit the use of the name in the state of such Florida practitioner or out-of-state practitioner, or any part thereof, in any way or manner likely to cause a reasonable man to believe that the Florida practitioner or out-of-state practitioner is associated with a business, firm, or company which is not engaged in the practice of public accounting and subject to regulation by the board.

History.—§19, ch. 69-36.

473.191 Records, etc., to remain property of accountant.—All statements, records, schedules and memoranda made by a certified public accountant or a public accountant or by the employee or employees of a certified public accountant or of a public accountant, incident to, or in the course of, professional service to a client, except the reports submitted by such certified public accountant or public accountant to the client, shall be and remain the property of such certified public accountant or public accountant in the absence of an express agreement between the certified public accountant or public accountant and the client.

History.—§19, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(18); §18, ch. 69-36.

Note.—See former §473.18.

***473.201 Certificates granted to holders from other states.**—

(1) Upon application, the board shall issue a reciprocal certificate to the holder of a valid, unrevoked certificate issued by, or under the authority of, another state or political subdivision of the United States only if:

(a) The original certificate was secured as the result of a written examination which in the judgment of the board was the equivalent of the examination given by the board at the time the applicant passed such written examination; provided, however, that if such written examination did not include the subject of ethics the application shall not be denied for that reason. In any event, the board shall require all applicants to take and pass the same current open book examination in ethics given to applicants for the written examination in the state before issuance of a reciprocal certificate;

(b) The applicant meets all the requirements in effect, at the time of the application, for applicants to take the Florida examination;

(c) The applicant is a resident of and domiciled in the state;

(d) The applicant intends to enter into the full-time, year-round practice of public accounting in the state; and

(e) The board is otherwise fully satisfied as to the moral and technical fitness of the applicant.

(2) Failure of the holder of a certificate issued under this section to be domiciled in and practice public accounting on a substantially full-time basis in the state for a continuous period of three years immediately after is-

suance of such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the lack of the requisite intent and sufficient grounds for revocation of the reciprocal certificate issued by the board.

(3) The suspension or revocation, for misconduct, of a certificate as certified public accountant issued by another state or political subdivision of the United States, which certificate was used as the basis for issuance of a certificate under this section, shall be grounds for revocation of the reciprocal certificate issued by the board.

(4) Each applicant shall remit to the board at the time of filing such application such sum of money as the board from time to time may prescribe. If such application is withdrawn or denied, such sum of money shall not be returned to the applicant.

History.—§21, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(20); §2, ch. 24164, 1947; §20, ch. 69-36.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.

Note.—See former §473.19.

cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

***473.21 Disposition of fees; compensation of board members.**—All moneys collected by the board from fees prescribed or authorized to be charged by this chapter shall be received and accounted for by the board. Such moneys shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the board. Appropriation shall be made for the expenses of administering the provisions of this chapter, which shall include the costs of taking testimony and procuring the attendance of witnesses before the board or its committees of all legal proceedings taken under the provisions of this chapter for the enforcement thereof of educational programs for the benefit of practicing certified public accountants, practicing public accountants and their employees, and of all publicity campaigns and activities to inform the public of the character and value of the services rendered by certified public accountants and public accountants. Each member of the board shall receive ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061 from place of their residence to place of meeting and return and for time actually expended in performance of the duties imposed by this chapter. All bills shall be audited and approved by the board or by a committee of the board appointed for that purpose.

History.—§23, ch. 15637, 1931; §2, ch. 17267, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(22); §3, ch. 24164, 1947; §111, ch. 26869, 1951; §22, ch. 28215, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §15, ch. 61-514; §21, ch. 69-36.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten percent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

§455.03 Dispensing with examinations of veterans.

473.22 Card, sign, etc., as evidence against accountant.—The display of a card, sign, advertisement or directory listing, or the issuance of a letterhead, bearing a person's name as a practitioner of public accounting, shall be prima facie evidence in any hearing or

prosecution against such person that the person whose name is so carried thereon is responsible for the same and that he is announcing himself thereby to be engaged in the practice of public accounting. In any hearing or prosecution under this chapter, the proof of a single act prohibited by law shall be sufficient, without proving a general course of conduct.

History.—§20, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(19).

***473.231 Occupational licenses.**—No state, county, or municipal official charged with the duty of collecting occupational taxes and issuing occupational licenses shall issue to any person an occupational license to practice public accounting unless said person so applying for an occupational license shall produce to said official a registration card for the year in which application is made issued by the state board of accountancy showing that said applicant is the holder of a license to practice as a public accountant or as a certified public accountant under the provisions of the laws of this state.

History.—§5, ch. 24164, 1947; §22, ch. 69-36.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.

Note.—See former §473.27.

***473.241 Florida practitioner as agent or representative of out-of-state practitioner; use of same name; responsibility; service of process on out-of-state practitioner.**—

(1) A Florida practitioner may practice under the same name as an out-of-state practitioner if the Florida practitioner maintains an office on a full-time basis and acts as agent for the out-of-state practitioner. No such Florida practitioner may act as agent for more than one out-of-state practitioner or association of out-of-state practitioners practicing under substantially the same name, and no out-of-state practitioner may have as his agent more than one such Florida practitioner. Every such Florida practitioner who acts as agent for an out-of-state practitioner must hold a certificate in good standing to practice as a certified public accountant issued by the board and be a resident of and domiciled in the state. All public accounting services performed in the state must be performed by such Florida practitioner, except that an out-of-state practitioner may perform public accounting services in the state under the provisions of §473.131. No such Florida practitioner may employ a partner or stockholder of an out-of-state practitioner for which the Florida practitioner acts as agent in this state unless such person has applied for a reciprocal certificate to practice public accounting in the state under §473.201 or has filed an application to take the examination under §473.09. No such Florida practitioner may retain in his employ a partner or stockholder of an out-of-state practitioner for which such Florida practitioner acts as agent if such person's application for a reciprocal certificate to practice public accounting in the state has been with-

drawn or finally denied by the board, or if such person has not passed the examination within eighteen months after the filing of such application.

(2) By accepting the privilege granted by this section, both the out-of-state practitioner and the Florida practitioner shall be fully responsible for the public accounting services performed in this state by the other and for complying with the requirements of this law and the rules of the board. The out-of-state practitioner and the Florida practitioner shall signify their acceptance of this responsibility on forms to be provided by and filed with the board, and the submission of such forms to the board shall signify the out-of-state practitioner's consent to the appointment of the Florida practitioner as his agent for the service of process in this state.

(3) All out-of-state practitioners who have been represented by a representative, agent, or manager under the provisions of former §473.16 shall be subject to the provisions of this section. However, if this section is held to be invalid so as to impair the rights heretofore enjoyed by such practitioners under former §473.16, such practitioners may continue to be represented by a representative, agent or manager as provided in former §473.16.

(4) Nothing in this law shall be deemed or construed to prohibit an out-of-state practitioner from employing a Florida practitioner to perform public accounting services in the state.

History.—§16, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(16); §23, ch. 69-36.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.

Note.—See former §473.16.

***473.251 Suspension or revocation of certificates; forfeiture of privilege of special permits and agency relationships; grounds.—**

(1) The certificate of any person to practice as a certified public accountant or as a public accountant may be revoked or suspended for a definite period not to exceed five years when it shall appear to the board:

(a) That such person has been convicted of a felony; or

(b) That the certificate was obtained by fraud or deceit; or

(c) That such person has been guilty of any fraudulent, wrongful, or unlawful act while holding such certificate; or

(d) That such person was guilty of a fraudulent, wrongful, or unlawful act prior to the issuance of the certificate of which the board did not have knowledge at the time of the issuance of the certificate; or

(e) That any reason exists which would have justified the refusal of the certificate in the first instance; or

(f) That the holder of a certificate has committed any act which renders him unfit to associate with the fair and honorable members of the public accounting profession; or

(g) That such person was guilty of a violation of the provisions of this chapter or of

any of the rules of the board; or

(h) That such person has been convicted under §473.31.

(2) Every out-of-state practitioner who performs public accounting services in the state under a special permit issued by the board or for which a special permit should have been obtained as provided in §473.131 and who, in connection with the engagement for which such special permit was issued or should have been obtained, knowingly engages in activities which, if he were the holder of a certificate issued by the board, would be cause for the board to suspend or revoke such certificate, shall have such special permit revoked and shall forfeit the privilege of receiving special permits for a period of up to one year for the first offense, for one year for the second offense committed within a period of two years from the date of the first offense, and permanently for the third offense committed within a period of five years from the date of the first offense.

(3) Every Florida practitioner who acts as agent for an out-of-state practitioner, as provided in §473.241, shall be responsible for the acts of the out-of-state practitioner related to the practice of public accounting in Florida, regardless of where committed, and the board may suspend or revoke the certificate of any or all of the partners or stockholders of the Florida practitioner if the out-of-state practitioner knowingly engages in activities related to the practice of public accounting in the state, which, if he were the holder of a certificate issued by the board, would be cause for the board to suspend or revoke such certificate.

(4) Every out-of-state practitioner who has an agent in the state, as provided in §473.241, and who knowingly engages in activities in connection with the practice of public accounting in the state which, if he were the holder of a certificate issued by the board, would be cause for the board to suspend or revoke such certificate shall forfeit the privilege of having an agent in the state for a period of up to one year for the first offense, for one year for the second offense committed within a period of two years from the date of the first offense, and permanently for the third offense committed within a period of five years from the date of the first offense.

(5) If a Florida practitioner, as agent for an out-of-state practitioner, as provided in §473.241, or an out-of-state practitioner who has as an agent a Florida practitioner, as provided in §473.241, knowingly violates the provisions of this law or the rules of the board, the board may prohibit the Florida practitioner from acting as such agent for an out-of-state practitioner for a period of up to one year for the first offense, for one year for the second offense committed within a period of two years from the date of the first offense, and permanently for the third offense committed within

a period of five years from the date of the first offense.

(6) The penalties provided in subsections (2), (3), (4) and (5) shall apply to individual certified public accountants, public accountants, and chartered accountants. The board may in its discretion invoke such penalties against Florida and out-of-state partnerships or professional corporations, but only upon a finding that they directed unlawful activities or were negligent in supervising such activities of either their partners, stockholders, or employees.

History.—§22, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3935(21); §24, ch. 69-36.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.

Note.—See former §473.20.

cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

***473.261 Procedure for enforcement.—**

(1) All penalties provided by this chapter to be invoked by the board shall be invoked only after a hearing before the board and only by the affirmative vote of at least four members of the board. The board shall adopt rules of procedure not inconsistent with chapter 120 for the conduct of hearings.

(2) The board shall have the power to conduct investigations of possible violations of this chapter or the rules of the board to determine whether there is probable cause to take disciplinary action against the holder of a certificate issued by the board or against an out-of-state practitioner as provided in §473.241 (2) and (4). In aid of such investigations, the board shall have the power to issue subpoenas to compel witnesses to testify and to produce evidence.

(3) The board may designate investigating officers to conduct investigations who shall be competent by reason of training or experience. Upon completion of his investigation, the investigating officer shall file a report with the board. The board shall review the report and may find probable cause or no probable cause or may return the report to the investigating officer for further investigation.

(4) If the board finds probable cause, it shall direct that a complaint be filed setting forth the particular act or acts of conduct for which the person or practitioner is sought to be disciplined.

(5) When any such complaint shall be filed, a copy thereof shall be mailed, under the direction of the board, by registered mail, to the person or practitioner against whom such complaint is made, at the address of such person or practitioner as shown upon the records of the board; and with such copy of the complaint there shall be transmitted a notice that a hearing thereon will be had before the board at a time and place to be specified, not less than thirty days after the mailing of such notice. The board may retain counsel to advise it and additional counsel to prosecute the complaint.

(6) If the complaint is sustained, the board

may enter an order invoking the appropriate penalty, as provided by this section, or may censure or place on probation the person or practitioner found guilty of the violation. If the complaint is not sustained, an order shall be entered by the board exonerating the person or practitioner involved.

History.—§25, ch. 69-36.

***Note.**—See note following §473.06.

473.271 Contingent fees.—Public accounting services shall not be rendered or offered in the state for a fee which shall be contingent upon the findings or results of such service. However, this section does not apply to services involving federal, state, or other taxes in which the findings are those of the tax authorities and not those of the accountant. Fees to be fixed by courts or other public authorities, which are therefore of an indeterminate amount at the time an engagement is undertaken, are not regarded as contingent fees within the meaning of this section.

History.—§26, ch. 69-36.

473.281 Employing felons, etc.—No certified public accountant or public accountant shall knowingly employ anyone or have anyone in his employ in the state whose certificate has been revoked by the board, who has been disbarred by the treasury department, or who has been convicted of a felony and whose civil rights have not been restored.

History.—§27, ch. 69-36.

473.291 Solicitation.—A Florida practitioner or an out-of-state practitioner shall not in this state, or outside this state when the effect is to accomplish within this state that which is prohibited within this state, directly or indirectly solicit public accounting engagements to be performed in the state:

(1) By means of circulars or advertisements, by unsolicited personal communication or interview, or by any other means;

(2) By directly or indirectly sponsoring social affairs for the promotion of public accounting engagements in this state, except for existing clients and firm personnel;

(3) By distributing publications or newsletters except to firm personnel, existing clients, other Florida practitioners, out-of-state practitioners, and other persons who have without solicitation requested such publications or newsletters;

(4) By publicly advertising professional attainments or services; or

(5) By holding memberships in associations or specific industries or by regularly attending meetings of such associations. However, in the case of out-of-state practitioners, this subsection refers only to associations domiciled in Florida.

History.—§28, ch. 69-36.

473.30 Bidding.—

(1) A Florida practitioner or out-of-state practitioner shall not make a competitive bid for the performance of public accounting serv-

ices in this state. No agent, as provided in §473.241, shall perform public accounting services in this state if the contract for such services was obtained by competitive bid. No special permit shall be issued for the performance of public accounting services if the contract for such services was obtained by competitive bid.

(2) The board shall adopt rules and regulations for the interpretation and enforcement of this section.

History.—§29, ch. 69-36.

473.31 Certain violations misdemeanors.—

Any person who shall knowingly and willfully violate any of the provisions of §§473.021 or 473.161 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for each offense or imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 6 months.

History.—§18, ch. 15637, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 7875(1); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §30, ch. 69-36.

Note.—See former §473.23.

cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 474

VETERINARIANS

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474.011 **Short title.**—This chapter shall be known as the “veterinary medical practice act.”

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

474.021 **Legislative intent and purpose.**—It is hereby declared that the practice of veterinary medicine is a privilege which is granted by legislative authority in the interest of the public health, safety and welfare, and to protect the public from being misled by incompetent, unscrupulous and unauthorized practitioners, and from unprofessional or illegal practices by persons licensed to practice veterinary medicine. This chapter is enacted in the interest of society, health, safety and welfare of Florida.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

*474.031 **Definitions.**—In construing this chapter, the words, phrases or terms, unless the context otherwise indicates, shall have the following meanings:

(1) “Board” is the Florida state board of veterinary medicine of the division of profes-

sions of the department of professional and occupational regulation.

(2) “Rule” is any regulation, standard, or statement of policy, adopted by the board to implement, interpret or clarify the law which it enforces and administers, and which governs its duties, functions, organization and procedure.

(3) “Hearing” is any proceeding initiated before the board, in which the legal rights, duties, privileges or immunities of a specific party or parties are determined.

(4) “Complainant” is the board or any other person who initiates a proceeding.

(5) “Respondent” is any person against whom a proceeding is initiated.

(6) “License” is any permit, approval, registration or certificate issued by the board.

(7) “Temporary permit” means temporary permission to practice veterinary medicine issued pursuant to §474.15.

(8) “Veterinary college” means any veterinary school, department of a university or college, legally organized, whose course of

study in the art and science of veterinary medicine shall have been approved by the board and placed on its published list of approved schools.

(9) "Licensed doctor of veterinary medicine" is a person qualified by educational training and experience in the science and techniques of veterinary medicine and who is currently licensed by the board to practice veterinary medicine.

(10) "Veterinary medicine" is that school of medicine, system, science and art devoted to preventing or alleviating illness, pain, disease and deformity of animals by diagnosing, treating, prescribing or operating, and to preventing the spread to human beings of those diseases capable of being contracted by human beings from animals, utilizing means and methods which are taught and practiced in accredited colleges of veterinary medicine. Veterinary dentistry, cosmetic surgery and physical examination of animals shall be considered a part of veterinary medicine.

(11) "Practice of veterinary medicine" shall include, but not be limited to, the following practices by any person who:

(a) Diagnoses, prescribes or administers a drug, medicine, appliance, or application or treatment of whatever nature for the prevention, cure or relief of a wound, fracture or bodily injury or disease of animals.

(b) Performs a surgical operation, including cosmetic surgery, upon any animal.

(c) Performs any manual procedure for the diagnosis or treatment for sterility or infertility of animals.

(d) Represents himself as engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine in any of its branches.

(e) Offers, undertakes or holds himself out as being able to diagnose, treat, operate or prescribe for any animal disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition.

(f) Uses any words, letters or titles in such connection or under such circumstances as to induce the belief that the person using them is engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine; such use shall be prima facie evidence of the intention to represent himself as engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine.

(12) "Responsible supervision" or words of similar purport, is the control, direction and regulation by a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine of the duties involving veterinary services which he delegates to his unlicensed personnel.

(13) "Unprofessional or unethical conduct," among other things, is any conduct of a character likely to deceive or defraud the public, objectionable advertising, obtaining any fee or compensation by fraud or misrepresentation, sharing office space with any person illegally practicing veterinary medicine, employing either directly or indirectly any unlicensed person to practice veterinary medicine or render any veterinary services except as herein

provided, or the violation of any rule adopted by the board which shall provide a code of professional ethics to be followed and carried out by persons licensed under this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.07.

474.041 Florida state board of veterinary medicine; qualifications.—There is hereby created a licensing and examining board within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation, the Florida state board of veterinary medicine, hereinafter referred to as the board. The said board shall be composed of five licensed doctors of veterinary medicine, who shall be graduates of an approved school of veterinary medicine; provided that not more than two of whom shall be graduates of the same college and none of them shall be connected in any way with any veterinary college. The governor shall appoint or reappoint the members for a term of four years. Each member of the board shall serve until the expiration of his respective term or until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified. The Florida state veterinary medical association may recommend licensed doctors of veterinary medicine for appointment to the board and the governor, in his discretion, may follow such recommendations. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the board for any cause shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.01.

474.051 Suspension of members of board.—The governor may suspend any member of the board of veterinary medicine for misfeasance, malfeasance, gross inefficiency or misconduct, or upon any of the constitutional grounds upon which officers may be suspended by the governor of this state.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

474.061 Oath of members of board.—Immediately and before entering upon the duties of said office the members of the board of veterinary medicine shall take the constitutional oath of office and shall file the same in the office of the department of state; and there shall thereupon be issued to said member a certificate of his appointment.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

474.071 Board organization.—The board shall meet annually at such time and place as may be agreed upon by a majority of the members at which meeting it shall elect from its membership a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. The office of secretary and treasurer shall be held by one person. Three members of the board, including one officer, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business, except for disciplinary hearings, at which all members of the board shall be present. The board shall adopt a seal which shall be affixed to all licenses is-

sued by the board and to other papers requiring the same.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.01.

***474.081 Board duties, rights, privileges and powers.**—The board is authorized:

(1) To adopt reasonable rules governing the practice of veterinary medicine as are necessary to enable it to carry out and make effective the purpose and intent of the statutory law. Such rules shall be adopted and promulgated in accordance with the provisions of chapter 120, cited as the administrative procedure act, and when so adopted and promulgated shall have the full force and effect of law.

(2) To adopt rules of professional conduct appropriate to establish and maintain a high standard of integrity, skills and practice in the profession of veterinary medicine. In prescribing such rules of professional conduct, the board may be guided by the principles of veterinary medical ethics adopted by the American veterinary medical association and the Florida state veterinary medical association.

(3) To have its rules printed which shall be distributed to all licensed doctors of veterinary medicine.

(4) To administer and enforce the laws and rules relating to the practice of veterinary medicine.

(5) To hold at least one regular meeting each year at a place and on such dates as the board may select, for the purpose of conducting examinations of applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine. Special meetings may be held at the discretion of any officer.

(6) To pass upon the qualifications of applicants for a license to practice veterinary medicine.

(7) To prescribe the subject, character, manner, time and place of holding examinations, and the filing of applications for examinations and to conduct examinations.

(8) To issue temporary permits or licenses to duly qualified applicants, which shall be signed by the president and attested by the secretary-treasurer under its adopted seal.

(9) To provide for, regulate and require all persons licensed in accordance with the provisions of this act to renew their licenses annually; to require as a condition precedent to such annual renewal the payment of the annual renewal fee as provided herein; to issue annual renewal licenses to such persons, and to suspend or revoke the license of such persons who fail, refuse or neglect to renew same or pay such fees.

(10) To conduct investigations and hearings upon complaints calling for discipline of a licensee or applicant for license.

(11) To take testimony on any matter under its jurisdiction and any member thereof may administer oaths.

(12) To issue summons and subpoenas for

any witness and subpoenas duces tecum in connection with any matter within the jurisdiction of the board, which shall be signed by either the president or the secretary-treasurer of the board.

(13) To adopt such forms as it may deem necessary.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

**Note.*—See note following §474.031.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§474.01, 474.03-474.05.

***474.091 Board to keep records.**—The board shall keep records of its proceedings especially with relation to the issuance, denial, renewal, suspension and revocation of license to practice veterinary medicine. All licenses issued by the board shall be numbered and recorded by the secretary-treasurer in a file kept for that purpose; and such file or record shall be open to public inspection. In all actions or proceedings in any court a transcript of any record or any part thereof, which is certified to be a true copy by the secretary-treasurer, shall be entitled to admission in evidence.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

**Note.*—See note following §474.031.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§474.04, 474.05.

474.101 Certain information of board confidential.—Information received by the board through inspections and investigations shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except in a proceeding involving the question of licensure.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***474.111 Receipt and disposition of fees; employment of personnel; compensation of board members; expenses.**—

(1) All fees received under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer, who shall forthwith deposit same with the state treasurer in the trust fund to the credit of the Florida state board of veterinary medicine.

(2) All the expense incurred in connection with the administration of this law shall be paid out of funds received as fees or otherwise appropriated by the legislature and in the manner provided by law for payment of other state expenses.

(3) The board is authorized to employ such personnel and incur such expense as may be necessary for the performance of its duties and the enforcement of this chapter, including expenses for the promotion of education and standards of veterinary medicine through institutes, conferences, educational programs or such other means as may result in improved services.

(4) Each member of the board shall be reimbursed for his transportation expenses for traveling to and from the place of his professional office to such place as he is required to go in pursuance of his duties as a board member and shall be allowed per diem as provided in §112.061; and in addition thereto, each member shall be entitled to recompense of twenty-five dollars for each day, or part of day

spent so traveling and attending necessary meetings or board business.

(5) The secretary-treasurer of the board shall receive such reasonable compensation as shall be fixed by said board.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238; §33, ch. 69-353.

***Note.**—See note following §474.031.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.06.

474.121 Board may accept funds for scholarships, etc.—The board is authorized and empowered to accept any federal, state, county or private funds, grants or appropriations which shall be used to award scholarships to qualified persons to study veterinary medicine in an approved school. Such funds shall be deposited in the state treasury and paid out by warrant issued by the comptroller. The scholarships shall be awarded under rules adopted by the board.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

474.131 Board may approve schools and colleges of veterinary medicine; graduates of foreign schools.—

(1) The board may approve schools and colleges of veterinary medicine, which maintains standards of training and reputability sufficient to admit their graduates to the examinations given by the board.

(2) In determining the standard of training and reputation of schools or colleges of veterinary medicine, the board may approve schools and colleges that are accredited by the American veterinary medical association.

(3) The board may approve graduates of foreign colleges or schools of veterinary medicine which have been approved by the American veterinary medical association or by obtaining proof that the college or school maintains standards equal to the standards of our approved colleges or schools in the United States to take the examination given by the board.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.04.

474.14 Applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine; qualifications.—

(1) Any person wishing to practice veterinary medicine in this state shall obtain a license from the board. Unless such person shall have obtained such a license, it shall be unlawful for him to practice veterinary medicine as defined herein, and if he shall so practice, he shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The board may admit to examination any applicant who submits satisfactory evidence that he:

(a) Subscribes to and will uphold the principles incorporated in the constitution of the United States;

(b) Is twenty-one years of age or over; or has had his nonage disabilities removed by judicial decree;

(c) Is a citizen of the United States;

(d) Is of good moral character;

(e) Is in good physical and mental health;

(f) Is a graduate of a school or college of veterinary medicine approved by the board.

(3) Any applicant shall be admitted to the examination only on proof of his fitness and qualifications to practice veterinary medicine.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.04.

***474.15 Applicants for temporary permits; condition; fee.**—The board may issue without examination a temporary permit to practice veterinary medicine to an applicant for admission to the examination, provided such applicant meets all conditions and requirements of §474.14 relating to the qualification of applicants for a license to practice veterinary medicine and provided further any person applying for a temporary permit shall associate himself with a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine, and his work shall be limited to the practice of the licensed doctor of veterinary medicine and he shall not participate in the practice or operation of a branch office, clinic, or allied establishment. The permit, when granted, shall bear the name and address of the licensed doctor of veterinary medicine. The applicant must present himself for examination at the next scheduled examination of the board. There shall be a fifty dollar fee for the permit, twenty-five dollars of which shall be applied toward the examination fee, but shall be forfeited if the applicant fails to present himself at the next scheduled examination, and the permit shall terminate and the applicant is disqualified to practice veterinary medicine. No more than one temporary permit may be issued to any one applicant. Such temporary permit shall expire on the day following the announcement of the grades of the first examination given after such temporary permit is issued. No temporary permit shall be issued to any applicant if he has previously failed the examination.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***Note.**—See note following §474.031.

474.16 Application for examination, time for filing form.—Any person desiring to take the examination for a license to practice veterinary medicine shall make application at least thirty days before the examination, on a form provided by the board. The application shall be accompanied by such evidence as is required to show the eligibility of the applicant, including proof of graduation from an approved school of veterinary medicine. All applications shall be in accordance with the rules of the board and shall be signed and sworn to by the applicant.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***474.17 License; fee for examination, time for paying.**—Each person applying for a license to practice veterinary medicine shall pay a fee of twenty-five dollars to the board. The fee shall be paid upon the filing of the application.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***Note.**—See note following §474.031.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.04.

474.18 Fees not to be returned.—Fees shall not be returned under any circumstances, regardless of whether the applicant is accepted for examination, fails the examination, withdraws his application, or is issued or denied a license; provided however, that if an applicant fails to take the examination, he may take same at a later time, without having to pay another twenty-five dollar examining fee.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

474.19 Notice of examination.—The board shall give notice of the time and place of all examinations in such manner as the board may deem expedient.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.05.

474.20 Examination of applicants.—

(1) The examination of applicants for license to practice veterinary medicine shall be conducted according to the methods deemed by the board to be the most practical and expeditious to test the applicant's ability and qualifications.

(2) The board shall require the applicant to take a written examination, in the English language, in such subjects as may be determined by the board. The examination may include clinical or oral and practical examinations.

(3) Subjects in which examinations are to be given may be available approximately six months before the date of such examination.

(4) The minimum passing grade shall be established by the board.

(5) Each applicant shall be designated by a number instead of by name so that his identity shall not be disclosed to the members of the board until after the examination papers are graded.

(6) All examination papers shall be filed with the secretary-treasurer of the board, who shall make a record of the grade of each applicant on each subject and said grade shall be a part of the examination papers, which shall be preserved for two years.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§474.04, 474.05.

***474.21 License to issue to applicant passing examination.**—

(1) The board shall issue a license to practice veterinary medicine to each of the successful applicants taking examinations.

(2) Each licensee shall be entitled to exercise all the rights and privileges of a doctor of veterinary medicine; provided, however, every person practicing veterinary medicine shall be governed by the laws of this state and the rules adopted by the board.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***Note.**—See note following §474.031.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§474.02, 474.05.

474.22 License to be displayed.—Each person to whom a license is issued shall keep such license conspicuously displayed in his office, place of business or place of employment, and shall, whenever required, exhibit said li-

cense to any member or authorized representative of the board.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***474.23 Tax collector to issue occupational license; conditions.**—No occupational license, state, county or city, shall be issued to any person to practice veterinary medicine unless he shall present to such tax collector a valid current license issued by the board.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***Note.**—See note following §474.031.

474.24 Annual educational requirements; exceptions.—

(1) Each license holder under this chapter, except as otherwise provided, shall be required to attend an educational program in the twelve months preceding each renewal date, which may be conducted by the board or the Florida state veterinary medical association; provided, however, that postgraduate study or attendance at an institution or at an educational session approved by the board shall be considered equivalent, and provided further that the board shall have the right, for good cause shown, to prescribe the type and character of postgraduate study to be done by any doctor of veterinary medicine in order to comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(2) The board shall have the authority to excuse licensees, as a group or as individuals, from the annual educational requirements in any of the following instances:

(a) When no educational program meeting the requirements approved by the board is conducted within this state;

(b) The submission of an affidavit to the board evidencing that the licensee, for good cause assigned, was prevented from attending an educational program at the proper time;

(c) In the event of an unusual emergency;

(d) Persons who have reached the age of sixty-five years or over; and

(e) For other good and sufficient reason.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***474.25 Annual renewal of license to practice veterinary medicine; fee.**—All persons who are now or may hereafter be licensed to practice veterinary medicine shall renew the same on or before April 1 of each and every year, as hereinafter provided:

(1) That on or before March 1, the secretary-treasurer of the board shall mail an application for renewal of license to every person holding a valid current license.

(2) The applicant shall fill in the application blank and return it to the secretary-treasurer of the board on or before April 1 of each year.

(3) The applicant shall furnish the board such evidence as it may require of having complied with §474.24, relating to the annual educational program.

(4) The annual renewal fee of ten dollars

shall be paid at the time the application for renewal of license is filed.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***Note.**—See note following §474.031.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.03.

474.26 Suspension of licenses; upon failure to renew.—In every instance where any person holding a license to practice veterinary medicine shall fail to renew same on or before April 1 of any year, such license shall be automatically suspended and the rights and privileges granted thereunder shall terminate.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.03.

474.27 Restoration of license suspended for failure to renew; fee.—Any person whose license has been suspended for failure to make an annual renewal, over a period not exceeding five years, may have same reinstated upon compliance with the following:

(1) Presentation to the board of satisfactory evidence of having completed an approved educational program in the year immediately preceding the application for reinstatement, provided such was required of other licensees, and

(2) Payment of all fees that would have been paid if he had maintained his license in good standing, plus a special reinstatement fee of ten dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.03.

***474.28 Reissue of suspended or revoked license; fee.**—

(1) The board, by an affirmative vote of three, at any time after suspension or revocation of a license for good and sufficient cause, may reissue a license to the person affected, conferring upon him all the rights and privileges pertaining to the practice of veterinary medicine.

(2) Any person to whom such license may be reissued shall pay therefor the same fee as upon the issuance of the original license.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***Note.**—See note following §474.031.

***474.29 Issue duplicate license; fee.**—The board may issue a duplicate license to replace one that has been lost for a fee of one dollar. Each duplicate license shall have the word "duplicate" typed across the face thereof.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***Note.**—See note following §474.031.

***474.30 Statement or endorsement issued by board to another state.**—The board shall charge a fee of three dollars for the issuance to another state of a statement evidencing the licensure of a licensee in this state.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

***Note.**—See note following §474.031.

474.31 Grounds for disciplinary proceedings.—The board, pursuant to the procedure prescribed herein, shall have the power to deny, suspend or revoke any license or to otherwise discipline an applicant or licensee

who is found guilty by the board of one or more of the following:

(1) Willful or repeated violation of any provisions of this chapter, or any of the rules of the board;

(2) Fraud or deceit in procuring or attempting to procure a license to practice veterinary medicine, or presenting to the board dishonest or fraudulent evidence of qualification; fraud or deception in the process of examination for the purpose of securing a license;

(3) The willful failure to display a license;

(4) Fraud, deception, misrepresentation, dishonest or illegal practices in or connected with the practice of veterinary medicine in any of its branches;

(5) Willfully making any misrepresentation in the inspection of food for human consumption;

(6) Fraudulently issuing or using any health certificate, inspection certificate, vaccination certificate, test chart, or other blank form used in the practice of veterinary medicine to the dissemination of animal disease, transportation of diseased animals or the sale of inedible products of animal origin for human consumption;

(7) Fraud or dishonesty in applying, treating or reporting on tuberculin, diagnostic or other biological test;

(8) Failure to keep the equipment and premises of the business establishment in a clean and sanitary condition;

(9) Refusing to permit the board to inspect the business premises of the licensee during regular business hours;

(10) Circulating knowingly untrue, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive advertising;

(11) Gross malpractice;

(12) Unprofessional or unethical conduct, or engaging in practices in connection with the practice of veterinary medicine which are in violation of the standards of professional conduct as defined herein or prescribed by the rules of the board;

(13) Conduct reflecting unfavorably on the profession of veterinary medicine;

(14) The willful making of any false statement as to material matter in any oath or affidavit which is required by this chapter;

(15) Revocation by another state of a license to practice veterinary medicine in that state, in which case the record of such revocation shall be conclusive evidence;

(16) Conviction on a charge of cruelty to animals;

(17) Conviction of a violation of the Harrison narcotics act, in which case the record of conviction shall be conclusive evidence;

(18) Conviction of a felony in the courts of this state or any other state, territory or country which, if committed in this state, would be deemed a felony. And, in the interest of public health and the general safety and welfare of the public;

(a) The record of conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction shall be sufficient evidence for disciplinary action to be taken as may be deemed proper by the board. For the purposes of this chapter, a conviction shall be deemed to be a conviction which has been upheld by the highest appellate court having jurisdiction, or a conviction upon which the time for filing an appeal has passed; and

(b) A record of conviction upon charges which involve the unlawful practice of veterinary medicine and, based upon such record of conviction, without any other testimony, the board may take temporary disciplinary action, even though an appeal for review by a higher court may be pending.

(19) Permitting or allowing another to use his license for the purpose of treating or offering to treat sick, injured or afflicted animals;

(20) Engaging in the practice of veterinary medicine under a false or assumed name, or the impersonation of another practitioner of a like, similar or different name;

(21) Maintaining a professional or business connection with any other person who continues to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or rules of the board after ten days' notice in writing by the board;

(22) Addiction to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics or stimulations to such an extent as to incapacitate him from the performance of his professional obligations and duties;

(23) Professional incompetency;

(24) Having been adjudged mentally incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction and the disabilities of such person have not been restored, or the voluntary commitment or admission to a state hospital or other mental hospital. The record of adjudication, judgment, order or voluntary commitment is conclusive evidence of such mental illness, and upon receipt of a certified copy of any such adjudication, judgment, order or record of voluntary commitment by the board, it may suspend the license of the person so adjudicated or committed.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.05.

474.32 Disciplinary action prior to hearing; conditions.—

(1) The board, without first having a hearing, and subject to the provisions of this section, may temporarily suspend, deny or refuse to renew a license to:

(a) Persons residing or domiciled out of the state when there is before the board evidence which, if true, would warrant denial, withholding or suspension of license, or other disciplinary action;

(b) Persons convicted of a felony in a court of competent jurisdiction and who are in prison serving the sentence imposed by the said court;

(c) Persons adjudged incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction or the voluntary commitment or admission to a state or other mental hospital.

(2) Any action taken by the board under subsection (1) shall be reflected by an order in writing setting forth the specific section under which the action has been taken. The original of such order shall be filed with the department of state. A copy thereof shall be delivered to the person against whom action has been taken, or his custodian, guardian or legally designated representative either by registered mail or by personal delivery.

(3) Such order shall be accompanied with a complaint and order to show cause which shall set forth the grounds for suspending, denying, withholding or refusing to renew the license of the person.

(4) Within thirty days after the delivery of the said order, the person named therein or his custodian, guardian or representative shall notify the secretary-treasurer of the board in writing of whether such person desires an immediate hearing or whether such person desires a hearing upon:

(a) Establishment of residence or domicile in this state;

(b) Release from prison;

(c) Restoration of mental competency; or

(d) Provided further that request for hearing may be made within six months after conditions provided by paragraphs (a), (b) or (c).

(5) The order of the board shall set forth in substance the provisions of subsection (4). In addition, it shall be stated in said order that it shall not be final until such time as the person affected has had a hearing before the board with the opportunity to make an appearance and present evidence.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

474.33 Hearing guaranteed.—The board shall not deny, suspend, revoke, refuse to renew, limit or condition a license, right, authority or privilege, without first giving the person possessing, enjoying or applying for same an opportunity to be heard, unless otherwise provided.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.05.

cf.—§474.32 Disciplinary action prior to hearing; conditions.

474.34 Procedure for revocation, suspension, etc., of license.—

(1) **WHO MAY INITIATE HEARING.**—Any person, including the board or any member thereof, may prefer charges against any licensee or applicant for license. Such charges shall be in writing and shall be sworn to by the person or persons making them. The charges, unless made by the board, shall be preferred by delivering them to the secretary-treasurer of the board, who shall furnish all members of the board with a copy. All charges, unless dismissed by the board, shall be heard within a reasonable time after the date upon which they were preferred. The time and place

of said hearing shall be fixed by the board.

(2) **THE COMPLAINT; CONTENTS.**—The complaint shall be in writing and shall include but not be limited to the following: The name of the licensee or of the applicant, his last known address, the number of the license, if any; the nature of the charges which, if true, would constitute one or more of the grounds upon which disciplinary action may be taken; a statement to inform the respondent that he may, but need not be represented by counsel; that he is entitled to the issuance of subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, the production of books, documents or other evidence relevant to the matter to be heard; the date and time set for the hearing of said charges; the place where the hearing is to be held; and the date of the signing of the complaint, which shall be signed by the president and secretary-treasurer of the board.

(3) **THE COMPLAINT; SERVICE.**—

(a) A copy of the complaint shall be served upon the person against whom preferred, either personally or by registered or certified mail, addressed to the said person at his last known address as the same appears on the records of the board, at least twenty days before the time fixed for the hearing.

(b) Where personal service cannot be made as aforesaid, or where registered or certified mail is returned undelivered, the secretary-treasurer of the board may cause a brief notice to the licensee to be published in the county of the licensee's last known address or, if no newspaper be published in said county, the said notice may be published in a newspaper published in an adjoining county. If said address appears in some state, territory or country other than this state, then the notice may be published in Leon county.

(c) Proof of service or of publication shall be filed with the secretary-treasurer and shall be recorded by him in the minutes of the board.

(4) **SUBPOENA POWER OF THE BOARD.**—

(a) For the purpose of such a hearing, the board shall have the power under the hand of the president or secretary-treasurer, and the seal of the board, to issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum to compel the attendance of witnesses to testify and to produce such books or other documents as, in the opinion of the board, may be relevant to any matter before it; said subpoenas to be served by the sheriff of the county where the witness resides or may be found. Witnesses shall be entitled to the same per diem and mileage as witnesses appearing in the circuit court of the state, and shall be paid by said board.

(b) The board, upon request, shall issue subpoenas on behalf of the respondent.

(5) **FAILURE TO ANSWER SUBPOENA.**—If any person shall refuse to obey any subpoena or shall refuse to produce any books, papers, or other documents, the board may

present its petition to the circuit court of the county where any such person is served with the subpoena or where he resides setting forth the facts, whereupon said court shall issue its order to such person requiring him to obey the subpoena issued by the board, or show cause why he fails to obey the same, and unless the said person shows sufficient cause for failing to obey the said subpoena, the court shall direct such person to obey the same, and upon his refusal to comply, he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and shall be punished as the court may direct.

(6) **CONTINUANCE.**—The board may continue any hearing for good cause shown, from time to time, and in proper cases to allow the time deemed necessary to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(7) **DEPOSITIONS.**—The testimony of any material witness residing within or without the state may be taken by deposition in the manner and for the purposes provided by the Florida rules of civil procedure.

(8) **CONDUCT OF HEARING, WITNESSES, EVIDENCE, ETC.**—

(a) The board shall not be bound by strict rules of procedure or by the laws of evidence in the conduct of proceedings, but the determination shall be based upon sufficient legal evidence to sustain it.

(b) The proceeding at the hearing shall be reported either stenographically or mechanically and transcribed.

(c) Oral evidence shall be taken only upon oath or affirmation administered by any member of the board.

(d) Every party to a disciplinary hearing shall have the right to call and examine witnesses and to introduce documentary evidence relevant to the issues of the case.

(9) **FINDINGS OF FACT AND THE ORDER OF THE BOARD.**—

(a) After the hearing the board shall consider all the evidence offered and shall decide the issue based upon such evidence.

(b) If the decision is for the respondent, the board shall dismiss the proceeding and it shall be so stated in the order entered in the matter.

(c) If the board shall determine from the evidence and proofs submitted that the respondent is guilty of the charge or charges set forth in the complaint, it may take such action and impose such penalties provided herein as it may deem proper.

(d) The records of the board shall reflect the action of the board upon the charges.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.05.

474.35 Disciplinary action authorized; revocation, suspension, denial of license, probation, etc.—The board shall have authority to enter an order to discipline any person who, after proper hearing, has been found guilty by the board of a violation of one or more provisions of this chapter, or any rule of the board.

The board, based upon the evidence and its finding of fact, may enter its final order, which may include one of the following provisions:

(a) Suspend or limit the right to practice veterinary medicine in this state for a period not to exceed two years.

(2) Revoke the license to practice veterinary medicine. Following revocation of such license, the licensee may be relicensed at the discretion of the board with or without examination.

(3) Suspend the imposition of judgment and penalties.

(4) Impose judgment and penalties, but suspend enforcement thereof and place the licensee or applicant for license on probation.

(5) Refuse to issue or renew a license.

(6) Withhold any license, either permanently or for a period of time, when the same has not been delivered.

(7) Take such other action in relation to disciplining as the board in its discretion may deem proper.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

474.36 Procedure after order.—Immediately upon the entry of the final order by the board, a copy thereof shall be delivered to the respondent and his counsel, if any, either personally or by registered or certified mail.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

474.37 Rehearing.—The board shall have the discretion to grant a rehearing, if applied for within thirty days. However, for good cause the time may be extended.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

474.38 Judicial review of orders of board; procedure, etc.—Judicial review of orders of the board may be had by writ of certiorari or as otherwise provided by law.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

474.39 Enforcement duties and powers.

(1) The enforcement of the laws and rules regulating the practice of veterinary medicine is primarily vested in the state board of veterinary medicine, who may have the following powers and duties:

(a) To employ investigators and clerical assistance or any other necessary personnel;

(b) To inspect all animal hospitals or veterinary establishments to determine sanitary conditions, physical equipment, methods of operation;

(c) Inspect licenses;

(d) Conduct investigations of alleged violations.

(2) The powers granted to the state board of veterinary medicine shall not curtail or in any manner affect or eliminate the duties, efforts and assistance of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services in the enforcement of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238; §19, 35, ch. 69-106.

474.40 Prosecuting officers; duty to enforce this chapter.—The several state and county

prosecuting attorneys shall prosecute all persons charged with the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or rules of the board. The secretary-treasurer of the board, or other person employed or designated by the board, shall assist said prosecuting attorneys by furnishing them evidence of such violations whenever the board comes into possession of same.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.12.

474.41 Violations; penalties.—It shall be a misdemeanor to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules of the board adopted pursuant thereto, and upon conviction, the person shall be punished as provided by law. The violations set forth herein whereby the board can discipline the holder of a license issued under this chapter, are specifically made a misdemeanor and shall be prosecuted and, upon conviction, shall be punished according to law.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.08.

474.42 Penalty for filing diploma of another, or forged, etc., diploma.—Any person filing or attempting to file as his own the diploma of another or a forged or fictitious or fraudulently obtained diploma or certificate, upon conviction shall be subject to such fine and imprisonment as provided by the statutes of this state for the crime of forgery.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.09.

474.43 Injunctions; when authorized.—In addition to the penalties herein provided, the board may institute legal proceedings to enjoin the violation of the provisions of this law or rules of the board in any court of competent jurisdiction, and such court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining the violation thereof.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §474.08(2).

474.44 Exemptions; exceptions.—This chapter shall not be construed as applying to:

(1) Students in schools or colleges of veterinary medicine when in performance of duties or actions assigned by their instructors or when working under the immediate supervision of a licensee.

(2) Any lawfully qualified doctor of veterinary medicine residing in some other state or country, when meeting in consultation with a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine of this state.

(3) Any doctor of veterinary medicine in the employ of a state agency or the United States government while actually engaged in the performance of his official duties; provided, however, this exemption shall not apply to such person when he is not engaged in carrying out his official duties or is not working at the installations for which his services were engaged.

(4) Prevent any person or his regular em-

ployee from administering to the ill or injuries of his own animals, including, but not limited to, castration and spaying of animals and dehorning of cattle, unless title has been transferred or employment provided for the purpose of circumventing this law.

(5) State agencies, accredited schools, institutions, foundations, business corporations or associations, physicians licensed to practice medicine and surgery in all its branches, graduate doctors of veterinary medicine, or persons under the direct supervision thereof, which or who conduct experiments and scientific research on animals in the development of pharmaceuticals, biologicals, serums or methods of treatment, or techniques for the diagnosis or treatment of human ailments, or when engaged in the study and development of methods and techniques directly or indirectly applicable to the problems of the practice of veterinary medicine.

(6) Prevent any veterinary aid, nurse, laboratory technician, intern or other employee of a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine from administering medication or rendering auxiliary or supporting assistance under the responsible supervision of such licensed practitioner.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§474.07, 474.11, 474.13.

474.45 Associates; employment of unlicensed personnel by licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.—A licensed doctor of veterinary medicine may employ or be associated with a person who has obtained a temporary permit, provided the services of such person shall be limited to the practice of the licensed doctor of veterinary medicine.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

474.46 Abandonment of animals by owner; procedure for handling.—

(1) Any animal placed in the custody of a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine for treatment, boarding or other care which shall be abandoned by its owner or his agent for a period of more than ten days after written notice is given to the owner, or his agent, at his last known address, may be turned over to the custody of the nearest humane society or dog pound in the area for disposal as such custodian may deem proper.

(2) The giving of notice to the owner, or

the agent of the owner, of such animal by the licensed doctor of veterinary medicine, as provided in subsection (1) shall relieve the doctor of veterinary medicine and any custodian to whom such animal may be given of any further liability for disposal; it is further provided that such procedure by the licensed doctor of veterinary medicine shall not constitute grounds for disciplinary procedure under this chapter.

(3) For the purpose of this section, the term "abandonment" shall mean to forsake entirely, or to neglect or refuse to provide or perform the legal obligations for care and support of an animal by its owner, or his agent; such abandonment shall constitute the relinquishment of all rights and claim by the owner to such animal.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

474.47 Transitory provisions.—

(1) Every license, certificate, permit or order of the board in force on the effective date of this law and which was issued under any law herein repealed is valid until its expiration date, if any, unless earlier terminated, revoked or suspended.

(2) Any person holding a license to practice veterinary medicine in this state which is valid on the effective date of this law shall be deemed to be licensed to practice veterinary medicine under this act and shall be subject to all the provisions thereof.

(3) All rules adopted by the board and in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this law, which are not in direct conflict with any provision herewith, shall remain in full force and effect unless and until repealed, modified or amended by the board.

(4) All persons who were members of the board immediately prior to the effective date of this act shall serve as members of the board until the expiration of the term to which each member was appointed.

(5) This act shall not impair or affect any act done, offense committed or right accruing, accrued, or acquired, or liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time this act takes effect, but the same may be enjoyed, asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted, as fully and to the same extent as if this act had not been passed.

History.—§2, ch. 65-238.

CHAPTER 475

REAL ESTATE LICENSE LAW

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475.01 Definition of terms used in chapter.—

(1) This chapter may be referred to in any legal proceeding as the "Real Estate License Law."

(2) Every person who shall, in this state, for another, and for a compensation or valuable consideration directly or indirectly paid or promised, expressly or impliedly, or with an intent to collect or receive a compensation or valuable consideration therefor, appraise, auction, sell, exchange, buy or rent, or offer, attempt or agree to appraise, auction or negotiate the sale, exchange, purchase or rental of any real property, or any interest in or concerning the same, including mineral rights or leases; or who shall advertise or hold out to the public by any oral or printed solicitation or representation that such person is engaged in the business of appraising, auctioning, buying, selling, exchanging, leasing or renting real estate, or interests therein, including mineral rights or leases, of others; and every person who shall take any part in the procuring of sellers, purchasers, lessors or lessees of

the real property, or interests therein, including mineral rights or leases, of another; or who shall direct or assist in the procuring of prospects, or the negotiation or closing of any transaction which does, or is calculated to, result in a sale, exchange, or leasing thereof, and who shall receive, expect, or be promised any compensation or valuable consideration, directly or indirectly therefor; and all persons who are members of partnerships or officers or directors of corporations engaged in performing any of the aforesaid acts or services; each and every such person shall be deemed and held to be a "real estate broker" or a "real estate salesman," as hereinafter classified, unless said person when performing the act or acts herein specified shall be acting as an attorney-in-fact for the purpose of the execution of contracts or conveyances only, or as an attorney-at-law within the scope of his duties as such, or when acting as the administrator, executor, receiver, trustee, or master under or by virtue of an appointment by will or by order of a court of competent juris-

diction, or as trustee under a deed of trust, or under a trust agreement, the ultimate purpose and intent whereof shall be charitable, philanthropic, or providing for those having a natural right to the bounty of the donor or trustor; nor shall the term broker or salesman be applied to a person who shall deal with property in which he is a part owner, unless said person shall receive a larger share of the proceeds or profits from the transaction than his proportional investment therein would otherwise justify, such excess share being directly or indirectly the result of the service of buying, selling, exchanging or leasing said property; nor shall said terms be applied to one officer of every corporation engaged in the sale of its own properties who shall be its president unless otherwise provided in its charter or by-laws, if said corporation shall not otherwise be classed as a real estate broker or a salesman.

(3) Every person who comes within the meaning of the preceding subsection, and shall not be within the exceptions named, and whose business policies and acts are free from the direction, control or management of another person, and all members of a partnership, and all officers and directors of a corporation, which partnership or corporation is defined by said subsection to be a real estate broker, shall be deemed and held to be operating as real estate brokers; and every other person who shall come within the terms "real estate broker" or "real estate salesman," as defined in the preceding subsection, shall be deemed and held to be operating as real estate salesmen.

(4) "Registration" shall consist of the placing and keeping of the name and business address, and if of a salesman, the name and business address of the employer also, upon the list of brokers and salesmen in the offices of the Florida real estate commission, with the appropriate designation as "broker" or "salesman." Said "registration list" shall be kept in books, or in files, as may be deemed expedient by the commission. Registration shall be in force for a period of six months after the expiration of the last certificate issued, or after the termination of any period of suspension, and no longer; but registration alone shall not entitle the registrant to operate as a broker or salesman.

(5) A "registrant" is a person whose name and business address, and in case of a salesman, the name and business address of the employer also, has been placed, and lawfully remains, on said registration list, and said term shall not include any person who has not applied for a renewal certificate within the aforesaid period of six months.

(6) The "license period" shall be the fiscal year ending at midnight, September 30 of each year, provided, however, that if the commission shall adopt rules or regulations providing for the issuance of certificates for some period other than the fiscal year aforesaid, then the "license period" shall be the fiscal period end-

ing at midnight on the last day of the period for which the certificate is issued.

(7) A "registered broker" shall be any person who is a registrant under this chapter and who has been classified as a real estate broker. All other registrants shall be "registered salesmen."

(8) The word "Commission," when used in this chapter shall refer to the Florida real estate commission of the division of occupations of the department of professional and occupational regulation, except when obviously used in some other sense.

(9) Where the phrase "members, officers and directors of a partnership or corporation," or similar phrase, is used in this chapter, the word "members" shall be deemed to refer to partnerships only, and not to stockholders in a corporation.

(10) The words "certificate" or "registration certificate" shall be deemed to mean a written instrument, prepared according to the regulations and bearing the seal of the commission, which shall be issued to every broker or salesman as soon as registration is granted, and renewed annually thereafter as long as renewals thereof shall be granted, and which shall be prima facie evidence that the holder is a registrant, and that the registration fee for the license year expiring next after the date of issuance which shall be indorsed thereon, has been paid. Such certificate, except nonactive certificate, shall authorize the holder to act as a broker or salesman until the date of expiration, or until the registration is revoked or suspended.

(11) The term "real estate" or "real property" used in subsection (2), shall include leaseholds, assignments of leaseholds and subleaseholds thereof, as well as any and every interest or estate in land.

(12) The words "appeal," "appealable," "review," "appellate review," "court" and "appellate court," wherever used in this chapter, shall be construed to mean any appropriate proceeding to review the orders and rulings of the Florida real estate commission, or any court wherein said proceedings may be pending, when such construction shall be necessary to make this statute consistent with the provisions of Art. V of the constitution of Florida and the Florida appellate rules adopted pursuant thereto.

(13) The terms "real estate," "real estate property," "real estate broker," and "real estate salesman," as used in this chapter shall not apply to any cemetery lot, or the right of burial in any cemetery, nor shall such terms apply to any person selling, exchanging, leasing or dealing in such aforementioned property.

History.—§1, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4062; sub §(11) comp. §1, ch. 29983, 1955; (6) by §1, ch. 59-199; (12)n. by §1, ch. 59-197; (13)n. by §1, ch. 59-438; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§1.01 "Person" defined.

475.02 Florida real estate commission; terms; organization; quorum.—There is created within the division of occupations of the department of professional and occupational reg-

ulation, the Florida real estate commission, to consist of three persons, resident citizens of the state, to be appointed by the governor, each of whose vocation for at least ten years prior to his appointment shall have been that of real estate broker. The members of the commission shall serve until the expiration of the term for which they shall have been appointed and until their successors shall have qualified. The term of office shall be three years; that of one member shall expire each year, and upon the death, resignation or removal of a member, his successor shall be appointed for the unexpired portion of his term. As the new member is appointed each year, the commission shall reorganize and select a chairman from its number, who shall be the executive officer of said commission, and a secretary. Two members of the commission shall constitute a quorum to do business.

History.—§§2, 3, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4063, 4064; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

475.03 Commission may delegate duties to individual member.—Any of the duties and powers of the commission, except the actual determination of informations, and the passage and promulgation of rules, regulations and by-laws, may be delegated, by resolution, to any member; but the chairman may exercise such duties and powers without such resolution.

History.—§4, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4065.

475.04 Duty of commission to enforce this chapter, keep records and educate members of profession.—

(1) The commission may examine witnesses and administer oaths, and shall investigate persons doing a real estate business in this state to ascertain if they are violating any of the provisions of this chapter, and keep such records and minutes as shall be necessary to an orderly dispatch of business. The commission shall foster the education of real estate brokers and salesmen concerning the ethical, legal and business principles which should govern their conduct.

(2) For the purpose of performing its duty to educate registrants under subsection (1), the commission may conduct, offer, sponsor, prescribe or approve real estate educational courses for all persons registered with the commission as real estate brokers, or salesmen, and the cost and expense of such courses shall be paid as provided for other expenses of the commission by §475.12.

History.—§5, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4066; §1, ch. 59-200.

475.05 Power of commission to enact by-laws, rules and regulations and decide questions of practice.—The commission may enact by-laws and regulations for its own government, and rules and regulations in the exercise of its powers, not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state, and amend the same at its pleasure. The commission may decide questions of practice arising in the proceedings before it, having

regard to this chapter and the rules and regulations then in force. Printed copies of rules and regulations, or written copies under the seal of the commission, shall be prima facie evidence of their existence and substance, and the courts shall judicially notice such rules and regulations. The conferral, or enumeration, of specific powers elsewhere in this chapter shall not be construed as a limitation of the general powers conferred by this section.

History.—§6, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4067; §2, ch. 59-199.

475.06 Privileges and immunities of commission.—The members of the commission are entitled to the same protection and immunities as are other judicial officers, and the acts of the agents and employees of the commission, acting within the scope of their authority and employment, shall not be called in question except by the commission. Its papers, documents, reports or evidence shall not be subject to subpoena, without its consent, until after the same shall have been published at a hearing held under this chapter unless, after notice to the commission, and hearing, the court shall determine that the commission or the accused will not be unreasonably hindered or embarrassed.

History.—§7, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4068.

475.07 Commission to designate place of executive offices.—Executive offices shall be established and maintained at a place designated by the commission, which designated place may be changed in the discretion of the commission.

History.—§8, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4069.

475.08 Compensation of members.—The members of the commission shall receive ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year, and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of their residence to place of meeting and return.

History.—§9, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4070; am. §24, ch. 28215, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1.

475.09 Employees of commission.—The commission shall employ, and at its pleasure discharge, a secretary and such attorneys, inspectors, clerks and assistants as shall be deemed necessary, and shall outline their duties and fix their compensation.

History.—§10, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4071.

475.10 Seal.—The commission shall adopt a seal by which it shall authenticate its proceedings. Copies of the proceedings, records and acts of the commission, and certificates purporting to relate the facts concerning such proceedings, records, and acts, signed by the chairman and authenticated by said seal shall be prima facie evidence thereof in all the courts of this state.

History.—§11, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4072.

475.11 Disposition of moneys received.—All moneys received by the commission under

this chapter shall be paid to the chief of the bureau of records administration of the division of general services of the department of professional and occupational regulation. Such moneys shall be deposited pursuant to the provisions of §215.37.

History.—§12, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4073; am. §25, ch. 28215, 1953; §17, ch. 61-514; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

475.12 Payment of expenses of commission.—All expenses incurred by the commission in the administration of the provisions of this chapter shall be paid pursuant to the provisions of §215.37, upon presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman and secretary of said board.

History.—§13, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4074; §114, ch. 26869, 1951; §26, ch. 28215, 1953; §17, ch. 61-514.

475.13 Registration and renewal thereof required; fee.—Every person deemed and held to be a real estate broker or real estate salesman under the terms of this chapter shall be required to register with the commission, and to secure a registration certificate for each license period. The fee for each application shall be twenty-five dollars for registration as a real estate broker and fifteen dollars for registration as a real estate salesman. The fee for certificates of registration shall be ten dollars per annum for brokers and five dollars per annum for salesmen. For registration and renewal certificates as nonactive broker, the fee shall be one dollar per annum. The commission may adopt rules and regulations to effect staggered license periods, but in no event shall the license period exceed twenty-four calendar months. If certificates for license periods of more than twelve months be issued pursuant to said rules, the fee for such certificates shall be increased in direct proportion to the base per annum fee for such certificates. No collector or county judge shall issue any real estate occupational license except upon presentation of a currently valid active registration certificate. No application fee shall be refunded to an applicant, nor shall any fee for a certificate be refunded.

History.—§14, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4075; §2, ch. 29983, 1955; §3, ch. 59-199.
cf.—§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

475.131 Inapplicability to certain lessors of condominiums.—No person employed as, or acting in the capacity of, a manager of a condominium or cooperative apartment building shall be required to be licensed under the provisions of this chapter as a result of any activities or duties which he may have in relation to the renting of individual units within such a condominium or cooperative apartment if such manager is acting on behalf of a tenant owning or having an interest in no more than one unit within the condominium or cooperative apartment and if such rental arrangements be for periods no greater than one year.

History.—§1, ch. 69-114.

475.14 Nonactive registration and certificates.—Any member of a partnership or officer or director of a corporation who does not desire to do or perform any of the acts or services enumerated in §475.01(2), may initially register as a nonactive broker without receiving a registration certificate, and any registered broker or salesman who is a resident of Florida who desires to preserve his registration during a period while not engaged as a broker or salesman may apply for and receive a certificate as a nonactive broker or salesman so long as he shall continue to be a resident of the state. All other certificates shall be deemed active.

History.—§15, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4076; §3, ch. 29983, 1955; §1, ch. 69-378.

475.15 Registration of certificates of members of firm, etc., required.—Every partnership and corporation required to be registered shall register, and renew the certificates of its members, officers and directors for each license period, and the registration of such partnership or corporation shall be suspended automatically during any period of time that certificates of any one or more of its members, officers or directors shall not be in force.

History.—§16, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4077; §4, ch. 59-199.

475.16 Application for registration.—Every person shall make application for registration in the form required by the rules of the commission, and shall answer such questions and furnish such supporting evidence as may be required by the commission, touching his qualifications.

History.—§17, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4078.

475.17 Qualifications of applicants for registration.—

(1) An applicant for registration who is a natural person shall be required to make it appear that he is twenty-one years of age, a citizen of the United States, honest, truthful, trustworthy, of good character, and that he bears a good reputation for fair dealing. An applicant for an active broker's registration or a salesman's registration, shall be required to make it appear that he is competent and qualified to make real estate transactions and conduct negotiations therefor, with safety to investors and to those with whom he may undertake a relationship of trust and confidence. An applicant for a salesman's registration shall show that he is a bona fide resident of the state, and an applicant for an active broker's registration shall show that he has been such a resident for one year immediately prior to the filing of the application. If it shall be made to appear that the applicant has been denied registration or a license or has been disbarred, or his registration or license has been revoked or suspended, by this or any other state or nation, or possession or district of the United States, or any court or lawful agency thereof, to practice or conduct any regulated profession, business or vocation, because of any conduct or practices which would have warranted a like result under

this chapter, or that the applicant has been guilty of conduct or practices in this state or elsewhere, which would have been grounds for revoking or suspending registration under this chapter had the applicant then been registered, the applicant shall be deemed not to be qualified, unless, because of lapse of time and subsequent good conduct and reputation, or other reason deemed sufficient it shall appear to the commission that the interest of the public and investors will not likely be endangered by the granting of registration. The foregoing qualifications apply to members of partnerships and officers and directors of corporations. A corporate applicant shall have been organized under, or be legally qualified to do business in the state.

(2) No person shall be registered as a real estate salesman unless, in addition to the other requirements of law, he shall make it appear that he is, and has been for at least six months next prior to the filing of his application, a bona fide resident of Florida; provided, however, this subsection shall not apply to an applicant for registration as a real estate salesman who shall make it appear that he has lawfully operated exclusively as a real estate broker or salesman in another state, requiring registration of real estate brokers or salesmen, for at least two years next prior to filing his application in Florida.

(3) No person shall be registered as a real estate broker unless, in addition to the other requirements of law, he shall make it appear that he has served an apprenticeship as a registered real estate salesman, with and under the instructions and guidance of a registered real estate broker of the state, for at least twelve consecutive months within five years next prior to the filing of his application for registration as a real estate broker; provided however that the requirements of apprenticeship under one broker as herein required shall be waived in the event of the death of the broker or the surrender or revocation of the license of the broker prior to the completion of the twelve months apprenticeship. In the event there is a waiver as herein provided, the time of the apprenticeship under the first registered broker shall be credited to the time served under the second broker in computing the period of twelve months of apprenticeship as required herein. The intent of the legislature in enacting this law is to elevate the profession of a real estate broker for the protection of the public. The apprenticeship provided herein shall not be taken to mean that the salesman is required to attend to the duties of his employment as a real estate salesman to the exclusion of any other employment, nor shall the twelve consecutive months of apprenticeship provided include periods of illness, regular vacations, business trips necessitating absence, and emergencies. Every applicant for registration as a real estate broker at the end of his apprenticeship, shall be required to furnish an affidavit to the Florida real estate commission, on a form provided for that purpose, that he has invested

a part of his time as a real estate salesman under a registered real estate broker, and the broker shall be required to furnish an affidavit to the commission, on a form provided for that purpose, that the salesman has satisfactorily completed his apprenticeship, is qualified, and has the ability and integrity to be a real estate broker.

(4) When the commission has established an educational course or series of educational courses to be regularly conducted, offered, or sponsored by it pursuant to §475.04(2), the commission may require the satisfactory completion of one or more of the educational courses or equivalent as a condition precedent for any person to become registered as a real estate broker or salesman, which requirement shall be in addition to other qualifications required by this chapter. When such requirement is made, provisions shall be made to make such course or courses available by correspondence or other suitable means to any person who shall make it affirmatively appear to the satisfaction of the commission that by reason of hardship he cannot attend the place or places where the course is regularly conducted. The commission is authorized to adopt rules and regulations in the exercise of its powers herein set forth.

History.—§18, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4079; am. §1, ch. 24090, 1947; (2), (3) N by §1, ch. 57-244; (4) N by §2, ch. 59-200; §§2, 3, ch. 69-378.

475.171 Inapplicability of §§475.04(2) and 475.17(4) to certain persons.—The provisions of §§475.04(2) and 475.17(4) shall not apply to any person who has, or shall have, completed the apprenticeship as required by §475.17(3), on or before the effective date of any rule or regulation adopted by the commission requiring the completion of any educational course as a condition precedent to registration, if such person shall within not more than ninety days after the effective date of such rule or regulation make and diligently pursue his application to become a registered real estate broker, nor shall these subsections apply to any person who on May 30, 1959, is registered as a real estate broker and holds, or is entitled to receive upon request, an active broker registration certificate.

History.—§3, ch. 59-200.

475.18 Proceedings upon application for registration.—

(1) If the commission shall be of the opinion that an applicant for registration is qualified, the application shall be approved. If the applicant shall fail to pass the examination prescribed by the commission the commission may, in its discretion, permit a second examination, and, if the applicant shall again fail, the application shall be denied, without prejudice to the filing of another application. If, from the application filed, or the replies of persons, designated by the applicant, to inquiries by the commission concerning his qualifications, or from their failure to reply thereto fully, or from answers to inquiries, or the failure to fully

answer inquiries, pertinent to his qualifications, propounded to the applicant by the commission, it shall not affirmatively appear that the applicant possesses the necessary residence, character and general competence and qualifications required by this chapter, the commission shall permit reasonable amendments, if offered by the applicant, and if the applicant shall not finally make it affirmatively appear that he is so qualified, the commission may finally deny the application with prejudice. If the application and supporting documents on their face show that the applicant is qualified, but from complaints, or information received, or from investigation, it shall appear to the commission or chairman, at any time before the initial certificate is delivered, that there may be cause to deny registration, the commission or chairman may order an information to be filed, notice served, and hearings before an examiner and the commission held, as hereinafter provided. If an applicant shall be denied registration, except for failure to pass an examination, or by an order giving leave to file a new application, he shall not be permitted to file a new application unless and until the commission shall, in its discretion, and upon petition of the applicant, grant leave to file such new application. No application shall be granted if it shall appear that the applicant has acted, or attempted to act, or has held himself out as entitled to act, as a real estate broker or salesman, in violation of this chapter, during the period of one year next prior to the filing of said application. The commission shall have a broad discretion, in the granting or denial of an application, in view of the difficulty in securing definite and legal proof of bad reputation or of securing satisfactory proof of specific instances of fraudulent or unethical conduct, in the limited time after an application is filed and before a decision should normally be made, and particularly when the applicant has been beyond the limits of the state until a short time before filing an application. The denial of an application shall not be reversed except upon a clear showing of an abuse of discretion or of an arbitrary and capricious ruling.

(2) The foregoing subsection (1) shall be deemed to bar any person from registration who has done any of the acts or performed any of the services described in §475.01 as constituting the person a real estate broker, or salesman, during the said period of one year next prior to the filing of the application, or during the pendency of said application, and until a valid current registration certificate has been duly issued to him, whether the same was done for compensation or valuable considerations, or not.

History.—§19, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4080; am. §2, ch. 24090, 1947; (2) N by §2, ch. 57-244.

475.19 Approved applicants to be examined by commission.—When the application for registration of any natural person, not being then registered, shall be approved, the appli-

cant shall be required to appear in person, at a time and place to be designated by the commission, and answer questions touching his qualifications according to the provisions of this chapter. The operation of this section may be postponed by the commission until such time as it may be practicable to put it in force.

History.—§20, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4081.

475.20 Renewal of certificates.—Every certificate shall expire at the end of the license period. Certificates for the next succeeding license period shall be issued upon written request, on a form provided by the commission, accompanied by the required fee, if such request is made while registration is in force. When made in proper form, accompanied by the proper fee, such request shall not be denied or unreasonably delayed.

History.—§21, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4082; §5, ch. 59-199, cf.—§475.01(6) Definition of "license period."

475.21 Registrant having applied for renewal entitled to continue operating.—Registrants who have made request for renewal, and paid the fee therefor, shall be entitled to continue to act as brokers or salesmen, unless under suspension.

History.—§22, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4083.

475.22 Broker to maintain sign at entrance of office.—Every registered broker shall maintain a sign on or about the entrance of his principal office and all branch offices, which sign shall be easily observed and read by any person about to enter such office, and shall be of such form and minimum dimensions as shall be prescribed by the commission.

History.—§23, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4084.

475.23 Certificate to expire on change of address.—A registration certificate shall cease to be in force whenever a broker changes his business address, or a salesman changes employer. In such cases, the old certificate shall be surrendered, or accounted for, and a new certificate shall be issued, upon request therefor on a form provided by the commission, and the fee for the issuance of the new certificate shall be five dollars.

History.—§24, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4085; §4, ch. 29983, 1955.

475.24 Branch office; fees.—Whenever any applicant or registrant desires to conduct business at some other location, either in the same or different city, town, or county than that registered, such other place of business shall be registered as a branch office, and a registration fee of ten dollars shall be paid for each such office. It shall be necessary to maintain and register a branch office, whenever, in the judgment of the commission, the business conducted at a place other than the principal office, is of such a nature that the public interest requires registration of a branch office. Any office shall be deemed to be a branch office if the name or advertising of a broker having a principal office located elsewhere, shall be

displayed in such manner as to reasonably lead the public to believe that such office is owned or operated by such broker.

History.—§25, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4086.

475.25 Grounds for revocation or suspension.—

(1) The registration of a registrant may be suspended for a period not exceeding two years, or until compliance with a lawful order imposed in the final order of suspension, or both, upon a finding of facts showing that the registrant has:

(a) Been guilty of fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, false promises, false pretenses, dishonest dealing, trick, scheme or device, culpable negligence, or breach of trust in any business transaction; or has violated a duty imposed upon him by law or by the terms of a listing contract, written, oral, express or implied, in a real estate transaction; or has aided, assisted, or conspired with any other person engaged in any such misconduct and in furtherance thereof; or has formed an intent, design or scheme to engage in any such misconduct, and has committed an overt act in furtherance of such intent, design or scheme; and it shall be immaterial to the guilt of the registrant that the victim, or intended victim, of the misconduct has sustained no damage or loss, or the damage or loss has been settled and paid, after discovery of the misconduct, or whether such victim, or intended victim, thereof, was a customer or a person in confidential relation with the registrant, or was an unidentified member of the general public; or,

(b) Been guilty of false advertising in, on or by, signs, bill boards, newspapers, magazines, periodicals, books, pamphlets, circulars, radio, telephone, telegraph, or other means of communication of publicity, of such character as to deceive or defraud investors, or prospective investors, in real property or interests therein, as more particularly described in subsection (2) of §475.01, whether such property is owned, or purported to be owned by the registrant or by another; or,

(c) Failed to account or deliver to any person any personal property such as money, fund, deposit, check, draft, abstract of title, mortgage, conveyance, lease, or other document, or thing of value, or any secret or illegal profit, or any divisible share or portion thereof, which has come into his hands, and which is not his property, or which he is not in law or equity entitled to retain, under the circumstances, and at the time which has been agreed upon, or is required by law, or, in the absence of a fixed time, upon demand of the person entitled to such accounting and delivery; provided, however, that, if the registrant shall, in good faith, entertain doubt as to his duty to account and deliver said property, or as to what person is entitled to the accounting and delivery, or if conflicting demands therefor shall have been made upon him, and he has not appropriated the prop-

erty to his own use, or intermingled it with his own property of like kind, he may notify the commission promptly, truthfully stating the facts, and ask its advice thereon, or after notice thereof to the commission, shall promptly submit the issue to arbitration by agreement of all parties, or interplead the parties, or otherwise seek an adjudication of the question, in a proper court, and shall abide, or offer to perform, the advice of the commission or the orders of the court, or arbitrators, no information against him shall be permitted to be maintained; or,

(d) Violated any of the provisions of this chapter, or any lawful order, rule or regulation made or issued under the provisions of this chapter; or,

(e) Been guilty of a crime against the laws of this state or any other state or of the United States, involving moral turpitude, or fraudulent or dishonest dealing; and the record of a conviction certified or authenticated in such form as to be admissible in evidence under the laws of the state, shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of such guilt; or,

(f) Shared a commission with, or paid a fee or other compensation to, a person not properly registered as a real estate broker or salesman under the laws of this state, for the referral of real estate business, clients, prospects, or customers, or for any one or more of the services set forth in §475.01(2). For the purpose of this section it shall be deemed immaterial that the person to whom such payment or compensation is made shall have made said referral, or performed said service, from within this state, or elsewhere; provided, however, a registered real estate broker of this state may pay a referral fee or share a real estate brokerage commission with a real estate broker duly licensed, or registered, under the laws of a foreign state so long as said foreign broker does not violate any law of this state.

(g) Become temporarily incapacitated from acting as a broker or salesman with safety to investors or those in a fiduciary relation with him because of drunkenness, use of drugs, or temporary mental derangement, except that the suspension in such cases shall be for the period of such incapacity; or

(h) Rendered an opinion that the title to any property sold is good or merchantable, except when correctly based upon a current opinion of a licensed attorney at law, or failed to advise a prospective purchaser to consult his attorney on the merchantability of the title or to obtain title insurance.

(i) Failed, if a broker, to immediately place, upon receipt, any money, fund, deposit, check or draft, entrusted to him by any person dealing with him as a broker, in escrow with a title company or banking institution located and doing business in Florida, or, deposit said funds in a trust or escrow bank account maintained by him with some bank located and doing business in Florida, wherein said funds shall be kept until disbursement thereof is properly au-

thorized, or, if a salesman, failed to immediately place with his registered employer any money, fund, deposit, check or draft, entrusted to him by any person dealing with him as agent of his registered employer. The commission shall establish rules and regulations to provide for records to be maintained by the broker and the manner in which such deposits shall be made.

(2) The registration of a registrant shall be revoked, if such registration, or a certificate issued thereon, is found to have been obtained by the registrant by means of fraud, misrepresentation or concealment, or if the registrant has become a nonresident of the state, or is confined in any state or federal prison, or insane asylum, or through mental disease or deterioration, the registrant can no longer safely be entrusted to deal with the public or in a confidential capacity; and a registration or a certificate may be revoked or cancelled, without prejudice to filing a proper application, or request for certificate, if the same shall have been granted or issued through the mistake or inadvertence of the commission.

(3) The registration of a registrant may be revoked if the registrant shall, for a second time, be found guilty of any misconduct that warrants his suspension under subsection (1) of this section, or if he shall be found guilty of a course of conduct or practices which show that he is so incompetent, negligent, dishonest or untruthful that the money, property, transactions and rights of investors or those with whom he may sustain a confidential relation, may not safely be entrusted to him.

History.—§26, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4087; am. §3, ch. 24090, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; sub. §(1)(g) am. §10, ch. 26484, 1951; sub. §(1), am. §5, ch. 29983, 1955; (1) (f) a. by §1, ch. 61-108.

475.26 Information and notice in denial, revocation or suspension proceedings.—When, by reason of a complaint filed, or upon investigation, it shall appear to the commission or the chairman, that there is reason to believe that registration probably should be denied to an applicant because of facts not sufficiently disclosed in the application record, or that the registration of a registrant probably should be revoked or suspended, the chairman shall permit an information to be filed with the commission, by an authorized representative of the commission, or some other person having knowledge, information or belief concerning the facts. The information, and all succeeding papers pertaining to the case, shall be filed and marked with the date of the filing, and shall be kept together in one file and given a distinctive number. The party filing the information shall be designated as the plaintiff and the accused applicant or registrant shall be the defendant. In revocation or suspension proceedings as many registrants may be joined in one proceeding as are alleged to have participated in the alleged misconduct charged in one or more of the counts thereof. Where two or more disconnected transactions are alleged in any infor-

mation, they shall be stated in separate counts, and where the plaintiff is uncertain as to some fact pertinent to a single transaction, the transaction may, in separate counts, be alleged in the alternative and it shall not be an objection that the allegations in said counts are inconsistent; and in a default case, or upon a motion for a final order, or motion to quash, the commission may deny, revoke or suspend registration if the allegations of any count will sustain such a final order, or may make such a final order in any other case, if the evidence supports any count of the information. The facts shall be alleged in concise, simple language, and shall be deemed to afford notice of the charge, if a person of ordinary understanding may reasonably be enabled to present his defense thereto, if any, and both the information and answer shall be aided and deemed amended by the proof, if the opposite party shall be afforded full opportunity to meet and defend against or rebut such proof. Upon the filing of an information, a notice thereof shall be sent by registered mail, in the manner and form prescribed by §475.40, addressed to the defendant at the address which the applicant has designated for official notices, in his application, if a denial proceeding, or, in revocation or suspension proceedings, at the last business address which a broker has registered with the commission, or, in case the defendant is a salesman, in care of the employer, at the last address registered with the commission. A copy of the information shall be enclosed with the notice. The notice shall fix the date, not less than twenty days after the mailing of the notice, on which the defendant is required to file an answer or motion to quash the information. The prayer of the information for revocation or suspension, or both, shall not control or limit the power of the commission to enter such an order as is warranted by the facts and this chapter.

History.—§§27, 28, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4088, 4089; am. §4, ch. 24090, 1947.

cf.—§475.44, Disqualification of commission members.

475.27 Appointment of examiner; taking of testimony.—Whenever an issue of material fact shall appear from the information and answer in a denial, revocation or suspension proceeding, the commission, or its chairman, shall make an order appointing an examiner to hear and report the evidence that may be offered upon said issue. The examiner shall receive the evidence offered together with any objections thereto and shall transcribe or cause to be transcribed the same and shall report the testimony to the commission. The parties shall have reasonable opportunity to present all evidence pertinent to any material issue in the case. The examiner shall administer oaths to the witnesses, afford all parties the right to cross-examine adverse witnesses, give notices of the time and place of hearing, and do any other act authorized by this chapter, or lawfully directed by the commission. The examiner may, unless the commission or chairman shall otherwise direct, make a

presentment to the circuit court of the county in which the hearing is or was held, of any misconduct of a witness, described in §475.32, for proceedings therein authorized, or the commission or chairman, may make such presentment. Unless an examiner or reporter is a regular salaried employee of the commission, he may be paid a per diem for holding hearings and such compensation for transcribing and reporting testimony, as may be deemed reasonable by the commission. An examiner may adjourn hearings, but all hearings shall be held in the county where the defendant resides or where the matters and things charged in the information are alleged to have occurred.

History.—§29, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4090; am. §5, ch. 24090, 1947.

475.28 Rules of evidence.—

(1) In all proceedings before the commission or before the courts, civil or criminal, where the payment, receipt or expectation of a commission, compensation or valuable consideration shall be a necessary element to the investigation, inquiry or offense, proof of the performance of the act, service or condition for which such commission, compensation or valuable consideration is required to be shown, shall be prima facie evidence that such act, service or condition was performed or existed for, or in expectation of, the payment or receipt of a commission, compensation or valuable consideration; and where it shall be material to determine whether or not a party to any action, civil or criminal, is properly registered, the burden of proof shall be on such party.

(2) Photostatic copies of all papers and documents may be introduced in lieu of the originals, in the trial of informations, or type-written copies may be substituted after production of the original to the examiner. The books of account and records of any person shall be admissible upon a showing that they were made in the regular course of business, without introducing the person who made the entries, the weight of such evidence to be decided by the court or commission.

History.—§30, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4091.

475.29 Jurisdiction of the commission.—The commission shall have original jurisdiction to receive, hear and determine all informations permitted to be filed, and shall have power to grant, deny, revoke or suspend registration, or to dismiss an information, as it may find warranted by the facts and the provisions of this chapter. Registration may be revoked or suspended upon one or more of the grounds enumerated in §475.25, or elsewhere in this chapter. An application may be denied under the circumstances enumerated in §475.17 or §475.18, and the commission may enter a final order on an application for registration upon the record made by the applicant as provided in §475.18, or upon an information and proceedings thereon, as otherwise provided in this chapter. The

defendant may appear before the court and the commission by attorney or in person.

History.—§31, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4092; am. §1, ch. 22861, 1945; am. §6, ch. 24090, 1947.

475.30 Answers, motions and defaults.—

(1) The defendant named in an information shall file with the commission a verified answer thereto, and, if he be so advised, a motion to quash the information, on or before the date fixed in the notice required by §475.26. The filing of an answer to the information shall waive any defect in, or objection to, the notice, or want of notice. The answer shall admit or deny each fact alleged, except mere matters of inducement, or formal allegations, in the information, or avoid the effect thereof by a recital of the facts as defendant conceives them to be, and each issuable fact not denied in one of the manners aforesaid, shall be deemed to be admitted. No admission or allegation of the defendant made in an answer, motion or on the trial, shall be evidence against him in any civil or criminal proceeding, except upon a trial of a charge of perjury against him. All allegations of an answer not admitted in the information shall be deemed denied by the plaintiff.

(2) All questions of jurisdiction, or sufficiency of the information, and other matters of law may be raised by motion to quash, which motion shall be deemed, for the purpose only of said motion, to admit the truth of the facts alleged in the information. The defendant shall be entitled to an immediate hearing upon such motion to quash, and either party to the proceedings, or the commission on its own motion, may call said motion to quash up for hearing on ten days notice to the parties, and all proceedings in the case shall abate until such motion to quash is heard and disposed of by the commission. In the event said motion to quash be denied by the commission, it shall enter its order to such effect, which order shall be reviewable on certiorari as provided in §475.35, but no supersedeas or stay of proceedings shall be granted pending such review except upon application as provided in §475.35. In the event the information shall be adjudged insufficient by the commission or on appeal, the plaintiff shall have the right to amend such information at any time within twenty days after the order holding said information to be insufficient shall have become final. In the event of necessity of procedure not specifically provided for herein, the procedure applicable in chancery practice and appeals shall govern so far as they may be applicable.

(3) If no answer or motion to quash shall be filed on or before the date fixed in the notice prescribed in §475.26, or within the time as it may be enlarged, the chairman shall enter an order declaring the defendant to be in default, the allegations of the information shall be taken as true, and a final order may be entered, ex parte, at any subsequent meeting of the commission. The default may be opened for good cause shown before a final order is entered,

and, if it shall appear to the commission, before October 1 next succeeding the entry of a final order, that the failure to file an answer, or sooner apply for an opening of the default, was not, in any wise, due to the fault, neglect, or disobedience of the provisions of this act requiring immediate filing of notice of change of address or employer, of the registrant, the commission may, in its discretion, set aside the final order and permit the filing of an answer.

(4) Whenever, in this chapter, the words denial, revocation, or suspension, or any two of them, or related words shall appear, they shall be construed to be distributive to the appropriate proceedings.

(5) Whenever, under this chapter, service of any paper on the defendant is required, such service may be made personally, or by mail, on him or his attorney, and proof of such service may be made by affidavit of the person making the service. A defendant shall not be required to serve any paper which is required by this chapter to be filed with the commission, unless specifically so stated.

History.—§32, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4093; am. §7, ch. 24090, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; sub. §(2) am. §10, ch. 26484, 1951; (1), (2), (4) by §2, ch. 59-197.

475.31 Final orders.—

(1) Upon default, or the filing of a motion to quash the information, or motion for a final order, or upon the filing of a final report of the examiner, the cause may be heard by the commission at a regular, special or adjourned meeting. The defendant may file a brief not more than fifteen days after service of a notice that the report of the examiner has been filed. He may request an oral argument within said time, and if the request is granted, shall be given notice of the time and place of hearing at least five days before the date thereof. Upon submission of the cause, in any case, and upon being fully advised in the premises, the commission shall make a final order, which shall be signed, or assented to in writing, by a majority of its members, which order, together with any dissent that a member shall desire to file, shall be entered in an appropriate order book. The final order may dismiss the information, which order shall not be appealable; or said order may deny registration, if in a denial proceeding, or revoke or suspend registration if the defendant is a registrant, as the facts and law may warrant, and no final order shall thereafter be annulled, reversed or called in question, except upon appeal, or because void for want of jurisdiction to enter it. The commission may remand the cause to an examiner for the taking of further testimony, before entering a final order, if justice appears so to require.

(2) All final orders of the commission revoking or suspending registration of a registrant shall become effective when the time for filing petition for writ of certiorari has expired and all other orders or rulings of the commission shall become effective when entered, unless such final orders or other orders

and rulings be superseded as provided in §475.35. Any order or ruling which is superseded shall become effective when the time for appeal from the judgment, order, or decision of the appellate court has expired, unless such order or ruling of the commission be finally reversed or set aside. The commission may postpone the effective date of any order where no supersedeas is filed. The commission shall enforce all orders as of the effective date thereof and may maintain such action in the courts as shall be necessary to the effective enforcement thereof.

(3) An order revoking or suspending the registration of a broker shall automatically suspend the certificates of all salesmen registered with said broker, and if a partnership or corporation, of all members, officers and directors also, while the registration and certificate of said broker shall be inoperative, or until new employment or connection is secured, and a new certificate is issued to the member, officer, director or salesman; but the right to transfer or have a certificate issued or reissued shall not extend beyond a period of six months after the termination of the license year in which said order became effective.

(4) The final order of the commission in revocation or suspension proceedings, shall, except where the information is dismissed, or is based upon a default, or upon a motion to quash, or for a final order, contain a finding of facts, sufficient to support the order. The findings of fact of the commission shall have the same force and effect as the findings of a general master in chancery.

(5) Any registrant whose registration has been suspended may petition the commission for the reissuance of a certificate for the balance of the license year, or for a renewal certificate for the succeeding year, at the expiration of the period of suspension, or during an indefinite suspension, and at any time before the expiration of six months after the termination of the license year in which said term of suspension expired, and in support thereof shall show by his affidavit, on a form to be prescribed by the commission, that he has fully complied with all of the terms and conditions of said suspension, and has not, during the full period thereof, acted, or offered to act, or held himself out as being entitled to act, as either a real estate broker or salesman in the state. Thereupon the commission shall reissue or renew said certificate, unless it shall have reason to doubt that said affidavit is in all material respects true, in which case it shall cause to be filed and served on such petitioner a rule requiring him to show cause, within a time fixed therein, why his petition should not be denied, and shall cause a hearing thereon to be held substantially as in the case of a trial of an information; and if it shall find the petitioner has failed to show by a preponderance of the evidence that the facts stated in said affidavit are true, said petition shall be denied.

(6) The commission shall have authority to terminate a period of suspension, if satisfied that justice requires it, and for like reason may permit a former registrant, whose registration has been revoked, to file a new application, which shall thereafter be treated as any other application, upon petition filed by the registrant, if satisfied that the petitioner will thereafter conduct himself in accordance with the law and ethics governing registrants; but the action of the commission in such cases is discretionary and shall be final.

(7) The commission may publish and distribute in such manner and form as it may prescribe any or all of its final orders or decisions made under this chapter, after they shall be final by lapse of time, or upon affirmance on appeal, or opinions of appellate courts, for the guidance of registrants and the public, and may publish, or withhold from publication, the names and addresses of any or all parties concerned.

(8) If, in any proceeding before the commission or a court under this chapter, a question of procedure shall arise which is not covered by this chapter or valid rule made hereunder, it shall be decided in the same manner as though the same or a similar question had arisen in a chancery case.

History.—§33, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4094; am. §2, ch. 22861, 1945; §8, ch. 24090, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §3, ch. 59-197.

475.32 Subpoenas; issuance; service; failure to answer; witness fees.—

(1) Subpoenas for witnesses, whose evidence is deemed material to any investigation or hearing authorized by this chapter, may be issued by the commission or its chairman and under the seal of the commission, or by any circuit clerk, county judge, or clerk of the county court or county judge's court, or examiner appointed under this chapter, commanding such witnesses to be or appear before the commission, the examiner, or any authorized representative of the commission, at a time and place to be therein named, and to bring such books, records, and documents as may be specified, or to submit such books, records, and documents to inspection; and such subpoenas may be served by such examiner or authorized representative of the commission, or by any sheriff or deputy.

(2) Where any witness who has been served with a subpoena fails or refuses to be or appear at the time and place named, or fails or refuses to answer any lawful questions propounded or produce the books, records, or documents required, or who shall be guilty of disorderly or contumacious conduct at the hearing, the facts shall be made known to a circuit judge of the county, who shall forthwith issue an attachment for such witness, and cause him to be brought before said judge. Upon appearance, if the witness shall fail to purge himself of such failure, refusal or conduct, the judge shall proceed further as in cases of contempt of court; and said witness shall pay the costs of said attachment.

(3) Witnesses shall be entitled to the same

fees and mileage as they may be entitled by law for attending as witnesses in the circuit court, except where such examination is held at the place of business or residence of the witness, but no witness shall be required to attend a hearing outside of the county wherein he resides, or may for the time be domiciled, without his consent, unless it be shown to a county or circuit judge that such persons are attempting to avoid appearing as witnesses.

(4) Witnesses who testify under subpoena shall be entitled to the same protection and immunities as are witnesses in judicial proceedings.

History.—§§34, 36, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4095, 4097.
cf.—§90.14 Pay of witness.

§475.34 Fees of court officials; payment by commission.

475.33 Right of defendant to subpoena witnesses.—The defendant may subpoena witnesses upon payment of the fees required by law, but may be required to advance the cost of taking and transcribing the evidence of such witnesses.

History.—§37, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4098.

475.34 Fees of court officials; payment by commission.—The judges, clerks, sheriffs, and other officers shall be entitled to the same fees as may be provided by law for similar services in other cases. The fees of witnesses and officers shall be paid by the commission upon presentation of vouchers approved by the examiner or representative, but the commission shall not be liable for fees incurred by reason of services performed at the direction of a defendant unless otherwise previously ordered.

History.—§35, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4096.
cf.—§28.24 Compensation of clerk of circuit court.
§28.241 Filing fees.
§30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.

475.35 Appellate review of proceedings.—The final orders and rulings entered or issued in any proceeding before the Florida real estate commission shall be reviewable only by a writ of certiorari issued by the district court of appeals of the appropriate appellate district, or the supreme court, when permitted, as and in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules or by chapter 120. The venue of the proceedings for such review shall be the appellate district which includes the county wherein hearings before the examiner are required to be heard under the provisions of §475.27; provided however, that if venue cannot be determined under §475.27, then the venue of such proceedings shall be the appellate district which includes the county wherein the executive offices of the commission are located. In all such cases the style of the cause in the court of appeals shall be _____, Petitioner, vs. The Florida Real Estate Commission and (the original plaintiff), Respondents.

History.—§38, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4099; am. §9, ch. 24090, 1947; §4, ch. 59-197; §11, ch. 63-509.

475.361 Application and construction of act.—

(1) This act (amendments to §§475.01(12),

475.30, 475.31 and 475.35 by ch. 59-197) does not apply to any appellate proceeding pending in any court on May 30, 1959.

(2) The provisions of said act shall be construed to be exclusive and not cumulative, or alternative, and to the extent that there is conflict between the provisions of this act, and any other statute, then such other statutes are to the extent of such conflict hereby repealed.

History.—§§6, 8, ch. 59-197.

475.37 Effect of reversal of order of court or commission.—Should the order of the court or commission denying, revoking or suspending registration, be finally reversed and set aside, the defendant shall be restored to his rights and privileges as a broker or salesman, from and after filing the mandate, or a copy thereof, with the commission, and the matters and things alleged in the information shall not thereafter be reexamined in any other proceeding concerning the registration of the defendant; or if the inquiry concerned was in reference to an application for registration, the application shall stand approved, and such application shall be remanded for further proceedings according to law.

History.—§40, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4101.

475.38 Payment of costs.—The commission shall not be required to advance any fee or costs to any officer or witness, or to execute any bond in any proceeding in the courts, any general statute to the contrary notwithstanding, but in every case, where the commission shall be liable for any fees or costs, a voucher therefor shall be presented to the commission, and if approved, shall be audited and paid as are other expenses of the commission. The commission may, where it is satisfied that a defendant is unable to pay or advance any fees or costs and that the service from which such fees or costs have accrued, or will accrue, is probably necessary in the interests of justice, upon application by the defendant, order that such fees or costs be incurred at the expense of the commission, and be paid as are other fees and costs, but the defendant shall remain liable to the commission for all sums so paid.

History.—§41, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4102.

475.39 Right of commission to bring injunction or mandamus.—

(1) Whenever it shall appear to the commission that any person is operating as a broker or salesman without having been duly registered, or is violating any of the provisions of this chapter or lawful rules, regulations or orders of the commission, the commission may file an application for injunction in its own name, or proceedings by mandamus, in the name of the state, on its own relation, and by its counsel, alleging the facts, and praying for an injunction or writ of mandamus against such person, partnership or corporation, or its members, officers or directors, restraining them from further operating

or acting as real estate brokers or salesmen until such time as the proper certificates shall have been granted, or restraining them from disobeying, or commanding them to obey such law, order, rule or regulation.

(2) Upon proper application, and showing that the defendant is not registered or that renewal certificates have not been applied for, or that registration has been denied, revoked or suspended, or that the law, order, rule or regulations have been or are about to be violated or disobeyed, which showing may be by affidavit, the judge of the court wherein the bill shall be filed, shall issue a restraining order or alternative writ of mandamus and, upon the final hearing, shall grant and issue an injunction, mandatory injunction, or peremptory writ of mandamus, as prayed, upon finding the truth and sufficiency of the allegations of the bill or petition. The court may enforce said injunction or writ by punishment for contempt, and by such other writs and process, mesne or final, as are permitted to circuit courts, and shall make such other orders as its discretion and the rules shall require. Such injunction or writ may be limited in time, perpetual or conditional, as may be necessary and proper to the enforcement of this chapter. Decisions of the circuit courts rendered pursuant to this section shall be appealable to the appropriate district court of appeals in the manner and within the time provided by Florida appellate rules.

History.—§42, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4103; §2, ch. 29737, 1955; §28, ch. 63-559.

cf.—§350.64, Appeals in cases brought by public service commissioners.

475.40 Notices.—Whenever any notice shall be required by this chapter, it shall be sufficient to deliver such notice personally to the person to be notified, or to a member or officer of a partnership or corporation, or to cause the same to be sent by registered mail, fully stamped and addressed to such person at the last business address registered with the commission, or, if to a salesman, addressed in care of the registered employer; or to the attorney of record. Such notice shall contain sufficient information to put such person on inquiry, and reasonably lead to a discovery of all facts necessary to the protection of his rights. The period of notice shall be fixed at a reasonable time by the commission, not less than may, for the particular notice, be fixed in this chapter. The affidavit of the person delivering or mailing the notice shall be proof of the fact, but if done by the sheriff or an examiner may be proved by return.

History.—§43, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4104.

cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

475.41 Contracts of unregistered person for commissions invalid.—No contract for a commission or compensation for any act or service enumerated in subsection (2) of §475.01 shall be valid unless the broker or salesman shall have complied with this chapter in regard to

registration and renewal of the certificate at the time the act or service was performed.

History.—§44, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 4105.

475.42 Violations and penalties.—

(1) VIOLATIONS.—

(a) No person shall operate as a real estate broker or salesman without being the holder of a valid current registration certificate.

(b) No person registered as a real estate salesman shall operate as a real estate broker, or operate as a salesman for any person not registered as his employer.

(c) No broker shall employ, or continue in employment, any person as a real estate salesman who is not the holder of a valid current registration certificate as salesman; but a registration certificate as salesman may be issued to a person registered as an active broker, upon request and surrender of the certificate as broker, without a fee in addition to that paid for the issuance of the broker's active certificate.

(d) No salesman shall collect any money in connection with any real estate brokerage transaction, whether as a commission, deposit, payment, rental, or otherwise, except in the name of the employer, and with the express consent of the employer; and no real estate salesman, whether the holder of a valid current registration certificate or not, shall commence or maintain any action for a commission or compensation, in connection with a real estate brokerage transaction, against any person except a person registered as his employer at the time the cause of action is alleged to have arisen.

(e) No person shall violate any lawful order, rule or regulation of the commission, which is binding upon him.

(f) No person shall be guilty of any conduct or practice set forth in §475.25 (1) (a), (b), (c), or (f).

(g) No person shall make any false affidavit or affirmation intended for use as evidence by or before the commission, or a member thereof, or by any of its authorized representatives, in connection with any investigation authorized by this chapter, nor shall any person give false testimony under oath, or affirmation, to or before the commission, or any member thereof, or any examiner appointed hereunder, in any proceeding authorized by this chapter.

(h) No person shall fail or refuse to appear at the time and place designated in a subpoena issued under this chapter, unless because of facts that are sufficient to excuse appearance in response to a subpoena from the circuit court, nor shall a person who is present before the commission, a member thereof, one of its authorized representatives, or an examiner, acting under authority of this chapter, refuse to be sworn or to affirm, or fail or refuse to answer fully any question propounded by the commission, a member thereof, or such representatives or examiner, or any person by the authority of such officer or appointee, nor shall any person, so being present, conduct himself in a disorder-

ly, disrespectful or contumacious manner.

(i) No person shall obstruct or hinder in any manner the enforcement, or performance of any lawful duty by any person acting under the authority, of this chapter, or interfere with, or intimidate, or offer any bribe to, any member of the commission, or any of its employees or examiners, or any person who is, or is expected to be, a witness in any investigation or proceeding under this chapter.

(j) No real estate broker or salesman shall place, or cause to be placed, upon the public records of any county, any contract, assignment, deed, will, mortgage, lien, affidavit, or other writing which purports to affect the title of, or encumber, any real property, if the same is known to him to be false, void, or not authorized to be placed of record, or not executed in the form entitling it to be recorded, or the execution or recording whereof has not been duly authorized by the owner of the property, maliciously or for the purpose of collecting a commission, or to coerce the payment of money to the broker or salesman or other person, or for any unlawful purpose.

(k) No person shall operate as a real estate broker under a trade name without causing the same to be noted in the records of the commission and placed on his certificate, or so operate as a member of a partnership or as a corporation or as an officer or manager thereof, unless said partnership or corporation is the holder of a valid current registration certificate.

(2) PENALTIES.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or if a corporation, by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00, except where a different punishment is prescribed by this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the prosecution of any person for an act or conduct prohibited by this section, under any other criminal statute of this state, provided, however, in such cases, the state may prosecute under this section or under such other statute, or may charge both offenses in one prosecution, but the sentence imposed shall not be a greater fine or longer sentence than that prescribed for the offense which carries the more severe penalties. A civil case, criminal case, or a denial, revocation, or suspension proceeding may arise out of the same alleged state of facts, and the pendency or result of one such case or proceeding shall not stay or control the result of either of the others.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—

(a) Wherever the words "operate" or "operating" as a broker or a salesman shall appear in this chapter, or in any order, rule or regulation of the commission, or in any pleading, indictment or information, under this chapter, or in any court action or proceeding, or in any order or judgment of a court, it shall be deemed to mean the commission of one or more acts de-

scribed in §475.01(2) and §475.01(3) as constituting or defining a real estate broker or salesman, not including however, any of the exceptions stated therein. A single such act shall be sufficient to bring a person within the meaning of this chapter, and each act shall, if prohibited herein, constitute a separate offense.

(b) The term "valid current registration certificate" shall be held to mean an active registration certificate that is based upon a registration that has not expired, or that has not been revoked, or that is not presently suspended, which was issued prior to the date of the act, conduct or operating, which is the subject of an offense, inquiry, or proceeding, and expiring subsequent thereto, which certificate shall show the then address of the business office, if of a real estate broker, or the then name and business address of the employer, if of a real estate salesman.

(c) The word "person" as used in this chapter shall apply to an individual or a corporation, the singular shall include the plural and the male pronoun shall include the female and neuter.

History.—§45, ch. 12223, 1927; CGL 8134; am. §11, ch. 24090, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; (1)(d) §10, ch. 26484, 1951; (1)(e) r. §22, ch. 63-129.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

475.43 Presumptions.—In all criminal cases, and in contempt cases, or other cases filed pursuant to this chapter, if it shall appear that a party has sold, leased or let real estate, the title to which was not in him when it was offered for sale, lease or letting, or such party has maintained an office bearing signs that real estate is for sale, lease or rental thereat, or has advertised real estate for sale, lease or rental, generally, or describing property, the title to which was not in such party at the time, it shall be a presumption that such party was acting or attempting to act as a real-estate broker, and the burden of proof shall be upon him to show that he was not acting or attempting to act as a broker or salesman, as defined herein. All contracts, options or other devices not based upon a substantial consideration, or that are otherwise employed to permit an unregistered person to sell, lease or let real estate, the beneficial title to which has not, in good faith, passed to such party, for a substantial consideration, are hereby declared void and ineffective in all cases, suit or proceedings had or taken under this chapter; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to irrevocable gifts, or to unconditional contracts to purchase, or to options based upon a substantial consideration actually paid and not subject to any agreements to return or right of return reserved.

History.—§3, ch. 22861, 1945.

475.44 Disqualification of members of the commission.—A member of the commission may be disqualified from hearing and participating in the decision of a denial, revocation or suspension case on the same grounds and in substantially the same manner as a circuit judge may be disqualified. Upon the entry of an order

of disqualification, either voluntary, or pursuant to a sufficient showing thereof, the governor shall appoint a real estate broker, qualified under §475.02, who is not of kin to any of the parties nor known to be biased or prejudiced in the cause, and who resides more than fifty miles from the county in which the defendant resides, to sit in the place and stead of such disqualified member, who, in the particular cause, shall have the same duties, powers and authority of a member of the commission, and shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. No step in the proceeding, taken prior to the filing of objections to such member, shall be held invalid, unless it is made to appear that the defendant has sustained substantial injury thereby, which cannot otherwise be remedied. Any registrant who shall make any false affidavit for the purpose of disqualifying a member of the commission in any cause may be charged therewith in an information before the commission, and his registration shall be revoked if he is found guilty thereof, and any defendant or other person who shall make any false affidavit intending that the same shall be filed in support of the disqualification of a member of the commission shall, upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not more than 5 years or by a fine of not less than \$500.00 and not exceeding \$5,000.00, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§4, ch. 22861, 1945; §12, ch. 24090, 1947; §19, ch. 63-400.

475.451 Schools teaching real estate practice.—

(1) Every person, school or institution, except approved and accredited colleges and universities of this state, who shall offer or conduct any course or courses of study in real estate practice, or any course or courses designed or represented to enable or assist applicants for registration as real estate brokers or salesmen to pass examinations conducted by the Florida real estate commission, shall, before commencing or continuing further to offer or conduct such course or courses, on and after October 1, 1957, obtain a permit from the real estate commission, and thereafter abide by the regulations imposed upon such person, school or institution by this chapter and rules and regulations of the real estate commission made pursuant thereto; provided, that this section shall not apply to or be construed to regulate any real estate educational program conducted on a non-profit basis.

(2) An applicant for a permit hereunder shall first pass an examination as a real estate broker and be the holder of a registration status as a real estate broker, either active or non-active. The commission may require references to persons having knowledge concerning the applicant and the enterprise, may propound interrogatories to such references and to the applicant concerning the character of the applicant, and shall make such investiga-

tion of him or the school or institution as it may deem necessary to the granting of the permit, and if an objection is filed, a notice and hearing shall be held in the same manner as provided by law and rules in hearings on objections or informations against applicants for registration by the real estate commission.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person, school or institution to offer the courses described in subsection (1) or to conduct classes in such courses, regardless of the number of pupils, or by correspondence or otherwise, without first procuring a permit, or to guarantee that their pupils will pass any examinations given by the commission, or to represent that the issuance of a permit is any recommendation or endorsement of the person, school or institution to which it is issued, or of any course of instruction given thereunder.

(4) The application of each school, institution, or person operating such school or institution, shall be accompanied by a fee of one hundred dollars, and the application of each person employed by a school or institution as an instructor shall be accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars and the permit, if issued, shall be annually renewed by the payment of the same fee as for original applications, on or before each succeeding September 30, as in cases of registration certificates of brokers and salesmen, and the same shall be paid into the state agency fund, as provided in §475.11.

(5) Any person guilty of a violation of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished as provided for in §475.42(2).

(6) In the event that any person, school or institution shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or violate any rule or regulation adopted pursuant thereto, or attempt to continue to operate as herein defined, after the revocation or during a period of suspension of a permit, the Florida real estate commission shall be entitled to the appropriate remedy given to it in other cases by §475.39.

History.—§1, ch. 57-817.

475.47 Publication of false or misleading information; promotion of sales.—It shall be unlawful for any person to publish or cause to be published by means of newspaper, periodical, radio, television, or written or printed matter, any false or misleading information for the purpose of offering for sale or for the purpose of causing or inducing any other person to purchase real estate located in the state, or to acquire an interest in the title thereto.

History.—§1, ch. 31401, 1956.

475.48 Violation §475.47, penalty.—Any person found guilty of violating the provisions of §475.47 shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100,000.00 or by imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, or both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§2, ch. 31401, 1956.

475.49 Proceeding to rescind or recover.—Any person who, in reliance upon any false or misleading information published in violation of §475.47, pays anything of value toward the purchase of or acquiring an interest in the title to real estate located in this state, shall be entitled in an equity proceeding to rescind the contract in accordance with equity principles or in an action at law to recover from the person to whom such payment was made, damages for his loss, and provided, further, that any person who purchases or acquires an interest in the title to real estate or contracts therefor, after he or his agent has made an actual physical or visual examination of the property involved, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this section. Any action under this section not brought within one year from the date of the first payment on the purchase price or other consideration, or within three months after said purchaser or his agent has physically or visually examined said real estate, whichever time shall occur first, shall be barred.

History.—§3, ch. 31401, 1956.

CHAPTER 476

BARBERS

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***476.01 Barbers, apprentices and teachers in barbering schools to be registered.**—It is unlawful for any person to:

(1) Engage in the practice or attempt to practice barbering without a certificate of registration as a registered barber or registered apprentice issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter by the barbers sanitary commission of the division of occupations of the department of professional and occupational regulation.

(2) Teach or attempt to teach in a school of barbering without a certificate of registration as a registered barber teacher, issued by the commission.

(3) Serve as an apprentice under a registered barber or in a school of barbering without a certificate of registration as a registered apprentice issued by the commission.

(4) Operate a barber shop or school of barbering unless such shop or school of barbering shall at all times be under the direction, supervision and management of a registered barber or registered barber teacher.

(5) Hire or employ any person to engage in the practice of barbering unless such person then holds a valid, unexpired and unrevoked

certificate of registration as a registered barber or registered apprentice.

History.—§1, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(25); §1, ch. 65-317; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

476.02 "Barbering" and "Barber Shop" defined.—

(1) Any one or any combination of the following practices (when not done for the treatment of disease or physical or mental ailments and when done for payment either directly or indirectly or without payment for the public) constitutes the teaching and practice of barbering: shaving, or trimming the beard or cutting, waving or bobbing the hair; facial and scalp massages or treatments with oils, creams, lotions or other preparation; singeing, shampooing or dyeing the hair or applying hair tonics; applying cosmetic preparation, antiseptics, powders, oil, clay or lotions to scalp, face or neck.

(2) For the purpose of, and as used in this chapter the term "barber shop" is defined to embrace and include any establishment or place of business wherein the practice of barbering is engaged in or carried on.

History.—§2, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(26); am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

476.03 Apprentices.—No registered appren-

tice may independently practice barbering, but he may as an apprentice do any or all of the acts constituting the practice of barbering under the immediate personal supervision of a registered barber or registered barber teacher; provided, that only one apprentice shall be employed for each master barber and that there be no more than three apprentice barbers in any one licensed barber shop.

History.—§3, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(27); §1, ch. 67-588.

476.04 Persons exempt from chapter.—The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to:

(1) Persons authorized by the law of this state to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathy or chiropractic or persons holding a drugless practitioner certificate under the laws of this state;

(2) Commissioned medical or surgical officers of the United States army or navy or marine hospital service;

(3) Registered nurses under the laws of this state;

(4) Persons practicing beauty culture;

(5) Persons employed in state or local institutions, or hospitals, as barbers, but they are limited to the inmates of said institution.

History.—§4, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(47).

476.05 Qualifications of applicants for certificates as barbers.—

(1) Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration to practice barbering:

(a) Who is qualified under the provisions of §476.06;

(b) Who is at least eighteen years of age, of good moral character and temperate habits;

(c) Who has practiced as a registered apprentice for a period of eighteen months under the immediate personal supervision of a registered barber; and

(d) Who has passed a satisfactory examination conducted by the commission to determine his fitness to practice barbering.

(2) An applicant for a certificate of registration to practice as a registered barber, who fails to pass a satisfactory examination conducted by the commission, must continue to practice as an apprentice for an additional six months before he is again entitled to take the examination for a registered barber.

(3) Any person who has not practiced barbering within five years immediately preceding the filing of his application and who has failed to pass an examination conducted by the commission to determine his fitness to practice barbering in this state, shall not be eligible to take a second examination until he has attended an approved barber school for at least fifteen hundred hours.

The commission shall not waive any of the above qualifications.

History.—§§1, 5, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(25), 4151(28); §1, ch. 63-251; (3) §1, ch. 65-316.

476.06 Qualifications of applicants for certificates as apprentices.—

(1) Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration as a registered apprentice:

(a) Who is at least seventeen years of age;

(b) Who is of good moral character and temperate habits;

(c) Who has graduated from a school of barbering approved by the commission, or from the barber training division of the Florida school for the deaf and blind, provided said division meets the standards of the commission and this chapter; and

(d) Who has passed a satisfactory examination conducted by the commission to determine his fitness to practice as a registered apprentice.

(2) An applicant for a certificate of registration to practice as an apprentice in a barber shop, who fails to pass a satisfactory examination, is required to complete a further course of study and practice of not less than two hundred fifty hours, to be completed within six months, of not more than eight hours in any one working day in a school of barbering approved by the commission.

The commission shall not waive any of the above qualifications.

History.—§6, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(29); §2, ch. 63-251; (1) (a) §2, ch. 65-286; (2) §1, ch. 65-500.

476.061 Teachers of barbering; qualification for issuance of certificates of registration; reexamination.—

(1) Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration as a teacher of barbering who:

(a) Is qualified under the provisions of §476.05, and

(b) Has practiced as a registered barber for a period of five years in the state, and

(c) Has successfully completed at least two years in an accredited college or university basic courses in hygiene, bacteriology, sterilization and chemistry, and

(d) Has satisfactorily passed a teacher examination conducted by the commission to determine his fitness to teach barbering.

(2) The commission shall not waive any of the above qualifications except that public school barber teachers are exempt from the requirement of holding registration with the commission as a teacher of barbering.

(3) An applicant for a teacher certificate who fails to pass the examination satisfactorily, may upon notification to the commission and payment of the fee, be reexamined at a time and place determined by the commission.

History.—§1, ch. 67-289.

476.07 Prerequisites of approved barber schools.—

(1) No school of barbering shall be approved by the commission unless its management and faculty are registered barber teachers under this chapter, and requires as a pre-

requisite to admission thereto, the furnishing of evidence of completing a tenth grade education or such applicant shall pass a standard equivalent test for same that shall be uniform throughout the state; provided, however, state vocational rehabilitation clients who furnish a diploma or certified statement showing completion of the eighth grade in school or an equivalent thereto shall be deemed to meet the educational requirements under the provisions of this act. The test shall be administered by the testing center approved by the department of education and requires as a prerequisite to graduation a course of instruction and practice of not less than fifteen hundred hours of continuous study and practice of not more than eight hours in any one day, within a period of eighteen months, such course of instruction to include the following subjects: Scientific fundamentals for barbering, physiology, hygiene, elementary chemistry relating to sterilization and antiseptics, massaging and manipulating the muscles of the face, neck and scalp, hair-cutting, bobbing, waving, shaving, beard trimming and dyeing the hair.

(2) No school of barbering shall enroll or admit any student thereto unless the student shall make and file, in duplicate, a verified application which shall be of such form and contain such matters as the commission may prescribe and shall be obtained by the student or the school from the commission. One copy of the application shall be retained by the school enrolling or admitting the student and the other copy shall be filed by the school with the commission.

(3) No school of barbering shall enroll or admit any student in a postgraduate course thereof, which course shall be for the purpose of qualifying persons to pass the examination conducted by the commission to determine fitness to practice barbering, unless the student shall file, in duplicate, a verified application which shall be obtained by the student or school from the commission and shall be in such form and contain such matters as the commission may prescribe and shall show that the applicant has graduated from high school or has the equivalent education as theretofore determined by an examination conducted by the commission, and that the applicant has either graduated from a school of barbering approved by the commission or holds a valid, unexpired and uncanceled certificate of registration as a registered apprentice. One copy of the application shall be retained by the school so admitting or enrolling the student and the other copy shall be filed by the school with the commission. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or modifying the provisions of §476.05.

(4) The provisions of this section, as amended by chapter 65-318, shall not be applied to those persons enrolled in and attending an approved barber school on July 1, 1965.

History.—§7, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(30); §§1, 2, ch. 65-318; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

*476.071 Schools or colleges of barbering.—

(1) No school or college of barbering shall be approved by the barbers' sanitary commission and no license shall be issued to operate or conduct any such school or college of barbering unless and until it shall be demonstrated to the commission that the applicant is fully qualified to thoroughly educate and instruct students in all subjects necessary and required to fit them as competent barbers. An application for a license and approval as a registered school or college of barbering shall contain, under oath of the applicant or proper officer of a corporation or association, the following:

(a) The full name of the applicant, person, association or corporation.

(b) The nationality, race and residence of the applicant; if an association or corporation, the same information of the members of the association and of the stockholders and directors of the corporation.

(c) The exact location where the school or college is located or proposed to be located.

(d) Whether or not the school or college is owned or leased, and if leased, the name, race and residence of the fee owner, or if a corporation, of the director and stockholders thereof.

(e) A detailed drawing of the premises where the instruction is to take place, including the size of the building, number of chairs available, sanitary facilities, name, number and qualification of teachers on the staff and proposed number of students.

(f) A statement (certified to by a public accountant licensed to practice in Florida) of the assets and liabilities of the person or firm making such application.

(g) Evidence that a financial responsibility bond for faithful performance of duty has been secured.

(h) Evidence that a performance bond of ten thousand dollars guaranteeing the operation of such school or college for one year has been secured.

(2) No school or college of barbering shall be approved by the barbers' sanitary commission and no license shall be issued to operate or conduct any such school or college of barbering unless and until the following provisions are complied with:

(a) Payment of one hundred dollars a year to the commission for the issuance of a license to operate.

(b) One chair for each student; the chair shall have five feet of free space around it.

(c) One teacher for every twenty students.

(d) The manager, person or teacher in charge of school must have had at least five years experience as a barber teacher in Florida before he may be put in charge of said school.

(e) The teacher shall have at least two years in an accredited college or university and shall have studied complete basic courses in hygiene, bacteria, sterilization and chemistry.

(f) The teacher shall have completed a

postgraduate course in barber teacher theory in an approved school, which school shall regularly offer such a course.

(g) The teacher shall pay a teacher license fee of fifty dollars per year.

(h) Provided, however, that paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) shall not apply to any school or college of barbering engaged in the operation or conduct of any such school or college of barbering on or before June 15, 1959, and which school or college has been approved by the division of vocational rehabilitation of the department of health and rehabilitative services, or by the United States veterans administration.

(3) The school shall be liable to any person for its torts.

(4) The commission may revoke or suspend any certificate or school license or registration upon finding that such school or college fails to comply with the provisions of this section or with the rules and regulations prescribed by the commission.

(5) The commission may commence and maintain all proper and necessary actions and proceedings including injunctions for the enforcement of the provisions of this section.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 59-434; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—See note following §476.01.

476.072 School or college of barbering in certain counties.—

(1) Every applicant for a license to operate a registered school or college of barbering shall offer proof sufficient to the barbers sanitary commission that the establishment of the school or college of barbering applied for in the particular place designated in the application will not be detrimental to the public welfare. In determining whether the establishment of a school or college of barbering in a particular place will be detrimental to the public welfare, the barbers sanitary commission shall consider the need for barber college facilities or an additional school or barber college, as the case may be, in the county where the proposed school or barber college is to be located giving particular consideration to:

(a) The economic character of the county;

(b) The adequacy of the existing barber shops or schools or barber colleges to serve the needs of the county;

(c) The population of the county with respect to the ability of the county to support the proposed school or college of barbering. As a minimum standard, no school or college of barbering shall be approved or licensed to operate in any county having a population of less than seven hundred fifty thousand. One school or college of barbering may be established in any county having a population of at least seven hundred fifty thousand, and an additional school or college of barbering may be licensed for each additional five hundred thousand population over and above the initial seven hundred fifty thousand in any one

county. Existing barber schools or colleges in any county shall be counted in determining the need for the establishment of a new or additional school or college of barbering under the minimum standard provisions of this act;

(d) The economic or business character of adjacent counties and the extent to which the establishment of the proposed school or barber college would draw patrons from such adjacent counties; and

(e) The social and economic effect of the establishment of a school or barber college on the county where it is proposed to be located and on the adjacent counties.

Except as provided in paragraph (c), this subsection shall not apply to any school or college of barbering approved and licensed under those provisions of this chapter, in effect prior to the effective date of this act and which school or college of barbering was actually in operation on the effective date of this act.

(2) Any person, firm, corporation or other business organization, holding a license to operate a registered school or college of barbering and actually engaged in operating a school or college of barbering on the effective date of this act shall not be prohibited from transferring the said school or college to another person, firm, corporation or other business organization qualified by law to operate such a school or college; provided, however, that a school or college of barbering transferred as provided herein shall not be moved to another county unless the other provisions of this act respecting the establishment of a new or an additional school or college of barbering are met. The provisions of this section, as enacted by chapter 65-298, shall be supplementary to all other provisions relating to schools and colleges of barbering.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 65-298.

***476.08 Application for examination.—**Each applicant for an examination shall:

(1) Make application to the commission at least thirty days prior to examination date, on blank forms prepared and furnished by the commission, such application to contain proof under the applicant's oath of the particular qualifications of the applicant;

(2) Furnish to the commission a certificate from any licensed physician of this state dated not more than ten days prior to the date of application attesting that he is free from any contagious or infectious disease;

(3) Furnish to the commission two signed photographs of the applicant, size five inches by three inches, one to accompany the application and one to be returned to applicant to be presented to the commission when the applicant appears for examination;

(4) Pay the required fee to the commission as provided in §476.16.

History.—§8, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(31); (2) §1, ch. 65-445.

**Note.*—See note following §476.01.

476.09 Time, place and subjects of examination.—

(1) The commission shall conduct examinations of applicants for certificates of registration to practice as registered barber teachers, registered barbers, registered apprentices and examinations to determine the educational fitness of applicants to enter a school of barbering not less than four times each year at such time and place as the commission may determine. The examination of applicants for certificates of registration as registered barber teachers, registered barbers and registered apprentices shall include both practical demonstrations and written and oral tests, and shall embrace the subjects required in §476.07, to be taught in schools of barbering approved by the commission.

(2) The director shall be in charge of administering the examination and shall control the personnel assisting in the giving of the examinations. The written examination shall be made up by the commission and shall be graded by the commissioners under the supervision of the director at a regularly scheduled monthly meeting of the commission.

(3) Any person who has practiced as a registered apprentice three or more years prior to July 1, 1965, upon application to become a registered barber, shall be required to pass the practical demonstration portion of the examination only and shall not be required to take the written and oral tests. However, any such person who fails to pass the practical demonstration portion of the examination shall then be required to take the practical portion of the examination, not to exceed two attempts within one year from the date of the first examination. In any event, if any apprentice fails the third practical examination described in this section, he must petition the commission to be allowed any further practical examination, and the commission may for good cause, allow the apprentice to take further practical examinations.

(4) Any person who has completed eighteen months as a registered apprentice barber shall apply for certification as a registered barber within six months following such period of apprenticeship and shall submit to examination at the next time such examination is conducted by the commission.

(a) Any person failing to submit to examination within the time prescribed shall notify the commission in writing, stating reasons for not submitting to the examination. Such person shall then submit to the next examination conducted by the commission.

(b) The commission may, in its discretion, suspend the certificate of registration of any apprentice barber for a period not to exceed thirty days for failure to comply with conditions prescribed in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

1. After a certificate has been suspended as authorized in paragraph (b) of this subsection the holder shall submit to examination at the

next time examinations are conducted by the commission.

2. The commission may, in its discretion, revoke the certificate of registration of any apprentice barber if subparagraph 1. of paragraph (b) of this subsection is not complied with.

History.—§9, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(32); §3, ch. 63-251; §1, ch. 65-319.
cf.—§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

***476.10 Certificates to be issued to successful examinees.—**

(1) A certificate of registered barber teacher, registered barber or of registered apprentice shall be issued by the commission to any applicant who shall pass a satisfactory examination making an average grade of not less than seventy-five per cent on each, both practical and written, and who shall possess the other qualifications required by law.

(2) The certificate shall be signed by all members of the commission at a regular meeting.

History.—§10, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(33); §4, ch. 63-251.

***Note.**—See note following §476.01.

476.11 Qualifications of barbers and apprentices from other states.—

* (1) Any person who is at least eighteen years of age and of good moral character and temperate habits, who:

(a) Can furnish to the commission a certificate from a duly licensed physician of this state dated not more than ten days prior to the date of application attesting that he is free from any contagious or infectious disease; and furnish a certificate showing he has passed the Wassermann or some similar test;

Medical certificate as herein used shall mean a certificate signed by a duly licensed physician of the state to the effect that he has examined the person named therein and has found him free from all contagious or infectious diseases, including gonorrhea, syphilis and tuberculosis. These certificates must be based on a Wassermann and laboratory test; and

(b) Has a license or certificate of registration as a practicing barber from another state or country which has substantially the same standard of requirements for licensing or registering barbers as required by this chapter;

[shall upon payment of the required fee be eligible to take an examination to determine his fitness to practice as a registered barber.]

(2) Any apprentice who is at least eighteen years of age and of good moral character, temperate habits, who:

(a) Furnishes to the commission a certificate from a duly licensed physician of this state dated not more than ten days prior to the date of application attesting that he is free from any contagious or infectious disease;

(b) 1. Furnishes evidence of completion of a tenth grade education or passes a standard

equivalent test for same which shall be uniform throughout the state and shall be administered by a testing center approved by the department of education, or

2. Furnishes a diploma or certified statement showing completion of the eighth grade in school or an equivalent thereto from the division of vocational rehabilitation of the department of health and rehabilitative services; and

(c) Has a certificate of registration as an apprentice in a state or country which has substantially the same requirements for registration as an apprentice as required by this chapter; shall upon payment of the required fee, be eligible to take an examination to determine his fitness to practice as an apprentice. Should he pass the required examination, a certificate of registration as a registered apprentice shall be issued to him and the time spent in such other state or country as an apprentice shall be credited upon the period of apprenticeship required by this chapter as a qualification to take examination to determine his fitness to receive his certificate of registration as a registered barber.

(3) Any person who has practiced as an apprentice in another state or country which does not have substantially the same requirements for registration as an apprentice as required by this chapter and who has the qualifications as required in §476.06 shall be credited with the time spent in such state or country upon the period of apprenticeship required by this chapter as a qualification to take the examination to determine his fitness to receive a certificate of registration as a registered barber. The commission shall not waive any of the above qualifications.

History.—§11, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(34); §5, ch. 63-251; §§1, 3, ch. 65-286; §§15, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The bracketed language at the end of subsection (1) was apparently inadvertently omitted when this section was amended by §1, ch. 65-286. The omitted language will be reenacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

476.12 Display of certificates and certain rules and regulations.—

(1) Every holder of a certificate of registration shall display it in a conspicuous place adjacent to or near his work chair.

(2) The commission shall prepare copies of the provision of §476.22, together with any other rules and regulations or sanitary requirements for conduct of barber shops and barber schools which may be adopted by said commission in aid or furtherance of the provisions of this chapter, and furnish to the owner or manager of each barber shop and barber school, one such copy to be posted in a conspicuous place in such barber shop or barber school by the owner or manager thereof.

History.—§13, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(36).

476.13 Annual renewal of certificates; registration fees.—Every registered barber teacher, registered barber and every registered apprentice who continues in active practice or service shall annually on or before July first

of such year renew his certificate of registration and pay the required fee. Every certificate of registration which has not been renewed during the month of July in any one year shall expire on the first day of August in that year. A registered barber or registered apprentice whose certificate of registration has expired may have his certificate restored immediately upon payment of the restoration fee. Any registered barber who retires from the practice of barbering for not more than five years may renew his certificate of registration upon the payment of the required restoration fee. Any registered practitioner under this chapter who retires from the teaching or practice of barbering may renew his certificate of registration upon payment of required restoration fee.

History.—§14, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(37).

476.14 Grounds for revoking or refusing to grant certificate.—The commission may either refuse to issue, or renew, or may suspend or revoke any certificate of registration for any of the following causes:

(1) Conviction of a felony shown by a certified copy of the record of the court of conviction;

(2) Gross malpractice or gross incompetency;

(3) Continued practice by a person knowingly having an infectious or contagious disease;

(4) Advertising by means of knowingly false or deceptive statements;

(5) Advertising, practicing or attempting to practice under a trade name or other than one's own;

(6) Habitual drunkenness or habitual addiction to the use of morphine, cocaine or other habit forming drugs;

(7) Immoral or unprofessional conduct;

(8) The commission of any of the offenses described in §476.24 subsections (3), (4), (6), and (7).

(9) The violation of any of the provisions of §§476.01 or 476.03.

History.—§15, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(38); (9) n. §2, ch. 65-317.

476.15 Hearing on refusal to issue or revocation of certificates; attendance of witnesses; fees.—

(1) The commission may neither refuse to issue, nor refuse to renew, nor suspend, nor revoke any certificate of registration, however, for any of the causes set out in this chapter unless the person accused has been given at least twenty days' notice in writing of the charge against him and a public hearing of the commission, except subsections (2) and (3) of §476.14, when immediate suspension must be made and continued until a satisfactory showing can be made that the disqualification has ceased to exist.

(2) Upon the hearing of any such proceeding, the commission may administer oaths and may procure by its subpoena the attendance of

witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers.

(3) Any court of competent jurisdiction, or judge thereof, either in term time or in vacation, upon application either of the accused or of the commission may, by order duly entered, require the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers before the commission in any hearing relating to the refusal, suspension or revocation of certificate of registration.

(4) The fees and mileage of the sheriff and of witnesses shall be the same as allowed in criminal cases and shall be paid from the fund of the commission as other expenses of the commission are paid.

History.—§16, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(39).
cf.—§30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.

§32.30 Juries, jurors and witnesses in criminal courts of record.

§34.14 County courts; prosecuting attorney allowed to summons witnesses before him.

§90.14 Compensation of witnesses in various courts.

§932.33 Witnesses; compensation, criminal cases.

476.16 Fees; duplicate certificates.—

(1) APPLICATION AND REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE.—

(a) The fee to be paid by an applicant for an examination to determine his fitness to receive a certificate of registration to teach barbering is fifty dollars and for the issuance of a certificate to teach barbering is fifty dollars.

(b) The fee to be paid by an applicant to determine his fitness to receive a certificate of registration to practice as a registered barber is twenty-five dollars and for the issuance of the certificate, eight dollars.

(c) The fee to be paid by an applicant to determine his fitness to receive a certificate of registration to practice as an apprentice barber is ten dollars and for the issuance of the certificate, six dollars. The fee for an out-of-state applicant for an apprentice certificate is twenty-five dollars plus six dollars for issuance of the certificate.

(2) RENEWAL OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE.—

(a) The fee to be paid for the renewal of a certificate of registration to teach barbering is fifty dollars.

(b) The fee to be paid for the renewal of a certificate as a registered barber is eight dollars.

(c) The fee to be paid for the renewal of a certificate as an apprentice barber is six dollars.

(3) RESTORATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE.—

(a) The fee to be paid for the restoration of an expired certificate to teach barbering is fifty dollars.

(b) The fee to be paid for the restoration of an expired certificate as a registered barber is thirteen dollars.

(4) **DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE.**—A duplicate certificate or permit will be issued upon the filing of a statement covering the loss of a certificate or permit, verified by the oath of the

applicant, and the payment of a fee of five dollars for the issuance of same. Each duplicate certificate or permit shall have the word "duplicate" stamped across the face thereof and shall bear the same number as the certificate or permit in lieu of which it was issued.

History.—§17, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(40); §1, ch. 67-166.

cf.—§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

476.17 Florida barbers' sanitary commission.—

(1) There is hereby created an examining and licensing board within the division of occupations of the department of professional and occupational regulation, the Florida barbers' sanitary commission consisting of seven members to be appointed by the governor, one from the state at large who shall be a sanitarian as defined in chapter 491, and one from each of the six districts of the state hereinafter set forth.

(a) District 1, consisting of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Gulf, Calhoun, Jackson, Gadsden, Liberty and Franklin counties.

(b) District 2, consisting of Wakulla, Leon, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Lafayette, Suwannee, Hamilton, Gilchrist, Columbia, Dixie, Levy, Alachua, Bradford, Union and Baker counties.

(c) District 3, consisting of Nassau, Duval, St. Johns, Clay, Marion, Flagler, Putnam, Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Sumter, Lake and Volusia counties.

(d) District 4, consisting of Orange, Brevard, Osceola, Polk, Seminole, Hillsborough, Pinellas and Indian River counties.

(e) District 5, consisting of Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Hardee, Charlotte, Lee, Highlands, Glades, Hendry, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, Martin and Palm Beach counties.

(f) District 6, consisting of Broward, Collier, Monroe and Dade counties.

(2) Each member representing one of the six districts shall be a practical barber who has followed the occupation of barbering in the state for at least five years. No person shall be appointed to the commission or as an inspector, investigator or clerical appointee who is in any way connected with the manufacture, rental, sale or distribution of barber equipment and supplies; and no person connected with a school of barbering in any capacity shall be eligible to serve on the commission.

(3) Within thirty days after May 31, 1963, the governor shall appoint seven eligible and qualified persons to be members of the board as follows:

(a) One member from district 1 for one year.

(b) One member from district 2 for four years.

(c) One member from district 3 for three years.

(d) One member from district 4 for one year.

(e) One member from district 5 for two years.

(f) One member from district 6 for four years.

(g) One member from the state at large for one year who shall be a sanitarian as defined in chapter 491.

(4) Annually, thereafter, as the terms of the members expire, the governor shall appoint successors for a period of four years and such members shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified, but the governor may remove any member for cause.

(5) No person shall be appointed to serve more than two consecutive terms. A vacancy resulting from any cause other than the expiration of the term shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the governor.

History.—§20, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(41); §1, ch. 57-375; §6, ch. 63-251; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

476.18 Organization, quarters, seal, employees, compensation and reports of commission; quorum; bond of secretary; director.—

(1) The commission shall elect a president and a secretary. The secretary may, or may not, be a member of the commission. The commission shall maintain its headquarters in Tallahassee, Leon county, and at its own expense. The commission shall adopt and use a common seal for the authentication of its orders and records, and its secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the commission.

(2) The secretary shall give to the state a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the commission for the faithful performance of his duties. A majority of the commission in meeting duly assembled may perform and exercise all the duties and powers devolving upon the commission. The commission shall meet at least once each month. An assistant attorney general shall be present at any meeting when general policies are changed.

(3) Each member of the commission shall receive a salary of one hundred dollars per month and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061 from the place of their residence to the place of meetings and the return therefrom.

(4) The commission may appoint or employ such other personnel, including but not limited to an executive director, as may be necessary to assist the commission in doing and performing all of its powers, duties, and obligations as set forth in this chapter; provided, however, that all duties and responsibilities delegated to the executive director by this chapter or by the commission shall be performed by the executive director under the direction and authorization of the commission. The executive director shall be subject to all of the provisions of chapter 110, and to all rules and regulations adopted by the department of administration. The commission shall report annually to the governor a full statement of its work during the year, and shall transfer all

surplus funds at the end of each year to the state agency fund.

History.—§21, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(42); §27, ch. 28215, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §7, ch. 63-251; §§31, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-375.

***476.19 Receipts and their disposition.**—All moneys collected by the commission from fees prescribed or authorized to be charged by this chapter, shall be paid to the secretary of the commission, who shall give a receipt for the same. Such moneys shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. Sufficient moneys shall be expended in accordance with law for all necessary and proper expenses in carrying out the provisions of this chapter upon proper claim approved by said commission, or a finance committee thereof.

History.—§22, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(43); §115, ch. 26869, 1951; §28, ch. 28215, 1953; §18, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—This section will be amended to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106, by a subsequent reviser's bill.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten percent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

476.20 Power of municipalities to regulate barbering.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent any municipal government in this state from passing and enforcing reasonable laws and regulations governing the barber practice within its limits.

History.—§23A, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(45).

***476.21 Records of commission.**—The commission shall keep a record of its proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension and revocation of certificates of registration. This record shall also contain the name, place of business and residence of each registered barber and registered apprentice and the date and number of his certificate of registration. This record shall be open to the public at all reasonable times.

History.—§24, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(46).

***Note.**—See note following §476.19.

476.22 Rules and regulations; inspections; etc.—

(1) The following rules and regulations shall govern the conduct of barbers and barber colleges in fixing standards of sanitation and cleanliness, and shall be enforced by the barbers sanitary commission.

(a) No barber, barber teacher, apprentice or student shall be allowed to practice in the state if he is infected with, and in a communicable stage of the following conditions or diseases: tuberculosis, ringworm of the skin or scalp, pediculosis, scabies, favus, impetigo, diphtheria, streptococcal, sore throat, venereal disease, influenza, herpes zoster, smallpox, typhoid fever or other diseases capable of being communicated from person to person, and no patron showing evidence of any such disease shall be served by any person practicing barbering, or by any other person, in any barber shop or barber school until he presents a current statement from a physician to the effect that such disease or infection is not communicable.

(b) The medical certificate required in §§476.01 and 476.08 shall include the name of the laboratory, number, date, and result of serology for syphilis and chest x-ray.

(c) The commission may at any time require any barber, barber teacher, apprentice or student to produce a certificate by a physician, licensed as such under the laws of this state, certifying that such barber, barber teacher, apprentice or student, is free from any contagious or infectious disease, which certificate shall, when required by the commission, state the name of the laboratory at which blood tests were made and the serial number of the report on such test or tests.

(d) After the handling of a customer affected with any eruption, or whose skin is broken out, or is inflamed or contains pus, the hands of the attendant shall be disinfected immediately. This shall be done by thorough washing with soap and water, followed by rinsing in alcohol (seventy to eighty per cent) or by the use of some equally efficient disinfectant.

(e) No person practicing barbering in any capacity shall remove, or attempt to remove warts or moles or treat, or attempt to treat, any disease of the skin, scalp, or other disease.

(f) Every person practicing barbering in any capacity shall wash his hands thoroughly with soap and water before serving each patron.

(g) No owner or manager of a barber shop or barber school shall allow any dog, cat, bird or other pet where the practice of barbering is performed.

(h) No owner or manager shall control or operate a barber shop or barber school unless such barber shop or barber school, together with all furniture, equipment, tools, utensils, floors, walls and ceilings, is clean and sanitary and well lighted and ventilated during all hours of operation.

(i) No owner or manager shall control or operate a barber shop or barber school unless all bathrooms, toilets and other adjoining rooms are kept clean and in a sanitary condition; unless all bathtubs are thoroughly washed and cleaned after each patron's or person's use; unless individual soap, washcloths and clean towels are furnished each patron; and unless all bathrooms are kept free and clear of used brushes, sponges, washcloths and towels between use of patrons or persons.

(j) No owner or manager shall control or operate a barber shop or barber school unless all clean towels and linens used in the practice of barbering therein are kept in a closed container or compartment, protected from dust and dirt.

(k) No owner or manager shall control or operate a barber shop or barber school unless such barber shop or barber school is equipped with at least one lavatory for each two barber chairs in said barber shop or barber school, and said lavatory shall be installed in the most convenient place for said chairs.

(l) And it shall be unlawful:

1. For any barber or apprentice to knowingly continue the practice of barbering or for any student knowingly to continue as a student in any school of barbering while such person has an infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

2. To own, manage, operate or control any barber shop or barber school unless continuously hot and cold running water be provided for therein.

3. To own, manage, operate or control any barber school, or part or portion thereof, whether connected therewith or in a separate building wherein the practice of barbering is engaged in or carried on unless all entrances to the place wherein the practice of barbering is so engaged in or carried on shall display a sign indicating that the work therein is done by students exclusively.

4. To own, manage or control or operate any barber shop unless there is displayed a recognized sign indicating that it is a barber shop, which said sign shall be clearly visible at the main entrance to said shop.

5. To use upon one patron a towel that has been used upon another patron unless and until the towel has been relaunders.

6. To fail to provide the headrest on each chair with a relaunders towel or a sheet of clean paper for each patron.

7. To fail to place around the patron's neck a strip of cotton, towel or neckband so that the haircloth does not come in contact with the neck or skin of the patron's body.

8. To use on any patron any razor, scissors, tweezers, combs, rubber discs or parts of vibrators used on another patron unless the same be:

a. Immersed in a two per cent carbolic acid solution, or its equivalent, for a period of not less than fifteen minutes; or

b. Placed in boiling water at a temperature of 212 degrees Fahrenheit for a period of not less than fifteen minutes; or

c. Placed in a closed compartment or cabinet containing fumes from a forty per cent formaldehyde solution, for a period of not less than fifteen minutes; or

d. Placed in an ultra-violet ray sterilizing cabinet containing bactericidal 2537A radiation for a period of fifteen minutes, or for a period as recommended by the manufacturers of such radiation lamp, sufficient to equal the germicidal and organism destruction of two per cent carbolic acid solution, or its equivalent.

e. Cleaned and prepared for use by any other method that shall be the equivalent in germicidal or organism destructive effect of a two per cent carbolic acid solution used for fifteen minutes, as provided in (a) above.

After complying with any of the above requirements, the razors, scissors, tweezers, combs, rubber discs, or parts of vibrators may then be placed and kept in a clean, closed cabi-

net until next ready for use.

(2) Any member of the barbers sanitary commission or its agents or assistants may enter into and inspect any barber shop or barber college at any time during business days and hours.

(3) The barbers sanitary commission may, from time to time, make such recommendations to the legislature concerning sanitation and cleanliness as it may be advised will protect the public health and promote sanitation and cleanliness in the barber shops of Florida.

History.—§23, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(44); §1, ch. 57-137.

***476.221 Barber shop registration; requirements; fee.**—Every person, whether as owner, manager or agent who opens or establishes a barber shop, place or establishment in this state shall, prior to opening or establishing of such shop, place or establishment, file with the Florida barbers' sanitary commission the name and address of the owner of such shop and the city or town and the street and number where the same is located, together with a fee of five dollars. The commission shall furnish the applicant with filing forms upon request for registration. Upon receipt of the completed form and the fee the Florida barbers' sanitary commission shall issue a certificate of registration, for a period of one year. Said registration shall be renewed on or before July 1 of each year, upon the payment of a renewal fee of two dollars. In the event of a change of location of any registered barber shop and upon notice thereof and filing a fee of five dollars with said commission, the commission shall issue a transfer of the certificate of registration of such shop to its new location.

History.—§1, ch. 63-483.

***Note.**—In order to comply with §30(5), ch. 69-106, this section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

476.222 Barber shop registration; revocation.—

(1) The commission may suspend or revoke any certificate of registration to practice barbering of any person either as owner or operator, manager or agent, who shall open, establish, conduct or maintain a shop, place or establishment in this state for the conduct of the occupation of barbering without first having received from the commission a certificate of registration for such barber shop or establishment.

(2) Before any such certificate is suspended or revoked, the holder thereof shall be given written notice of such suspension or revocation and shall, at a day specified in such notice, at least fifteen days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing.

(3) Such person may, at any time before the day specified in such notice, apply for a barber shop registration certificate, which shall be issued after payment of an additional fee of ten dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 63-483.

476.223 Barber shop registration; barber

shops presently operating.—Any barber shop operating on July 1, 1963 shall be issued a certificate of registration for such shop upon furnishing the information set forth in §476.221 to the commission within three months after July 1, 1963, accompanied by the payment of a fee of two dollars. The said barber shops in operation shall be subject to the renewal and penalty provisions of this act.

History.—§1, ch. 63-483.

476.23 False statements.—The willful making of any false statement as to material matter in any oath or affidavit which is required by the provisions of this chapter is perjury and punishable as a misdemeanor under the general law governing punishment of misdemeanors.

History.—CGL 1936 Supp. 7476(3); §19, ch. 19183, 1939. cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanors.

476.24 Offenses and penalties.—Each of the following shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable upon conviction, as provided by general law for punishment of misdemeanors:

(1) The violation of any of the provisions of §476.01.

(2) Permitting any person in one's employ, supervision or control to practice as an apprentice unless that person has a certificate of registration as a registered apprentice.

(3) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a certificate of registration for money other than the required fee, or any other thing of value or by fraudulent misrepresentations.

(4) Practicing or attempting to practice by fraudulent misrepresentations.

(5) The willful failure to display a certificate as required by this chapter.

(6) The use of any room or place for barbering which is also used for residential or business purposes (except the sale of hair tonics, lotions, creams, toilet articles, cigars, tobacco, and such commodities as are used and sold in barber shops), unless a solid partition of ceiling height separates the portion used for residential or business purpose.

(7) A violation of any of the provisions of §476.22.

(8) The willful failure by any owner or manager of a barber shop to display the copy of §476.22, with rules and regulations as provided in this chapter.

The commission is specifically given the authority to enforce this law by injunction.

History.—§18, ch. 19183, 1939; CGL 1936 Supp. 8135(4). cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanors.

476.25 Certain regulations; definition.—As used in §§476.26-476.32 unless otherwise expressly stated, or unless the context or subject matter otherwise require, "commission" means the barbers' sanitary commission.

History.—§2, ch. 20425, 1941.

476.26 Legislative findings and statement of policy.—This law is enacted in the interest of the public health, public safety and general welfare; that the occupation of barbering and

the operation of barber shops is hereby declared to be affected with a public interest; that in order to attain the purposes of this law in promoting and conserving fair competition and salutary and sanitary practices among barbers and barber shops, reasonable minimum charges should prevail for services customarily performed by barbers in barber shops and reasonable opening and closing hours for barber shops should be established under the provisions hereof.

History.—§1, ch. 20425, 1941.

476.27 Powers.—

(1) Whenever a petition signed by sixty-six and two thirds per cent of all the barbers holding certificates of registration and regularly engaged in barbering in any county of the state is filed with the commission and it appears therefrom to the barbers' sanitary commission that unfair or unreasonable economic practices prevail among barbers or barber shops in such county, which may tend to make insecure the economic status of the barbers therein, or that the hours of operation of barber shops in such county are unreasonably long or irregular and tend to make difficult adequate and timely sanitary inspection or tend to impair the health or efficiency of barbers or to endanger the health or safety of their patrons, it shall be the duty of the commission to investigate and determine whether the conditions or practices above mentioned, or any of them, prevail in such county and if found to exist or to be threatened by conditions existing therein, the commission may, by official order, after due notice and hearing as provided for herein, promulgate scales of reasonable minimum prices to be charged for barber services in such county and may establish reasonable opening and closing hours for barber shops therein and may make and promulgate such other reasonable orders, rules and regulations as may be calculated to promote the purposes of this law as herein expressed.

(2) The board may in its discretion establish zones in a county with appropriate varying prices therein.

History.—§§3, 3A, ch. 20425, 1941.
cf.—Robbins v Webb's Cutrate Drug Store 16 So. 2d 121.

476.28 Investigations, procedure.—

(1) The practice and procedure of the commission with respect to any investigation authorized by this law shall be in accordance with rules and regulations to be promulgated by the commission, which shall provide for reasonable notice to all persons affected by orders to be made by the commission, and opportunity to be heard either in person, or by counsel, and to introduce testimony in their behalf at any hearing to be held for that purpose.

(2) After receipt of the petition provided for in §476.27 and at least thirty days before making any order promulgating a scale of minimum service charges or opening or closing hours, the commission shall adopt a resolution to investigate barbering and barber shop conditions in such county and within five days after such

resolution is adopted the commission shall cause written notices thereof to be mailed to the last known address of all barbers holding certificates of registration, residing and then regularly engaged in barbering in such county, and all barber shops operating within such county, as shown by the files of the commission, notifying them of the adoption of such resolution and fixing a time and place for the hearing of evidence as to conditions existing in such county.

(3) For the purpose of such investigation or of any hearing on any matter covered by this law or by any rule, regulation or order of the commission, the commission or any member thereof, shall have the power to administer oaths, take depositions, issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses, and the production of books, papers, documents and other evidence. In case of disobedience of any person in complying with any order of the commission, or a subpoena issued by the commission, or any of its members, or on the refusal of a witness to testify to any matter regarding which he may be lawfully interrogated, the county judge of the county in which the person resides, on application by any member of the commission, shall compel obedience by attachment proceedings as for contempt, as in the case of disobedience to a subpoena issued from such court, or a refusal to testify therein. Each public officer who serves such subpoena shall receive the same fees as a sheriff for similar services and each witness who appears in obedience to a subpoena before the commission, or any member thereof, shall receive for his attendance the fees and mileage provided for witnesses in civil cases in the circuit courts of this state, and the bills therefor shall be audited and paid in the manner as other expenses are audited and paid by the commission. No witnesses subpoenaed at the instance of a party, other than those herein authorized to issue subpoenas, shall be entitled to compensation from the commission unless the commission shall certify that his testimony was material to the matter investigated.

(4) In making any investigation as to conditions existing in the occupation of barbering and in barber shops, the commission shall give due consideration to the costs incurred in the particular county under investigation with regard to adequacy of income of barbers and barber shop operators to assure full compliance with all sanitary regulations imposed by any law of this state and the commission shall give due consideration to healthful and reasonable working conditions and hours of service in barber shops.

History.—§4, ch. 20425, 1941.
cf.—§30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.
§90.14 Compensation of witnesses in various courts.

476.29 Adoption and posting of rules.—
The commission shall adopt and enforce all rules, regulations and orders necessary to carry out the provisions of this law. All orders fixing minimum prices or opening and closing hours shall be printed and posted for public inspection in the office of the secretary of the com-

mission, and notice thereof shall be mailed to the last known address of each barber holding a certificate of registration and barber shop directly affected by such order, but failure to receive such notice shall not relieve any person from the duty of compliance therewith.

History.—§5, ch. 20425, 1941.

476.30 Duration of orders.—All orders of the commission fixing schedules of prices to be charged for barber service or fixing opening and closing hours for barber shops, shall remain in force and effect until rescinded, modified, or replaced by a new order promulgated by the commission under the same procedure as provided herein for such original orders.

History.—§6, ch. 20425, 1941.

476.31 Revocation of certificates of registration, hearing.—For violation of any of the provisions of §§476.25-476.32 or of any rule, regulation or order promulgated hereunder, the commission may decline to grant or renew a barber's certificate of registration or may suspend or revoke such certificate of registration, if already granted. If the commission shall refuse to grant or renew a certificate of registration, it shall forthwith notify the applicant by mailing to him a copy of the order at his last known address as shown by the files of the commission and such applicant shall have ten days from the date of the mailing of the

notice within which time to request a public hearing upon his application. On receipt of such request the commission shall fix the time, place and manner of holding such hearing under rules and regulations adopted by the commission, which shall provide for reasonable notice to the applicant, and reasonable opportunity for the applicant to appear in person or by counsel and to present his defenses to any charge that is to be heard by the commission. Before the commission shall suspend or revoke such certificate of registration it shall, under rules and regulations adopted by the commission, hold a hearing upon charges against the holder of such certificate of registration, and such rules and regulations shall provide for reasonable notice to the holder of a certificate of registration. Such holder of a certificate of registration shall be afforded reasonable opportunity to appear in person or by counsel and to present his defenses to any charge that is to be heard by the commission.

History.—§7, ch. 20425, 1941.

476.32 Service of order of commission.—Any order of the commission shall be served by the sheriff of the county in the same manner as summons is served in civil actions in the circuit court.

History.—§8, ch. 20425, 1941.

CHAPTER 477

FLORIDA COSMETOLOGY LAW

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| 477.01 | Short title. | 477.13 | Display of certificates; rules and regulations. |
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477.01 Short title.—This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Florida cosmetology law, which shall govern the profession of cosmetology in the state.

History.—§30, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(277); §1, ch. 63-195.

***477.02 Master cosmetologist, instructors of cosmetology, cosmetologist, specialists, manicurists and pedicurists required to be certified; regulations.**—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice or attempt to practice cosmetology without a certificate of registration as a registered master cosmetologist, registered cosmetologist or registered manicurist and pedicurist issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter by the board of cosmetology, hereinafter established.

(2) No person shall teach or attempt to teach in a school of cosmetology, not operated as a part of the public school system, without a certificate of registration as an instructor of cosmetology, issued by the board.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to serve as a cosmetologist under a registered master cosmetologist without a certificate of registration as a registered cosmetologist issued by the board.

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate a cosmetology salon unless such salon at all times be under

the direct supervision and management of a registered master cosmetologist.

(5) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate a school of cosmetology, not operated as a part of the public school system, without a certificate of registration issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter by the board of cosmetology hereinafter established and unless such school of cosmetology shall at all times be under the direct supervision and management of a registered instructor of cosmetology.

(6) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to hire or employ any person to engage in the practice of cosmetology as hereinafter defined, unless such person holds a valid, unexpired and unrevoked certificate of registration to practice cosmetology or a certificate of registration as a registered master cosmetologist, registered cosmetologist, registered manicurist and pedicurist or specialist or a permit to work issued by the board to graduates of Florida cosmetology schools after requirements for examination have been filed with the board. Such permit will be issued until the next examination given by the board and shall not be extended should the applicant fail to appear for the examination or fail any portion of the examination.

History.—§1, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(278); §1, ch. 20333, 1941; §1, ch. 21984, 1943; §1, ch. 24039, 1947; §12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363; §1, ch. 67-338.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

477.03 Cosmetology, cosmetology salon, manicurist, and pedicurist defined.—

(1) Any one or any combination of the following practices, when not done for the treatment of disease or physical or mental ailments and when done for payment either directly or indirectly or without payment for the public generally, constitutes the teaching and practice of cosmetology:

- (a) Cutting or bobbing the hair.
- (b) Facial and scalp massage or treatment with oils, creams, lotions or other preparations.
- (c) Singeing, shampooing, or coloring the hair or applying hair tonics.
- (d) Applying cosmetic preparations, antiseptics, powders, oil, clay, or lotions to scalp, face, or neck.
- (e) Hairdressing or the arranging, waving, dressing, curling, cleansing, thinning, cutting, singeing, bobbing, bleaching, tinting, coloring, steaming, straightening, dyeing, brushing, beautifying, or otherwise treating by any means the hair of any person.
- (f) Manicuring, or the cutting, polishing, tinting, coloring, cleansing, or manicuring the nails of any person, and massaging.
- (g) Pedicuring, or the shaping, polishing, tinting, coloring, cleansing, or pedicuring the nails of the feet of any person, and massaging, or beautifying the feet of any person.
- (h) Permanent waving or the preparing, arranging, curling, cleansing, and treatment of the hair for curling, by the use of permanent waving machines, mechanical appliances, or chemical heat devices or heat materials, or chemical means.

(2)(a) For the purpose of this chapter and as used herein, the term "cosmetology salon" is hereby defined to embrace and include any establishment or place of business wherein the practice of cosmetology as hereinabove defined is engaged in or carried on.

(b) The term "master cosmetologist" is hereby defined as one who practices cosmetology in its entirety.

(3) The term "manicurist and pedicurist" is hereby defined as any person who manicures or pedicures or engages in the practice of cutting, trimming, polishing, tinting, coloring, cleansing of the nails of any person, or engages in the practice of shaping, polishing, tinting, coloring, cleansing, the nails of the feet and massaging, cleansing or beautifying the hands or feet of any person shall be construed to be practicing the occupation of a manicurist or pedicurist.

History.—§2, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(279); §2, ch. 20333, 1941; §2, ch. 24039, 1947; (2), §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363.

477.04 Cosmetologists to practice under master cosmetologist.—No registered cosmetologist may independently practice cosmetology, but he may, as a cosmetologist, do any or all of the acts constituting the practice of cosmetology under the immediately personal

supervision of a registered master cosmetologist; and only two such cosmetologists shall be employed in any licensed salon in ratio of two cosmetologists to each registered master cosmetologist in that salon.

History.—§3, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(280); §2, ch. 21984, 1943; §12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363.

477.05 Persons exempted from operation of chapter.—The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to:

(1) Persons authorized by the law of this state to practice medicine and surgery or osteopathy or chiropractic or persons holding a drugless practitioner certificate under the law of this state.

(2) Commissioned medical or surgical officers of the United States army or navy or marine hospital service.

(3) Registered nurses under the laws of this state.

(4) Persons employed in state or local institutions, or hospitals as master cosmetologists.

(5) Barbers duly licensed under the laws of this state, in so far as their usual and ordinary vocation and profession is concerned when engaged in any of the following practices, namely: shaving or trimming the beard or cutting or bobbing the hair, facial and scalp massages or treatments with oils, creams, lotions or other preparations, singeing, shampooing or dyeing the hair or applying hair tonics, applying cosmetic preparations, antiseptics, powders, oil, clay or lotions to scalp, face or neck of any person.

(6) Manicuring, or the cutting, trimming, tinting, polishing, coloring, cleansing or manicuring the finger nails of any person when said manicuring is done in a licensed barber shop which is carrying on a regular and customary business of barbering. This exemption does not apply to manicuring done in other establishments or places.

History.—§4, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(281); (4) §12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363.

***477.06 Qualifications for certificate as specialists, manicuring, pedicuring, etc.—**

(1) Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a master cosmetologist:

(a) Who is qualified under the provisions of §477.07, and who is a citizen of the United States;

(b) Who is at least seventeen years of age, of good moral character and temperate habits, and

(c) Who has practiced as a registered cosmetologist for a period of not less than twenty-four nor more than thirty-six months under the immediate supervision of a registered master cosmetologist, and in a salon in which a majority of the practices of cosmetology are engaged in;

(d) Who files an application for a certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a master cosmetologist within the thirty-six month period prescribed in subsection (1) (c).

If an applicant fails to apply within such period then a fee of fifty dollars shall be required with the application before a certificate of registration is issued;

(e) Provided, however, any person who has practiced as a cosmetologist for more than thirty-six months shall within ninety days after the effective date of this act make application for a master cosmetologist certificate which shall be issued without cost; provided, however, that if such application is made after the expiration of the ninety day period then a fee of fifty dollars shall accompany the application before a certificate is issued.

(f) Provided, further, that as an alternative to the procedure set forth in this section, any person who has practiced as a cosmetologist for a period not less than twelve months under the immediate supervision of a registered master cosmetologist is qualified to receive a certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a master cosmetologist upon passing a satisfactory practical examination conducted by the board to determine his or her fitness to practice cosmetology. The fee for such examination shall be fixed by the board but shall not exceed fifteen dollars.

(2) After the effective date of this act a certificate of registration to practice manicuring and pedicuring in a cosmetology salon shall no longer be issued.

(3) All outstanding and current certificates of registration to practice manicuring and pedicuring shall be entitled to be renewed; provided further that any person currently enrolled in a school of cosmetology or pursuing an approved course of study leading to a certificate to practice manicuring and pedicuring shall be entitled to receive such certificate after complying with the provisions of subsection (2), as heretofore required prior to the effective date of this act, which certificate shall be entitled to be renewed.

(4) (a) Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a specialist in manicuring, pedicuring, facials and shampooing in a cosmetology salon:

1. Who is a citizen of the United States or who has made declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States or who, having made such declaration of intention, has filed a petition for naturalization within thirty days after becoming eligible to do so, and

2. Who is qualified under §477.08(1), and is of good moral character and temperate habits, and

3. Who has completed the following prescribed course and number of hours in the study and practice of manicuring, pedicuring, facials and shampooing in a school of cosmetology approved by the board:

a. One hundred twenty-five hours for theory and practice of manicuring and pedicuring and twenty-five hours for ethics, sanitation, hygiene and anatomy, these being the

only subjects the applicant is required to take. The one hundred twenty-five hours of theory and practice shall be divided as follows: Seventy-five hours for practice and fifty hours for theory.

b. Three hundred hours for theory and practice of facials to be divided as follows: Two hundred fifty hours for practice and fifty hours for theory.

c. Fifty hours for theory and practice of shampooing to be divided as determined by the board.

4. Who can furnish to the board a certificate from a licensed physician of this state dated not more than thirty days prior to date of application attesting that he or she is free from any contagious or infectious disease, and

5. Who has satisfactorily passed an examination in the fundamentals of manicuring, pedicuring, facials, and shampooing, physiology and hygiene, elementary chemistry relating to sterilization and antisepsis.

(b) Any applicant who fails to pass the examination is required to:

1. Re-enroll in a school of cosmetology and complete a further course in practice of not less than fifty hours for each practical subject failed.

2. Return to a school of cosmetology only for the purpose of passing an examination on the theory subjects failed if the practical examination has been passed.

3. Complete a course of study and practice. Schools must file verification of completed hours and grades within two months.

(c) Any person holding a certificate of registration to practice manicuring and pedicuring as set forth in subsections (2) and (3) of this section or who has a license or certificate of registration from another state or country which has substantially the same standard of requirements for licensing or registering as required by this chapter may apply for the issuance of a specialist license in manicuring, pedicuring, facials and shampooing upon completion of an additional three hundred and fifty hours in the theory and practice of facials and shampooing as set forth in paragraph (a), subparagraph 3., and such additional hours shall be completed within fourteen weeks in a school approved by the board. Upon completing such additional hours and before a certificate can be issued, such person must satisfactorily pass an examination conducted by the board to determine his fitness to practice as a specialist. The examination shall include both theory and practice and the fundamentals of facials and shampooing.

History.—§5, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151 (282); §3, ch. 20333, 1941; §3, ch. 21984, 1943; §7, ch. 22000, 1943; §3, ch. 24039, 1947; §§10A, 12, ch. 63-195; (1)(c)-(e), (f) n. (2), (3) §1, §10, ch. 65-363; §1, ch. 65-444; §1, ch. 67-275.

*Note.—See note following §477.02.

477.07 Persons qualified to receive certificate as cosmetologist.—

(1) Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration as a registered cosmetologist:

(a) Who is a citizen of the United States; or who has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States; or who having made such declaration of intention, has filed a petition for naturalization within thirty days after becoming eligible to do so, and

(b) Who is at least sixteen years of age; and

(c) Who is of good moral character and temperate habits, and

(d) Who has graduated from a school of cosmetology approved by the board or from the cosmetology division of the Florida school for the deaf and blind, provided said division meets the standards of the board and this chapter; and

(e) Who has passed a satisfactory examination conducted by the board to determine his or her fitness to practice as a cosmetologist; and which shall cover the practices as defined in §477.03; and

(f) Who can furnish to the board a certificate from a licensed physician of this state dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of the application attesting that she is free from any contagious or infectious disease.

(2) An applicant for a certificate of registration to practice as a cosmetologist in a cosmetology salon who fails to pass a satisfactory examination is required to:

(a) Re-enroll in a school of cosmetology and complete a further course in practice of not less than fifty hours for each practical subject failed.

(b) Return to a school of cosmetology only for the purpose of passing an examination on the theory subjects failed if the practical examination has been passed.

(c) Complete a course of study and practice. Schools must file verification of completed hours and grades within two months.

History.—§6, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(283); §4, ch. 20333, 1941; §4, ch. 21984, 1943; §4, ch. 24039, 1947; §12, ch. 63-195; §1, ch. 63-388; (1)(f) §2, ch. 65-444; (2), (3)n. §2, §10, ch. 65-363; §4, ch. 67-338.

***477.08 Schools of cosmetology; requisites; courses taught; enrollment of students.—**

(1) No school of cosmetology not operated as a part of the public school system shall be approved by the board unless its owner has paid the required fee as prescribed in §477.17, and unless the instructors and faculty are registered instructors of cosmetology under this chapter, and unless it requires as a prerequisite for graduation therefrom, a high school diploma or if such applicant is a graduate of a school for the deaf and blind. Provided, however, that said schools shall waive the high school diploma requirement for students over the age of eighteen years who have successfully completed the tenth grade in an accredited high school or shall pass a standard equivalency test for same that is administered by the testing center approved by the department of education. Such cosmetology school shall require as a prerequisite to graduation a course of instruction and practice of not less than twelve hundred hours of continuous study

and practice of not more than eight hours in any one day or not more than forty hours in any one week within a maximum period of eighteen months and a minimum period of seven months. Schools shall comply with and offer the following:

(a) Scientific fundamentals for cosmetology, physiology, hygiene, elementary chemistry relating to sterilization and antiseptics, massaging and manipulating the muscles of the face, neck and scalp, hair cutting, bobbing, hair trimming, and coloring the hair, salon management and business methods, facial and scalp massage, or treatments with oils, creams, lotions, or other preparations, shampooing, singeing, or applying hair tonics, applying cosmetic preparations, antiseptics, powders, oil, clay or lotions to scalp, face or neck.

(b) Hairdressing or the arranging, waving, dressing, curling, cleansing, thinning, cutting, singeing, bobbing, bleaching, tinting, coloring, straightening, dyeing, brushing, beautifying or otherwise treating by any means the hair of any person.

(c) Manicuring or the cutting, trimming, polishing, tinting, coloring, cleansing, or manicuring the nails of any person, and massaging, cleansing, treating, or beautifying the hands or feet of any person.

(d) Pedicuring, or the shaping, polishing, tinting, coloring, cleansing the nails of the feet of any person.

(e) Permanent waving, or the preparing, arranging, curling, cleansing, and treatment of the hair for curling by the use of permanent waving machines, mechanical appliances or chemical heat devices or heat materials or other chemical means.

(f) Removing superfluous hair from the body of any person by the use of depilatories, by the use of tweezers, chemical preparation, or by the use of devices or appliances of any kind or description, except by the use of light waves commonly known as rays and by the use of electrolysis.

(g) Provided that no student shall be allowed to work on the public until such student has had at least two hundred hours in theory and practical work on wefts and fellow students.

(h) Provided that no patron shall be given a complete service in the junior department; the patron may obtain the service of the student only as she progresses according to schedule. That is, one student may give a wave, depending on the progress the student has made at the time in her course of study.

(i) Provided that students who have completed five hundred hours of their course may render complete service to patrons, in the senior department, as advanced students.

(j) Schools shall require a student in the advanced or senior department to wear some kind of insignia, badge, cap or marking on her uniform to indicate that she is a student in the senior department.

(2) No school of cosmetology shall actively

enroll or admit any student thereto until that school has received a student permit from the state board, which permit can be issued by the state board only after the student shall make and file in triplicate a duly verified application. One copy of such application shall be retained by the school, one copy retained by the student and the third copy shall be filed by the school with the board along with the student's enrollment fee. The same procedure shall apply for those students who must re-enroll for the purpose of further practice in the practical subjects failed on the state board examination. No school of cosmetology shall conduct a postgraduate course unless the time required for completing same does not exceed a maximum of six weeks. No school of cosmetology shall enroll or admit any student in a postgraduate course thereof, which course shall be for the purpose of qualifying persons to pass the examination conducted by the board to determine fitness to practice cosmetology, unless the student shall file, in triplicate, an application duly verified, which shall be obtained by the student or school from the state board of cosmetology and shall be in such form as prescribed by the board. The application sent to the state board shall be accompanied by enrollment fee. The application shall also show that the applicant has completed the tenth grade in school, or its equivalent, and that the applicant has either:

(a) Graduated from a school of cosmetology approved by the board; or

(b) Holds a valid, unexpired and uncanceled certificate of registration as a registered master cosmetologist, for at least five years immediately prior to making such application. One copy of the application shall be retained by the school so admitting or enrolling the student, and the other shall be filed by the school with the board along with the enrollment fee. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed as limiting or modifying the provision of §477.06. The school must be located in one building only.

(3) No school of cosmetology, except vocational training schools, shall commence operations unless and until the owner thereof shall obtain from the board a certificate of registration to operate a school of cosmetology. Every such certificate so issued shall be renewed annually on May 20. The fee to be paid each year by the owner of the school to the board for the issuance of this certificate of registration shall be seventy-five dollars; provided, however, that whenever a school shall be established within six months of the expiration date of the then current certificates of registration the fee required of that school for a certificate of registration for the remainder of that year shall be only one half of the regular yearly fee. The certificate of registration is nontransferable from one person to another, from one corporation to another or from one location to another.

(4) Every application for a certificate of

registration to operate a school of cosmetology shall be in writing on blanks provided by the board and shall contain the name of the school, its local address, the name and address of the owner or owners, and a statement that all the requirements of law and of the rules and regulations of the board relative to schools of cosmetology have been complied with. Such application shall be signed by the owner or by one of the owners of the said school and shall also be verified by oath, and shall be accompanied by a remittance of the required fee. Upon receipt by the board of an application properly filled out, signed and verified, and of the required fee, it shall issue the certificate of registration, but the mere issuance of such certificate shall not be construed as constituting an approval by the board of the said school.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, wherein the subjects comprising the course of instruction in schools of cosmetology are outlined, the board shall have authority to change or modify the course of instruction for such schools by adding new subjects or by substituting other subjects for these therein mentioned. The board shall also have authority to prescribe the number of hours which shall be devoted by schools of cosmetology to each of the subjects which the board may require to be taught provided the board does not thereby increase the total number of hours prescribed in this section.

(6) Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration as an instructor of cosmetology:

(a) **Who is a citizen of the United States, or who has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, or who having made such declaration of intention, has filed a petition for naturalization within thirty days after becoming eligible to do so, and**

(b) **Who is at least twenty-three years of age, and of good moral character.**

(c) **Who has a high school education.**

(d) Who has been a practicing registered cosmetologist for two years and a practicing master cosmetologist for at least four years.

(e) Who passes examination in theory and practice of teaching cosmetology in addition to other subjects, with no mark in any one subject below seventy-five, and a general average of eighty.

(7) (a) Any person, firm or corporation who desires to establish a school of cosmetology (except vocational school, and those schools of cosmetology established prior to May 20, 1941) and who applies to the board for a certificate of registration to operate such schools, shall at the same time, file with the board a good and sufficient surety bond executed by the applicant as a principal and by a surety company as surety in the amount of ten thousand dollars payable to the state. The bond shall be in the form and shall be signed by a surety company approved by the board and shall be conditioned upon compliance with all laws relative to schools of cosmetology and

upon faithful performance of all contracts existing between the school and the students thereof during the life of the bond, whether such contracts be written, oral or implied. Every such bond shall continue in full force and effect for the lifetime of the school, except as provided in subsection (8). Any bona fide student of the school during the life of the bond may maintain an action against either the maker thereof or the surety thereon or both, and the bond shall be for the purpose of satisfying any judgment which the student may recover as damage for the breach of this contract.

(b) Provided, that upon it being made to appear to the board that any person, firm or corporation is unable to obtain a surety bond may, in its discretion, permit such person to file a good and sufficient surety bond executed by not less than two personal sureties as surety thereon, each of whom shall be worth the full amount of such bond over and above his debts, liabilities, and exemptions at law, and each shall make an affidavit to such effect which shall be attached to such bond. Every such bond shall be approved by the board, and the board may at any time require a new and additional bond upon determining that the sureties upon any bond have become insolvent or are not any longer qualified as such sureties and upon failure to file such new and additional bond the board shall revoke the certificate of registration.

(8) Any school of cosmetology which has furnished a good and sufficient surety bond as required by subsection (7) during the first two years of operation of such school shall not be required to renew said bond or secure any additional surety bond unless it is made to appear to the board that the interest of the public and students would best be served by furnishing a renewal of such bond or an additional bond as contemplated by subsection (7).

History.—§7, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(284); §5, ch. 20333, 1941; §5, ch. 21984, 1943; §§5, 17, ch. 24039, 1947; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §§2, 3, 12, ch. 63-195; §§3-5, 10, 11, ch. 65-363; §1, ch. 67-283; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §477.02.

cf.—§455.03 Dispensing with examination for veterans.

477.081 Student instructor training program.—

*(1) A student instructor training program may be conducted by schools of cosmetology which have been issued a student instructor training certificate of registration by the state board of cosmetology.

(2) Any person is qualified to enroll in the student instructor training program:

(a) Who is a registered practicing master cosmetologist;

(b) Who is at least twenty-three years of age and of good moral character;

(c) Who has a high school education or its equivalent.

(3) Notwithstanding any of the provisions to the contrary, any person is deemed qualified to receive a certificate of registration as an instructor of cosmetology if such person

shall have fulfilled the requirements in an instructor training program as required by the state board of cosmetology before being eligible to apply for the instructor's examination. The fifteen hundred hour instructor training program, including curriculum and other details, shall be formulated and supervised by a joint committee selected from and by the members of the state board of cosmetology, the Florida hairdressers and cosmetologist association and the Florida cosmetology school association.

History.—§1, ch. 65-362.

***Note.**—Subsection (1) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***477.09 Requirements as to applications for examinations.—Each applicant for an examination shall:**

(1) Make application to the board at least ten days prior to examination date, on blank forms prepared and furnished by the board, such application to contain proof under the applicant's oath of the particular qualifications of the applicant;

(2) Furnish to the board one signed photograph of the applicant, size two inches by two inches.

(3) Pay the required fee to the board as provided in this chapter; and

(4) Present upon application for examination to become a cosmetologist a high school diploma, or such applicant shall pass a standard equivalency test for same that shall be uniform throughout the state. The test shall be administered by the testing center approved by the department of education. A certified copy of the results shall be filed with the state board of cosmetology provided, however, that if such applicant is over the age of eighteen years the high school diploma requirement shall be waived if said applicant has successfully completed the tenth grade in an accredited high school; or if such applicant is a qualified graduate of a school for the deaf and blind.

History.—§8, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(285); §6, ch. 21984, 1943; §4, ch. 63-195; §§6, 10, ch. 65-363; §2, ch. 67-275; §§15, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §477.02.

477.10 Examinations; times and places; to be in theory and practice and to be written and oral.—

(1) The board shall conduct examination of applicants for certificates of registration to practice as registered instructors of cosmetology, registered master cosmetologists, registered cosmetologists and registered specialists not less than twelve times each year at such time and place as the board may determine. The examination of applicants for a certificate of registration as registered instructors of cosmetology, registered master cosmetologists, registered cosmetologists and registered specialists shall include both practical demonstrations and written and oral tests and shall embrace the subjects required in §477.08, to be taught in schools of cosmetology approved by the board. An applicant for a cosmetolo-

gist's examination shall have completed the number of hours of continuous study and practice of cosmetology as required by §477.08(1).

(2) Any blind person, as defined in §413.021, making application for a certificate of registration pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall be allowed to have the written portion of the examination read to him or her and his or her answers recorded with recording equipment and transcribed by a person or persons approved by the board.

History.—§9, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(286); §6, ch. 24039, 1947; §10A, 12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363; §2, ch. 67-338.

***477.11 Certificate issued to applicant with passing grade.**—A certificate as a registered master cosmetologist or as a registered cosmetologist shall be issued by the board to any applicant whose application for an examination has been properly made within thirty-six months from graduation from a qualified school of cosmetology who shall pass a satisfactory examination making an average grade of not less than seventy-five per cent, with a minimum of sixty-five per cent in any subject, and who shall possess the other qualifications required by this chapter.

History.—§10, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(287); §7, ch. 21984, 1943; §7, ch. 24039, 1947; §12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363.

***Note.**—See note following §477.02.

477.12 Prerequisites and qualifications of nonresident applicants.—

(1) Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration as a master cosmetologist:

(a) Who is a citizen of the United States, or who has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and submits form N-315; and

(b) Who is at least seventeen years of age; and

(c) Who is of good moral character and temperate habits; and

(d) Who can furnish to the board a certificate from a licensed physician of this state dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of the application attesting that he or she is free from any contagious or infectious disease; and

(e) Who has a license or certificate of registration as a practicing master cosmetologist from another state or country which has substantially the same standard of requirements for licensing or registering master cosmetologists as required by this chapter; or, who can prove by sworn affidavits that he or she has practiced as a master cosmetologist in another state or country for at least five years immediately prior to making application in this state; and

(f) Who pays the examination and certificate fees for master cosmetologists as set forth in §477.17; and

(g) Who passes examination in theory and practice of cosmetology in addition to other

subjects, with no mark in any one subject below sixty-five and a general average of seventy-five.

(2) Any person is qualified to receive a certificate of registration as a cosmetologist:

(a) Who is a citizen of the United States, or who has made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States and submits form N-315; and

(b) Who is at least sixteen years of age; and

(c) Who is of good moral character and temperate habits; and

(d) Who can furnish to the board a certificate from a licensed physician of this state dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of the application attesting that he or she is free from any contagious or infectious disease; and

(e) Who meets the educational requirements as prescribed in §477.09(4); and

(f) Who has a certificate of registration as a cosmetologist in a state or country which has substantially the same requirements for registration as a cosmetologist as are required by this chapter. The time spent in another state or country as a cosmetologist may be credited upon the period of training required by this chapter as a qualification to receive a certificate of registration as a master cosmetologist; and

(g) Who pays the examination and certificate fees for cosmetologists as set forth in §477.17; and

(h) Who passes examination in theory and practice of cosmetology in addition to other subjects, with no mark in any one subject below sixty-five and a general average of seventy-five. Should the applicant fail to pass the examination the procedure and requirements as set forth in §477.07 shall be applied.

(3) Any person who has practiced as a cosmetologist in another state or country, which does not have substantially the same requirements for registration as a cosmetologist as required by this chapter and who has the qualifications as required in §477.07 (1) (a)-(f) may be credited with the time so spent as a cosmetologist in such state or country upon the period of training required by this chapter as a qualification to take the examination to determine his fitness to receive a certificate of registration as a registered master cosmetologist.

History.—§11, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(288); §8, ch. 21984, 1943; §8, ch. 24039, 1947; §12, ch. 63-195; (1), (2) §§7, 10, ch. 65-363; §3, ch. 67-338.

477.13 Display of certificates; rules and regulations.—

(1) Every holder of a certificate of registration shall display it in a conspicuous place adjacent to or near his work chair or booth.

(2) The board shall prepare copies of the provisions of §477.23, together with any other rules and regulations or sanitary requirements for conduct of cosmetology salons and schools of cosmetology which may be adopted by said

board in aid or furtherance of the provisions of this chapter, and furnish to the owner or manager of each cosmetology salon and school of cosmetology one such copy to be posted in a conspicuous place in such cosmetology salon or school of cosmetology by the said owner or manager thereof.

History.—§13, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(290); §9, ch. 21984, 1943; (2) §12, ch. 63-195.

477.14 Renewal of certificates; date of expiration; required training for instructors; training course by board, availability to master cosmetologists.—

(1) Every registered instructor of cosmetology, master cosmetologist, cosmetologist, and manicurist and pedicurist who continues in active practice or service shall annually on or before July 1 renew his or her certificate of registration and pay the required fee. Every certificate of registration which has not been renewed during the month of July in any one year shall be subject further to the restoration fee on August 1 in that year, provided, however, that after the expiration of the 1965-66 renewals, all certificates of registration shall be renewed for a two year period, upon payment of the required fee. Every certificate of registration which has not been renewed during the month of July in the renewal year shall be subject to the further restoration fee on August 1 of that year.

(2) A registered master cosmetologist, cosmetologist, or manicurist and pedicurist whose certificate of registration has expired may have his or her certificate restored within three years thereafter upon payment of the current certificate fee and restoration fee.

(3) At least once every two years every registered instructor of cosmetology shall attend a course of study and training of not less than two weeks continuous duration or one week each year. Such course shall be conducted by the board every year. Attendance in a school approved by the state board of cosmetology shall satisfy this requirement. Failure to comply with the provisions hereof shall be cause for the refusal to renew a certificate of registration upon application, or for the cancellation thereof by the board. This requirement shall not apply to a registered instructor of cosmetology employed as an instructor in the public school system.

(4) Any registered master cosmetologist, manicurist and pedicurist who retires from practice, and any registered instructor of cosmetology who retires from teaching for not more than three years may renew his or her certificate upon the payment of the required renewal and restoration fees and due compliance herewith.

History.—§14, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(291); §8, ch. 20333, 1941; §1, ch. 20860, 1941; §10, ch. 21984, 1943; §9, ch. 24039, 1947; §12, ch. 63-195; §§8, 10, ch. 65-363.

477.15 Suspension or revocation of certificate; grounds.—The board may either refuse to issue, or renew, or may suspend or revoke any

certificate of registration for any of the following causes:

(1) Conviction of a felony shown by a certified copy of the record of the court of conviction;

(2) Gross malpractice or gross incompetency;

(3) Continued practice by a person knowingly having an infectious or contagious disease;

(4) Advertising by means of knowingly false or deceptive statements;

(5) Advertising, practicing or attempting to practice under a trade name other than one's own;

(6) Habitual drunkenness or habitual addiction to the use of morphine, cocaine or other habit-forming drugs;

(7) Immoral or unprofessional conduct;

(8) The commission of any of the offenses described in §477.27;

(9) The violation of any of the rules and regulations provided by §477.23;

(10) The failure of an instructor to attend a course of study and training as is required in §477.14.

(11) The failure of a cosmetologist to send in proof on forms furnished by the board at the expiration of twenty-four but not more than thirty-six months that he or she has practiced as a cosmetologist under the immediate supervision of a master cosmetologist.

History.—§15, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(292); §11, ch. 21984, 1943; (10) §12, ch. 63-195; (10) (11) n. §9, ch. 65-363.

477.16 Procedure for revocation, etc.; board may administer oaths; witnesses.—The board shall have the authority to establish rules of procedure for revocation, suspension or denial of license, or other disciplinary action in accordance with chapter 120.

History.—§16, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(293); §5, ch. 63-195.

cf.—§30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.

§32.30 Juries, jurors and witnesses in criminal courts of record.

§34.14 County courts; prosecuting attorney allowed to summon witnesses before him.

§90.14 Compensation of witnesses in various courts.

§932.33 Witnesses; compensation, criminal.

***477.17 Fees; duplicate certificates.**—

(1) The fees to be paid by the various applicants and to be collected by the state board of cosmetology for the various examinations to be given, for the issuance of the various certificates of registration, for the renewal of the unexpired certificates and for the restoration of expired certificates, are as follows:

(a) For an examination to determine the qualifications of an applicant to teach cosmetology, seventy dollars.

(b) For an examination to determine the qualifications of an applicant to practice cosmetology as a master cosmetologist, not to exceed forty dollars.

(c) For an examination to determine the qualifications of an applicant to practice cosmetology as a cosmetologist, twenty-five dollars.

(d) For an examination to determine the fitness of an applicant to practice cosmetology as a specialist in manicuring, pedicuring, facials and shampooing, twenty-five dollars.

(e) For the issuance of a certificate of registration to teach cosmetology, ten dollars.

(f) For the issuance of a certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a master cosmetologist, ten dollars.

(g) For the issuance of a certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a cosmetologist, ten dollars.

(h) For the issuance of a certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a specialist in manicuring, pedicuring, facials and shampooing, ten dollars.

(i) For the issuance of a certificate of registration to the owners of a school of cosmetology, one hundred fifty dollars.

(j) For the two year renewal of an unexpired certificate of registration to teach cosmetology, thirty dollars.

(k) For the two year renewal of an unexpired certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a master cosmetologist, manicurist and pedicurist, ten dollars.

(l) For the two year renewal of an unexpired certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a specialist in manicuring, pedicuring, facials and shampooing, ten dollars.

(m) For the two year renewal of an unexpired certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a cosmetologist, fifteen dollars.

(n) For the annual renewal of an unexpired certificate of registration to the owner of a school of cosmetology, seventy-five dollars.

(o) For the restoration of an expired certificate of registration to teach cosmetology, fifteen dollars in addition to the renewal fee for each year of delinquency.

(p) For the restoration of an expired certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a master cosmetologist, manicurist and pedicurist and specialist, ten dollars in addition to the renewal fee for each year of delinquency.

(q) For the restoration of an expired certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as a cosmetologist, ten dollars in addition to the renewal fee for each year of delinquency.

(r) For the restoration of an expired certificate of registration to the owner of a school of cosmetology, forty dollars in addition to the renewal fee for each year of delinquency.

(s) For issuance of a certificate of registration to the owner of a cosmetology salon, thirty-five dollars. Such certificate is nontransferable.

(t) Fees for retake examinations will be prorated according to number of subjects failed not to exceed the maximum cost of original examination.

(2) If a certificate of registration has expired more than three years prior to the date of application for restoration, no such certificate may be restored, and such applicant may secure a new certificate of registration only by

passing an examination and paying the examination fee therefor in addition to the fee for the renewal of a certificate.

(3) Any holder of an expired certificate of registration which is entitled to restoration under the provisions of this chapter shall, after payment of the proper restoration fee to and after restoration thereof by the board, thereupon be entitled to have the restored certificate renewed upon the further payment to the board of the proper renewal fee, the restoration fees prescribed by this section being in addition to the renewal fees and in the nature of penalties for permitting a certificate of registration to expire.

(4) Any holder of an unexpired certificate of registration who loses the same may obtain a duplicate thereof by filing with the board a statement of the loss, and submitting a signed photograph and paying a fee of two dollars. Each duplicate certificate shall have the word "duplicate" stamped across the face thereof but shall otherwise be the same as the certificate in place of which it is issued.

(5) Each certificate of registration, including duplicate certificates, and renewals which shall be issued by the board after June 16, 1947, shall have firmly affixed thereto a signed two by two inch photograph (passport size) of the person to whom it is issued and the photograph shall at no time thereafter during the life of the certificate be detached therefrom. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the person to whom a certificate is issued to affix the photograph mentioned herein to the said certificate, duplicate and renewal upon receipt thereof.

History.—§17, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(294); §7, ch. 20333, 1941; §12, ch. 21984, 1943; §10, ch. 24039, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §86, 12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363; §§3, 4, ch. 67-275.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

477.18 State board of cosmetology; qualifications; terms.—

(1)(a) An examining and licensing board is created within the division of occupations of the department of professional and occupational regulation to be known as the state board of cosmetology consisting of five members to be appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate, one member from each of the five districts of the state as hereinafter set forth:

1. District one: Broward, Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, Highlands, Indian River, Lee, Martin, Okeechobee, Palm Beach and St. Lucie.

2. District two: Alachua, Brevard, Dixie, Flagler, Gilchrist, Lake, Levy, Marion, Orange, Osceola, Polk, Putnam, Seminole and Volusia.

3. District three: Baker, Bay, Bradford, Calhoun, Clay, Columbia, Duval, Escambia, Franklin, Gadsden, Gulf, Hamilton, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Nassau, Okaloosa, St. Johns, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Taylor, Union, Wakulla, Walton and Washington.

4. District four: Citrus, DeSoto, Hardee, Hernando, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, Sarasota and Sumter.

5. District five: Dade and Monroe.

(b) The members from the five districts shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate as follows: One member for one year, one member for two years, one member for three years and two members for four years. Immediately thereafter as the terms of the members expire, the governor shall appoint successors for the period of four years and such members shall serve until their successors are appointed or qualified.

(c) Each district of the Florida cosmetologist association, inc. and each district of the Florida cosmetology school association may submit to the governor for his consideration in making appointments under this act, a list of three persons. Each member shall be a practicing master cosmetologist, who has followed the profession of cosmetology in this state for at least five years immediately prior to his appointment, and shall have completed twelve grades of school, or its equivalent. Equivalency shall be determined by an equivalency test to be administered by the testing center approved by the department of education. He shall be a graduate of a school of cosmetology; provided, that the educational requirements shall not disqualify any person who is presently appointed as a member of the board who is not actually engaged in conducting a cosmetology salon in this state. No such master cosmetologist shall be appointed a member of the board who is connected directly or indirectly in the business of manufacture, rental, sale or distribution of cosmetology salon equipment or supplies.

(2) No school owner, operator, manager or instructor or any one connected in any manner with a school shall be a member of the board. No person who is a member of the board of barber examiners shall be a member of the board of cosmetology.

(3) No member who has served a full term shall be eligible for reappointment to succeed himself. The governor may remove any member for cause.

(4) Members appointed to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal shall serve during the unexpired term of their predecessors.

(5) The amendment of this section shall not in any manner affect the length of current terms of office of present members of the state board of cosmetology.

History.—§20, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(295); §13, ch. 21984, 1943; §11, 18, ch. 24039, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §§7, 12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363; §1, ch. 67-388; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

477.19 Members of board appointed from districts.—For the purpose of having different sections of the state represented by a member of the board, the state is divided by counties

into five districts, based on population and geographical juxtaposition of shop distribution and one member of said board shall be appointed and come from each district. Said districts shall be known as districts one, two, three, four and five, the boundaries of which shall be determined by the state board of cosmetology.

History.—§21, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(296); §8, ch. 63-195.

477.20 Board; organization; compensation; annual report; bond of secretary.—

(1) A majority of the members of the board in meeting duly assembled may perform and exercise all of the duties and powers devolving upon the board. The board shall adopt and use a common seal or its official seal for the authentication of its orders and records. An office shall be maintained in Tallahassee, Florida, but this requirement shall not be construed to prevent the board from maintaining other offices in some other cities within the state if, in the opinion of the board, such other offices are necessary in order for the board to perform its duties in a more efficient manner, provided however, that not more than one of such offices shall be maintained in each of said districts established by this chapter, exclusive of said office to be maintained at Tallahassee.

(2) It shall be the duty of the members of the board to attend all board meetings, inspect all schools quarterly, conduct as many examinations as shall be deemed by the board to be necessary during each year of applicants for certificate of registration to practice cosmetology as provided and required by law, and to keep a general supervision over the affairs of the board.

(3) An executive secretary shall be employed who shall conduct and supervise the Tallahassee office, shall assist the board members in carrying out the provisions of the state cosmetology law, and shall instruct the inspectors in the performance of their duties. The executive secretary shall make a biennial report to the governor and the members of the board, which report shall contain a full statement of the work of the board during the two years reported. In order to insure the faithful performance of the duties of the board, the executive secretary shall execute and deliver to the state a bond in the amount of ten thousand dollars with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the board. The annual salary of the executive secretary shall be fixed by the board, payable monthly, unless otherwise fixed by any law enacted at this or any succeeding legislature. Each member of the board shall receive twenty dollars per day, or for any part of a day, when performing administrative duties. When examinations are held by the board each member shall receive an additional ten dollars per day or any part of a day. The board members shall also receive the same travel subsistence and mileage as provided in

§112.061, as allowed other state officers and employees.

(4) The board shall have the authority to employ inspectors and to employ and fix the compensation of such regular or special counsel, clerks, and other assistants as it may deem necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this chapter, and shall receive the same travel subsistence and mileage as provided in §112.061, as allowed other state officers and employees. No employee of the board shall be related by blood or marriage to any member of said board.

(5) All inspectors appointed under the provisions of this law shall be registered master cosmetologists who have engaged in the practice of cosmetology in this state for not less than three years, and who are not less than twenty-five years of age; provided, however, that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to those inspectors who are now employed by the state board of cosmetology.

(6) The board may employ a full time educational director and shall have the authority to employ an assistant educational director if necessary. Duties of the educational director shall be to survey all schools at least annually, and recommend the accreditation status of each school for action of the board. In addition, the educational director shall recommend curriculum standards, and promote education for the cosmetologists through surveys, institutes, conferences and such other means as may result in improving the profession of cosmetology in this state. The educational director and assistant educational director shall have had six years experience as a practicing master cosmetologist, a high school diploma, and such other qualifications as may be established by the Florida state board of cosmetology. Said directors shall be entitled to per diem and travel expenses as provided by §112.061. The board shall provide necessary clerical assistance, not to exceed two persons, for the educational director.

History.—§22, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(297); §9, ch. 20333, 1941; am. §14, ch. 21984, 1943; am. §1, ch. 24082, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; (2) §117, ch. 26869, 1951; (2) §29, ch. 28215, 1953; (2) §16, ch. 57-1; §§9, 12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363.
cf.—§112.061 Per diem and traveling expenses of state officers and employees.

***477.21 Disposition of money received by board; executive secretary.**—All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be paid to the executive secretary at Tallahassee, who shall give a receipt for same. Such moneys shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All necessary and proper expenses in carrying out the provisions of this chapter shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by said board; provided, that the board is charged with the duty and responsibility of awarding each year not in excess of ten scholarships in cosmetology training for courses in the various schools of cosmetology of this state, which scholarships shall be in the amount of two hundred dollars each. The executive secre-

tary of the board shall not be a person registered under this law.

History.—§23, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(298); §10, ch. 20333, 1941; am. §15, ch. 21984, 1943; am. §§12, 13, ch. 24039, 1947; §118, ch. 26869, 1951; §30, ch. 28215, 1953; §19, ch. 61-514; §12, ch. 63-195.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

cf.—§215.37 Minor regulatory boards to be financed by fees collected.

***477.22 Board to keep records.**—The board shall keep a record of its proceedings relating to the issuance, refusal, renewal, suspension and revocation of certificates of registration. This record shall also contain the name, place of business and residence of each registered master cosmetologist and registered cosmetologist and the date and number of his certificate of registration. This record shall be open to the public at all reasonable times.

History.—§24, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(299); §12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363.

***Note.**—See note following §477.21.

477.23 Rules and regulations governing all cosmetologists.—

(1) It is unlawful:

(a) For any master cosmetologist or cosmetologist to knowingly continue the practice of cosmetology or for any student knowingly to continue as a student in any school of cosmetology, while such person has an infectious, contagious or communicable disease.

(b) To own, manage, operate or control any cosmetology salon or school of cosmetology unless continuously hot and cold running water be provided therein.

(c) To own, manage, operate or control any school of cosmetology or part or portion thereof whether connected therewith or in a separate building wherein the practice of cosmetology is engaged in or carried on unless all entrances to the place wherein the practice of cosmetology is so engaged in or carried on shall display a sign indicating that the work therein is done by students exclusively.

(d) To own, manage, or control or operate any cosmetology salon unless there is displayed a recognized sign indicating that it is a cosmetology salon, which said sign shall be clearly visible at the main entrance of said salon.

(e) To use upon one patron a towel that has been used upon another patron unless the towel has been relaundersed.

(f) To fail to provide the headrest on each chair with a relaundersed towel or a sheet of clean paper for each patron.

(g) To use in the practice of cosmetology any styptic pencil, sponges, lump alum or powder puff or powder blenders. Possession of a styptic pencil, sponge, lump alum or powder puff in a cosmetology salon is prima facie evidence that the same is being used therein in the practice of cosmetology.

(h) To fail to place around the patron's neck a strip of cotton, towel or neck band so that the hair cloth or shampoo capes do not come in contact with the neck or skin of the patron's body.

(i) To use on any patron any violet ray electrodes, scissors, tweezers, manicure instruments, combs, hair brushes, rubber disc or parts of vibrators used on another patron, unless the same be kept in a closed compartment and immersed in boiling water or in a solution of two per cent carbolic acid, or its equivalent, before each such use, excepting permanent waving equipment.

(2) The board may make other rules and regulations and prescribe other sanitary requirements in addition to the foregoing in aid or furtherance of the provisions of this chapter, subject to the approval of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(3) Any member of said board or its agents or assistants may enter into and inspect any cosmetology salon or school of cosmetology at any time during business days and hours.

(4) Inspection rating sheets issued by the board shall show the sanitary rating of each cosmetology salon, and must be publicly displayed in a conspicuous location in the cosmetology salon.

History.—§25, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(300); §16, ch. 21984, 1943; §12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

477.24 Power of municipalities to regulate cosmetology.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent any municipal government in this state from passing and enforcing reasonable laws and regulations governing the cosmetology practice within its limits.

History.—§26, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(301); §12, ch. 63-195.

477.25 Barber law unaffected by this chapter.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed or interpreted as changing, modifying or repealing any of the provisions of chapter 476 and the provisions of said chapter and the provisions of this chapter shall be construed, interpreted, considered and enforced as separate laws and independent each of the other.

History.—§27, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(302).

477.26 False statements.—The willful making of any false statement as to material matter in any oath or affidavit which is required by the provisions of this chapter is perjury and punishable as a misdemeanor under the general law governing punishment of misdemeanors.

History.—§19, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7476(4).
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanors.

477.27 Penalty for violation of chapter.—Each of the following shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable, upon conviction, by imprisonment in county jail for not more than six months or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court:

(1) The violation of any of the provisions of §477.02.

(2) Permitting any person in one's employ, supervision or control to practice as a master cosmetologist, manicurist and pedicurist, spe-

cialist or as a cosmetologist, unless that person has a certificate of registration.

(3) Permitting any manicurist and pedicurist in one's employ, supervision or control to do any other work than manicuring and pedicuring.

(4) Obtaining or attempting to obtain a certificate of registration for money other than the required fee, or any other thing of value, or by fraudulent misrepresentations.

(5) Practicing or attempting to practice by fraudulent misrepresentations.

(6) The willful failure to display a certificate as required by §477.13.

(7) The use of any room or place for cosmetology which is also used for residential or business purposes not connected with cosmetology (except the sale of hair tonics, lotions, creams, toilet articles and such commodities as are used and sold in cosmetology salons) unless a partition of ceiling height which has been approved in writing by the state board of cosmetology or by its representative, separates the portion used for residential or business purposes from the room or portion used for cosmetology; provided, however, that in determining whether or not a particular partition is sufficient in character and construction to warrant approval, the state board or its representatives shall be guided solely by the principle that the more unsanitary the conditions are in the portion of the residence or building which is to be separated from the portion used as a cosmetology salon, the more substantial and impenetrable the partition must be. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the work of body contouring in any regularly licensed cosmetology salon.

(8) A violation of any of the provisions of §§477.15 and 477.23.

(9) The willful failure by any owner or manager of a cosmetology salon or school of cosmetology to display the copy of §477.23 with rules and regulations as provided in §477.13.

(10) The refusal by any owner of a cosmetology salon or school of cosmetology or by any employee in charge thereof, to permit the board or its representatives to inspect the cosmetology salon or school of cosmetology during regular business hours, or any material interference by such owner or employees with the inspection of such salon or school by the board or its representatives during regular business hours.

(11) The willful or intentional removal of any photograph from the certificate to which it has been attached or the transfer of any photograph from one certificate to another certificate, by any person other than the members of the board or its representatives.

(12) The violation of any rule or regulation officially made by the board in aid or furtherance of this chapter, and approved by the division of health.

(13) The practicing or attempting to prac-

tice any branch of cosmetology other than the branch or branches covered by the certificate.

(14) The failure of any master cosmetologist, cosmetologist, manicurist and pedicurist or specialist to display his health certificate.

(15) The willful failure of any school of cosmetology to publicly display a certificate of registration which has been issued to it pursuant to law.

History.—§18, ch. 16800, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 8135(15); §8, ch. 20333, 1941; §2, ch. 20860, 1941; §17, ch. 21984, 1943; §12, ch. 63-195; §10, ch. 65-363; §5, ch. 67-275; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

477.28 Injunctions; when authorized.—The state board of cosmetology may institute legal proceedings to enjoin the violation of the provisions of this law upon the grounds set forth in subsections (1) and (2) in any court of competent jurisdiction, and such court may grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining the violation thereof, and closing any cosmetology salon failing to comply therewith, and no injunction bond shall be required of the state board of cosmetology in any such proceedings:

(1) Upon any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of §§477.02, 477.08, 477.15, 477.23 and 477.27.

(2) Any cosmetology salon with a rating of less than seventy-five per cent for three sanitary inspections during any calendar year, such rating to be based on the uniform system of

ratings for sanitary inspection adopted by the state board of cosmetology.

History.—§18, ch. 21984, 1943; §12, ch. 63-195.

477.29 Transitory provisions.—

(1) Every license, certificate or permit in force immediately prior to May 28, 1963, and existing or issued under any law herein repealed is valid and will not be terminated by this amended law, unless earlier terminated or suspended.

(2) All rules and regulations adopted by the board and in effect immediately prior to May 28, 1963, which are not in direct conflict with any provisions herein, shall remain in full force and effect unless and until repealed, modified or amended by the state legislature.

(3) All persons who were members of the board immediately prior to May 28, 1963, shall serve as members of the board until the expiration of term to which each member was appointed.

(4) Chapter 63-195, Laws of Florida, shall not impair or affect any act done, offense committed, right accruing, accrued, or acquired, or liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred prior to May 28, 1963, but the same may be enjoyed, asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted, as fully and to the same extent as if chapter 63-195, Laws of Florida had not been passed.

History.—§10, ch. 63-195.

CHAPTER 478

FLORIDA UNIFORM LAND SALES PRACTICES LAW

478.011	Short title.	478.171	Cease and desist orders.
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478.161	Revocation.	478.33	Inactive registrations.

478.011 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the Florida Uniform Land Sales Practices Law.

History.—§1, ch. 63-129; §1, ch. 67-229.

478.021 Purpose and definitions.—

(1) This law is remedial as well as penal and the remedial portions thereof shall be liberally construed to effectuate this purpose.

(2) When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Disposition" includes sale, lease, assignment, award by lottery, or any other transaction concerning a subdivision, if undertaken for gain or profit;

(b) "Offer" includes every inducement, solicitation or attempt to encourage a person to acquire an interest in land, if undertaken for gain or profit;

(c) "Person" means an individual, corporation, government, or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, unincorporated association, two or more of any of the foregoing having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity;

(d) "Purchaser" means a person who acquires or attempts to acquire or succeeds to an interest in land;

(e) "Subdivider" means any owner of subdivided land who offers it for disposition or the principal agent of an inactive owner;

(f) "Subdivision" and "subdivided lands" mean any land which is divided or is proposed to be divided for the purpose of disposition into fifty or more lots, parcels, units or interests and also includes any land, whether contiguous or not, if fifty or more lots, parcels, units or interests are offered as a part of a common promotional plan of advertising and sale;

(g) "Board" means Florida Land Sales Board of the division of installment land sales of the department of business regulation;

(h) "Salesman" means any person who

within the state as agent or employee performs on behalf of a subdivider any one or more of the services or acts set forth in §475.01(2);

(i) "Notice" means a communication by mail from the board executed by its secretary or other duly authorized officer. Notice to subdividers shall be deemed complete when mailed to the subdivider's address currently on file with the board.

(j) 1. "Advertising" shall include the publication or causing to be published of any information offering for sale or for the purpose of causing or inducing any other person to purchase or to acquire an interest in the title to subdivided lands, including the land sales contract to be used and any photographs or drawings or artist's representations of physical conditions or facilities on the property existing or to exist by means of any:

a. Newspaper or periodical;

b. Radio or television broadcast;

c. Written or printed or photographic matter produced by any duplicating process producing ten copies or more; or

d. Material used in connection with the disposition or offer of subdivided lands by radio, television, telephone or any other electronic means.

2. "Advertising" shall further include material used by subdividers or their agents to induce prospective purchasers to visit this state, particularly vacation certificates which require the holders of such certificates to attend or submit to a sales presentation by a subdivider or its agents, and the board may require full disclosure of pertinent information concerning a vacation or visitor campaign, including but not limited to terms and conditions of such offers and the fact and extent of participation in such a campaign by a subdivider. The board may further require reasonable assurances that the obligations incurred by a subdivider or its agents in a certificate program can be met.

3. "Advertising" shall not be deemed to include: stockholder communications such as annual reports and interim financial reports, proxy materials, registration statements, securities prospectuses, applications for listing securities on stock exchanges, and the like; prospectuses, property reports, offering statements, or other documents required to be delivered to a prospective purchaser by an agency of any other state or the federal government; all communications addressed to and relating to the account of any persons who have previously executed a contract for the purchase of the subdivider's lands except when directed to the sale of additional lands; press releases or other communications delivered to newspapers or other periodicals for general information or public relations purposes, if no charge is made by such newspapers or other periodicals for the publication or use of any part of such communications.

History.—§2, ch. 63-129; §1, ch. 65-274; §2, ch. 67-229; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-393.

478.031 Lands sales board, terms, organization, quorum.—

(1) There is hereby created and established, within the division of installment land sales of the department of business regulation, a state board to be called the Florida Land Sales Board, said board to consist of seven persons, resident citizens of the state to be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate of Florida, two of whom shall have been directly engaged in the sale or development of real estate subdivisions as defined by this chapter within the state for a period of four years and representative of the entire industry, giving consideration to the size, nature and type of such real estate subdivisions, and five members chosen from the public at large who have not previously been associated with a subdivider, either directly or indirectly, and who are not presently associated, either directly or indirectly, with a subdivider.

(2) The members of the board shall serve until the expiration of the term for which they shall have been appointed and until their successors have been qualified. The first appointment to be made as follows: Three members of said board shall be appointed for the term of one year; three members of said board shall be appointed for the term of two years and one member of said board shall be appointed for the term of three years.

(3) All appointments made thereafter shall be for the terms of three years and that of three members shall expire each year except that on every third year the term of only one member shall expire. Upon the death, resignation, or removal of a member, his successor shall be appointed for the unexpired portion of his term. As the new members are appointed each year, the board shall reorganize and select a chairman. Four members of the board shall constitute a quorum to do business.

History.—§3, ch. 63-129; §3, ch. 67-229; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

478.041 General powers and duties.—

(1) The board shall prescribe reasonable rules which shall be adopted, amended, or repealed in compliance with the Administrative Procedure Act.

(2) The board by rule or by an order, after reasonable notice and hearing, may require the filing of advertising material relating to subdivided lands prior to its distribution and may charge a fee not to exceed ten dollars for such advertising material filed.

(3) If it appears that a person has engaged or is about to engage in an act or practice constituting a violation of a provision of this chapter or a rule or order hereunder, the board, with or without prior administrative proceedings may bring an action in the circuit court to enjoin the acts or practices and to enforce compliance with this chapter or any rule or order hereunder. Upon proper showing, injunctive relief or temporary restraining orders shall be granted, and a receiver or conservator may be appointed. The board is not required to post a bond in any court proceedings.

(4) The board may intervene in a suit involving subdivided lands. In any suit by or against a subdivider involving subdivided lands, the subdivider promptly shall furnish the board notice of the suit and copies of all pleadings.

(5) The board may:

(a) Accept registrations filed in other states or with the federal government;

(b) Contract with similar agencies in this state or other jurisdictions to perform investigative functions;

(c) Accept grants-in-aid from any source.

(6) The board shall cooperate with similar agencies in other jurisdictions to establish uniform filing procedures and forms, uniform public offering statement, advertising standards, rules and common administrative practices.

(7) The board shall exempt a subdivision wherein not more than one hundred lots, parcels, units or interests are offered for sale during any twelve months period from the provisions of this chapter if the plan of promotion and disposition is directed to persons in the local community in which the subdivision is situated.

(8) Advertising submitted as part of the initial registration of land shall be treated as part of such initial registration. Advertising submitted subsequent thereto shall be deemed a subsequent filing and the board may require such further or other supporting data as may be deemed necessary at the time of the subsequent filing. Such subsequent filing shall be approved or disapproved within ten days from the date of filing, provided, however, that in the event the board or its staff fails to approve or disapprove such information within ten days, the subdivider filing the same may publish or cause to be published or distributed all information which has been properly filed.

History.—§4, ch. 63-129; §4, ch. 67-229.

478.061 Board to designate place of executive offices, hearings.—The executive offices shall be established and maintained at a place designated by the board, which designated place may be changed in the discretion of the board, provided, however, that the board may, at its election, provide for meetings to be held throughout the state at its discretion.

History.—§6, ch. 63-129; §5, ch. 67-229.

478.071 Board meetings; compensation of members.—The members of the board shall receive ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year, and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061 from the place of their residence to place of meeting and return. The board shall meet at least once each month.

History.—§7, ch. 63-129; §6, ch. 67-229.

478.081 Employees of board.—The board shall employ, and at its pleasure discharge, a secretary and such attorneys, inspectors, clerks and any other employees as shall be deemed necessary, and shall outline their duties and fix their compensation. The amount of per diem and mileage and expense money paid to employees shall be as provided in §112.061.

History.—§8, ch. 63-129; §7, ch. 67-229.

478.091 Seal and authentication of records.—The board shall adopt a seal by which it shall authenticate its proceedings. Copies of the proceedings, records and acts of the board, and certificates purporting to relate the facts concerning such proceedings, records and acts, signed by the secretary and authenticated by said seal, shall be prima facie evidence thereof in all the courts of this state.

History.—§9, ch. 63-129; §8, ch. 67-229.

478.101 Disposition of moneys received.—All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary of said board. All salaries and expenses shall be paid as budgeted after such budgets have been approved by the secretary of the department of administration or within the limitations of any appropriation for that purpose which may be included in the general appropriations act.

History.—§10, ch. 63-129; §9, ch. 67-229; §§2, 3, ch. 67-371; §§31, 35, ch. 69-106.

478.111 Payment of expenses of board.—All expenses incurred by the board in the administration of the provisions of this chapter shall be paid therefor upon warrants of the comptroller, when vouchers therefor are exhibited having been approved by the board.

History.—§11, ch. 63-129; §10, ch. 67-229.

478.121 Application for registration.—

(1) The application for registration of subdivided lands shall be filed as prescribed by the board's rules and shall contain such of the following documents and information as may be required by the board:

(a) An irrevocable appointment of the agency to receive service of any lawful process

in any noncriminal proceeding arising under this chapter against the applicant or his personal representative;

(b) A legal description of the subdivided lands offered for registration, together with a map showing the division proposed or made, and the dimensions of the lots, parcels, units or interests and the relation of the subdivided lands to existing streets, roads and other off-site improvements;

(c) The states or jurisdictions in which an application for registration or similar documents has been filed, and any adverse order, judgment, or decree entered in connection with the subdivided lands by the regulatory authorities in each jurisdiction or by any court;

(d) The applicant's name, address and the form, date and jurisdiction of organization, and the address of each of its offices in this state;

(e) The name, address, principal occupation for the past five years of every director and officer of the applicant or person occupying a similar status or performing similar functions; the extent and nature of any interest in the applicant or the subdivided lands as of a specified date within thirty days of the filing of the application of every person whose interest exceeds a ten per cent interest in the subdivider;

(f) A statement, in a form acceptable to the board, of the condition of the title to the subdivided lands including encumbrances as of a specified date within thirty days of the date of application by a title opinion of a licensed attorney, not a salaried employee, officer or director of the applicant or owner, or by other evidence of title acceptable to the agency;

(g) Copies of the instruments which will be delivered to a purchaser to evidence his interest in the subdivided lands and of the contracts and other agreements which a purchaser will be required to agree to or sign;

(h) Copies of the instruments by which the interest in the subdivided lands was acquired and a statement of any lien or encumbrance upon the title and copies of the instruments creating the lien or encumbrance, if any, with data as to recording;

(i) If there is a lien or encumbrance affecting more than one lot, parcel, unit or interest, a statement of the consequences for a purchaser of failure to discharge the lien or encumbrance and the steps, if any, taken to protect the purchaser in case of this eventuality;

(j) Copies of instruments creating easements, restrictions or other encumbrances affecting the subdivided lands;

(k) A statement of the zoning and other governmental regulations affecting the use of the subdivided lands and also of any existing tax and existing or proposed special taxes or assessments which affect the subdivided lands;

(l) A statement of the existing provisions for legal and physical access or, if none exists, a statement to that effect; a statement of the existing or proposed provisions for sewage disposal and potable water and a statement of

other public utilities available in the subdivision; a statement of the improvements to be installed, the schedule for their completion; and a statement as to the provisions for improvement maintenance;

(m) A narrative description of the promotional plan for the disposition of the subdivided lands together with copies of all advertising material which has been prepared for public distribution by any means of communication;

(n) The proposed public offering statement;

(o) Any other information, including any current financial statement, which the board by its rules requires for the protection of purchasers.

(2) If the subdivider registers additional subdivided lands to be offered for disposition, he may consolidate the subsequent registration with any earlier registration offering subdivided lands for disposition under the same promotional plan.

(3) The subdivider shall immediately report any material changes in the information contained in an application for registration.

History.—§12, ch. 63-129; §11, ch. 67-229; §2, ch. 69-393.

478.131 Fees.—The board shall charge a filing fee for each application for registration of subdivided lands located within the state, which fee shall be based on the following schedule:

(1) A fee which shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars for a subdivision comprised of fewer than one hundred lots, parcels, units, or interests, plus a fee not to exceed one dollar for each lot, parcel, unit, or interest over one hundred.

(2) Each filing or registration shall be renewed annually and the fee therefor shall not exceed two hundred dollars. The renewal fee shall be payable no later than January 31. The board may assess a penalty not to exceed ten dollars per day for each day after January 31 that the registration is delinquent, but said penalty shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars. The registration of any subdivision for which renewal of registration is more than ten days delinquent shall be automatically suspended until such time as the proper renewal fee, plus penalties, if any, has been submitted to the board.

(3) The board shall charge subdividers of out-of-state subdivisions disposed of or offered for disposition in this state an initial fee and an annual fee equal to the fees charged for subdivided lands located within the state. The application for registration required by §478.121 shall be accompanied by the initial fee, and when an inspection is to be made of subdivided lands situated outside of the state and being disposed of or offered for disposition in this state, the application for registration shall also be accompanied by an amount equivalent to the cost of travel from Florida to the location of the subdivided lands and return, as estimated by the board, and by a further amount estimated to be necessary to cover the

additional expenses of such inspection as prescribed by §112.061, for each day spent in the examination of the subdivided lands. Before acceptance of the registration, as provided in this law, the subdivider shall pay any other actual verified expenses incurred in such inspection and examination.

(4) The board may charge subdividers who seek an exemption under this chapter an initial fee of fifty dollars. The application for exemption shall be accompanied by the initial fee, and when an inspection or examination is to be made of subdivided lands for which an exemption is sought, the subdivider shall also pay all actual verified expenses incurred in such inspection or examination.

(5) The board may contract with any subdivider or others for reasonable charges for any extra or special service pertaining to any registration or application for registration.

History.—§13, ch. 63-129; §12, ch. 67-229; §3, ch. 69-393.

478.141 Inquiry and examination.—

(1) Upon receipt of an application for registration in proper form, the board shall forthwith initiate an examination to determine that:

(a) The subdivider can convey or cause to be conveyed the interest in subdivided lands offered for disposition if the purchaser complies with the terms of the offer, and when appropriate, that release clauses, conveyances in trust or other safeguards have been provided;

(b) There is reasonable assurance that all proposed improvements will be completed as represented;

(c) The advertising material and the general promotional plan are not false or misleading and comply with the standards prescribed by the board in its rules and afford full and fair disclosure;

(d) The subdivider has not, or if a corporation, its officers, directors, and principals have not been convicted of a crime involving land dispositions or any aspect of the land sales business in this state, United States, or any other state or foreign country within the past ten years;

(e) There is no evidence which would reasonably lead the board to believe that the subdivider, or if a corporation, its officers, directors or principals are contemplating a fraudulent or misleading sales promotion;

(f) The public offering statement requirements of this chapter have been satisfied.

History.—§14, ch. 63-129; §13, ch. 67-229.

478.151 Investigations and proceedings.—

(1) The board may:

(a) Make necessary public or private investigations within or outside of this state to determine whether any person has violated or is about to violate this chapter or any rule or order hereunder, or to aid in the enforcement of this chapter or in the prescribing of rules and forms hereunder;

(b) Require or permit any person to file a statement in writing, under oath or otherwise

as the board determines, as to all the facts and circumstances concerning the matter to be investigated.

(2) For the purpose of any investigation or proceeding under this chapter, the board or any officer designated by rule may administer oaths or affirmations, and upon its own motion or upon request of any party to such investigation or proceeding shall subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any matter which is relevant to the investigation, including the existence, description, nature, custody, condition and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and the identity and location of persons having knowledge of relevant facts or any other matter reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of material evidence.

(3) Upon failure to obey a subpoena or to answer questions propounded by the investigating officer and upon reasonable notice to all persons affected thereby, the board may apply to circuit court for an order compelling compliance.

(4) The board may permit a subdivider or salesman registered with the board whose conduct or actions may be under investigation to waive formal proceedings and enter into a consent proceeding whereby orders, rules, or letters of censure or warning, whether formal or informal, may be entered against said subdivider or salesman.

History.—§15, ch. 63-129; §14, ch. 67-229; §4, ch. 69-393.

478.161 Revocation.—

(1) A registration may be revoked after notice and hearing upon a written finding of fact that the subdivider has:

(a) Failed to comply with the terms of a cease and desist order;

(b) Been convicted in any court subsequent to the filing of the application for registration for a crime involving fraud, deception, false pretenses, misrepresentation, false advertising or dishonest dealing in real estate transactions;

(c) Disposed of, concealed or diverted any funds or assets of any person so as to defeat the rights of subdivision purchasers;

(d) Failed to faithfully perform any stipulation or agreement made with the board as an inducement to grant any registration, to reinstate any registration, or to approve any promotional plan or public offering statement;

(e) Made intentional misrepresentations or concealed material facts in an application for registration. Findings of fact, if set forth in statutory language, shall be accompanied by a concise and explicit statement of the underlying facts supporting the findings.

(2) If the board finds after notice and hearing that the subdivider has been guilty of a violation for which revocation could be ordered, it may issue a cease and desist order instead.

History.—§16, ch. 63-129; §15, ch. 67-229.

478.171 Cease and desist orders.—

(1) If the board determines after notice and hearing that a person has:

(a) Violated any provision of this chapter;

(b) Directly or through an agent or employee knowingly engaged in any false, deceptive, or misleading advertising, promotional or sales methods to offer or dispose of an interest in subdivided lands;

(c) Made any substantial change in the plan of disposition and development of the subdivided lands subsequent to the order of registration without obtaining prior written approval from the board;

(d) Disposed of any subdivided lands which have not been registered with the board;

(e) Violated any lawful order or rule of the board; it may issue an order requiring the person to cease and desist from the unlawful practice and take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the board will carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) If the board makes a finding of fact in writing that the public interest will be irreparably harmed by delay in issuing an order, it may issue a temporary cease and desist order. Prior to issuing the temporary cease and desist order, the board, whenever possible, by telephone or otherwise shall give notice of the proposal to issue a temporary cease and desist order to the person. Every temporary cease and desist order shall include in its terms a provision that upon request a hearing will be held promptly to determine whether or not it becomes permanent.

History.—§17, ch. 63-126; §16, ch. 67-229.

478.191 Civil remedy.—

(1) Any subdivider who disposes of subdivided lands in violation of §478.23, or who in disposing of subdivided lands makes an untrue statement of a material fact, or who in a registration statement or public offering statement makes an untrue statement of a material fact or omits a material fact required to be stated therein, is liable as provided in this section to the purchaser unless in the case of an untruth or omission it is proved that the purchaser knew of the untruth or omission or that the subdivider offering or disposing of subdivided lands did not know and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known of the untruth or omission, or that the purchaser did not rely on the untruth or omission.

(2) In addition to any other remedies, the purchaser, under the preceding subsection, may sue either in law or in equity to recover the consideration paid for the lot, parcel, unit or interest in subdivided lands together with interest at the rate of six per cent per year from the date of payment, property taxes paid, court costs and reasonable attorney's fees to the prevailing party, less the amount of any income received from the subdivided lands upon tender of appropriate instruments of reconveyance made at any time before the entry of judgment.

(3) Every person who materially participates in any disposition of subdivided lands in the manner specified in subsection (1), if such person directly or indirectly controls a subdivider, is a general partner, officer, director, salesman, agent or an employee of a subdivider, shall also be liable jointly and severally with and to the same extent as the subdivider, unless such person otherwise liable did not know, and in the exercise of reasonable care could not have known, of the existence of the facts by which such liability is alleged to exist. There is a right of contribution as in cases of contracts among persons so liable.

(4) Every person whose occupation gives authority to a statement which with his consent has been used in an application for registration or public offering statement, if he is not otherwise associated with the subdivision and development plan in a material way, is liable only for false statements and omissions in his statement if he did know or in the exercise of the reasonable care of a man in his occupation could have known of the existence of the facts by reason of which the liability is alleged to exist.

(5) No action shall be maintained to enforce any liability created under this section unless brought within three years after the discovery of the untrue statement or the omission, or after such discovery should have been made by the exercise of reasonable diligence. In no event shall any such action be brought more than five years after the date the purchaser made his first payment of money to the subdivider.

(6) Any stipulation or provision purporting to bind any person acquiring subdivided lands to waive compliance with this chapter or any rule or order under it is void.

History.—§19, ch. 63-129; §17, ch. 67-229.

478.211 Penalties—

(1) Any subdivider who willfully violates any provision of this chapter or who willfully, in an application for registration makes any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a required material fact, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof may be fined up to \$100,000.00 or double the amount of gain from the transaction, whichever is larger, but not more than \$100,000.00, or may be imprisoned for not more than 2 years or both.

(2) Any person other than a subdivider who willfully violates any cease and desist order issued under any provision of this chapter or who willfully, in an application for registration makes any untrue statement of a material fact or omits to state a required material fact, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof may be fined up to \$5,000.00 or may be imprisoned for not more than 6 months or both.

History.—§21, ch. 63-129; §18, ch. 67-229.

478.221 Exemptions.—

(1) Unless the method of disposition is adopted for the purpose of evasion of this chapter, the provisions of this chapter do not apply

to offers or dispositions of an interest in land:

(a) By a purchaser of subdivided lands for his own account in a single or isolated transaction;

(b) If fewer than fifty separate lots, parcels, units or interests in subdivided lands are offered by a person in a period of one year;

(c) On which there is a residential, commercial or industrial building, or as to which there is a legal obligation on the part of the seller to construct such a building within two years from date of disposition;

(d) Pursuant to court order;

(e) By any government or government agency;

(f) As cemetery lots or interests.

(2) Unless the method of disposition is adopted for the purpose of evasion of this chapter, the provisions of this law do not apply to:

(a) Offers or dispositions of evidences of indebtedness secured by a mortgage or deed of trust of real estate;

(b) Offers or dispositions of securities or units of interest issued by a real estate investment trust regulated under any state or federal statute;

(c) A subdivision as to which the plan of disposition is to dispose to ten or fewer persons;

(d) A subdivision as to which the board has granted an exemption as provided in §478.041;

(e) Offers or dispositions of securities currently registered with the department of banking and finance; and

(f) Offers or dispositions of any interest in oil, gas or other minerals or any royalty interest therein if the offers or dispositions of such interests are regulated as securities by the United States or by the department of banking and finance.

(g) Any offer or disposition constituting a single sale or offer to sell to a person when the sale and purchase price is fifty thousand dollars or more;

(h) Offers or disposition of interests in subdivided lands where the board has had demonstrated to its satisfaction that at all times during the life of the agreements to purchase the subdivider has clear title to such subdivided lands, is at all times prepared to convey clear title to the purchaser, has completed all improvements promised, if any, the land is useful for the purpose for which it is offered, the purchaser has personally inspected the property to be purchased prior to the execution of the agreement and has so certified in writing.

(3) The provisions of this chapter do not apply to offers or dispositions of lots contained in a recorded subdivision plat, provided that all of the following conditions exist:

(a) Each lot is situated on a paved and dedicated road or street constructed to the specifications of the board of county commissioners of the county or the governing body of the municipality which has accepted such road or street for maintenance;

(b) The subdivision has drainage structures and fill necessary to prevent flooding which structures and fill have been approved by the board of county commissioners in the county or the governing body of the municipality;

(c) Electric power is available at or near each lot;

(d) Domestic water supply and sanitary sewage disposal are available at or near each lot, meeting the requirements of the county health department of the county in which the land is situated;

(e) Each lot comprises one acre or less;

(f) The subdivider has clear title to such subdivided lands and is at all times prepared to convey clear title to the purchaser.

(4) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the sale or lease of land to any person engaged in the business of construction of residential or commercial buildings or to any person who acquires such land for the purpose of resale or lease to a person engaged in any such business. This exemption shall not apply if the persons who acquire land for the purposes stated herein sell such land to individuals as unimproved lots with no legal obligation on the part of the seller to construct a building on said lot within two years from the date of disposition, nor shall this exemption apply to persons otherwise regulated under this chapter.

History.—§19, ch. 67-229; §12, 35, ch. 69-106; §5, ch. 69-393.

478.23 Prohibitions on dispositions of interests in subdivisions.—Unless the subdivided lands or the transaction is exempt by §478.221:

(1) No person may offer, dispose or participate in an offer or disposition of any interest in subdivided lands located in this state, nor offer, dispose or participate in an offer or disposition of subdivided lands in this state of any interest in subdivided lands located without this state prior to the time the subdivided lands are registered in accordance with this chapter;

(2) No person may dispose or participate in the disposition of any interest in subdivided lands unless a current public offering statement is delivered to the purchaser at least forty-eight hours prior to the disposition and the purchaser is afforded a reasonable opportunity to examine the public offering statement prior to the disposition, except that this provision shall not apply when the contract used contains a forty-eight hour voidability clause.

History.—§20, ch. 67-229; §6, ch. 69-393.

478.24 Public offering statement.—

(1) A public offering statement shall disclose fully and accurately the physical characteristics of the subdivided lands offered and shall make known to prospective purchasers all unusual and material circumstances or features affecting the subdivided lands. The proposed public offering statement submitted to the board shall be in a form prescribed by its rules and shall include the following, unless otherwise provided by the board:

(a) The name and principal address of the subdivider;

(b) A general description of the subdivided lands stating the total number of lots, parcels, units or interests in the offering;

(c) The significant terms of any encumbrances, easements, liens and restrictions, including zoning and other regulations affecting the subdivided lands and each unit or lot, and a statement of all existing taxes and existing or proposed special taxes or assessments which affect the subdivided lands;

(d) A statement of the use for which the property is offered;

(e) Information concerning improvements, including streets, water supply, levees, drainage control systems, irrigation systems, sewage disposal facilities and customary utilities, and the estimated cost, date of completion and responsibility for construction and maintenance of existing and proposed improvements which are referred to in connection with the offering or disposition of any interest in subdivided lands;

(f) Additional information required by the board to assure full and fair disclosure to prospective purchasers.

(2) The public offering statement shall not be used for any promotional purposes before registration of the subdivided lands and afterwards only if it is used in its entirety. No person may advertise or represent that the board approves or recommends the subdivided lands or disposition thereof. No portion of the public offering statement may be underscored, italicized or printed in larger or heavier or different color type than the remainder of the statement unless the board requires it.

(3) The board may require the subdivider to alter or amend the proposed public offering statement in order to assure full and fair disclosure to prospective purchasers, and no change in the substance of the promotional plan or plan of disposition or development of the subdivision may be made after registration without notifying the board and without making appropriate amendment of the public offering statement. A public offering statement is not current unless all amendments are incorporated.

History.—§21, ch. 67-229.

478.25 Notice of filing and registration.—

(1) Upon receipt of the application for registration in proper form, the board shall issue a notice of filing to the applicant. Within forty-five days from the date of the notice of filing, the board shall enter an order registering the subdivided lands or rejecting the registration. If no order of rejection is entered within forty-five days from the date of notice of filing, the land shall be deemed registered unless the applicant has consented in writing to a delay.

(2) If the board affirmatively determines, upon inquiry and examination, that the requirements of §478.141 have been met, it shall enter an order registering the subdivided lands

and shall designate the form of the public offering statement.

(3) If the board determines upon inquiry and examination that any of the requirements of §478.141 have not been met, the board shall notify the applicant that the application for registration must be corrected in the particulars specified within ten days. If the requirements are not met within the time allowed the board shall enter an order rejecting the registration which shall include the findings of fact upon which the order is based. The order rejecting the registration shall not become effective for twenty days during which time the applicant may petition for reconsideration and shall be entitled to a hearing.

History.—§22, ch. 67-229.

478.26 Annual report.—

(1) Within thirty days after each annual anniversary date of an order registering subdivided lands, the subdivider shall file a report in the form prescribed by the rules of the board. The report shall reflect any material changes in information contained in the original application for registration.

(2) The board at its option may permit the filing of annual reports within thirty days after the anniversary date of the consolidated registration in lieu of the anniversary date of the original registration.

History.—§23, ch. 67-229.

478.27 Jurisdiction.—Dispositions of subdivided lands are subject to this chapter, and the circuit courts of this state have jurisdiction in claims or causes of action arising under this law, if:

(1) The subdivided lands offered for disposition are located in this state; or

(2) The subdivider's principal office is located in this state; or

(3) Any offer or disposition of subdivided lands is made in this state, whether or not the offeror or offeree is then present in this state, if the offer originates within this state or is directed by the offeror to a person or place in this state and received by the person or at the place to which it is directed.

History.—§24, ch. 67-229.

478.28 Interstate rendition.—In the proceedings for extradition of a person charged with a crime under this chapter, it need not be shown that the person whose surrender is demanded has fled from justice or at the time of the commission of the crime was in the demanding or other state.

History.—§25, ch. 67-229.

478.29 Service of process.—

(1) In addition to the methods of service provided for in the Rules of Civil Procedure and the Florida Statutes, service may be made by delivering a copy of the process to the office of the board, but it is not effective unless the plaintiff (which may be the board in a proceeding instituted by it):

(a) Forthwith sends a copy of the process

and of the pleading by certified mail to the defendant or respondent at his last known address, and

(b) The plaintiff's affidavit of compliance with this section is filed in the case on or before the return day of the process, if any, or within such further time as the court allows.

(2) If any person, including any nonresident of this state, engages in conduct prohibited by this chapter, or any rule or order hereunder, and has not filed a consent to service of process and personal jurisdiction over him cannot otherwise be obtained in this state, that conduct authorizes the board to receive service of process in any noncriminal proceeding against him or his successor which grows out of that conduct and which is brought under this chapter or any rule or order hereunder, with the same force and validity as if served on him personally. Notice shall be given as provided in subsection (1).

History.—§26, ch. 67-229.

478.30 Uniformity of interpretation.—This chapter shall be so construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History.—§27, ch. 67-229.

478.31 Registration and regulation of salesmen.—

(1) No person shall dispose of or attempt to dispose of subdivided land as a salesman until he is registered with the board as a salesman; provided, however, registration shall not be required of any person who is currently licensed by the Florida Real Estate Commission as a broker or as a salesman in such a broker's employ where such broker and salesman do not engage in repeated and successive transactions of a similar character on behalf of a subdivider; provided, this section shall not apply to salesmen in other states, territories or countries disposing of or offering to dispose of, in such other states, territories or countries, subdivided lands in this state, if such salesman is authorized to make dispositions or offers of dispositions of real estate in the state, territory, or country in which he makes such dispositions or offers for dispositions.

(2) Each application filed for registration as a salesman shall be accompanied by a filing fee not to exceed ten dollars, said fee being nonrefundable. Each salesman's certificate issued hereunder shall be renewed annually upon the payment of a fee not to exceed ten dollars on or before January 31.

(3) A certificate of registration of a salesman may be suspended for a period of not more than 6 months or a fine imposed of not more than \$500.00, after notice and hearing and upon a finding of fact showing that the salesman has:

(a) Violated any provisions of this chapter;

(b) Directly and knowingly engaged in any false, deceptive, or misleading promotion or sales method for the purpose of offering or disposing of interest in subdivided land;

(c) Made statements contrary to the information contained in the approved promotional publications and the current public offering statement;

(d) Failed to deliver to a purchaser of registered land a copy of the current public offering statement at least forty-eight hours prior to the execution of a purchase agreement unless the contract used contains a provision for voidability at the option of the purchaser for forty-eight hours following the signing thereof;

(e) Violated any lawful order, rule or regulation made or issued, or promulgated by the board.

(4) The registration of a salesman may be revoked or suspended for a period of not more than 1 year or a fine imposed of not more than \$1,000.00 after notice and hearing and upon a finding of fact showing that the salesman has:

(a) Persisted in the doing of any act for which his registration could be suspended;

(b) Been convicted in any court for a crime involving fraud, deception, false pretense, misrepresentation, or dishonest dealing in any business transaction or of a crime involving moral turpitude;

(c) Disposed of, concealed or diverted any funds or assets of a purchaser, for his own use and benefit;

(d) Failed to account for any funds or assets received from purchasers to his employer;

(e) Obtained his registration certificate or any other order, ruling or authorization by means of fraud, misrepresentation, or concealment of material facts.

(5) No certificate of registration of a salesman shall be issued by the board until the applicant has demonstrated to the board's satisfaction, by examination or otherwise, that he is familiar with this chapter and the rules and regulations of the board. Salesmen having valid certificates of registration on January 1, 1969, shall be exempt from this provision, except that any registered salesman whose conduct becomes the subject of disciplinary measures, whether formal or informal, or who seeks to transfer his license, may also be required to

comply with the testing procedures adopted pursuant to this section.

History.—§29, ch. 67-229; §§7, 8, ch. 69-393.

478.32 Transfer of responsibilities.—

(1) Upon the effective date of this chapter, the Florida Installment Land Sales Board shall be dissolved and the Florida Installment Land Sales Board Trust Fund along with all other assets and liabilities of the Florida Installment Land Sales Board shall be transferred to and become the property and obligations of the board.

(2) This chapter does not apply to pending litigation and the board shall be substituted as a party in interest for the Florida Installment Land Sales Board upon the filing of an appropriate motion.

(3) This chapter does not apply to any offense committed prior to the effective date of this chapter, and any such offense is punishable as provided by the statute in force at the time such offense was committed.

(4) All registrants with the Florida Installment Land Sales Board shall automatically become registered with the board upon the effective date of this chapter and no additional fee, except the annual renewal fee, shall be required for any subdivided lands or advertising material presently registered or filed with the Florida Installment Land Sales Board for which fees have been paid.

(5) The existing rules and regulations of the Florida Installment Land Sales Board shall be the rules and regulations of the board until such time as the same are amended, repealed or revised by the board in accordance with this chapter.

History.—§30, ch. 67-229.

478.33 Inactive registrations.—Each filing or registration shall be renewed annually until such time as the contracts and obligations assumed in the disposition of the subdivided lands have been substantially fulfilled, as may be determined by the board, and the annual registration fee shall be that determined by the board.

History.—§31, ch. 67-229; §9, ch. 69-393.

CHAPTER 479

OUTDOOR ADVERTISERS

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479.01 Definitions.—The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this article, shall have the following meanings unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) "Advertisement" means any writing, printing, picture, painting, display, emblem, drawing, sign or similar device intended to invite or to draw the attention of the public to any goods, merchandise, real property, personal property, business, business services, entertainment, amusement, attraction, person, group, organization, institution, movement, activity, promotion, event, object, place, appeal, solicitation, announcement, utterance, or notice, manufactured, produced, bought, sold, conducted, furnished, dealt in, published, controlled, owned or leased, by any person, which is posted, painted, tacked, nailed, or otherwise displayed outdoors on real property and includes any part of an advertisement recognizable as such.

(2) "Advertising structure" means any structure erected for advertising purposes, with or without any advertisement displayed thereon, situated upon or attached to real property outdoors, upon which any poster, bill, printing, painting, device or other advertisement of any kind whatsoever may be placed, posted, painted, tacked, nailed or otherwise fastened, affixed or displayed.

(3) "Advertising sign" means any card, cloth, paper, metal painted or wooden sign or any character, posted, stuck, glued, tacked, painted or otherwise fastened or affixed to or upon any fence, post, tree, wall or thing other than an advertising structure.

(4) "Business of outdoor advertising" means the business of constructing, erecting, operating, using, maintaining, leasing or selling outdoor advertising structures, or outdoor advertising signs or outdoor advertisements.

* (5) ["Department" means the department of transportation.]

(6) "State" means the state of Florida;

(7) "Highway" means every way or place of whatever nature open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel in this state, outside of cities and incorporated towns;

(8) "Person" includes an individual, partnership, association or corporation;

(9) "Post" means post, display, print, paint, burn, nail, paste or otherwise attach;

(10) "Real property" includes any property physically attached or annexed to real property in any manner whatsoever;

(11) "Town" means an incorporated town or city;

(12) "Adjacent" means in plain view.

History.—§1, ch. 20446, 1941; §1, ch. 65-397; §5, ch. 67-461; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §23, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." The change will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

479.02 Enforcement of provisions by department.—It shall be the function and duty of the department to administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 20446, 1941; §5, ch. 67-461; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.03 Territory to which act applies; entries, examinations and surveys.—The territory under the jurisdiction of the department for the purpose of this chapter shall include all the state outside the corporate limits of any city or town. Employees of the department, in the performance of their functions and duties under the provisions of this chapter, may enter into and upon any land upon which advertising structures are standing or upon which advertising signs or advertisements are displayed and make such examinations and surveys as may be relevant.

History.—§3, ch. 20446, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §5, ch. 67-461; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.04 Licensed outdoor advertisers.—

(1) No person shall engage or continue in the business of outdoor advertising in this state outside the corporate limits of any city or town without first obtaining a license therefor from the department; and no person shall construct, erect, operate, use, maintain, lease or sell any neon, outdoor advertising structure or outdoor advertising sign or outdoor advertisement of any kind in this state outside the corporate limits of any city or town without first obtaining such license from the depart-

ment. The fee for such license, hereby imposed for revenue for the use of the state, shall be twenty-five dollars per annum for the operation in one county, and seventy-five dollars per annum for persons or corporations operating under this act in two to eight counties, and two hundred dollars per annum for those operating in more than eight counties, payable in advance, and fifteen dollars per annum, payable annually in advance for the use of the county, in each and every county within the state in which licensee shall engage or continue in the business of outdoor advertising as aforesaid. Applications for licenses, or renewal of licenses, shall be made on forms furnished by the department and shall contain such pertinent information as the department may require and shall be accompanied by the annual fee. All outdoor advertisement fees shall be payable January 1 of each year. Fees for licenses to engage in the business of outdoor advertising shall not be prorated. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any person to obtain a license who constructs, erects, operates, uses or maintains an outdoor advertising structure or outdoor advertising sign or outdoor advertisement solely on his own property, as herein provided; nor shall any person be required to obtain the license provided for in this section to erect, use or maintain signs at whatever location which relate solely to merchandise, services or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured or furnished by said person at a place of business or residence of which said person is the owner or lessee.

(2) No person shall be required to obtain the license provided for in this section to erect outdoor advertising signs or structures as an incidental part of a building construction contract.

History.—§4, ch. 20446, 1941; §1, ch. 26959, 1951; §1, ch. 63-237; §5, ch. 67-461; §1, ch. 69-331; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.05 Revocation of license.—The department shall have authority, after thirty days notice in writing to the licensee, to revoke any license granted by it upon repayment of a proportionate part of the license fee, in any case where it shall find that any material information required to be given in the application for the license is knowingly false or misleading or that the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter unless such licensee shall, before the expiration of said thirty days, correct such false or misleading information and comply with the provisions of this chapter. Any person whose license is so revoked may, within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules apply to the circuit court for a declaratory judgment as to the validity of said order of revocation as provided by chapter 86.

History.—§4, ch. 20446, 1941; §17, ch. 63-512; §5, ch. 67-461; §1, ch. 69-267; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.06 Bond required from out of state licensee.—No such license as is provided for in §479.04 shall be granted to any person not

residing in this state or to any person having his principal place of business outside the state, or which is incorporated outside the state, until such person shall have furnished and filed with the department a bond payable to the state, with surety approved by the department and in form approved by the department of legal affairs, in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, conditioned that such licensee shall fulfill all requirements of law and observe and obey all the requirements of this chapter. Such bond shall remain in full force and effect so long as any obligations of such licensee to the state shall remain unsatisfied.

History.—§5, ch. 20446, 1941; §5, ch. 67-461; §§11, 23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.07 Individual device permits; fees; tags.—

(1) Except as in this chapter otherwise provided, no person shall construct, erect, operate, use, maintain, or cause or permit to be constructed, erected, operated, used or maintained any outdoor advertising structure, outdoor advertising sign or outdoor advertisement, outside any incorporated city or town, without first obtaining a permit therefor from the department, and paying the annual fee therefor, as herein provided. Permits for each calendar year shall be made available by the department for purchase not later than the preceding July 1. The department shall not issue such a permit to any person in the business of outdoor advertising who has not obtained the license provided for in §479.04.

(2) Applications for permits for advertising structures, advertising signs or advertisements shall be made on forms provided by the department and shall be signed by the applicant or his duly authorized representative. Said applications shall set forth the number of permits for which application is made, the sizes of all advertising structures, advertising signs or advertisements included in the application, and the amounts of the annual permit fees. Every application for permit shall be accompanied by payment of the fee for each advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement included in the application, which fee shall be based on the size of the advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement as follows: Four lineal feet or less one dollar; over four lineal feet two dollars per eight lineal feet or fraction thereof above four. The size in lineal feet shall be determined by measuring the width or the height, whichever is greater of the advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement, including all boards, lattice work, borders, flags, decorative parts, devices or other attachments, except and exclusive of the essential structural supports. Application shall also be made in like manner for a permit to operate, use, maintain or display any existing advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement. No fee may be prorated for a period less than the remainder of the permit year to accommodate short term pub-

licity features; however, all first year fees may be prorated by the payment of an amount equal to one fourth of the annual fee for each remaining whole quarter or part quarter of the permit year ending on January 1, provided that any aggregate payment of prorated fees amounting to less than five dollars and submitted with a single application shall be accompanied by a service fee of one dollar.

(3) Permits issued hereunder shall expire on January 1 of each year. On or before December 1 of each year the department shall prepare and send to each licensee and permittee a notice of all licenses and permits of said licensee or permittee which were issued prior to December 1 and which shall expire on January 1. Such notice shall be itemized to indicate the amount of the state license fee, the amounts of county license fees, the names of all counties to which the county license fees are applicable, and the number of permits and permit fees of each size.

(4) For every permit issued the department shall deliver to the applicant a serially numbered metal permit tag which shall indicate the year for which the permit is valid and the size of the advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement. The permittee shall attach a currently valid permit tag to each advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement which he owns and which is required to be permitted wherever located within the state outside the limits of any incorporated city or town. Such tag shall indicate the amount of permit fee for the advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement to which it is attached. The tag shall be attached to the face of the advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement on the end nearest the highway in a manner that shall cause it to be plainly visible. The construction, erection, use or maintenance of any advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement which is required by this chapter to be permitted, without having affixed thereto a currently valid permit tag shall be prima facie evidence that the same has been constructed or erected and is being operated, used or maintained in violation of the provisions of this chapter, and shall be subject to removal by legal representatives of the department. No person shall paint, alter, mutilate, deface or change the color of a permit tag and no one other than the owner of such tag or his lawful representative shall remove such tag from the advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement to which it has been affixed. Any person violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(5) If more than one side of an advertising structure, advertising sign or advertisement is used for advertising, a fee for each such side shall be required. Advertisements sculptured in the round shall be treated as using three sides.

(6) No person shall erect or cause to be erected an advertising structure, advertising

sign or advertisement upon the property of another without first securing the written permission of the owner or lessee of said property.

History.—§6, ch. 20446, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 61-151; §2, ch. 63-237; §5, ch. 67-461; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.08 Revocation of permit.—

(1) The department may after thirty days notice in writing to the permittee, revoke any permit issued by it under §479.07 upon repayment of a proportionate part of the fee in any case where it shall appear to the department that the application for the permit contains knowingly false or misleading information or that the permittee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter unless such permittee shall, before the expiration of said thirty days, correct such false or misleading information and comply with the provisions of this chapter. If the construction, erection, operation, use, maintenance and display of any advertisement, advertising sign or advertising structure for which a permit is issued by the department and the permit fee has been paid as above provided, shall be prevented by any zoning board, commission or other public agency which also has jurisdiction over the proposed advertisement, advertising sign or advertising structure or its site, the fee for such advertisement, advertising sign or structure shall be returned by the department and the permit revoked. But one half of the fee shall be deemed to have accrued upon the erection of advertising sign or advertising structure or the display of an advertisement followed by an inspection by the representatives of the department.

(2) Any person aggrieved by any action of the department in refusing to grant or in revoking a permit under §479.07 may, within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after the date of such refusal or revocation apply to the circuit court for a declaratory judgment as to the validity of said order of revocation as provided by chapter 86.

History.—§6, ch. 20446, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §17, ch. 63-512; §5, ch. 67-461; §1, ch. 69-267; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.10 Removal.—All outdoor advertisements, advertising signs and advertising structures shall be removed by the permittee within thirty days after the date of the expiration or revocation of the permit for the same. Any permittee failing to remove any such advertisement, advertising sign or advertising structure within said thirty days shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§8, ch. 20446, 1941; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

479.11 Certain outdoor advertising prohibited.—No advertisement, advertising sign or advertising structure shall be constructed, erected, used, operated or maintained:

(1) Within fifteen feet of the outside boundary of any federal or state highway or within one hundred feet of any church, school, cemetery, public park, public reservation, public playground, state or national forest, or rail-

road intersection outside the limits of any incorporated city or town.

(2) Which displays intermittent lights not embodied in an outdoor advertising sign, or any rotating or flashing light within one hundred feet of the state owned right of way.

(3) Which uses the word "stop" or "danger", or presents or implies the need or requirement of stopping or the existence of danger, or which is a copy or imitation of official signs;

(4) Which is placed on the inside of a curve or in any manner that may prevent persons using the highway from obtaining an unobstructed view of approaching vehicles.

(5) No advertisement shall be nailed, fastened or affixed to any tree or upon any right of way of any state maintained road.

(6) Which is erected or maintained in an unsafe, insecure or unsightly condition.

History.—§9, ch. 20446, 1941; §3, ch. 26959, 1951; §1, ch. 31413, 1956; §1, ch. 57-282; §2, ch. 61-151.

479.12 Outdoor advertising on highways.—

Any person who wilfully or maliciously displaces, removes, destroys or injures a mile-board, milestone, danger-sign, signal, guide-sign, guide-post, highway sign, or historical marker or any inscription thereon, lawfully within or adjacent to a highway, or who in any manner paints, prints, places, puts or affixes any advertisement upon or to any rock, stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, mile-board, milestone, danger sign, guide-sign, guide-post, highway sign, historical marker, buildings, barns or other object lawfully within the limits of any highway, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished accordingly.

History.—§10, ch. 20446, 1941.

479.13 Written permission of owner required.—No person shall construct, erect, operate, use or maintain any outdoor advertising structure, outdoor advertising sign or advertisement without the written permission of the owner or other person in lawful possession or control of the property on which such structure or sign is located.

History.—§11, ch. 20446, 1941.

479.14 Disposition of fees.—All moneys received by the department under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid by it into the state treasury, and placed in the state roads trust fund for use, in the administration of this chapter and in the construction and maintenance of roads.

History.—§12, ch. 20446, 1941; §2, ch. 61-119; §5, ch. 67-461; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.15 Harmony of regulations.—No zoning board or commission nor any other public officer or agency shall permit any advertisement or advertising structure which is prohibited under the provisions of this chapter nor shall the department permit any advertisement or advertising structure which is prohibited by any other public board, officer or agency in the lawful exercise of its or their powers.

History.—§13, ch. 20446, 1941; §5, ch. 67-461; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.16 Certain advertisements excepted.—

The following advertisements, advertising signs and the advertising structures, or parts thereof, upon which they are posted or displayed, are excepted from all the provisions of this chapter except those contained in §479.11(2)-(4).

(1) Those constructed by the owner or lessee of a place of business or residence on land belonging to said owner or lessee and not more than one hundred feet from such place of business or residence, and relating solely to merchandise, services or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured or furnished at such place of business or residence, are excepted from the permit fee, but do not exempt the license of a contractor who is engaged in the manufacture, erection or maintenance of such advertising sign;

(2) Those constructed, erected, operated, used or maintained on any farm by the owner or lessee of such farm and relating solely to farm produce, merchandise, service or entertainment sold, produced, manufactured or furnished on such farm;

(3) Those upon real property posted or displayed by the owner or by the authority of the owner, stating that real property is for sale or rent, but if said advertisement carries any other wording not pertaining to said property, then the same shall be subject to the conditions of §479.07(2);

(4) Official notices or advertisements posted or displayed by or under the direction of any public or court officer in the performance of his official or directed duties, or by trustees under deeds of trust, deed of assignment or other similar instruments;

(5) Danger or precautionary signs relating to the premises on which they are, or signs warning of the condition of or dangers of travel on a highway, erected or authorized by the department; or forest fire warning signs erected under authority of the division of forestry of the department of agriculture and consumer services and signs, notices or symbols erected by the United States government under the direction of the United States forestry service;

(6) Signs solely to denote route to any city, town, village or historic place or shrine;

(7) Notices of any railroad, bridge, ferry or other transportation or transmission company necessary for the direction or safety of the public;

(8) Signs, notices or symbols for the information of aviators as to location, directions and landings and conditions affecting safety in aviation erected or authorized by the department;

(9) Advertisements, advertising signs and advertising structures not visible from any highway or other public place;

(10) Signs or notices containing two square feet or less, placed at a junction of two or more roads in the state highway system denoting only the distance or direction of a residence;

(11) Signs or notices erected or maintained

upon property giving the name of the owner, lessee or occupant of the premises;

(12) Advertisements, advertising signs and advertising structures within the corporate limits of cities or towns;

(13) Historical markers erected by duly constituted and authorized public authorities;

(14) Highway markers and signs erected or caused to be erected by the department;

(15) Signs erected upon property warning the public against hunting and fishing or trespassing thereon;

(16) Signs erected by red cross authorities relating to red cross emergency stations.

(17) Advertisements, advertising signs and advertising structures relating to the facilities and activities of churches, civic organizations, fraternal organizations, charitable organizations, corporations not for profit, units of government or agencies of government shall be excluded from all the provisions of this chapter except those contained in §479.11(2)-(5), provided such signs are owned by the church, organization or agency to which they are related.

History.—§14, ch. 20446, 1941; §4, ch. 26959, 1951; §2, ch. 65-397; §5, ch. 67-461; §§14, 23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.17 Violation a nuisance; abatement.—Any advertisement, advertising sign or advertising structure which is constructed, erected, operated, used, maintained, posted, or displayed in violation of this chapter is hereby declared to be a public and private nuisance and shall be forthwith removed, obliterated or abated by the department, and for that purpose its representatives may enter upon private property without incurring any liability therefor: provided, however, that if any outdoor advertising structure or outdoor advertising sign of the value of one hundred dollars or more bears thereon the name of the owner thereof, and said owner holds an unexpired license issued under §479.04 the said owner shall be given written notice of the alleged violation, and shall have thirty days after the receipt thereof within which to show that the said advertisement, advertising sign or advertising structure does not violate the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§15, ch. 20446, 1941; §5, ch. 67-461; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.18 Penalties.—Any person, violating any provision of this chapter whether as principal,

agent or employee, for which violation no other penalty is prescribed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than three hundred dollars; and such person shall be deemed guilty of a separate offense for each month during any portion of which any violation of this chapter is committed, continued or permitted. The existence of any advertising copy on any outdoor advertising structure or outdoor advertising sign or advertisement outside incorporated towns and cities shall constitute prima facie evidence that the said outdoor advertising sign or advertisement was constructed, erected, operated, used, maintained or displayed with the consent and approval and under the authority of the person whose goods or services are advertised thereon.

History.—§16, ch. 20446, 1941.

479.19 Application of chapter.—The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to structures or shelters erected primarily for the comfort and convenience of the school children of the state or advertising thereon.

History.—§14A, ch. 20446, 1941.

479.20 Duty of department.—The department shall enforce this law.

History.—§21, ch. 20446, 1941; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

479.21 Penalties for molesting licensed structures.—Any person who shall remove, destroy, damage, injure, deface or tamper with any advertising structure, or the advertisement thereon, which has been duly licensed under the terms of this chapter, without the consent of either the licensee or the owner of the real estate on which same is located, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$300.00, or by imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 22757, 1945.

479.22 Inapplicability of chapter.—The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any political sign; provided, however, that no political sign shall be erected, posted, painted, tacked, nailed or otherwise displayed, placed or located on or above any state or county road right-of-way.

History.—§1, ch. 65-425.

CHAPTER 480

MASSEURS AND MASSEUSES

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480.01 Definitions.—**(1) MASSEUR AND MASSEUSE.—**

(a) For the purpose of this chapter the term masseur or masseuse shall be deemed to be a person who practices, administers or teaches all or any one or more of the following subjects and methods of treatments, viz: who administers or teaches treatments with any mechanical or electrical apparatus for the purpose of body slenderizing, body reducing or body contouring.

(b) Further, a person who has studied the underlying principles of anatomy and physiology, including the theory of massage, its indications and contra-indications, and administers or teaches all or any one or more of the following subjects and methods of treatments, viz: Oil rubs, salt glows, hot or cold packs, all kinds of baths including steam rooms, cabinet baths, sitz baths, colon irrigations, body massage either by hand or by any mechanical or electrical apparatus or device (excluding fever therapy), applying such movements as stroking, friction, rolling, vibration, kneading, cupping, petrissage, rubbing, effleurage, tapotement.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as applying to licensed practical nurses, or to orderlies, or attendants or nurses aides in hospitals under the direction of a licensed physician.

(2) MESSAGE ESTABLISHMENT.—

(a) The term "massage establishment" as used in this chapter shall be construed and deemed to mean any shop, establishment or place of business wherein all or any one or more of the named subjects and methods of treatments, as defined in subsection (1) of this section, are administered or practiced.

(b) It shall be unlawful to operate a massage establishment as defined in paragraph (a) of this subsection, unless there shall be in its employ and on duty full-time during the hours open for business at least one registered masseur or registered masseuse.

(3) **MESSAGE SCHOOL.**—The term "massage school" shall be construed and deemed to

mean any duly registered massage establishment wherein a tuition fee is charged for instruction of massage or all or any one or more of the subjects and methods of treatments defined in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) **MASSAGE.**—For the purpose of this chapter, the term "massage" shall be deemed and held to include all or any one or more of the above named subjects or methods of treatments as defined in paragraph (b) of subsection (1); the practice of massage, however, shall include paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1).

(5) **BOARD.**—The term "board" as used in this chapter shall be construed and deemed to mean the Florida board of massage created by this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 22034, 1943; §1, ch. 23751, 1947; (1), (4) §1, ch. 29971, 1955; (1) (b) §24, ch. 57-1; (1) (b), (2) §1, ch. 63-172.

480.02 Masseurs and masseuses to be registered.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to engage in the practice or attempt to practice massage for a fee, or for a gratuity, or to conduct or teach in a school of massage without a certificate of registration issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to operate or conduct any massage establishment which does not conform to the sanitary regulations herein contained, or which may be adopted by the board created herein, or to employ any person as an operator or instructor who does not hold a certificate of registration; or to open and conduct a massage establishment or school in a place of residence in the state.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to practice any branch of massage as defined in §480.01(1), either for payment or free demonstrations without first being a registered masseur or masseuse under the provisions of this chapter, or without operating and maintaining a bona fide and duly licensed massage establishment, or being employed in

such establishment, and without first paying a license fee to the state. No occupational license, state, county or city, shall be issued to any person unless he or she shall have in his or her possession a certificate of registration and current certificate of renewal, duly authorized and signed by the board of massage examiners.

(4) Apprentices shall be passed upon by the board of massage as proper persons who are satisfactorily apprenticed to some person who maintains and conducts a properly licensed place of business for treatment by massage. Certificates may be issued to such apprentices for a period of six continuous months of service in a properly licensed massage establishment or school.

(5) The number of apprentices shall not exceed the number of registered masseurs and masseuses employed in any one massage establishment.

History.—§3, ch. 22034, 1943; subsection (1), am. §2, ch. 23751; subsection (3), am. §3, ch. 23751; subsection (5), §4, ch. 23751, 1947; (3) §2, ch. 29971, 1955; (4) §1, ch. 59-455; (5) §2, ch. 63-172.

480.03 Exemptions.—The following classes of persons are exempted from this chapter:

(1) Persons authorized by the laws of the state to practice medicine, surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, naturopathy, or podiatry, or persons holding a drugless practitioners certificate under the laws of this state.

(2) Registered nurses under the laws of this state.

(3) Barbers duly licensed under the laws of this state.

(4) Cosmetologists duly licensed under the laws of this state.

(5) Any exemption granted under this act is effective only insofar as and to the extent that the bona fide practice of the profession or business of the person exempted overlaps into the field comprehended by this act, and exemptions under this act are only for those activities which are performed in the course of the bona fide practice of the business or profession of the person exempted.

History.—§4, ch. 22034, 1943; (5) n. §2, ch. 59-455; §12, ch. 63-195; §2, ch. 65-170.

480.04 Board of massage examiners; terms.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter the governor shall appoint an examining and licensing board within the division of occupations of the department of professional and occupational regulation to be known as the Florida board of massage, to consist of three masseurs or masseuses actively engaged in said practice in the state, and the secretary of the state board of medical examiners who shall ex officio act as a member of said board. The members of the first board appointed under this chapter shall be appointed for terms of one, two and three years respectively, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Successors of said members shall be appointed for terms of three years.

History.—§5, ch. 22034, 1943; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

480.05 Removal of members of board; officers; meetings.—

(1) The governor may remove from office members of the Florida board of massage for neglect of duties as required by this chapter, or for malfeasance in office and incompetency, or for unprofessional conduct. The governor may fill any vacancy caused by the removal of any member of the board of examiners, or his or her resignation or death, all such appointees to be practicing masseurs or masseuses in the state.

(2) The Florida board of massage shall, within two weeks after their appointment, meet at some convenient place in the state, and shall then elect a president from their own members, and a secretary-treasurer. The secretary-treasurer shall give to the governor of the state a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars with sufficient sureties to be approved by the governor for the faithful discharge of his duties. The board of massage shall hold at least one examination each year, and may hold other examinations, from time to time, at such place or places as said board may designate.

(3) It shall also be the duty of said board, from time to time, to examine and inspect, or cause to be examined and inspected, all massage establishments and massage schools operated in the state, and for this purpose said board and its agents and employees, shall have, and they are hereby given authority to enter and to inspect any such massage establishments or massage schools at any time during which such establishment or school is open for the transaction of business.

History.—§6, ch. 22034, 1943.

***480.06 Requisites for examinations; subjects, minimum passing grade; fees.**—

(1) Any person who shall furnish to the Florida board of massage satisfactory proof that he or she is eighteen years of age, or more, a bona fide citizen of the United States, of good moral character and temperate habits, and shall make oath that he or she has not been convicted of any offense that would constitute a felony, either in Florida or any other state or country, and shall present a diploma or credentials, issued by a recognized, accredited school of massage, or like institution, or furnishes proof of experience or education which qualifies him or her for the practice of massage, and who furnishes a certificate of physical examination, including a Wassermann test, signed by a regularly practicing physician declaring such person to be free from any contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, such examinations having taken place or certificate issued within the preceding thirty days, and who passes a reasonable demonstrative, oral or written examination, conducted

by or under the supervision and direction of said board in the underlying principles of anatomy and physiology, indications and contra-indications of massage, oil rubs, salt glows, hot or cold packs, all kind of baths including steam rooms, cabinet baths, sitz baths, colon irrigations, body massage either by hand or by any mechanical or electrical apparatus or device (excluding fever therapy), in such movements as stroking, friction, rolling, vibration, kneading, cupping, petrissage, rubbing, effleurage, tapotement, and shall pay the fees hereinafter specified, which fees shall accompany the application to the secretary-treasurer of the board, shall be entitled to be registered, and to be issued a certificate of registration, as masseur or masseuse. Minimum requirements for certificate of registration and licenses shall be a general average in the said examination of seventy-five per cent in all subjects involved, and not less than fifty per cent in any one subject.

(2) Any applicant failing to pass said requirements shall be entitled, within six months, to a re-examination, upon the payment of an additional fee of ten dollars, but two such re-examinations shall exhaust the privilege under the original application.

(3) Every person who has successfully passed the examination provided herein, and to whom a certificate of registration has been issued, shall not be entitled to practice the profession of massage in this state, until such person causes his name to be registered in the office of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services at Jacksonville, within thirty days after date of issuance, and every such person must present his or her certificate from the above named officials, showing registration, as aforesaid, before an occupational license may be applied for, or procured from any city, state or county officer having jurisdiction of the issuance of occupational licenses. Any person who attempts to procure or does procure an occupational license in violation of the provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalties provided for in §480.20.

History.—§7, ch. 22034, 1943; §5, ch. 23751, 1947; §4, ch. 29971, 1955; §3, ch. 63-172; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***480.07 Fees for certificates of registration.**—

(1) **FOR MASSEUR, MASSEUSE AND APPRENTICE.**—The fee to be paid by an applicant to determine his or her fitness to receive a certificate of registration to practice as a registered masseur or masseuse, as classified and defined in §480.01(1), and excepting a massage school shall be thirty-five dollars and as an apprentice as classified in §480.02(4) the sum of twenty-five dollars.

(2) **FEES.**—The fee to be paid by an applicant for a certificate of registration for a massage school shall be one hundred and fifty dollars.

(3) **RENEWALS OF CERTIFICATES.**—

The fee to be paid by a masseur or masseuse for the renewal of a certificate shall be ten dollars for each such renewal, and for the renewal of a certificate for a massage school the fee is fifteen dollars for each renewal. Certificates issued to apprentices are not subject to renewal.

(4) **LATE FEES.**—A late fee of two dollars shall be paid to the board by any person licensed or certified by the board who fails to pay his renewal fee within the time allowed by this law.

History.—§8, ch. 22034, 1943; am. §6, ch. 23751, 1947; (3) am., (4) N. by §3, ch. 69-455.

**Note.*—See note following §480.06.

cf.—§455.03 Dispensing with examination for veterans.

***480.08 Certificate of registration; recording; display; renewal.**—Every certificate of registration shall be conspicuously displayed at the place of practice, and must be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of each county wherein such registered masseur or masseuse practices, or in which such massage school is operated, and within thirty days of the issuance of such certificate. Annually, on or before the first day of January of each year, each and every registered masseur, masseuse or massage school shall pay to the secretary-treasurer of the Florida board of massage, the renewal fee hereinabove provided for, and shall furnish a new certificate of physical examination taken and issued within the preceding thirty days, by a regularly practicing physician, and declaring the applicant for renewal to be free from any contagious, infectious or communicable disease. The holder of an expired certificate of registration may, within one year from date of expiration thereof, have the certificate renewed upon payment of the required renewal fee, and production of new certificate of physical examination as above provided for. Every renewal certificate shall be registered with the division of health and displayed in connection with the original certificate. All certificate holders shall be designated as certified masseurs or masseuses, and shall not use any title or abbreviation thereof without the designation "masseur" or "masseuse."

History.—§9, ch. 22034, 1943; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—See note following §480.06.

480.09 Massage schools.—No massage school shall be approved by the board, or granted a certificate of registration, until it shall have paid the registration fee and unless it shall have attached to its staff a regularly licensed physician, and shall employ and maintain one or more registered masseurs or masseuses qualified as instructors, nor unless it shall have a minimum requirement of a continuous course of study and training of not less than nine hundred and fifty hours, distributed over a period of not less than six months, and to consist of:

- (1) 200 hours of physiology;
- (2) 200 hours of anatomy;
- (3) 100 hours of the theory of massage in-

cluding indications and contra-indications thereof;

- (4) 200 hours of hydro-therapy;
- (5) 150 hours of colon-therapy;
- (6) 100 hours of hygiene and practical demonstration which course of study and training shall have been approved by the board of massage.

History.—§10, ch. 22034, 1943; am. §7, ch. 23751, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §4, ch. 59-455; §4, ch. 63-172.

480.10 Sanitary requirements.—It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation:

- (1) To own, manage or operate any massage school or establishment unless continuous hot and cold running water be provided therein;
- (2) To use upon one patron a towel that has been used upon another person, unless the towel has been relaundersed;
- (3) Not to provide the head rest on each table with a relaundersed towel or sheet, or clean paper towel for each patron;
- (4) For any masseur or masseuse to continue to practice while such person has an infectious, contagious or communicable disease;
- (5) To own, manage or operate a massage school or massage establishment, unless the same shall have been equipped with a massage table, or tables, from twenty inches to twenty-five inches in width, twenty-four inches to twenty-seven inches in height, and sixty inches to seventy inches in length.
- (6) To give cabinet baths, unless such school or establishment shall be equipped with shower baths.

History.—§11, ch. 22034, 1943.

480.11 Revocation of certificates and licenses; preferment of charges.—

(1) The certificate of registration and license of a masseur, masseuse or school of massage may be revoked, suspended or annulled upon any one or more of the following grounds:

- (a) That the registrant is guilty of fraud in the practice of massage, or fraud or deceit in his admission to the practice of massage;
- (b) That the registrant has been convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of a felony. The conviction of a felony shall be the conviction of any offense, which, if committed within the state, would constitute a felony under the laws thereof;
- (c) That the registrant is engaged in the practice of massage under a false or assumed name, or is impersonating another practitioner of a like or different name;
- (d) That the registrant is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics or stimulants to such an extent as to incapacitate him or her for the performance of his or her professional duties;
- (e) That the registrant is guilty of untrue, fraudulent, misleading or deceptive advertising;
- (f) That the registrant is grossly ignorant, or guilty of wilful negligence in the practice of massage, or has been guilty of em-

ploying, allowing or permitting any unlicensed or unregistered person to perform any work constituting the practice of massage as defined in §480.01 (1) (a) and (b), in his or her massage establishment or massage school.

(g) That the registrant is a person of immoral character;

(h) That said registrant has violated any provisions of this chapter.

(i) The certificate of an apprentice shall be revoked if he or she violates any of the provisions of this chapter.

(j) Any registrant who does not renew his or her registration license for two consecutive years must take the examination as prescribed for an applicant to become a registered operator and to comply with all the provisions hereof applicable to any applicant to become a registrant.

(k) That the registrant is guilty of identifying himself or herself as a member of a branch of the healing arts by the use of any mark, sign, advertisement, words, letters, abbreviations, or insignia indicating or implying such or who in any other way, orally, in writing or in print directly or by implication represents himself or herself as such, unless so registered in Florida by such other regulatory agency or board governing that particular profession.

(2) Charges may be preferred by any person, or the board may, on its own motion, direct the executive officer of said board to prefer said charges. An accusation may be filed with the secretary-treasurer of the board charging any licensed masseur, masseuse or school of massage with any of the offenses herein enumerated. Such accusation shall be in writing, signed by the accuser and verified under oath.

History.—§12, ch. 22034, 1943; (i), (j) §8, ch. 23751, 1947; (1) (f), (k) n. §§5, 6, ch. 63-172.

480.12 Form of accusation; notice, etc.—Whenever such accusations as provided for in §480.11 are filed, the board shall set a day for a hearing, and the secretary-treasurer of the board shall transmit to the accused a true copy of any and all charges filed with him relating to such accusations, and shall notify, in writing, the accused, that on the day fixed for the hearing, which shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notice, he may appear, or show cause, if any, why his or her certificate and license to practice massage in the state should not be revoked, suspended or annulled. For the purpose of such hearing the board may require by subpoena the attendance of witnesses to administer oaths and hear testimony and receive evidence, either oral or documentary, for and against the accused, and said accused shall have the right at said hearing to cross-examine the witnesses, to produce witnesses in his defense, and to appear personally or by counsel. The notice provided for in this section shall be substantially in the following form:

To _____

You are hereby notified that charges have

been filed with the secretary-treasurer of the Florida board of massage against you as a practicing _____

(masseur or masseuse)
in the State of Florida, a true copy of such charges being attached hereto, and that the said board has fixed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____, at the hour of _____ o'clock _____ M., in _____ Florida, for a hearing on such charges, at which time and place you are hereby notified to appear before said board, and show cause, if any you can, why your certificate and license to practice massage in the State of Florida should not be _____

(revoked, suspended or annulled)
At the same time and place the board will hear testimony and receive evidence, either oral or documentary, both for and against you relating to such charges.

Dated at _____, Florida, this the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____.

Secretary-Treasurer of Florida
Board of Massage.

Such notice shall be sent to the accused by registered mail, directed to his last known mailing address, and the post-office registration receipt thereof, or the post-office registration receipt signed by the accused, or his agent, shall be prima facie evidence of the service of said notice.

History.—§13, ch. 22034, 1943.

480.13 Power to revoke, suspend or annul certificates and licenses; review; reissuance of certificates and licenses.—

(1) The Florida board of massage may, upon satisfactory proof that any certificate holder or licensee has been guilty of any of the charges preferred against him, revoke, suspend or annul any certificate or license to do business issued thereunder, upon a vote of two of the three board members. Orders of the board may be reviewed by certiorari in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules by the circuit court of the circuit in which the certificate is recorded. In the event that such certificate or license is revoked, suspended or annulled under the provisions of this chapter, the board shall forthwith transmit to the clerk of the circuit court or courts in which the accused is registered as a masseur or masseuse, a certificate under its seal, certifying that such registration has been revoked, suspended or annulled, as the case may be, and such clerk shall, upon receipt of such certificate, file the same, and forthwith mark such registration revoked, suspended or annulled, as the case may be, and in the event of suspension, shall indicate thereon the period for which it is suspended.

*(2) Any person who shall practice massage after his or her certificate has been revoked, suspended or annulled, shall be deemed to have practiced massage without a certificate and license. However, at any time after six months

from the date of said conviction, said board may, in the exercise of its reasonable discretion, by a majority vote, issue a new certificate to the person affected, restoring or conferring all of the rights and privileges of and pertaining to the practice of massage, but the fee shall be the same as upon the issuance of the original certificate.

History.—§14, ch. 22034, 1943; (1) §5, ch. 59-455; (1) §13, ch. 63-509.

*Note.—Subsection (2) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.
cf.—§480.07 Fees for registration of masseurs.

***480.14 Records to be kept by secretary-treasurer of board.**—The secretary-treasurer of the board shall keep a record book in which shall be entered the names of all persons to whom certificates have been granted under this chapter, the certificate number and the dates of granting such certificates and renewals thereof, and other matters of record, and the books so provided and kept shall be deemed and considered a book of records, and a transcript of any record therein, or a certificate that there is not entered therein the name and certificate number of, or date of granting, such certificate to a person charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, certified under the hand of the secretary-treasurer, and the seal of the board shall be admitted as evidence in any of the courts of this state. The original books, records and papers of the board shall be kept at the office of the secretary-treasurer of said board, which office shall be at such place as may be designated by the board. The secretary-treasurer shall furnish to any person making application therefor, certified by him as secretary-treasurer, upon payment of a fee of twenty-five cents per hundred words so copied, the fee to belong to the secretary-treasurer.

History.—§15, ch. 22034, 1943.

*Note.—See note following §480.06.

480.15 Compensation of board members; employment of counsel, inspectors, clerks and assistants.—

(1) The secretary-treasurer of the board shall receive two hundred dollars per month to be paid monthly. Members of the board shall receive ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year, and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of their residence to place of meeting and return. All expenditures shall be in accordance with the provisions of §215.37; upon vouchers to be signed by the secretary-treasurer and approved by said board, or a finance committee thereof. The board shall make an annual report to the governor, which shall contain a full statement of the works of the board during the preceding year, together with such recommendations as it may deem expedient.

(2) The board shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such regular or special counsel, inspectors, clerks and other as-

sistants as it may deem necessary in order to carry out the provisions of this chapter; subject, however, to the limitation that the number of clerks and other assistants shall at no time exceed a total of ten, and that the number of inspectors shall at no time exceed eight, two of whom may be inspectors of colored establishments and schools, and subject to the further limitation that no employee of the board shall be related by blood or marriage to any member of said board.

History.—§16, ch. 22034, 1943; §9, ch. 23751, 1947; (1) by §31, ch. 28215, 1953; (1) a. by §20, ch. 61-514.

***480.16 Disposition of money received by board.**—All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of said board, who shall give a receipt for same. Such moneys shall be deposited pursuant to the provisions of §215.37.

History.—§17, ch. 22034, 1943; §119, ch. 26869, 1951; am. §32, ch. 28215, 1953; §20, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—See note following §480.06.
cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

480.17 Powers of municipalities to regulate massage.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to prevent any municipal government in this state from passing and enforcing reasonable laws and regulations governing the practice of massage within its limits.

History.—§18, ch. 22034, 1943.

480.18 Other laws unaffected by this chapter.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed or interpreted as changing, modifying or repealing any of the provisions of chapters 458 (relating to physicians), 459 (relating to osteopaths), 460 (relating to chiropractors), 461 (relating to podiatrists), 462 (relating to natu-

ropaths), 463 (relating to optometrists), 464 (relating to nurses), 476 (relating to barbers) and 477 (relating to cosmetologists), and the provisions of said several chapters, and the provisions of this chapter shall be construed, interpreted, considered and enforced as separate laws and independent of each other.

History.—§19, ch. 22034, 1943; §12, ch. 63-195; §2, ch. 65-170.

480.20 Penalty for violation.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by a fine not exceeding \$500.00 or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§21, ch. 22034, 1943.

480.21 Short title.—This chapter may be referred to and cited as the massage registration law of 1943.

History.—§1, ch. 22034, 1943.

***480.23 Examinations for teachers.**—The board may give examinations to individuals who are qualified to be teachers or instructors in massage schools. Each person to be examined must present satisfactory evidence to the board that he is a graduate of an accredited high school, that he is a graduate of an accredited massage school or that he has five years or more active experience as a masseur or masseuse, and that he is able to impart knowledge of massage, and that he bears a good reputation and is of strong moral character. The fee for the instructor's examination is thirty-five dollars per person each time taken. The board may issue certificates to instructors. Each certificate must be renewed on or before January 1 of each year for a fee of ten dollars.

History.—§6, ch. 59-455.

***Note.**—See note following §480.06.

CHAPTER 481

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

481.011 Definitions as used in this chapter.
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481.011 Definitions as used in this chapter.—

(1) "Board" means the Florida state board of landscape architecture of the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation.

(2) "Landscape architect" means a person who is registered to engage in the practice of landscape architecture for gain or teaches landscape architecture, as hereinafter defined, in Florida under the authority of this chapter.

(3) "Landscape architecture" means the performance of professional services such as consultation, investigation, reconnaissance, research, planning, design or responsible supervision in connection with the development of land areas, where and to the extent that the dominant purpose of such service is the preservation and enhancement of natural land features, ground cover and planting, and naturalistic and esthetic values. This practice shall include the design, location and arrangement of such tangible objects and features as are incidental and necessary to the purposes outlined herein, but shall not include the making of land surveys or final land plats for official recording; provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall preclude a duly registered landscape architect from performing any of the services described in the first sentence of this subsection, and provided that nothing contained herein shall preclude a registered architect, engineer, or land surveyor from performing any of the services described in this subsection.

(4) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing a landscape architect to engage in the practice of architecture, engineering or land surveying as defined in chapters 467, 471 and 472.

History.—§1, ch. 65-419; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

481.021 Qualifications for practice; seal.—

(1) On and after January 15, 1966, no person shall use the designation "landscape architect," "landscape architecture," or "landscape architectural," or advertise any title or description tending to convey the impression that he is a landscape architect unless such person is registered or has obtained a temporary permit as a landscape architect in the manner hereinafter provided and shall thereafter comply with the provisions of this chapter. Every holder of a certificate shall display

it in a conspicuous place in his principal office, place of business or employment.

(2) Every landscape architect shall have a seal, approved by the board, which shall contain the name of the landscape architect and the words "Registered Landscape Architect, State of Florida," and such other words or figures as the board may deem necessary. All drawings and specifications, prepared by such landscape architect or under the supervision of such landscape architect, which are required by law to be filed with public officials shall be stamped with the aforesaid seal. Provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall be construed to permit the seal of a landscape architect to serve as a substitute for the seal of a licensed architect, a licensed professional engineer or land surveyor nor to authorize any licensed architect, licensed professional engineer or land surveyor, as the case may be, to permit his seal to be affixed to any plans, specifications or drawing, if such portions thereof, as involved in the practice of his particular profession, were not prepared by him or under his personal supervision by his regularly employed subordinate.

History.—§2, ch. 65-419.

481.031 Board of examiners.—

(1) To carry out the provisions of this chapter, there is hereby created a state board of landscape architecture consisting of five members, who shall be appointed by the governor and whose function it shall be to examine applicants for registration as landscape architects and to promulgate rules and regulations necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of this chapter, if such rules and regulations are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. It shall provide for the manner of applying for examinations, the time, place and notice of examinations.

(2) Each member of the board shall be a registered landscape architect or shall be eligible to receive a certificate of registration from the board under the provisions of this chapter, a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state for not less than five years and shall have been engaged in the practice of landscape architecture as above defined for not less than ten years. Upon this chapter becoming a law the governor shall make appointments to the board as herein provided.

(3) The terms of the members of the board

first appointed shall expire as follows: One member January 1, 1967; two members January 1, 1968; and two members January 1, 1969. All appointments thereafter shall be for three year terms. The governor may at any time fill vacancies on such board for the unexpired term. Each member of such board shall hold over after the expiration of his term until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified.

(4) Each member of the board, before beginning his term of office, shall file with the department of state the constitutional oath of office.

(5) The board may sue and be sued and may employ counsel for such purposes.

(6) The board shall have the power to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the law, as shall be necessary in the performance of its duties.

(7) The board shall, as soon as organized, and annually thereafter, in the month of January, elect from its number a chairman, a vice-chairman, and secretary who shall also be treasurer.

(8) The treasurer shall file a bond for the penal sum of one thousand dollars with the department of state, said bond to be accepted and approved by the department of state before the treasurer shall enter upon the duties of his office.

(9) The board shall hold such meetings during the year as it may determine to be necessary, one of which shall be the annual meeting. The chairman of the board shall have the authority to call other meetings at his discretion. A quorum of the board shall consist of not less than three members.

(10) The board shall adopt a seal by which it shall authenticate its proceedings and the secretary shall have the care and custody thereof. The secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the board, which record shall be kept open to the public for examination.

History.—§3, ch. 65-419; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***481.041 Fees and expenses.—**

(1) Every applicant for examination for registration as a landscape architect shall pay an application fee of twenty-five dollars to the board. If a candidate fails in an examination, on payment to the board of an additional fee of twenty-five dollars he may take a second or subsequent examination.

(2) All moneys collected by the board from fees prescribed or authorized to be charged by this chapter shall be received and accounted for by the board. Such moneys shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. The expenses of the board and the officers thereof, and of the examinations held by the board, and of any other matter in connection with the provisions of this chapter, shall be paid from the moneys collected under the provisions of this chapter. Members of the board shall receive twenty-five dollars per day,

or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year, and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of their residence to place of meeting and return. The secretary-treasurer of the board shall receive such annual compensation as shall be provided by the board, by resolution adopted by it at a regular meeting.

History.—§4, ch. 65-419.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***481.051 Examinations.—**

(1) Provisions shall be made by the Florida state board of landscape architecture for holding not less than one examination each year, and such other examinations as the board may deem necessary or proper when the number of applicants requires.

(2) The board shall ascertain by oral or written examination that an applicant is qualified in the use and understanding of the theory and practice of landscape architecture. The board shall determine the subject and scope of the examinations.

(3) Except as hereinafter provided in this chapter to the contrary, every applicant for registration as a landscape architect shall be required in addition to all other requirements, to establish by written examination his competency to plan, design and supervise the installation of landscape projects. Each written examination may be supplemented by such oral examination as the board shall determine.

(4) In order to be eligible for admittance to the examination for registration as a landscape architect, evidence must be submitted that the applicant:

(a) Shall be at least twenty-one years of age.

(b) Shall be a citizen of the United States or has legally declared his intention of becoming a citizen.

(c) Shall have satisfactorily completed an approved four years high school course of study or the equivalent thereof as determined by the board.

(d) Shall have been graduated from a nationally accredited school, college, or university offering an approved minimum four-year curriculum in landscape architecture appearing on the current list approved by the national commission on accrediting, or graduation from the curriculum in landscape architecture at the university of Florida, evidenced by a diploma setting forth the applicant's degree.

(e) In lieu of graduation from a recognized school as set forth above, an applicant may be admitted to the examination upon presenting evidence of not less than eleven years of actual practical experience in landscape architectural work of a grade and character satisfactory to the board.

(5) Upon the applicant's examination being satisfactory to the board and the applicant having made an average of seventy-five per

cent on his examination on all subjects examined upon, with not less than sixty per cent in any one subject and fulfilled the aforesaid requirements, the secretary shall issue a certificate to the applicant in accordance with the other provisions of this chapter.

(6) Time spent in landscape architectural activities as part of military duties while in the armed forces of the United States shall apply towards the periods of diversified training required herein.

(7) The board may exempt from examination any applicant for registration as a landscape architect who holds a license or certificate to practice landscape architecture issued to him upon examination by a legally constituted board of examiners in any other state of the United States provided the requirements for such license or certificate were the full equivalent of the requirements in this state at the time it was issued, and provided further, that the applicant's record fully meets the requirements of this state in all respects other than examination.

(8) All examinations shall be prepared and conducted by or under the direction and supervision of the board and due notice of the time and place of the holding of such examinations shall be published in at least one daily newspaper in the state.

History.—§5, ch. 65-419.

*Note.—See note following §481.041.

*481.061 Registration; renewals, etc.—

(1) The result of every examination or other evidence of qualification shall be published by the board and a record shall be kept by the board. The board shall issue a certificate of registration to every person certified by the board as entitled to receive it, upon receipt of the original certificate fee of fifty dollars.

(2) (a) Every person to whom such a certificate of registration is issued shall renew registration annually as required by this chapter. On or before June 1 of each year, the board shall mail to every landscape architect registered in Florida and to every holder of a temporary permit, a blank application for registration, addressing such applicant to the last known post office address given at the last previous registration.

(b) Upon receipt of such application, a registrant shall complete, sign and forward the application to the board, together with the annual registration fee of fifty dollars. Upon receipt of such an application and fee, the board shall issue a certificate of registration which shall render the holder thereof a legal practitioner of landscape architecture for the period commencing September 1 of the year of issue and expiring on August 31 in the year ending the annual registration period for which such license is issued.

(c) Applications for renewal of registration must be made annually on or before September 1 of each year and if not so made, ad-

ditional penalty of ten dollars for each month that the applicant is in default shall be added to the regular annual fee. Such penalties may, for good cause shown, be remitted or compromised at the discretion of the board.

History.—§6, ch. 65-419.

*Note.—See note following §481.041.

481.071 Construction of this chapter.—

(1) None of the provisions of this chapter shall prevent employees of those lawfully practicing as landscape architects from acting under the instructions, control or supervision of their employers.

(2) None of the provisions of this chapter shall apply to supervision by builders or superintendents employed by such builders, in the installation of landscape projects by landscape contractors.

(3) None of the provisions of this chapter shall apply to the business conducted in this state by any agriculturist, horticulturist, tree expert, arborist, forester, nurseryman or landscape nurseryman, gardener, landscape gardener, landscape designer, landscape consultant, landscape contractor, garden or lawn caretaker or grader or cultivator of land, as these terms are generally used, including also, but not limited to, their right to plan and supervise in connection therewith, except that no such person shall use the designation "landscape architect," "landscape architecture," or "landscape architectural," or any description tending to convey the impression that he is a landscape architect unless he is registered as provided in this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent a duly registered landscape architect from engaging in or conducting any other business whatsoever.

(4) This chapter shall not be construed to affect chapters, 467, 471 or 472, respectively, except that no such person shall use the designation or term "landscape architect," "landscape architectural," "landscape architecture," "landscape engineering," or any description tending to convey the impression that he is a landscape architect unless he is registered as provided in this chapter. Architects, professional engineers and land surveyors, holding certificates to practice under their respective statutes, insofar as they practice their professions within their various branches, are exempt from registration under the provisions of this chapter.

(5) There is specifically excepted from the provisions of this chapter relating to the practice of landscape architecture all land improvements and all plans, designs, supervisions, works and executions of or for land improvements by building contractors or by owners of a substantial legal or equitable ownership interest in lands being improved, together with contiguous road rights of way, playgrounds and parks, provided, however, the provisions of this section shall in no wise authorize or permit the use of the terms "landscape architect," "landscape architecture," "landscape

architectural," or any description tending to convey the impression that such builder or owner is a landscape architect unless he is registered as provided in this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 65-419.

481.081 Use of the title "landscape architect."—

(1) This chapter shall not be deemed to prohibit any person from making any plans, drawings, or specifications for any property owned by him.

(2) A corporation shall not be licensed to practice landscape architecture in its corporate name or otherwise; whether the name of a landscape architect is part of the corporate name or not, certificates of registration shall not be issued with or without an examination to any corporation, partnership, firm or association to practice landscape architecture in this state, but all certificates of registration shall be issued to natural persons. Nothing contained in this chapter shall prevent a duly registered landscape architect from performing his services for a corporation, firm, partnership, or association.

(3) All partners in a copartnership of landscape architects shall hold a certificate to practice. Subject to this requirement, a copartnership of landscape architects may use a partnership name if such name consists of:

(a) The name of two or more landscape architects.

(b) The name of one or more landscape architects and one or more professional engineers or architects.

(c) A partnership name shall include the name of at least one landscape architect but shall not include the name of any person who is neither a landscape architect nor professional engineer nor architect.

(4) (a) The use of the words associate, associates, and associated or similar words in the name of a firm shall constitute a partnership and regulations for partnerships shall apply to firms using such words in the firm name. Associates whose names do not appear in the firm name must be either landscape architects or professional engineers or architects; and when such associates' names are used on letterheads, cards, printed matter or otherwise, the professional status of each must be specifically indicated.

(b) When these or similar words are used to show two or more separate and independent firms have been combined to furnish landscape architectural services for a particular project, each firm shall be subject to these regulations.

(c) No individual or firm whose members do not conform hereto shall act as the principal landscape architect or be termed "associate," "associates," or "associated."

(5) Any person applying to the licensing official of any county, city, town, or village for an occupational license to practice landscape architecture shall at the time of such application exhibit to such licensing official satisfactory evidence under the seal of the

Florida state board of landscape architecture and the hand of its secretary that such applicant possesses a registration certificate and any required annual renewal thereof and no such occupational license shall be granted until such evidence shall be presented, any provision of any special act or general act notwithstanding.

History.—§8, ch. 65-419.

481.091 Disciplinary proceedings.—

(1) The board shall have the power to revoke or suspend the certificate of registration or temporary permit of a landscape architect or reprimand, censure, or otherwise discipline a landscape architect in accordance with the following provisions and procedures in any of the following cases:

(a) Upon proof that such a certificate or permit has been obtained or that the holder thereof has obtained such license by fraud or misrepresentation.

(b) Upon proof that the holder of such a certificate or permit has been adjudged guilty of a felony by a competent court.

(c) Upon proof that the holder of such a certificate or permit is guilty of fraud or deceit or of gross negligence, incompetency or misconduct in the practice of landscape architecture.

(d) Upon proof that the holder of such a certificate or permit has permitted his seal to be affixed to any plans, specifications or drawings if such portions thereof as involve the practice of landscape architecture were not prepared by him or under his personal supervision by his regularly employed subordinate.

(2) (a) Any person may prefer charges against a landscape architect. Such charges shall be in writing and sworn to by a complainant and shall be furnished the board. Unless the charges are dismissed by the board as unfounded or trivial, they shall be heard by the board within six months after the date on which they are filed.

(b) The accused shall have the right at such hearing, to appear personally and by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses against him and to produce evidence and witnesses in his defense. The board shall fix the time and place for such hearing and shall cause a copy of the charges, together with a notice of the time and place fixed for the hearing, to be served on the accused at least thirty days before the date fixed for the hearing.

(c) If by a majority vote of the board the accused is found guilty of the charges or any of them, the board shall issue an order revoking, suspending or annulling the certificate or permit of the accused or reprimanding, censuring or otherwise disciplining him or dismissing the charges.

(d) Nothing herein contained shall estop the board from initiating proceedings in any case.

(e) The board may restore a certificate to any person whose certificate has been revoked. Application for the reissuance of a certificate

shall be made in such manner as the board may direct.

History.—§9, ch. 65-419.

481.101 Penalties.—

(1) It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to:

(a) Hold himself out as a landscape architect, unless duly registered as provided in this chapter.

(b) Present as his own the certificate of another.

(c) Give false or forged evidence to the board or member thereof in obtaining a certificate of registration.

(d) Falsely impersonate any other practitioner, of like or different name.

(e) Use or attempt to use a certificate that has been revoked.

(f) Otherwise violate any of the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Such misdemeanor shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$100.00 and not more than \$500.00 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(3) All courts within this state having jurisdiction over misdemeanors are hereby empowered to hear, try and determine such crimes upon information and to impose in full the punishments herein prescribed.

History.—§10, ch. 65-419.

481.111 Prosecution of violations.—

(1) All violations of the provisions of this chapter when reported to the board and duly substantiated by affidavits or other satisfactory evidence shall be investigated by it, and if the report is found to be true and the evidence substantiated, the board shall report such violation to the proper prosecuting officer and request prompt prosecution.

(2) The board may appoint a secretary and inspector for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this chapter.

(3) All officials of any city, town, or village in this state charged with the enforcement of laws, ordinances or regulations relating to the development of land areas, shall assist the board in the enforcement of this chapter.

History.—§11, ch. 65-419.

***481.121 Fees.**—The board shall issue a receipt to each landscape architect promptly upon payment of the annual registration fee. The amount of fees prescribed by this section is that fixed by the following schedule:

(1) The application fee for examination shall be twenty-five dollars.

(2) The fee for an original certificate shall be fifty dollars.

(3) The fee for a replacement or duplicate certificate shall be ten dollars.

(4) The annual registration fee shall be fifty dollars.

History.—§12, ch. 65-419.

**Note.*—See note following §481.041.

***481.131 Report of receipts and expenditures made to governor.**—Annually, within the first week of July, the secretary of the board

shall make to the governor of the state, a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board, attested by affidavit of the president and secretary and a complete report of the transactions of the board with such recommendations for the advancement and betterment of the profession as it may think best.

History.—§13, ch. 65-419.

**Note.*—See note following §481.041.

481.141 Grandfather clause.—Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this chapter any person over the age of twenty-one years who submits evidence that for not less than one year prior to the passage of this law, he has been regularly engaged in the practice of landscape architecture as defined in this chapter, shall be entitled to receive without an examination a certificate of registration if he files an application therefor, accompanied by the fee for an original certificate within six months after this chapter becomes law.

History.—§14, ch. 65-419.

481.151 Civil proceedings.—

(1) As cumulative of any other remedy or criminal prosecution, whenever it shall appear to the Florida state board of landscape architecture that any person is or has been violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or the lawful rules, regulations, or orders of the board, or any of the laws of the state relating to landscape architecture, the said board may file a proceeding in the name of the state, on its own relation, and by its counsel alleging the facts, and praying for a temporary restraining order, an injunction and permanent injunction, against such person, restraining him from violating or disobeying or commanding him to obey such law, order, rule or regulation.

(2) Upon proper application and showing that such person is not registered or that a renewal certificate has not been applied for, or that registration has been denied, revoked or suspended, or that the law, order, rule, or regulation has been or is about to be violated or disobeyed, which showing may be made by affidavit, the court wherein the proceeding shall have been filed, may issue a temporary restraining order or injunction, or a preemptory writ of mandamus, and upon final hearing may grant and issue an injunction including mandatory injunction, or a preemptory writ of mandamus, upon finding the truth and sufficiency of the allegations of the bill or petition justifies such action. The court may enforce said injunction, or by such other writs and process, mesne or final as are permitted to circuit courts and shall make such other orders as its discretion and rules shall require. Such injunction or writ may be limited in time, perpetual or conditional, as may be necessary and proper to the enforcement of this chapter, or the lawful rules, regulations, or orders of the board, or the law of the state relating to landscape architecture.

History.—§15, ch. 65-419.

CHAPTER 482

PEST CONTROL

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482.011 Short title.—This act may be cited as the pest control act.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.01.

482.021 Definitions.—For the purposes of this measure, and unless otherwise required by the context, the following definitions shall prevail, to-wit:

(1) "Agricultural area."—Any area upon which a ground crop, trees, or plants, are grown for commercial purposes; or where a golf course, park, nursery, or cemetery is located; or where farming of any type is performed, or livestock is raised.

** (2) ["Division" means the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.]

(3) "Business location."—Any advertised location in or from which pest control business is solicited, accepted and conducted.

(4) "Category."—A distinct branch or phase of pest control for which a pest control operator's certificate may be issued such as: Fumigation, general household pest control, rodent control, pest control with respect to termites and other wood-infesting organisms; and, lawn and ornamental pest control; and, such a combination or division of such branches of pest control as the division may by rule establish.

(5) "Certified operator."—An individual holding a current valid pest control operator's certificate issued by the division.

* (6) "Commission."—The pest control commission of Florida.

(7) "Fumigation."—Fumigation is the use, within an enclosed space, in or under a structure, of a fumigant in concentrations which may be hazardous to man.

(8) "Fumigant."—A fumigant is a chemical which, at a required temperature and pressure, can exist in the gaseous state in sufficient

concentration to be lethal to a given organism. This definition implies that a fumigant acts as a gas in the strictest sense of the word. This definition excludes aerosols which are particulate suspensions of liquids or solids dispersed in air.

(9) "General household pest control."—Pest control with respect to any structure, not including fumigation or pest control with respect to termites or other wood-infesting organisms.

(10) "Identification card holder."—A person to whom a card has been issued by the division appropriately identifying the holder to the public or to any officer, or any agent of the division charged with, or entitled to exercise any function in connection with the enforcement of this act and any rules made pursuant to this act.

(11) "Lawn."—The turf formed from grass or other plants.

(12) "Lawn and ornamental pest control."—Pest control with respect to any lawn or ornamental, but specifically excluding the application of pest control to structures or reference thereto.

(13) "Licensee."—A person, partnership, firm, corporation, or other business entity having a license issued by the division of health for engaging in pest control in a particular business location.

(14) "This measure."—This law and rules of the division.

(15) "Ornamental."—Any shrub, bush, tree or other plant used or intended for use in connection with the occupation or use of any structure or the use of man for purposes other than as an agricultural area.

(16) "Pest control."—All or any one or more of the following: The use of any method or device or the application of any substance to prevent, destroy, repel, mitigate, curb, con-

trol, or eradicate any pest in, on, or under a structure, lawn or ornamental; the identification of infestation or infections in, on, or under a structure, lawn or ornamental; the use of any pesticide, attractant, repellent, rodenticide, fumigant or mechanical device, for preventing, controlling, eradicating, identifying, mitigating, diminishing, or curtailing insects, vermin, rodents, weeds, or other pests, in, on or under a structure, lawn or ornamental, all phases of fumigation, including treatment of products by vault fumigation and the fumigation of boxcars, trucks, ships, airplanes, docks, warehouses and common carriers; also, the soliciting or acceptance of such work.

(17) "Pests."—Arthropods; wood-infesting organisms; rodents; any obnoxious or undesirable living plant or animal organism.

(18) "Rodent."—Rats, mice, squirrels and flying squirrels, and any other animal of the order "rodentia," including bats, which may become a structure pest.

(19) "Rodent control."—Application of remedial measures for the purpose of controlling rodents.

(20) "Special identification card holder."—A person to whom an identification card has been issued by the division showing that he, the holder, is authorized to perform a particular function or functions of a certified pest control operator as may be specified thereon.

(21) "Structure."—Any type of edifice or building, together with the land thereunder, together with the contents thereof; together with any patio or terrace thereof; also, that portion of land upon which work has commenced for the erection of an edifice or building; also, railway cars, motor vehicles, trailers, barges, boats, ships, aircraft, wharves, docks, warehouses, and common carriers.

(22) "Structural pest control."—Pest control except with regard to lawns and ornamentals.

(23) "Termite or other wood-infesting organism control."—Pest control with respect to any termite and other wood-infesting organisms by the use of any chemical or mechanical methods, not including fumigation or general household pest control.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The pest control commission was abolished by §19, ch. 69-106. This subsection will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

****Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §19, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for that of "board." The change will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.02.

482.032 Enforcement.—

(1) The division is empowered to enforce this measure.

(2) It shall be the duty of every state and county attorney, sheriff, constable, police officer and other appropriate city and county officers to enforce, or to assist the division or any duly authorized inspector or other agent of the division in the enforcement of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated by

the division under the provisions of this measure.

(3) The division may commence and maintain all proper and necessary actions and proceedings for any or all of the following purposes:

(a) To enforce its rules and regulations.

(b) To make application for injunction to the proper circuit court and the judge of said court shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this measure or from failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this measure.

History.—§1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.031.

482.051 Rules.—

(1) The division is authorized, empowered, and directed to make rules to carry out the intent and purpose of this act. The division shall promulgate regulations for the protection of health and safety of pest control employees and the general public, in conformity with this act, by requiring that all pesticides, fumigants, and rodenticides shall be used only in accordance with the registered label, or otherwise accepted by the United States department of agriculture, the United States food and drug administration, or the state department of agriculture and consumer services.

(2) The division shall hold a public hearing before its rules become effective. The current rules and regulations of the division relative to structural pest control are continued in force with respect to this measure insofar as are appropriate until repealed or amended by the division.

(3) To formulate recommendations, the division may appoint an advisory council or may hold public hearings or may counsel with members of the industry.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.04.

482.061 Inspectors.—The division shall appoint one and may appoint two or more graduate entomologists as inspectors of the division. The inspectors shall also enforce this measure and shall make (or have made by representatives of the division, county or municipal health unit) inspections of licensees. The inspectors shall report all violations to the division. Appointment as a division inspector qualifies and admits a person to the certified operators examinations, and when he passes he shall receive a certificate valid only during his tenure of office. For the time a person serves as a division inspector all fees for his certificate are waived.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.05.

482.071 Licenses.—

(1) The division may issue licenses to qualified businesses to engage in pest control in this state. It is unlawful for any person to operate a pest control business that is not licensed by the division. Before entering business

and also not later than July 1, in each year, each person, firm, partnership, or corporation engaged in pest control shall apply to the division for a license for each business location. Applications shall be on forms furnished by the division. Each license expires the next July 1. The license fee is twenty-five dollars. A license shall cease to be in force when a licensee changes his business address and the old license shall be surrendered and a new license issued for a fee of five dollars. The division shall not issue a license to a pest control business unless its pest control activities shall be in charge of a certified operator or operators licensed in the categories of the licensee and resident in the state. All fees collected by the division shall be deposited in the general revenue fund and shall be used in carrying out the provisions of this measure.

(2) Each licensee shall display his license within his business location. Each business location must be licensed.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.06.

482.081 Prerequisite for issuance of occupational license.—No municipality or county shall issue an occupational license to any pest control business coming under the provision of this act, unless a current license has been procured for each business location from the division. Upon presentation of a current business license from the division of health and the required fee an occupational license shall be issued in the county or municipality in which application is made.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

482.091 Identification cards.—

(1) No licensee shall assign any person to perform or be trained for pest control without first applying for an identification card for such person from the division, on a form prescribed by the division. The identification card shall be carried on the employee's person while performing or soliciting pest control and shall be presented on demand to the person for whom pest control is being performed or solicited or to any inspector, or to such other persons as may be prescribed by the rules of the division.

(2) The responsibility for obtaining identification cards for employees is jointly on the licensee and the certified pest control operator. However, no one shall perform pest control without being of good moral character and carrying on his person a current valid identification card and without having affixed thereto his signature and a current photograph of himself. No licensee or certified operator shall assign or use any employee to perform pest control without trained supervision unless said employee is trained and qualified. An identification card shall cease to be in force when the holder thereof ceases to be an employee of the licensee which secured the said card. In such case, the old card shall be surrendered by the holder to the division. Each card issued

shall expire on July 1, after issuance or upon change of licensee's business address. The fee for each identification card is two dollars.

(3) An employee whose duties are confined to office secretarial, bookkeeping, office clerical, office filing, trenching, digging, raking, putting up or taking down tents, clamping, carrying away debris or such activities as specified by the division, shall be made exempt by the division from being required to hold an identification card.

(4) An identification card must be applied for or obtained for each person who in any way applies any fumigant, insecticide, attractant, repellent, rodenticide, pesticide, chemical or fungicide and for each person who operates any machine or device for applying the same, and also for each person who performs any of the services of routeman, serviceman, or salesman.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §5, ch. 67-520; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.06.

***482.101 Pest control commission of Florida.—**

(1) The pest control commission of Florida shall consist of five resident citizens of the state who are each certified pest control operators and who have been actively engaged in pest control work in the state as certified operators for five years next preceding his appointment; however, as to the appointment of members of the commission who are certified in lawn and ornamental pest control only, they shall be exempted of this five year prerequisite until five years after the effective date of this act, at which time the five year requirement shall become effective.

(2) The name of the structural pest control commission of Florida is hereby changed to: Pest control commission of Florida.

(3) The change of the name of the pest control commission of Florida contained in subsection (2) shall not affect the term or tenure of office of any person who is now a member of the commission on the effective date of this act.

(4) The term of office of each member of the pest control commission of Florida is three years from the date of his appointment to said commission whether appointed when the commission was designated the structural pest control commission of Florida or after the effective date of this act, and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(5) A member of the commission may not succeed himself.

(6) Upon the expiration of the term of any member of the commission, the governor shall appoint a member to the commission for a term of three years or until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(7) Should a vacancy occur on the commission during the term for which such member of the commission was appointed, the governor may appoint a member to the commission for the remainder of the unexpired term of his

predecessor and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

(8) At all times three members of the commission shall be pest control operators who are certified in all categories of pest control. All the members of the commission shall be certified pest control operators in at least one category of pest control as defined in this measure.

(9) On or before the expiration of the term of any member of the commission, or upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the commission, the Florida pest control association, inc. shall submit to the governor a list of persons recommended for service on the commission.

(10) Members of the commission shall be paid twenty dollars for each day the commission meets or for each day while actively engaged in the business of the said commission and shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in chapter 112.

(11) The executive offices of the commission shall be in Orange county, provided that after public hearing the commission may establish and re-establish its executive offices in any county.

(12) The commission may employ and at its pleasure, discharge such employees as it shall deem necessary and shall outline their duties and fix their compensation.

(13) The commission, after public hearings, may make all necessary rules not inconsistent with the rules of the board.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; (3) §19, ch. 63-400; §1, ch. 65-295.
***Note.**—§19(22), ch. 69-106 abolished the pest control commission. This section will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.07.

482.111 Certificate; disposition of moneys received.—

(1) The division shall issue a pest control operator's certificate to each individual who qualifies under this measure.

(2) Before engaging in pest control work and on or before June 1, of each year, each individual qualified under the provisions of this act for a pest control operator's certificate and permitted to be in charge of the pest control activities of a licensee, shall apply to the division on forms of the division for a pest control operator's certificate or a renewal of such certificate. Each certificate will expire unless renewed on or before June 1, following the issuance thereof. Each certified operator in charge of pest control activities of a licensee must display his certificate and current renewal form at the business location in his charge.

(3) Each category of each licensee shall be in the charge of a certified operator who is certified for the particular category. A certified operator may be in charge of one or more of all categories provided he is certified for said categories.

(4) No person shall be in charge of the performance of pest control activities of any category of any licensee unless such person is properly certified.

(5) No certified operator shall be in charge of the performance of pest control activities at more than one business location.

(6) The issuance fee and the renewal fee for each certificate shall not exceed twenty-five dollars.

(7) A certified operator who is inactive in pest control for a period not exceeding five years may secure a renewal at any time during five years upon payment of all past fees.

(8) All moneys received by the division under this measure shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37, and shall be used by the division in carrying out the provisions of this measure and in the education of and of the promoting of the pest control industry. All expenditures authorized by this measure shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the division.

(9) Certificates issued by the division are not transferable to another person.

(10) In the event of death, loss of certified operator or other emergency, one or more emergency pest control certificates or special identification cards shall be issued upon the request of the licensee, to one or more designated, trained persons by the division for a period of ten days. The division may renew the same for an additional period up to ninety days and for similar additional periods up to one year. The division may collect not more than ten dollars for each emergency certificate or card and not more than ten dollars for each renewal thereof. The division shall promulgate rules and prescribe forms for this purpose, provided that an emergency certificate shall not be issued in the category of fumigation.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §21, ch. 61-514; §1, ch. 65-295; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.08.

482.121 False use of certificate.—

(1) No certified pest control operator shall allow his certificate to be used by any licensee to secure or keep a license unless such certified operator is in charge of the pest control activities of the licensee in the category or categories covered by his certificate.

(2) No licensee shall use the certificate of any certified operator to secure or keep a license unless the holder of said certificate is in charge of the pest control activities in the category or categories of the licensee covered by his certificate.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295.

482.132 Qualifications for certificate.—The division may award a pest control operator's certificate or a renewal thereof to an individual who has passed the examinations prescribed by the division and who makes it appear to the division that he is not under the disabilities of minority; that he is a United States citizen domiciled in and a resident citizen of the state, of good character and of good reputation for fair dealings, is qualified to be a certified operator with safety to persons and property, and is otherwise qualified under the

provisions of this act and the rules made pursuant thereto.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 63-48; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.09.

482.133 Qualification for examination.—

Each applicant for examination for pest control operator's certificate must be possessed of the following basic qualifications, to-wit:

(1) Three years as a service employee of a licensee who performs pest control in the category or categories in which the service employee seeks certification, one year of which employment must have been in this state immediately preceding application for examination; or a degree with advanced training, or a major in entomology or horticulture from a recognized college or university. Those holding a degree with advanced training or a major in entomology are qualified for the examination in general household pest control, lawn and ornamental pest control, termite or other wood-infesting organisms control and fumigation. Those holding a degree with advanced training or a major in horticulture are qualified for the examination in lawn and ornamental pest control.

(2) Each applicant must have knowledge of practical and scientific facts of pest control and effective January 1, 1966, be a graduate of an accredited high school or submit to the division evidence satisfactory to it of equivalent education; however, those persons who have previously qualified and been accepted to take these examinations shall be exempted from the formal education requirement.

History.—§2, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

482.141 Examinations.—

(1) Each individual seeking certification must satisfactorily pass an examination which must be written but which may include practical demonstration. A minimum of two examinations shall be held annually.

(2) Applications for examination shall be made in accordance with rules of the division. Each application must be accompanied by a fee of not more than twenty-five dollars, to be set by the division, for each category in which the applicant desires to be examined. Any applicant who fails to pass one or more categories may reapply for examination upon the payment of additional fees as provided for in the original application.

(3) The division shall give an examination in each category testing the applicant's knowledge of pest control as applicable to the specific category applied for. Applicants may seek certification on one or more categories. The certificate shall state the categories allowed thereby.

(4) All provisions of this measure apply whenever a certified operator is certified in less than all categories except that the activities of each certified operator, and the cate-

gories in his charge of any licensee, are confined to the category or categories granted.

(5) No refunds of these fees shall be made.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.10.

482.151 Special identification card.—

(1) The privilege of being a special identification card holder may be available to individuals who qualify under this measure but no one shall be required to become a special identification card holder.

(2) The division in its rules, shall provide qualifications, privileges, duties and limitations regarding holders of special identification cards.

(3) The division may issue special identification cards to qualified individuals who pass written examinations which may include practical demonstration. Application forms shall be prescribed by the division.

The division, in its rules, shall provide for such matters as: required qualifications for applications; phases or categories of examinations; time of examinations and fees for each time the examinations are taken which shall not exceed ten dollars per category. Application to the division for renewal of each special identification card must be made on or before June 1, following the issuance thereof. The issuance fee and the renewal fee of each special identification card is five dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

482.152 Duties of certified pest control operator in charge of pest control activities of licensee.—A certified operator in charge of pest control activities of a licensee shall be a Florida resident whose primary occupation is in the pest control industry and who shall take an active and continuing part in the direction of the pest control functions of the licensee as relates to the following:

(1) The selection of proper and correct chemicals for the particular pest control work to be performed.

(2) The safe and proper use of these pesticides.

(3) The correct concentration and formulation of pesticides used in all pest control work performed.

(4) The training of personnel in the proper and acceptable methods of pest control.

(5) The control measures and procedures used.

(6) The notification of the division within twenty-four hours of any knowledge of accidental human poisoning or death connected with pest control work performed on jobs he is supervising.

History.—§2, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

482.161 Grounds for suspension and revocation.—The division may suspend, revoke or stop the issuance or renewal of any certificate, special identification card, license or identification card coming within the scope of this measure upon any one or more of the fol-

lowing grounds as the same may be applicable:

- (1) Violation of any rule of the division or any provision of this act;
- (2) Conviction in any court within this state of a violation of any provision of this act or any rule of the division;
- (3) Habitual intemperance; addiction to narcotics;
- (4) Conviction in any court in any state or in any federal court of a felony unless civil rights have been restored;
- (5) Knowingly making false or fraudulent claims; knowingly misrepresenting the effects of material or methods; knowingly failing to use methods or materials suitable for the pest control undertaken;
- (6) Performing pest control in a negligent manner;
- (7) Failure to give to the division or authorized representative thereof, true information upon request regarding methods and materials used, work performed, or other information essential to the administration of this measure;
- (8) Fraudulent or misleading advertising or advertising in an unauthorized category.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

482.162 Other disciplinary measures and probation.—

(1) If, after appropriate hearing, the division shall find that any identification card holder, special identification card holder, certified operator or licensee, has committed any act set forth in §482.161, but shall further find that such violation is of such nature or under such circumstances that revocation or suspension of a certificate would either be detrimental to the public; or, is unnecessarily harsh under the circumstances, it may in its discretion, and in lieu of executing the order of suspension or revocation, either:

(a) Reprimand the party publicly or privately; or,

(b) Place the party on probation for a period of not more than two years.

(2) (a) If the division shall find, with or without a hearing, that the terms of any such probation have been violated, it may revoke such probation immediately and its initial order shall become effective, provided that upon the filing of request with the division within thirty days of the revocation of such probation, such party may be permitted to show cause why such probation should not be revoked.

(b) In the event that a party is found by the division, after appropriate hearing, to have violated any of the other terms of this measure, the division may declare such probation revoked and in its hearing with regard to such additional violation, the division may consider the violation for which probation is in effect in determining the extent of its order with regard to such new violation.

History.—§2, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

482.171 Revocation or suspension of certificate or license.—

(1) When the holder of any certificate, special identification card, license or identification card has committed any act which is ground for suspension or revocation, the certificate, special identification card, license or identification card of the violator may be declared revoked or suspended by the division after reasonable notice and hearing. Before suspending or revoking any certificate, special identification card, license or identification card, the division shall give notice to the holder thereof by registered or certified mail sent to the last known address appearing in the records of the division. Such notice shall advise the holder of the certificate, special identification card, license, or identification card:

(a) The charge placed against him;

(b) The time and place of the hearing to be held;

(c) That he may be represented in person or by counsel;

(d) Failure to appear will result in the suspension or revocation of the certificate, special identification card, license or identification card.

(2) After the service of such notice, the division shall hold a hearing, open to the public, at the time and place specified in the notice at which hearing the holder of the certificate, special identification card, license or identification card may appear and defend against the charges.

(a) The hearing shall proceed civilly.

(b) Charges shall be made by the commission by setting the same forth in the notice.

(c) The division may administer oaths, hear testimony, receive evidence and perform all functions and duties necessary or incident to such hearing.

(d) Subpoenas for witnesses to appear before the division and subpoenas duces tecum may be issued by the circuit court clerk or state attorney of any judicial circuit and the same may be served by any sheriff, constable or deputy.

(3) The division may stay its orders for one year or less with conditions.

(4) A revocation or suspension of a certificate, special identification card or license shall be of all categories unless the division in its sole discretion suspends or revokes one or more categories thereof.

(5) Two years after a revocation, application may be made once to the division for reinstatement and the division may authorize reinstatement. One additional application may be made two years thereafter.

(6) Any charge of a violation of this measure by a licensee shall affect only the license of the business location from which the violation is alleged to have occurred.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.13.

482.181 Judicial review.—Judicial review of any order of the division shall be had in

the manner and before the court as set forth in chapter 120, part III, except that such method of review shall be mandatory and not in the alternative.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §14, ch. 63-509; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

482.182 Offenses committed prior to this act.—Nothing in this act shall be construed to relieve an identification card holder, special identification card holder, certified operator or licensee of any violation of the terms of this chapter committed before the effective date of this act.

History.—§2, ch. 65-295.

482.183 Limitations.—

(1) No person shall be charged with violation of this act or any rules effective or adopted pursuant hereto more than three years after the date of such violation.

(2) For the purpose of this section a charge of violation of this act or rules adopted pursuant hereto shall be construed to mean the issuance of a notice or citation by the division charging such violation.

History.—§2, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

482.191 Violation and penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful to solicit, practice, perform or advertise in pest control except as provided by this measure.

(2) Any person who violates any provision of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or both, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

(3) Any person who violates any rule of the division relative to pest control is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200.00 or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or both, in the discretion of the court having jurisdiction.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §482.24.

482.201 Liens on real and personal property.—

(1) A licensee may have and enforce a lien on real property improved for any money that shall be owing him for labor or services performed or materials furnished in accordance with his contract and with the direct contract, subject to the licensee's compliance with the provisions of mechanics' lien laws.

(2) A licensee may have and enforce a lien for labor and services on personal property upon which the licensee has performed pest control and the same may be enforced in accordance with the provisions of and subject to the licensee's compliance with the provisions of part I of chapter 713 and §713.57.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295.

482.211 Exemptions.—

(1) This act does not apply to pest control performed by the state, federal, municipal, or county governmental agencies while of-

ficially engaged or to state and educational agencies engaged in research pertaining to pest control, or to the measure of control used in: greenhouses, nurseries for plants, agricultural crops, trees, groves, orchards, crop dustings, or to pest control other than fumigation performed by a person upon his own individual residence or property.

(2) This act shall not apply to lawn and ornamental pest control being performed on an agricultural area as defined.

(3) This act does not apply to the use of wood preservatives used only on wood, properly pretreated timber, properly pretreated lumber or to metal shields, when used in construction on structures.

(4) Each person when performing pest control under an exemption shall employ all necessary equipment and materials in a manner that will avoid hazards to public health and safety and such person shall not be entitled to perform fumigation.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295.

482.221 Grandfather clause.—Each person holding a current valid Florida structural pest control operator's certificate on the effective date of this act, shall be entitled to receive a certificate and shall continue to be certified in each of the categories for which he is presently certified.

(2) On or before the effective date of this act or within such time as the commission may, by rule, prescribe, not to exceed one year, each structural pest control operator shall apply to the commission for an amended certificate showing him to be a pest control operator in each of the categories for which he is already certified.

(3) Each person holding a current Florida structural pest control operator's certificate on the effective date shall be entitled to have included on the amended certificate as a pest control operator issued to him by the commission, the category of lawn and ornamental pest control.

(4) Each holder of a current special identification card on the effective date of this act shall continue to be entitled to a special identification card with qualifications and limitations contained on his special identification card which he had prior to the effective date of this act.

(5) No fee shall be assessed for the issuance of the amended or substituted pest control operator's certificates or special identification cards referred to in the foregoing subsections of this act.

(6) In addition to persons holding structural pest control operator's certificates on the effective date of this act, each person, firm, partnership, corporation, association or other business entity actively operating a business engaged in lawn or ornamental pest control in the state, on or before October 1, 1964, shall be entitled to receive from the commission a pest control operator's certificate in the cate-

gory of lawn and ornamental pest control for each office or location from which they have been actively engaged in lawn or ornamental pest control for a period of six months next preceding the effective date of this act, upon the following conditions:

(a) An individual operating such a business must be, at the time of his application for such certificate domiciled in and a resident citizen of the state;

(b) A partnership, firm, association or corporation applying for such certificate must be entitled to do business in the state;

(c) A partnership, firm, association or corporation entitled to the issuance of a certificate must designate not more than one individual for each business location to receive such pest control operator's certificate;

(d) An individual operating a lawn and ornamental pest control business may designate a person other than himself to receive the pest control operator's certificate to which he is entitled under this section, and if he is doing business as contemplated in this section, he may designate an additional person to receive such pest control operator's certificate for each business location;

(e) No partnership, firm, association or corporation shall be entitled to the issuance of more than one pest control operator's certificate for each business location without examination;

(f) Each person, partnership, firm, association or corporation, or other business entity entitled to a pest control operator's certificate other than persons holding Florida structural pest control operator's certificates on the effective date of this act, shall accompany each

application for a certificate to the commission with a fee of twenty-five dollars;

(g) Each person, partnership, firm, association or corporation entitled to the issuance of a pest control operator's certificate without examination under the foregoing provisions of this section shall apply to the commission upon a form furnished or approved by it on or before the effective date of this act or within such additional time as the commission may, by its rules, permit, up to one year from the effective date of this act.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295.

482.231 Use of fogging machines permitted.—Only certified operators certified in the category of general household pests may use thermal-aerosol fogging machines in general household pest control.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295.

Note.—Similar provision in former §482.18.

482.241 Liberal interpretation.—The provisions of this act shall be liberally construed in order to effectively carry out the provisions of this act in the interest of the public and safety.

History.—§1, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295.

482.242 Preemption.—The provisions of this measure preempt any and all city and county ordinances which may conflict with this act.

History.—§2, ch. 65-295.

482.25 Application of law.—This act does not apply to pending litigation or to any offense committed prior to effective date of passage of this act and any such offense is punishable as provided by the statutes in force at the time such offense was committed.

History.—§2, ch. 59-454; §1, ch. 65-295.

CHAPTER 483

CLINICAL LABORATORY LAW

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483.011 **Short title.**—This chapter may be cited as "The Florida Clinical Laboratory Law."

History.—§1, ch. 67-248.

483.021 **Declaration of policy and statement of purpose.**—The purpose of this chapter is to protect the public health, safety and welfare of the people of this state from the hazards of improper performance by clinical laboratories. Clinical laboratories provide essential services to practitioners of the healing arts by furnishing vital information which is essential to a determination of the nature, cause, and extent of the condition involved. Unreliable and inaccurate reports may cause unnecessary anxiety, suffering, financial burdens and even contribute directly to death. The protection of public and individual health requires licensure of clinical laboratories and certain of their employees, the meeting of certain minimum standards, as well as certain other necessary safeguards as authorized by this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 67-248.

483.031 **Application of chapter; exemptions.**—This chapter applies to all clinical laboratories and clinical laboratory personnel within this state, except:

(1) Clinical laboratories operated by the United States government.

(2) A clinical laboratory operated by duly licensed practitioners of the healing arts exclusively in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of their own patients; provided, however, if any referred work is received in the clinical laboratory or if any clinical laboratory work is done for patients referred by another practitioner, all provisions of this chapter shall apply. This exemption does not apply to a clinical laboratory operated by a practitioner of the healing arts who holds himself and the facilities of his laboratory out as available for the performance of diagnostic tests for other practitioners or their patients.

(3) Laboratories operated and maintained

exclusively for research and teaching purposes, involving no patient or public health service whatsoever.

History.—§3, ch. 67-248.

483.041 **Definitions.**—

(1) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, the State of Florida, any county, municipality, political subdivision or any other entity whether organized for profit or not.

(2) "Division" means the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(3) "Clinical laboratory" means a laboratory where microbiological, serological, chemical, hematological, immunohematological, biophysical, cytological or histopathological examinations are performed on materials or specimens taken from the human body to provide information or materials for use in the diagnosis, prevention or treatment of a disease or assessment of a medical condition.

(4) "Clinical laboratory trainee" means any person having qualifying education who is employed in a clinical laboratory approved for training and is seeking experience required to meet minimum qualifications for licensing in the state. Trainees may perform procedures under direct and responsible supervision of duly licensed clinical laboratory personnel.

(5) "Clinical laboratory personnel" includes the clinical laboratory director, supervisor, technologist or technician, but does not include trainees or persons employed by a clinical laboratory to perform clerical or other administrative responsibilities.

(6) "Clinical laboratory evaluation program" means a program of evaluating the proficiency of clinical laboratories by the division.

(7) "Clinical laboratory advisory council" means the group of consultants appointed by the division to advise it and to make recommendations to it on matters relating to the regulation of clinical laboratories, the qualifi-

cation of personnel for licensing and proficiency testing programs under this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.051 Powers and rules of division.—The division of health shall adopt rules, to effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following subject matters:

(1) **REGISTRATION AND LICENSING; QUALIFICATIONS.**—The division shall register all clinical laboratories and license all clinical laboratory personnel meeting the requirements of this chapter, and shall prescribe the qualifications necessary for clinical laboratories to be registered and for clinical laboratory personnel to be licensed. Personnel qualifications may require appropriate education or experience or the passing of an examination in appropriate subjects or any combination of these; provided that practitioners of the healing arts licensed to practice in this state shall not be required to obtain any licenses under this chapter or to pay any fees hereunder except the fee required for clinical laboratory registration.

(2) **EXAMINATIONS.**—The division shall conduct examinations required by its rules to determine in part the qualification of clinical laboratory personnel for licensure.

(3) **FEES.**—The division shall establish a schedule of annual fees, which shall be reasonable in amount, for registration of clinical laboratories, for licensing of clinical laboratory personnel, for applicants required to take an examination and for registration of clinical laboratory trainees who are subject to this chapter. No registration fee shall be required for a clinical laboratory operated by any agency of the state, by any county or municipality, or by any hospital licensed under the laws of the state. No licensee shall be required to pay more than one fee. Fees collected shall be deposited in the state treasury.

(4) **ANNUAL REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.**—The division shall provide for annual registration of clinical laboratories and licensing of clinical laboratory personnel as of July 1 each year. Those who have failed to pay the proper fee or have otherwise failed to qualify by the following September 1 shall be delinquent and their registration or license subject to cancellation. The registration or license of anyone delinquent on the following December 31 shall be canceled by the division without notice or further proceedings. Upon cancellation under this section the former holder may be reinstated only upon application and qualification as provided for initial applicants and payment of all delinquent fees.

(5) **REGISTRATION OF TRAINEES.**—The division shall provide for the registration of clinical laboratory trainees who are employed by laboratories pursuant to §483.091, which registration shall not be valid for a period in excess of two years except upon special authorization of the division.

(6) **STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE IN THE EXAMINATION OF SPECIMENS.**—The division shall operate a clinical laboratory evaluation program and shall prescribe standards of performance in the examination of specimens. As part of the clinical laboratory evaluation program, it may require clinical laboratory personnel to analyze test samples submitted by it and report on the results of such analysis.

(7) **SHIPMENT OF SPECIMENS; OUT-OF-STATE LABORATORIES.**—The division may determine which tests may be performed on specimens shipped through the mail and may prescribe requirements for collection, transportation and preservation of such specimens. Specimens may be sent to any clinical laboratory outside of the state for examination, when the state in which the laboratory is licensed conducts physical inspection of the premises of the laboratory, which in the judgment of the division is equivalent to that conducted by the division or when it is otherwise determined by the division that such out-of-state laboratory would meet the requirements of this chapter. When the specimen has been referred for examination to an out-of-state laboratory the report shall bear or be accompanied by a clear statement that such findings were obtained in such other laboratory and shall specify its name and location.

(8) **CONSTRUCTION OF CLINICAL LABORATORIES.**—The division may establish standards for construction of new or modification of existing clinical laboratories including plumbing, heating, lighting, ventilation, electrical services and similar conditions which shall insure the conduct and operation of the laboratory in a manner which will protect the public health.

(9) **SANITARY CONDITIONS WITHIN THE CLINICAL LABORATORY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.**—The division shall establish standards relating to sanitary conditions within the clinical laboratory and its surroundings including water supply, sewage, the handling of specimens, and general hygiene which shall insure the protection of the public health.

(10) **EQUIPMENT.**—The division shall establish minimum standards for clinical laboratory equipment essential to its proper conduct and operation.

(11) **APPROVAL OF CURRICULUM IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.**—The division may approve the curriculum in schools and colleges offering education and training leading toward qualification for licensure under this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.061 Inspection of all clinical laboratories.—The division is authorized to inspect the premises and operations of all clinical laboratories subject to registration under this chapter for the purpose of studying and evaluating the operation, supervision, and procedures of such facilities and to determine their effect upon the health and safety of the people of this state.

History.—§6, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.071 Approval of employment of laboratory trainees.—The division shall approve clinical laboratories desiring to employ clinical laboratory trainees for training purposes upon presentation of satisfactory evidence that such laboratories are staffed by qualified personnel and properly equipped to provide training in clinical laboratory technique adequate to prepare individuals to meet the requirements for licensure under this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.081 Laboratory advisory council.—

(1) The division of health shall appoint a clinical laboratory advisory council to advise it in the fulfillment of its responsibilities under this chapter, including the preparation of rules and the formulation of proficiency testing and other programs. The members of this council shall be entitled to receive per diem and traveling expenses, as provided by law for state employees, when attending called meetings. This council shall consist of five persons who shall be:

(a) A practitioner of the healing arts who is certified as a pathologist.

(b) A practitioner of the healing arts who is not a pathologist.

(c) A person who is defined herein as clinical laboratory personnel and who is actively engaged in directing a clinical laboratory and is other than a practitioner of the healing arts.

(d) A person who is defined herein as clinical laboratory personnel and who is actively engaged in clinical laboratory work and is other than a practitioner of the healing arts.

(e) An administrator of a hospital licensed in this state.

(2) Members of the advisory council shall be appointed for three-year terms which shall be staggered.

History.—§8, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.091 Clinical laboratory registration.—No person shall conduct, maintain, or operate a clinical laboratory in this state unless a registration therefor has been obtained from the division, except laboratories exempt under §483.031. A registration shall be valid only for the person or persons to whom it is issued and shall not be the subject of sale, assignment, or transfer, voluntary or involuntary, nor shall a registration be valid for any premises other than those for which issued. However, a new registration may be secured for the new location prior to the actual change, provided the contemplated change is in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and the rules promulgated hereunder.

History.—§9, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.101 Application for clinical laboratory registration.—Application for a clinical laboratory registration shall be made under oath, by the owner or operator of the clinical laboratory or public official responsible for the operation of a state, city or county clinical laboratory or institution that contains a clinical laboratory,

upon forms provided by the division. A registration shall be issued authorizing the performance of one or more clinical laboratory procedures or one or more categories of such procedures.

History.—§10, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.111 Limitations on registration.—A registration shall be issued to a clinical laboratory to perform only those clinical laboratory procedures and tests that are within the specialties or subspecialties in which the clinical laboratory personnel are qualified. A registration shall not be issued unless the division determines that the clinical laboratory is adequately staffed and equipped to operate in conformity with the requirements of this chapter and the rules promulgated hereunder.

History.—§11, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.121 Registration of existing laboratories.—All clinical laboratories in active operation on April 1, 1967, shall be granted a registration, upon application therefor on forms provided by the board, which registration shall be limited to those clinical laboratory procedures and tests which the laboratory had been lawfully authorized and properly qualified to perform on April 1, 1967. Such registration shall be issued to all laboratories licensed by this state before this chapter became law, and to such other laboratories to which this chapter applies, but limited to the specialties or subspecialties which such laboratories are qualified to perform. Application under this section shall be accompanied by payment of the first year's annual registration fee. No application under this section shall be considered unless it is filed on or before December 31, 1967.

History.—§12, ch. 67-248.

483.131 Display of clinical laboratory registration.—A clinical laboratory registration shall specify, on the face thereof, the names of the owner or operator, the procedures or categories of procedures authorized, the period for which it is valid, and the location at which such procedures must be performed. The registration shall be displayed at all times in a prominent place where it may be viewed by the public.

History.—§13, ch. 67-248.

483.141 Clinical laboratory personnel license.—No person shall conduct a clinical laboratory examination or report the results of such examination unless he is licensed under this chapter to perform such procedures. However, this provision shall not apply to any practitioner of the healing arts authorized to practice in this state. The division may grant temporary licenses to candidates it deems properly qualified for a period not to exceed six months and for such additional six-month periods as it may decide.

History.—§15, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.151 Application for clinical laboratory personnel license.—Application for clinical lab-

oratory personnel license shall be made under oath on forms provided by the division and shall be accompanied by payment of the first year's annual license fee. A license shall be issued authorizing the performance of procedures of one or more categories.

History.—§15, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.161 Qualifications of clinical laboratory personnel.—The division shall prescribe minimal qualifications for clinical laboratory personnel in microbiology, serology, chemistry, hematology, immunohematology, biophysics, cytotechnology, or histopathological technology and shall issue a license to any person who meets the minimum qualifications and who demonstrates that he possesses the character, training and ability to qualify in those areas for which the license is sought. Examinations required shall be given by the division.

History.—§16, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.171 Licensing of existing personnel.—All clinical laboratory personnel who are licensed pursuant to the laws of this state when this chapter becomes a law shall be granted an appropriate license under this chapter upon application therefor on forms provided by the board. A similar license under this section shall be issued to all clinical laboratory personnel not heretofore licensed who were actively engaged or employed in clinical laboratory work in the state and were residing in the state when this chapter became a law, limited to the categories in which such licensees were then engaged. No application under this section shall be considered unless it is filed on or before December 31, 1967.

History.—§17, ch. 67-248.

483.181 Acceptance, collection, identification, and examination of specimens.—

(1) A clinical laboratory shall examine human specimens at the request only of a practitioner of the healing arts or other person authorized by law to use the findings of clinical laboratory examinations.

(2) The results of a test shall be reported directly to the licensed practitioner or other authorized person who requested it. Such report shall state the name and address of the clinical laboratory in which the test was actually performed, except when such test was performed in a clinical laboratory located in a hospital and which report becomes an integral part of the hospital record.

(3) All specimens accepted by a clinical laboratory shall be tested on the premises except that specimens for infrequently performed tests may be forwarded for examination to another clinical laboratory approved under this chapter. This shall not be construed as prohibiting the referral of specimens to a clinical laboratory excepted under §483.031. However, the clinical laboratory director of the referring clinical laboratory shall assume complete responsibility.

History.—§18, ch. 67-248.

483.191 Branch offices, representation of other laboratories.—No person shall represent or maintain an office or specimen collection station or other facility for the representation of any clinical laboratory situated in this state or any other state which makes examinations in connection with the diagnosis and control of diseases unless the clinical laboratory so represented shall meet or exceed the minimal standards promulgated by the division pursuant to this chapter and the rules promulgated hereunder.

History.—§19, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.201 Revocation and suspension of registrations.—A clinical laboratory registration may be denied, revoked, suspended, limited, annulled, or renewal thereof denied for any of the following reasons:

(1) Making false statements on an application for clinical laboratory registration or any other documents required by the division.

(2) Permitting unauthorized persons to perform technical procedures or to issue reports.

(3) Demonstrating incompetence or making consistent errors in the performance of clinical laboratory examinations and procedures or reporting which is erroneous.

(4) Performing a test and rendering a report thereon to a person not authorized by law to receive such services.

(5) Knowingly having professional connection with or knowingly lending the use of the name of the licensed clinical laboratory or its director to an unlicensed clinical laboratory.

(6) Violating or aiding and abetting in the violation of any provision of this chapter or the rules promulgated hereunder.

(7) Failing to file any report required by the provisions of this chapter or the rules promulgated hereunder.

History.—§20, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.21 Revocation and suspension of licenses.—The license of clinical laboratory personnel may be denied, revoked, suspended, limited, annulled, or renewal thereof denied for any of the following reasons:

(1) Making a false statement on an application for a license or any other document required by the division.

(2) Engaging or attempting to engage in or representing himself as entitled to perform any clinical laboratory procedure or category of procedures not authorized pursuant to his license.

(3) Demonstrating incompetence or making consistent errors in the performance of clinical laboratory examinations or procedures or reporting which is erroneous.

(4) Performing a test and rendering a report thereon to a person not authorized by law to receive such services.

(5) Having been convicted of a felony or of any crime involving moral turpitude under the laws of any state or of the United States. The record of conviction or a certified copy

thereof shall be conclusive evidence of such conviction.

(6) Having been adjudged mentally or physically incompetent.

(7) Violating or aiding and abetting in the violation of any provision of this chapter or the rules promulgated hereunder.

History.—§21, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.22 Revocation and suspension procedure.—The division shall adopt rules governing the procedure to be followed in proceedings before it for the denial, revocation, suspension, limitation, annulment or denial of renewal of any clinical laboratory registration or license of any clinical laboratory personnel. Such rules shall provide for notice and hearing according to the Florida Administrative Procedure Act, chapter 120. However, a registration or license may be temporarily suspended without a hearing for a period not in excess of thirty days upon notice to the laboratory or licensee following a finding by the division that the public health, safety, or welfare is in imminent danger. Upon the revocation of a registration of license the holder thereof shall be required to surrender it. Upon his failure or refusal to do so, the division shall have the right to seize it.

History.—§22, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.23 Offenses.—It is unlawful for any person to:

(1) Operate, maintain, direct, or engage in the business of operating a clinical laboratory, as herein defined, unless he has obtained a clinical laboratory license from the division or is exempt under §483.031.

(2) Conduct, maintain, or operate a clinical laboratory, other than an exempt laboratory, unless such clinical laboratory is under

the direct and responsible supervision and direction of a person licensed under this chapter.

(3) Allow any person to perform clinical laboratory procedures other than individuals licensed or registered under this chapter, except in the operation of exempt laboratories.

(4) Violate or aid and abet in the violation of any provision of this chapter or the rules promulgated hereunder.

History.—§23, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

483.24 Criminal penalties.—

(1) The performance of any of the acts specified in §483.23 shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable according to the laws of this state for the punishment of misdemeanors.

(2) Any use or attempted use of a forged registration or license under this chapter shall constitute a felony punishable according to the laws of this state for the crime of forgery.

History.—§24, ch. 67-248.

483.25 Injunction.—The operation or maintenance of an unregistered clinical laboratory or the performance of any clinical laboratory procedures or operations in violation of this chapter is declared a nuisance, inimical to the public health, welfare, and safety. The division, or any state attorney in the name of the people of the state, may, in addition to other remedies herein provided, bring an action for an injunction to restrain such violation, or to enjoin the future operation or maintenance of any such clinical laboratory or the performance of any laboratory procedures or operations in violation of this chapter, until compliance with the provisions of this chapter or the rules promulgated hereunder has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the division.

History.—§25, ch. 67-248; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 484
DISPENSING OPTICIANS

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| <p>484.01 State board of dispensing opticians; jurisdiction; scope of law.</p> <p>484.02 Dispensing optician defined.</p> <p>484.03 Application for license; examination; oath.</p> <p>484.04 State board to prepare examination; fee.</p> <p>484.05 State board of dispensing opticians; membership, powers, duties.</p> | <p>484.06 Optical dispensing; unlawful acts.</p> <p>484.07 When license not required.</p> <p>484.08 License renewed annually, fee; state board, compensation.</p> <p>484.09 Unlawful practice.</p> <p>484.10 State board; rules and regulations; occupational licenses.</p> <p>484.11 Application of law.</p> |
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484.01 State board of dispensing opticians; jurisdiction; scope of law.—There is hereby created within the division of occupations of the department of professional and occupational regulation an examining and licensing board to be known as the state board of dispensing opticians, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the trade or occupation of dispensing opticians. This chapter provides for the examination and regulation of dispensing opticians; provides a license tax and an occupational tax on persons, partnerships or corporations now or hereinafter engaged in such trade or occupation; prohibits the sale of eyeglasses, spectacles, artificial eyes, lenses, contact lenses and optical devices, except as herein provided, unless and until the dispensing optician has qualified with and obtained a license from the said state board of dispensing opticians; this chapter also provides for the licensing of dispensing opticians having a license to practice and trade on June 8, 1949; this chapter also prescribes the manner of enforcing the provisions of this chapter and fixes the penalties for the violation of the terms and provisions thereof; the said chapter defines the jurisdiction, limitation and powers of said state board of dispensing opticians. Natural persons, partnerships or corporations may engage in the trade or occupation of dispensing opticians, but each place of business maintained in the state shall have a duly licensed dispensing optician to supervise the preparing, fitting and adjusting of optical devices.

History.—§1, ch. 25255, 1949; §§30, 35, ch. 69-106.

484.02 Dispensing optician defined.—A dispensing optician is defined as one who prepares and dispenses lenses, spectacles, eyeglasses and optical devices to the intended user thereof on the written prescription of a physician or optometrist, duly licensed to practice his profession. A dispensing optician may duplicate lenses without prescription, provided, however, that such duplication shall be exact as to type, form and effective power and provided, further, that said dispensing optician shall not engage in the diagnosis of the diseases of the human eye or attempt to determine the refractive powers of the human eyes or, in any manner, attempt to prescribe for or treat diseases or ailments of human beings. A dispensing optician who qualifies under this chapter shall be determined and recognized as en-

gaging in a lawful trade or occupation in the state. The state board of dispensing opticians shall have exclusive jurisdiction in the enforcement of this chapter over all persons, partnerships or corporations engaged in business as a dispensing optician, whether licensed or unlicensed; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting or in anywise abrogating the power or authority of any board or commission created under any of the Laws of Florida, defining and regulating any profession, to enforce the provisions of such respective laws, or exercising any of the powers contained in such laws against violators thereof, even though engaged in the business of a dispensing optician.

History.—§2, ch. 25255, 1949.

***484.03 Application for license; examination; oath.**—

(1) Any person wishing to obtain the right to practice the trade or occupation of dispensing optician as hereinbefore defined shall, before it shall be lawful for him to do so in the state, make application to the Florida state board of dispensing opticians, upon such form and in such manner as shall be adopted and prescribed by said board, and obtain a license from the board so to do. Unless such person shall have obtained a license as aforesaid, it shall be unlawful for him to practice the trade or occupation of dispensing optician in the state and he shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter prescribed. The board shall admit to examination any candidate who pays the fee provided for in this chapter and submits evidence satisfactory to the board, verified on oath, that

(a) The applicant is more than twenty-one years of age.

(b) The applicant is of good moral character.

(c) The applicant has satisfactorily completed a one school year of not more than eight hundred fifty hours course of study in a recognized school of optical dispensing or has had practical training and experience of a grade and character satisfactory to the board for not less than two years under the supervision of a dispensing optician, a licensed physician or a licensed optometrist; provided however that any time spent in a recognized school shall be considered as part of the apprenticeship period provided herein.

(2) Applicants for examination may be examined by the said board upon matters pertaining to mathematics and physics, ophthalmic materials and laboratory technique, ophthalmic optics, ophthalmic dispensing and practical subjects. When any applicant passes the necessary examination and meets the qualifications hereinabove set forth, the state board of dispensing opticians shall issue a license to such person to practice the trade or occupation of dispensing optician. Such license shall be conspicuously displayed in the office or place of business of the dispensing optician and it shall not be necessary to remove the same so long as such dispensing optician continues to practice his trade or occupation in the state and said license is not revoked or suspended by the state board of dispensing opticians.

History.—§3, ch. 25255, 1949.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

***484.04 State board to prepare examination; fee.**—Examination of applicants for license to practice the trade or occupation of dispensing optician shall be made by the state board of dispensing opticians, consisting of five licensed dispensing opticians, according to the methods and covering subject matter deemed by it to be the most practical and expeditious to test the applicant's qualifications. The board may require the examination to be both written and oral. There shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of the board by each applicant for license an examination fee of twenty-five dollars, which is accompanied by the application. No part of any fee is returnable under any circumstances.

History.—§4, ch. 25255, 1949.

***Note.**—See note following §484.03.

***484.05 State board of dispensing opticians; membership, powers, duties.**—There is hereby created the state board of dispensing opticians which said board shall supervise the practice of dispensing opticians and enforce the provisions of this chapter and which said board shall be composed of five licensed dispensing opticians, each of whom shall be resident of the state who has been engaged in the practice of dispensing optician in said state for not less than five years preceding the time of his appointment. The members of said board shall be appointed by the governor of the state and each such appointee shall hold office for a period of four years, or until his successor is appointed and qualified, except as hereinafter provided. Within thirty days after June 8, 1949, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint five qualified dispensing opticians to said board, in the manner following: One member shall be appointed for one year; one member shall be appointed for two years; one member shall be appointed for three years; and two members shall be appointed for a full term of four years; thereafter, all appointments shall be made for a term of four years. The governor is

also empowered to fill vacancies that may occur from time to time to said board with persons duly qualified. Immediately after said appointment aforesaid, the said board shall convene and organize by selecting from among their number a chairman and secretary-treasurer and shall adopt rules and regulations governing the examination of applicants, the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter and shall establish a code of ethics and standards of practice for dispensing opticians and such other rules and regulations governing procedure as shall be necessary and proper for the carrying out of the objectives of this chapter. Said board shall, however, provide for meetings at least once each year for the purpose of receiving applications and giving examinations as above provided and may meet at other times and at such places as the board shall designate from time to time or fix by regulations. The state board of dispensing opticians may administer oaths, summon witnesses, take testimony in all matters relating to its duties. Said board shall issue license to practice the trade or occupation of dispensing optician to all persons who shall furnish satisfactory evidence of attainments and qualifications under the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations of the board, such license shall be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary-treasurer of the board under its adopted seal and it shall give absolute authority to the person to whom it is issued, to practice the trade or occupation of dispensing optician in this state.

History.—§5, ch. 25255, 1949.

***Note.**—See note following §484.03.

cf.—§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

484.06 Optical dispensing; unlawful acts.—It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership or corporation to offer any gift or premium or discount in any form or manner in conjunction with the practice of optical dispensing, or to advertise either directly or indirectly by any means whatsoever any definite or indefinite price or credit terms on prescriptive or corrective lenses, frames, complete prescriptive or corrective glasses or any optical dispensing service; to advertise in any manner that would tend to mislead or deceive the public; to solicit patronage by advertising that he or some other person or group of persons possess better qualifications or are best trained to perform the service or to render any service connected with optical dispensing. This section is passed in the interest of public safety, health and welfare and its provisions shall be liberally construed to carry out its objectives and purposes.

History.—§6, ch. 25255, 1949.

484.07 When license not required.—Nothing herein contained shall be construed to mean that an employee of a licensed physician or a licensed optometrist shall be required to secure a license under this chapter, or be otherwise subject to the provisions of this chapter,

so long as said employee is working exclusively for and under the direct supervision of said licensed physician or said licensed optometrist and does not hold himself out to the public generally as a dispensing optician.

History.—§7, ch. 25255, 1949.

***484.08 License renewed annually; fee; state board, compensation.**—Annually on or before July 1, each and every licensed dispensing optician shall pay to the secretary of the state board of dispensing opticians a sum to be fixed annually by said board, of not less than ten dollars nor more than twenty-five dollars, as a renewal of the license fee. Should any licensed dispensing optician fail to pay said fee after notice from the secretary by registered mail, and continue to practice optical dispensing, he shall be punished in the same way as provided in this chapter for misdemeanors. Members of the board shall receive ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings, not to exceed twelve meetings per year, and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of their residence to place of meeting and return; the secretary-treasurer shall be reimbursed for all expenses incurred by him in the keeping of the records of the board and the carrying on of the business of the board directed to be done by him. Said board may employ such investigators or other employees as may be deemed necessary to effectually carry out the provisions of this chapter. The department of legal affairs shall be the legal advisor of said board. The compensation of the persons employed by the board shall be paid in the same manner as the per diem and expenses of said board are paid. The secretary-treasurer of said board shall be paid a salary not to exceed five hundred dollars per year in addition to per diem and mileage allowances and necessary expenses as fixed and approved by said board. The secretary-treasurer, before assuming the duties of his office, shall execute a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars to the state, said bond to be approved by the board, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, the premium for such bond to be paid for from the funds of the board as other expenses. All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All expenditures authorized by this chapter shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman and secretary-treasurer of said board. The secretary-treasurer of the board shall make an annual report to the governor of the state on or before June 10 of each year, which report shall contain a report of all moneys received and disbursed pursuant to this chapter.

History.—§9, ch. 25255, 1949; §34, ch. 28215, 1953; §23, ch. 61-514; §111, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—See note following §484.03.

cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

484.09 Unlawful practice.—Any person who shall practice the trade or occupation of dispensing optician as defined in this chapter, without first complying with the provisions of this chapter, or who shall violate any of the provisions of the sections of this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment of not more than six months in the county jail, or both. This chapter, however, shall not apply to licensed physicians or optometrists licensed under the laws of the state and who, on June 8, 1949, shall be engaged in optical dispensing. This chapter, however, shall not now or hereafter apply to physicians or optometrists licensed under the laws of the state, nor shall such licensed physicians or optometrists be subject to the jurisdiction of the state board of dispensing opticians herein created.

History.—§10, ch. 25255, 1949.

***484.10 State boards; rules and regulations; occupational licenses.**—In addition to the powers and duties of the board hereinabove enumerated, said board shall have the power to adopt rules and regulations establishing standards of practice for the trade or occupation of dispensing optician and for any breach of provisions of this chapter or of any rule or regulation of the board adopted pursuant hereto, or of any standard adopted by the board for the practice of the trade or occupation of dispensing optician, may suspend or revoke the license of any dispensing optician after notice and hearing prescribed in the regulations of the board, and is hereby authorized to proceed in any of the courts of this state by injunction to restrain any continued violation of this chapter or of such rule or regulation of or standards so adopted. It shall be unlawful for any licensing agency, either state, county, or municipal, to issue an occupational license tax to practice as a dispensing optician unless the applicant therefor shall first exhibit to such official a current certificate issued by the state board of dispensing opticians, showing that the applicant has been qualified by said board to practice as a dispensing optician in accordance with the terms of this chapter. Any person, partnership or corporation, engaged in the trade or occupation of dispensing optician shall pay an occupational license tax of ten dollars per year for the privilege of engaging in such trade or occupation, said license tax to be paid in accordance with the laws regulating the payment of other occupational taxes. Said ten dollar license tax shall be paid for state license; county and municipal taxes shall be in a sum as now required by law, not to exceed five dollars each per year. Any dispensing optician whose license is suspended or revoked under the provisions of this chapter shall have the right of review by certiorari by the circuit court of the county in which such dispensing optician resides or has

his place of business, provided such petition shall be filed within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after entry of order of suspension or revocation in the manner provided by said rules.

History.—§11, ch. 25255, 1949; §16, ch. 63-509; §1, ch. 69-267.

**Note.*—See note following §484.03.

cf.—Ch. 205 License taxes.

484.11 Application of law.—

(1) This chapter shall not apply to any person who is or was United States patentee of such special optical devices as bifocal, biplane or multi-visual lenses and who has for a period of over ten years engaged in the business of lens grinding for such and other optical

devices in accordance with prescriptions or specifications of physicians, optometrists or optical scientists.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the sale of spectacles for reading purposes, toy glasses, goggles or sun glasses consisting of plano white, plano colored or plano tinted glasses, or ready made non-prescription glasses, nor shall anything in this chapter be construed to affect in any way the manufacturing and sale of plastic or glass artificial eyes or any persons engaged in said manufacturing or sale of plastic or glass artificial eyes.

History.—§§8, 11½, ch. 25255, 1949.

CHAPTER 485

MIDWIFERY

- 485.011 Midwifery; who may practice.
 485.021 Application to practice midwifery.
 485.031 Qualifications of applicant to practice midwifery.
 485.041 License good for one year.
 485.051 Division of health to make rules regulating practice of midwifery.

485.011 Midwifery; who may practice.—No person other than a duly registered and licensed physician shall practice midwifery or use the name or title of midwife unless such person shall be duly registered as a midwife with the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

History.—§1, ch. 14760, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3403(1); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §457.01.

485.021 Application to practice midwifery.—No license to practice midwifery shall be issued unless written application therefor sponsored by two registered practicing physicians has been made in the form prescribed to the division of health.

History.—§2, ch. 14760, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3403(2); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §457.02.

485.031 Qualifications of applicant to practice midwifery.—Every applicant for a license to practice midwifery must possess the following qualifications:

(1) Be not less than twenty-one years of age.

(2) Be able to read the manual for midwives intelligently and to fill out the birth certificates legibly; provided that in case of persons who have extended experience or in other exceptional circumstances, this requirement may be waived by the division of health.

(3) Be clean and constantly show evidence in behavior and in home habits of cleanliness.

(4) (a) Possess a diploma from a school for midwives recognized by the division of health; or

(b) Have attended under the supervision of a duly licensed and registered physician not less than fifteen cases of labor and have had the care of at least fifteen mothers and newborn infants during lying-in period of at least ten days each; and shall possess a written statement from said physician that she has attended such cases in said fifteen cases, with the date engaged and address of each; and that she is reasonably skilled and competent and establish the fact that she is reasonably skilled and competent to the satisfaction of the division of health; or

(c) Present other evidence satisfactory to the division of health showing her qualifications, and

(5) Present evidence satisfactory to the division of health of good moral character in

- 485.061 Revocation of license.
 485.071 Midwives to conform to rules and regulations.
 485.081 Midwives to practice in normal cases only.
 485.091 Penalty for violation of chapter.

such form as the division of health by rule and regulation may prescribe.

History.—§3, ch. 14760, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3403(3); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §457.03.

485.041 License good for one year.—Unless revoked every license to practice midwifery shall permit the holder thereof to practice only during the current calendar year, the term of said calendar year being from January first.

History.—§4, ch. 14760, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3403(4).

Note.—Formerly §457.04.

485.051 Division of health to make rules regulating practice of midwifery.—The division of health may make such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary for regulating the practice of midwifery within the state.

History.—§5, ch. 14760, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3403(5); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §457.05.

485.061 Revocation of license.—The division of health may revoke the license of such persons practicing midwifery pursuant to this chapter, after having given the midwife an opportunity to be heard; provided it has cause.

History.—§6, ch. 14760, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3403(6); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §457.06.

485.071 Midwives to conform to rules and regulations.—

(1) All midwives to whom licenses shall be issued pursuant to this chapter must conform to all rules and regulations of the division of health, the provisions of public health laws of the state, the rules and regulations of any local boards of health and all lawful orders and directions of the division of health or local boards of health or local health officers.

(2) Any violation on the part of any midwife of any of the rules and regulations of the division of health, the provisions of the public health laws or the rules and regulations of any local boards of health, or the disobedience of any lawful order of the division of health, or any local boards or health officers, shall be sufficient cause for the revocation of the license issued to the midwife, and shall also be sufficient cause for the withholding of license to practice midwifery from any midwife so offending in any manner as aforesaid by the division of health.

History.—§7, ch. 14760, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 3403(7); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §457.07.

485.081 Midwives to practice in normal cases only.—A duly licensed and registered midwife may practice midwifery in cases of normal labor and in no others. No midwife shall in any case use instruments of any kind, or assist labor by any artificial, forcible or mechanical manner or attempt to remove adherent placentae, or administer, prescribe, advise or employ any poisonous drug or herb or medicine or attempt the treatment of disease except where the attendance of a physician cannot be speedily secured and in such cases, the

midwife shall secure the attendance of the physician as soon as possible.

History.—§8, ch. 14760, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 8403(8).
Note.—Formerly §457.08.

485.091 Penalty for violation of chapter.—Any person who fails or neglects to register as required by the provisions of §485.011, or who shall violate the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars.

History.—§7, ch. 12005, 1927; CGL 7703.
Note.—Formerly §457.09.
cf.—§455.04, Who has duty of enforcement.

CHAPTER 486

PHYSICAL THERAPY PRACTICE ACT

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- 486.102 Physical therapy assistant registration requirements.
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486.011 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the “physical therapy practice act.”

History.—§1, ch. 57-67.
Note.—See former §486.01.

486.021 Definitions.—In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) “Physical therapy” means the treatment of any disability, injury, disease, or other condition of health of human beings, or the prevention of such disability, injury, disease or other condition of health and rehabilitation as related thereto by the use of the physical, chemical and other properties of air, cold, heat, electricity, exercise, massage, radiant energy, including ultraviolet, visible and infrared rays, ultrasound, water and apparatus and equipment used in the application of the foregoing or related thereto, or the performance of tests of neuromuscular functions, except electromyography, as an aid to the diagnosis or treatment of any human condition. The use of roentgen rays and radium for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes, and the use of electricity for surgical purposes, including cauterization, are not authorized under the term “physical therapy” as used in this chapter.

(2) “Physical therapist” means a person who practices physical therapy as defined in this chapter upon the prescription of a person licensed and registered in this state to practice medicine, surgery or dentistry, and whose license is in good standing.

(3) “Licensed physical therapy assistant” means a person who applies physical therapy procedures as defined in this chapter under the direction of a registered physical therapist, and whose license in Florida is in good standing.

(4) “Board” means the State Board of Medical Examiners.

- 486.104 Licensed physical therapy assistant examination of applicants.
- 486.105 Licensed physical therapy assistant annual registration fee.
- 486.106 Licensed physical therapy assistants; issuance of certificates.
- 486.107 Licensed physical therapy assistants; issuance of certificates to persons passing examination of other examining boards; permits.
- 486.121 Powers and duties of board of medical examiners.
- 486.131 Annual registration with division of health.
- 486.141 Fraudulent representation to obtain registration unlawful.
- 486.151 Penalties for violations.
- 486.161 Exemptions.
- 486.171 Current valid certificates effective.

(5) Words importing the masculine gender may be applied to females.

History.—§2, ch. 57-67; §1, ch. 67-537.
Note.—See former §486.02.
cf.—Ch. 458 Medical Practice Act.

486.031 Registration requirements.—To be eligible for registration by the board as a physical therapist an applicant must:

- (1) Be at least twenty years old;
- (2) Be of good moral character, and

(3)(a) Have been graduated from a school giving a course in physical therapy, which course, as given by such school has been approved for the educational preparation of physical therapists by the appropriate subbody, if any, of the American Medical Association, at the time of his graduation; or if graduated prior to 1936, the course was approved by the American Physical Therapy Association at the time of his graduation and pass to the satisfaction of the board, an examination conducted by it to determine his fitness for practice as a physical therapist as hereinafter provided; or
(b) Be entitled to registration without examination as provided in §486.081.

History.—§3, ch. 57-67; §2, ch. 67-537.
Note.—See former §486.03.

***486.041 Application for registration.**—A person who desires to be registered as a physical therapist shall apply to the board in writing, on a blank furnished by the board. He shall embody in that application evidence under oath, satisfactory to the board, of his possessing the qualifications preliminary to examination required by §486.031. He shall pay to the board at the time of filing his application, a fee of twenty-five dollars, no part of which shall be returned.

History.—§4, ch. 57-67.
**Note.*—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §486.04.

486.051 Examination of applicants.—

(1) The board shall hold examinations for applicants for registration as physical therapists at least once a year, and more often at the discretion of the board at a time and place to be determined by the board. Examination of applicants for registration as physical therapists shall be made by the State Board of Medical Examiners according to the methods deemed by it to be most practical and expedient to test the applicant's qualifications, including oral and written tests and practical demonstrations. In the written tests each applicant shall be designated by a number instead of by name so that his identity shall not be disclosed to the members of the board until after the examination papers are graded. Examinations shall be given in the following subjects: the applied sciences of anatomy, physiology, neuroanatomy, kinesiology, psychology, physics, physical therapy as defined in this chapter, applied to medicine, neurology, orthopedics, pediatrics, psychiatry, surgery, elementary gross pathology, medical ethics, and the technical procedures in the practice of physical therapy as defined in this chapter.

(2) The board shall employ three registered physical therapists for a term of four years each to whom it may delegate such powers and duties as it may deem proper to examine applicants and to carry out the mechanics and procedures necessary to effectuate this chapter. The board shall fix their compensation and pay their expenses; no registered physical therapist shall serve more than two successive terms, provided, however, that the registered physical therapists presently so employed shall serve until the expiration of their respective terms of employment or until their successors shall be employed. At any time there is a vacancy to be filled by the employment of a registered physical therapist, the Florida chapter of the American Physical Therapy Association shall recommend to the board in a number of not less than twice the vacancies to be filled, and the board may appoint from submitted list, in its discretion, any of those so recommended; provided, however, it shall insofar as possible appoint persons from different geographical areas and persons who are representational of various areas of physical therapy treatment.

History.—§5, ch. 57-67; §24, ch. 61-514; §3, ch. 67-537.

Note.—See former §§486.05, 486.06.
cf.—§455.03 Dispensing with examination of veterans.

***486.052 Annual fees.**—An annual registration fee of five dollars shall be required of all registered physical therapists, the time and place of payment to be determined by the board.

History.—§4, ch. 67-537.

***Note.**—See note following §486.041.

***486.061 Issuance of certificates to applicants passing examinations.**—The board shall register as a physical therapist and shall furnish a certificate of registration to each applicant who successfully establishes his eligibility under the terms of this law, and any person who

holds a certificate of registration pursuant to this section may use the words "physical therapist," "physiotherapist," or "registered physical therapist," and he may use the letters "P.T.," "Ph.T.," or "R.P.T.," in connection with his name or place of business to denote his registration hereunder.

History.—§6, ch. 57-67; §5, ch. 67-537.

***Note.**—See note following §486.041.

Note.—See former §§486.07, 486.09.

486.071 Registration required.—No person shall practice, nor hold himself out as being able to practice, physical therapy in this state unless he is licensed in accordance with the provisions of this law; provided, however, that nothing in this law shall prohibit any person licensed in this state under any other law from engaging in the practice for which he is licensed.

History.—§7, ch. 57-67; §1, ch. 67-406; §6, ch. 67-537.

Note.—See former §486.09.

***486.072 Disposition of fees.**—All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All such expenditures shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the president and secretary-treasurer of said board.

History.—§24, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—See note following §486.041.

cf.—§215.37 Examination and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

***486.081 Issuance of certificates to persons passing examination of certain other examining boards; permits.**—The board may register as a physical therapist and furnish a certificate of registration without examination to any applicant who presents evidence, satisfactory to the board, of having passed an examination before a similar lawfully authorized examining board in physical therapy of another state, District of Columbia, territory or foreign country, if the standards for registration in physical therapy in such other state, district, territory or foreign country are determined by the board to be as high as those of this state. Any person who holds a certificate of registration pursuant to this section may use the words "physical therapist," "physiotherapist," or "registered physical therapist," and he may use the letters "P.T.," "Ph.T.," or "R.P.T.," in connection with his name or place of business to denote his registration hereunder. If the board determines that the applicant has not passed such examination as to entitle him to a certificate of registration without examination the board may, if it determines the applicant possesses sufficient other qualifications for the practice of physical therapy, issue the applicant a permit allowing him to practice physical therapy, pursuant to the terms of this chapter, until the holding of the next examination provided for by this chapter, but not for a longer period of time. At the time of making application for registration without examination, pursuant to the terms of this section, the applicant shall pay to the board

a fee of twenty-five dollars no part of which shall be returned.

History.—§8, ch. 57-67; §7, ch. 67-537.

*Note.—See note following §486.041.

Note.—See former §486.09.

486.091 Refusal, revocation and suspension of registration.—The board, after registered notice in writing to the party in interest, shall hold a hearing within thirty days after the mailing of said notice, may refuse to register any applicant and may suspend or revoke the registration of any registered person:

(1) Who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics, or stimulants to such an extent as to incapacitate him for the performance of his professional duties; or

(2) Who is guilty of fraud in the practice of physical therapy or deceit in obtaining his registration as a physical therapist; or

(3) Who has been convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of a felony. The conviction of a felony shall be the conviction of any offense which, if committed in the state, would constitute a felony under the laws of this state; or

(4) Who is guilty of treating or undertaking to treat ailments of human beings otherwise than by physical therapy, as authorized by this chapter; or

(5) Who has undertaken to practice physical therapy independently of the prescription of a person licensed by the state to practice medicine, surgery or dentistry; or

(6) Who has been found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be a mentally ill person and has not thereafter been restored to legal capacity; or

(7) Who is guilty of conduct unbecoming a person registered as a physical therapist or detrimental to the best interest of the public.

History.—§9, ch. 57-67; §8, ch. 67-537.

Note.—See former §486.08.

486.101 False representation of registration prohibited.—It shall be unlawful for any person who is not registered under this chapter as a physical therapist or whose registration has been suspended or revoked, to use in connection with his name or place of business the words or letters "physical therapist," "physiotherapist," "registered physical therapist," or the letters "P.T.," "Ph.T.," or "R.P.T.," or any other words, letters, abbreviations or insignia indicating or implying that he is a physical therapist or who in any other way, orally, in writing, in print or by sign, directly or by implication represents himself as a physical therapist.

History.—§10, ch. 57-67; §9, ch. 67-537.

Note.—See former §486.10.

486.102 Physical therapy assistant registration requirements.—To be eligible for registration by the board as a physical therapy assistant an applicant must:

- (1) Be at least eighteen years old, and
- (2) Be of good moral character, and
- (3) Have a diploma or its equivalent from

an accredited high school and have been graduated from a school giving a course of not less than two years for physical therapy assistants, which course, as given by such school has been approved for training physical therapy assistants by the physical therapists employed by the board pursuant to §486.051(2) and pass to the satisfaction of the board, an examination conducted by it to determine his fitness for practice as a physical therapy assistant as herein-after provided.

History.—§10, ch. 67-537.

***486.103 Licensed physical therapy assistant application for registration.**—A person who desires to be registered as a physical therapy assistant shall apply to the board in writing on a blank furnished by the board. He shall embody in that application evidence under oath, satisfactory to the board, of his possessing the qualifications preliminary to examination required by §486.104. He shall pay to the board at the time of filing his application, a fee of twenty dollars, no part of which shall be returned.

History.—§11, ch. 67-537.

*Note.—See note following §486.041.

486.104 Licensed physical therapy assistant examination of applicants.—The board shall hold examinations for applications for registration as physical therapy assistants at least once a year, and more often at the discretion of the board, at a time and place to be determined by the board. Examination of applicants for registration as physical therapy assistants shall be made by the State Board of Medical Examiners according to the methods deemed by it to be most practical and expedient to test the applicant's qualifications, including oral and written tests and practical demonstrations. Examinations shall be given in the following subjects: Human anatomy and physiology, chemistry and physics, electrotherapy and hydrotherapy, therapeutic exercises, rehabilitation, ethics and clinical procedure. In the written tests each applicant shall be designated by a number instead of by name so that his identity shall not be disclosed to the members of the board until after the examination papers are graded.

History.—§12, ch. 67-537.

***486.105 Licensed physical therapy assistant annual registration fee.**—An annual registration fee of three dollars shall be required of all licensed physical therapy assistants, the time and place of payment to be determined by the board.

History.—§13, ch. 67-537.

*Note.—See note following §486.041.

***486.106 Licensed physical therapy assistants; issuance of certificates.**—The board shall register as a licensed physical therapy assistant and shall furnish a certificate of registration to each applicant who successfully establishes his eligibility under the terms of this law, and any person who holds a certificate of

registration pursuant to this section may use the words "licensed physical therapy assistant" or "physical therapy technician," and he may use the letters "L.P.T.A.," or "P.T.T.," in connection with his name to denote his registration hereunder.

History.—§14, ch. 67-537.

***Note.**—See note following §486.041.

***486.107 Licensed physical therapy assistants; issuance of certificates to persons passing examination of other examining boards; permits.**—The board may register as a licensed physical therapy assistant and furnish a certificate of registration without examination to any applicant who presents evidence, satisfactory to the board, of having passed the examination for physical therapy assistants before a similar lawfully authorized examining board of another state, District of Columbia or territory, if the standards for registration for licensed physical therapy assistants in such other states, District of Columbia or territory are determined by the board to be as high as those of this state. Any person who holds a certificate of registration pursuant to this section may use the words "licensed physical therapy assistant," or "physical therapy technician," and he may use the letters "L.P.T.A.," or "P.T.T.," in connection with his name to denote his registration hereunder. If the board determines that the applicant has not passed such examination as to entitle him to a certificate of registration without examination the board may, if it determines the applicant possesses sufficient other qualifications for the practice as a licensed physical therapy assistant, issue the applicant a permit allowing him to practice as a licensed physical therapy assistant, pursuant to the terms of this chapter, until the holding of the next examination provided for by this chapter, but not for a longer period of time. At the time of making application for registration without examination, pursuant to the terms of this section, the applicant shall pay to the board a fee of twenty dollars, no part of which shall be returned.

History.—§15, ch. 67-537.

***Note.**—See note following §486.041.

***486.121 Powers and duties of board of medical examiners.**—The state board of medical examiners may administer oaths, summon witnesses, and take testimony in all matters relating to its duties under this chapter. The board is authorized to adopt only those rules and regulations needed to carry out the mechanics and procedures to effectuate this chapter and may amend and revoke such rules at its discretion. If the board determines an applicant for registration is qualified to practice physical therapy the board may issue the applicant a permit allowing him to practice physical therapy pursuant to the terms of this chapter until the holding of the next examination provided for by this chapter, but not for a longer period of time. The board shall have power

to pass upon the good standing and reputability of any school or college offering courses in physical therapy, and whether the courses of such school or college in physical therapy meet the standards fixed by the board. In determining the standing and reputability of any such school and whether the courses can be approved by the board, the board may investigate and make personal inspection of the same. The powers and duties of the board, as set out in this chapter, shall in no way limit or interfere with its powers and duties as set forth in chapter 458. All powers and duties of the board, as set forth in this chapter, shall be supplemental and additional powers and duties to those conferred upon the board by chapter 458.

History.—§12, ch. 57-67.

***Note.**—See note following §486.041.

Note.—See former §486.13.

486.131 Annual registration with division of health.—Any person who holds a certificate of registration under this chapter shall not be required, in order to practice physical therapy, to register or obtain a certificate, license, or other evidence of authority from any other state board; provided, however, that annual registration of any person holding a certificate of registration to practice physical therapy pursuant to this chapter shall be made with the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services as prescribed in §381.401.

History.—§13, ch. 57-67; §7, ch. 61-129; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §486.14.

486.141 Fraudulent representation to obtain registration unlawful.—It shall be unlawful for any person to obtain or attempt to obtain registration under this chapter by any willful misrepresentation or any fraudulent representation.

History.—§14, ch. 57-67; §18, ch. 67-537.

Note.—See former §486.11.

486.151 Penalties for violations.—Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding 6 months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§15, ch. 57-67.

Note.—See former §486.15.

486.161 Exemptions.—No provision of this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the following persons from using physical therapy as a part of or incidental to their profession, when they practice their profession under the statutes applicable to their profession: chiropractors, podiatrists, doctors of medicine, masseurs, nurses, osteopathic physicians and surgeons, and naturopaths.

History.—§16, ch. 57-67; §2, ch. 65-170.

Note.—See former §486.16.

486.171 Current valid certificates effective.—

(1) Any person holding a certificate of reg-

istration to practice physical therapy issued by the board which is valid when this law takes effect shall be deemed to be licensed as a registered physical therapist under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Any person employed as an aide or assistant to a registered physical therapist shall

be considered eligible to continue to perform the duties he is performing at the time this act becomes a law but shall not be eligible for registration hereunder until he shall meet the requirements of this chapter.

History.—§17, ch. 57-67; §16, ch. 67-537.

CHAPTER 487

FLORIDA PESTICIDE LAW

- 487.011 Short title.
- 487.021 Definitions.
- 487.031 Prohibited acts.
- 487.041 Registration.
- 487.042 Restricted pesticides; rules, permits, licenses.
- 487.051 Administration; rules and regulations; procedure.
- 487.061 Pesticide technical council.

- 487.071 Enforcement, inspection, sampling and analysis.
- 487.081 Exemptions.
- 487.091 Tolerances, deficiencies and penalties.
- 487.101 Stop sale, stop use, removal or hold orders.
- 487.111 Seizure, condemnation and sale.
- 487.121 Delegation of duties.
- 487.13 Cooperation.
- 487.14 Injunction.

487.011 **Short title.**—This law may be cited as the Florida pesticide law.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.01.

487.021 **Definitions.**—For the purpose of this chapter:

(1) "Pest" means all insects, fungi, bacteria, weeds, rodents, predatory animals or any other form of plant or animal life, including viruses, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, households, except viruses or fungi on or in living man or other animals, present in any environment where not desired, or which may be declared to be a pest by the department.

(2) "Pesticide" or "economic poison" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, weeds, or other forms of plant or animal life or viruses, except viruses or fungi on or in living man or other animals, which the department shall declare to be a pest, and any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant.

(3) "Device" means any electrical vaporizing unit for the dispersing of pesticides within buildings, candles dispersing pesticides, smoke generators dispersing pesticides and other types of pesticide dispersing equipment which the department shall declare to be a device.

(4) "Insecticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any insects which may be present in any environment whatsoever.

(5) "Fungicide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any fungi, except those on or in living man or other animals.

(6) "Rodenticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating rodents or any other vertebrate animal, in any environment whatsoever, which the department declares to be a pest.

(7) "Herbicide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any weed.

(8) "Nematocide" means any substance or

mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating nematodes.

(9) "Plant regulator" means any substance or mixture of substances intended, through physiological action, for accelerating or retarding the rate of growth or maturation, or for otherwise altering the behavior of ornamental or crop plants or the produce thereof; but shall not include substances intended as plant nutrients, trace elements, nutritional chemicals, plant inoculants or soil amendments.

(10) "Defoliant" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for causing the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant, with or without causing abscission.

(11) "Desiccant" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for artificially accelerating the drying of plant tissues.

(12) "Nematode" means invertebrate animals of the phylum nemathelminthes and class nematoda (that is, unsegmented round worms with elongated, fusiform, or saclike bodies covered with cuticle, and inhabiting soil, water, plants or plant parts), and may also be known as nemas or eelworms.

(13) "Insect" means any of the numerous small invertebrate animals generally having the body more or less obviously segmented, for the most part belonging to the class insecta, comprising six-legs, usually in winged form (as, for example, beetles, bugs, bees, flies, and to other allied classes and arthropods whose members are wingless and usually having more than six legs, as, for example, spiders, mites, ticks, centipedes and wood lice).

(14) "Fungi" means all nonchlorophyll-bearing thallophytes (that is, all nonchlorophyll-bearing plants of a lower order than mosses and liverworts), as, for example, rusts, smuts, mildews, molds, yeasts, and bacteria, except those on or in living man or other animals.

(15) "Weed" means any plant which grows where not wanted.

(16) "Per cent" means one one-hundredth part by weight or volume.

(17) "Sell" or "sale" includes exchange.

(18) "Manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of importing, producing, preparing, mixing or processing pesticides.

(19) "Brand" means the name, number, trademark or any other designation which distinguishes one pesticide product from another.

(20) "Official sample" means any sample of a pesticide taken by the department in accordance with the provisions of this law or rules adopted hereunder, and designated as official by the department.

(21) "Deficiency" means the amount of an active ingredient of a pesticide by which it fails to come up to its guaranteed analysis when analyzed.

(22) "Excess" means the amount of an active ingredient of a pesticide by which it exceeds its guaranteed analysis when analyzed.

(23) "Tolerance" means the deviation from the guaranteed analysis permitted by law.

(24) "Plant nutrient" means any ingredient that furnishes nourishment to the plant or promotes its growth in a normal manner.

(25) "Ingredient statement" means a statement of the name and percentage of each active ingredient, the total percentage of the inert ingredients and the name and percentage of each "added ingredient" in the pesticide; and, when the pesticide contains arsenic in any form, a statement of the percentage of total and water-soluble arsenic, each calculated as elemental arsenic; provided, that in the case of a household pesticide which is not highly toxic to man, the ingredient statement may name each active ingredient in the descending order of its predominance, together with the name of each, and the total percentage of the inert ingredients.

(26) "Active ingredient" means:

(a) In the case of a pesticide other than a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant, an ingredient which will prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate insects, nematodes, fungi, rodents, weeds or other pests.

(b) In the case of a plant regulator, an ingredient which, through physiological action, will accelerate or retard the rate of growth or rate of maturation or otherwise alter the behavior of ornamental or crop plants or the produce thereof.

(c) In the case of a defoliant, an ingredient which will cause the leaves or foliage to drop from a plant.

(d) In the case of a desiccant, an ingredient which will artificially accelerate the drying of plant tissue.

(27) "Inert ingredient" means an ingredient which is not an active ingredient.

(28) "Added ingredient" means any plant nutrients or plant regulators added to the mixture which are not active pesticidal ingredients but which the manufacturer wishes to show on the label.

(29) "Antidote" means the most practical immediate treatment for poisoning and includes first aid treatment.

(30) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation or organized group of persons whether incorporated or not.

*(31) ["Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(32) "Registrant" means the person registering any pesticide pursuant to the provisions of this law.

(33) "Label" means the written, printed or graphic matter on or attached to a pesticide, device or immediate and outside container or wrappers of such pesticide or device.

(34) "Labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter upon the pesticide or device or any of its containers or wrappers or accompanying the pesticide or device at any time, but does not include accurate, nonmisleading reference to current official publications of the United States departments of agriculture or interior, the United States public health service, state experiment stations, state agricultural colleges, or other similar federal institutions or official agencies of this state or other states authorized by law to conduct research in the field of pesticides.

(35) "Advertisement" means all representations disseminated in any manner or by any means, other than by labeling, for the purpose of inducing, or which are likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of pesticides.

(36) "Household pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pests inside a family dwelling or on domestic pets which inhabit a family dwelling.

(37) "Adulterated" applies to any pesticide if its strength or purity falls below or is in excess of the professed standard of quality as expressed on labeling or under which it is sold, if any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article or if any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

(38) "Misbranded" applies:

(a) To any pesticide or device if its labeling bears any statement, design, or graphic representation relative thereto or to its ingredients which is false or misleading in any particular.

(b) To any pesticide:

1. If it is an imitation of or is offered for sale under the name of another pesticide;

2. If its labeling bears any reference to registration under this chapter;

3. If the labeling accompanying it does not contain instructions for use which are necessary and, if complied with, adequate for the protection of the public;

4. If the label does not contain a warning or caution statement which may be necessary and, if complied with, adequate to prevent injury to living man and other vertebrate animals;

5. If the label does not bear an ingredient statement on that part of the immediate container and on the outside container or wrapper, if there be one, through which the ingredient statement on the immediate container cannot

be clearly read, of the retail package which is presented or displayed under customary conditions of purchase;

6. If any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this law to appear on the labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or graphic matter in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use;

7. If in the case of an insecticide, nematocide, fungicide, or herbicide, when used as directed or in accordance with commonly recognized practice, it shall be injurious to living man or other vertebrate animals or vegetation, except weeds, to which it is applied, or to the person applying such pesticide;

8. If in the case of a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant when used as directed it shall be injurious to living man or other vertebrate animals, or vegetation to which it is applied, or to the person applying such pesticide: Provided, that physical or physiological effects on plants or parts thereof shall not be deemed to be injury, when this is the purpose for which the plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant was applied, in accordance with the label claims and recommendations;

9. If an ingredient, which is present in amounts which are not likely to be effective when used according to directions, is given undue prominence or conspicuousness, as compared with ingredients which are present in effective amounts, in its labeling; such ingredient shall appear only in the ingredient statement.

(39) "Restricted pesticide" means highly toxic pesticide and any other pesticide which the department finds is so hazardous to man or his environment, animal, or crop, except the pest or vegetation which it is intended to destroy, that restrictions on its sale, purchase, use, or possession are necessary to protect the public.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-376.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." The change will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.02.

487.031 Prohibited acts.—It is unlawful:

(1) To distribute, sell, or offer for sale within this state or deliver for transportation or transport in intrastate commerce or between points within this state through any point outside this state any of the following:

(a) Any pesticide which has not been registered pursuant to the provisions of §487.041 of this chapter, or any pesticide if any of the claims made for it or any of the directions for its use differ in substance from the representations made in connection with its registration, or if the composition of a pesticide differs from its composition as represented in

connection with its registration: Provided, that in the discretion of the department, a change in the labeling or formula of a pesticide may be made within a registration period without requiring reregistration of the product.

(b) Any pesticide unless it is in the registrant's or the manufacturer's unbroken immediate container, and there is affixed to such container, and to the outside container or wrapper of the retail package, if there be one, through which the required information on the immediate container cannot be clearly read, a label bearing:

1. The name and address of the manufacturer or the registrant;

2. The name, brand, or trademark under which said article is sold;

3. The net weight or measure of the contents, subject, however, to such reasonable variations as the department may permit; and

4. All other mandatory labeling requirements.

However, the delivery of pesticides in bulk, on permit of the department, is deemed to comply with the unbroken container and labeling provision of this paragraph when safely transported, transferred, deposited, and labeled in a manner provided by technical rule.

(c) Any pesticide which contains any substance or substances in quantities highly toxic to man, determined as provided in §487.051 of this chapter, unless the label shall bear, in addition to any other matter required by this chapter:

1. The skull and crossbones;

2. The word "POISON" prominently, in red, on a background of distinctly contrasting color;

3. A statement of an antidote for the pesticide;

4. Specific directions for removing and destroying all waste pesticides from containers and decontamination of empty containers;

5. A warning that all waste pesticide shall be removed from containers and that empty containers shall be either burned or buried or decontaminated thoroughly before disposal in any other manner.

(d) Any pesticide highly toxic to man if its container is not closed and made of such material as will prevent leakage or dusting out when shipped, stored or handled.

(e) The pesticides commonly known as standard lead arsenate, basic lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, magnesium arsenate, zinc arsenate, zinc arsenite, sodium fluoride, sodium fluosilicate and barium fluosilicate unless they have been distinctly colored or discolored as provided by regulations issued in accordance with this law, or any other white powder pesticide which the department, after investigation of and after public hearing on the necessity for such action for the protection of the public health and the feasibility of such coloration or discoloration, shall, by regulation, require to be distinctly colored or discolored;

unless it has been so colored or discolored; provided, that the department may exempt any pesticide to the extent that it is intended for a particular use or uses from the coloring or discoloring required or authorized by this section if it determines that such coloring or discoloring for such use or uses is not necessary for the protection of the public health.

(f) Any pesticide which is adulterated or misbranded, or any device which is misbranded.

(2) To detach, alter, deface, or destroy, in whole or in part, any label or labeling provided for in this law or regulations promulgated hereunder, or to add any substance to, or take any substance from, any pesticide in a manner that may defeat the purpose of this chapter.

(3) For any person to use for his own advantage or to reveal any information relative to formulas of products acquired by authority of §487.041 of this chapter, other than to the department, proper officials or employees of the state, the courts of this state in response to a subpoena, physicians, to pharmacists in emergencies and other qualified persons, for use in the preparation of antidotes.

(4) To disseminate any false advertisement.

(5) For any person to dispose of in any manner a pesticide that has been placed under stop sale, stop use, removal or hold order by the department without a written release order from the department or to remove stop sale, stop use, removal or hold order from article so detained.

(6) To hold or offer for sale, sell, or distribute "restricted pesticides" without a license, unless the person to whom sale is made, or his agent to whom delivery is made, signs a written statement, on a form prescribed by the department, that the purchaser or user holds a valid permit to purchase or use such "restricted pesticides."

(7) To purchase, use, or possess "restricted pesticides" without a purchase or use permit.

(8) To purchase, use, or dispose of "restricted pesticides" or their containers in a manner other than those stated on the purchase or use permit or in the labeling.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §1, ch. 69-19; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §2, ch. 69-376.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.03.

487.041 Registration.—

(1) Every pesticide which is distributed, sold, or offered for sale within this state or delivered for transportation or transported in intrastate commerce or between points within this state through any point outside this state shall be registered in the office of the department, and such registration shall be renewed annually. The registrant shall file with the department a statement including:

(a) The name and street address of the registrant;

(b) The name of the pesticide;

(c) An ingredient statement and a com-

plete copy of the labeling accompanying the pesticide which shall conform to the registration and a statement of all claims to be made for it including directions for use and a guaranteed analysis showing the names and percentages by weight of each active ingredient, the total percentage of inert ingredients, and the names and percentages by weight of each "added ingredient" contained therein; provided, that if it is a household pesticide and is not highly toxic to man, the label statement may name each active ingredient in the descending order of its predominance, together with the name of each and the total percentage of the inert ingredients. When compounds of metallic elements are an active ingredient of the pesticide, the guarantee shall be made in terms of the metallic element. If free sulphur is present as dusting sulphur, it must be guaranteed as to fineness.

(2) For the purpose of defraying expenses of the department in connection with carrying out the provisions of this chapter, each person shall pay a registration fee of ten dollars for each and every brand registered annually, for the first ten brands, and two dollars and fifty cents for each and every brand in excess thereof. All registrations expire on December 31 of each year and new registrations must be filed before January 15 of the current year. Nothing in this section shall be construed as applying to jobbers or retail dealers selling pesticides when such pesticides are registered.

(3) The department, whenever it deems it necessary in the administration of this chapter, may require the submission of the complete formula, evidence of the efficiency and evidence of the safety of any pesticide. This evidence shall be examined by the technical council which shall make recommendations to the department as to whether or not it should be accepted for registration. After the technical council has made its recommendation, the department may register or refuse to register the pesticide. However, before registration is refused the department shall notify the applicant of its intention to refuse, giving its reasons therefor. The applicant shall have fifteen days thereafter in which to request a hearing on his application for registration, and upon his failure to do so within said time, refusal shall become final without further procedure. The department, for reasons of adulteration, misbranding or other good cause, may refuse or revoke the registration of any pesticide, upon notice to the applicant or registrant of its intention to so refuse or revoke, giving its reasons therefor. The applicant shall have fifteen days thereafter in which to request a hearing on the department's intention to refuse or revoke registration and upon his failure to do so within said time refusal or revocation shall become final without further procedure. In no event shall registration of a pesticide be construed as a defense for the commission of any

offense prohibited under §487.031.

(4) Persons registered to manufacture or sell pesticides, under the provisions of this chapter, may make and sell special lots of pesticides not already registered with the department, provided that request for registration of such special lot of pesticide is mailed to the department on the same day the lot is made.

(5) When a registrant discontinues the distribution of a pesticide, which has been registered in this state, he will be required to continue registration of this pesticide until no more remains on the retailer's shelves, or not to exceed two years after written notice to the department of date of discontinuance. If any person desires to further offer said discontinued product for sale he may register same in his own name and shall comply with all provisions of this chapter applying to registrant.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.04.

487.042 Restricted pesticides; rules, permits, licenses.—

(1) The department shall adopt technical regulations which govern the purchase and use of "restricted pesticides." Such regulations may prescribe the area, time, amount, and other conditions deemed necessary to avoid injury under which a "restricted pesticide" may be used.

(2) "Restricted pesticides" may be purchased or used only under an annual permit of the department or by a licensee under chapter 482. Such permit shall be issued by the department on a form supplied by it. Authorization for permit to purchase or use shall be based upon a certificate issued by the county agricultural extension agent, or other person designated by the department by rule, certifying that the purchaser or user is a bona fide agricultural, commercial, or industrial user of "restricted pesticides" necessary for the operation of his business. Every permit issued under this chapter is conditioned upon application accompanied by the certificate above referred to and upon compliance with the regulations deemed necessary.

(3) Each person holding or offering for sale, selling, or distributing "restricted pesticides" shall obtain a license from the department. Such license shall expire on June 30 of each year and shall be renewed on or before July 1 of each year.

(4) The department may refuse, revoke, or suspend the permit or license of anyone who has violated any law or rule upon which permit or license was issued or for violations during the previous permit or license year, upon notice to the permittee or licensee of its intention to so refuse, revoke, or suspend, citing reasons therefor. The permittee or licensee shall have fifteen days thereafter in which to request a hearing on the department's intention to refuse, revoke, or suspend permit or

license and, upon permittee's or licensee's failure to request hearing within said time, refusal, revocation, or suspension shall become final without further notice or procedure.

History.—§3, ch. 69-376; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

487.051 Administration; rules and regulations; procedure.—

(1) This chapter and all rules and regulations adopted and promulgated hereunder shall be administered and enforced by the department.

(2) The department is authorized by technical rule, to implement, make specific and interpret the provisions of this chapter and specifically:

(a) To declare as a pest any form of plant or animal life or virus which is injurious to plants, man, domestic animals, articles or substances;

(b) To determine whether pesticides are highly toxic to man;

(c) To determine standards of coloring or discoloring for pesticides, and to subject pesticides to the requirements of §487.031 (1) (e);

(d) To determine the composition and use of pesticides as defined in this chapter, including, without limiting the foregoing general terms, the taking and handling of samples, the establishment of tolerances and deficiencies where not specifically provided for in this chapter, to prohibit the sale or use in pesticides of any material proven detrimental to agriculture or of questionable value; to provide for the incorporation into pesticides of such other substances as plant nutrients and proper labeling of such mixture; to prohibit the sale of pesticides in tablet, pellet or capsule form or combined with human food so as to be dangerous to human beings; and to prescribe the information which shall appear on the label other than specifically set forth in this chapter.

(3) In order to avoid confusion endangering the public health, resulting from diverse requirements, particularly as to the labeling and coloring of pesticides, and to avoid increased costs to the people of this state due to the necessity of complying with such diverse requirements in the manufacture and sale of such pesticides, it is desirable that there should be uniformity between the requirements of the several states and the federal government relating to such pesticides. To this end, the department is authorized to adopt by regulation such regulations applicable to and in conformity with primary standards established by this chapter, as have been or may be prescribed in the United States department of agriculture with respect to pesticides.

(4) All rules and regulations heretofore made and promulgated under existing pesticide laws which are consistent with the provisions of this chapter, as herein amended, shall remain in force and effect until superseded, modified or repealed as in this chapter provided.

(5) (a) All rules and regulations made, adopted or promulgated under authority of this chapter shall be divided into two classes to be known as "technical rules and regulations" and "administrative rules and regulations."

(b) The department shall have full and complete power and authority to make, adopt, promulgate, amend and repeal, without prior notice and hearing, all rules and regulations under the classification "administrative rules and regulations" which it shall deem necessary or helpful in the efficient administration and enforcement of this chapter.

(c) "Administrative rules and regulations" are defined as those rules and regulations which control and regulate the internal affairs of the department of agriculture and consumer services relating to the administration of this chapter.

(d) "Technical rules and regulations" are defined as those rules and regulations other than administrative rules and regulations.

(e) All rules and regulations under the classification technical rules and regulations shall be made, adopted, promulgated, amended or repealed by the department upon notice and hearing provided in paragraph (f) and subject to the approval of the pesticide technical council, in the following prescribed manner: Any member of the pesticide technical council or any person, firm or corporation, manufacturing, offering for sale, selling, consuming or otherwise using commercial pesticides in the state may suggest a rule to the department from which the department shall propose a rule and file same with the secretary of the technical council. Thereafter the secretary shall submit a copy of such proposal to each member of the technical council. The technical council shall approve or disapprove such proposed rule within a reasonable time, not less than ten days nor exceeding ninety days after it is filed with the secretary of the technical council.

(f) Any person, firm or corporation who files its name and address with the department shall be furnished notice of hearing of the technical council and copy of proposed rule at least ten days before said hearing.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—Subsection (5) (e) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.05.

487.061 Pesticide technical council.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—The pesticide technical council is that council which is created by §570.52(1) (b).

(2) MEETINGS.—The technical council shall meet at the call of its chairman or secretary.

(3) OFFICIAL ACTION.—Official action of the technical council requires a majority vote of the council.

(4) POWERS AND DUTIES.—The pesticide technical council, with respect to its field of work and that of the department of agri-

culture and consumer services, shall have the powers and duties to consider and study the entire field of pesticides; to review and make recommendations to the department on any pesticide registration submitted to it by the department; to advise, counsel and consult with the department upon its request in connection with the promulgation, administration and enforcement of all laws, rules and regulations relating to pesticides; to consider all matters submitted to it by the department or its secretary or other members of the council and to offer suggestions and make recommendations to the department on its own initiative in regard to changes in the laws, rules and regulations relating to pesticides, as may be deemed advisable to secure the effective administration and enforcement of said laws and rules and regulations; to suggest or recommend, on its own initiative, policies or practices for the administration of this chapter, which suggestions and recommendations the department shall duly consider.

(5) RECORDS OF MEETINGS.—In conducting its meetings, the technical council shall use accepted rules of procedure and the secretary shall keep a complete record of the proceedings of each meeting of the technical council, which proceedings shall show the names of the members present at each meeting and the actions taken at council meetings. Such record of proceedings of the council shall be kept on file with the secretary and in the department, and all such records and other documents relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the council shall be subject to inspection by the members of the council.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §1, ch. 69-93; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.05.

487.071 Enforcement, inspection, sampling and analysis.—

(1) The department, or its agent, is authorized to enter upon any public or private premise or carrier during regular business hours in the performance of its duties relating to pesticides and records pertaining to same.

(2) The department, or its agent, is authorized and directed to sample, test, inspect and make analyses of pesticides sold or offered for sale or distributed within this state, at time and place and to such an extent as it may deem necessary to determine whether such pesticides are in compliance with the provisions of this chapter.

(3) The official analysis shall be made from the official sample. A sealed and identified sample, herein called "official check sample" shall be kept until the analysis is completed on the official sample. Provided, however, that the registrant may obtain upon request a portion of said official sample. If the official analysis conforms with the provisions of this chapter, the official check sample may be destroyed. If the official analysis does not conform

with the provisions of this chapter, then the official check sample shall be retained for a period of ninety days from the date of the certificate of analysis of the official sample.

(4) If a pesticide or device fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter with reference to the ingredient statement reflecting the composition of the product, as required on the registration and labeling, and the department contemplates possible criminal proceedings against the person responsible because of such violation, the department shall, after due notice accord such person an informal hearing or an opportunity to present his views, either orally or in writing, with regard to such contemplated proceedings, and if in the opinion of the department the facts so warrant, the department may refer the facts to the prosecuting attorney for the county in which the violation occurred, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article; provided, however, that nothing in this chapter shall be construed as requiring the department to report for prosecution minor violations whenever it believes that the public interest will be subserved by a suitable notice of warning in writing.

(5) It shall be the duty of each prosecuting attorney to whom any such violation is reported, to cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted and prosecuted in a court of competent jurisdiction without delay.

(6) The department shall, by publication in such manner as it may prescribe, give notice of all judgments entered in actions instituted under the authority of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.06.

487.081 Exemptions.—

(1) The penalties provided for violations of §487.031(1)(a) of this chapter shall not apply to:

(a) Any carrier while lawfully engaged in transporting a pesticide within this state, if such carrier shall, upon request, permit the department or its designated agent to copy all records showing the transactions in and movement of the articles;

(b) Public officials of this state and the federal government engaged in the performance of their official duties;

(c) The manufacturer or shipper of a pesticide for experimental use only; by or under the supervision of an agency of this state or of the federal government authorized by law to conduct research in the field of pesticides, or by others if a permit has been obtained before shipment in accordance with regulations promulgated by the department.

(2) No article shall be deemed in violation of this chapter when intended solely for export to a foreign country, and when prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the purchaser.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, registration and labeling is not

required in the case of a pesticide stored or shipped from one manufacturing plant within this state to another manufacturing plant within this state operated by the same person or from one manufacturer to another manufacturer, provided they are properly labeled whenever poison labels are required under §487.031(1)(c) of this chapter.

(4) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply to any persons duly licensed or certified under chapter 482, in their performing any pest control, or other operation for which they are licensed or certified under said statutes.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §4, ch. 65-295; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.07.

487.091 Tolerances, deficiencies and penalties.—

(1) No deficiency shall exist in connection with the analysis or report on the analysis of any sample of a pesticide unless the deficiency is greater than three per cent of the amount guaranteed of one or more of the active ingredients or added ingredients claimed except as provided by the department by regulation.

(2) Any person violating §487.031(1)(a) of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$100.00 or imprisoned for not more than 10 days.

(3) Any person violating any provision of this chapter other than §487.031(1)(a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 30 days for the first offense and upon conviction for a subsequent offense shall be fined not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisoned for not more than 60 days.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.08.

487.101 Stop sale, stop use, removal or hold orders.—

(1) When a pesticide is being offered or exposed for sale or held in violation of any of the provisions of this law, the department, through its authorized representative, may issue and enforce a stop sale, stop use, removal, or hold order, in writing, to the owner or custodian of said pesticide, ordering it to be held at a designated place until the law has been complied with and said pesticide is released, in writing, by the department or its authorized representative or said violation has been disposed of by court order.

(2) Such written notice is warning to all persons whomsoever, including but not limited to the owner or custodian thereof or his agents or employees, to scrupulously refrain from moving, bothering, altering or interfering with said pesticide or from altering, defacing or in any wise interfering with such notice itself or permitting the same to be done. The willful violation of these provisions is a misdemeanor, subjecting said violator to the penalty provisions of §487.091(3).

(3) The department or its authorized representative shall release the pesticide so withdrawn when the provisions of this law have been complied with.

(4) Such owner or custodian, with authorization and supervision of the department, may relabel said pesticide so that the label will conform to the product, or transfer and return said product to the manufacturer or supplier thereof for the purpose of bringing the product in compliance with the law.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §1, ch. 67-527; §1, ch. 69-12; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.09.

487.111 Seizure, condemnation and sale.—

(1) Any lot of pesticide not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to seizure on complaint of the department to the circuit court in the county in which said pesticide is located. In the event the court finds said pesticide to be in violation of this chapter and orders it condemned, it shall be disposed of as the court may direct; provided, that in no instance shall the disposition of said pesticide be ordered by the court without first giving the owner or custodian an opportunity to apply to the court for release of said pesticide or for permission to process or relabel it to bring it into compliance with this chapter.

(2) If the court finds that a condemned article may be disposed of by sale, the proceeds, less legal costs, shall be paid to the general inspection trust fund.

(3) When a decree of condemnation is entered against the article, court costs, fees and storage, and other proper expenses, shall be awarded against the person, if any, intervening as claimant of the article.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.09.

***487.121 Delegation of duties.**—All administrative authority vested in the commissioner by virtue of the provisions of this chapter may with like force and effect be executed by such employees of the department of agriculture as the commissioner may from time to time designate for said purpose.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §14, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.10.

487.13 Cooperation.—The department is authorized and empowered to cooperate with and enter into agreements with any other agency of this state, the United States department of agriculture, and any other state or agency thereof for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter and securing uniformity of regulations.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.11.

487.14 Injunction.—In addition to the remedies provided in this chapter and notwithstanding the existence of any adequate remedy at law, the department is authorized to make application for injunction to a circuit judge, and such circuit judge shall have jurisdiction upon a hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or from failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this chapter or any rule or regulation adopted hereunder, such injunction to be issued without bond. A single act in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be sufficient to authorize the issuance of an injunction.

History.—§1, ch. 65-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §487.12.

CHAPTER 488

COMMERCIAL DRIVING SCHOOLS

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| <p>488.01 License required to conduct driver's school.</p> <p>488.02 Rules and regulations.</p> <p>488.03 License fee; expiration; renewal.</p> <p>488.04 Instructors, qualifications; certificates.</p> | <p>488.05 Motor vehicle identification certificates.</p> <p>488.06 Revocation or suspension of licenses.</p> <p>488.07 Penalties for violation.</p> |
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488.01 License required to conduct driver's school.—Every person desiring to engage in the business of conducting a driver's school, shall prior to engaging in such business secure a license for such purpose. All applications for such license, both original and renewal, must be made to the department of highway safety and motor vehicles on a form prescribed therefor by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 28142, 1953; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

488.02 Rules and regulations.—The department of highway safety and motor vehicles shall promulgate such rules and regulations controlling commercial driving schools in Florida as are necessary and proper.

History.—§2, ch. 28142, 1953; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

488.03 License fee; expiration; renewal.—

(1) Every application for an original license must be accompanied by an application fee of ten dollars, which shall in no event be refunded. If the application is approved, a further fee of two hundred forty dollars must be paid before the department of highway safety and motor vehicles will issue the license. The funds collected pursuant to this chapter shall be used to further the purpose of this chapter by the department of highway safety and motor vehicles. The license shall be valid for a period of one year from date of issuance. Licenses shall not be transferable. In the event of any change in ownership or interest in the business, an application for a new license, together with all instructors' certificates issued thereunder, must be surrendered to the department before a license will be issued to a new owner of the business. The fee for annual renewal of licenses shall be fifty dollars per annum.

(2) All revenue received from the applications for and the issuance of licenses under the provisions of this chapter shall be deposited into the general revenue fund of the state. The department shall include a sufficient amount in its legislative budget request to properly carry out the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 28142, 1953; §1, ch. 61-281; §1, ch. 63-21; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

488.04 Instructors, qualifications; certificates.—No person shall receive compensation for giving instructions in the operation of motor vehicles unless such person is the holder of an instructor's certificate issued for such purpose by the department of highway safety and motor vehicles. Such certificate shall be valid for use only in connection with the business of the driver's school or schools listed thereon by the department. An applicant for an instructor's certificate will be required to take special eye, written and road tests, and may be required to furnish additional proof of his qualifications and ability as an instructor.

History.—§4, ch. 28142, 1953; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

488.05 Motor vehicle identification certificates.—No motor vehicle owned or controlled by a driver's school may be used for the purpose of giving driving instructions until the licensee has obtained from the department of highway safety and motor vehicles a school vehicle identification certificate, which certificate shall be carried in such vehicle at all times. No school vehicle certificate will be issued by the department unless and until such vehicle is equipped in accordance with safety requirements as established by the department.

History.—§5, ch. 28142, 1953; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

488.06 Revocation or suspension of licenses.—The department of highway safety and motor vehicles may suspend or revoke any license or certificate mentioned in this law if such revocation or suspension shall be for the purpose of enforcing the safety requirements essential to effect the purpose of this law.

History.—§6, ch. 28142, 1953; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

488.07 Penalties for violation.—Any person who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter or any of the rules or regulations promulgated thereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

History.—§7, ch. 28142, 1953.

CHAPTER 489

FLORIDA WATCHMAKERS' COMMISSION

- 489.01 Definitions.
- 489.02 Certificate required.
- 489.03 Board of examiners; disposition of fees.
- 489.04 Applications for examinations.
- 489.05 Examination.

- 489.06 Registration.
- 489.07 Apprentice watchmakers.
- 489.08 Public identification plan.
- 489.09 Revocation.
- 489.10 Legal services.
- 489.11 Penalties.

489.01 Definitions.—

(1) The term "watchmaking" for the purpose of this chapter, shall include the repair, replacement, rebuilding, adjustment, or the regulations of the mechanical parts of watches or clocks and the manufacture and fitting of parts designed for use in watches or clocks in public commerce, but not including such watches or clocks as are handled and used by any firm or corporation as instruments on vehicles or aircraft employed in interstate or international transportation. Such term as used herein shall in no sense apply to the manufacture, repair or other activity connected with any device other than watches or clocks for sale or repair as a public service.

(2) The term "watchmaker," as used in this chapter, shall mean any person engaging in the trade or practice of watchmaking.

(3) The term "registered watchmaker," as used in this chapter, shall mean a watchmaker holding a valid and unexpired certificate of registration as provided in this chapter.

(4) The term "apprentice watchmaker," as used in this chapter, shall mean an apprentice watchmaker holding a valid and unexpired certificate of registration as provided in this chapter.

(5) The term "commission," as used in this chapter, shall mean the "Florida watchmakers' commission."

History.—§1, ch. 57-347.

489.02 Certificate required.—It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in watchmaking for profit or compensation of any kind, without a certificate of registration as herein-after provided, or to accept or receive watches for repair in a place of business unless there shall be a registered watchmaker in said place of business; and said certificate of registration shall at all times be conspicuously displayed in said business or place of work.

History.—§2, ch. 57-347.

***489.03 Board of examiners; disposition of fees.—**

(1) There is hereby created a commission to be known as the "Florida watchmakers' commission," whose duty shall be to administer the provisions of this chapter. Said commission shall consist of five members, to be appointed by the governor within sixty days after the effective date of this law. Each member shall have followed the occupation of watchmaking in this state for at least five years immediately prior to his appointment. Each member of said

commission shall hold office for four years and until his successor shall be appointed and shall qualify as a member of said commission, except that in the first appointments under this law, three members shall be appointed for a term of four years each and two members for a term of two years each, and the term of office in such cases shall be designated by the governor at the time of the appointment of any member. The governor may remove any member of the commission for cause. Members appointed to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, removal or any other cause shall serve for the unexpired term of their predecessor. At least two members of said commission shall be employees as distinguished from employing watchmakers.

(2) The commission shall choose annually, one of its members to serve as chairman and one as secretary, who shall severally have power to administer oaths and take affidavits certifying thereto relative to matters within the powers and in connection with the duties of said commission and under the seal of the commission. A majority of the members of the commission shall constitute a quorum. The commission shall have the power to promulgate reasonable rules and regulations to carry out the purpose of this law and may retain such horological experts and administrative employees as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The secretary shall give such bond as may be required by the commission and shall keep a full record of its proceedings, which shall constitute public records of the state. Each member of the commission shall be paid ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, during the time that the commission shall be in session, and they shall also be paid traveling expenses as provided in §112.061, to and from their respective homes and the place of meeting of the commission.

(3) All moneys received by the commission under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary of the commission. Such moneys shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All expenditures authorized by this chapter shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman and secretary of the commission.

History.—§3, ch. 57-347; §25, ch. 61-514; §14, ch. 63-400.

**Note.*—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

cf.—§215.37. Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

***489.04 Applications for examinations.**—Each applicant for an examination shall make application to the commission at least ten days

prior to the date set by the commission for an examination on forms prepared and furnished by the commission, which application shall be accompanied by an examination fee of fifteen dollars. Applicants for certificates shall be examined at a time and place fixed by the commission. The applicant shall be of good character and at least nineteen years of age, and shall have served an apprenticeship of eighteen months or its equivalent as might be determined by the commission; and provided further that the words "its equivalent" herein are defined to mean that where the applicant has satisfactorily passed a course of instruction in an approved school of not less than six months' duration, for which a certificate shall have been issued by the said school, said school having heretofore been approved by the commission under reasonable regulations. Any school within the state in operation on June 6, 1957, shall be given a reasonable time within which to meet the requirements fixed by the commission.

History.—§4, ch. 57-347.

*Note.—See note following §489.03.

***489.05 Examination.**—An applicant to be entitled to a certificate to engage in watchmaking shall pass an examination given by the commission, which examination shall be confined to such knowledge, practical ability and skill as is essential in the proper repair of watches and clocks and shall include an examination of the theoretical knowledge of watch and clock construction and repair and also shall include a practical demonstration of the applicant's skill in the manipulation and use of watchmakers' tools. The commission shall have authority and shall make reasonable rules and regulations for conducting examinations and shall prescribe the standards of workmanship and skill required of watchmakers receiving certificates issued by the commission.

History.—§5, ch. 57-347.

*Note.—See note following §489.03.

***489.06 Registration.**—

(1) If the applicant successfully passes an examination, the secretary of the commission shall register such fact among the records of the commission and shall issue to said applicant a certificate of registration.

(2) Persons actually engaged in watchmaking within this state on June 6, 1957, shall be exempt from taking the examination herein required upon making application for a certificate of registration within six months after said June 6, 1957, accompanied by an application fee of ten dollars, and upon furnishing to the commission satisfactory proof of his having been so actively engaged in watchmaking; and any person in any branch of the service of the United States on June 6, 1957, who was actually engaged in watchmaking within this state at the time of his entry into service, shall be exempt from taking the examination herein required upon making application within six

months after his discharge, accompanied by an application fee of ten dollars and upon furnishing to the commission satisfactory proof of his having been so actively engaged in watchmaking. If the commission shall be satisfied that such applicant is entitled thereto, it shall cause its secretary to so register the applicant and issue a certificate of registration to him.

(3) Certificates of registration for registered watchmakers and apprentice watchmakers shall expire on the thirtieth day of June of each year and may be renewed within thirty days thereafter for a period of one year. As a prerequisite to the issuance of a renewal certificate for registered watchmakers, there shall be paid to the commission a fee of five dollars. Applications for renewal may be made after the fifteenth day of June of each year.

History.—§6, ch. 57-347.

*Note.—See note following §489.03.

***489.07 Apprentice watchmakers.**—Any person over the age of sixteen years, of good character, apprenticed to a registered watchmaker in accordance with regulations established by the commission may engage in the trade of watchmaking under the supervision of a registered watchmaker upon obtaining from the commission a certificate of registration as an apprentice watchmaker, which certificate shall issue upon application on forms prepared and furnished by the commission and their completion by the applicant to the commission's satisfaction. Apprentice watchmakers shall pay to the commission a fee of two dollars for each certificate of registration issued and for each annual renewal thereof.

History.—§7, ch. 57-347.

*Note.—See note following §489.03.

489.08 Public identification plan.—The commission shall include in its rules and regulations a plan and procedure under which each watchmaking establishment within the state may install a system of identification whereby each watch sold or repaired shall bear identifying marks as to the owner of the watch for purposes of identification. The commission is further authorized to establish and maintain a master filing system in its headquarters in conjunction with such plan of identification and to cooperate with and assist the department of law enforcement, other law enforcement agencies and the department of community affairs by the furnishing of information relative to identification of persons as well as to assist such agencies in any manner that shall be requested by such agencies in carrying out their duties in the enforcement of the law and in the protection of the lives and property of the people of this state.

History.—§8, ch. 57-347; §3, ch. 67-2207; §§18, 20, 35, ch. 69-106.

***489.09 Revocation.**—

(1) The commission may revoke a certificate of registration obtained through error of the commission or fraud on the part of the

applicant or if the holder be grossly incompetent, guilty of unethical conduct or has obtained or has sought to obtain anything of value by fraudulent representations in the practice of watchmaking. The commission shall not revoke any certificates of registration until the holder thereof shall have been given thirty days' notice in writing delivered to the holder personally or by transmission to the holder by registered mail addressed at the address of the holder as shown on his certificate of registration, enumerating the charges and specifying the date and place for a hearing by the commission on such charges. At such hearing the holder of the certificates shall have an opportunity to confront witnesses against him and to produce witnesses and other evidence in rebuttal of such charges. Such hearing shall be held in the county wherein the holder of the certificate was employed or engaged in the business of watchmaking at the time the offense was alleged to have been committed or in the county of the holder's residence. A stenographic record of all proceedings of such hearing shall be made and a transcript kept on file with the commission. If the commission, after such hearing, shall revoke the certificate of registration, the commission shall make an order thereon to be entered among the records of the commission, which order shall become effective when entered among such records, but said order may be reviewed by proceedings in certiorari on the petition of the person whose certificate has been revoked to the circuit court of the county in which the hearing was held within sixty days after the date of the entry of such order by the commission.

(2) One whose certificate has been revoked may, upon the expiration of one year after the entry of the order of revocation, apply to the commission for reregistration and upon satisfactory proof that cause of revocation no longer exists, the commission may in its discretion issue to said person a certificate of registration upon the payment of the fees herein required.

(3) "Unethical conduct" shall include and mean any conduct of a character likely to mislead, deceive or defraud the public; advertising of any character in which untruthful or mis-

leading statements are made; advertising of prices on watch repairing or the giving of any watch or clock parts gratis or at less than cost with intent to deceive the public; performance of any service pursuant to such advertising; lending a certificate of registration to or permitting its use by any person; failure to display the certificate of registration conspicuously at all times as required by this chapter; representation that a watch has been cleaned unless its major parts, train wheels and mainspring have been disassembled and the cap jewels removed and all parts properly cleaned; performance of any work upon a watch or clock in an unworkmanlike or unskilled manner; the misrepresentation that certain services or parts are necessary or have been or will be used in the repair of a watch or clock when such services or parts are not necessary and have not been used in such repairs; employing directly or indirectly any unregistered watchmaker to perform any watchmaking or repairs on watches or clocks, or the noncompliance within thirty days with the directions given in any written notice from the commission to terminate the employment of or with any person who is violating the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§9, ch. 57-347.

*Note.—See note following §489.03.

489.10 Legal services.—The department of legal affairs shall be the legal advisor of the commission and shall represent the commission in all the courts and in all other legal matters affecting the commission. Upon application of the department of law enforcement, duplicates of the entries for the master filing system as provided in §489.08 shall be furnished the said department by the commission.

History.—§10, ch. 57-347; §3, ch. 67-2207; §§11, 20, 35, ch. 69-106.

489.11 Penalties.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction therefor, be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§11, ch. 57-347.

CHAPTER 490

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF PSYCHOLOGY

- 490.011 Definition of terms.
 490.021 Scope of chapter.
 490.031 Board of examiners; organization; seal; powers; duties; meetings.
 490.041 Certification.
 490.051 Certification under special conditions.
 490.061 Fees.

- 490.071 Use of title without certification prohibited; penalties.
 490.081 Revocation or invalidation of certificates.
 490.10 Disposition of fees.
 490.11 Privileged communications.

490.011 Definition of terms.—As used in this chapter the following terms mean:

(1) A person represents himself to be a psychologist when he holds himself out to the public by any title incorporating the words "psychological," "psychologist," or "psychology" and under such titles offers to render or renders services to individuals or to the public.

(2) The term "psychological services" within the meaning of this chapter refers to any services if the words "psychological," "psychologist" or "psychology" are used to describe such services by the person or organization rendering or offering to render them.

History.—§1, ch. 61-473; (1) §1, ch. 65-386.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §490.01.

490.021 Scope of chapter.—

(1) No individual or organization shall represent himself or itself as a psychologist within the meaning of this chapter other than those certified and registered under the provisions of this law, except that any psychological scientist employed in a recognized educational setting or government-sponsored agency may represent himself by the academic or research title conferred upon him by the administration of such educational setting or government-sponsored agency. Students of psychology, psychological interns and other persons preparing for the profession of psychologist under qualified supervision in recognized training institutions or facilities may be designated by such titles as "psychological intern," "psychological trainee" or others clearly indicating such training status.

(2) No individual or organization, other than those certified and registered under this chapter, shall render or offer to render psychological services as defined in §490.011, except to such extent as provided in subsection (1) of this section. No individual or business firm or corporation or partnership shall sell or offer to individuals, the public, or to other firms or corporations any psychological services as defined in §490.011, unless such services are offered by individuals appropriately certified and registered under this chapter.

(3) This chapter in no way restricts the use of the tools, tests, instruments, or techniques which are the common property of the profession of psychology and other related professions as long as these tools, tests, instruments, or techniques are not publicly described or advertised.

(4) No individual may employ or use the

title "psychologist" or imply in any way that he is certified by the board created in this chapter, unless he is actually so certified and registered under this chapter.

(5) Nothing in this chapter, however, shall be construed as permitting the certified psychologist to practice medicine as defined in the laws of this state.

History.—§2, ch. 61-473; (2) §2, ch. 65-386.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §490.02.

***490.031 Board of examiners; organization; seal; powers; duties; meetings.**—

(1) There is hereby created the Florida state board of examiners of psychology consisting of five members to be appointed by the governor and hereinafter referred to as the board; the board shall select from its membership a chairman who shall serve for one year and who may succeed himself. This board shall have sole power to issue state certificates to psychologists and its duty shall be to administer the provisions of this chapter. Each member of the board shall be a qualified elector of this state, and meet the qualifications for certification as a psychologist, as such training and experience are defined in §490.041. Within sixty days after the effective date of this act, the governor shall appoint five eligible and qualified psychologists to be members of the board; two for a term of one year, two for a term of two years, and the remaining member shall be appointed for a term of three years. Annually thereafter, as the terms of the members expire, the governor shall appoint successors for a period of three years and such members shall serve until their successors are appointed and qualified. No person shall be appointed to serve more than two consecutive terms. A vacancy resulting from any cause other than the expiration of the term shall be filled for the unexpired term by the appointment by the governor.

(2) The expenses of the administration of this law shall be confined to the usual and customary office expenditures consisting of stenographic services, supplies, printing and postage. Members of the board shall serve without salary, but shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in §112.061, from place of their residence to place of meeting and return.

(3) Upon a recommendation by a majority of the board, and after notice and hearing by it, the governor shall remove any member for incompetence, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office.

(4) The board shall adopt a seal which must be affixed to all certificates issued by it.

(5) The board shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out and make effective the provisions of this chapter.

(6) Regular meetings of the board shall be held at such times and places as it prescribes, and special meetings may be held upon the call of the chairman, provided that at least one regular meeting shall be held at least once each year, at which regular or special meeting candidates applying for certification shall be examined and their qualifications determined.

(7) Annually, within the first week of July, the secretary of the board shall make to the governor a complete statement of receipts and expenditures attested by affidavit of the chairman and secretary, and a complete report of the transactions of the board with such recommendations for the advancement and betterment of the profession as he may think best.

History.—§3, ch. 61-473; §26, ch. 61-514; §14, ch. 61-530.

*Note.—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §490.03.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.
§455.03 Dispensing with examinations of veterans.

*490.041 Certification.—

(1) The Florida state board of examiners of psychology is empowered to grant certificates with the title "psychologist" to those entitled under the provisions of this chapter. Before granting any such certificate, the board shall require any applicant therefor to pass a representative assembled written, and an oral or practical examination in psychology or both such oral and practical examinations, to be given at such time and place and under such supervision as the board prescribes, and also to submit such references and documents as may be required by the board. The examination shall include those subjects relating to the practice of psychology as are taught by the universities approved by the American psychological association. The board is empowered to rate the applicant and its decision is final in any examination. Such applicant shall pay fees as specified in §490.061, and shall satisfy the board that he:

(a) 1. Is of good moral character;
2. Conforms to the ethical standards of the profession as adopted by this board.

(b) Is a citizen of the United States or has legally declared his intention of becoming one;

(c) 1. Has received a doctoral degree with a major in psychology from a university whose program has been approved by the American psychological association; or

2. Has received a doctoral degree with a major in psychology from a university maintaining a standard of training comparable to those universities approved by the American psychological association.

(d) Has had at least two years full-time, or four thousand hours, experience in the field of psychology in association with or under the

supervision of a psychologist meeting the academic and experience requirements of this chapter. No more than one year predoctoral experience may be utilized in satisfying the experience required.

(2) Majority decision of the board is required for the granting of a certificate. The board shall state in writing its reasons for refusal of a certificate to any applicant who has been so denied. Any member of the board who votes against an applicant shall accompany his vote with a written reason therefor.

History.—§4, ch. 61-473; §3, ch. 65-386.

*Note.—See note following §490.031.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §490.04.

490.051 Certification under special conditions.—

(1) The board may waive the examination for applicants who have been recognized as diplomates in a field of psychology by the American board of examiners in professional psychology.

(2) The board may waive the examination for applicants who present proof of current certification or license in a state which has standards at least equal to those for certification in Florida.

History.—§5, ch. 61-473; §4, ch. 65-386.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §490.05.

*490.061 Fees.—

(1) The board shall charge a fee of fifty dollars for the examination of a candidate and such fee shall not be returnable. The fee must be in the hands of the secretary not later than ten days prior to the examination date.

(2) Each two years following the issuing of a certificate, the holder of such certificate shall be required to pay a certificate renewal fee not to exceed ten dollars. The secretary of the board shall notify certificate holders of this obligation, allowing a grace period of thirty days. Failure to renew the certificate shall provide grounds for suspension of the certificate. The certificate may be reinstated at the discretion of the board, after payment of delinquent renewal fees.

(3) The secretary of the board shall issue a list of certificate holders, revised and published biennially.

History.—§6, ch. 61-473.

*Note.—See note following §490.031.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §490.06.

490.071 Use of title without certification prohibited; penalties.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person who has not been granted a certificate by the Florida state board of examiners of psychology and who is not exempted under §490.021 to use the title of psychologist as defined in §490.011.

(2) Any person convicted of violating a provision of this chapter shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100.00 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months or both such fine and imprisonment for each offense.

History.—§7, ch. 61-473.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §490.07.

490.081 Revocation or invalidation of certificates.—

(1) The holder of a valid state certificate shall hold the same during his life. A certificate may be revoked or invalidated for any definite period of time by majority vote of the members of the board on a finding by the board that such holder has, by his conduct or practice, been convicted of a felony; or is guilty of fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate; or is guilty of misconduct in his profession. Notice of a contemplated revocation or invalidation and the cause therefor and the date of hearing thereon shall be sent by registered mail to the holder of a certificate at his last known address at least fifteen days before the date of such hearing. No certificate issued under this chapter shall be revoked or invalidated without such hearing but the nonappearance of the holder of a certificate after such notice shall not prevent such hearing.

(2) Any person whose certification has been invalidated for any definite period of time or has been revoked by the board, may have such action reviewed by filing a petition for certiorari with the clerk of the circuit court of Leon county within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after notice of the action of the board.

(3) No person who has a certificate invalidated for any definite period of time or revoked shall be entitled to use the title of psychologist as defined in this chapter, pending any appeal,

without express permission of the board or of the court where such appeal is pending.

History.—§8, ch. 61-473; §17, ch. 63-509; §1, ch. 69-267.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §490.08.

***490.10 Disposition of fees.**—All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary of the board. Such moneys shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All expenditures authorized by this chapter shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman and secretary of the board.

History.—§26, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—See note following §490.031.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

490.11 Privileged communications.—In civil cases, in proceedings preliminary thereto, and in legislative and administrative proceedings, a patient has a privilege to refuse to disclose and to prevent a witness from disclosing communications relating to diagnosis or treatment of the patient's mental condition between patient and psychologist. There shall be no privilege for any relevant communications under this section in any civil proceedings in which the patient introduced his mental condition as an element of his claim or defense, or, after the patient's death, when said condition is introduced by any party claiming or defending through or as a beneficiary of the patient.

History.—§5, ch. 65-386.

CHAPTER 491

SANITARIANS' REGISTRATION ACT

- 491.01 Title.
- 491.02 Definitions.
- 491.03 Sanitarians' registration board.
- 491.04 General powers and duties of board.
- 491.05 Board, organization and headquarters.
- 491.06 Qualifications for registration.
- 491.07 Registration of certain persons prior to October 1, 1959.
- 491.08 Application for registration.
- 491.09 Examinations.
- 491.10 Certificates of registration.

- 491.11 Renewal of certificate, fee.
- 491.12 Refusal, revocation, or suspension of certificate of registration.
- 491.13 Title and abbreviations.
- 491.14 False claim of registration.
- 491.15 Fraud in obtaining registration.
- 491.16 Disposition of fees; expenses of board.
- 491.17 Exemptions.
- 491.18 Reciprocity.
- 491.19 Penalty.

491.01 Title.—This act shall be cited as the "sanitarians' registration act."

History.—§1, ch. 59-191.

***491.02 Definitions.**—In this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Sanitarian" means a person whose education and experience in the biological and sanitary sciences qualifies him to engage in the promotion and protection of the public's health. He applies technical knowledge to solve problems of a sanitary nature and develops methods and carries out procedures for the control of those factors of man's environment which affect his health, safety, and well being.

(2) "Registered sanitarian" means any person who is the holder of a current certificate of registration issued by the sanitarians' registration board.

(3) "Certificate of registration" means a document showing the name of the registrant, the date of issue, serial number and the signature of those authorized by this act to grant it.

(4) "Environmental sanitation" means the sanitary control of man's physical surroundings and within it those factors which may adversely influence and affect his health, safety and welfare. Nothing herein shall conflict with the practice of professional engineering or the provisions of chapter 20621, laws of 1941 (§§471.01-471.33).

(5) "Board" means the sanitarians' registration board as provided for in §491.03.

(6) "Merit system" means the state career service system.

(7) "Civil service" means an accredited civil service board within this state.

History.—§2, ch. 59-191; §4, ch. 67-437; §§31, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to comply with §30(5), ch. 69-106.

491.03 Sanitarians' registration board.—

(1) After May 30, 1959, the governor shall appoint five qualified sanitarians as defined in this law from a list submitted to him by recognized associations of sanitarians within the state who have been employed as sanitarians in Florida for the past five consecutive years and who shall constitute the sanitarians' registration board.

(2) The state health officer shall be an ex officio member of the board.

(3) The terms of the first board members

shall be for one, two, three, and two members for four years, respectively, beginning on the date of appointment. The terms of their successors shall be four years. Appointments for vacancies shall be for the unexpired term.

(4) Members of the board shall receive ten dollars per day, or any part of a day, while attending official board meetings and shall receive per diem and mileage as provided by law.

History.—§3, ch. 59-191.

***Note.**—Subsection (2) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to comply with §19(20), ch. 69-106.

491.04 General powers and duties of board.—

(1) The board is authorized to adopt rules and regulations which may be determined by it to be needed to carry out the mechanics and procedures to effectuate this act and may amend and revoke such rules at its discretion; provided that after the original adoption of the rules and regulations that no change in such rules and regulations shall be effective unless the board has filed such rules or regulations in the office of the department of state six months prior to that change.

(2) The board is authorized to employ secretarial assistance and to fix his compensation, and to pay its necessary administrative expenses provided, however, that all moneys paid out under this act shall be paid solely from the revenue received pursuant to the terms of this act.

(3) It shall be the duty of this board to carry out the provisions of this act, except appoint members thereto, review applications for registration, conduct written and oral examinations, keep records of its transactions, conduct hearings, make an annual and financial report and record all matters which appropriately may come before it. These records shall at reasonable times be open to examination by the public. Copies of the annual and financial reports shall be mailed to all registered sanitarians.

History.—§4, ch. 59-191; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

491.05 Board, organization and headquarters.—The board shall elect annually from its membership a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary-treasurer. The headquarters of the board shall be in the city where the secretary-treasurer resides. Meetings of the board shall

be called by the chairman as prescribed by the rules and regulations of the board. At meetings a majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

History.—§5, ch. 59-191.

491.06 Qualifications for registration.—To be eligible for registration by the board as a sanitarian an applicant must:

- (1) Be at least twenty-one years old and a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this state;
- (2) Be of good moral character as determined by the board;
- (3) Have been graduated with a four year degree from a college or university;
- (4) Either pass to the satisfaction of the board an examination by the board, or be entitled to registration without examination as provided in §491.07.
- (5) Provided that no sanitarian may practice pest control unless qualified under chapter 482.

History.—§6, ch. 59-191; §4, ch. 65-295.

491.07 Registration of certain persons prior to October 1, 1959.—The board shall register as a sanitarian and shall furnish certificate of registration for the year 1959, to any person who applies for such registration on or before October 1, 1959, and who, on June 30, 1959, is employed as a sanitarian and meets the qualifications for a sanitarian, as set forth by one of the following:

- (1) (a) Two years of college (15 units in basic sciences) plus one year experience in environmental sanitation,
- (b) Two years of college (15 units in basic sciences) plus special training course for sanitarians plus six months experience in environmental sanitation,
- (c) College graduate in science or engineering plus one year of experience in environmental sanitation or a special training course,
- (d) A bachelor's degree or a master of public health degree in sanitation from an approved school of public health,
- (e) High school graduate plus three years experience in environmental sanitation plus special training course in sanitation,
- (f) High school graduate plus four years experience in environmental sanitation or
- (2) The merit system, or
- (3) An accredited civil service board of Florida.

At the time of making application, such applicant shall pay to the board a fee of ten dollars.

History.—§7, ch. 59-191.

***491.08 Application for registration.**—Unless entitled to registration under §491.07, a person desiring to be registered as a sanitarian shall apply to the secretary of the board in writing, on a blank furnished by the board. He shall embody in that application evidence under oath, satisfactory to the board, of his possessing the qualifications preliminary to examina-

tion required under §491.06. He shall pay to the board at the time of filing his application a fee of twenty-five dollars.

History.—§8, ch. 59-191; §1, ch. 65-482.

*Note.—See note following §491.02.

491.09 Examinations.—The board shall hold examinations for applicants for registration as sanitarians who have qualified under §491.08, at approximately six months intervals in a major city of Florida in some convenient place to be selected by the board. Examinations will be given in the following subjects:

- (1) Sanitary laws, code, rules and regulations;
- (2) Milk and food sanitation;
- (3) Water supply, sewage and garbage disposal;
- (4) Insect and pest control;
- (5) Bacteriology and communicable diseases.

History.—§9, ch. 59-191.

***491.10 Certificates of registration.**—The board shall register as a sanitarian and shall furnish a certificate of registration to each applicant who successfully passes the examination for registration as a sanitarian and to applicants who qualify under §491.07.

History.—§10, ch. 59-191.

*Note.—See note following §491.02.

***491.11 Renewal of certificate, fee.**—Certificates of registration shall be renewable annually on or before January 1 upon the submission of application on forms mailed by the secretary-treasurer of the board to each registered sanitarian in the state at his last known post office address on October 1 of the preceding year. A fee of five dollars shall accompany each application for renewal. Certificates of registration shall expire on January 1 of each year.

History.—§11, ch. 59-191; §2, ch. 65-482.

*Note.—See note following §491.02.

***491.12 Refusal, revocation, or suspension of certificate of registration.**—The board may refuse to issue or renew, or may suspend or revoke a license for any one or any combination of the following reasons:

- (1) Habitual use of intoxicating liquors, narcotics or stimulants to such an extent as to incapacitate the performance of professional duties;
- (2) Fraud in the practice of sanitation or deceit in obtaining registration as a sanitarian;
- (3) Conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction of a felony. The conviction of a felony shall be the conviction of any offense which, if committed in this state, would constitute a felony under the laws of this state; provided, the accused person has been given an opportunity by the board for a public hearing thirty days after notice by registered mail of the hearing.

History.—§12, ch. 59-191.

*Note.—See note following §491.02.

491.13 Title and abbreviations.—Any person who holds a certificate of registration under

this act may use the title "Registered sanitarian" or the abbreviation "R.S." to denote his registration with the board as a sanitarian.

History.—§13, ch. 59-191.

491.14 False claim of registration.—Any person who is not registered or whose certificate of registration is suspended or revoked shall not use in connection with his name the title "Registered sanitarian" or the abbreviation "R.S." or any other words, letters or insignia indicating that he is a registered sanitarian, nor shall he either directly or indirectly represent himself as being a registered sanitarian.

History.—§14, ch. 59-191.

491.15 Fraud in obtaining registration.—No person shall obtain or attempt to obtain a certificate of registration by any willful misrepresentation or any fraudulent representation.

History.—§15, ch. 59-191.

***491.16 Disposition of fees; expenses of board.**—All moneys received by the board under this chapter shall be paid to the secretary-treasurer of said board. Such moneys shall be deposited and expended pursuant to the provisions of §215.37. All expenditures authorized

by this chapter shall be paid upon presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman and secretary-treasurer of said board.

History.—§16, ch. 59-191; §27, ch. 61-514.

***Note.**—See note following §491.02.

cf.—§215.37 Examining and licensing boards to be financed from fees collected; moneys deposited in trust funds; ten per cent to general revenue fund; appropriation.

491.17 Exemptions.—This act shall not apply to public health officers, public health engineers, entomologists, industrial hygiene engineers, public health nurses, secretarial employees, or insect or pest control operators.

History.—§17, ch. 59-191.

491.18 Reciprocity.—Agreements for reciprocity with states having a registered sanitarians' act and having educational requirements not less than those required by this act may be entered into by the board at its discretion and under such rules and regulations as the board may prescribe.

History.—§18, ch. 59-191.

491.19 Penalty.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to punishment as provided by law.

History.—§19, ch. 59-191.

CHAPTER 492
FORESTRY PRACTICE ACT

492.01	General provisions.	492.09	Receipts and disbursements.
492.02	Definitions.	492.10	Records and reports.
492.03	State board of registration for foresters; appointment of members; terms.	492.11	Roster of registered foresters.
492.04	Qualifications of members of the board.	492.12	General requirements for registration.
492.05	Compensation and expenses of board members.	492.13	Application and registration fees.
492.06	Removal of members of the board.	492.14	Examinations.
492.07	Organization and meetings of the board.	492.15	Certificate.
492.08	General powers of the board.	492.16	Expiration and renewals.
		492.17	Reciprocity.
		492.18	Revocations and reissuance of certificates.
		492.19	Violations.
		492.20	Penalties.

492.01 General provisions.—Any person practicing or offering to practice the profession of forestry in this state as a registered forester shall be required to submit evidence that he is qualified so to practice, and may be registered as hereinafter provided; and it is unlawful for any person to practice the profession of forestry in this state as a registered forester unless such person is duly registered, and to use in connection with his name or otherwise assume, use, or advertise any title or description tending to convey the impression that he is a registered forester, as hereinafter defined, unless such person has been duly registered.

History.—§1, ch. 61-260.

492.02 Definitions.—

(1) The term registered forester as used in this act means a person who, by reason of his knowledge of the natural sciences, mathematics, economics, and the principles of forestry, acquired by professional training or practical experience, is qualified to engage in forestry practices as herein defined, and has been duly registered.

(2) The terms forestry practices or practice of forestry as used in this act mean any professional service (such as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning, or responsible supervision of any forestry activity) which requires the application of special knowledge of the principles of forestry. Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to any vocational class of forest workers, including, but not limited to, such classes as timber cruisers, timber markers, naval stores woods riders, vocational forestry teachers and agents, fire guards, lookouts, and employees of forest industry plants and logging operators.

(3) The term board as used in this act means the state board of registration for foresters.

(4) The term responsible charge as used in this act means the direction of professional foresters' services in evaluation, investigation, or research, requiring initiative, technical knowledge, professional skill, and independent judgment in the practice of forestry.

History.—§2, ch. 61-260.

492.03 State board of registration for foresters; appointment of members; terms.—A state board of registration for foresters is hereby created within the division of professions of the department of professional and occupational regulation whose duty it is to administer the provisions of this act. The board shall consist of five foresters who shall be appointed by the governor. Nominees for appointment to the board may be recommended to the governor by the offices of the Florida chapter of the society of American foresters, which nominees shall be at least three in number for each position, and who shall have the qualifications required by §492.04, and the governor may make appointments from the persons so nominated. Every member of the board shall be commissioned by the governor and before beginning his term of office shall file with the department of state his written oath or affirmation for the faithful discharge of his duties. The five members of the board shall be appointed for terms as follows: one for one year, one for two years, one for three years and two for four years. On the expiration of the term of any member of the board the governor shall, in the manner herein provided, appoint for a term of four years a registered forester having the qualifications required by §492.04 to take the place of the member whose term on said board is expiring. Each member shall hold office until the expiration of the term for which such member has been appointed or until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation shall be for the unexpired term only.

History.—§3, ch. 61-260; §§10, 30, 35, ch. 69-106.

492.04 Qualifications of members of the board.—Each member of the board shall be a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of this state, and shall have been engaged in the practice of forestry as herein defined, or in the teaching of forestry, for at least ten years, during at least five years of which he shall have been in responsible charge of such activity, and after the initial appointment to the board shall be registered under the provisions of this act.

History.—§4, ch. 61-260.

492.05 Compensation and expenses of board members.—The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be entitled to any per diem or travel expenses as provided by §112.061.

History.—§5, ch. 61-260.

492.06 Removal of members of the board.—The governor may remove any member of the board as prescribed under §7 of Art. IV of the state constitution.

History.—§6, ch. 61-260; §6, ch. 69-216.

492.07 Organization and meetings of the board.—The board shall have its headquarters in Tallahassee, Leon county. It shall hold at least two regular meetings each year. The two regular meetings shall be held in Tallahassee, Leon county. Special meetings of the board shall be held at such time and place within the state as the bylaws of the board shall provide. The board shall elect or appoint annually the following officers: a chairman and a vice-chairman from the board; and a secretary who need not be a member of the board. A quorum of the board shall consist of three members.

History.—§7, ch. 61-260.

492.08 General powers of the board.—The board shall have the power to make all bylaws and rules, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state, which are reasonably necessary for the proper performance of its duties and the regulation of the proceedings before it. The board shall adopt and have an official seal. In carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the board may, under the hand of its chairman and the seal of the board, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance and may also require them to produce books, papers, documents, etc., in a case involving the revocation or suspension of registration. Any member of the board may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses.

History.—§8, ch. 61-260.

***492.09 Receipts and disbursements.**—

(1) The secretary of the board shall receive and account for all moneys derived under the provisions of this act, and shall pay the same to the state treasurer, who shall keep such moneys in a separate fund to be known as the registered foresters licensing fund. Such fund shall be kept separate and apart from all other moneys in the treasury, and shall be paid out only by warrant of the comptroller upon the treasurer, upon itemized vouchers, approved by the chairman and attested by the secretary of the board. The comptroller is hereby authorized to retain and withdraw out of the funds collected hereunder ten per cent of the gross amount collected, as a service charge. The secretary of the board shall give a surety bond to the state in such sum as the board may determine. The premium on said bond shall be regarded as a proper and necessary expense of the board and shall be paid out of the registered foresters licensing fund. The board is au-

thorized to negotiate with the state forester of the Florida board of forestry to act as secretary of the board and furnish such clerical assistance as is needed to carry out the duties of the board. The board is further authorized to reimburse the Florida board of forestry for such clerical services in accordance with procedures prescribed in this section.

(2) The board may employ counsel and clerical or other assistants as are necessary for the proper performance of its work and may make expenditures of this fund for any purpose which, in the opinion of the board, is reasonably necessary for the proper performance of its duties under this act. Under no circumstances shall the total amount of warrants issued by the comptroller in payment of the expenses and compensation provided for in this act exceed the amount in the hands of the state treasurer known as the registered foresters licensing fund, and such appropriations as may be made by the legislature.

History.—§9, ch. 61-260.

*Note.—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §§14, 30(5), ch. 69-106.

492.10 Records and reports.—The board shall keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all applications for registration and of any action taken thereon. The records of the board shall be prima facie evidence of the proceedings of the board set forth therein, and a transcript thereof, duly certified by the secretary of the board under seal, shall be admissible in evidence with the same force and effect as if the original were produced. Annually, as of December 31, the board shall submit to the governor a report of its transactions of the preceding year, and shall also transmit to him a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the board, attested by its chairman and secretary.

History.—§10, ch. 61-260.

492.11 Roster of registered foresters.—A roster of the names and places of business of all registered foresters qualified hereunder shall be prepared annually by the secretary of the board. Copies of this roster shall be placed on file with the department of state, and furnished to the public upon request.

History.—§11, ch. 61-260; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

492.12 General requirements for registration.—

(1) Any graduate with a bachelor's, master's or doctor's degree from a school or college of forestry accredited by the national society of American foresters and who in addition to such education, shall have a specific record of two years or more of active practice of forestry work, indicating that the applicant is qualified to be placed in responsible charge of such work, and who is of good moral character and integrity, shall be eligible.

(2) Any person who is not a graduate of a school or college of forestry accredited by the national society of American foresters shall be eligible to take a written or oral examination or

both to determine his qualifications for registration as a registered forester provided he submits to the board evidence verified by oath and satisfactory to the board that he:

- (a) Is twenty-one years of age or older;
- (b) Is of good moral character and integrity;
- (c) Has been employed or engaged in the practice of forestry for at least seven years and during that time has been in responsible charge of forestry work for at least two years.

Any applicant who shall pass such written or oral examination, or both, in a manner satisfactory to the board shall be eligible for registration as a registered forester.

(3) Any person, who, on the effective date of this act, has been engaged in the active practice of forestry, as defined in §492.02, for at least seven years, with no substitution of education for active practice, and who is of good moral character and integrity, shall be eligible for registration as a registered forester without reference to the requirements set forth in subsections (1) and (2), provided that he file application for registration with the board within two years from the effective date of this act, or men in military service within one year after release.

(4) In considering the qualifications of applicants under subsections (1) and (2), responsible charge of forestry teaching in a department, school, or college of forestry may be regarded as responsible charge of forestry work. The satisfactory completion of each year of an approved course in forestry in a ranger school or college of forestry shall be considered the equivalent of one year of active practice.

History.—§12, ch. 61-260.

***492.13 Application and registration fees.**—Applications for registration shall be made on forms prescribed and furnished by the board; shall contain statements made under oath, showing among other things, the applicant's education and a detailed summary of his technical work, and shall contain not less than five references, who possess professional qualifications necessary for such membership, and who have personal or professional knowledge of his forestry experience. The application fee for a certificate of registration as a registered forester shall be five dollars, which shall accompany the application. An additional fee of five dollars shall be paid upon issuance of the certificate of registration. Should the applicant fail or refuse to remit the certificate fee within thirty days after being notified in the usual manner that the applicant has successfully qualified, he shall forfeit the right to have the certificate so issued and said applicant may be required to again submit an original application fee therefor. Should the board deny the issuance of a certificate of registration to any applicant, the initial application fee deposited by the applicant shall be retained by the board.

History.—§13, ch. 61-260.

**Note.*—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §30(5), ch. 69-106.

492.14 Examinations.—Examinations shall be held at such time and place as the board shall determine. The method of procedure for examinations shall be prescribed by the board and shall test the applicant's knowledge of natural sciences, mathematics, economics and principles of forestry, and his ability to conduct forestry practices as herein defined. A candidate failing an examination may apply for re-examination at the expiration of six months and will be re-examined upon payment of an additional fee of five dollars.

History.—§14, ch. 61-260.

***492.15 Certificate.**—The board shall issue a certificate of registration upon payment of registration fee as provided for in this act to any applicant who has satisfactorily met all the requirements of this act. The certificate shall authorize the practice of forestry. Certificates of registration shall show the full name of the registrant, shall have a registration number, and shall be signed by the chairman and the secretary of the board under seal of the board. The issuance of a certificate of registration by the board shall be evidence that the person named therein is entitled to all rights and privileges of a registered forester, while the said certificate remains unrevoked or unexpired. Plans, maps, specifications, reports, and other instruments issued by a registrant shall be endorsed with his name and registration number.

History.—§15, ch. 61-260.

**Note.*—See note following §492.13.

492.16 Expiration and renewals.—All certificates of registration shall expire on December 31 following their issuance or renewal and shall become invalid on that date unless renewed. The board shall, each year, fix the annual renewal fee for certificates of registration, which fee shall not exceed the sum of five dollars. Renewal of certificates of registration for the following year may be effected at any time during the month of December of the year in which such certificate has been issued by the payment of the renewal fee so fixed by the board. Such certificates may be later renewed by the payment of an additional fee of fifty cents for each month, or fraction thereof, that payment of the fixed renewal fee is delayed beyond the month of December. The board, in its discretion, may make an exception in meritorious cases.

History.—§16, ch. 61-260.

492.17 Reciprocity.—A person not a resident and having no established place of business in Florida, or who has recently become a resident thereof, may use the title of registered forester provided:

(1) Such person is legally licensed as a registered forester in his own state or county, and has submitted evidence to the board that he is so licensed.

(2) The state or county in which he is so licensed observes these same rules of reciprocity in regard to persons licensed under the provisions of this act.

(3) Requirements for registration in his own state or county are comparable to those set forth in this act and acceptable to the board.

History.—§17, ch. 61-260.

***492.18 Revocations and reissuance of certificates.—**

(1) The board shall have the power after notice and hearing to revoke, or to suspend for such period less than one year as the board may determine, the certificate of registration of any registrant who is found guilty of violating the code of ethics adopted by the board, gross negligence, incompetency, or professional misconduct in the practice of forestry.

(2) The board is empowered to designate a person or persons to investigate and report to it upon any charges of fraud, deceit, gross negligence, incompetency, or professional misconduct in connection with any forestry practices against any registrant as may come to its attention. Any person preferring such charges against any registrant shall submit them in writing and under oath to the secretary of the board. All charges, unless dismissed by the board as unfounded and trivial, shall be heard by the board within three months, where practicable, after the date on which they have been preferred, and the board shall dispose of them as speedily as is feasible. The time and place for said hearing shall be fixed by the board, and a copy of the charges, together with a notice of the time and place of hearing shall be personally served on, or mailed by registered or certified mail to the last known address of such registrant, at least thirty days before the date fixed for the hearing. At any hearing, the accused registrant shall have the right to appear personally and by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses appearing against him, and to produce witnesses and evidence in his own defense. If, after such hearing, a majority of the board present votes in favor of finding the accused guilty, the board shall revoke or suspend the certificate of registration of such registered forester.

(3) The board, upon petition being filed by the applicant for restoration and hearing being held thereon, may reissue a certificate of registration to any person whose certificate has been revoked, or may restore the certificate of any person whose certificate has been suspended, by vote of three or more members of the board who favor such reissuance or restoration. A new certificate of registration, to replace any certificate revoked or suspended, may be issued subject to the rules of the board,

and a charge of five dollars made for such reissuance. A new certificate, to replace any certificate lost, destroyed, or mutilated, may be issued, subject to the rules of the board, and a charge of one dollar made for such reissuance.

History.—§18, ch. 61-260.

**Note.*—See note following §492.13.

492.19 Violations.—It is unlawful for any person to practice or offer to practice the profession of forestry as a registered forester in this state, without being registered in accordance with the provisions of this act; or to present or attempt to use as his own the certificate of another; or to give any false or forged evidence of any kind to the board or any member thereof in obtaining a certificate of registration; or to use or attempt to use in any manner an expired, revoked, or suspended certificate of registration; or to endorse any plan, specification, estimate, map or other instrument as a registered forester unless he shall have actually prepared such plan, specification, estimate, map or other instrument, or shall have been in actual responsible charge of the preparation thereof, or to violate any other provisions of this act. The board, or such person or persons as may be designated by the board to act in its stead, is empowered to prefer charges for any of the violations of this title in any court of any county of this state having jurisdiction. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as preventing any land owner, lessee, or owner of any timber rights, whether as an individual, firm, partnership, or corporation from managing his own timberlands, woodlands, or forest, or from operating the removal of any products therefrom, in any lawful manner desired. It shall be the duty of all duly constituted officers of the law of this state, or any political subdivision thereof, to enforce the provisions of this act to prosecute any persons, firms, partnerships, or corporations violating the same, by using the title registered forester without being duly registered. The department of legal affairs shall act as legal advisor of the board and render such legal assistance as may be necessary in carrying out the provisions of this act. The board may, at its discretion, employ such other legal assistance as it may deem necessary.

History.—§19, ch. 61-260; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

492.20 Penalties.—Any person, firm, partnership or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished as for the commission of a misdemeanor.

History.—§20, ch. 61-260.

CHAPTER 493

INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES; DECEPTION DETECTORS

PART I PRIVATE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES, PATROL AGENCIES, ETC. (§§493.01-493.27)

PART II REGULATION OF DETECTION OF DECEPTION EXAMINERS (§§493.40-493.56)

PART I

PRIVATE INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES, PATROL AGENCIES, ETC.

493.01	Definitions, part I.	493.16	Denial of application; hearing; appeal.
493.02	Powers and duties of department of state.	493.17	Death of licensee; carrying on of business.
493.03	Application for license.	493.18	Trust fund.
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493.10	License; contents; posting.	493.25	Acts prohibited by licensees or employees acting as repossessors.
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493.14	Power of department to deny, suspend or revoke license.		
493.15	Cancellation of license.		

493.01 Definitions, part I.—The following terms shall, unless the context otherwise indicates, have the following respective meanings:

(1) Private investigative agency means and includes any person, firm, company, partnership or corporation, engaged in the business of furnishing for hire private investigations and which employs one or more full-time or part-time private investigators.

(2) Watchman, guard or patrol agency means and includes any person, firm, company, partnership or corporation, engaged in the business of furnishing for hire watchman, guard or patrolman services and which employs one or more full-time or part-time watchmen, guards or patrolmen.

(3) Private detective means and includes any person engaged in the business of private investigations but who does not employ any full-time or part-time private investigators.

(4) Watchman, guard or patrol contractor means and includes any person, who as an independent contractor, and not as an employee, engages in the business of furnishing for hire watchman, guard or patrol service which is performed by himself and who does not hire any full-time or part-time watchman, guard or patrolman.

(5) Private investigator means and includes any one who performs the services of private investigation, or who directly supervises others in the performance of such services.

(6) Private investigation means and includes investigation by a person or persons for

the purpose of obtaining information with reference to any of the following matters:

(a) Crime or wrongs done or threatened against the United States or any state or territory of the United States;

(b) The identity, habits, conduct, movements, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, reputation or character of any person, group of persons, association, organization, society, other group of persons or partnership or corporation;

(c) The credibility of witnesses or other persons;

(d) The whereabouts of missing persons;

(e) The location or recovery of lost or stolen property, including the business of repossessing or finance adjusting;

(f) The causes and origin of, or responsibility for fires, or libels, or slanders, or losses, or accidents, or damage, or injuries to real or personal property;

(g) The affiliation, connection or relation of any person, partnership or corporation with any union organization, society or association or with any official member represented hereof;

(h) With reference to any person seeking employment in the place of any person who has quit work by reason of any strike;

(i) With reference to the conduct, honesty, efficiency, loyalty or activities of employees, agents, contractors and subcontractors;

(j) The business of securing evidence to be used before investigating committees, boards of

award, or arbitration; or in the trial of civil or criminal cases and the preparation therefor;

(k) The conducting of studies or surveys to determine methods and means of providing security for the person requesting the studies or surveys;

(l) The giving of detection of deception examinations.

(7) Watchman, guard or patrolman mean and include persons who directly supervise others, or who themselves, separately or collectively, guard persons or property or attempt to prevent theft or unlawful taking of goods, wares and merchandise, or attempt to prevent the misappropriation or concealment of goods, wares or merchandise, money, bonds, stocks, choses in action, notes, or other valuable documents, papers and articles of value, or to procure the return thereof, or who perform the services of such watchman, guard or patrolman, or other person for any of said purposes, but exempting armored car services when such armored car services are regulated in any manner by the Florida public service commission.

(8) Licensee means and includes any person, firm, company, partnership or corporation licensed under this chapter.

(9) The personal pronoun he implies the impersonal pronoun it.

*(10) [Department means the department of state.]

History.—§1, ch. 63-340; §1, ch. 65-390; §1, ch. 65-52; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §10, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "secretary." The change will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

493.02 Powers and duties of department of state.—

(1) The department is hereby vested with the power, jurisdiction and authority to issue and revoke licenses to private investigative agencies, watchman, guard or patrol agencies, private detectives and watchman, guard or patrol contractors therefor, to deny such applicants a license or to suspend a license for reasonable period, or to assess a civil penalty against the licensee in an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars. The department shall have the power, jurisdiction and authority to promulgate reasonable rules and regulations for its own government and in the exercise of its powers hereunder, for the conduct of the business of private investigative agencies, private detective, and watchman, guard or patrol contractors, watchman, guard or patrol agencies, not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States or of this state and may amend same at its pleasure.

(2) No person, firm, company, partnership or corporation shall furnish private investigations, watchman, guard or patrolman services, nor shall he advertise, solicit nor in any way promise nor inform any one that he will perform such services without receiving from the department of state a license as provided herein.

History.—§2, ch. 63-340; §2, ch. 65-390; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.03 Application for license.—Each person, partner, or in the case of corporations, each corporate officer, must qualify separately for a license under this part and shall file with the department a written application accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars to cover costs. The fee shall not be rebatable. The written application shall be in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) If the applicant is an individual the application shall be signed and verified by the individual;

(2) If the applicant is a firm or partnership a separate application shall be signed and verified by each individual composing or intending to compose, in the immediate future, such firm or partnership;

(3) If the applicant is a corporation a separate application shall be signed and verified by each officer (not including assistant secretaries or assistant treasurers) thereof;

(4) The application shall contain the following information concerning the individual signing the same;

(a) Full name and title of position held with applicant;

(b) Age, date and place of birth;

(c) The present residence address and the residence addresses within the five years immediately preceding the submission of the application;

(d) Occupations held presently and within the five years immediately preceding the submission of the application;

(e) A statement that he is a citizen of the United States and over the age of twenty-one years;

(f) The address of the principal place in which the business is to be conducted;

(g) The address of all branch offices within the state;

(h) The name under which the business is to be conducted;

(i) The names and addresses of all partners or officers and directors, as the case may be;

(j) A full set of fingerprints and a photograph of the signatory taken within two years immediately preceding the submission of the application;

(k) A statement of the experience of the signatory which he believes would qualify him, his firm or his corporation for a license under this chapter;

(l) A statement of any or all arrests of the signatory;

(m) Such further facts as may be required by the department to show that the person signing the application is competent, honest, truthful, trustworthy, of good character and bears a reputation for fair dealing.

History.—§3, ch. 63-340; §3, ch. 65-390; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.04 License requirements.—Every corporation applying for a license hereunder must be organized, or authorized to do business, under the laws of this state and shall have the

capacity to make valid contracts, to sue and be sued in this state. All applicants for licenses under this part who are natural persons, and all officers of corporate applicants must be citizens of the United States, and at least the president if he actively directs the business of the corporation or in the event the president does not actively direct the corporate business then the officer who does actively direct the business of the corporation shall have had at least three years experience. One year of such experience shall be within the state, performing the type of service permitted under the license applied for or the equivalent thereof in related fields. Provided, however, where the applicant is the purchaser of an existing agency, the experience requirement may, in the discretion of the department of state, be reduced to one year.

History.—§4, ch. 63-340; §1, ch. 67-522; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.05 Notification to department of state of new partner or corporate officer.—After filing the application, unless the department declines to issue the license, or revokes it after issuance, all private investigative agencies, and all watchman, guard or patrolmen agencies, shall notify the department within ten days of the removal, replacement or addition of any or all partners and officers of the corporate agency, and upon receipt of application forms from the department, shall cause the same to be completed by the new partner or officer and the same shall be filed with the department and an application fee of twenty-five dollars paid. The agency's good standing under this part shall be contingent upon the department's approval of any such new partner or officer.

History.—§5, ch. 63-340; §4, ch. 65-390; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.06 License fees.—The license fees applicable to the five types of licenses provided for under this part are as follows:

- (1) Class A. Private investigative agency—one hundred dollars;
- (2) Class B. Watchman, guard or patrolman agency—one hundred dollars;
- (3) Class C. Private detective—fifty dollars;
- (4) Class D. Watchman, guard or patrolman contractor—twenty-five dollars;
- (5) Class E. Branch office—twenty-five dollars.

These fees shall be paid to the department at the time the application is made. If the department declines to issue a license the fee shall be returned to the applicant. Once a license is issued, if it is subsequently revoked, the license fee shall not be returned to the licensee. The holder of all types of licenses may furnish only the services described under the definition for that type of license contained in §493.01.

History.—§6, ch. 63-340; §5, ch. 65-390; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.07 Investigation of applicants by department of state.—The department shall make such individual investigations of applicants

for licenses under this part as it may deem necessary.

History.—§7, ch. 63-340; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.08 Issuance of license.—

(1) When the department shall be satisfied of the good character, competency and integrity of the applicant, or, if the applicant be a firm or partnership, the individual members thereof, or, if the applicant be a corporation, the officers thereof, it shall inform the applicant of its findings and that license shall be issued upon the applicant's posting a licensee's bond as provided for in §493.09. Upon the posting of such licensee's bond, the department shall issue and deliver to such applicant a license to conduct the type of business applied for at the premises stated in the application. Such license shall not be transferable and shall be revoked or canceled only by the department.

(2) Grounds for denial of license shall be:

- (a) Conviction of a felony in this or any other state where civil rights have not been restored;
- (b) Conviction of a crime involving moral turpitude or dishonest dealings;
- (c) Lack of United States citizenship or has not reached his twenty-first birthday;
- (d) Failure to meet the experience qualifications required under the provisions of this part;
- (e) Failure to meet character qualifications;
- (f) Falsifying application for license;
- (g) Conducting business without benefit of proper license;
- (h) Failure to meet any qualification or requirement prescribed in this part, or for any cause which, if the applicant had already been licensed hereunder, would be grounds for revocation of such license.

History.—§8, ch. 63-340; §6, ch. 65-390; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.09 Licensee's bond.—The licensee's bond referred to in §493.08 shall be a surety bond executed by the applicant and two or more sureties, or by a surety company authorized to do business in this state, payable to the governor of this state in the sum of five thousand dollars conditioned upon the faithful and honest conduct and performance by the licensee of the business so licensed. If any person shall be aggrieved by the misconduct of any such licensed agency, such person may maintain an action in his own name upon the bond of said agency, in any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed. Any remedies given by this section shall not be exclusive of any other remedy which would otherwise exist.

History.—§9, ch. 63-340.

493.091 Supervision of agencies.—Each agency must be under the direct supervision of the owner or corporate officer upon whose qualifications the agency is licensed.

History.—§2, ch. 67-522.

493.10 License; contents; posting.—

(1) The license issued pursuant to this part shall be for a period of one year and

shall be in such form as may be determined by the department of state, but shall at least specify the name under which the applicant is to operate, the address of the principal place of business, the date on which it will expire, the full name and titles of the persons who submitted application forms and the number of the license.

(2) The license shall at all times be posted in a conspicuous place in the principal place of business of the licensee in this state.

(3)(a) The department shall upon application and payment of fee issue a separate license for each branch office mentioned in the application. Said license shall be in a form designed by the department but it shall at least specify the name under which the licensee operates, its license number and the address of the location to which the license applies. Each branch office must be under the direct supervision of a licensed owner, partner, corporate officer or other person licensed to perform the services offered by the agency. The agency shall provide proper surety bond as provided by §493.09 for each branch office.

(b) No license shall be valid to protect any business transacted at any place other than that designated in the license unless consent is first obtained from the department and until written consent of the surety or sureties on the bond required to be filed by §493.09 of this part to such transfer be filed with the original bond and the change of location of licensee provisions of §493.13 of this part be complied with. Such license shall not be valid to protect any licensee who engages in the business under any name other than that specified in said license. A license issued under this part shall not be assignable and no licensee shall conduct a business under a fictitious name unless and until it has obtained the written authorization of the department to do so. The department shall not authorize the use of a fictitious name which is so similar to that of a public officer or agency, or of that used by another licensee, that the public may be confused or misled thereby. The authorization for the use of a fictitious name shall require as a condition precedent to the use of such name the filing of a certificate of doing business under a fictitious name under §865.09. No licensee shall be permitted to conduct business under more than one name except as licensed. A licensee desiring to change its licensed name at any time except upon renewal of license shall notify the department and pay a fee of ten dollars for each authorized change of name; and upon returning the license to the department with a certificate from his surety on the bond provided for in §493.09 to the effect that said bond covers the licensee's new name, the newly authorized name shall then be entered upon the license and same returned to the licensee.

(4) It shall be the duty of every licensee to furnish all of its partners and officers, as the case may be, and all employees who are private investigators or watchmen, guards and patrol-

men, and to furnish himself in the case of a private detective or watchman, guard or patrolman contractor, an identification card. Such card shall be in a form and design as may be approved by the department of state, but shall specify at least the name of the holder of the card, the name and number of the licensee, and be signed by a representative of the licensee and by the holder of the card.

History.—§10, ch. 63-340; §7, ch. 65-390; §3, ch. 67-522; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.11 Inapplicability of part I of this chapter.—

(1) This part shall not apply:

(a) To any detective or officer belonging to the agencies of the United States or this state, or any county or municipality of this state, while any such officer is engaged in the performance of his official duties.

(b) To special police officers appointed by the state or by the police department of any city or county within the state while any such officer is engaged in the performance of his official duties.

(c) To insurance investigators or adjusters licensed as such.

(d) To any person employed as special agent, detective or private investigator exclusively in connection with the affairs of that employer.

(e) To any person, firm, company, partnership, corporation, or any bureau or agency whose business is exclusively the furnishing of information as to the business and financial standing, and credit responsibility of persons, firms, or corporations, or as to the personal habits and financial responsibility of applicants for insurance, indemnity bonds or commercial credit.

(f) To any corporation duly authorized by the state to operate a central burglar or fire alarm protection business.

(g) Attorneys or counselors at law in the regular practice of their profession, but such exemption shall not inure to the benefit of any employee or representative of such attorney or counselor at law who is not employed solely, exclusively and regularly by such attorney or counselor at law.

(2) No person, firm, company, partnership, corporation or any bureau or agency, exempted hereunder from the application of this part, shall perform any manner of private investigator or watchman, guard or patrol agency service for any person, firm, company, partnership, corporation, bureau or agency whether for fee, hire, reward, other compensation, remuneration, or consideration or as an accommodation without fee, reward or remuneration or by a reciprocal arrangement whereby such services are exchanged on request of parties thereto. The commission of a single act prohibited by this section shall constitute a violation thereof.

History.—§11, ch. 63-340.

493.12 Renewal of license.—A license granted under the provisions of this part

may be renewed by the department of state upon application therefor by the holder thereof, in such form as the department may prescribe, and payment of fee and filing of surety bond in amount equivalent to that specified in §493.09 as pertaining to original licenses. The application shall be filed before the expiration date of the license unless the application is accompanied by a late filing fee of one hundred dollars. In no event will renewal be granted more than six months after the date of expiration of a license. No person, firm, company, partnership or corporation shall carry on any business subject to this section during any period which may exist between the date of expiration of a license and the renewal thereof.

History.—§12, ch. 63-340; §8, ch. 65-390; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.13 Change of location of licensee.—In the event the licensee desires to change the location of any place of business indicated in his application on file with the department of state, he shall notify the department. The department of state shall send to him suitable forms designed by the department of state, the purpose of which shall be to record in the office of the department the fact that there has been a change by way of substitution of the licensee's place or places of business. Upon completion of such form the licensee shall return it to the department of state, together with a fee of ten dollars for each changed location, and a certificate from his surety on the bond mentioned in §493.09, to the effect that said bond covers the licensee's business at the changed location. The department shall thereupon send to the licensee a certificate of registration of each changed location. Said certificate shall be in a form designed by the department of state, but it shall at least specify the name under which the licensee operates, its license number and the address of the location to which the certificate of registration applies.

History.—§13, ch. 63-340; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.14 Power of department to deny, suspend or revoke license.—

(1) The department may deny, refuse to renew, or may suspend or may revoke a license for any one or more of the following grounds:

(a) Fraud or willful misrepresentation in application for or in obtaining a license;

(b) Willfully and knowingly violating any of the provisions of this part by the licensee or any of his employees;

(c) If the licensee or anyone in his employ has been adjudged guilty of the commission of a crime involving moral turpitude;

(d) A false statement by the licensee that any person is or has been in his employ;

(e) If the licensee or any of his or its employees is found guilty of willful betrayal of a professional secret;

(f) If the licensee or any of his employees is incompetent, or is guilty of conduct against the interest of the general public, or has been convicted of a felony in this, or any other state, and has not had his civil rights restored;

(g) Failure of the licensee to maintain in full force and effect the surety bond referred to in §493.09;

(h) Upon the disqualification or insolvency of the sureties of the bond referred to in §493.09, unless such licensee files a new bond with sufficient sureties within thirty days after notice from the department of insurance of this state or of the surety company's home state;

(i) If the licensee impersonated, permitted, or aided and abetted an employee to impersonate, a law enforcement officer or any employee of this state, United States, or any political subdivision thereof;

(j) Willfully failed or refused to render to a client services or a report as agreed between the parties and for which compensation has been paid or tendered in accordance with the agreement of the parties;

(k) Committed assault, battery, or kidnapping; or used force or violence on any person except in self-defense or in the defense of a client;

(l) Knowingly violated or advised, encouraged or assisted the violation of any court order or injunction in the course of business as a licensee;

(m) Acted as a runner or a capper for any attorney;

(n) Committed any act which is a ground for a denial of an application for license under this chapter and these acts.

If committed by the applicant prior to issuance of license, the foregoing shall be grounds for the refusal by the department to issue such license.

(2) Upon revocation or suspension of license, the licensee shall forthwith return the license which was suspended.

(3) The department of state shall hold as confidential any information of a personal nature or that relating to the conduct of the trade or profession.

History.—§14, ch. 63-340; §9, ch. 65-390; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.15 Cancellation of license.—In the event the licensee desires to cancel the license, he shall notify the department of state and the department shall supply him with proper forms as designed by the department of state to effectuate the cancellation of said license. Upon cancellation of said license, the licensee shall forthwith return to the department of state the license so cancelled.

History.—§15, ch. 63-340; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.16 Denial of application; hearing; appeal.—

(1) The department shall, upon denying an application for a license or before revoking or suspending any license, and at least fifteen days prior to the date set for any hearing, and upon due notice to the complainant or objector, notify in writing the applicant for, or the holder of such license, of any grounds for denial or charge made and shall afford said appli-

cant, or licensee an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel in reference thereto. Such written notice may be served by delivery of same personally to the applicant or licensee, or by mailing same by registered or certified mail to the last known business address of such applicant or licensee. The hearing on such charges shall be at such time and place as the department shall prescribe, providing that it does not work a hardship on the applicant or defendant, and shall be conducted by such officer or person in the department as the department may designate, who shall have the power to subpoena and bring before the officer or person so designated any person in this state, and administer an oath to and take testimony of any person or cause his deposition to be taken with the same fees and mileage as prescribed by law in courts in this state in civil cases. Such officer or person in the department designated to take such testimony shall be bound by common law and statutory rules of evidence and by technical or formal rules of procedure that apply to the circuit courts of the state. In the event that the department shall deny the application for, or revoke or suspend any such license, its determination shall be in writing and officially signed. The original of such determination, when so signed, shall be filed in the office of the department and copies thereof shall be mailed to the applicant or licensee and to the complainant within two days after the filing thereof as herein prescribed.

(2) After notice of revocation, or suspension, or denial of application has been mailed, by registered or certified mail, to the applicant, or licensee, he shall have the time provided by the Florida appellate rules within which to appeal the revocation, suspension, or denial of the application to the circuit court of the judicial circuit within which he resides, or is domiciled.

History.—§16, ch. 63-340; §10, ch. 65-390; §10, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-267.

493.17 Death of licensee; carrying on of business.—

(1) Upon the death of an individual or individuals, of whose qualification a license under this part has been obtained, the business with which the decedent was connected may be carried on for a period of ninety days by the following:

(a) In the case of an individual licensee the surviving spouse, or, if there be none, the executor, or administrator of the estate of the decedent.

(b) In case of a partnership, the surviving partners.

(c) In case of an officer of a firm, company, association, organization or corporation, the other officers thereof.

(2) Upon the authorization of the department of state the business may be carried on for a further period of time when necessary to complete any investigation or contract, or

assist in any litigation pending at the death of the decedent.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict the sale of a business licensed pursuant to this part; provided, however, the vendee qualifies for a license under the provisions of this part.

History.—§17, ch. 63-340; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.18 Trust fund.—All funds derived from license fees paid under this part for the 1963-65 biennium only shall be paid into a trust fund to be known as the private investigative agency licensing law trust fund to be used by the secretary of state for the administration of this law during the biennium. All unexpended moneys remaining in this trust fund at the close of the biennium shall accrue to the general revenue fund of the state. Thereafter, all fees shall be deposited in the general revenue fund of the state and a budget for the administration of this part presented to each session of the legislature.

History.—§18, ch. 63-340.

493.19 Divulging information; prohibited; false reports; penalty.—No licensee or any employee of such licensee shall divulge to any person, except as otherwise provided by law, other than to his principal or his employer any information acquired as a result of any investigation, surveillance, or other employment performed by such licensee or employee. Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any employer who is also the holder of a license issued pursuant to this part who has the written consent of the client or principal to divulge any information falling within the terms of this section, and further provided, that the provisions of this section will not apply to the taking of testimony or the receiving of evidence in any judicial proceeding. Any person violating this section or any employee who shall willfully make a false report to his employer concerning his employment or work shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§19, ch. 63-340; §1, ch. 67-487.

493.20 Exclusion of tax.—The imposition of the license fee provided for hereunder authorizes the licensee to practice his profession anywhere in Florida without the imposition of being required to obtain additional licenses throughout Florida, except he shall be required to obtain a city and county occupational license in each city and county where he maintains a physical office.

History.—§20, ch. 63-340.

493.21 Weapon not authorized.—It is hereby specifically provided, that nothing in this part shall be construed to authorize any licensee to carry any weapon, whatsoever.

History.—§21, ch. 63-340.

493.22 Violation; penalty.—Any person who violates any provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00,

or by imprisonment not to exceed 1 year, or by both a fine and imprisonment.

History.—§22, ch. 63-340.

493.23 Enforcement of part I; investigation.—

(1) The department shall have the power to enforce the provisions of this part irrespective of the place or location in which said violation occurred and upon complaint of any person or on its own initiative to cause to be investigated any violation thereof or to cause to be investigated the business and business methods of any licensee, applicant or employee thereof.

(2) In any such investigation caused to be made by the department each such licensee, applicant or employee thereof shall be obliged to submit information as to his business practices or methods. For purposes of enforcing the provisions of this part and in making investigations relating to any violation thereof, and for the purposes of investigating the character, competence or integrity of any such applicant, licensee or employee thereof, and for purposes of investigating practices and business methods thereof the department shall have the power to subpoena and bring before it any person in the state and may require the production of any papers it deems necessary, but with written permission of the client whose case file is to be examined if the papers relate to a client, and administer oaths and take depositions of any such persons so subpoenaed. Any person duly subpoenaed who fails or refuses to be examined or to answer any legal or pertinent question as to his qualifications or the business methods or business practices of any such person under investigation by the said department shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than \$100.00. The testimony of witnesses in any such proceeding shall be under oath before the department or its agent, and willful false swearing in such proceedings shall be punishable as perjury.

(3) The department shall designate an advisory council to be composed of five members. Said advisory council shall insofar as possible be geographically distributed and representative of the various segments of the profession. The council shall organize, elect a chairman and thereafter meet upon call of the chairman through the department. The council shall counsel and advise with the department and make recommendations relative to the operation and regulation of the industry. Such advisory council members as are appointed by the department shall serve without pay; however, state per diem and travel allowances may be claimed for attendance at officially called meetings of the council as provided by §112.061.

History.—§23, ch. 63-340; §11, ch. 65-390; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.231 Department of legal affairs; enforcement.—The department of legal affairs shall be attorney for the department of state in the enforcement of this part and shall con-

duct any investigations incident to its legal responsibility.

History.—§12, ch. 65-390; §§10, 11, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.24 Applicability of part I to private investigative agency, etc., when effective.—

Any private investigative agency or watchman, guard or patrol agency conducting such business on June 7, 1963, shall receive a license from the secretary of state automatically upon his filing with the secretary of state the application provided for in §493.03 and the payment of the fees and procuring of approved bond as provided for in this part by August 1, 1963, as to any private investigative agency or watchman, guard or patrol agency.

History.—§25, ch. 63-340.

493.25 Acts prohibited by licensees or employees acting as repossessioners.—

Licensees and employees acting as repossessioners shall be prohibited from:

(1) **RECOVERING VEHICLES SOLD UNDER CONDITIONAL SALES AGREEMENT OR CHATTEL MORTGAGE WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION.**—Recovering personal property including personal property registered under the motor vehicle code, which has been sold under a conditional sales agreement or under the terms of a chattel mortgage before authorization has been received from the legal owner of such property or from the mortgagee when such personal property is subject to the terms of a chattel mortgage.

(2) **SOLICITING RECOVERY OF A VEHICLE OR OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY AFTER IT HAS BEEN LOCATED.**—Soliciting from the legal owner the recovery of specific personal property after such property has been seen or located on public or private property.

(3) **CHARGING UNINCURRED EXPENSES.**—Charging for expenses not actually incurred in connection with the recovery, transportation and storage of personal property.

(4) **USING PROPERTY FOR PERSONAL BENEFIT.**—Using personal property which has been recovered for the personal benefit of a licensee or officer, director, partner, manager or employee of a licensee.

(5) **SALE OTHER THAN AT PUBLIC AUCTION OR UNDER WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION.**—Selling personal property recovered under the provisions of this part while acting as a repossessioner or finance adjuster except at public auction or with written authorization from the legal owner or the mortgagee thereof.

(6) **NOTIFICATION TO POLICE OR SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.**—Failure to notify police or sheriff's department of the jurisdiction in which the personal property is recovered within twenty-four hours.

History.—§13, ch. 65-390.

493.26 Requirement of inventory by recoverer of personal property.—If personal effects or other personal property not recovered by a conditional sales agreement or by a chattel mortgage are contained in or on personal prop-

erty at the time it is recovered, a complete and accurate inventory shall be made of such personal effects or other personal property. The date and time the inventory is made shall be indicated and it shall be signed by the person or persons who recovered the personal property on behalf of the legal owner or mortgagee. The inventory shall be filed in the permanent records of the licensee and shall be made available to representatives of the department upon demand during normal business hours. Falsification or alteration of an inventory shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of license.

History.—§14, ch. 65-390; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.27 Applicability of part I to reposessor, finance adjuster, etc., when effective.—Any reposessor, finance adjuster or armored car service, except armored car services regulated in any manner by the Florida public service commission, conducting such business on June 1, 1965, shall receive a license from the secretary of state automatically upon his filing with the secretary the application provided for in §493.03 and the payment of the fees and procuring of approved bond as provided for in this part by August 1, 1965.

History.—§15, ch. 65-390; §1, ch. 65-52.

PART II

REGULATION OF DETECTION OF DECEPTION EXAMINERS

- 493.40 Definitions, part II.
- 493.41 Powers and duties of department of state.
- 493.42 Application for license.
- 493.43 License requirements.
- 493.44 Fees.
- 493.45 Investigation of applicant by department of state.
- 493.46 Licensee's bond.
- 493.47 Issuance of license.
- 493.48 License, contents and posting.

493.40 Definitions, part II.—The following terms shall, unless the context otherwise indicates, have the following respective meanings:

(1) "Detection of deception examiner" shall mean, and include any person who uses any device or instrument which records as minimum standards, permanently and simultaneously, the examinee's cardiovascular (blood pressure and pulse) and respiratory (breathing) patterns, in order to examine individuals for the purpose of detecting truth or deception. Such an instrument may record additional physiological changes pertinent to the detection of truth or deception.

(2) "Intern" means the study of detection of deception and the administration of detection of deception examinations by a trainee under the personal supervision and control of an examiner.

(3) "Licensee" means only natural persons.

* (4) ["Department" means department of state.]

(5) "Polygraph" means an instrument which combines a continuous permanent recording and means of measuring and recording at least two of the physiological reactions to emotions.

(6) "Employee examiner" means a qualified detection of deception examiner employed wholly and exclusively by a single employer.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §10, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "secretary." The change will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

493.41 Powers and duties of department of state.—

- (1) The department of state is hereby vest-

- 493.49 Reciprocity.
- 493.50 Renewal of licenses.
- 493.51 Power of department of state to deny, suspend, or revoke licenses.
- 493.52 Denial of application; hearing; appeal.
- 493.53 Advisory council.
- 493.54 Violation; penalty.
- 493.55 Effective date.
- 493.56 Construction of part II; admissibility of evidence.

ed with the power, jurisdiction and authority to issue and revoke licenses to detection of deception examiners. The department shall have the power, jurisdiction and authority to promulgate rules and regulations for its own government and the exercise of its power hereunder for the conduct of the business or practice of administering examinations for the purpose of detecting truth or deception (lie detector examinations) not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the United States or this state and may amend same at its pleasure.

(2) No person shall administer examinations for the purposes of detecting truth or deception without first receiving from the department of state a license as provided herein.

(3) This part is not applicable to a detection of deception examiner employed by a municipal, county, state or federal agency as long as his sole use of the instrument described in §493.40(1) is in the performance of his official duties.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.42 Application for license.—

(1) Every person administering detection of deception examinations must qualify individually for a license under this part and shall file with the department a written application accompanied by a fee of twenty-five dollars to cover costs. The fee shall not be rebatable.

(2) The written application shall be in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) The application shall be signed and verified by the individual and shall contain the following information:

- 1. Full name and title of position;

2. Age, date and place of birth;
3. The present residence address and the residence addresses within the five years immediately preceding the submission of the application;
4. Occupations held presently and within the five years immediately preceding the submission of the application;
5. A statement that he is a citizen of the United States and over the age of twenty-one years;
6. The address of the principal place in which the business is to be conducted;
7. Statement of educational qualifications as provided in §493.43;
8. The name under which the business is to be conducted;
9. Statement of formal polygraph training as provided in §493.43;
10. A full set of fingerprints and a photograph of the signatory taken within two years immediately preceding the submission of the application;
11. A statement of the experience of the signatory which he believes would qualify him for a license under this part;
12. A statement of any or all arrests of the signatory; and
13. Such further facts as may be required by the department to show that the person signing the application is competent, honest, truthful, trustworthy, of good character and bears a reputation for fair dealing.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.43 License requirements.—An applicant is qualified to receive a license as a detection of deception examiner:

- (1) Who is at least twenty-one years of age; and
- (2) Who is a citizen of the United States; and
- (3) Who establishes that he is a person of honesty, truthfulness, integrity, moral fitness, and has a reputation for fair dealing; and
- (4) Who has not been convicted of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude or a felony or has not been released or discharged under any other than honorable conditions from any of the armed forces of the United States; and
- (5) Who has a bachelor's degree from a full four-year university or college recognized as such by the department. This requirement may be waived for those persons who have a high school diploma and five years experience as an investigator or detective with a municipal, county, state or federal agency; and
- (6) Who has satisfactorily completed a formal training course of at least six weeks duration at an examiner's school instructing in the use of an instrument as described in §493.40(5), which school must be recognized and approved by the department; and
- (7) Who has completed a period of a minimum of one year as licensed intern examiner under the supervision of a qualified examiner in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.44 Fees.—The license fees applicable to the two types of licenses provided under part II of this chapter are as follows:

- (1) Detection of deception examiners—fifty dollars.
- (2) Detection of deception intern—ten dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144.

493.45 Investigation of applicant by department of state.—The department shall make such individual investigations of applicants for licenses under part II of this chapter as it may deem necessary.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.46 Licensee's bond.—Each individual licensee shall be required to post bonds as required by §493.09.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144.

493.47 Issuance of license.—

(1) When the department of state shall be satisfied of the good character, competency and integrity of the applicant for a detection of deception examiner's license, it shall inform such applicant of its findings and that license shall be issued upon the applicant's posting a licensee's bond as provided for in §493.09. Upon the posting of such licensee's bond, the department shall issue and deliver to such applicant a license to conduct the type of business applied for at the premises stated in the application. Such license shall not be transferable and shall be revoked or canceled only by the department.

(2) A polygraph internship license shall be issued to an applicant who has met all the qualifications set forth in §§493.42 and 493.43, for the purpose of permitting this applicant to receive training as a detection of deception examiner. Upon the posting of such licensee's bond, the department shall issue and deliver to such applicant a license to conduct the type of business applied for at the premises stated in the application. Such license shall not be transferable and shall be revoked or canceled only by the department. Internship license for a period of one year shall be issued to such applicant who has met all the qualifications as set forth above and who has paid license fee as prescribed for the purpose of permitting such applicant to receive training as a detection of deception examiner and to comply with the requirements of §§493.04 and 493.43, of this chapter requiring one years experience within the state.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.48 License, contents and posting.—

(1) The license issued pursuant to part II of this chapter shall be for a period of one year and shall be in such form as may be determined by the department of state, but shall at least specify the applicant's name, the type and number of the license, the address of the principal place of business and the date on which it will expire.

(2) The license shall at all times be posted

in a conspicuous place in the principal place of business of the licensee in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.49 Reciprocity.—A person who is a detection of deception examiner, licensed under the laws of another state or territory of the United States, may be issued a license by the department, at its discretion, upon payment of the fee as provided under §493.44, and the production of satisfactory proof that:

(1) The applicant is at least twenty-one years of age; and

(2) The applicant is a citizen of the United States; and

(3) He is of good moral character; and

(4) The requirements for the licensing of examiners in such particular state or territory of the United States were, at the date of licensing, substantially equivalent to the requirements then in force in this state; and

(5) The applicant had lawfully engaged in the administration of detection of deception examinations under the laws of such state or territory for at least five years prior to his application for a license hereunder; and

(6) Such other state or territory grants similar reciprocity to license holders in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.50 Renewal of licenses.—Licenses granted under part II of this chapter may be renewed by the department of state in the same manner and under the same provisions provided by §493.12.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.51 Power of department of state to deny, suspend, or revoke licenses.—The department of state may deny, refuse to renew or may suspend or may revoke licenses issued under

part II of this chapter upon the same grounds as set forth in §493.14.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

493.52 Denial of application; hearing; appeal.—The procedure set forth in §493.16, relative to denial of application, hearing, and appeal, shall be applicable to all licenses issued under part II of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144.

493.53 Advisory council.—Advisory council as set forth in §493.23(3), shall also be the advisory council for part II of this chapter; provided, however, that an additional member be appointed to the council representing detection of deception examiners.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144.

493.54 Violation; penalty.—Any person who violates any provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00, or by imprisonment not to exceed 1 year, or by both a fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144.

493.55 Effective date.—Any resident of the State of Florida who, as of the date of the passage of this law, is engaged in the occupation, business or profession of detection of deception examiner shall receive a license from the secretary automatically upon filing the application, paying the fee and procuring an approved bond provided for in this part.

History.—§1, ch. 67-144.

493.56 Construction of part II; admissibility of evidence.—This part does not authorize or imply the admissibility into evidence of the results of polygraph examination in judicial proceedings.

History.—§2, ch. 67-144.

TITLE XXXI

REGULATION OF TRADE, COMMERCE, INVESTMENTS AND SOLICITATIONS

CHAPTER 494

MORTGAGE BROKERAGE ACT

- 494.01 Short title.
- 494.02 Definition of terms.
- 494.03 Exempt persons.
- 494.04 Licensing of mortgage brokers and mortgage solicitors.
- 494.05 Denial, suspension or revocation of licenses.

- 494.06 Investigations and complaints; books, accounts, records, etc.
- 494.07 Powers of department.
- 494.071 Injunction to restrain violations.
- 494.08 Requirements and prohibitions.
- 494.09 Applicability of act.
- 494.10 Penalties.
- 494.11 Waiver.

494.01 Short title.—This act may be cited as “mortgage brokerage act.”

History.—§1, ch. 59-309.

494.02 Definition of terms.—In this act unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

(1) “Person” means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, and any other group however organized.

(2) “Mortgage loan” means any loan secured by a mortgage on real property.

(3) “Mortgage broker” means any person not exempt under §494.03 who for compensation or gain, or in the expectation of compensation or gain, either directly or indirectly makes, negotiates, acquires or sells, or offers to make, negotiate, acquire or sell a mortgage loan. This subsection shall not apply to transactions involving the sale or purchase of notes or bonds secured by mortgages which are subject to registration by the department.

(4) “Mortgage solicitor” means any individual not licensed as a mortgage broker, who performs any of the functions set out under subsection (3) and who is employed by a mortgage broker or whose business policies and acts are under the direction, control or management of a mortgage broker.

* (5) [“Department” means the department of banking and finance.]

(6) “Licensee” means a person, whether mortgage broker or mortgage solicitor, under any of the provisions of this act.

(7) “License” means a license issued under the provisions of this act.

History.—§2, ch. 59-309; §1, ch. 63-58; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to comply with the terminology of §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of the term “department” for the definition of the term “commissioner.” This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser’s bill.

494.03 Exempt persons.—This act does not apply to the following:

- (1) Banks, trust companies, savings and

loan associations, pension trusts, credit unions, insurance companies, small loan companies, federally licensed small business investment companies and securities dealers registered under the provisions of §517.12, servicing corporate clients in the normal course of business.

(2) Any person making or acquiring a mortgage loan with his own funds for his own investment without intent to resell said mortgage loan.

(3) Any person licensed to practice law in this state, not actively and principally engaged in the business of negotiating loans secured by real property, when such person renders services in the course of his practice as an attorney at law.

History.—§3, ch. 59-309; §2, ch. 63-58; §1, ch. 65-431.

494.04 Licensing of mortgage brokers and mortgage solicitors.—

(1) No person shall act as a mortgage broker or mortgage solicitor without a license therefor as provided in this act.

(2) No mortgage broker’s or mortgage solicitor’s license shall be granted to any person who has not been a bona fide resident of the state for a period of at least six months immediately preceding the date of application for license, or who is not a citizen of the United States.

(3) Application for license as mortgage solicitor must be accompanied by the recommendation of the mortgage broker who is to be applicant’s employer and who is to be responsible for applicant’s actions.

(4) Each application for a license or for a renewal thereof shall be made in writing, on such forms and in such manner and accompanied by such evidence in support of such application as prescribed by the department. The department shall require such information with regard to the applicant as it may deem desirable, with due regard to the paramount interests of the public, as to the ex-

perience, background, honesty, truthfulness, integrity, and competency of the applicant as to financial transactions involving primary or subordinate mortgage financing, and where the applicant is a person other than an individual, as to the honesty, truthfulness, integrity, and competency of any officer or director of such corporation, association, or other group, or the members of such partnership.

(5) The license fee for a license year or part thereof ending the following August 31 shall be the sum of seventy-five dollars for the mortgage broker and forty dollars for a mortgage solicitor, which fees shall be deposited in the state treasury and are hereby appropriated to the department to be used in administering this act.

(6) If the licensee is a person other than an individual, the license issued to it entitles one officer or member thereof, on behalf of the corporation, partnership, association, or other group, to engage in the business of mortgage broker, and such officer or member to be designated in the application for license. For each officer or member other than the officer so designated, through whom it engages in the business of mortgage broker, the annual fee shall be forty dollars in addition to the fee paid for the first license.

(7) Upon the filing of such application, and the payment of said fee, the department shall, upon determination of proper qualifications issue a license to the applicant to act as a mortgage broker or mortgage solicitor under and in accordance with the provisions of this act for a period which shall expire the last day of August next following the date of its issuance. Such license shall not be transferable or assignable.

(8) When a mortgage broker's license is issued to a person other than an individual, if it desires any of its officers or members other than the officer or member designated by it to act on behalf of the corporation, partnership, association or other group, as a mortgage broker, it may procure an additional license to so employ each of such additional officers or members. Each additional officer or member so licensed shall be licensed only to act as a mortgage broker for and on behalf of the corporation, partnership, association or other group.

(9) The licenses of both mortgage broker and mortgage solicitor shall be prominently displayed in the office of the mortgage broker. The mortgage solicitor's license shall remain in the possession of the licensed mortgage broker employer until canceled or until the mortgage solicitor leaves the employ of the mortgage broker.

(10) Immediately upon the mortgage solicitor's withdrawal from the employ of the mortgage broker, the mortgage broker shall return the mortgage solicitor's license to the department for cancellation.

(11) Every licensed mortgage broker shall have and maintain a principal place of busi-

ness in the state for the transaction of business. The license shall specify the address of said principal place of business and shall be conspicuously displayed therein. In the event the mortgage broker shall maintain a branch office or offices, the department shall, upon application and the payment of a fee of seventy-five dollars, issue a branch office license specifying thereon the address of such office, which license shall be conspicuously displayed therein. Each mortgage brokerage office or branch thereof shall be operated under the full charge, control and supervision of a designated mortgage broker employed at such office or branch on a regular and full-time basis to supervise and perform the rendition of mortgage brokerage services. No mortgage broker may serve as the licensed person in charge of more than one office or branch thereof. In case the address of the principal place of business or of any branch office shall be changed, the department shall endorse the change of address on the license without charge.

(12) Every person, firm, association, or corporation licensed as a mortgage broker, shall deposit with the department prior to doing business as such, a bond in the amount of five thousand dollars, executed by the mortgage broker as principal and a surety company authorized and licensed to do business in the state, as surety. The bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful compliance of the broker so licensed with the provisions of this act and that he will conduct the business of a mortgage broker in a reliable and dependable manner. The bond shall run to the state for the benefit of any person injured by the wrongful act, default, fraud or misrepresentation of the broker or its solicitors. Before any person, firm, association or corporation shall have any right of action or any right whatsoever against the principal or the surety under the bond and before any such right of action or any such right whatsoever shall exist or arise, such person, firm, association or corporation, within a period of five years after the termination or cancellation of the bond must have given to the department, the surety and the principal written notice of claim under the bond. The giving of such notice of claim under the bond within said period of five years shall be a condition precedent to any right of action or right whatsoever against the principal or the surety and the failure to give such notice as aforesaid shall render the obligation null and void and of no effect as to such person, firm, association or corporation. Only one bond shall be required of any person, firm, association, or corporation irrespective of the number of mortgage brokers employed by or who are members of said firm, association, or corporation.

History.—§4, ch. 59-309; §3, ch. 63-58; §1, ch. 65-215; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

494.05 Denial, suspension or revocation of licenses.—

(1) The department may, upon its motion, or upon the verified complaint in writ-

ing of any person, investigate the actions of any person engaged in the business or acting in the capacity of a licensee under this act, within this state. The license of a licensee may be suspended for a period not exceeding two years, or until compliance with a lawful order imposed in the final order of suspension, or both, upon a finding of facts showing that the licensee has been guilty of any of the following:

(a) Making any false promises likely to influence, persuade, or induce; or pursuing a course of misrepresentation or false promises through agents or solicitors, or advertising or otherwise.

(b) Misrepresentation, circumvention, or concealment by the licensee through whatever subterfuge or device of any of the material particulars or the nature thereof, regarding a transaction to which he is a party, and of injury to another party thereto.

(c) Failure to disburse funds in accordance with his agreements.

(d) A crime against the laws of this state or any other state or of the United States, involving moral turpitude, or fraudulent or dishonest dealing, or if a final judgment has been entered against him in a civil action upon grounds of fraud, misrepresentation or deceit.

(e) Failure to account or deliver to any person any personal property such as money, fund, deposit, check, draft, mortgage, or other document, or thing of value, which has come into his hands, and which is not his property, or which he is not in law or equity entitled to retain, under the circumstances, and at the time which has been agreed upon, or is required by law, or, in the absence of a fixed time, upon demand of the person entitled to such accounting and delivery.

(f) Failure to place, immediately upon receipt, any money, fund, deposit, check or draft, entrusted to him by any person dealing with him as a broker, in escrow with an escrow agent located and doing business in Florida, pursuant to a written agreement, or, to deposit said funds in a trust or escrow bank account maintained by him with some bank located and doing business in Florida, wherein said funds shall be kept until disbursement thereof is properly authorized.

(g) Failure to comply with any of the provisions of this act, or with any lawful order, rule or regulation made or issued under the provisions of this act.

(h) Conduce which would be the cause for denial of a license.

(i) Insolvency.

(2) The license of a licensee may be revoked, if the application for the license is found to contain a material misstatement, or the licensee demonstrates by a course of conduct negligence or incompetence in performing any act for which he is required to hold a license under this act, or if the licensee for a second time, shall be found guilty of any mis-

conduct which warrants his suspension under subsection (1).

(3) If a licensee is a person other than an individual, it shall be sufficient cause for the suspension or revocation of a license that any officer, director or members of the licensed corporation, partnership, association or other group, has so acted or failed to act as would be cause for suspending or revoking a license to such party as an individual.

(4) No license shall be suspended or revoked except after a hearing thereon. The department shall give the licensee at least ten days' written notice, in the form of an order to show cause, of the time and place of such hearing by registered or certified mail addressed to the principal place of business in this state of such licensee. The said notice shall contain the grounds of complaint against the licensee. Any order suspending or revoking such license shall recite the grounds upon which the same is based. The order shall be entered upon the records of the department and shall not be effective until thirty days after a copy of such order of suspension or revocation has been by registered or certified mail furnished to the licensee at such principal place of business.

(5) Any licensee aggrieved by an order issued by the department suspending or revoking his license may apply for a review thereof by filing a petition for certiorari in the circuit court of the county in which said person is licensed within the time and in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules.

History.—§5, ch. 59-309; §4, ch. 63-58; §5, ch. 63-512; §1, ch. 69-267; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

494.06 Investigations and complaints; books, accounts, records, etc.—

(1) Every principal broker shall maintain, at the place of business designated in the license certificate, such books, accounts, records and documents of the business conducted under the license issued for such place of business as will enable the department to determine whether the business of the licensee contemplated by this act is being operated in accordance with the provisions of this act.

(2) A licensee operating two or more licensed places of business in this state, may maintain the general control records of all such offices at any one of the offices, or at any other licensed office maintained by the licensee, upon the filing of a written request with the department designating therein the office at which such control records are maintained.

(3) All books, accounts, records and documents of licensees, including a closing statement signed by the borrower shall be preserved and available for examination by the department for at least five years from date of original entry.

(4) The department is authorized to prescribe the minimum information to be shown in the books, accounts, records and documents of licensees so that such records will enable

the department to determine compliance with the provisions of this act.

(5) The department may, at intermittent periods, make such investigations and examinations of any licensee or other person as it deems necessary to determine compliance with this act. For such purposes, it may examine the books, accounts, records and other documents or matters of any licensee or other person. It shall have the power to compel the production of all relevant books, records and other documents and materials relative to an examination or investigation. Such investigations and examinations shall not be made more often than once during a year unless the department has reason to believe the licensee is not complying with the provisions of this act. Examinations conducted under the provisions of this act shall be confidential with the department except as required in the administration, enforcement and prosecution of violations under this act.

(6) Any party having reason to believe that this act has been violated, or that a license is subject to suspension or revocation, may file with the department a written complaint setting forth the details of such alleged violation or grounds for suspension or revocation.

History.—§6, ch. 59-309; §2, ch. 65-215; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

494.07 Powers of department.—

(1) The department, or its duly authorized representative, shall have power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, papers, books, records and other evidence before it in any matter over which it has jurisdiction under this act. The department, or its duly authorized representative, shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations to any person.

(2) If any person shall refuse to obey any such subpoena, or to give testimony, or to produce evidence as required thereby, any judge of the circuit court having jurisdiction over that person may, upon application and proof of such refusal, make an order awarding process of subpoena duces tecum, for the witness to appear before the department, or its duly authorized representative, and to give testimony, and to produce evidence as required thereby. Upon filing such order in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk shall issue process of subpoena, as directed, under the seal of said court, requiring the person to whom it is directed to appear at the time and place therein designated.

(3) If any person served with any such subpoena shall refuse to obey the same or to give testimony or to produce evidence as required thereby, the department may apply to the circuit court having jurisdiction over the person for an attachment against such person.

(4) The department may issue and promulgate such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary in the administration of this

act and not inconsistent therewith, which rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law.

History.—§7, ch. 59-309; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

494.071 Injunction to restrain violations.—

(1) The department may investigate when it shall appear to it, either upon complaint or otherwise, that in the sale, promotion, negotiation, advertisement or hypothecation of mortgage transactions within this state, including any transaction consummated by parties under the provisions of §494.03, any person:

(a) Shall have employed, employs, or is about to employ, any device, scheme or artifice to defraud or for obtaining money or property involving a mortgage on real property by means of any false pretense, representation or promise; or

(b) Shall have made, makes, or attempts to make in this state fictitious or pretended loan commitments or fraudulently accepts a deposit for a mortgage loan commitment; or

(c) Shall have engaged in, engages in, or is about to engage in any practice or transaction or course of business relating to the purchase or negotiation of a mortgage loan:

1. Which is in violation of the law; or

2. Which is fraudulent; or

3. Which has operated or which would operate as a fraud on the mortgagor or mortgagee.

(d) Is acting as broker or solicitor within this state without being duly registered as such broker or solicitor as provided in this chapter.

(2) Whenever the department shall believe from satisfactory evidence that any such person has engaged, is engaged or is about to engage in any of the practices or transactions which would be fraudulent and inconsistent with the intent of this chapter, or is negotiating any mortgages in violation of this chapter, or is acting as a broker or solicitor without being duly registered as provided in this chapter, the department may, in addition to any other remedies, by its own counsel bring action in the name and on behalf of the state against such person and any other person concerned in or in any way participating in or about to participate in such fraudulent practices or acting in violation of this chapter, to enjoin such person from continuing such fraudulent practices or engaging therein or doing any act in furtherance thereof or in violation of this chapter.

(3) In any such court proceedings, the department may apply for and on due showing be entitled to have issued the court's subpoena requiring forthwith the production of documents, books and records that may appear necessary for the hearing of such petition, and the appearance of any defendant and his employees, solicitors or agents to testify and give evidence concerning the acts or conduct or things complained of in such application for injunction. In such action the equity courts

shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter and a judgment may be entered awarding such injunction as may be proper.

History.—§3, ch. 65-215; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

494.08 Requirements and prohibitions.—

(1) No person shall advertise, print, display, publish, distribute, telecast or broadcast, or cause or permit to be advertised, printed, displayed, published, distributed, televised or broadcast, in any manner, any statement or representation with regard to the rates, terms, or conditions pertaining to the making, negotiating, or sale of loans, which is false, misleading, or deceptive. No person who is not licensed under this act nor exempt under §494.03 shall use the word mortgage or similar words in any advertising, signs, letterheads, cards, or like matter which tend to represent that he arranges real estate mortgage loans. No person not already registered under this act shall be granted a license in a name containing such words as insured, bonded, guaranteed, secured and the like. No person shall advertise or offer to sell insured or guaranteed mortgages unless the principal and interest of such mortgages is insured by an insurance company authorized by the department of insurance to write such insurance under the provisions of chapter 635, or unless such mortgages are wholly or partially insured or guaranteed by an agency of the federal government.

(2) No person in connection with or incidental to the making of any mortgage loan shall induce, require or permit the mortgage deed or note to be signed by a principal to the transaction if such instruments contain any blank spaces to be filled in after it has been signed, except blank spaces relating to recording or other incidental information not then available.

(3) No person shall charge or exact directly or indirectly from the mortgagor a fee or commission in excess of the maximum fees or commissions as set forth herein. The fee or commission shall include all direct or indirect costs or expenses incidental to the processing and closing of the mortgage loan transaction, including but not limited to appraisal fees, abstracting charges, title insurance premiums, and attorneys' fees, but shall not include the cost of state intangible taxes, documentary stamps and recording fees actually paid to a public official.

(4) The maximum fees or commissions which may be charged for any mortgage loans shall be as follows:

(a) On mortgage loans of one thousand dollars or less: two hundred and fifty dollars.

(b) On mortgage loans in excess of one thousand dollars and not more than two thousand dollars: two hundred and fifty dollars for the first one thousand dollars of the mortgage loan, plus ten dollars for each additional one hundred dollars of the mortgage loan.

(c) On mortgage loans in excess of two thousand dollars and not more than five thousand dollars: three hundred and fifty dollars for the first two thousand dollars of the mortgage loan, plus ten dollars for each additional one hundred dollars of the mortgage loan.

(d) On mortgage loans in excess of five thousand dollars: two hundred and fifty dollars plus ten per cent of the entire mortgage loan.

For the purpose of determining maximum fees or commissions, the amount of the mortgage loan shall be based on the proceeds of said mortgage loan exclusive of the authorized maximum fees or commissions.

(5) (a) No unlicensed person shall charge or receive any commission, bonus or fee in connection with arranging for, negotiating, selling, or purchasing a mortgage loan.

(b) No licensed broker or solicitor shall pay any commission, bonus or fee in connection with arranging for, negotiating, selling, or purchasing a mortgage loan to any person operating in Florida not licensed under the provisions of this act.

(6) No person shall accept a deposit and/or application for a mortgage loan involving a principal sum of less than twenty-five thousand dollars without delivering to the borrower a statement in writing setting forth the total maximum costs to be charged, incurred or disbursed in connection with processing and closing the mortgage loan.

(7) Mortgage loans insured or guaranteed by an agency of the federal government are exempt from the provisions of subsections (3) and (4).

History.—§8, ch. 59-309; §§5, 6, ch. 63-58; §4, ch. 65-215; §1, ch. 67-503; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

494.09 Applicability of act.—Failure to comply with the provisions of this act shall not affect the validity or enforceability of any mortgage loan, and no person acquiring a mortgage loan, as mortgagee or assignee, shall be required to ascertain whether or not the provisions of this act have been complied with.

History.—§9, ch. 59-309.

494.10 Penalties.—Whoever violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, or imprisonment for a term of not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and each violation of this chapter shall constitute a separate offense.

History.—§10, ch. 59-309.

494.11 Waiver.—Any waiver of the provisions of this act shall be unenforceable and void.

History.—§11, ch. 59-309.

CHAPTER 495

REGISTRATION OF TRADEMARKS AND SERVICE MARKS

495.011 Definitions.
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 495.041 Use by related companies.
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495.011 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Trademark" means any word, name, symbol, character, design, drawing or device or any combination thereof adopted and used by a person to identify goods made or sold by him and to distinguish them from goods made or sold by others.

(2) "Service mark" means any word, name, symbol, character, design, drawing or device or any combination thereof, and the distinctive features of radio, television or other advertising, adopted and used by a person to identify services rendered or offered by him and to distinguish them from services rendered or offered by others.

(3) "Certification mark" means a trademark or service mark used upon or in connection with the products or services of one or more persons other than the owner of the mark to certify regional or other origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy or other characteristics of such goods or services or that the work or labor on the goods or services was performed by members of a union or other organization.

(4) "Collective mark" means a trademark or service mark used by the members of a co-operative, an association or other collective group or organization and includes marks used to indicate membership in a union, an association or other organization.

(5) Unless the context otherwise requires, "mark" means any trademark, service mark, certification mark or collective mark.

(6) "Trade name" means any word, name, symbol, character, design, drawing or device or any combination thereof adopted and used by a person to identify his business, vocation or occupation and to distinguish it from the business, vocation or occupation of others.

(7) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, union or other organization.

(8) "Applicant" embraces the person filing an application for registration of a mark under this chapter, his legal representatives, successors or assigns.

(9) "Registrant" embraces the person to whom the registration of a mark under this chapter is issued, his legal representatives, successors or assigns.

(10) "Related company" means any person who legitimately controls or is controlled by

495.101 Cancellation.
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the registrant or owner of the mark in respect to the nature and quality of the goods or services in connection with which the mark is used.

(11) A trademark shall be deemed to be "used" in this state when it is placed in any manner on the goods or their containers or the displays associated therewith or on the tags or labels affixed thereto and such goods are sold or otherwise distributed in this state, and a service mark shall be deemed to be "used" in this state when it is used or displayed in the sale or advertising of services in this state or in connection with services rendered in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58.
Note.—See former §495.01.

495.021 Registrability.—

(1) A mark by which the goods or services of any applicant for registration may be distinguished from the goods or services of others shall not be registered if it:

(a) Consists of, comprises or includes immoral, deceptive or scandalous matter; or

(b) Consists of, comprises or includes matter which may disparage or falsely suggest a connection with persons, living or dead, corporations, firms, institutions, beliefs, or national symbols, or bring them into contempt, or disrepute; or

(c) Consists of, comprises or includes the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or of any state or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or any simulation thereof; or

(d) Consists of, comprises or includes the name, signature or portrait of any living individual, except with his written consent; or

(e) Consists of a mark which:

1. When applied to the goods or services of the applicant is merely descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of them, or

2. When applied to the goods or services of the applicant is primarily geographically descriptive or deceptively misdescriptive of them or their source or origin, or

3. Is primarily merely a surname, provided, however, that nothing in this paragraph (e) shall prevent the registration of a mark used in this state by the applicant which has become distinctive of the applicant's goods or services in this state or elsewhere.

The department of state may accept as evidence that the mark has become distinctive, as ap-

plied to the applicant's goods or services, proof of continuous use thereof as a mark by the applicant in this state or elsewhere for one year next preceding the date of the filing of the application for registration; or

(f) Consists of or comprises a mark which so resembles a mark registered in this state or a mark or trade name previously used in this state by another and not abandoned, as to be likely, when applied to the goods or services of the applicant, to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive.

(2) Subject to the provisions relating to the registration of trademarks and service marks, so far as they are applicable, collective and certification marks, including indications of regional origin, shall be registrable under this chapter, in the same manner and with the same effect as are trademarks and service marks, by persons, and nations, states, municipalities, and the like, exercising control over the use of the marks sought to be registered, even though not possessing an industrial or commercial establishment, and when registered they shall be entitled to the protection provided in this chapter in the case of trademarks and service marks. The department of state may establish a separate register for such collective marks and certification marks.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §495.02.

495.031 Application for registration.—

(1) Subject to the limitations set forth in this chapter, any person who adopts and uses a trademark or service mark in this state may file with the department of state, on a form to be furnished by the department, an application for registration of that trademark or service mark setting forth, but not limited to, the following information:

(a) The name and business address of the person applying for such registration, and, if a corporation, the state of incorporation,

(b) The goods or services in connection with which the mark is used and the mode or manner in which the mark is used in connection with such goods or services and the class or classes in which such goods or services fall,

(c) The date when the mark was first used anywhere and the date when it was first used in this state by the applicant or his predecessor in business or a related company of the applicant or his predecessor, and

(d) A statement that the applicant is the owner of the mark and that no other person except a related company has the right to use such mark in this state either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive or confuse or to be mistaken therefor.

(2) Every applicant for registration of a certification mark in this state shall file with the department of state, on a form to be furnished by the department, an application setting forth, but not limited to, the following information:

(a) The information required by subsection (1)(a),

(b) The date when the certification mark was first used anywhere and the date when it was first used in this state under the authority of the applicant,

(c) The manner in which and the conditions under which the certification mark is used in this state, and

(d) A statement that the applicant is exercising control over the use of the mark, that he is not himself engaged in the production or marketing of the goods or services to which the mark is applied, and that no person except the applicant or persons authorized by the applicant, or related companies thereof, has the right to use such mark in this state either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive or confuse or to be mistaken therefor.

(3) Every applicant for registration of a collective mark in this state shall file with the department of state, on a form to be furnished by the department, an application setting forth, but not limited to, the following information:

(a) The information required by subsection (1)(a) and (b),

(b) The date when the collective mark was first used anywhere and the date when it was first used in this state by any member of the applicant or a related company of such member,

(c) The class of persons entitled to use the mark, indicating their relationship to the applicant, and the nature of the applicant's control over the use of the mark, and

(d) A statement that no person except the applicant or members of the applicant, or related companies thereof, has the right to use such mark in this state either in the identical form thereof or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive or confuse or to be mistaken therefor.

(4) Every application under this section shall be signed and verified by the applicant or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation, association, union or other organization applying.

(5) Every application under this section shall be accompanied by a specimen or facsimile of such mark in triplicate.

(6) Every application under this section shall be accompanied by a filing fee of ten dollars, payable to the department of state, for each class of goods or services as specified in §495.111, in connection with which the mark is used.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58; §1, ch. 67-560; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §495.03.

495.041 Use by related companies.—Where a mark registered or unregistered is or may be used legitimately by related companies, such use shall inure to the benefit of the owner of the mark, and such use shall not affect the validity of such mark or of its registration, provided such mark is not used in such manner as to deceive the public.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58.

495.051 Disclaimers.—

(1) The department of state may require the applicant for registration to disclaim an unregistrable component of a mark otherwise registrable. An applicant may voluntarily disclaim a component of a mark sought to be registered.

(2) No disclaimer shall prejudice or affect the applicant's or registrant's rights then existing or thereafter arising in the disclaimed matter, or his right of registration on another application if the disclaimed matter be or shall have become distinctive of his goods or services.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

495.061 Certificate of registration.—

(1) Upon compliance by the applicant with the requirements of this chapter, the department of state shall cause a certificate of registration to be issued and delivered to the applicant. The certificate of registration shall be issued under the signature of the secretary of state and the seal of the state, and it shall show the name and business address and, if a corporation, the state of incorporation, of the person claiming ownership of the mark in this state, the date claimed for the first use of the mark anywhere and the date claimed for the first use of the mark in this state, the class or classes of goods or services on which the mark is used, a reproduction of the mark, the registration date and the term of the registration.

(2) Any certificate of registration issued by the department of state under the provisions hereof or a copy thereof duly certified by the department of state shall be admissible in evidence as competent and sufficient proof of the registration of such mark in any action or judicial proceedings in any court of this state, and shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the registration, registrant's ownership of the mark, and of registrant's exclusive right to use the mark in this state in connection with the goods or services specified in the certificate, subject to any conditions and limitations stated therein.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §495.04.

495.071 Duration and renewal.—

(1) Registration of a mark hereunder shall be effective for a term of ten years from the date of registration and, upon application filed within six months prior to the expiration of such term, on a form to be furnished by the department of state, the registration may be renewed for a like term. A renewal fee of ten dollars for each class of goods or services with respect to which such renewal is sought, payable to the department of state, shall accompany the application for renewal of the registration.

(2) A mark registration may be renewed for successive periods of ten years in like manner.

(3) The department of state shall notify registrants of marks hereunder of the necessity of renewal within the year next preceding the expiration of the ten years from the

date of registration by writing to the last known address of the registrants.

(4) Any registration in force on the date on which this chapter shall become effective shall be effective for a term of ten years from the date of the registration or of the last renewal thereof or one year after the effective date of this chapter, whichever is later, and may be renewed by filing an application with the department of state on a form furnished by it and paying the aforementioned renewal fee therefor within six months prior to the expiration of the registration.

(5) All applications for renewals under this chapter shall include a statement that the mark is still in use in this state, or that its nonuse is due to special circumstances which excuse such nonuse and is not due to any intention to abandon the mark.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58; §2, ch. 67-560; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §495.05.

495.081 Assignment.—Any mark and its registration hereunder shall be assignable with the good will of the business in which the mark is used, or with that part of the good will of the business connected with the use of and symbolized by the mark. Assignment shall be by instruments in writing duly executed and may be recorded with the department of state upon the payment of a fee of five dollars, payable to the department of state which, upon recording of the assignment, shall issue in the name of the assignee a new certificate for the remainder of the term of the registration or of the last renewal thereof. An assignment of any registration under this chapter shall be void as against any subsequent purchaser for valuable consideration without notice, unless such assignment is recorded with the department of state within three months after the date thereof or at any time after the expiration of such three month period, unless an assignment given in connection with any subsequent purchase is recorded with the department of state prior to or within ten days after such assignment is recorded.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58; §3, ch. 67-560; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §495.06.

495.091 Records.—The department of state shall keep for public examination a record of all marks registered or renewed under this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §495.07.

495.101 Cancellation.—The department of state shall cancel from the register:

(1) After one year from the effective date of this chapter, all registrations under prior laws which are more than ten years old and not renewed in accordance with this chapter.

(2) Any registration concerning which the department of state shall receive a voluntary request for cancellation thereof from the registrant.

(3) All registrations granted under this chapter and not renewed in accordance with the provisions hereof.

(4) Any registration concerning which a court of competent jurisdiction shall find that:

(a) The registered mark has been abandoned,

(b) The registrant of a trademark or service mark is not the owner of the mark,

(c) The registration was granted improperly,

(d) The registration was obtained fraudulently,

(e) The registered mark is so similar, as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive, to a mark registered by another person in the United States Patent Office, prior to the date of the filing of the application for registration by the registrant hereunder, and not abandoned; provided, however, that should the registrant prove that he is the owner of a concurrent registration of his mark in the United States Patent Office covering an area including this state, the registration hereunder shall not be canceled,

(f) In the case of a certification mark, that the registrant does not control or is not able to exercise control over the use of such mark; or engages in the production or marketing of any goods or services to which the certification mark is applied; or permits the use of the certification mark for purposes other than to certify; or discriminately refused to certify or to continue to certify the goods or services of any person who maintains the standards or conditions which such mark certifies.

(5) When a court of competent jurisdiction shall order cancellation of a registration on any ground.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §495.08.

495.111 Classification.—

(1) The following general classes of goods and services are established for convenience of administration of this chapter:

(a) Goods:

1. Raw or partly prepared materials.
2. Receptacles.
3. Baggage, animal equipments, portfolios, and pocketbooks.
4. Abrasives and polishing materials.
5. Adhesives.
6. Chemicals and chemical compositions.
7. Cordage.
8. Smokers' articles, not including tobacco products.
9. Explosives, firearms, equipments, and projectiles.
10. Fertilizers.
11. Inks and inking materials.
12. Construction materials.
13. Hardware and plumbing and steam-fitting supplies.
14. Metals and metal castings and forgings.
15. Oils and greases.
16. Paints and painter's materials.
17. Tobacco products.
18. Medicines and pharmaceutical preparations.

19. Vehicles.

20. Linoleum and oilcloth.

21. Electrical apparatus, machines, and supplies.

22. Games, toys and sporting goods.

23. Cutlery, machinery, and tools, and parts thereof.

24. Laundry appliances and machines.

25. Locks and safes.

26. Measuring and scientific appliances.

27. Horological instruments.

28. Jewelry and precious metalware.

29. Brooms, brushes, and dusters.

30. Crockery, earthenware, and porcelain.

31. Filters and refrigerators.

32. Furniture and upholstery.

33. Glassware.

34. Heating, lighting, and ventilating apparatus.

35. Belting, hose, machinery packing, and nonmetallic tires.

36. Musical instruments and supplies.

37. Paper and stationery.

38. Prints and publications.

39. Clothing.

40. Fancy goods, furnishings and notions.

41. Canes, parasols, and umbrellas.

42. Knitted, netted and textile fabrics, and substitutes therefor.

43. Thread and yarn.

44. Dental, medical and surgical appliances.

45. Soft drinks and carbonated waters.

46. Foods and ingredients of foods.

47. Wines.

48. Malt beverages and liquors.

49. Distilled alcoholic liquors.

50. Merchandise not otherwise classified.

51. Cosmetics and toilet preparations.

52. Detergents and soaps.

(b) Services:

100. Miscellaneous.

101. Advertising and business.

102. Insurance and financial.

103. Construction and repair.

104. Communication.

105. Transportation and storage.

106. Material treatment.

107. Education and entertainment.

(2) The establishment of the classes of goods and services set forth in subsection (1) is not for the purpose of limiting or extending the rights of the applicant or registrant. A single application for registration of a mark may include any or all goods upon which, or services with which, the mark is actually being used comprised in one or more of the classes listed, but in the event that a single application includes goods or services in connection with which the mark is being used which fall within different classes of goods or services, a fee equaling the sum of the fees for registration in each class shall be payable.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58.

Note.—See former §495.09.

495.121 Fraudulent registration.—Any person who shall for himself, or on behalf of any

other person, procure the filing or registration of any mark with the department of state under the provisions hereof, by knowingly making any false or fraudulent representation or declaration, verbally or in writing, or by any other fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay all damages sustained in consequence of such filing or registration, and for punitive or exemplary damages, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §495.10.

495.131 Infringement.—Subject to the provisions of §495.161, any person who shall:

(1) Use, without the consent of the registrant, any reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation of a mark registered under this chapter on any goods or in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution or advertising of any goods or services on or in connection with which such use is likely to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive as to the source or origin of such goods or services; or

(2) Reproduce, counterfeit, copy or colorably imitate any such mark and apply such reproduction, counterfeit, copy or colorable imitation to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, receptacles or advertisements intended to be used upon or in conjunction with the sale, offering for sale, distribution or advertising in this state of goods or services;

Shall be liable in a civil action by the owner of such registered mark for any or all of the remedies provided in §495.141, except that under subsection (2) hereof the registrant shall not be entitled to recover profits or damages unless the acts have been committed with knowledge that such mark is intended to be used to cause confusion or mistake or to deceive.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58.
Note.—See former §495.11.

495.141 Remedies.—

(1) Any owner of a mark registered under this chapter may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof and any court of competent jurisdiction may grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale as may be by the said court deemed just and reasonable, and may require the defendants to pay to such owner all profits derived from and/or all damages suffered by reason of such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale and to pay the costs of the action; and such court may also order that any such counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the con-

trol of any defendant in such case be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainant, to be destroyed. In assessing profits the plaintiff shall be required to prove defendant's sales only; defendant must prove all elements of cost or deduction claimed. In assessing damages the court may enter judgment, according to the circumstances of the case, for any sum above the amount found as actual damages, not exceeding three times such amount. If the court shall find that the amount of the recovery based on profits is either inadequate or excessive the court may in its discretion enter judgment for such sum as the court shall find to be just, according to the circumstances of the case. Such sum in either of the above circumstances shall constitute compensation and not a penalty.

(2) The enumeration of any right or remedy herein shall not affect a registrant's right to prosecute under any penal law of this state.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58.
Note.—See former §495.12.

495.151 Injury to business reputation; dilution.—Every person, association, or union of workmen adopting and using a mark, trade name, label or form of advertisement may proceed by suit, and all courts having jurisdiction thereof shall grant injunctions, to enjoin subsequent use by another of the same or any similar mark, trade name, label or form of advertisement if it appears to the court that there exists a likelihood of injury to business reputation or of dilution of the distinctive quality of the mark, trade name, label or form of advertisement of the prior user, notwithstanding the absence of competition between the parties or of confusion as to the source of goods or services.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58.

495.161 Common law rights.—Nothing herein shall adversely affect or diminish the rights or the enforcement of rights in marks acquired in good faith at any time at common law.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58.
Note.—See former §495.13.

495.171 Effective date; repeal of prior acts.—This chapter shall be in force and take effect October 1, 1967, after its enactment but shall not affect any suit, proceeding or appeal then pending. Former §§495.01-495.14 inclusive of chapter 495, are repealed on the effective date of this act, provided that as to any suit, proceeding or appeal, and for that purpose only, pending at the time this chapter takes effect such repeal shall be deemed not to be effective until final determination of said pending suit, proceeding or appeal.

History.—§1, ch. 67-58.
Note.—See former §495.14.

CHAPTER 496
CHARITABLE FUNDS ACT

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496.01 Short title.—This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Solicitation of charitable funds act."

History.—§1, ch. 65-218.

496.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Charitable organization" means a group which is or holds itself out to be a benevolent, educational, voluntary health, philanthropic, humane, patriotic, religious or eleemosynary organization or any person which solicits or obtains contributions solicited from the public for charitable purposes after the effective date of this chapter. A chapter, branch, area, office or similar affiliate or any person soliciting contributions within the state for a charitable organization which has its principal place of business outside the state shall be a charitable organization for the purposes of this chapter. This definition shall not be deemed to include a duly constituted religious organization or any group affiliated with and forming an integral part of said organization, no part of the net income of which inures to the direct benefit of any individual and which has received a declaration of current tax exempt status from the government of the United States; provided that no such affiliated group shall be required to obtain such declaration if the parent or principal organization shall have obtained same.

(2) "Contributions" means the promise or grant of any money or property of any kind or value.

(3) "Federated fund raising organization" means a federation of independent charitable organizations which have voluntarily joined together, including but not limited to a united fund or community chest, for purposes of raising and distributing money for and among themselves and where membership does not confer operating authority and control of the individual agencies upon the federated group or organization.

(4) "Person" means any individual, organization, trust, foundation, group, association, partnership, corporation, society or any combination of them.

(5) (a) "Professional solicitor" means any person who, for a financial or other considera-

tion, solicits contributions for, or on behalf of a charitable organization whether such solicitation is performed personally or through their agents, servants or employees or through agents, servants or employees specially employed by or for a charitable organization, who are engaged in the solicitation of contributions under the direction of such person, or a person who plans, conducts, manages, carries on or advises a charitable organization in connection with the solicitation of contributions. A bona fide salaried officer or employee of a charitable organization maintaining a permanent establishment within the state shall not be deemed to be a professional solicitor.

(b) No attorney, investment counselor or banker, who advises any person to make a contribution to a charitable organization, shall be deemed, as the result of such advice, to be a professional solicitor.

History.—§2, ch. 65-218; §1, ch. 67-205.

496.03 Registration of charitable organizations.—

(1) Every charitable organization which intends to solicit contributions within this state, or have funds solicited on its behalf, shall, prior to any solicitation, file a registration statement with the department of state upon forms prescribed by it. The registration statement shall contain the following information:

(a) The name of the organization and the purpose for which it was organized;

(b) The principal address of the organization and the address of any offices in this state. If the organization does not maintain an office, the name and address of the person having custody of its financial records;

(c) The names and addresses of any chapters, branches or affiliates in this state;

(d) The place where and the date when the organization was legally established, the form of its organization, and a reference to any determination of its tax exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code;

(e) The names and addresses of the officers, directors, trustees and the principal salaried executive staff officer;

(f) A copy of a balance sheet and income and expense statement audited by an independent public accountant for the organization's immediately preceding fiscal year, or a copy of a financial statement audited by an independent public accountant covering complete information as to all the preceding year's fund raising activities of the charitable organization, showing kind and amount of funds raised, costs and expenses incidental thereto, and allocation or disbursement of funds raised, except that any charitable organization that does not actually raise or receive contributions from the public in excess of ten thousand dollars in gross receipts during the organization's fiscal year may submit this information on forms approved by the department of state in a statement signed by an authorized officer and verified under oath and attested to by the chief fiscal officer of the organization; such statement being in lieu of an audit by an independent public accountant;

(g) Whether the organization intends to solicit contributions from the public directly or have such done on its behalf by others;

(h) Whether the organization is authorized by any other governmental authority to solicit contributions and whether it is or has ever been enjoined by any court from soliciting contributions;

(i) The general purpose or purposes for which the contributions to be solicited shall be used;

(j) The name or names under which it intends to solicit contributions;

(k) The names of the individuals or officers of the organization who will have final responsibility for the custody of the contributions;

(l) The names of the individuals or officers of the organization responsible for the final distribution of the contributions.

(2) Except as otherwise herein provided, the registration forms and any other documents prescribed by the department of state shall be signed by an authorized officer or independent public accountant and by the chief fiscal officer of the charitable organization, shall be verified under oath and shall be accompanied by the registration fee.

History.—§3, ch. 65-218; §2, ch. 67-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.031 Registration of professional solicitors.—

(1) No person shall act as a professional solicitor for a charitable organization subject to the provisions of this chapter unless he has first registered with the department of state and received a certificate of registration. Application for registration shall be in writing under oath or affirmation in the form prescribed by the department of state and contain such information as the department of state may require. No person convicted of a felony in this or any other state shall be eligible for a certificate of registration or serve as an employee, member, officer or agent of any professional solicitor until his civil rights have been restored.

(2) An individual, partnership or corporation, which is a professional solicitor, may register for and pay a single fee on behalf of all of its employees, members, officers and agents. However, the names and addresses of all employees, officers and agents of all professional solicitors or any other persons employed to work under the direction of a professional solicitor must be listed in the application. The department of state shall be notified in writing within two working days of any change in the employees, members, officers or agents of such professional solicitor.

(3) The applicant shall, at the time of making application, file with and have approved by the department of state, a bond in which the applicant shall be the principal obligor in the sum of ten thousand dollars with one or more sureties, satisfactory to the department of state, whose liability in the aggregate as such sureties, will at least equal the said sum and maintain said bond in effect so long as a registration is in effect. The bond shall be payable to the State of Florida for the use of the department of state and any person who may have a cause of action against the obligor of said bonds for any losses resulting from malfeasance, nonfeasance or misfeasance in the conduct of solicitation activities. An individual, partnership or corporation, which is a professional solicitor, may file a consolidated bond on behalf of all its members, officers and employees.

History.—§3, ch. 67-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.04 Certain persons and organizations exempt from registration.—

(1) The following charitable organizations shall be exempt from the registration provisions of §496.03:

(a) Educational institutions, the curriculums of which in whole or in part are registered or approved by the department of education, either directly or by acceptance of accreditation by an accrediting body recognized by the department of education; provided, that such educational institutions simultaneously file with the department of state duplicates of such annual fiscal reports as are filed with the department of education or other accrediting agency;

(b) Persons requesting contributions for the relief of any individual specified by name at the time of the solicitation when all of the contributions collected without any deductions whatsoever are turned over to the named beneficiary for his use;

(c) 1. Charitable organizations which do not intend to solicit and receive and do not actually raise or receive contributions from the public in excess of two thousand dollars during a calendar year or do not receive contributions from more than ten persons during a calendar year, if all of their functions, including fund raising activities, are carried on by persons who are unpaid for their services and if no part of the organizations' assets or income inures to the benefit of or is paid to any officer or member;

2. Nevertheless, if the contributions raised from the public, whether all of such are or are not received by any charitable organization during any calendar year, shall be in excess of two thousand dollars, the charitable organization shall, within thirty days after the date it shall have received total contributions in excess of two thousand dollars, register with and report to the department of state as required by this chapter;

(d) Any organization organized solely to operate a hospital licensed under chapter 395;

(e) 1. Organizations which solicit only within the membership of the organization by the members thereof;

2. The term "membership" shall not include those persons who are granted a membership upon making a contribution as the result of solicitation;

(f) A local post, camp, chapter, or similarly designated element, or a county unit of such elements of a bona fide veterans' organization which issues charters to such local elements throughout this state, a bona fide organization of volunteer firemen, a bona fide ambulance association or bona fide rescue squad association or a bona fide auxiliary or affiliate of any such organization, provided all its fund raising activities are carried on by members of such an organization or an affiliate thereof, and such members receive no compensation directly or indirectly therefor;

(g) Any nonprofit community club, civic club, garden club, women's club, or other similar civic group organized and in existence for more than two years, with no capital stock or salaried executive employees, officers, members or agents, with at least twenty-five members with annual dues collected of not less than five dollars per member, in which all of the funds collected, less reasonable expenses, are dispersed pursuant to the directions of the membership or the board of directors and with the membership being furnished at least one written report each year by the directors as to its charitable activities;

(2) (a) Any charitable organization claiming to be exempt from the registration provisions of this chapter and which is about to or does solicit charitable contributions shall submit, annually, to the department of state on forms to be prescribed by it the name, address and purpose of the organization, a statement setting forth the reason for the claim for exemption, and such other information as the department of state may require.

(b) If exempted, the department of state shall issue, annually, a letter of exemption which may be exhibited to the public. No registration fee shall be required of any exempt organization.

Any otherwise exempt charitable organization shall lose such exemption when it employs a professional solicitor.

History.—§4, ch. 65-218; §4, ch. 67-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.041 Manner of filing registration statement; fees.—

(1) Each chapter, branch or affiliate of a parent organization or independent member agency of a federated fund raising organization, may separately report the information required by §496.03, or report the information to its parent organization or to the federated fund raising organization with which it is affiliated, which shall then transmit such information as to its affiliates, branches, chapters or independent agency members to the department of state along with its own statement.

(2) Every professional solicitor and every charitable organization which submits a registration statement to the department of state shall pay a registration fee of fifty dollars. A parent organization filing the registration statements of one or more of its chapters, branches or affiliates along with its own statement, and a federated fund raising organization filing the statements of one or more of its independent member agencies along with its own statement shall pay a single registration fee of fifty dollars for itself and for such chapters, branches, affiliates or independent member agencies whose statements are filed by it at the same time as its own statement.

(3) All certificates of registration for professional solicitors shall expire on December 31 of the year in which issued.

(4) All certificates of registration and letters of exemption for charitable organizations shall expire each year no later than the last day of the sixth month following the month in which the last fiscal year of the organization ends.

(5) Any organization failing to renew its registration or exemption by the time of the expiration thereof, shall be automatically suspended from the right to operate under the provisions of this chapter until the registration is renewed. All renewals of registration shall be made in the same manner and upon payment of the same fee as an original registration.

History.—§5, ch. 67-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.05 Hearing on denial of registration.—

The department of state shall examine each application, and if it finds it to be in conformity with the requirements of this chapter and all relevant rules and regulations, it shall approve the registration. Any applicant who is denied approved registration may, within twenty days from the date of notification of such denial, request, in writing, a hearing before the department of state, which hearing shall be held within twenty days from the date of the request, unless the applicant requests a longer period in writing.

History.—§5, ch. 65-218; §6, ch. 67-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.06 Limitation on activities of charitable organizations.—No charitable organization subject to this chapter shall solicit funds from the public except for charitable purposes or expend funds raised for charitable purposes for noncharitable purposes.

History.—§6, ch. 65-218.

496.07 Rules and regulations.—The department of state shall have the power, and its duty shall be to promulgate rules and regulations and prescribe forms for registration or other purposes consistent with the specific requirements of this chapter and, after due notice to and consultation with representatives of charitable organizations and an opportunity for all such to be heard, to make effective such rules, regulations, forms and procedures and when necessary to hold hearings and make adjudications as provided in this chapter and make recommendations to the appropriate prosecuting attorney for enforcement of this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 65-218; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.08 Information filed to become public records.—Registration statements and applications, reports, and all other documents and information required to be filed under this chapter or by the department of state shall become public records in the office of the department of state, and shall be open to the general public for inspection at such time and under such conditions as the department of state may prescribe. In addition, the department of state shall within ten days after approval and renewal send to the clerk of the circuit court in each county a list of registrants under this chapter which list shall be filed but not recorded.

History.—§8, ch. 65-218; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.09 Records to be kept by charitable organizations.—Every charitable organization subject to the provisions of this chapter shall, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the department of state, keep true fiscal records, including but not limited to all income and expenses, within the purview of this chapter, as to its activities in Florida as may be covered by this chapter in such form as will enable it accurately to provide the information required by this chapter. Upon demand, such records shall be made available to the department of state or an appropriate prosecuting attorney for inspection. Such records shall be retained for a period of at least three years after the end of the period of registration to which they relate.

History.—§9, ch. 65-218; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.10 Reciprocal agreements.—The department of state may enter into reciprocal agreements with the appropriate authority of any other state for the purpose of exchanging information with respect to charitable organizations. Pursuant to such agreements, the department of state may accept information filed by a charitable organization with the appropriate authority of another state in lieu of the information required to be filed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, if such information is substantially similar to the information required under this chapter. The department of state shall also grant exemption from the requirement for the filing of annual registration statement to charitable organizations organized

under the laws of another state having their principal place of business outside the state whose funds are derived principally from sources outside the state and which have been granted exemption from the filing of registration statements by the state under whose laws they are organized if such state has a statute similar in substance to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§10, ch. 65-218; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.11 Prohibited act.—

(1) No charitable organization subject to the provisions of this chapter, shall use or exploit the fact of registration so as to lead the public to believe that such registration in any manner constitutes an endorsement or approval by the state; provided, however, that the use of the following statement shall not be deemed a prohibited exploitation "Registered with the Florida department of state as required by law. Registration does not imply endorsement of a public solicitation for contribution."

(2) No person shall, in connection with the solicitation of contributions for or the sale of goods or services of a person other than a charitable organization, misrepresent to or mislead anyone by any manner, means, practice or device whatsoever, to believe that the person on whose behalf such solicitation or sale is being conducted is a charitable organization or that the proceeds of such solicitation or sale will be used for charitable purposes, if such is not the fact.

(3) No person shall in connection with the solicitation of contributions or the sale of goods or services for charitable purposes represent to or lead anyone by any manner, means, practice or device whatsoever, to believe that any other person sponsors or endorses such solicitation of contributions, sale of goods or services for charitable purposes or approves of such charitable purposes or a charitable organization connected therewith when such person has not given written consent to the use of his name for these purposes; any member of the board of directors or trustees of a charitable organization or any other person who has agreed either to serve or to participate in any voluntary capacity in the campaign shall be deemed thereby to have given his consent to the use of his name in said campaign.

(4) No person shall make any representation that he is soliciting contributions for or on behalf of a charitable organization or shall use or display any emblem, device or printed matter belonging to or associated with a charitable organization for the purpose of soliciting or inducing contributions from the public without first being authorized to do so by the charitable organization.

(5) No professional solicitor shall solicit in the name of or on behalf of any charitable organization unless:

(a) Such solicitor has first obtained written authorization of two officers of such organiza-

tion on a form approved by the department of state, a copy of which authorization shall be filed with the department of state. Such written authorization shall bear the signature of the solicitor and shall expressly state on its face the period for which it is valid, which shall not exceed one year from the date issued.

(b) Such solicitor carries such authorization with him when making solicitations and exhibits the same on request to persons solicited or police officers or other law enforcement officials or agents of the department of state.

(c) Prior to beginning any solicitation such professional solicitor has filed with the department of state a true copy of any written agreement or contract which may have been entered into between a charitable organization and the professional solicitor. If the agreement or contract is not in writing, a written statement of the agreement setting forth the terms and conditions of the agreement including the solicitor's compensation shall be filed with the department of state prior to beginning any solicitation. Within twenty-four hours after any change, modification or termination of any agreement, notice of such change, modification or termination shall be filed with the department of state along with a true copy of any written change or modification or a statement in writing setting forth the terms and conditions of any change or modification not in writing.

History.—§11, ch. 65-218; §7, ch. 67-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.12 Nonresident charitable organizations, designation of secretary of state as agent for service of process; notice of such service to organization.—

(1) Any charitable organization or professional solicitor which has its principal place of business without the state, or which is organized under and by virtue of the laws of a foreign state, and which solicits contributions from people in this state, shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter and shall be deemed to have irrevocably appointed the secretary of state as its agent upon whom may be served any summons, subpoena, subpoena duces tecum or other process directed to such charitable organization or professional solicitor or any partner, principal officer or director thereof in any action or proceeding brought under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Service of such process upon the secretary of state shall be made by personally delivering to and leaving with him a copy thereof at the Capitol in Tallahassee. Such service shall be sufficient service provided that notice of such service and a copy of such process are forthwith sent to such charitable organization or professional solicitor by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested at its office, as set forth in the registration form required to be filed with the department of state pursuant to this chapter or, in default of the filing of such forms, at the last address known.

History.—§12, ch. 65-218; §8, ch. 67-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.13 Enforcement and penalties.—

(1) No charitable organization or professional solicitor which fails to file any registration application, statement, report, or other information required to be filed with the department of state under this chapter as a prerequisite to registration shall engage in any of the activities permitted duly registered persons or organizations under the provisions of this chapter. No organization or professional solicitor shall engage in charitable solicitation without a current registration certificate or letter of exemption.

(2) The department of state, upon its own motion or upon complaint of any person, may, if it has reasonable ground to suspect a violation, investigate any charitable organization or professional solicitor to determine whether such person or organization has violated the provisions of this chapter or has filed any application or other information required under this chapter which contains false or misleading statements. If the department of state finds that any application or other information contains false or misleading statements, or that a registrant under this chapter has violated the provisions thereof, it may move to suspend or cancel such registration after notifying said registrant by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and affording an opportunity for hearing.

(3) The registration of any charitable organization or professional solicitor knowingly making a false or misleading statement in any registration application or statement, report, or other information required to be filed by the department of state or this chapter shall be revoked or suspended.

(4) All proceedings under this chapter shall be conducted in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act and all adjudications shall be subject to review and appeal as provided therein.

(5) In addition to the foregoing, any person who willfully and knowingly violates any provisions of this chapter, or who shall willfully and knowingly give false or incorrect information to the department of state in filing statements or reports required by this chapter, whether such report or statement is verified or not, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced for the first offense to pay a fine of not less than \$100.00 and not more than \$500.00 or undergo imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or both, and for the second and any subsequent offense to pay a fine of not less than \$500.00 and not more than \$1,000.00 or to undergo imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

(6) (a) In the event:

1. Any prosecuting attorney shall have reason to believe that any charitable organization or professional solicitor is operating in violation of the provisions of this chapter or has knowingly and willfully made any false statements in any registration application or state-

ment, report or other information required to be filed by this chapter, or

2. Any charitable organization or professional solicitor has failed to file a registration statement or other information required by this chapter, or

3. There is employed or is about to be employed in any solicitation or collection of contributions for a charitable organization any device, scheme or artifice to defraud or to obtain money or property by means of any false pretense, representation or promise, or

4. The officers or representatives of any charitable organization or professional solicitor have refused or failed after notice to produce any records of such organization, or

5. The funds raised by solicitation activities are not devoted or will not be devoted to the charitable purposes of the charitable organization.

In addition to all other actions authorized by law, the prosecuting attorney shall bring an

action in the name of the state as provided in paragraph (b).

(b) Such action shall be brought against such charitable organization or professional solicitor and its officers, or any other person who has violated this chapter or who has participated or is about to participate in any solicitation or collection by employing any device, scheme, artifice, false representation or promise, to defraud or obtain money or other property, to enjoin such charitable organization or other person from continuing such violation, solicitation or collection, or engaging therein, or doing any acts in furtherance thereof and for such other relief as to the court seems appropriate.

History.—§13, ch. 65-218; §9, ch. 67-205; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

496.131 Applicability of ch. 67-205.—None of the provisions of chapter 67-205 shall apply to Part II of Chapter 617, Scholarship Plans.

History.—§10, ch. 67-205.

CHAPTER 500

FOODS, DRUGS AND COSMETICS

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500.01 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the Florida food, drug and cosmetic law.

History.—§§1, 26, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(664).

cf.—Ch. 398, Uniform narcotic drug law.
 Ch. 465, Regulation of pharmacists.
 §601.02, Arsenic on citrus trees prohibited.
 Ch. 859, Poisons, adulterated drugs.

500.02 Purpose of chapter.—This chapter is intended:

(1) To safeguard the public health and promote the public welfare by protecting the consuming public from injury by product use and the purchasing public from injury by merchandising deceit, flowing from intrastate commerce in food, drugs, devices, and cosmetics; and

(2) To provide legislation which shall be uniform, as provided in this chapter, and administered so far as practicable in conformity with the provisions of and regulations issued under the authority of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act; and likewise uniform with the federal trade commission act, to the extent that it expressly prohibits the false ad-

vertisement of food, drugs, devices and cosmetics; and

(3) To promote thereby uniformity of such state and federal laws and their administration and enforcement, throughout the United States and in the several states.

History.—§1, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(665).

500.03 Definitions of terms used in chapter.—For the purpose of this chapter:

* (1) [(a) The term "department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(b) The term "division" means the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.]

(2) The term "person" includes individual, partnership, corporation and association.

(3) The term "food" means:

(a) Articles used for food or drink for man or other animals;

(b) Chewing gum; and

(c) Articles used for components of any such article.

(4) The term "drug" means:

(a) Articles recognized in the official

United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them; and

(b) Articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man or other animals; and

(c) Articles (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of man or other animals; and

(d) Articles intended for use as a component of any article specified in paragraphs (a), (b), or (c) but does not include devices or their components, parts or accessories.

(5) The term "device" (except when used in subsection (11) and in §§500.04 (10), 500.11 (6), 500.15 (3) and 500.18 (3)) means instruments, apparatus and contrivances, including their components, parts and accessories, intended:

(a) For use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals; or

(b) To affect the structure of any function of the body of man or other animals.

(6) The term "cosmetic" means:

(a) Articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance; and

(b) Articles intended for use as a component of any such articles, except that such term shall not include soap.

(7) The term "official compendium" means the official United States pharmacopoeia, official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, official national formulary, or any supplement to any of them.

(8) The term "label" means a display of written, printed or graphic matter upon the immediate container of any article; and a requirement made by or under authority of this chapter that any word, statement or other information appear on the label shall not be considered to be complied with unless such word, statement, or other information also appears on the outside container or wrapper, if any there be, of the retail package of such article, or is easily legible through the outside container or wrapper.

(9) The term "immediate container" does not include package liners.

(10) The term "labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matters:

(a) Upon an article or any of its containers or wrappers; or

(b) Accompanying such article.

(11)(a) If an article is alleged to be misbranded because the labeling is misleading, or if an advertisement is alleged to be false because it is misleading, then in determining whether the labeling or advertisement is misleading, there shall be taken into account, among other things, not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design,

device, sound, or in any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the labeling or advertisement fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the article to which the labeling or advertisement relates under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertisement thereof or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual.

(b) If it is a food, and it is alleged to be misbranded, because the labeling is misleading, or if an advertisement is alleged to be false because it is misleading, there shall be taken into account, among other things, not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device or sound, or in any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the labeling or advertisement fails to prominently and conspicuously reveal facts relative to the proportions or absence of certain ingredients or other facts concerning ingredients in the food, which are of material interest to consumers.

(12) The term "advertisement" means all representations disseminated in any manner or by any means, other than by labeling, for the purpose of inducing, or which are likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of food, drugs, devices or cosmetics.

(13) The representation of a drug, in its labeling or advertisement, as an antiseptic shall be considered to be a representation that it is a germicide, except in the case of a drug purporting to be, or represented as, an antiseptic for inhibitory use as a wet dressing, ointment, dusting powder, or such other use as involves prolonged contact with the body.

(14) The term "new drug" means:

(a) Any drug the composition of which is such that such drug is not generally recognized, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety of drugs, as safe for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended or suggested in the labeling thereof; or

(b) Any drug the composition of which is such that such drug, as a result of investigations to determine its safety for use under such conditions, has become so recognized, but which has not, otherwise than in such investigations, been used to a material extent or for a material time under such conditions.

(15) The term "contaminated with filth" applies to any food, drug, device or cosmetic not securely protected from dust, dirt, and, as far as may be necessary by all reasonable means, from all foreign or injurious contamination.

(16) The provisions of this chapter regarding the selling of food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics, shall be considered to include the manufacture, production, processing, packing, exposure, offer, possession, and holding of any such article for sale; and the sale, dispensing, and giving of any such article; and the supplying or applying of any such articles in the

conduct of any food, drug or cosmetic establishment.

(17) The term "federal act" means the federal food, drug and cosmetic act (Title 21 U. S. C. 301 et seq.; 52 Stat. 1040 et seq.)

(18) The term "pesticide chemical" means any substance which, alone, in chemical combination, or in formulation with one or more other substances is a "pesticide" within the meaning of the Florida pesticide law, chapter 487, and which is used in the production, storage or transportation of raw agricultural commodities.

(19) The term "raw agricultural commodity" means any food in its raw or natural state, including all fruits that are washed, colored, or otherwise treated in their unpeeled natural form prior to marketing.

(20) The term "food additive" means any substance, the intended use of which results or may be reasonably expected to result, directly or indirectly, in its becoming a component or otherwise affecting the characteristics of any food, (including any substance intended for use in producing, manufacturing, packing, processing, preparing, treating, packaging, transporting, or holding food; and including any source of radiation intended for any such use), if such substance is not generally recognized, among experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate its safety, as having been adequately shown through scientific procedures (or, in the case of a substance used in a food prior to January 1, 1958, through either scientific procedures or experience based on common use in food) to be safe under the conditions of its intended use; except that such term does not include:

(a) A pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity; or

(b) A pesticide chemical to the extent that it is intended for use or is used in the production, storage, or transportation of any raw agricultural commodity; or

(c) A color additive; or

(d) Any substance used in accordance with a sanction or approval granted prior to the enactment of the food additives amendment of 1958, pursuant to the federal act; the poultry products inspection act (21 U.S.C. 451 and the following); or the meat inspection act of March 4, 1907, (34 Stat. 1260), as amended and extended (21 U.S.C. 71 and the following).

(21) (a) The term "color additive" means a material which:

1. Is a dye pigment, or other substance, made by a process of synthesis or similar artifice, or extracted, isolated, or otherwise derived, with or without intermediate or final change of identity from a vegetable, animal, mineral or other source, or

2. When added or applied to a food, drug or cosmetic or to the human body or any part thereof, is capable (alone or through reaction with other substance) of imparting color thereto; except that such term does not include any

material which has been or hereafter is exempt under the federal act.

(b) The term "color" includes black, white and intermediate grays.

(c) Nothing in paragraph (a) shall be construed to apply to any pesticide chemical, soil or plant nutrient, or other agricultural chemical solely because of its effect in aiding, retarding, or otherwise affecting, directly or indirectly, the growth or other natural physiological process of produce of the soil and thereby affecting its color, whether before or after harvest.

History.—§2, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(666); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 59-302; §1, ch. 63-259; §1, ch. 67-345; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—In order to comply with §§14 and 19, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted definitions of the terms "department" and "division" for the definition of the term "commissioner." These definitions will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill. *cf.*—§1.01, General definitions.

500.031 Enforcement.—

(1) The department of agriculture and consumer services shall be and is hereby charged with the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter designed to prevent fraud, adulteration or misbranding in the preparation, manufacture or sale of articles of food used for human consumption, and it is further charged to enforce the provisions of this chapter relating to the production, manufacture, transportation and sale of foods used for man, as well as articles entering into and intended for use as an ingredient in the preparation of foods used for man;

(2) The division of health shall be and is hereby charged with the administration of the provisions of this chapter designed to prevent fraud, adulteration or misbranding in the preparation, manufacture or sale of articles of drugs, devices and cosmetics and the said division is further charged to enforce the provisions of this chapter relating to the production, manufacture, transportation and sale of drugs, devices and cosmetics as defined in this chapter.

History.—§16, ch. 59-302; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §500.44.

500.032 Declaration of policy and cooperation between the department and the division in enforcement of chapter 500.—In order to more effectively utilize the agencies of the state, in the public interest and without unnecessary duplication and expense the provisions of this chapter shall be enforced by the department of agriculture and consumer services and the division of health as follows:

(1) The department shall be and is hereby charged with the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter designed to prevent fraud, adulteration, misbranding or false advertising in the preparation, manufacture or sale of articles of food used for human consumption, and it is further charged to enforce the provisions of this chapter relating to the production, manufacture, transportation, and sale of foods used for man, as well as articles entering into and intended for use as an in-

redient in the preparation of foods used for man;

(2) The division shall be and is hereby charged with the administration of the provisions of this chapter designed to prevent fraud, adulteration, misbranding or false advertising in the preparation, manufacture or sale of articles of drugs, devices and cosmetics and the said division is further charged to enforce the provision of this chapter relating to the production, manufacture, transportation and sale of drugs, devices and cosmetics as defined in this chapter;

(3) However, the specific delegation of authority granted above is to specifically place responsibility and should not be construed so as to cause the respective agencies to not cooperate each with the other by interchange of information and copies of reports where deemed advisable.

History.—§17, ch. 59-302; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §500.45.

500.04 Certain acts prohibited.—The following acts and the causing thereof within the state are prohibited:

(1) The manufacture, sale or delivery, holding or offering for sale of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded.

(2) The adulteration or misbranding of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic.

(3) The receipt in commerce of any food, drug, device, or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded, and the delivery or proffered delivery thereof for pay or otherwise.

(4) The sale, delivery for sale, holding for sale, or offering for sale of any article in violation of §§500.12 or 500.16.

(5) The dissemination of any false advertisement.

(6) The refusal to permit entry or inspection, or to permit the taking of a sample, as authorized by §500.21.

(7) The giving of a guaranty or undertaking which guaranty or undertaking is false, except by a person who relied on a guaranty or undertaking to the same effect signed by, and containing the name and address of the person residing in the state from whom he received in good faith the food, drug, device or cosmetic.

(8) The removal or disposal of a detained or embargoed article in violation of §500.06.

(9) The alteration, mutilation, destruction, obliteration, or removal of the whole or any part of the labeling of, or the doing of any other act, with respect to a food, drug, device or cosmetic, if such act is done while such article is held for sale and results in such article being misbranded.

(10) Forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing, or without proper authority using any mark, stamp, tag, label, or other identification device authorized or required by regulations promulgated under the provisions of this chapter.

(11) The using, on the labeling of any drug

or in any advertisement relating to such drug, of any representation or suggestion that an application with respect to such drug is effective under §500.16, or that such drug complies with the provisions of such section.

(12) The possession of any habit-forming, toxic, harmful or new drug in violation of §500.151.

History.—§3, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(667); §2, ch. 57-167.

cf.—§500.24, Punishment for violations.

500.05 Injunction to restrain violations.—

In addition to the remedies herein provided the department or division, as appropriate, may apply to a circuit court for, and such court shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating any provision of §500.04; irrespective of whether or not there exists an adequate remedy at law.

History.—§4, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(668); §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§500.32, Penalty for violations.

500.06 Embargoing, destroying, etc., of adulterated or misbranded articles.—

(1) When a duly authorized agent of the department or division, as appropriate, finds, or has probable cause to believe, that any food, drug, device, or cosmetic is adulterated, or so misbranded as to be dangerous or fraudulent, within the meaning of this chapter, it shall affix to such article a tag or other appropriate marking giving notice that such article is, or is suspected of being, adulterated or misbranded and has been detained or embargoed, and warning all persons not to remove or dispose of such article by sale or otherwise until permission for removal or disposal is given by such agent or the court. It is unlawful for any person to remove or dispose of such detained or embargoed article by sale or otherwise without such permission.

(2) When an article detained or embargoed under subsection (1) has been found by such agent to be adulterated, or misbranded, he shall within a reasonable period of time after the affixing of such notice, petition the judge of the municipal court, county court, criminal court of record, or circuit court in whose jurisdiction the article is detained or embargoed for an order for condemnation of such article. When such agent has found that an article so detained or embargoed is not adulterated or misbranded, he shall remove the tag or other marking.

(3) If the court finds that a detained or embargoed article is adulterated or misbranded, such article shall, after entry of the decree, be destroyed at the expense of the claimant thereof, under the supervision of such agent; and all court costs and fees and storage and other proper expenses, shall be taxed against the claimant of such article or his agent; provided that when the adulteration or misbranding can be corrected by proper labeling of the

article and after such costs, fees, and expenses have been paid and a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that such article shall be so labeled or processed, has been executed, the court may by order direct that such article be delivered to the claimant thereof for such labeling or processing under the supervision of an agent of the department or division. The expense of such supervision shall be paid by the claimant. Such bond shall be returned to the claimant of the article on representation to the court by the department or division that the article is no longer in violation of this chapter, and that the expenses of such supervision have been paid.

(4) When the department or any of its authorized agents shall find in any room, building, vehicle of transportation or other structure, any meat, seafood, poultry, vegetable, fruit or other perishable articles which are unsound or contain any filthy, decomposed or putrid substances, or that may be poisonous or deleterious to health or otherwise unsafe, the same being hereby declared to be a nuisance, the department, or its authorized agent, shall forthwith condemn or destroy the same, or in any other manner render the same unsalable as human food.

History.—§6, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(669); §18, ch. 59-302; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.07 Duty of prosecuting officer.—Each state attorney, county attorney, or city attorney to whom the department or division or its designated agent reports any violation of this chapter, shall cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted in the proper courts without delay and to be prosecuted in the manner required by law. Before any violation of this chapter, except violations for sale or possession of drugs or devices which require a prescription, is reported to any such attorney for the institution of a criminal proceeding, the person against whom such proceeding is contemplated shall be given appropriate notice and an opportunity to present his views before the department or division, either orally or in writing, in person or by attorney, with regard to such contemplated hearing.

History.—§7, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(670); §1, ch. 65-402; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.08 Minor violations not required to be reported.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as requiring the department or division to report, for the institution of proceedings under this chapter, minor violations of this chapter, when it believes that the public interest will be adequately served in the circumstances by a suitable written notice or warning.

History.—§8, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(671); §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.09 The department may promulgate regulations.—When in the judgment of the department such action will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers, the department with the advice and consent of

the state chemist shall promulgate regulations fixing and establishing for any food or class of food under its common or usual name so far as practicable a reasonable definition and standard of identity, or reasonable standard of quality or fill of container, or reasonable sanitary regulations governing the manufacture, processing or handling of such food products. In the prescribing of any standard of quality for any canned fruit or canned vegetable, consideration shall be given and due allowance made for the differing characteristics of the several varieties of such fruit or vegetable. In prescribing a definition and standard of identity for any food or class of food in which optional ingredients are permitted, the department with the advice and consent of the state chemist shall, for the purpose of promoting honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers, designate the optional ingredients which shall be named on the label. The definitions and standards so promulgated shall conform so far as practicable to the definitions and standards promulgated by the secretary of the United States department of agriculture under authority conferred by §401 of the federal act.

History.—§9, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(672); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.10 Food deemed adulterated.—A food is deemed to be adulterated:

(1) (a) If it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to health; but in case the substance is not an added substance such food shall not be considered adulterated under this clause if the quantity of such substance in such food does not ordinarily render it injurious to health; or

(b) If it bears or contains any added poisonous or added deleterious substance, other than one which is a pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity; a food additive; or a color additive, which is unsafe within the meaning of §500.13(1); or

(c) If it is a raw agricultural commodity and it bears or contains a pesticide chemical which is unsafe within the meaning of §408 (a) of the federal act as amended or §500.13(1); or

(d) If it is or it bears or contains, any food additive which is unsafe within the meaning of §409 of the federal act as amended, or §500.13(1); provided that where a pesticide chemical has been used in or on a raw agricultural commodity in conformity with an exemption granted or tolerance prescribed under §408 of the federal act, or §500.13(1), and such raw agricultural commodity has been subjected to processing such as canning, cooking, freezing, dehydrating, or milling, the residue of such pesticide chemical remaining in or on such processed food shall, notwithstanding the provisions of §500.13, and this paragraph, not be deemed unsafe if such residue in or on the raw agricultural commodity has been removed to the extent possible in good manufacturing practice, and the concentration of such residue in the processed food when ready to eat, is not greater than the tolerance

prescribed for the raw agricultural commodity; or

(e) If it consists in whole or in part of a diseased, contaminated, filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance, or if it is otherwise unfit for food; or

(f) If it has been produced, prepared, packed, or held under insanitary conditions whereby it may become contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered diseased, unwholesome, or injurious to health; or

(g) If it is the product of a diseased animal or an animal which has died otherwise than by slaughter, or that has been fed upon the uncooked offal from a slaughter house, or

(h) If its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health.

(2) (a) If any valuable constituent has been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom; or

(b) If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part therefor; or

(c) If damage or inferiority has been concealed in any manner; or

(d) If any substance has been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, or reduce its quality or strength or make it appear better or of greater value than it is.

(3) If it is confectionery and it bears or contains any alcohol or non-nutritive article or substance except harmless coloring, harmless flavoring, harmless resinous glaze not in excess of four-tenths of one per cent, harmless natural gum, and pectin; provided, that this subsection shall not apply to any confectionery by reason of its containing less than one half of one per cent by volume of alcohol derived solely from the use of flavoring extracts, or to any chewing gum by reason of its containing harmless non-nutritive masticatory substances.

(4) If it is or bears or contains any color additive which is unsafe within the meaning of the federal act or §500.13.

History.—§10, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(678); (1), (4) §2, ch. 63-259.
cf.—§865.07, Adulterated syrup.

500.11 Food deemed misbranded.—A food is deemed to be misbranded:

(1) If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular; provided, however, that corn meal shall not be considered misbranded because of its being labeled "Water Ground," where such corn meal so labeled shall have been ground on rocks having a diameter of not less than forty-two inches and which revolves during the grinding of same at a speed not greater than one hundred and eighty-six revolutions per minute.

(2) If it is offered for sale under the name of another food.

(3) If it is an imitation of another food, unless its label bears, in type of uniform size

and prominence, the words "imitation" and, immediately thereafter, the name of the food imitated.

(4) If its container is so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

(5) If in package form, unless it bears a label containing:

(a) The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor;

(b) An accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure or numerical count; provided, that under this paragraph reasonable variations shall be permitted, and exemptions as to small packages shall be established, by regulations prescribed by the department.

(6) If any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this chapter to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices, in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

(7) If it purports to be or is represented as a food for which a definition and standard of identity has been prescribed by regulations as provided by §500.09; unless

(a) It conforms to such definition and standard; and

(b) Its label bears the name of the food specified in the definition and standard, and, in so far as may be required by such regulations, the common names of optional ingredients (other than spices, flavoring and coloring) present in such food.

(8) If it purports to be or is represented as:

(a) A food for which a standard of quality has been prescribed by regulations as provided by §500.09 and its quality falls below such standard unless its label bears, in such manner and form as such regulations specify, a statement that it falls below such standard; or

(b) A food for which a standard or standards of fill of container have been prescribed by regulation as provided by §500.09 and it falls below the standard of fill of container applicable thereto, unless its label bears, in such manner and form as such regulations specify, a statement that it falls below such standard.

(9) If it is not subject to the provisions of subsection (7) of this section, unless its label bears:

(a) The common or usual name of the food, if any there be; and

(b) In case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each such ingredient; except that spices, flavorings, and colorings, other than those sold as such, may be designated as spices, flavorings, and colorings, without naming each; provided, that, to the extent that compliance with the re-

quirements of this paragraph is impractical or results in deception or unfair competition, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the department with the advice and consent of the state chemist.

(10) If it purports to be or is represented for special dietary uses, unless its label bears such information concerning its vitamin, mineral, and other dietary properties as the department determines to be, and by regulations prescribes as, necessary in order to fully inform purchasers as to its value for such uses.

(11) If it bears or contains any artificial flavoring, artificial coloring, or chemical preservative, unless it bears labeling stating that fact; provided, that to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this paragraph is impracticable, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the department with the advice and consent of the state chemist.

(12) When soft drinks are offered for sale in sanitary returnable or nonreturnable containers, sealed or securely capped, impervious to contamination by leakage or contact with foreign substances, and when the trade name, net content and declaration of artificial flavor or color, when used, appear on the principal display panel, which may be the cap, crown, lid, or side of the container of said drinks, and when the manufacturer, at least once every year and oftener when required by the department, files with said department an affidavit stating the trade names of such drinks manufactured by him and the territorial limits in the state within which said drinks are offered for sale, the provisions of this chapter requiring additional labeling and branding of said drinks shall not apply. However, nothing in this subsection shall in any manner otherwise restrict, modify, or impair the jurisdiction and authority of the department over said drinks as food products and the conditions pertaining to the manufacture of same.

History.—§11, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(674); §1, ch. 26723, 1951; §1, ch. 28269, 1953; §30, ch. 63-572; §1, ch. 69-26; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§601.99, Misbranding citrus fruit.

500.12 Permits to manufacturers, processors or packers.—

(1) When the department finds after investigation that the distribution in the state of any class of food may, by reason of contamination with micro-organisms during manufacture, processing, or packing thereof in any locality, be injurious to health, and that such injurious nature cannot be adequately determined after such articles have entered commerce, it then, and in such case only, shall promulgate regulations providing for the issuance, to manufacturers, processors, or packers of such class of food in such locality, of permits to which shall be attached such conditions governing the manufacture, processing, or packing of such class of food, for such temporary period

of time, as may be necessary to protect the public health; and after the effective date of such regulations, and during such temporary period, no person shall introduce or deliver for introduction into commerce any such food manufactured, processed, or packed by any such manufacturer, processor, or packer unless such manufacturer, processor, or packer holds a permit issued by the department as provided by such regulations.

(2) The department may suspend immediately upon notice any permit issued under authority of this section if it is found that any of the conditions of the permit have been violated. The holder of a permit so suspended may at any time apply for the reinstatement of such permit, and the department shall, immediately after prompt hearing and an inspection of the establishment, reinstate such permit if it is found that adequate measures have been taken to comply with and maintain the conditions of the permit, as originally issued, or as amended.

(3) The state chemist or assistant state chemist or any officer or inspector duly designated by the department shall have access to any factory or establishment the operator of which holds a permit from the department, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the conditions of the permit are being complied with, and denial of access for such inspection shall be ground for suspension of the permit until such access is freely given by the operator.

(4) The department shall promulgate regulations exempting from any labeling requirement of this chapter:

(a) Small open containers of fresh fruits and fresh vegetables; and

(b) Food which is, in accordance with the practice of the trade, to be processed, labeled, or repacked in substantial quantities at establishments other than those where originally processed or packed, on condition that such food is not adulterated or misbranded under the provisions of this chapter upon removal from such processing, labeling, or repacking establishment.

History.—§12, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(675); §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.13 Addition of poisonous or deleterious substance to food.—

(1) Any added poisonous or deleterious substance, any food additive, any pesticide chemical in or on a raw agricultural commodity, or any color additive, shall, with respect to any particular use or intended use, be deemed unsafe for the purpose of application of §500.10

(1) (b) with respect to any food, unless there is in effect a regulation pursuant to subsection

(2) limiting the quantity of such substance, and the use or intended use of such substance conform to the terms prescribed by such regulation. While such regulation relating to such substance is in effect, a food shall not, by reason of bearing or containing such substance in

accordance with the regulation, be considered adulterated within the meaning of §500.10(1)(a).

(2) The department, whenever public interest in the state so requires, is authorized to adopt, amend, or repeal regulations whether or not in accordance with regulations promulgated under the federal act, prescribing therein tolerances for any added poisonous or deleterious substances, for food additives, for pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities or for color additives, including, but not limited to, zero tolerances, and exemptions from tolerances in the case of pesticide chemicals in or on raw agricultural commodities, and prescribing the conditions under which a food additive or color additive may be safely used and exemptions where such food additive or color additive is to be used solely for investigational or experimental purposes, upon his own motion or upon the petition of any interested party requesting that such a regulation be established, and it shall be incumbent upon such petitioner to establish by data submitted to the department that a necessity exists for such regulation, and that its effect will not be detrimental to the public health. If the data furnished by the petitioner is not sufficient to allow the department to determine whether such regulation should be promulgated, the department may require additional data to be submitted and a failure to comply with the request shall be sufficient grounds to deny the request. In adopting, amending or repealing regulations relating to such substances the department shall consider among other relevant factors, the following which the petitioner, if any, shall furnish:

(a) The name and all pertinent information concerning such substance including where available, its chemical identity and composition, a statement of the conditions of the proposed use, including directions, recommendations and suggestions and including specimens of proposed labeling, all relevant data bearing on the physical or other technical effect and the quantity required to produce such effect.

(b) The probable composition of, or other relevant exposure from the article and of any substance formed in or on a food, resulting from the use of such substance.

(c) The probable consumption of such substance in the diet of man and animals taking into account any chemically or pharmacologically related substance in such diet.

(d) Safety factors which, in the opinion of experts qualified by scientific training and experience to evaluate the safety of such substances for the use or uses for which they are proposed to be used, are generally recognized as appropriate for the use of animal experimentation data.

(e) The availability of any needed practicable methods of analysis for determining the identity and quantity of such substance in or on an article, any substance formed in or on such article because of the use of such substance,

and the pure substance and all intermediates and impurities, and

(f) Facts supporting a contention that the proposed use of such substance will serve a useful purpose.

History.—§13, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(676); §3, ch. 63-259; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§569.10 Adulterating liquor.

500.14 Drug or device deemed adulterated.

—A drug or device is deemed to be adulterated:

(1) (a) If it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid or decomposed substance; or

(b) If it has been produced, prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions whereby it may have been contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health, or

(c) If it is a drug and its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health; or

(d) If it is a drug and it bears or contains for purpose of coloring only, a color additive which is unsafe within the meaning of the federal act; or it is a color additive, the intended use of which in or on drugs is for the purpose of coloring only, and it is unsafe within the meaning of the federal act.

(2) If it purports to be or is represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, and its strength differs from, or its quality or purity falls below, the standard set forth in such compendium. Such determination as to strength, quality, or purity shall be made in accordance with the tests or methods of assay set forth in such compendium, or in the absence of or inadequacy of such tests or methods of assay, those prescribed under authority of the federal act. No drug defined in an official compendium shall be deemed to be adulterated under this subsection because it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity therefor set forth in such compendium, if its difference in strength, quality or purity from such standard is plainly stated on its label. Whenever a drug is recognized in both the United States pharmacopoeia and the homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States it shall be subject to the requirements of the United States pharmacopoeia unless it is labeled and offered for sale as a homeopathic drug, in which case it shall be subject to the provisions of the homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States and not to those of the United States pharmacopoeia.

(3) If it is not subject to the provisions of subsection (2) and its strength differs from, or its purity or quality falls below, that which it purports or is represented to possess.

(4) If it is a drug and any substance has been:

(a) Mixed or packed therewith so as to reduce its quality or strength; or

(b) Substituted wholly or in part therefor.

History.—§14, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(677); (1) (d); (2) §1, ch. 63-158.

500.15 Drug or device deemed misbranded.—

A drug or device is deemed to be misbranded:

- (1) If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.

- (2) If in package form unless it bears a label containing

- (a) The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and

- (b) An accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count; provided, that under this paragraph reasonable variations shall be permitted, and exemptions as to small packages shall be established, by regulations prescribed by the division.

- (3) If any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this chapter to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness, as compared with other words, statements, designs or devices, in the labeling, and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

- (4) If it is for use by man and contains any quantity of the narcotic or hypnotic substances alpha-eucaine, barbituric acid, beta-eucaine, bromal, cannabis, carbromal, chloral, coca, cocaine, codeine, heroin, marihuana, morphine, opium, paraldehyde, peyote, or sulfonmethane, or any chemical derivative of such substances, which derivative has been by the division after investigation, found to be, and by regulations under this chapter, designated as habit-forming, unless its label bears the name and quantity or proportion of such substance or derivative and in juxtaposition therewith the statement Warning—May be habit-forming.

- (5) If it is a drug and is not designated solely by a name recognized in an official compendium unless its label bears

- (a) The common or usual name of the drug, if such there be; and

- (b) In case it is fabricated from two or more ingredients, the common or usual name of each active ingredient, including the kind and quantity or proportion of any alcohol, and also including whether active or not the name and quantity or proportion of any bromides, ether, chloroform, acetanilide, acetophenetidin, amidopyrine, antipyrine, atropine, hyoscine, hyoscyamine, arsenic, digitalis glucosides, mercury, ouabain, strophanthin, strychnine, thyroid, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein; provided, that to the extent that compliance with the requirements of this paragraph is impracticable, exemptions shall be established by regulations promulgated by the division.

- (6) Unless its labeling bears

- (a) Adequate directions for use; and

- (b) Such adequate warnings against use in those pathological conditions or by children where its use may be dangerous to health, or

against unsafe dosage or methods or duration of administration or application, in such manner and form, as are necessary for the protection of users; provided, that where any requirement of paragraph (a) of this subsection, as applied to any drug or device, is not necessary for the protection of the public health, the division shall promulgate regulations exempting such drug or device from such requirements.

- (7) If it purports to be a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, unless it is packaged and labeled as prescribed therein; provided, that the method of packing may be modified with the consent of the division. Whenever a drug is recognized in both the United States pharmacopoeia and the homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, it shall be subject to the requirements of the United States pharmacopoeia with respect to packaging and labeling unless it is labeled and offered for sale as a homeopathic drug, in which case it shall be subject to the provisions of the homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, and not to those of the United States pharmacopoeia.

- (8) If it has been found by the division to be a drug liable to deterioration, unless it is packaged in such form and manner, and its label bears a statement of such precautions, as the division shall by regulations require as necessary for the protection of public health. No such regulation shall be established for any drug recognized in an official compendium until the division shall have informed the appropriate body charged with the revision of such compendium of the need for such packaging or labeling requirements and such body shall have failed within a reasonable time to prescribe such requirements.

- (9) If it is a drug and its container is so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading; or if it is an imitation of another drug; or if it is offered for sale under the name of another drug.

- (10) If it is dangerous to health when used in the dosage, or with the frequency or duration prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling thereof.

- (11) If it is, or purports to be, or is represented as a drug composed wholly or partly of insulin, unless

- (a) It is from a batch with respect to which a certificate has been issued pursuant to §506 of the federal act and

- (b) Such certificate is in effect with respect to such drug.

- (12) If it is, or purports to be, or is represented as a drug composed wholly or partly of any kind of penicillin, streptomycin, chlorotetracycline, chloramphenicol, or bacitracin, or any derivation thereof, unless

- (a) It is from a batch with respect to which a certificate has been issued pursuant to §507 of the federal act, and

- (b) Such certificate is in effect with respect to such drug; provided, that this subsection

shall not apply to any drug or class of drugs exempted by regulations promulgated under §507 (c) or (d) of the federal act.

(13)(a) If it is a drug intended for use by man which is a habit-forming drug, to which subsection (4) applies; or which because of its toxicity or other potentiality for harmful effect, or the method of its use, or the collateral measures necessary to its use, is not safe for use except under the supervision of a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drugs; or which is limited by an effective application under §505 of the federal act or §500.16 to use under the professional supervision of a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drug, unless it is dispensed only

1. Upon the written prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drug, or

2. Upon an oral prescription of such practitioner which is reduced promptly to writing, and filled by the pharmacist, or

3. By refilling any such written or oral prescription if such refilling is authorized by the prescriber either in the original prescription or by oral order which is reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacist.

(b) Any drug dispensed by filling or refilling a written or oral prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drug, shall be exempt from the requirements of this section, except subsections (1), (9), (11), (12), and the packaging requirements of subsections (7) and (8), if the drug bears a label containing the name and address of the dispenser or seller, the serial number and date of such prescription or its filling, the name of the prescriber and, if stated in the prescription, the name of the patient and the directions for use and cautionary statements. This exemption shall not apply to any drug dispensed in the course of the conduct of a business of dispensing drugs pursuant to diagnosis by mail, or to any drug dispensed in violation of paragraph (a) of this subsection. Provided further, that the division may, by regulation, remove drugs subject to subsection (4) of this section and §500.16, from the requirements of paragraph (a) of this subsection when such requirements are not necessary for the protection of public health.

(14) If it is a drug which is subject to subsection (13)(a), unless at any time prior to dispensing, its label bears the statement, Caution: Federal Law Prohibits Dispensing Without Prescription, or Caution: State Law Prohibits Dispensing Without Prescription.

(15) If it is a drug which is not subject to subsection (13)(a), if at any time prior to dispensing its label bears the caution statement required in subsection (14).

(16) Nothing in subsection (13) shall be construed to relieve any person from any requirement prescribed by or under authority of law with respect to drugs now included or which may hereafter be included within the classifications of narcotic drugs or marihuana

as defined in the applicable federal and state laws relating to narcotic drugs and marihuana.

(17) If it is a color additive, the intended use of which in or on drugs is for the purpose of coloring only, unless its packaging and labeling are in conformity with such packaging and labeling requirements applicable to such color additive prescribed under the provisions of the federal act.

History.—§15, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(678); §1, ch. 22927, 1945; §1, ch. 25239, 1949; §§1, 2, ch. 28157, 1953; §2, ch. 63-158; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.151 Possession of habit-forming, toxic, harmful or new drugs without prescriptions unlawful; exemptions and exceptions.—

(1) No person shall possess any habit-forming, toxic, harmful or new drug subject to §500.15(13)(a), unless the possession of such drug has been obtained by a valid prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drug; provided that the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to the delivery of such drugs to persons included in any of the classes hereinafter named, or to the agents or employees of such persons, for use in the usual course of their business or practice in the performance of their official duties, as the case may be; or to the possession of such drugs by such persons or their agents or employees for such use: pharmacists; practitioners; persons who procure such drugs for disposition by or under the supervision of pharmacists or practitioners employed by them or for the purpose of lawful research, teaching, or testing, and not for resale; hospitals and other institutions which procure such drugs for lawful administration by practitioners; officers or employees of federal, state, or local governments; manufacturers and wholesalers lawfully engaged in selling such drugs to authorized persons; and common carriers and warehousemen while engaged in lawfully transporting or storing such drugs for authorized persons.

(2) The possession of a drug under subsection (1) not properly labeled to indicate that possession is by a valid prescription of a practitioner licensed by law to administer such drug by any person not exempted under this section shall be prima facie evidence that such possession is unlawful.

(3) The penalty for the violation of this section shall be the same as that provided in §500.24, for the violation of the provisions of §500.04.

History.—§1, ch. 57-167; (1) §3, ch. 63-158.

500.16 Sale, etc., of new drugs; exceptions.—

(1) No person shall sell, deliver, offer for sale, hold for sale or give away any new drug unless

(a) An application with respect thereto has become effective under §505 of the federal act, or

(b) When not subject to the federal act unless such drug has been tested and has not

been found to be unsafe for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the labeling thereof, and prior to selling or offering for sale such drug, there has been filed with the division an application setting forth

1. Full reports of investigations which have been made to show whether or not such drug is safe for use;

2. A full list of the articles used as components of such drug;

3. A full statement of the composition of such drug;

4. A full description of the methods used in, and the facilities and controls used for, the manufacture, processing, and packing of such drug;

5. Such samples of such drug and the articles used as components thereof as the division may require; and

6. Specimens of the labeling proposed to be used for such drug.

(2) An application provided for in subsection (1)(b) shall become effective on the sixtieth day after the filing thereof, except that if the division finds after due notice to the applicant and giving him an opportunity for a hearing, that the drug is not safe for use under the conditions prescribed, recommended, or suggested in the proposed labeling thereof, he shall, prior to the effective date of the application, issue an order refusing to permit the application to become effective.

(3) This section shall not apply:

(a) To a drug intended solely for investigational use by experts qualified by scientific training and experience to investigate the safety in drugs provided the drug is plainly labeled For investigational use only; or

(b) To a drug sold in this state at any time prior to the enactment of this chapter or introduced into interstate commerce at any time prior to the enactment of the federal act; or

(c) To any drug which is licensed under the virus, serum, and toxin act of July 1, 1902, (U.S.C. 1958 ed. title 42, chapter 6A, sec. 262).

(4) An order refusing to permit an application under this section to become effective may be revoked by the division.

History.—§16, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(679); §4, ch. 63-158; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.17 Cosmetics deemed adulterated.—A cosmetic is deemed to be adulterated—

(1) If it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render it injurious to users under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertisement thereof, or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual; provided, that this provision shall not apply to coal-tar hair dye, the label of which bears the following legend conspicuously displayed thereon: "caution—this product contains ingredients which may cause skin irritation on certain individuals and a preliminary test according to accompanying directions should first be made. This product

must not be used for dyeing the eyelashes or eyebrows; to do so may cause blindness." and the labeling of which bears adequate directions for such preliminary testing. For the purposes of this subsection and subsection (5) the term "hair dye" shall not include eyelash dyes or eyebrow dyes.

(2) If it consists in whole or in part of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance.

(3) If it has been produced, prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions whereby it may have become contaminated with filth, or whereby it may have been rendered injurious to health.

(4) If its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health.

(5) If it is not a hair dye and it is, or it bears or contains a color additive which is unsafe within the meaning of the federal act.

History.—§17, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(680); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; (5) §5, ch. 63-158.

500.18 Cosmetics deemed misbranded.—A cosmetic is deemed to be misbranded:

(1) If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.

(2) If in package form unless it bears a label containing:

(a) The name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor; and

(b) An accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: provided, that under this paragraph reasonable variations shall be permitted, and exemptions as to small packages shall be established, by regulations prescribed by the division with the advice and consent of the state chemist.

(3) If any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this chapter to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices, in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

(4) If its container is so made, formed, or filled as to be misleading.

(5) If it is a color additive, unless its packaging and labeling are in conformity with such packaging and labeling requirements applicable to such color additive prescribed under the provisions of the federal act. This subsection shall not apply to packages of color additives which, with respect to their use for cosmetics, are marketed and intended for use only in or on hair dyes, as defined in the last sentence of §500.17(1).

History.—§18, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(681); §6, ch. 63-158; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.19 Advertisement of food, etc., deemed false.—

(1) An advertisement of a food, drug,

device, or cosmetic is deemed to be false if it is false or misleading in any particular.

(2) For the purpose of this chapter the advertisement of a drug or device representing it to have any effect in albuminuria, appendicitis, arteriosclerosis, blood poison, bone disease, Bright's disease, cancer, carbuncles, cholecystitis, diabetes, diphtheria, dropsy, erysipelas, gall-stones, heart and vascular diseases, high blood pressure, mastoiditis, measles, meningitis, mumps, nephritis, otitis media, paralysis, pneumonia, poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), prostate gland disorders, pyelitis, scarlet fever, sexual impotence, sinus infection, smallpox, tuberculosis, tumors, typhoid, uremia, venereal diseases, shall also be deemed to be false; except that no advertisement not in violation of subsection (1) shall be deemed to be false under this subsection if it is disseminated only to members of the medical, dental, or veterinary professions, or appears only in the scientific periodicals of these professions, or is disseminated only for the purpose of public health education by persons not commercially interested, directly or indirectly, in the sale of such drugs or devices; provided, that when the division determines that an advance in medical science has made any type of self-medication safe as to any of the diseases named above, the division shall by regulation authorize the advertisement of drugs having curative or therapeutic effect for such disease, subject to such conditions and restrictions as it may deem necessary in the interests of public health; provided that this subsection shall not be construed as indicating that self-medication for diseases other than those named herein is safe or efficacious.

History.—§19, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(682); §19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.20 Department may promulgate regulations for enforcement of chapter as it relates to foods; hearings; analytical work.—

(1) The authority to promulgate regulations for the efficient enforcement of this chapter as it relates to foods is vested in the department. The department may promulgate such regulations as will conform with those promulgated under the federal act in regard to foods, and to this end may promulgate by reference any regulations promulgated under the federal act insofar as applicable and practicable.

(2) Hearings authorized or required by this chapter in regard to foods shall be conducted by the department, the state chemist or other such officer, agent or employee as the department may designate for the purpose.

(3) Before promulgating any regulation contemplated by §§500.09, 500.11(10), and 500.12, the department shall give appropriate notice of the proposal and of the time and place for a hearing. The regulation so promulgated shall become effective on a date fixed by the department (which date shall not be prior to ninety days after its promulgation). Such regulation may be amended or repealed in the

same manner as is provided for its adoption; except that in the case of a regulation amending or repealing any such regulation the department, to such an extent as it deems necessary in order to prevent undue hardship, may disregard the foregoing provisions regarding notice, hearing or effective date.

(4) The analytical work incident to the proper enforcement of this law in regard to foods and rules and regulations promulgated by the department in regard to foods shall be done under the direction of the state chemist or his assistants, when properly verified, shall be prima facie evidence in any court of law or equity in this state.

History.—§20, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(683); §2, ch. 59-302; §4, ch. 63-259; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.201 Division may promulgate regulations for enforcement of chapter as it relates to drugs, devices and cosmetics; hearings; analytical work.—

(1) The authority to promulgate regulations for the efficient enforcement of the chapter as it relates to drugs, devices and cosmetics is vested in the division. The said division may make such regulations promulgated by said authority conform with those promulgated under the federal act in regard to drugs, devices and cosmetics and to this end may promulgate by reference any regulations under the federal act insofar as applicable and practicable.

(2) Hearings authorized or required by this chapter in regard to drugs, devices or cosmetics shall be conducted by the division, or such officer, agent or employee as the division may designate for the purpose.

(3) Before promulgating any regulations contemplated by §500.15(4), (6), (7) and (8) or §500.19(2) the division shall give appropriate notice of the proposal and of the time and place for a hearing. The regulation so promulgated shall become effective on a date fixed by the said division (which date shall not be prior to ninety days after its promulgation). Such regulation may be amended or repealed in the same manner as is provided for its adoption; except that in the case of a regulation amending or repealing any such regulation the said division, to such an extent as it deems necessary in order to prevent undue hardship, may disregard the foregoing provisions regarding notice, hearing or effective date.

(4) The analytical work incident to the proper enforcement of this law in regard to drugs, devices and cosmetics and rules and regulations promulgated by the said division in regard to drugs, devices and cosmetics shall be done under the direction of the bureau of laboratories of the division and the certificate of analysis of the chief of such bureau or his assistants, when properly verified, shall be prima facie evidence in any court of law or equity in this state.

History.—§3, ch. 59-302; §7, ch. 63-158; §§4, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.21 Inspection of factories, warehouses, etc., by department and division.—

(1) The department or its duly authorized agent and the division or its duly authorized agent shall have free access at all reasonable hours to any factory, warehouse, or establishment in which foods, drugs, devices or cosmetics are manufactured, processed, packed or held for introduction into commerce, or to enter any vehicle being used to transport or hold such foods, drugs, devices or cosmetics in commerce, for the purpose of inspecting such factory, warehouse, establishment, or vehicle to determine if any of the provisions of this chapter, or any regulation promulgated under its authority, are being violated, and to secure samples or specimens of any food, drug, device or cosmetic after paying or offering to pay for such sample, and to see that all sanitary regulations promulgated by the department or by the division are complied with.

(2) The department or its duly authorized agent and the division or its duly authorized agent may appoint inspectors for making such inspections and taking such samples as are necessary for the proper enforcement of this chapter. The department and the division shall make or cause to be made examination of samples secured under the provisions of this section to determine whether or not any provision of this chapter is being violated.

History.—§21, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(684); §4, ch. 59-302; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.22 Reports and dissemination of information by department or division.—

(1) The department or division may cause to be published from time to time reports summarizing all judgments, decrees, and court orders which have been rendered under this chapter, including the nature of the charge and the disposition thereof.

(2) The department or division may also cause to be disseminated such information regarding food, drugs, devices and cosmetics as the department or division deems necessary in the interest of public health and the protection of the consumer against fraud. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the department or division from collecting, reporting and illustrating the results of these investigations.

History.—§22, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(685); §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.23 Employment of help, expenses and salaries.—

(1) The department may employ all help necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of this chapter relating to foods and may designate any employee of the department to perform any duties necessary to carry out the said provisions. All expenses and salaries shall be paid out of the general inspection trust fund.

(2) The division may employ all help necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of

this chapter relating to drugs, devices and cosmetics and may designate any employee of the said division to perform any duties necessary to carry out the said provisions. All expenses and salaries shall be paid out of the special fund hereby created in the office of the state treasurer to be known as "the drug, device and cosmetic trust fund."

History.—§23, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(686); §5, ch. 59-302; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.24 Punishment for violations of food, drug and cosmetic law.—

(1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of §500.04 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof be subject to imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine of not more than five hundred dollars; but if the violation is committed after a conviction of such person under this section has become final, such person shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year, or a fine of not more than one thousand dollars.

(2) No person shall be subject to the penalties of subsection (1) of this section, for having violated §500.04 (1) or (3), if he establishes a guaranty or undertaking signed by and containing the name and address of the person residing in the state or the manufacturer from whom he received in good faith the article, to the effect that such article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this chapter, designating this chapter.

(3) No publisher, radio-broadcast licensee, or agency or medium for the dissemination of an advertisement, except the manufacturer, packer, distributor, or seller of the article to which a false advertisement relates, shall be liable under this section by reason of the dissemination by him of such false advertisement, unless he has refused, on the request of the department or division, to furnish the department or division the name and post office address of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, seller or advertising agency, residing in the state, who caused him to disseminate such advertisement.

History.—§5, ch. 19656, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7678(1); §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

500.29 Misbranding of toilet preparations; penalty.—Any person who sells or offers for sale at retail to the public any perfume, talcum powder or other toilet preparations manufactured or prepared by any person other than the person selling or offering the same for sale at retail to the public, which bears upon the label, package, container or bottle the name of the retail seller thereof without also displaying with equal prominence upon such label, package, container or bottle language clearly and plainly indicating by whom the same were prepared or manufactured, together also with the name of the person preparing or manufacturing the same or the name of the factory or laboratory in which the

same were manufactured or prepared, shall be guilty of misbranding, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than sixty days.

History.—§1, ch. 10287, 1925; CGL 7852.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

500.30 Sale of lye regulated.—It is unlawful for any person to sell at wholesale or retail within this state any caustic acids or caustic alkalies or preparations "containing such acids or alkalies" intended for household use including preparations ordinarily described as or called "lye", without affixing to the bottle, box, vessel, sack or package containing the same a label printed or plainly written containing the name of the article, the name and place of business of the manufacturer, seller, or distributor of such household acids, alkalies or preparations thereof and in addition, the word "poison" which shall conspicuously appear thereon in red capital letters not less than twenty-four point size or which shall be affixed thereto as a sticker conspicuously placed.

History.—§1, ch. 9336, 1923; CGL 7700.

500.31 "Caustic" defined.—The word "caustic" within the intent and purpose of §§500.30-500.32 is construed to mean any "acids or alkalies in liquid or powdered form of" preparations thereof or containing free or chemically, unneutralized hydrochloric acid in a concentration of ten per cent or sulphuric acid in a concentration of ten per cent or nitric acid in a concentration of five per cent or carbolic acid (phenol) in a concentration of five per cent or oxalic acid in a concentration of ten per cent or acetic acid in a concentration of twenty per cent or hypochlorous acid (calx chlorinata bleaching powder or chloride of lime) in a concentration of one hundred per cent or potassium hydrate (caustic potash vienna paste pearlash potassa carbonas) in a concentration of ten per cent or sodium hydrate (caustic soda concentrated lye) in a concentration of twenty per cent or silver nitrate (lunar caustic) in a concentration of five per cent.

History.—§2, ch. 9336, 1923; CGL 7701; §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

500.32 Penalty for violation.—Any person violating §500.30 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, or imprisonment of not more than ninety days.

History.—§3, ch. 9336, 1923; CGL 7702.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

500.33 Horse meat; sale for human consumption.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to sell horse meat for human food in the markets of Florida for human consumption; provided, however, this section shall not apply to the sale of horse meat where the

same is clearly stamped, marked and described as such.

(2) Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 21986, 1943; §11, ch. 25035, 1949.

500.341 Registration of drugs, devices and cosmetics.—

(1) All manufacturers, packagers, or proprietors of drugs, devices, and cosmetics, the label of which shows a Florida address, are required to register annually with the division. Each separate and distinct product must be listed at the time of annual registration.

(2) The submission of a catalogue and specimens of labels may be required at the time of application for registration of drugs, devices and cosmetics packaged and prepared in compliance with the federal food, drug and cosmetic act, which shall constitute a satisfactory compliance for registration of the products. With respect to all other drugs, devices and cosmetics, submission of a catalogue and specimens of labels may be required at the time of application for registration but the registration will not become effective until examination and approval of the label of the drug, device or cosmetic product by the division. This approval shall be written notification to the manufacturer, packer and processor.

(3) No manufacturer, packer or proprietor shall sell any product which he has failed to register in conformity with this section. Such failure also subject to drugs, devices and cosmetics products to seizure and condemnation as provided in §§500.41-500.43.

(4) Such registration shall expire on December 31 next thereafter issuance and shall be renewed on January 1 of each year. Provided, that if any person who is subject to the requirements of this section shall fail to comply herewith by February 1 of any year the division shall have the authority to issue a stop-sale notice or order against such person which shall prohibit such person from selling or causing to be sold any drugs, devices or cosmetics covered by this chapter until the requirements of this section are complied with.

(5) No product under this section not included on the annual registration shall be sold until after approval of its label by the division or the federal food and drug administration. Any product which is considered to be a new drug may not be sold until the new drug application with respect thereto has become effective under §505 of the federal act.

History.—§2, ch. 65-402; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.351 Examination and investigation fees.—

(1) The division shall assess the manufacturers, packers and proprietors of drugs, devices and cosmetics in packaged form an

annual examination and investigation charge of one dollar for each separate and distinct product registered annually from each manufacturer, packer or proprietor.

(2) All fees paid to the division, as herein provided, shall be utilized by the division for the administration of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 65-402; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.361 Revocation and suspension of registration.—The division shall have authority to suspend or revoke any registration required by the provisions of this chapter for the violation of any provision of this chapter, or of any rules and regulations made and promulgated under the authority of this chapter after notice to and an opportunity to be heard by such registrant.

History.—§2, ch. 65-402; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.39 Records of interstate shipment.—For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this chapter, carriers engaged in interstate commerce and persons receiving food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics in interstate commerce shall, upon the request in the manner set out below of an officer or employee duly designated by the division or department, permit the officer or employee to have access to and to copy all records showing the movement in interstate commerce of any food, drug, device or cosmetic, and the quantity, shipper and consignee thereof.

History.—§11, ch. 59-302; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.40 Carriers in interstate commerce; excepted from chapter.—Carriers engaged in interstate commerce are not subject to the provisions of this chapter, other than §500.39, by reason of their receipt, carriage, or delivery of food, drugs, devices or cosmetics in the usual course of business as carriers.

History.—§12, ch. 59-302.

500.41 Causes for seizure and condemnation of foods, drugs, devices or cosmetics.—Any article of food and any drug, device or cosmetic that is adulterated or misbranded under the provisions of this chapter is subject to seizure and condemnation by the department or division or by its duly authorized agents that it designates for that purpose in regard to foods and by the division or by its duly authorized agent which it designates for that purpose in regard to drugs, devices or cosmetics.

History.—§13, ch. 59-302; §3, ch. 61-456; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.42 Seizure; procedure; prohibition on sale or disposal of article; penalty.—Whenever

a duly authorized officer or employee of the department or division finds or has probable cause to believe that cause for the seizure of any food, drug, device or cosmetic, as set out in this chapter exists, he shall affix to the article a tag, stamp or other appropriate marking, giving notice that the article is, or is suspected of being subject to seizure under the provisions of this chapter and that it has been detained and seized by either the department or division, whichever the agent is authorized by. Such agent shall also warn all persons not to remove or dispose of the article by sale or otherwise, until permission of the department or division or of the court of competent jurisdiction in which the article is detained or seized is given. It is unlawful for any person to remove or dispose of the detained or seized article by sale or otherwise without permission of the department or division, or of the court in such cases. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof be subject to imprisonment for not more than 6 months or a fine of not more than \$500.

History.—§14, ch. 59-302; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

500.43 Condemnation and sale, or release.—

(1) When any article detained or seized under §500.42 has been found by the department or division to be subject to seizure and condemnation under §500.42, the department or division shall petition a court for an order of condemnation or sale, as the court may direct. The proceeds of the sale of food used for human consumption, less the legal costs and charges, shall be deposited in the state treasury into the general inspection trust fund. The proceeds of the sale of drugs, devices and cosmetics, less the legal costs and charges, shall be deposited in the state treasury into the general revenue fund.

(2) Upon the payment of the costs of the condemnation proceeding and upon the execution and delivery of a surety bond to the effect that the goods shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to the provisions of this chapter, the department or division or court may order that the goods be delivered to the owner thereof instead of being condemned or sold.

(3) If the department or division finds that any article seized under the provisions of §500.42, was not subject to seizure under that section, the department or division or the designated officer or employee shall remove the tag or marking.

History.—§15, ch. 59-302; §1, ch. 61-31; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 502

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS

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502.012 Definitions.—The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and the enforcement of this law:

(1) "Milk" is the lacteal secretion, practically free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, which contains not less than $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent milk solids-not-fat and not less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent milkfat. (Milkfat or butterfat is the fat of milk).

(2) "Goat milk" is the lacteal secretion, practically free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of healthy goats. The word "milk" shall be interpreted to include goat milk.

(3) "Cream" is the sweet, fatty liquid separated from milk, with or without the addition of milk or skim milk, which contains not less than 18 per cent milkfat.

(4) "Light cream," "coffee cream" or "table cream" is cream which contains not less than 18 per cent but less than 30 per cent milkfat.

(5) "Whipping cream" is cream which contains not less than 30 per cent milkfat.

(6) "Light whipping cream" is cream that contains not less than 30 per cent but less than 36 per cent milkfat.

(7) "Heavy cream" or "heavy whipping cream" is cream which contains not less than 36 per cent milkfat.

(8) "Whipped cream" is whipping cream into which air or gas has been incorporated.

(9) "Whipped light cream," "coffee cream," or "table cream" is light cream, coffee cream, or table cream into which air or gas has been incorporated.

(10) "Sour cream" or "cultured sour cream" is a fluid or semifluid cream resulting from the souring, by lactic-acid-producing bacteria or similar culture, of pasteurized cream, which contains not less than 0.20 per cent acidity expressed as lactic acid.

(11) "Half-and-half" is a product consist-

ing of a mixture of milk and cream which contains not less than 10.5 per cent milkfat.

(12) "Sour half-and-half" or "cultured half-and-half" is fluid or semifluid half-and-half derived from the souring, by lactic-acid-producing bacteria or similar culture, of pasteurized half-and-half which contains not less than 0.20 per cent acidity expressed as lactic acid.

(13) "Reconstituted" or "recombined milk products" shall mean milk products defined in this subsection which result from the recombining of grade A milk constituents with potable water.

(14) "Concentrated milk" is a fluid product, unsterilized and unsweetened, resulting from the removal of a considerable portion of the water from milk, which, when combined with potable water, results in a product conforming with the standards for milkfat and solids-not-fat of milk as defined above.

(15) "Concentrated milk products" shall be taken to mean and to include homogenized concentrated milk, vitamin D concentrated milk, concentrated skim milk, fortified concentrated skim milk, concentrated lowfat milk, fortified concentrated lowfat milk, concentrated flavored milk, concentrated flavored milk products and similar concentrated products made from concentrated milk or concentrated skim milk, and which, when combined with potable water in accordance with instructions printed on the container, conform with the definitions of the corresponding milk products in this section.

(16) "Frozen milk concentrate" is a frozen milk product whose composition of milkfat and milk solids-not-fat is such that when a given volume of concentrate is mixed with a given volume of water the reconstituted product conforms to the milkfat and milk solid-not-fat requirements of whole milk. In the manufacturing process, water may be used to adjust the primary concentrate to the final desired concentration. The adjusted primary concentrate is pasteurized, packaged, and immediately

frozen. This product is stored, transported, and sold in the frozen state.

(17) "Skim milk" or "skimmed milk" is milk from which sufficient milkfat has been removed to reduce its milkfat content to less than 0.50 per cent.

(18) "Low-fat milk" is fresh partially skimmed milk with not more than 2 per cent added milk solids-not-fat. The addition of 2,000 units of natural vitamin A and 400 units of vitamin D per quart is optional. This product must be homogenized and pasteurized. Label must indicate accurately the contents of package.

(19) "Vitamin D milk and milk products" are milk and milk products, the vitamin D content of which has been increased by an approved method to at least 400 U.S.P. units per quart.

(20) "Fortified milk and milk products" are milk and milk products other than vitamin D milk and milk products, the vitamin, mineral or milk solid content of which have been increased by a method and in an amount approved by the department.

(21) "Homogenized milk" is milk which has been treated to insure breakup of the fat globules to such an extent that, after 48 hours of quiescent storage at 45°F., no visible cream separation occurs on the milk, and the fat percentage of the top 100 milliliters of milk in a quart, or of proportionate volumes in containers of other sizes, does not differ by more than 10 per cent from the fat percentage of the remaining milk as determined after thorough mixing. The word "milk" shall be interpreted to include homogenized milk.

(22) "Flavored milk or milk products" mean milk and milk products as defined in this law to which has been added a flavor and/or sweetener, e.g., chocolate milk, etc.

(23) "Buttermilk" is a fluid product resulting from the manufacture of butter from milk or cream. It contains not less than 8¼ per cent of milk solids-not-fat.

(24) "Cultured buttermilk" is a fluid product resulting from the souring, by lactic-acid-producing bacteria or similar culture, of pasteurized skim milk or pasteurized low-fat milk.

(25) "Cultured milk" or "cultured whole milk buttermilk" is a fluid product resulting from the souring, by lactic-acid-producing bacteria or similar culture, of pasteurized milk.

(26) "Acidified milk and milk products" are milk and milk products obtained by the addition of food grade acids to pasteurized cream, half-and-half, milk, low-fat milk, or skim milk, resulting in a product acidity of not less than 0.20 per cent expressed as lactic acid.

(27) "Eggnog" is a milk product consisting of a mixture of milk or milk product of at least 6 per cent butterfat, at least 1 per cent egg yolk solids, sweetener and flavoring. Emulsifier and not over 0.5 per cent stabilizer may be added. Eggnog shall be pasteurized in approved and properly operating equipment so that every particle is heated and continuously held for the following minimum specified times

and temperatures: 155°F. and held at or above this temperature for at least 30 minutes, 175°F., and held at or above this temperature for at least 25 seconds.

(28) "Eggnog flavored milk" is a milk product consisting of a mixture of at least 3.25 per cent butterfat, at least 0.5 per cent egg yolk solids, sweetener, and flavoring. Emulsifier and a maximum of 0.5 per cent stabilizer may be added.

(29) "Cottage cheese" is the soft uncured cheese obtained by adding lactic-acid-producing bacteria, with or without enzymatic action, to pasteurized skim milk, pasteurized low-fat milk, or pasteurized reconstituted skim milk. It shall contain not more than 80 per cent moisture. Cottage cheese may be seasoned with salt.

(30) "Creamed cottage cheese" is prepared by mixing cottage cheese with a pasteurized creaming mixture consisting of pasteurized cream and milk, dry milk products, concentrated skim milk, skim milk, or low-fat milk, to which salt, lactic acid, and flavor-producing bacteria, rennet, lactic acid, citric acid, phosphoric acid or stabilizer may be added. The quantity of milkfat added in the creaming mixture shall be not less than 4 per cent by weight of the finished creamed cottage cheese. Dry milk products or concentrated skim milk may be added, provided the amount of added solids does not exceed 3 per cent of the weight of the creaming mixture. Creamed cottage cheese shall contain not more than 80 per cent moisture.

(31)(a) "Milk products" include cream, light cream, coffee cream, table cream, whipping cream, light whipping cream, heavy cream, heavy whipping cream, whipped cream, whipped light cream, whipped coffee cream, whipped table cream, sour cream, cultured sour cream, half-and-half, sour half-and-half, cultured half-and-half, reconstituted or recombined milk and milk products, concentrated milk, concentrated milk products, frozen milk concentrates, skim milk, skimmed milk, low-fat milk, fortified milk and milk products, vitamin D milk and milk products, homogenized milk, flavored milk or milk products, buttermilk, cultured buttermilk, cultured milk, cultured whole milk buttermilk, acidified milk and milk products, eggnog, eggnog-flavored milk, cottage cheese and creamed cottage cheese.

(b) This definition is not intended to include such products as sterilized milk and milk products hermetically sealed in a container and so processed, either before or after sealing, as to prevent microbial spoilage, or evaporated milk, condensed milk, ice cream and other frozen desserts, butter, dry milk products (except as defined herein), or cheese except when they are combined with other substances to produce any pasteurized milk or milk product defined herein.

(32) "Grade A dry milk products" are milk products which have been produced for use in grade A pasteurized milk products and which

have been manufactured under the provisions of grade A dry milk products-recommended sanitation ordinance and code for dry milk products used in grade A pasteurized milk products.

(33) "Optional ingredients" shall mean and include grade A dry milk products, concentrated milk, concentrated milk products, flavors, sweeteners, stabilizers, emulsifiers, acidifiers, vitamins and minerals. Optional ingredients may be used in any milk product defined in this law.

(34) "Adulterated milk and milk products" shall be deemed to be adulterated:

(a) If it bears or contains any poisonous or deleterious substance in a quantity which may render it injurious to health.

(b) If it bears or contains any added poisonous or deleterious substance for which no safe tolerance has been established by state or federal regulation, or in excess of such tolerance if one has been established.

(c) If it consists, in whole or in part, of any substance unfit for human consumption.

(d) If it has been produced, processed, prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions.

(e) If its container is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance which may render the contents injurious to health.

(f) If any substance has been added thereto or mixed or packed therewith so as to increase its bulk or weight, or reduce its quality or strength, or make it appear better or of greater value than it is.

(35) "Misbranded milk and milk products" are misbranded:

(a) When their containers bear or accompany any false or misleading written, printed or graphic matter.

(b) When such milk and milk products do not conform to their definitions as contained in this chapter.

(c) When such products are not labeled in accordance with §502.041.

(36) "Pasteurization" shall mean the process of heating every particle of milk or milk product to at least 145°F., and holding it continuously at or above this temperature for at least 30 minutes, or to at least 161°F., and holding it continuously at or above this temperature for at least 15 seconds, in equipment which is properly operated and approved by the department; provided, that milk products which have a higher milkfat content than milk and/or contain added sweeteners shall be heated to at least 150°F., and held continuously at or above this temperature for at least 30 minutes, or to at least 166°F., and held continuously at or above this temperature for at least 15 seconds; provided further, that nothing in this definition shall be construed as barring any other pasteurization process which has been recognized by the United States public health service to be equally efficient and which is approved by the department.

(37) "Sanitization" is the application of any effective method or substance to a clean surface for the destruction of pathogens, and of other organisms as far as is practicable. Such treatment shall not adversely affect the equipment, the milk or milk product or the health of the consumers, and shall be acceptable to the department.

(38) "Milk producer" is any person who operates a dairy farm and provides, sells, or offers milk for sale to a milk plant, receiving station, or transfer station.

(39) "Milk hauler" is any person who transports raw milk and/or milk products to or from a milk plant, a receiving or transfer station.

(40) "Milk distributor" is any person who offers for sale or sells to another any milk or milk products.

*(41) ["Department" is the department of agriculture and consumer services] which has jurisdiction and control over the matters embraced within this chapter, except as otherwise provided in §§502.171 and 502.211.

(42) "Dairy farm" is any place or premises where one or more cows or goats are kept, and from which a part or all of the milk or milk products are provided, sold, or offered for sale to a milk plant, transfer station, or receiving station.

(43) "Milk plant" and/or "receiving station" is any place, premises, or establishment where milk or milk products are collected, handled, processed, stored, pasteurized, bottled, or prepared for distribution.

(44) "Transfer station" is any place, premises, or establishment where milk or milk products are transferred directly from one transport tank to another.

(45) "Official laboratory" is a biological, chemical, or physical laboratory which is under the direct supervision of the state or a local health authority.

(46) "Officially designated laboratory" is a commercial laboratory authorized to do official work by the supervising agency, or a milk industry laboratory officially designated by the supervising agency for the examination of producer samples of grade A raw milk for pasteurization.

(47) "Person" shall mean any individual, plant operator, partnership, corporation, company, firm, trustee, or association.

(48) "And/or" is used, "and" shall apply where appropriate, otherwise "or" shall apply.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted the definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

502.021 Reconstituted or recombined milk, adulterated or misbranded milk or milk products.—

(1) No person shall in this state or its police jurisdiction, produce, provide, sell, offer or expose for sale, or have in possession with intent to sell any reconstituted or recombined

milk, or any milk or milk product which is adulterated or misbranded; provided, that in an emergency, the sale of pasteurized milk and milk products which have not been graded, or the grade of which is unknown, may be authorized by the department, in which case such products shall be labeled "ungraded."

(2) Any reconstituted or recombined milk, or any adulterated or misbranded milk or milk product may be impounded by the department and made unsalable, or otherwise disposed of as may be deemed proper. Disposition shall be accomplished so as not to create a nuisance and to prevent their being used for human consumption.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.031 Permits.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person who does not possess a permit from the department to bring into, send into, or receive into the state or its police jurisdiction, for sale, or to sell, or offer for sale therein, or to have in storage any milk or milk products defined in this chapter. A permit is defined to be a privilege extended to any person, firm or corporation who offers for sale any milk or milk products, as defined in this chapter, in the state; provided, that grocery stores, restaurants, soda fountains and similar establishments where milk or milk products are served or sold at retail, but not processed, may be exempt from the requirements of this section.

(2) Only a person who complies with the requirements of this law shall be entitled to receive and retain such a permit. Permits shall not be transferable with respect to persons and/or locations.

(3) The department shall suspend such permit, whenever it has reason to believe that a public health hazard exists; or whenever the permit holder has violated any of the requirements of this law; or whenever the permit holder has interfered with the department in the performance of its duties; provided, that the department shall, in all cases except where the milk or milk product involved creates or appears to create an imminent hazard to the public health or in any case of a willful refusal to permit authorized inspection, serve upon the holder a written notice of intent to suspend permit, which notice shall specify with particularity the violations in question and afford the holder such reasonable opportunity to correct such violations as may be agreed to by the parties, or in the absence of agreement, fixed by the department, before making any order of suspension effective. A suspension of permit shall remain in effect until the violation has been corrected to the satisfaction of the department.

(4) Upon written application of any person whose permit has been suspended, or upon application within 48 hours of any person who has been served with a notice of intention to suspend, and in the latter case before suspension, the department shall within seventy-two

hours proceed to a hearing to ascertain the facts of such violation or interference and upon evidence presented at such hearing shall affirm, modify, or rescind the suspension or intention to suspend.

(5) Upon repeated violations, the department may revoke such permit following reasonable notice to the permit holder and an opportunity for a hearing. This section is not intended to preclude the institution of court action as provided in §§502.051 and 502.061.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.041 Labeling and advertising.—

(1) All bottles, containers and packages enclosing milk or milk products defined in §502.012 shall be conspicuously labeled or marked with:

(a) The name of the contents as given in §502.012 of this chapter.

(b) The word "reconstituted" or "recombined" if the product is made by reconstitution or recombination.

(c) The grade of the contents.

(d) The word "pasteurized" if the contents are pasteurized and the name and address of the plant where pasteurized.

(e) The word "raw" if the contents are raw and the name and address of the producer.

(f) The state in which same was produced, and all distributors or receivers of milk and milk products shall furnish all customers, wholesale or retail, with information to be placed upon the containers in which the milk and milk products are handled showing the source of production of the milk and milk products as herein required.

(g) The designation "vitamin D" and the number of U.S.P. units per quart in the case of vitamin D milk or milk products.

(h) The volume or proportion of water to be added for reconstituting or recombining in the case of milk products.

(i) The words "nonfat milk solids added" and the percentage added if such solids have been added, except that this requirement shall not apply to reconstituted or recombined milk products.

(j) The words "artificially sweetened" in the name if nonnutritive and/or artificial sweeteners are used.

(k) The common name of stabilizers, emulsifiers, distillates and ingredients.

(2) Provided that:

(a) Only the identity of the milk producer shall be required for milk delivered to a milk plant which receives only grade A raw milk for pasteurization, and which immediately dumps and washes delivery containers.

(b) In the case of concentrated milk products, the specific name of the product shall be substituted for the generic term "concentrated milk products," e.g., "homogenized concentrated milk," "concentrated skim milk," "concentrated chocolate milk," "concentrated chocolate flavored lowfat milk."

(c) In the case of flavored milk the name of

the principal flavor shall be substituted for the word "flavored."

(d) In the case of cultured milk and milk products, the special type culture used may be substituted for the word "cultured," e.g., "acidophilus buttermilk," "bulgarian buttermilk," and "yogurt."

(3) All vehicles and transport tanks containing milk or milk products shall be legibly marked with the name and address of the milk plant or hauler in possession of the contents. Tanks transporting raw milk and milk products to a milk plant from sources of supply not under the routine supervision of the department are required to be marked with the name and address of the milk plant or hauler and shall be sealed; in addition, for each such shipment, a shipping statement shall be prepared containing at least the following information:

- (a) Shipper's name, address, and permit number.
- (b) Permit number of hauler, if not employee of shipper.
- (c) Point of origin of shipment.
- (d) Tanker identity number.
- (e) Name of product.
- (f) Weight of product.
- (g) Grade of product.
- (h) Temperature of product.
- (i) Date of shipment.
- (j) Name of supervising health authority at the point of origin.
- (k) Whether the contents are raw, pasteurized, or otherwise heat treated.

Such statement shall be prepared in triplicate and shall be kept on file by the shipper, the consignee, and the carrier for a period of six months for the information of the department.

(4) The labeling information which is required on all bottles, containers or packages of milk or milk products shall be in letters of an acceptable size, kind, and color satisfactory to the department and shall contain no marks or words which are misleading.

(5) No ingredient shall be displayed on the label with more prominence than another.

(6) When the per cent of butterfat appears on the label, it shall be accurately stated to within 0.1 per cent of the true contents.

(7) The label of milk and milk products may include the name of the breed of cows from which such milk or milk products were produced; provided such milk or milk products contain only milk produced from the breed named on the label.

(8) Samples of labels or marks to be used on containers of milk or milk products, upon referral, will be examined by the department for compliance with law and rules.

(9) It is unlawful for any person to advertise or cause to be advertised any milk or milk product, the advertisement of which contains any assertion, representation or statement which is untrue, deceptive or misleading. This subsection shall not apply to any owner of an

advertising medium or to any agent of the advertiser who in good faith publishes or causes to be published any false, deceptive or misleading information.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.051 Inspection of dairy farms and milk plants.—

(1) Each dairy farm, milk plant, receiving station, and transfer station whose milk or milk products are intended for consumption within the state or its police jurisdiction shall be inspected by the department prior to the issuance of a permit.

(2) Following the issuance of a permit, each dairy farm and transfer station shall be inspected at least once every six months and each milk plant and receiving station shall be inspected at least once every three months. Should the violation of any requirement set forth in §502.071 be found to exist, a second inspection shall be required after the time deemed necessary to remedy the violation, but not before three days; the reinspection shall be used to determine compliance with the requirements of §502.071. Any violation of the same requirement of §502.071 on such reinspection shall call for permit suspension in accordance with §502.031 and/or court action.

(3) One copy of the inspection report shall be handed to the operator, or other responsible person, or be posted in a conspicuous place on an inside wall of the establishment. Said inspection report shall not be defaced and shall be made available to the department upon request. An identical copy of the inspection report shall be filed with the records of the department.

(4) Every milk producer, hauler, distributor, or plant operator shall, upon request of the department, permit access of officially designated persons to all parts of his establishment or facilities to determine compliance with the provisions of this chapter. A distributor or plant operator shall furnish the department, upon request, for official use only, a true statement of the actual quantities of milk and milk products of each grade purchased and sold, and a list of all sources of such milk and milk products, records of inspections, tests, and pasteurization time and temperature records.

(5) It shall be unlawful for any person who in an official capacity obtains any information under the provisions of the chapter which is entitled to protection as a trade secret (including information as to quantity, quality, source or disposition of milk or milk products, or results of inspections or tests thereof) to use such information to his own advantage or to reveal it to any unauthorized person.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.052 Inspections; administrative procedures.—

(1) INSPECTION FREQUENCY.—One producer inspection every six months or one plant inspection every three months is not a desirable frequency; it is instead a legal mini-

mum. Dairy farms and milk plants experiencing difficulty meeting requirements should be visited more frequently. Inspections of dairy farms shall be made at milking time as often as possible, and of milk plants at different times of the day, in order to ascertain if the processes of equipment assembly, sanitizing, pasteurization, cleaning, and other procedures comply with the requirements of this chapter.

(2) **ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE.**—This section provides that a dairy farm or milk plant shall be subject to suspension of permit, and/or court action, if two successive inspections disclose violation of the same requirement.

(a) Experience has demonstrated that a strict enforcement of the law leads to a better and friendlier relationship between the department and the milk industry than does a policy of enforcement which seeks to excuse violations and to defer penalty therefor. The sanitarian's criterion of satisfactory compliance should be neither too lenient nor unreasonably stringent. When a violation is discovered, the inspector should point out to the milk producer or plant operator the requirement that has been violated, discuss a method for correction, and set a time for correcting the violated requirement.

(b) The penalties of suspension or revocation of permit, and/or court action, are provided to prevent continued violation of the provisions of this chapter but are worded to protect the dairy industry against unreasonable or arbitrary action. When a condition is found which constitutes an imminent health hazard, prompt action is necessary to protect the public health; therefore, the department is authorized, in §502.031, to suspend the permit immediately. However, except for such emergencies, no penalty is imposed on the producer or distributor upon the first violation of any of the sanitation requirements listed in §502.071. A producer or distributor found violating any requirement must be notified in writing and given a reasonable time to correct the violations before an official reinspection is made. The requirement of giving written notice shall be deemed to have been satisfied by the handing to the operator or by the posting of an inspection report, as required by this section. After receipt of a notice of violation, but before the allotted time has elapsed, the producer or distributor shall have an opportunity to appeal the sanitarian's interpretation to the department for an extension of the time allowed for correction.

(3) **CERTIFIED INDUSTRY INSPECTION.**—The department may certify industry personnel to carry out cooperatively the provisions of this chapter with respect to the supervision of dairy farms. Reports of all inspections conducted by such personnel to determine compliance with the provisions of this chapter shall be forwarded to the department. All punitive actions and all inspections for the issuance or reinstatement of permits shall be per-

formed by the department. Industry personnel shall be certified annually by the department in accordance with the provisions of appendix B, page 100, recommended milk ordinance, 1965, United States public health service.

(4) **INSPECTION REPORTS.**—A copy of the inspection report shall be filed by the department and retained for at least twelve months. The results shall be entered on appropriate ledger forms. The use of a computer or other information retrieval system may be used. Examples of field inspection forms are included in appendix L, page 168, recommended milk ordinance, 1965, United States public health service.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.061 The examination of milk and milk products.—

(1) During any consecutive six months, at least four samples of raw milk for pasteurization shall be taken from each producer and four samples of raw milk for pasteurization shall be taken from each milk plant after receipt of the milk by the milk plant and prior to pasteurization. In addition, during any consecutive six months, at least four samples of pasteurized milk and at least four samples of each milk product defined in this chapter shall be taken from every milk plant. Samples of milk and milk products shall be taken while in possession of the producer or distributor at any time prior to final delivery. Samples of milk and milk products from dairy retail stores, food service establishments, grocery stores, and other places where milk and milk products are sold shall be examined periodically as determined by the department; and the results of such examination shall be used to determine compliance with §§502.021, 502.041 and 502.101. Proprietors of such establishments shall furnish the department, upon its request, with the names of all distributors from whom milk or milk products are obtained.

(2) Required bacterial counts and cooling temperature checks shall be performed on raw milk for pasteurization. In addition, antibiotic tests on each producer's milk or on commingled raw milk shall be conducted at least four times during any consecutive six months. When commingled milk is tested, all producers shall be represented in the sample. All individual sources of milk shall be tested when test results on the commingled milk are positive. Required bacterial counts, coliform determinations, phosphatase and cooling temperature checks shall be performed on pasteurized milk and milk products.

(3) Whenever two of the last four consecutive bacteria counts, coliform determinations, or cooling temperatures, taken on separate days, exceed the limit of the standard for the milk and/or milk products, the department shall send a written notice thereof to the person concerned. This notice shall be in effect so long as two of the last four consecutive samples exceed the limit of the standard. An additional sample

shall be taken within fourteen days of the sending of such notice, but not before the lapse of three days. Immediate suspension of permit in accordance with §502.031 and/or court action shall be instituted whenever the standard is violated by three of the last five bacteria counts, coliform determinations, or cooling temperatures.

(4) Whenever a phosphatase test is positive, the cause shall be determined. Where the cause is improper pasteurization, it shall be corrected; and any milk or milk product involved shall not be offered for sale.

(5) Samples shall be analyzed at an official or appropriate officially designated laboratory. All sampling procedures and required laboratory examinations shall be in substantial compliance with the twelfth edition of standard methods for the examination of dairy products of the American public health association, and the tenth edition of the official methods of analyses of the association of official agricultural chemists. Such procedures and examinations shall be evaluated in accordance with the methods of evaluating milk laboratories recommended by the United States public health service. Examinations and tests shall be conducted to detect adulterants, including pesticides, as the department may require. Assays of vitamin D milk or milk products shall be made at least annually in a laboratory acceptable to the department.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.062 Enforcement; administrative procedures.—

(1) **ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES.**—All violations of bacteria, coliform, and cooling temperature standards shall be followed promptly by inspection to determine and correct the cause. (See appendix E, examples of 3-out-of-5 compliance enforcement procedures. Recommended milk ordinance, 1965, United States public health service.) All violations of bacterial, coliform, and cooling temperature standards shall be followed promptly by inspection to determine and correct the cause.

(2) **LABORATORY TECHNIQUES.**—Procedures for the collection and holding of samples; the selection and preparation of apparatus, media and reagents; and the analytical procedures, incubation, reading, and reporting of results, shall be in substantial compliance with standard methods for the examination of dairy products and the official methods of analyses. The procedures shall be those specified therein for:

- (a) Standard plate count at 32°C.
- (b) Simplified methods for viable counts of raw milk at 32°C.
- (c) Coliform test with solid media at 32°C.
- (d) Disc assay methods for antibiotics.
- (e) Apha or aoac phosphatase tests.

The phosphatase test is an index of the efficiency of the pasteurization process. In the event the laboratory phosphatase test is positive, the cause shall be determined immediately.

When the cause is improper pasteurization, it shall be corrected. When a laboratory phosphatase test is positive, or if any doubt should arise as to the compliance of the equipment, standards or methods outlined in §502.071(3)(e), (p), the department should immediately conduct field phosphatase tests at the plant (appendix G, page 134, recommended milk ordinance, 1965, United States public health service.) The direct microscopic count is useful as a screening test to detect suspicious tanker loads of milk for subsequent official examinations, and to determine the possible presence of abnormal milk.

(3) **SAMPLING PROCEDURES.**—When samples of raw milk for pasteurization are taken at a milk plant prior to pasteurization, they shall be drawn following adequate agitation from randomly selected storage tanks.

(a) When bacterial counts and temperature determinations are made of several samples of the same milk or milk products collected from the same supply or processor, on the same day, these values are averaged arithmetically, and the results recorded as the count or temperature determinations of the milk or the milk product for that day. All counts and temperatures should be recorded on the milk-ledger form phs 1784 (or a similar form) for dairy farms, and form phs 1782 (or a similar form) for milk plants as soon as reported by the laboratory.

(b) The use of a computer or other information retrieval system may be used. (See appendix G, page 135, recommended milk ordinance, 1965, United States public health service, for a reference to antibiotics in milk and the conditions under which a positive phosphatase reaction may be encountered in properly pasteurized milk or cream.)

(c) The industry should be encouraged by the department to achieve day-to-day compliance with the foregoing standards by performing tests on each producer's milk, including platform tests for odors, temperature, and sediment. Bacterial counts should be conducted following laboratory pasteurization as a check for thermophilic organisms. Examinations for the presence of psychrophilic bacteria are also recommended. Periodic screening tests for presence of added water, antibiotics, and pesticide residues should be performed on producer milk. Plants should reject milk of abnormal odor and high temperature as well as milk that is found to be unsatisfactory by the sediment test. Follow-up inspections on the dairy farm should be made by the plant fieldman to determine the cause and to institute corrective measures whenever milk is rejected by the milk plant.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.071 Standards for milk and milk products.—All grade A raw milk for pasteurization and all grade A pasteurization milk and milk products shall be produced, processed, and pasteurized to conform with the following chemical, bacteriological, and temperature standards,

and the sanitation requirements of this section. No process or manipulation other than pasteurization, processing methods integral therewith, and appropriate refrigeration shall be applied to milk and milk products for the purpose of removing or deactivating microorganisms.

(1) CHEMICAL, BACTERIOLOGICAL AND TEMPERATURE STANDARDS FOR GRADE A MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.—

Grade A raw milk for pasteurization	Temperature . . . Cooled to 50°F. or less and maintained thereat until processed. Bacterial limits . . . Individual producer milk not to exceed 100,000 per ml. prior to commingling with other producer milk. Not exceeding 300,000 per ml. as commingled milk prior to pasteurization. Antibiotics . . . No detectable antibiotic residues.
Grade A pasteurized milk and milk products (except cultured products).	Temperature . . . Cooled to 45°F. or less and maintained thereat. Bacterial limits . . . Milk and milk products—20,000 per ml. Coliform limit . . . Not exceeding 10 per ml. Phosphatase . . . Less than 1 microgram per ml. by Scharer rapid method (or equivalent by other means).
Grade A pasteurized cultured products	Temperature . . . Same as above. Coliform limit . . . Do. Phosphatase . . . Do. Bacterial limits . . . Exempt.

(2) SANITATION REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADE A RAW MILK FOR PASTEURIZATION.—

(a) *Abnormal milk.*—Cows which show evidence of the secretion of abnormal milk in one or more quarters based upon bacteriological, chemical, or physical examination, shall be milked last or with separate equipment, and the milk shall be discarded. Cows treated with, or cows which have consumed chemical, medicinal or radioactive agents which are capable of being secreted in the milk and which, in the judgment of the department, may be deleterious to human health, shall be milked last or with separate equipment, and the milk disposed of as the department may direct.

(b) *Milking barn, stable, or parlor construction.*—A milking barn, stable, or parlor shall be provided on all dairy farms in which the milking herd shall be housed during milking time operations. The areas used for milking purposes shall:

1. Have floors constructed of concrete or equally impervious material.

2. Have walls and ceilings which are smooth, painted or finished in an approved manner, in good repair, ceiling dust-tight.

3. Have separate stalls or pens for horses, calves, and bulls, at least 100 feet from milking barn or milk room.

4. Be provided with natural and/or artificial light, well distributed for day and/or night milking.

5. Provide sufficient air space and air circulation to prevent condensation and excessive odors.

6. Not be overcrowded.

7. Have dust-tight feed room doors, covered boxes or bins, or separate storage facilities for ground, chopped or concentrated feed.

(c) *Milking barn, stable, or parlor cleanliness.*—The interior shall be kept clean. Floors, walls, windows, pipelines, and equipment shall be free of filth and/or litter and shall be clean. Swine and fowl shall be kept out of the milking barn.

(d) *Cow yard.*—The cow yard shall be graded and drained and shall have no standing pools of water or accumulations of organic wastes, and shall provide a firm footing; provided that in loafing or cattle housing areas, cow droppings and soiled bedding shall be removed, or clean bedding added at sufficiently frequent intervals to prevent the soiling of the cow's udder and flanks. Waste feed shall not be allowed to accumulate. Manure packs shall be properly drained and shall provide a firm footing. Swine shall be kept out of the cow yard.

(e) *Milk house or room; construction and facilities.*—

1. A milk house or room of sufficient size shall be provided, in which the cooling, handling, and storing of milk and the washing, sanitizing, and storing of milk containers and utensils shall be conducted.

2. The milk house shall be provided with a smooth floor constructed of concrete or equally impervious material graded to drain and maintained in good repair. Liquid waste shall be disposed of in a sanitary manner; all floor drains shall be accessible and shall be trapped.

3. The walls and ceilings shall be constructed of smooth material, in good repair, well painted, or finished in an equally suitable manner.

4. The milk house shall have adequate natural and/or artificial light and be well ventilated.

5. The milk house shall be used for no other purpose than milk house operations; there shall be no direct opening into any barn, stable, or into a room used for domestic purposes. A tight-fitting self-closing door hinged to open outward only shall be provided.

6. Hot and cold water under pressure shall be piped into the milk house and to wash vats.

7. The milk house shall be equipped with a two-compartment wash vat and adequate hot water heating facilities.

8. When a transportation tank is used for the cooling and storage of milk on the dairy farm, such tank shall be provided with a suitable room for the receipt of milk. Such room shall be adjacent to, but not a part of, the milk room and shall comply with the requirements of the milk room with respect to construction, light, drainage, insect and rodent control, and general maintenance.

(f) *Milk house or room; cleanliness.*—The floors, walls, ceilings, windows, tables, shelves, cabinets, wash vats, nonproduct contact surfaces of milk containers, utensils, and equipment, and other milk room equipment shall be clean. Only articles directly related to milk room activities shall be permitted in the milk room. The milk room shall be free of trash, animals, and fowl.

(g) *Toilet.*—Every dairy farm shall be provided with one or more toilets, conveniently located and properly constructed, operated, and maintained in a sanitary manner. The waste shall be inaccessible to flies and shall not pollute the soil surface or contaminate any water supply.

(h) *Water supply.*—Water for milk house and milking operations shall be from a supply properly located, protected, and operated, and shall be easily accessible, adequate, and of a safe, sanitary quality.

(i) *Utensils and equipment; construction.*—All multiuse containers, equipment, and utensils used in the handling, storage, or transportation of milk shall be made of smooth, non-absorbent, corrosion-resistant, nontoxic materials, and shall be so constructed as to be easily cleaned and shall be used for no other purpose. All containers, utensils, and equipment shall be in good repair. All milk pails used for hand milking and stripping shall be seamless and of the hooded type.

1. Multiple use woven material shall not be used for straining milk.

2. All single-service articles shall have been manufactured, packaged, transported, stored, and handled in a sanitary manner and shall comply with the applicable requirements of subsection (3)(k). Articles intended for single-service use shall not be reused.

3. Farm holding-cooling tanks, welded sanitary piping, and transportation tanks shall comply with the applicable requirements of subsection (3)(j) and (k).

(j) *Utensils and equipment; cleaning.*—The product contact surfaces of all multiuse containers, equipment, and utensils used in the handling, storage, or transportation of milk shall be cleaned after each usage.

(k) *Utensils and equipment; sanitization.*—The product contact surfaces of all multiuse containers, equipment, and utensils used in the

handling, storage, or transportation of milk shall be sanitized before each usage.

(l) *Utensils and equipment storage.*—All containers, utensils, and equipment used in the handling, storage, or transportation of milk, shall be stored to assure complete drainage, and shall be protected from contamination prior to use.

(m) *Utensils and equipment; handling.*—After sanitization, all containers, utensils, and equipment shall be handled in such manner as to prevent contamination of any product contact surface.

(n) *Milking; flanks, udders, and teats.*—Milking shall be done in the milking barn, stable, or parlor. The flanks, udders, bellies, and tails of all milking cows shall be free from visible dirt. All cleaning and brushing shall be completed prior to milking. The udders and teats of all milking cows shall be cleaned and treated with a sanitizing solution just prior to the time of milking, and shall be relatively dry before milking. Wet hand milking is prohibited.

(o) *Milking; surcingles, milk stools and antikickers.*—Surcingles, milk stools, and antikickers shall be kept clean and stored above the floor.

(p) *Milking; transfer and protection of milk.*—Each pail or container of milk shall be transferred immediately from the milking barn, stable, or parlor to the milk house. No milk shall be strained, poured, transferred, or stored unless it is properly protected from contamination.

(q) *Personnel; hand-washing facilities.*—There shall be provided adequate hand-washing facilities, including running water, soap or detergent, and individual sanitary towels, in the milk house and in or convenient to the milking barn, stable, or parlor.

(r) *Personnel; cleanliness.*—Hands shall be washed clean and dried with an individual sanitary towel immediately before milking, before performing any milk house function, and immediately after the interruption of any of these activities. Milkers and milk haulers shall wear clean outer garments while milking or handling milk, milk containers, utensils, or equipment.

(s) *Cooling.*—Raw milk for pasteurization shall be cooled to 50°F. or less within two hours after milking and shall be maintained at that temperature until delivered.

(t) *Vehicles.*—Vehicles used to transport milk in cans from the dairy farm to the milk plant or receiving station shall be constructed and operated to protect their contents from sun, freezing, and contamination. Such vehicles shall be kept clean, inside and out; and no substance capable of contaminating milk shall be transported with milk.

(u) *Insect and rodent control.*—Effective measures shall be taken to prevent the contamination of milk, containers, equipment, and utensils by insects and rodents, and by chemicals used to control such vermin. Milk rooms shall be free of insects and rodents. Surroundings shall be kept clean, neat, and free of con-

ditions which might harbor or be conducive to the breeding of insects and rodents.

(3) **SANITATION REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADE A PASTEURIZED MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS.**—A receiving station shall comply with paragraphs (a) to (o) inclusive, and paragraphs (q), (t), and (v), except that the partitioning requirement of paragraph (e) shall not apply. A transfer station shall comply with paragraphs (a), (d), (f)-(l), (n), (o), (t), and (v); and as climatic and operating conditions require, the applicable provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c); provided, that in every case, overhead protection shall be provided. Facilities for the cleaning and sanitizing of bulk transport tanks shall comply with paragraphs (a), (d), (f)-(l), (n), (o), (t), and (v); and as climatic and operating conditions require, the applicable provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c); provided, that in every case, overhead protection shall be provided.

(a) **Floors; construction.**—The floors of all rooms in which milk or milk products are processed, handled, or stored, or in which milk containers, equipment, and utensils are washed, shall be constructed of concrete or other equally impervious and easily cleaned material; and shall be smooth, properly sloped, provided with trapped drains, kept in good repair; provided, that cold-storage rooms used for storing milk and milk products need not be provided with floor drains when the floors are sloped to drain to one or more exits; provided further, that storage rooms for storing dry ingredients and/or packaging materials need not be provided with drains; and the floors may be constructed of tightly joined wood.

(b) **Walls and ceilings; construction.**—Walls and ceilings of rooms in which milk or milk products are handled, processed, or stored, or in which milk containers, utensils, and equipment are washed, shall have a smooth, washable light-colored surface, in good repair.

(c) **Doors and windows.**—Effective means shall be provided to prevent the access of flies and rodents. All openings to the outside shall have solid doors or glazed windows which shall be closed during dusty weather.

(d) **Lighting and ventilation.**—All rooms in which milk and milk products are handled, processed or stored and/or in which milk containers, equipment, and utensils are washed shall be well lighted and well ventilated.

(e) **Separate rooms.**—There shall be separate rooms for:

1. Pasteurizing, processing, cooling, and packaging.

2. Cleaning of milk cans and bottles. In addition, plants receiving milk in bulk transport tanks shall provide for cleaning and sanitizing facilities. Unless all milk and milk products are received in bulk transport tanks, a receiving room, separate from rooms 1. and 2. of this paragraph shall be required. Rooms in which milk or milk products are handled, processed, or stored, or in which milk containers, utensils and equipment are washed or stored, shall not

open directly into any stable or any room used for domestic purposes.

(f) **Toilet and sewage disposal facilities.**—Every milk plant shall be provided with toilet facilities conforming with the requirements of the state sanitary code. Toilet rooms shall not open directly into any room in which milk and/or milk products are processed. Toilet rooms shall be completely enclosed and shall have tight-fitting, self-closing doors. Dressing rooms, toilet rooms, and fixtures shall be kept in a clean condition, in good repair and shall be well ventilated and well lighted. Sewage and other liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a sanitary manner in conformance with requirements of the state sanitary code.

(g) **Water supply.**—Water for milk plant purposes shall be from a supply properly located, protected, and operated, and shall be easily accessible, adequate, and of a safe, sanitary quality.

(h) **Hand-washing facilities.**—Convenient hand-washing facilities shall be provided, including hot and cold and/or warm running water, soap, and individual sanitary towels or other approved hand-drying devices. Hand-washing facilities shall be kept in a clean condition and in good repair.

(i) **Milk plant cleanliness.**—All rooms in which milk and milk products are handled, processed, or stored, and/or in which containers, utensils, or equipment are washed or stored, shall be kept clean, neat and free of evidence of insects and rodents. Pesticides shall be safely used. Only equipment directly related to processing operations or to the handling of containers, utensils, and equipment, shall be permitted in the pasteurizing, processing, cooling, packaging, and bulk-milk storage rooms.

(j) **Sanitary piping.**—All sanitary piping, fittings, and connections which are exposed to milk and milk products, or from which liquids may drip, drain, or be drawn into milk or milk products, shall consist of smooth, impervious, corrosion-resistant, nontoxic, easily cleanable material. All piping shall be in good repair. Pasteurized milk and milk products shall be conducted from one piece of equipment to another only through sanitary piping.

(k) **Construction and repair of containers and equipment.**—All multiuse containers and equipment with which milk or milk products come into contact shall be of smooth, impervious, corrosion-resistant nontoxic material; shall be constructed for ease of cleaning; and shall be kept in good repair. All single-service containers, closures, gaskets, and other articles with which milk or milk products come in contact shall be nontoxic, and shall have been manufactured, packaged, transported, and handled in a sanitary manner. Articles intended for single-service use shall not be reused.

(l) **Cleaning and sanitizing of containers and equipment.**—The product contact surfaces of all multiuse containers, utensils, and equipment used in the transportation, processing, handling, and storage of milk and milk prod-

ucts shall be effectively cleaned and shall be sanitized before each use.

(m) *Storage of cleaned containers and equipment.*—After cleaning, all multiuse milk or milk product containers, utensils, and equipment shall be transported and stored to assure complete drainage, and shall be protected from contamination before use.

(n) *Storage of single-service containers, utensils and materials.*—Single-service caps, cap stock, parchment paper, containers, gaskets, and other single-service articles for use in contact with milk and milk products shall be purchased and stored in sanitary tubes, wrappings, or cartons, shall be kept therein in a clean, dry place until used; and shall be handled in a sanitary manner.

(o) *Protection from contamination.*—Milk plant operations, equipment, and facilities shall be located and conducted to prevent any contamination of milk or milk products, ingredients, equipment, containers, and utensils. All milk or milk products or ingredients which have been spilled, overflowed, or leaked shall be discarded. The processing or handling of products other than milk and milk products in the pasteurization plant shall be performed to preclude the contamination of such milk and milk products.

(p) *Pasteurization.*—Pasteurization shall be performed as defined in §502.012(36).

(q) *Cooling of milk.*—All raw milk and milk products shall be maintained at 50°F. or less until processed. All pasteurized milk and milk products, except those to be cultured, shall be cooled immediately prior to filling or packaging in approved equipment to a temperature of 45°F. or less. All pasteurized milk and milk products shall be stored at a temperature of 45°F. or less. On delivery vehicles the temperature of milk and milk products shall not exceed 50°F.

(r) *Bottling and packaging.*—Bottling and packaging of milk and milk products shall be done at the place of pasteurization in approved mechanical equipment.

(s) *Capping.*—Capping or closing of milk and milk product containers shall be done in a sanitary manner by approved mechanical capping and/or closing equipment. The cap or closure shall protect the pouring lip to at least its largest diameter.

(t) *Personnel; cleanliness.*—Hands shall be thoroughly washed before commencing plant functions and as often as may be required to remove soil and contamination. No employee shall resume work after visiting the toilet room without thoroughly washing his hands. All persons engaged in the processing, pasteurization, handling, storage, or transportation of milk, milk products, containers, equipment, and utensils shall wear clean outer garments. The use of tobacco by any person engaged in the processing of milk or milk products is prohibited.

(u) *Vehicles.*—All vehicles used for transportation of pasteurized milk and milk prod-

ucts shall be constructed and operated so that the milk and milk products are maintained at 45°F. or less, and are protected from sun, from freezing, and from contamination.

(v) *Surroundings.*—Milk plant surroundings shall be kept neat, clean, and free from conditions which might attract or harbor flies, other insects, and rodents, or which otherwise constitute a nuisance.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.081 Animal health.—

(1) All milk for pasteurization shall be from herds which are located in a modified accredited tuberculosis area as determined by the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with the Florida department of agriculture and consumer services or the official agency of another state administering animal health laws; provided, that herds located in an area that fails to maintain such accredited status shall have been accredited by said department as tuberculosis-free, or shall have passed an annual tuberculosis test; provided further, that the department may, by rule, provide additional measures for the control of tuberculosis in dairy herds.

(2) All milk for pasteurization shall be from herds under a brucellosis eradication program which meets one of the following conditions:

(a) Located in a certified brucellosis-free area as defined by the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with the Florida department of agriculture and consumer services or the official agency of another state, and enrolled in the testing program for such areas; or

(b) Located in a modified certified brucellosis area as defined by the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with the Florida department of agriculture and consumer services or the official agency of another state, and enrolled in the testing program for such areas; or

(c) Meet the requirements of the United States department of agriculture cooperating with the Florida department of agriculture and consumer services, for an individually certified herd; or

(d) Participating in a milk ring testing program which is conducted on a continuing basis at intervals of not less than every three months or more than every six months with individual blood tests on all animals in herds showing suspicious reactions to the milk ring test; or

(e) Have an individual blood agglutination test annually with an allowable maximum grace period not exceeding two months.

(3) For diseases other than brucellosis and tuberculosis, the department shall require such physical, chemical, or bacteriological tests as it deems necessary. The diagnosis of other diseases in dairy cattle shall be based upon the findings of a licensed veterinarian or a veterinarian in the employ of an official agency. Any

diseased animal disclosed by such tests shall be disposed of as the department directs.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.091 Milk and milk products which may be sold.—

(1) Only grade A pasteurized milk and milk products or certified pasteurized milk shall be sold to the final consumer, or to restaurants, soda fountains, grocery stores, or similar establishments; provided, that in an emergency, the sale of pasteurized milk and milk products which have not been graded, or the grade of which is unknown, may be authorized by the department, in which case, such milk and milk products shall be labeled "ungraded"; provided further, that if the milk from a producer is less than grade A for reasons of failure on the part of producer to comply with sanitation or bacterial standards, as defined in this chapter, or if any specific shipment of milk from points beyond routine supervision fails to comply with standards of §502.071 of this chapter, but is determined by the department to be fit for human consumption, such milk may be received into a milk plant, under written permit issued by the department, for use in ungraded products, such as frozen desserts, which are being processed by such milk plant. During processing of such milk, it shall be pasteurized at a temperature of at least 175°F. for at least 15 seconds or at least 160°F. for at least 30 minutes.

(2) Certified pasteurized milk is derived from certified raw milk which meets the latest requirements of the north American association of medical milk commissions, inc., 405 Lexington ave., New York, N. Y. 10017.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.101 Transferring; delivery containers; cooling.—

(1) Except as permitted in this section, no milk producer or distributor shall transfer milk or milk products from one container or tank truck to another on the street, in any vehicle, store, or in any place except a milk plant, receiving station, transfer station, or milk house especially used for that purpose. The dipping or ladling of milk or fluid milk products is prohibited.

(2) It shall be unlawful to sell or serve any milk or fluid milk product except in the individual, original container received from the distributor, or from an approved bulk dispenser; provided, that this requirement shall not apply to milk for mixed drinks requiring less than one half pint of milk, or to cream, whipped cream, or half-and-half which is consumed on the premises and which may be served from the original container of not more than one half gallon capacity, or from a bulk dispenser approved for such service by the department.

(3) It shall be unlawful to sell or serve any pasteurized milk or milk product which has not been maintained at a temperature of 45°F. or less. If containers of pasteurized milk or

milk products are stored in ice, the storage container shall be properly drained.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.111 Milk and milk products from points beyond the limits of routine inspection.—Milk and milk products from points beyond the limits of routine inspection of the state, or its police jurisdiction may be sold in Florida, or its police jurisdiction, provided they are produced and pasteurized under regulations which are substantially equivalent to this law and have been awarded an acceptable milk sanitation compliance and enforcement rating made by a state milk sanitation rating officer certified by the United States public health service.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263.

502.121 Future dairy farms and milk plants.—

(1) All milk houses, milking barns, stables, parlors, transfer stations, and milk plants regulated under this chapter which are hereafter constructed, reconstructed, or extensively altered, must meet certain minimum specifications and requirements which the department of agriculture shall from time to time establish and keep on file in its office in Tallahassee.

(2) Anyone desiring to make such construction shall give written notification to the department in which he states that he is going to construct, reconstruct, or extensively alter his milk house, milking barns, stables, parlors, transfer stations, or milk plants, the date he intends to begin said construction, and the legal description of the property on which such construction is planned.

(3) The minimum specifications which shall apply are those on file at the date of the original notification. If the construction does not meet the current requirements and specifications, then the department shall direct the owner to alter the construction to conform to such specifications.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.131 Personnel; health.—No person affected with any disease in a communicable form, or while a carrier of such disease, shall work at any dairy farm or milk plant in any capacity which brings him into contact with the production, handling, storage, or transportation of milk, milk products, containers, equipment, and utensils; and no dairy farm or milk plant operator shall employ in any such capacity any such person, or any person suspected of having any disease in a communicable form, or of being a carrier of such disease. Any producer or distributor of milk or milk products, upon whose dairy farm, or in whose milk plant any communicable disease occurs, or who suspects that any employee has contracted any disease in a communicable form, or has become a carrier of such disease, shall notify the department immediately.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.141 Procedure when infection is suspected.—When reasonable cause exists to sus-

pect the possibility of transmission of infection from any person concerned with the handling of milk and/or milk products, the department is authorized to require any or all of the following measures:

(1) The immediate exclusion of that person from milk handling.

(2) The immediate exclusion of the milk supply concerned from distribution and use.

(3) Adequate medical and bacteriological examination of the person, of his associates, and of his and their body discharges.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.151 Filled milk.—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—"Filled milk" means any milk, cream, or skimmed milk, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered, dried, or desiccated to which has been added, blended or compounded with, any fat or oil other than milkfat, whether in bulk or in containers, hermetically sealed or unsealed; provided, that this definition shall not be held or construed to mean or include any milk or cream from which no part of the milk or butterfat has been extracted, whether or not condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered, dried, or desiccated, to which has been added any substance rich in vitamins, nor any distinctive proprietary food compound not readily mistaken for milk or cream or for condensed, evaporated, concentrated, powdered, dried or desiccated milk or cream; provided such compound:

(a) Is prepared and designed for the feeding of infants or young children, sick or infirm persons, and customarily used on the order of a physician;

(b) Is packed in individual containers bearing a label in bold type that the contents are to be used for said purposes, and

Provided further, that nothing in this definition shall be held or construed to prevent the use, blending or compounding of chocolate as a flavor with milk, cream, or skimmed milk, desiccated whether in bulk, or in containers, hermetically sealed or unsealed, to or with which has been added, blended or compounded no other fat or oils than milk or butterfat.

(2) **ADULTERATED FOOD.**—"Filled milk," as herein defined, is an adulterated article of food, injurious to the public health, and its sale constitutes a fraud upon the public.

(3) **SALE PROHIBITED.**—It shall be unlawful for any person, by himself, his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another, to manufacture for sale within this state, or sell or exchange, or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, any "filled milk" as defined in subsection (1) of this section.

(4) **ORDER OF STOP SALE.**—"Filled milk," manufactured for sale within the state, or sold or exchanged, or possessed with intent to sell or exchange, or offered for sale or exchange, by any person, by himself, his servant

or agent, or as the servant or agent of another, shall be subject to order of stop sale.

(5) **DESTRUCTION.**—"Filled milk" held under order of stop sale shall be disposed of by destruction as the department may in its discretion direct.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.161 Imitation milk.—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—"Imitation milk or milk product" means any food product which has the semblance of milk or milk product or which has in its name the word "milk" or the name of a milk product but which does not come within the definition of milk, a milk product or filled milk.

(2) **LABELING.**—Imitation milk or milk product shall be labeled in type of uniform size and prominence with the word "imitation" immediately preceding the word milk or the common or usual name of the milk product which it imitates.

(3) **SUBJECT TO PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 500.**—Imitation milk or milk product, in addition to the provisions of this section, is subject to the provisions of the Florida food law, chapter 500.

(4) **UNLAWFUL PACKAGING.**—It is unlawful to package imitation milk or milk product not properly labeled.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263.

502.171 Enforcement and expenses.—This law, which is in accordance with the grade A pasteurized milk ordinance, 1965, recommendations of the United States public health service, shall be enforced by the department, and, in connection therewith, the department is authorized to incur necessary expenses which shall be paid from the general inspection trust fund. The provisions in the law may also be enforced by municipal and county health officials within their respective jurisdictions, but only at the expense of such municipality or county; provided, that when any municipality or county has established or shall have established standards of qualification for production, processing or sale of dairy products within its jurisdiction, which are equivalent to or in excess of the requirements of this law, nothing in this law shall be construed as superseding or rendering ineffective or invalid any such local regulations or law.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.181 Prohibited acts.—It is unlawful:

(1) To repasteurize milk.

(2) To mix milk produced out of the state with milk produced in the state.

(3) To obstruct or resist any authorized inspector while in performance of his duties.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263.

502.191 Rules.—The department is authorized to adopt rules to implement, interpret and make specific the provisions of this law, and specifically the department is authorized to adopt by rule all or any part of the administrative procedures and provisions of the appen-

dixes contained in the grade A pasteurized milk ordinance, 1965, recommendations of the United States public health service.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.201 Purpose.—The purpose of this chapter is:

(1) To secure to the people of this state, without being unduly burdensome to either the regulatory agency or the dairy industry, the assurance that milk and milk products sold or offered for sale to the public are produced under sanitary conditions and are wholesome and fit for human consumption and are being offered to the public under correct designation as to grade, quality and source of production.

(2) To encourage a greater uniformity and a higher level of excellence of milk sanitation practice in the state.

(3) To facilitate the shipment and acceptance of milk and milk products of high sanitary quality in interstate and intrastate commerce.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263.

502.211 Declaration of policy and cooperation between the department and the division of health.—In order to more effectively utilize the agencies of the state in the public interest and without unnecessary duplication and expense, the relationship between the production, processing and distribution of milk and milk products, and the public health is recognized. It is therefore hereby declared to be the public policy of the state that:

(1) The duty of administration and enforcement of all regulatory legislation now enacted applying to the production, processing and distribution of milk and milk products, shall be performed by the department, except necessary laboratory work which the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services is equipped to handle and except as otherwise provided in this law.

(2) The administration and enforcement of all regulatory legislation now enacted, applying to the sanitation and sanitary practices of establishments where food and drink including milk and milk products are sold for consumption on the premises where sold, or to the sanitary and healthful condition of such food and drink sold or offered for sale by such establishment, also, such laboratory work of testing and

analyzing milk and milk products, may be performed by the division of health and local health departments of various municipalities and counties; provided, that nothing contained herein shall limit the authority conferred on the department by provisions of this chapter.

(3) There shall be the fullest cooperation and exchange of information between the department and the division of health in the making of any surveys, investigations and inquiries to be made for the purpose of determining whether or in what manner the production, processing and distribution of milk and milk products may affect the public health. Whenever the findings in the report of any survey, investigation or inquiry made by the department or the division of health show any hazard to public health existing, incident to the production, processing or distribution of milk and milk products, the department shall take such action as may be necessary and within the scope of the resources of the department, to remove such hazard; provided, that nothing herein contained shall limit the authority of the division of health to take immediate action when it appears necessary in the interest of public health.

History.—§2, ch. 67-263; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

502.221 Rules and proceedings to remain in effect.—Rules heretofore adopted relating to milk and milk products which are not in conflict with the provisions of this law shall remain in effect until superseded, modified or repealed. Any legal proceeding now pending under any other law which this law may repeal shall not abate, but shall proceed to final determination as if this law had not been enacted.

History.—§3, ch. 67-263.

502.231 Penalty and injunction.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, and/or imprisoned for not more than 6 months. Such persons may also be enjoined by the circuit courts of this state on complaint of the department from continuing such violations, and injunction shall issue without bond. Each day upon which such a violation occurs shall constitute a separate violation.

History.—§1, ch. 67-555; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 503

FROZEN DESSERTS

- 503.011 Definitions.
- 503.021 Legislative intent.
- 503.031 Powers of department.
- 503.041 License fee.
- 503.051 Suspension or revocation of license.

503.011 Definitions.—The following definitions shall apply in the interpretation and enforcement of this chapter:

* (1) ["Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(2) "Dairy plant" or "plant" means any place, premise, or establishment where milk or dairy products are received or handled for processing or manufacturing. When "plant" is used in connection with the production, transportation, classifying, or use of milk, it means any plant that handles or purchases milk for manufacturing purposes; when used in connection with specifications for plants or licensing of plants, it means only those plants that manufacture or mix frozen desserts.

(3) "Dairy products" means butter, cream (fluid, dry, or plastic), dry whole milk, nonfat dry milk, dry buttermilk, dry whey, evaporated milk (whole or skim), condensed whole milk and condensed skim milk (plain or sweetened), and such other products derived from milk, as may be defined under the federal standards of identity as ingredients for frozen desserts.

(4) "Frozen desserts" means the foods which conform to the provisions of "definitions and standards of identity for frozen desserts," United States food and drug administration (20 CFR 20.1-20.5), 20.1 ice cream; 20.2 frozen custard, French ice cream, French custard ice cream; 20.3 ice milk; 20.4 fruit sherbets; 20.5 water ices.

(5) "Quiescently frozen confection" means a clean and wholesome frozen, sweetened, flavored product in the manufacture of which freezing has not been accompanied by stirring or agitation (generally known as quiescent freezing). This confection may be acidulated with food grade acid, may contain milk solids or water, or may be made with or without added harmless pure or imitation flavoring and with or without harmless coloring. The finished product may contain not more than one half of one percent by weight of stabilizer composed of wholesome edible material. The finished product shall contain not less than seventeen percent by weight of total food solids. In the production of this confection, no processing or mixing prior to quiescent freezing shall be used that develops in the finished confection mix any physical expansion in excess of ten percent.

(6) "Quiescently frozen dairy confection" means a clean and wholesome frozen product made from water, milk products, and sugar, with added harmless pure or imitation flavoring, with or without added harmless coloring,

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with or without added stabilizer, with or without added emulsifier, and in the manufacture of which freezing has not been accompanied by stirring or agitation (generally known as quiescent freezing). It contains not less than thirteen percent by weight of total milk solids, not less than thirty-three percent by weight of total food solids, not more than one half percent by weight of stabilizer, and not more than one fifth of one percent of weight by emulsifier. Stabilizer and emulsifier must be composed of wholesome, edible material. In the production of quiescently frozen dairy confections, no processing or mixing prior to quiescently freezing shall be used that develops in the finished confection mix any physical expansion in excess of ten percent.

(7) "Frozen dietary dairy dessert and frozen dietary dessert" means a food for any special dietary use, prepared by freezing, with or without agitation, and composed of a pasteurized mix which may contain fat, protein, carbohydrates, natural or artificial sweeteners, flavoring, stabilizers, emulsifiers, vitamins, and minerals.

(8) "Frozen desserts manufacturer" means any person who manufactures, processes, converts, partially freezes, or freezes any mix or frozen desserts for distribution or sale.

(9) "Frozen desserts plant" means any place or premises where frozen desserts or mix are manufactured, processed, or frozen for distribution or sale at wholesale.

(10) "Frozen desserts retail establishment" means any place or premises, including retail stores, stands, hotels, restaurants, and vehicles or mobile units, where frozen desserts are frozen or partially frozen or dispensed for sale at retail.

History.—§2, ch. 69-398; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

503.021 Legislative intent.—It is the intent of this chapter to encourage the sanitary production of good quality milk, to promote the sanitary processing of milk, cream, and other dairy products or ingredients, thereby assuring wholesome, stable, and high quality frozen desserts made therefrom.

History.—§2, ch. 69-398.

503.031 Powers of department.—The department shall administer the provisions of this chapter and is hereby authorized:

- (1) To establish and promulgate minimum standards of milk for use in the manufacture

of frozen desserts, its transportation, classification, use and processing, and the manufacture, packaging, labeling, storage, and handling of frozen desserts made therefrom;

(2) To inspect frozen dessert plants and to license frozen dessert plants to handle and process mix and to manufacture frozen desserts in conformity with the 1968 recommended standards for the manufacture of frozen desserts as promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture;

(3) To require the keeping of appropriate books and records by plants licensed hereunder; and

(4) To license qualified milk graders and bulk milk collectors when direct receipt of milk from producers is involved.

History.—§2, ch. 69-398; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

503.041 License fee.—The license fee shall be \$50.00 for each manufacturing plant shown in the application of frozen desserts or frozen desserts mix manufacturers doing a wholesale business, and \$10.00 for each retail store shown in the application of a retail manufacturer. There shall be no fee for the issuance of a license to a hotel, restaurant, or boardinghouse or for the manufacture of frozen desserts or frozen desserts mix sold to the patrons thereof for consumption exclusively on the premises where manufactured. The fee shall be tendered to the department with the application, and upon the issuance of the license shall be remitted by the department to the state treasurer to the credit of the general inspection trust fund and shall be used by the department for the enforcement of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 69-398; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

503.051 Suspension or revocation of license.—The department may for good cause, after notice and opportunity for hearing, suspend or revoke certifications and licenses issued hereunder. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the suspension of the operation of any plant prior to a hearing when such action is authorized by any applicable and valid law or regulation.

History.—§2, ch. 69-398; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

503.061 Mellorine-type products.—

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Mellorine-type products" are frozen desserts similar in composition and weight re-

quirements to ice cream, ice milk, and fruit sherbets made from dairy products as defined in §503.011(4), to which has been added, blended, or compounded any fat or oil other than milk fat; and

(b) Adulterated food—"Mellorine-type" products, is an adulterated article of food the sale of which constitutes a fraud upon the public.

(2) It is unlawful for any person, by himself, his servant, or agent, or the servant or agent of another, to manufacture for sale within this state, to sell or exchange, to have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, or to offer for sale or exchange any mellorine-type product.

(3) Mellorine-type products, manufactured for sale within the state, sold or exchanged, possessed with intent to sell or exchange, or offered for sale or exchange by any person, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another, shall be subject to order of stop sale.

(4) Mellorine-type products held under order of stop sale shall be disposed of by destruction as the department in its discretion may direct.

History.—§2, ch. 69-398; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

503.071 Penalty and injunction.—Any person, firm, or corporation that willfully violates any provision of this chapter or the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder shall be fined not more than \$1,000, and each and every violation shall constitute a separate offense. In addition thereto, any such person or persons may also be enjoined by the circuit courts of this state on complaint of the department from continuing such violations, and injunction shall issue without bond.

History.—§2, ch. 69-398; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

503.081 Preemption.—This chapter and all rules and regulations promulgated hereunder preempt all municipal or county laws pertaining to frozen desserts that are in conflict herewith.

History.—§2, ch. 69-398.

503.091 Exemptions.—Frozen dessert retail establishments as defined in §503.011(10) are exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 69-398.

CHAPTER 506

STAMPED OR MARKED BOTTLES AND BOXES

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506.01 Devices to be filed in offices.—Any person engaged in manufacturing, bottling or selling soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, beer, cider, ginger ale, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages or medicine, medical preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures, in bottles, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs, with his name or other marks or devices branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, impressed or otherwise produced upon such bottles, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs, or the boxes used by him may file in the office of the clerk of the county in which his principal place of business is situated, or if such person shall manufacture or bottle out of this state, then in any county in this state, and also with the department of state, a description of the name, marks or devices so used by him and cause such description to be printed once each week, for three weeks successively, in a newspaper published in the county in which said notice may have been filed.

History.—§1, ch. 4584, 1897; GS 3165; RGS 4991; CGL 7080; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

506.02 Presumptive evidence of unlawful use.—The use by any person other than the

person whose device, name or mark shall be or shall have been upon the same, without written consent or purchase, of any marked or distinguished bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg, a description of which shall have been filed and published, as provided in §506.01, for the sale therein of soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, cider, ginger ale, beer, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer, or other beverages, or any article of merchandise, medicines, medical preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds, mixtures or preparations, or for the furnishing of such or similar beverages to customers; or the buying, selling, using, disposing of or trafficking in any such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs by any person other than said persons having a name, mark or device thereon of such owner without written consent, or the possession by any junk dealer or dealers in secondhand articles of any such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs, a description of which shall have been so filed and published as aforesaid, without such written consent, is presumptive evidence of the unlawful use, purchase and traffic in of such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs.

History.—§3, ch. 4584, 1897; GS 3166, 3346; RGS 4992, 5189; CGL 7081, 7292.

506.03 Search warrant.—When any person or his agent shall make oath before any judge or committing magistrate having jurisdiction in the district where the offense is committed that he has reason to believe and does believe that any of his bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs, a description of which have been filed and published as aforesaid, are being unlawfully used or filled or had by any person, manufacturing or selling soda mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, cider, ginger ale, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages or medicine, medical preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures, or that any junk dealer or dealers in secondhand articles, vendor of bottles, or other person, has any such bottles, boxes, siphons, fountains, tins or kegs in his possession or secreted in any place, the said judge or committing magistrate shall thereupon issue a search warrant signed by him with his name of office, to any sheriff and his deputies or any constable, police officer or other person authorized by law to execute process, commanding the officer or person forthwith to search the property described in the warrant or the person named, for the property specified, and to bring the same before the magistrate or some other court having jurisdiction of the offense.

History.—§4, ch. 4584, 1897; GS 3167; RGS 4993; CGL 7082.

cf.—§506.39, Procedure to obtain.

§901.01, All judicial officers shall be committing magistrates.
§933.01 et seq., Issuance of search warrants.

506.04 Deposit on bottles, etc., not a sale of property.—The requiring, taking or accepting of any deposit, for any purpose, upon any bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg is not a sale of such property, either optional or otherwise, in any proceedings under §§506.01-506.09.

History.—§5, ch. 4584, 1897; GS 3168; RGS 4994; CGL 7083.

506.05 Unlawful use of bottles, boxes, etc., when label is registered; penalty.—No person shall fill with soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, cider, ginger ale, beer, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages, or with medicine, medical preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures, any bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg, which has been marked or distinguished under the provisions of §506.01, or deface, erase, obliterate, cover up or otherwise remove or conceal any such name, mark or device thereon, or sell, buy, give, take, or otherwise dispose of, or wantonly destroy, or traffic in the same without the written consent of, or unless the same shall have been purchased from the person whose mark or device shall be or shall have been in or upon the bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg so filled, trafficked in, used or handled as aforesaid. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished for the first offense by imprisonment not less than ten days nor more

than one year, or by a fine of fifty cents for each and every such bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg so filled, sold, used, disposed of, bought or wantonly destroyed, or trafficked in, and for each subsequent offense by imprisonment not less than twenty days nor more than one year, or by fine of not less than one dollar nor more than five dollars for each and every bottle, box, siphon, fountain, tin or keg so filled, sold, used, disposed of, bought or wantonly destroyed or trafficked in.

History.—§2, ch. 4584, 1897; GS 3345; RGS 5188; CGL 7291; §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

506.06 Unlawful to counterfeit trade-mark.

—When any person or any association or union of working men adopts or uses and files as provided in §506.07 any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement for the purpose of designating, making known or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or other products of labor as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale by such person or association or union of working men, or by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement, or knowingly to use, sell, offer for sale, or in any other way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement.

History.—§1, ch. 4974, 1901; GS 3169; RGS 4995; CGL 7084.

506.07 To file for record with department of state.—Every person, association or union that adopts or uses a label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement as provided in §506.06, may file the same for record with the department of state, by leaving two copies, counterparts or facsimiles thereof, with said department, and by filing therewith a sworn application specifying the name or names of the person, association or union on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement shall be filed, the class of merchandise and a description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated, stating that the party so filing or on whose behalf such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement shall be filed, has the right to the use of the same; that no other person, association or union has the right to use either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive and that the facsimiles or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct.

History.—§3, ch. 4974, 1901; GS 3170; RGS 4996; CGL 7085; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

506.08 Fee for filing.—There shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of two dollars. The department of state shall deliver

to such person, association or union so filing or causing to be filed any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such person, association or union may apply for, for each of which the department shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any certificate of record shall, in all suits and prosecutions hereunder, be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement. The department of state shall not record for any person, union or association any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement that would probably be mistaken for any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement theretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, union or association.

History.—§3, ch. 4974, 1901; GS 3171; RGS 4997; CGL 7086; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

506.09 Courts to grant injunctions.—Every person, association or union adopting or using a label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement as aforesaid may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display or sale of any counterfeits or imitations thereof, and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale, and may award the complainant in any suit damages resulting from any manufacture, use, sale or display, as may be by the said court deemed just and reasonable, and shall require the defendants to pay such person, association or union all profit derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale; and such court shall also order that all counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such cause be delivered to an officer of the court, or to the complainants, to be destroyed.

History.—§5, ch. 4974, 1901; GS 3172; RGS 4998; CGL 7087.

cf.—Ch. 60, Injunctions.

506.10 Counterfeiting or improperly using trade-marks; penalty.—Whoever counterfeits or imitates any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement; or knowingly sells, offers for sale, or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement, which has been filed for record according to law, or knowingly purchases and keeps or has in his possession, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped or impressed; or knowingly purchases with intent to sell or dispose of any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or

imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months.

History.—§2, ch. 4974, 1901; GS 3347; RGS 5190; CGL 7293.

cf.—§831.03, Forging or counterfeiting private labels.

506.11 Unlawful use of trade-mark; penalty.—Every person who shall use or display the genuine label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement of any person, association or union, when legally filed for record, in any manner, not being authorized so to do by such person, union or association, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars.

History.—§6, ch. 4974, 1901; GS 3348; RGS 5191; CGL 7294.

506.12 Procuring the filing of labels, etc., by fraudulent representations; penalty.—Any person who shall, for himself or on behalf of any other person, association or union, procure the filing of any label, trade-mark, term, wording, design, device, color or form of advertisement with the department of state, by making any false or fraudulent representations or declaration, verbally or in writing, or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay any damage sustained in consequence of such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby, in any court having jurisdiction, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

History.—§4, ch. 4974, 1901; GS 3349; RGS 5192; CGL 7295; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

506.13 Using the name or seal of another; penalty.—Any person who shall, in any way, use the name or seal of any person, association or union or officer thereof, in and about the sale of goods or otherwise, not being authorized to so use the same, shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

History.—§7, ch. 4974, 1901; GS 3350; RGS 5193; CGL 7296.

506.14 Sale, etc., of milk in marked bottles by person other than owner.—No person, without the written consent of the owner, shall sell or offer for sale or distribute milk, cream, or other milk products, in bottles, cans or crates of another person, whose name, label or mark is permanently fixed thereon; nor, or cover up such label, name or mark; sell, dispose of or traffic in such receptacle, or refuse upon demand to return the same to the owner, except milk or cream bottles permanently marked by the manufacturer "5¢ Store Bottle," and on which a five-cent charge is made whenever the bottle changes hands.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 17104, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3219(60).

506.15 Possession of marked milk bottles

may be presumptive evidence of unlawful use.

—The use for the sale and distribution of milk, cream or milk products by any other than the person whose label, name or mark shall be or shall have been upon the same, or the possession by any dealer in secondhand articles, of any such receptacle without the written consent of the owner is presumptive evidence of the unlawful use or traffic in such article.

History.—§3, ch. 17104, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7677(6).

506.16 Proceedings by owner to recover possession of milk bottles and to protect rights.

—The owner of such receptacle as is described in §§506.14, 506.15 shall have the right to take and recover the same from any person unlawfully possessing the same, and may maintain actions of replevin, or other appropriate actions, to preserve his rights therein. The court also may grant an injunction restraining any person from doing any of the acts and things herein declared to be unlawful. In any action taken by the owner, and prosecuted to a successful conclusion, for the recovery of such property or to protect his rights therein, he shall be allowed all costs of such proceeding, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

History.—§4, ch. 17104, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3219(61).
cf.—Ch. 60, Injunctions.

506.17 Certain acts not to constitute sale of milk container.—The sale or delivery of milk, cream, or milk products, contained in such bottle, can or crate, or the taking or accepting of any deposit upon delivery of such container does not constitute a sale of such container.

History.—§5, ch. 17104, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3219(62).

506.18 Penalty for violations.—Any person violating the provisions of §§506.14-506.17 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished for the first offense by imprisonment of not less than twenty days nor more than one year or by fine of twenty-five dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 17104, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7677(6).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

506.19 Protection of owners of marked or branded field boxes, etc.; recordation.—Any person being the owner of field boxes, crates, containers or receptacles used in the general production, harvesting, packing, transportation or marketing of fruits or vegetables or their by-products in the state may adopt for his exclusive use and ownership a particular mark or brand to designate and distinguish his ownership thereof and may identify his field boxes, crates, containers or receptacles so used with such mark or brand in the form of such combinations, initials, symbols, designs or names as he may desire, by plainly and distinctly stamping, stenciling, painting, cutting, etching or burning the same into or upon both ends or sides of such field boxes, crates, receptacles or containers, and the presence of such identifying mark or brand on any field box, crate, container or receptacle whenever a

copy or description thereof shall have been filed and recorded in the office of the department of agriculture and consumer services as herein provided for, shall, in any court and in any proceedings in this state be prima facie evidence of the ownership of such boxes, crates, containers or receptacles by the person in whose name such mark or brand may have been recorded; provided, that such mark or brand shall have been recorded with the department of agriculture and consumer services as herein provided and shall bear the registered number herein provided for.

History.—§1, ch. 16018, 1933; §1, ch. 16859, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7087(1), (13); §1, ch. 67-18; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

506.20 Filing and recording of marks and brands on field boxes.—Any person desiring to avail himself of the benefits of §§506.19-506.28, may make application to the department of agriculture and consumer services and shall file with such department a true copy and description of such identifying mark or brand, which, if entitled thereto under the provisions of §§506.19-506.28, shall be filed and recorded by such department in a book to be provided and kept by it for that purpose, and the name of the owner of such brand or mark shall be likewise entered into such record, and such department shall then assign or designate a permanent registered number to the owner of such brand or mark, said number to be assigned progressively as marks and brands are received and recorded, and the registered number so assigned shall then become a part of the registered brand or mark and shall plainly and distinctly be made to appear on such field boxes, crates, receptacles and containers, together with the identifying mark or brand referred to in §506.19 hereof. The department shall determine if such brand or mark so applied for is not a duplication of any brand or mark previously recorded by or with it, or does not so closely resemble the same as to be misleading or deceiving. If the brand or mark applied for does so resemble or is such a duplication of previously recorded brands or marks as to be misleading or deceiving, the application shall be denied and the applicant may file some other brand or mark in the manner described above. The books and records previously kept by the secretary of state shall be transferred to the commissioner of agriculture upon the effective date of this act.

History.—§2, ch. 16018, 1933; §2, ch. 16859, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7087(2), (14); §1, ch. 67-18; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

506.21 Filing fee; issuance of certificate of recordation.—The application for filing and recording shall be accompanied by a fee of two dollars and thereupon, if consistent with the provisions of §506.20 the department of agriculture and consumer services shall issue to the person applying for registration and recordation of such mark or brand a certificate of such recordation and of the register number assigned thereto and thereafter it shall issue such certificates, in any number, to any person applying therefor, upon the payment of

a fee of one dollar for each certificate so issued, and such certificate shall, in all proceedings in all of the courts of this state be taken as proof of the adoption and recordation of such identifying mark or brand.

History.—§3, ch. 16018, 1933; §3, ch. 16859, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7087(3), (15); §1, ch. 67-18; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

506.22 Transfer, release or sale of registered mark or brand.—The owner of any such registered mark or brand may transfer, release or sell the same by an instrument in writing evidencing such transfer, release or sale, and upon application to the department of agriculture and consumer services where such mark or brand is registered for the recordation of such instrument in writing, and upon the filing of the same with such department and the payment of a fee of two dollars the department shall cause such instrument or transfer, release or sale to be placed on record in a book provided and kept by it for that purpose, and certificates of such transfer, upon application therefor, shall be issued by it in like manner, upon the payment of like fees, as provided for the issuance of certificates under the provisions of §506.21.

History.—§4, ch. 16018, 1933; §4, ch. 16859, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7087(4), (16); §1, ch. 67-18; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

506.23 Application of law.—The provisions of §§506.19-506.28 shall not be construed to apply when fruits, vegetables, or their by-products, are wrapped or packed in such accepted or prescribed standard containers as are prescribed and designated by the bureau of standards, United States department of agriculture, and are used only as receptacles or containers for fruits, vegetables, or their by-products when offered for transportation or sale only.

History.—§10, ch. 16018, 1933; §10, ch. 16859, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7087(5), (17).

506.24 Unauthorized possession of field box, etc.; penalty.—

(1) Any person who shall have in his unauthorized possession any field box, crate, receptacle or container marked or branded with any mark or brand registered under the provisions of §§506.19-506.28, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

(2) The possession by any person of any field box, crate, container or receptacle so marked or branded, in the absence of written authority therefor, shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of the provisions of this section; provided, that the owner of such recorded or registered mark or brand may, in writing, authorize and designate any person to use or have in his possession any such field boxes, crates, containers or receptacles.

History.—§5, chs. 16018, 16019, 1933; §5, ch. 16859, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7433(3), (8), (16).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

506.25 Alteration or obliteration of mark or brand on field box, etc.—If any person shall alter, change, remove or obliterate the registered mark or brand on any field box, crate, container or receptacle other than his own or shall cause or procure the same to be done, with intent to claim the same, or to prevent identification thereof by the true owner, or use or have in his possession, any such field box, crate, container or receptacle on which the registered mark or brand has been altered, changed, removed or obliterated, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided for in §506.24.

History.—§6, chs. 16018, 16019, 1933; §6, ch. 16859, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7433(4), (9), (17).

506.26 Purchase of marked field box, etc., from one other than owner.—It is unlawful for any person to receive or to purchase any field box, crate, container or receptacle marked or branded with registered mark or brand as herein provided, from any person other than the registered owner thereof or his duly authorized agent, and proof of such receipt or purchase shall be prima facie evidence in any court of this state that such receiver or purchaser received or purchased the same with knowledge that it was stolen or embezzled property, and upon conviction thereof, such receiver or purchaser shall be punished as for receiving stolen or embezzled property.

History.—§7, chs. 16018, 16019, 1933; §7, ch. 16859, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7433(5), (10), (18).
cf.—§811.16, Punishment for receiving stolen property.

506.27 Refusal to deliver marked field box, etc., to owner upon demand.—The refusal of any person in possession thereof to deliver any field box, crate, container or receptacle so marked or branded and registered as herein provided, to the registered owner of the same or his duly authorized agent, upon the demand of such registered owner or authorized agent, when said demand is accompanied with a display of the certificate of recordation and number of the same, as furnished to the registered owner by the department of agriculture and consumer services, shall be prima facie evidence in any court of this state of a fraudulent intent to convert said field box, crate, container or receptacle to the use of the person or persons, so in possession of the same, and to deprive the registered owner thereof, and any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this section shall be subject to the penalty as provided in §506.24.

History.—§8, chs. 16018, 16019, 1933; §8, ch. 16859, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7433(6), (11), (19); §1, ch. 67-18; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

506.28 Sending marked field box, etc., out of state; penalty.—Any person who shall take or send out of the state, or cause to be taken or sent out of the state, any field box, crate, container or receptacle so registered or branded as herein provided without the permission of the owner thereof shall be guilty of a misde-

meanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

History.—§9, chs. 16018, 16019, 1933; §9, ch. 16859, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7433(7), (12), (20).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

506.29 Short title.—Sections 506.30-506.45 shall be known and designated as the Florida milk and ice-cream container law and may be so cited and referred to in all processes and proceedings taken under it and in all courts and places.

History.—§1, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.30 Application of law.—Any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing milk, cream, ice cream, coated ice cream, imitation ice cream, ice-cream mixtures or compounds or any other similar product frozen substantially to the consistency of ice cream; or any person or corporation engaged in bottling or selling milk, cream, ice cream, coated ice cream, imitation ice cream, ice-cream mixtures or compounds or any other similar product frozen substantially to the consistency of ice cream, in ice-cream containers, packages, wrappers, cabinets, refrigerators, bottle, barrel, box, tin, ice-cream container, package, wrapper, cabinet, refrigerator, equipment or other receptacles or containers upon which his or its name, or other marks or devices used by him or it, are branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, embossed, impressed or otherwise produced, may register his or its name, mark or device as hereinafter provided, and upon completing the registration and publication on any such name, mark or device, shall thereupon be deemed the proprietor of such name, mark or device and of every bottle, box, tin, ice-cream container, package, wrapper, cabinet, refrigerator, equipment or other receptacle or container upon which such name, mark or device may be branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, embossed, impressed or otherwise produced.

History.—§2, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.31 Registration of names, marks, devices, etc.—Any such names, marks or devices may be registered by filing in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the principal office of the person or corporation seeking registration is situate and with the department of state a description of such names, marks or devices; provided, that if any such person or corporation has no principal office in this state, then such person or corporation may register such name, mark or device by filing descriptions thereof in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of any county in which such person or corporation does business and with the department of state.

History.—§3, ch. 21969, 1943; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§15.09 Fees collected by department of state.

506.32 Notice of intention to register.—Any person or corporation seeking to register such names, marks or devices shall first cause such

description to be printed once in each week, for two weeks successively, in a newspaper published in the county in which said description may be filed as aforesaid.

History.—§4, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.33 Certified copies of registration; use, etc.—A copy of such description, duly certified by the clerk of the circuit court of the county where such description has been filed, and a copy of such description, duly certified by the department of state, shall be received as evidence of such filing and also of the matters therein stated in all courts and places.

History.—§5, ch. 21969, 1943; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§15.09 Department of state's certification fee.

506.34 Proof of publication; notice of intention.—The affidavit of the printer or publisher of a newspaper published within this state, or of his foreman or clerk, showing the publication of the description required by §506.32, annexed to a printed copy of the notice as published, shall be received as evidence of the publication, and also of the matters therein stated, in all courts and places.

History.—§6, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.35 Containers; illegal use.—No person or corporation other than the owner or proprietor of such name, mark or device shall fill or cause to be filled with milk, cream, ice cream, coated ice cream, imitation ice cream, ice-cream mixtures or compounds or any other similar product frozen substantially to the consistency of ice cream, or shall sell, buy, give, take, possess, use, dispose of or traffic in any box, siphon, tin, ice-cream container, package, wrapper, cabinet, refrigerator, equipment or other receptacle or container which is so marked or distinguished with or by any name, mark or device, a description of which shall have been filed as provided in §506.31; or shall deface, obliterate, destroy, cover up or otherwise remove or conceal any such name, mark or device thereon, without the written consent of, or unless the same shall have been purchased from, the owner or proprietor thereof; provided, however, that no person or corporation to whom such milk, cream, ice cream, coated ice cream, imitation ice cream, ice-cream mixtures or compounds or any other similar product frozen substantially to the consistency of ice cream, shall have been delivered in bottles, boxes, tins, ice-cream containers, packages, wrappers, cabinets, refrigerators, equipment or other receptacles or containers by the owners or proprietors thereof, shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this law by having in his possession any such marked receptacles, unless such person or corporation, willfully and with the intention of unlawfully converting, retains such receptacles for a period longer than is reasonably necessary after the contents placed therein by the owner or proprietor thereof have been removed therefrom.

History.—§7, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.36 Penalties for illegal use.—Any person, acting for himself or as the agent of any

person, firm or corporation, who shall violate the provisions of this law, shall be punished for the first offense by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than one year, or by a fine of five dollars for each and every such bottle, box, tin, ice-cream container, package, wrapper, cabinet, refrigerator, equipment or other receptacle or container so filled, sold, bought, given, taken, possessed, used, disposed of, or trafficked in, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court before whom the offense shall be tried.

History.—§8, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.37 Containers; obtaining possession.—The owner or proprietor or his or its agents may take possession of any such bottles, boxes, tins, ice-cream container, packages, wrapper, cabinets, refrigerators, equipment or other receptacles or containers used in violation of this law, whether such receptacles or containers be full or partly full of any liquid, beverage or other substance, or empty, and shall not be liable in damages therefor, or for any trespass arising out of such taking possession. And if the party or parties having possession of such receptacles or containers refuses to empty the same of the contents contained therein immediately upon notice and demand by the owner or proprietor thereof or his or its agent, then such owner, proprietor or agent may empty such receptacle or container and shall not be liable therefor.

History.—§9, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.38 Complaints before justice of peace.—When any person shall complain on oath or affirmation to any justice of the peace that any person or corporation has violated any of the provisions of this law, the court to whom such complaint is presented shall issue process at the suit of the state, which process may be either a summons or a warrant against the person or corporation so charged, which process, when in the nature of a warrant, shall be returnable forthwith, and when in the nature of a summons shall be returnable in not less than two nor more than ten days, and shall be served at least one day before its return. Such complaint and such process shall state in general terms a violation of this law. On the return of such process, or at any time to which the trial of the case shall be adjourned, the justice of the peace issuing the same shall proceed in a summary manner to hear testimony and determine and give judgment in the case without the filing of any pleadings, and if the defendant or defendants be convicted, shall impose the penalty or penalties by this law provided. It shall not be necessary to take or keep any record of the evidence or testimony taken on such trial. Service of summons upon a person other than a corporation may be made either personally or by leaving a copy at his dwelling house or usual place of abode; service upon a corporation may be made by delivering a copy of the summons

to any officer or employee of such corporation who may be found in this state.

History.—§10, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.39 Search warrants; procedure to obtain.

—Whenever any person shall make oath before any justice of the peace that he has reason to believe and does believe that any bottles, boxes, tins, ice-cream containers, packages, wrappers, cabinets, refrigerators, equipment or other receptacles or containers, the property of any person or corporation who has complied with the provisions of §§506.31 and 506.32, are being filled, sold, bought, given, taken, possessed, used, disposed of, or trafficked in by any person or corporation in violation of this law, such justice of the peace shall issue a search warrant to discover and obtain such receptacles or containers, and to bring before such justice of the peace the person or persons in whose possession such bottles, boxes, tins, ice-cream containers, packages, wrappers, cabinets, refrigerators, equipment or other receptacles or containers may be found, and if any such receptacles or containers are found in the possession of any such person or persons in violation of the provisions of this law, the justice of the peace who issued the process shall proceed to trial and judgment in the manner provided for in §506.38, and upon judgment, shall also award possession of the receptacles or containers so taken under such warrant to the owners or proprietors thereof.

History.—§11, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.40 Presumptive evidence of violations.

—The presence upon any bottle, box, tin, ice-cream container, package, wrapper, cabinet, refrigerator, equipment or other receptacle or container, or any name, mark or device which has been registered and published as provided for in §§506.31 and 506.32, shall be presumptive evidence in any proceeding or trial, that the owner or proprietor of such mark or device is the owner or proprietor of such bottle, box, tin, ice-cream container, package, wrapper, cabinet, refrigerator, equipment or other receptacle or container.

History.—§12, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.41 Deposit for container not a sale.

—The requiring, taking or accepting of any deposit upon delivery of any bottle, box, tin, ice-cream container, package, wrapper, cabinet, refrigerator, equipment or other receptacle or container, bearing a name, mark or device which has been registered and published as provided for by §§506.31 and 506.32 shall not be deemed a sale thereof, either optional or otherwise.

History.—§13, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.42 Penalties, generally; judgments, etc.

—Any person or corporation which violates the provisions of this law, or of any of the amendments hereof or supplements hereto, shall be liable to a penalty of five dollars for the first offense, for each bottle, box, tin, ice-cream container, package, cabinet, refrigerator, equip-

ment or other receptacle or container so filled, sold, bought, given, taken, used, disposed of, trafficked in or possessed in violation of the provisions of this law; and a penalty of double that amount for the second and each subsequent offense; which penalty may be recovered by an action for the recovery of a debt, by the owner or proprietor of any such bottle, box, tin, ice-cream container, package, wrapper, cabinet, refrigerator, equipment or other receptacle or container, or his agent in any court of this state having cognizance thereof. The pleadings shall conform in all respects to the practice prevailing in the court in which any such action shall be instituted, but no pleading or process shall be set aside or invalidated by reason of any formal or technical defects therein if the same contains a statement of the nature of the alleged violation and of the section of this law alleged to have been violated, and upon the attention of the court being called to any such formal or technical defect the same shall be immediately corrected and the said pleading or process amended as a matter of course, and as to all other defects in pleadings or process the same may be amended in the discretion of the court, as in any other action or proceeding in said court.

History.—§14, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.43 Executions on judgments.—When judgment shall be rendered against any defendant other than a corporation, execution shall be issued against his goods or chattels without

any order of the court for that purpose first had and obtained. In case judgment shall be rendered against a body corporate, execution shall be issued against the goods and chattels of said corporation as in other actions of debt.

History.—§15, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.44 Prior registrations recognized.—Any person or corporation having heretofore filed in any of the offices mentioned in §506.31, a description of the names, marks or devices, upon his or its property therein mentioned, and having caused the same to be published, according to the law existing at the time of such filing and publication, shall not be required to again file and publish such description in order to be entitled to the benefits of this law, but may avail himself or itself of any or all of the provisions, modes of procedure and methods of protection provided for herein, marks or devices under and according to the provisions of this law.

History.—§16, ch. 21969, 1943.

506.45 Statutes and laws unaffected.—Any proceeding now pending under any other law which this law may repeal shall not abate, but may be proceeded into final judgment as if this law had not been passed; and provided, further, that nothing in this law contained shall be construed to repeal or modify or affect any existing laws for the protection of producers or shippers of milk or concerning milk cans.

History.—§18, ch. 21969, 1943.

CHAPTER 509

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

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***509.012 Hotel and restaurant commission.**

—There is created a hotel and restaurant commission, for which the usual facilities for transacting its business shall be furnished the same as for other executive departments of the state government.

History.—§1, ch. 6475, 1913; RGS 210; CGL 243; §1, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 243; §9, ch. 26945, 1951; §1, ch. 28129, 1953.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §16, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—See former §509.01.

***509.022 Appointment of hotel and restaurant commissioner; term of office; bond and salary.**—The governor shall appoint a hotel and restaurant commissioner whose term of office shall begin and run concurrently with the regular terms of office of the successive governors of this state and who shall give bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duties, to be approved by the governor. He shall receive a salary as provided in the general biennial appropriations act, or as hereafter provided by law, and shall be reimbursed for travel in connection with the duties of the office in accordance with the provisions of §112.061.

History.—§1, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 211; §1, ch. 9264, 1923; §1, ch. 11335, 1925; §5, ch. 12053, 1927; CGL 244; §1, ch. 15720, 1931; §1, ch. 15859, 1933; §2, ch. 16042, 1933; §1, ch. 17062, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 244; §1, ch. 20299, 1941; §1, ch. 23929, 1947; §9, ch. 26945, 1951; §1, ch. 28129, 1953.

***Note.**—See note following §509.012.

Note.—See former §509.02.
cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

509.032 Duties.

(1) **GENERAL.**—The division of hotels and restaurants of the department of business regulation shall carry out and execute all of the provisions of this chapter and all other laws now in force or which may hereafter be enacted relating to the inspection or regulation of public lodging and public food service establishments for the purpose of safeguarding the public health, safety and welfare. The division shall be responsible for ascertaining that no establishment licensed by it shall engage in any misleading advertising or unethical practices as defined by this chapter and all other laws now in force or which may hereafter be enacted. The division shall keep accurate account of all expenses arising out of the performance of its duties and shall file monthly itemized statements of such expenses with the department of banking and finance, together with an account of all fees collected under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) **INSPECTION OF PREMISES.**—The division shall inspect, or cause to be inspected, at least three times annually on and after July 1, 1963, and at least four times annually on and after July 1, 1964, every public lodging and food service establishment in this state, and for that purpose it shall have the right to entry and access to such establishments at any reasonable time.

(3) **AUTHORIZED TO MAKE RULES.**—The division shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter in accordance with its true intent.

History.—§§1, 2, 9, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 212, 213, 2130; §2, ch. 9264, 1923; CGL 245, 246, 3359; §3, 4, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 245, 246; §9, ch. 26945, 1951; §1, ch. 28129, 1953; §1, 8, ch. 29821, 1955; §1, ch. 57-389; §1, ch. 63-420; §12, 16, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§509.03, 509.04, 511.11.
cf.—§534.45 Additional duties of hotel commissioner.

***509.061 Office in capitol.**—The hotel and restaurant commissioner shall be provided with suitable office, office furnishings and all other necessary supplies and equipment for the proper conduct of the business of his department, said office to be located in the state capitol building; or, with the consent of the governor, in any building adjacent to the capitol building.

History.—§31, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 214; CGL 247; §5, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 247; §2, ch. 23929, 1947; §9, ch. 26945, 1951; §1, ch. 28129, 1953.

***Note.**—See note following §509.012.
Note.—See former §509.05.

509.071 Biennial appropriation; deposit of funds.—There shall be included in the general biennial appropriations act an appropriation for the maintenance of the division of hotels and restaurants and the carrying into effect of all laws, rules and regulations pertaining to the construction, maintenance and operation of public lodging and public food service establishments. All funds collected by the division and the amounts paid for licenses and fees shall be deposited with the state treasurer to the credit of the general revenue fund.

History.—§30, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 2151; §9, ch. 9264, 1923; §7, ch. 12053, 1927; CGL 3380; §33, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3380; §1, ch. 22835, 1945; §126, ch. 26869, 1951; §2, ch. 57-389; §16, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §511.32.

***509.081 Appointment and employment of personnel.**—The hotel and restaurant commissioner may appoint and employ such office help, deputy commissioners, supervising architects or engineers, and attorneys as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Such employees shall be under the control and direction of the commissioner and shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the commissioner, and shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

History.—§27, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 2147; §8, ch. 9264, 1923; CGL 3376; §29, ch. 16042, 1933; §4, ch. 17062, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3376; §9, ch. 29645, 1951; §4, ch. 28129, 1953; §3, ch. 57-389; §19, ch. 63-400.

***Note.**—See note following §509.012.
Note.—See former §511.28.

***509.091 Notice of hotel commissioner; form and service.**—All notices to be served by the hotel commissioner, provided for in this chapter, shall be in writing and shall be either delivered personally, or by a deputy hotel commissioner, or by registered letter, to the owner, agent, lessee or manager of such building or premises, or the owner, agent, lessee or man-

ager of such hotel, apartment house, rooming house or restaurant.

History.—§28, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 2148; CGL 3377; §30, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3377.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §16, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §511.29.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

509.092 Public lodging and public food service establishments; rights as private enterprises.—Public lodging and public food service establishments are declared to be private enterprises and the owner or manager of public lodging and public food service establishments shall have the right to refuse accommodations or service to any person who is objectionable or undesirable to said owner or manager.

History.—§4, ch. 57-389.

509.101 Proprietors or managers may make rules; maintenance of register.—

(1) Every proprietor or manager of a public lodging or public food service establishment may prescribe and establish reasonable rules and regulations for the government and management of any such lodging or food service establishment, and its occupants and employees; and every lodger, boarder, guest, tenant, or person staying, sojourning, eating or employed in said lodging or food service establishment shall conform to and abide by said rules and regulations so long as he shall remain in or at said lodging or food service establishment. These rules and regulations shall be held or deemed to be a special contract and agreement between such proprietor or manager and each and every lodger, boarder, guest, tenant, employee or person staying or sojourning, ordering, eating, being served or using the facilities of or at any public lodging or food service establishment, and shall regulate, fix and control the liabilities, responsibilities and obligations of each, both and all parties. Any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant to this section shall be printed in the English language and posted together with a copy of §§509.111, 509.151, and 509.161 in each bedroom of lodging establishments and also in the office, hall or lobby of such lodging and food service establishments.

(2) It shall be the duty of all public lodging establishment operators to maintain at all times a register signed by or for guests who occupy rooms within the establishment, showing the dates upon which the rooms were occupied by such guests and the rates charged for their occupancy. This register shall be available for inspection by the division of hotels and restaurants at any time. Operators shall not be required to keep available registers which are more than two years old.

History.—§2, ch. 1999, 1874; RS 871; GS 1229; RGS 2353; CGL 3757; §38, ch. 16042, 1933; §5, ch. 57-389; §16, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §510.02.

509.111 Liability for property of guests and tenants.—

(1) The proprietor or manager of a hotel, apartment house, rooming house, motor court, trailer court or boarding house in this state shall, in no event, be liable or responsible for any loss of any moneys, securities, jewelry or precious stones of any kind whatever belonging to any lodger, boarder, guest, tenant or occupant of or in said hotel, apartment, rooming house, boarding house, motor court or trailer court, unless the owner thereof shall make a special deposit of said property and take a receipt in writing therefor from the proprietor or manager or a clerk in the office of said establishment, which receipt shall set forth the value of said property; provided, however, that no proprietor, or manager or clerk in the office of a hotel, apartment house, rooming house, motor court, trailer court or boarding house in this state shall be obliged to receive from any one lodger, boarder, guest, tenant or occupant of or in said hotel, apartment house, rooming house, motor court, trailer court or boarding house, a deposit of any money, securities, jewelry or precious stones of any kind whatever, exceeding a combined total value of one thousand dollars or shall he be liable in damages in a sum in excess thereof unless such proprietor, manager, or clerk accept voluntarily such chattels for safekeeping, having a combined total value in excess of one thousand dollars, then and in such event he shall be liable in damages in a sum equal to the damage sustained by such lodger, boarder, guest, tenant or occupant.

(2) The proprietor or manager of a hotel, apartment house, rooming house, motor court, trailer court or boarding house in this state, shall, in no event, be liable or responsible to any lodger, boarder, guest, tenant or occupant for the loss of wearing apparel, goods or other property, except as provided in subsection (1) hereof, unless it shall be made to appear by proof that such loss occurred as the proximate result of fault or negligence of such proprietor or manager or an employee thereof, and in case of fault or negligence he shall not be liable for a greater sum than one hundred dollars unless the lodger, boarder, guest, tenant or occupant, shall, prior to the loss or damage, file with the proprietor, manager or clerk of said establishment an inventory of his effects and the true value thereof, and such proprietor, manager or clerk is given the opportunity to inspect such effects and check them with such inventory; provided however, that the proprietor, manager or clerk of a hotel, apartment house, rooming house, motor court, trailer court, or boarding house in this state, shall, in no event, be liable or responsible to any guest, lodger, boarder, tenant or occupant for the loss of wearing apparel, goods or other property or chattels, scheduled in such inventory in a total amount exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§4, ch. 1909, 1874; RS 873; GS 1231; RGS 2355; §11, ch. 9264, 1923; §1, ch. 12052, 1927; CGL 3759; §40, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3759; §1, ch. 23931, 1947; §2, ch. 28129, 1953.

Note.—See former §510.04.

509.131 Duties and requirements placed on owners and tenants.—The duties and requirements of owners set forth in this chapter are the duties and requirements placed upon the owner, agent or manager of the property in charge of same, and said owner, agent or manager shall be subject to the penalty herein set forth for a failure to perform or carry out said duties and requirements. The duties and requirements of tenants set forth in this chapter are the duties and requirements placed upon the tenant of said building and operating or controlling same by himself or others, and said tenant shall be subject to the penalty herein set forth for a failure to perform or carry out said duties and requirements.

History.—§28, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 2149; CGL 3378; §31, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3378.

Note.—See former §511.30.

509.141 Ejection of undesirable guests; notice, procedure, etc.—

(1) The manager, assistant manager, desk clerk or other person in charge or in authority in any hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court shall have the right to remove, cause to be removed, or eject from such hotel or apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court in the manner hereinafter provided, any guest of said hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court, who, while in said hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court premises is intoxicated, immoral, profane, lewd, brawling, or who shall indulge in any language or conduct either such as to disturb the peace and comfort of other guests of such hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court or such as to injure the reputation or dignity or standing of such hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court, or who, in the opinion of the management, is a person whom it would be detrimental to such hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house, or trailer court for it any longer to entertain.

(2) The manager, assistant manager, desk clerk or other person in charge or in authority in such hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court shall first orally notify such guest that the hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court no longer desires to entertain him or her and request that such guest immediately depart from the hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court. If such guest has paid in advance the hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court shall, at the time oral or written request to depart is made, tender to said guest the unused or unconsumed portion of any such advance payment. Said hotel, apartment house,

tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court may, if its management so desires, deliver to such guest written notice in form as follows:

"You are hereby notified that this establishment no longer desires to entertain you as its guest and you are requested to leave at once and to remain after receipt of this notice is a misdemeanor under the laws of this state."

(3) And any guest who shall remain or attempt to remain in such hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court after being requested, as aforesaid, to depart therefrom, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be deemed to be illegally upon such hotel, apartment house, tourist camp, motor court, restaurant, rooming house or trailer court premises.

(4) In case any such guest, or former guest, of such public lodging or public food service establishment, as above defined in subsections (1)-(3), or any other person, shall be illegally upon any such public lodging or public food service establishment premises, the management or any employee of such public lodging or public food service establishment may call to its assistance any policeman, constable, deputy sheriff, sheriff, or other law enforcement officer of this state, and it shall be the duty of each member of the aforesaid classes of officers, upon request of such public lodging or public food service establishment's management or employee to place under arrest and take into custody for violation of this section any such guest, where any such guest commits the misdemeanor set forth in subsection (3) in the presence of said officer, or, in the event a warrant has been issued by the proper judicial officer for the arrest of any such guest, the officer shall serve said warrant and arrest and take such person into custody. Upon such arrest of any such guest, the said guest will be deemed to have given up any right to occupancy or to have abandoned his right of occupancy of said premises, and the operator of the public lodging establishment may then proceed to make such premises available to other guests; provided, however, the operator of said establishment shall employ all reasonable and proper means to adequately care for the personal property which may be left on the premises by such guest who has been removed in accordance with the provisions of this section and shall refund any unused portion of moneys paid by such guest for occupancy of such premises.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 22023, 1943; §1, ch. 63-96.

Note.—See former §510.08.

509.142 Conduct on premises; refusal of service.—The owner or manager of public lodging or public food service establishments shall have the right to refuse accommodations or service to any person whose conduct on the premises of said establishment is one of intoxication, immorality, profanity, lewdness, brawling, indulging in language or conduct such as

to disturb the peace or comfort of other guests, or who engages in illegal or disorderly conduct, or whose conduct constitutes a nuisance or who commits such acts as are of a nature to corrupt the public morals or outrage the sense of public decency or affect the peace or quiet of persons who may witness them.

History.—§1, ch. 65-131.

509.151 Obtaining lodging with intent to defraud; penalty.—Any person who shall obtain food, lodging or other accommodations at any hotel, motel, apartment house, rooming house, inn, boarding house, trailer park or restaurant, with intent to defraud the owner or keeper thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 3 months or by fine not exceeding \$100.00; provided, that if any owner or keeper, including manager or assistant manager, in the absence of the owner or keeper, of such establishment has probable cause to believe, and does believe, that any person has obtained food, lodging or other accommodations at such establishment with intent to defraud the owner or keeper thereof, and upon demand for payment being made, and there being no dispute as to the amount owed, failure to make payment shall constitute prima facie evidence of intent to defraud; provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply where there has been an agreement in writing for delay in payments.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 6954, 1915; RGS 5157; CGL 7260; §45, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7260; §1, ch. 63-546.

Note.—See former §511.38.

509.161 Rules of evidence in prosecutions.—In prosecutions under §509.151, proof that lodging, food or other accommodations were obtained by false pretense or by false or fictitious show or pretense of any baggage or other property, or by absconding without paying or offering to pay for such food, lodging or accommodations, or by surreptitiously removing or attempting to remove baggage, or if any owner or keeper, including manager or assistant manager, in the absence of the owner or keeper, of such establishment has probable cause to believe, and does believe, that any person has obtained food, lodging or other accommodations at such establishment with intent to defraud the owner or keeper thereof upon failure to make payment upon demand being made therefor, and there being no dispute as to the amount owed, shall constitute prima facie evidence of the fraudulent intent mentioned in this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 6954, 1915; RGS 5158; CGL 7261; §46, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7261; §2, ch. 63-546.

Note.—See former §511.39.

509.162 Obtaining lodging or food with intent to defraud; detaining of violator and arrest by police officer.—Any peace officer or owner or keeper, including manager or assistant manager, in the absence of the owner or keeper, of any hotel, apartment house, tourist

camp, motel, rooming house, trailer court or restaurant, who has probable cause to believe, and does believe:

(1) That any person has obtained food, lodging or other accommodations at such establishments with intent to defraud the owner or keeper thereof, as referred to in §509.161, or

(2) That any person has taken personal property belonging to said establishments illegally from the premises,

may take such person into custody on the premises and detain him for such reasonable period of time as may be necessary to take him before the nearest magistrate.

History.—§3, ch. 63-546.

509.171 False representation concerning hotels, etc., prohibited; penalty.—Any person who knowingly makes any false statement or false representation to another concerning any hotel, inn or apartment house with the intention of inducing such other person to enter, lodge at or become a guest of any other hotel, inn or apartment house, or who by any false statement or misrepresentation induces any person not to enter, lodge at or become a guest of any hotel, inn or apartment house, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months or by fine not to exceed five hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 20847, 1941.

Note.—See former §511.43.

509.181 Compensation for false representation prohibited; penalty.—It shall be a misdemeanor for any person engaged in the operation of any hotel, inn or apartment house to pay to any person any compensation for diverting through fraud or other misrepresentation, prospective patrons of a given hotel, inn, or apartment house to any other hotel, inn or apartment house and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months or by fine not to exceed five hundred dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 20847, 1941.

Note.—See former §511.44.

509.191 Sale of unclaimed articles, disposition of proceeds.—

(1) Every manager or proprietor of any hotel, apartment house, rooming house or boarding house in this state who shall have any unclaimed article left in the hotel, apartment house, rooming house or boarding house of which he is manager or proprietor by any guest or tenant, for a period of ninety days, may at the expiration of such ninety days, proceed to sell such articles at public auction, and out of the proceeds of such sale may retain any amount due said hotel, apartment house, rooming house or boarding house by the person leaving such articles, together with the expense of the sale thereof; but no such sale shall be made until notice of the time and place of such sale shall be mailed to such owner, thirty days prior

to such sale, where the address of such owner can be ascertained by the manager or proprietor of such hotel, apartment house, rooming house or boarding house; nor shall any such sale be made until the notice of the time and place of such sale be advertised in a newspaper published at or nearest the place where such articles were left and where such sale is to take place, once a week for four consecutive weeks, or by three notices posted in a public place. Such notice shall contain a description of the article or articles to be sold and the time and place of sale. Such proprietor or manager shall keep an account of the amount received at such sale for every article sold thereat, and of the balance, if any, remaining after the amount due such proprietor or manager, together with the expense of such sale, has been paid, and shall at any time within one year after such sale refund any surplus so retained to any such owner of such articles, his heirs, or assigns, upon satisfactory proof of ownership.

(2) In case such balance shall not be claimed by the rightful owner within one year after such sale, as specified in subsection (1) hereof, then the manager or proprietor of the hotel, apartment house, rooming house or boarding house shall pay such balance to the state treasurer to the credit of the general revenue fund.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 6196, 1911; RGS 2357, 2358; CGL 3761, 3762; §§42, 43, ch. 16042, 1933; §125, ch. 26869, 1951.

Note.—See former §§510.06, 510.07.

509.201 Room rates; posting in rooms; advertising; penalties.—

(1) For every public lodging establishment renting by the day or week there shall be posted in a plainly legible fashion, in a conspicuous place in each room or apartment the rates at which each room or apartment is rented. Such posting shall show the maximum amount charged for occupancy per person, (if the rate varies with the number of occupants); shall show the amount charged for extra conveniences, more complete accommodations, or additional furnishings; and shall show the dates during the year when such charges prevail. Copies of the posted rate schedules for all similar rooms in each establishment shall be filed with the division of hotels and restaurants of the department of business regulation at least five days before such rates are to become effective and shall be kept current. The rates posted in the rooms or apartments must coincide with those on file in the division's office, and no establishment shall charge more than the rates posted in the rooms and filed with the division.

(2) (a) No person shall display or cause to be displayed any sign or signs which may be seen from a public highway or street, which sign or signs include in dollars and cents a statement relating to the rates charged at a public lodging establishment unless such sign or signs include in letters and figures of

similar size and prominence the following additional information: the number of apartments or rooms in the establishment and the rates charged for each; whether the rates quoted are for single or multiple occupancy where such fact affects the rate charged; and the dates during which such rates are in effect. The said rates shall in each instance coincide with the rates posted in each room of the establishment and with those filed with the division as required by subsection (1).

(b) No person shall publish or cause to be published any advertisement other than those referred to in paragraph (a) hereof which includes in dollars and cents a statement relating to rates charged at a public lodging establishment unless such advertisement shall include in letters or figures immediately adjacent to said rate, whether the rates quoted are for single or multiple occupancy where such fact affects the rates charged. Said advertisement shall also include: the number of apartments or rooms in the establishment at the published rates, the dates during which such rates are in effect and an indication as to whether there are other rates in effect in said establishment. The said rate shall in each instance coincide with the rates posted in such rooms of the establishment and with those filed for these rooms with the division of hotels and restaurants as required by subsection (1). With regard to the advertisements referred to in this paragraph the type size of the required additional information shall be at least one-twelfth of the size of the rate figures advertised or equal to the type size used in the body of the advertisement, whichever is larger.

(c) The provisions of paragraph (b) hereof shall not be applicable to advertisements or listings in guides or directories which are published by nonprofit hotel, motel, motor court, apartment, or similar organizations or associations nor to advertisements of a classified nature placed in the classified section of newspapers and other similar type publications. Paragraph (b) hereof is applicable to any type of display advertisement regardless of where it might be printed in a magazine, newspaper or other similar publication, and is applicable to all other advertisements whether published orally or by writing or printing of any kind on any material.

(d) There shall not be published with regard to any public lodging establishment any advertisement that contains false or misleading statements as to any matter whatsoever.

(3) Any owner, agent, lessee, or manager of any public lodging establishment who violates, or causes to be violated, any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed six months or by fine not to exceed five hundred dollars. In addition to the

criminal penalty, the license of any public lodging establishment may be suspended or revoked by the division, or it may impose fines on the responsible person, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by §509.261, when the owner, agent, licensee, or manager of such establishment is determined by the division to have violated any provision of this section. It shall not be necessary for the offender to be convicted of the crime fixed by this section as a condition precedent to the suspension or revocation of such license, or the imposition of a civil penalty by the division.

History.—§§1-4, 6, ch. 26907, 1951; §1, ch. 29822, 1955; §6, ch. 57-389; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §511.45.

509.211 Safety regulations.—

(1) Every public lodging or public food service establishment shall have signs displayed in all hallways indicating all fire escapes, stairways and exits.

(2) Whenever it shall be proposed to erect a building three stories or more in height intended for use as a public lodging establishment in this state, the owner, contractor or builder of such establishment shall construct said establishment so that one main hall, on each floor above the ground floor, shall extend to the outside wall at each end; or such main hall may turn at either or both ends, provided the distance from the main hall to the outside of the building, at any point, is no more than the depth of the room facing the outside of the building, and provided further that the hall so turned shall extend to an exterior wall in which a door or window must be provided; provided, further, however, that the division of hotels and restaurants, upon recommendation of the supervising architect, may waive the requirement of halls running to the exterior wall of the building in those instances where such construction provides two means of exit from all areas on the floor; and provided that, in two-story construction of individual units not exceeding five-room count in a multiple unit building, it may be permitted to have one means of ascent or descent to the level of egress provided two-hour fire rated partitions and floor construction is employed within the unit and the unit is separated from all other units by four-hour fire rated floor, walls and ceiling. No heating, cooking or electrical distribution equipment shall be permitted in the space directly under the stairs.

(3) No building of four or more stories in height shall be constructed for or converted for use as a public lodging establishment unless it be of noncombustible material or fireproof construction. This provision shall not apply to buildings now being used for such purposes.

(4)(a) Before the erection or remodeling is begun of any building for use as a public lodging or public food service establishment or any building located on the premises of such an establishment which may be used by guests of the establishment, the registered architect's plans or registered engineer's plans, with de-

tailed specifications, shall be approved by the supervising architect or engineer of the division of hotels and restaurants. All plans, specifications and drawings submitted for the purpose of securing building permits from any state, county or municipal building inspector, or other officer having like jurisdiction, shall bear the signature and seal of the architect or engineer and supervising architect or engineer of the division before said building permit is issued.

(b) When such plans and specifications are submitted to the supervising architect or engineer of the division for approval, they shall be accompanied by a remittance of an amount equal to the license fee prescribed for an establishment of such size as provided in this chapter, except that permit fees for remodeling not affecting the room count or seating capacity shall be as set forth below, based on the cost of construction:

Cost of Work	Lodging Establishment	Food Service Establishment
	Total Fees	Total Fees
\$ 2,000 or less	\$ 8.00	\$12.00
5,000 or less	12.00	16.00
10,000 or less	20.00	20.00
20,000 or less	26.00	26.00
Over \$20,000	36.00	36.00

In the event the remodeling also includes additional room count or seating capacity, then, in either of such events, the permit fee payable to the division for such alterations shall be based on the above enumerated fees or upon the fee determined by the additional room count or seating capacity, whichever is the higher fee.

(c) New construction or remodeling costing ten thousand dollars or less need not be accompanied by plans of a registered architect or engineer but scaled drawings shall be submitted to the division's architect or engineer for approval, as a condition precedent to securing a building permit.

(d) Premises shall be defined as that establishment which is licensed by the division as defined in this chapter.

(5)(a) Within sixty days after receipt of notice from the division every public lodging establishment or public food service establishment in this state consisting of two stories in height must provide at least two means of exit, which shall consist of either fire escapes or stairways accessible to all occupants of the second floor which shall extend from the second floor to the ground or ground floor.

(b) Within sixty days after receipt of notice from the division, every public lodging establishment or public food service establishment in the state consisting of more than two stories in height, shall be equipped with two means of exit, one of which shall be a complete fire escape consisting of iron, steel, concrete or other fireproof material, extending from the uppermost floor to the ground or ground floor and connecting with each floor above the ground

floor by means of landings not less than six feet in length or four feet in width which shall be secured to the stairs not less than two feet in width with steps not less than six inches in tread with not more than a forty-five degree angle, such landing or stairs if constructed on the exterior of the building, to be guarded by an iron, steel, or concrete railing not less than thirty inches in height.

* (c) Where, in the opinion of the supervising architect or engineer of the hotel and restaurant commission it is evident on inspection that strict compliance with the above two paragraphs, (a) and (b), regarding construction of second means of exit of buildings would in no substantial way increase or improve the safety of a building, the supervising architect or engineer shall suggest that the licensee appeal to a board made up of at least two supervising architects or engineers and the commissioner for relief from the provisions of this section.

(d) Egress to all such fire escapes shall at all times be kept free and clear of all obstructions and doors leading to such fire escapes shall be constructed of fire resistant materials, equipped with automatic closing devices and panic bolts and such doors shall only open outward to fire escapes on the exterior of the building.

(e) Fire escapes installed inside any such building shall be constructed of fireproof material including walls, floors, ceiling, windows, casements, stairs, hand railings and doors and all other parts comprising same. All egress to inside fire escapes shall be guarded by doors with an automatic closing device, panic bolts and such doors shall only open toward the descent of the fire escape.

(f) All fire escapes shall be constructed, installed, and placed under the supervision of the division, which shall enact rules and regulations governing the same, which shall be in substantial conformity to the now existing code of national fire underwriters, relating to fire exits.

(g) All inside fire escapes shall be kept artificially lighted day and night by a circuit or means, separate and apart from the circuit or means providing for the general lighting of the said building.

(6) At every opening to a fire escape a red light shall be kept burning at all times and said light shall be connected to a circuit or means of lighting, separate and apart from the circuit or means providing for the general lighting of said building; there shall be posted and maintained in conspicuous places in each hall and in each guest room except in the hall or rooms on the ground floor of such buildings, plainly written notices reading "fire escapes are indicated by red lights."

(7) Every public lodging or food service establishment shall be provided with one fire extinguisher of a style and size approved by the national board of fire underwriters on each floor containing twenty-five hundred square

feet or less of floor area, and one additional fire extinguisher on each floor for each twenty-five hundred square feet or less of additional floor space. Such extinguishers shall be placed in a convenient location in a public hallway outside of the sleeping rooms at or near the head of the stairs and shall always be in a condition for use.

(8) Each bedroom or apartment in each public lodging establishment shall be equipped with a good substantial lock and key on each door opening to the outside or to an adjoining room or apartment, or to a hallway.

(9)(a) The division of hotels and restaurants shall inspect or cause to be inspected by a competent engineer, every elevator used to carry passengers and freight, in public lodging and public food service establishments in this state, and when it is found that elevators are in an unsafe condition, the division shall require that such elevators be put in safe condition. Thereupon the owner, manager or lessee of the building or the party in charge thereof, wherein such elevators may be located, shall immediately repair and put such elevator or elevators in a safe condition.

(b) This section shall not apply to hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses or restaurants which now or hereafter maintain elevator service contracts or elevator public liability insurance; provided such public lodging and public food service establishments shall annually file with the division a copy of an inspection report made under said service contract, or elevator insurance policy.

(10) The plans and specifications of all co-operative and condominium apartments for residential use, irrespective of intended occupancy by the owner of such apartments, shall be submitted to the supervising architect of the division for approval prior to the permit for such construction being issued by any governmental authority, and said apartments shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of public lodging establishments within the jurisdiction of the division under this chapter and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. The regular construction permit fees shall be paid the division for approval of such plans by the supervising architect and for inspection during construction; provided, however, such apartments shall not be required to be licensed under this chapter so long as the owners of such apartments actually occupy them or none of the apartments are rented to tenants or guests.

(11)(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to use within any public lodging or food service establishment as defined by §509.241 (1) and (2), any fuel-burning wick-type equipment for space heating unless such equipment is constructed in such a manner that it can be and, in fact, is vented so as to prevent the accumulation of toxic or injurious gases or liquids.

(b) Any person violating the provisions of

paragraph (a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor or and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 or 6 months' imprisonment, or both.

(c) The division of hotels and restaurants is hereby granted authority to remove instantaneously any such heater or stove in violation of paragraph (a) hereof from any public lodging or food service establishment and shall keep any such heater or stove in a safe place to be used as evidence in any criminal case or at any hearing before said division.

(d) If any owner, manager or assistant manager, desk clerk or other person in charge of or employed by a public lodging or food service establishment violates the provisions of paragraph (a) hereof or permits anyone else to violate the provisions of said paragraph, then the division is authorized to revoke or suspend the license of such public lodging or food service establishment according to the procedure set forth in §509.261.

History.—§5, ch. 1999, 1874; RS 874; GS 1232; §§17-23, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 2137-2143, 2356; §7, ch. 9264, 1923; CGL 3366-3372, 3760; §§19-25, 41, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3366-3372; §§3-5, ch. 23930, 1947; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §3, ch. 28129, 1953; §4, ch. 29821, 1955; §7, ch. 57-389; §1, ch. 63-67; §1, ch. 63-312; §1, ch. 63-426; §7, ch. 65-421; §1, ch. 65-150; §§1, 2, ch. 67-232; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—Subsection (5)(c) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to comply with §16, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§510.05, 511.18-511.24.

509.212 Construction inspectors; duties.—

The division of hotels and restaurants shall be required to add to its staff five employees who shall be known as construction inspectors, properly qualified and specifically assigned to inspect new and remodeled public food and lodging establishments while in the process of construction, and to make certain that such facilities meet the standards set forth in the laws and regulations of the state. Provided, however, that said construction inspectors shall have no authority to prevent continuance of such construction. The competency of these construction inspectors shall be determined by an adequate examination administered by the department of administration.

History.—§1, ch. 65-471; §1, ch. 67-437; §§16, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.

509.221 Sanitary regulations.—

(1) In all cities, towns and villages where a system of waterworks is maintained for public use every public lodging establishment and public food service establishment therein operated shall, within sixty days after a receipt of notice from the division of hotels and restaurants, be equipped with suitable water closets or closets for the accommodation of its guests, and such water closets or closets shall be connected by proper plumbing with sewerage and means of flushing such water closets or closets with the water of said system, in such manner as to prevent sewer gas or effluvia from arising therefrom. Provided, that each hotel, rooming house and restaurant shall maintain not less than one toilet for each sex, properly designated; and provided that each hotel and

rooming house shall maintain one public bath on each floor for every fifteen guests, or major fraction of that number, rooming on that floor not provided with private or connecting bathrooms. Public baths shall not be required in hotels where each room is provided with bath.

(2) Every public lodging establishment and every public food service establishment shall be properly plumbed, lighted, heated, cooled or ventilated, and shall be conducted in every department with strict regard to the health, comfort, and safety of the guests or tenants; provided that such proper lighting shall be construed to apply to both daylight and artificial illumination, that such proper plumbing shall be constructed and plumbed according to proper sanitary principles, and that such proper ventilation, or cooling, shall be construed to mean at least one door and one window in each room.

(3) No room shall be used for a sleeping room which does not have an opening to the outside of the building, air shafts or courts. All operating windows in such rooms shall be properly screened and in each sleeping room there must be at least one window with opening so arranged as to provide easy access to the outside of building or courts.

(4) All hotels, rooming houses and restaurants in this state shall provide in the main public washroom clean towels for each guest; any standard commercial paper towels may be used; and in each bedroom furnish each guest with two clean individual towels so that no two or more guests will be required to use the same towel unless it has first been washed. Such individual towels shall not be less than ten inches wide and fifteen inches long after being washed.

(5) All hotels shall provide each bed, bunk or cot or other sleeping place for the use of guests with pillow slips and under and top sheets of material containing 64 x 64 thread count or better; each sheet to be made ninety-nine inches long and of sufficient width to completely cover the mattress and springs; provided, that a sheet shall not be used which measures less than ninety inches after being laundered. Sheets and pillow slips after being used by one guest, must be washed and ironed before they are used by another guest, a clean set being furnished each succeeding guest.

(6) All bedding, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets and comforts used in any hotel, apartment house, rooming house or restaurant in this state, must be thoroughly aired, disinfected and kept clean; provided, that no bedding, including mattresses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sheets or comforts shall be used which are worn out or are unfit for further use. No mattress on any bed in any hotel, apartment house, rooming house or restaurant shall be used which is made of moss, sea grass, excelsior, husks or shoddy. Any room in any hotel, apartment house, rooming

house or restaurant infested with vermin or bedbugs shall be fumigated, disinfected and renovated until said vermin and bedbugs are exterminated.

(7) It is unlawful for any person to operate any place of business within the state where food is cooked or prepared without keeping all outside doors, windows and other similar openings of said place of preparation screened with wire netting of not less than sixteen mesh screening or protected by properly installed fans.

(8) The owner, tenant, operator or person in charge of any public lodging establishment or public food service establishment shall keep all flies out of said place.

(9) No person suffering from any contagious or communicable disease shall be employed in any hotel, restaurant, apartment house or rooming house to prepare or handle food, drink, dishes, towels, or linens, or in any other capacity whereby such disease might be communicated to guests or tenants. All employees shall furnish health certificates including a Wassermann test, signed by a registered licensed physician of the state, whenever the division of hotels and restaurants, in its discretion, deems it necessary for the protection of public health.

History.—§12-16, 24-26, 32, ch. 6952, and, §§1-5, ch. 6953, 1915; RGS 2132-2136, 2144-2146, 2152-2156, 5642; §§5, 6, 10, ch. 9264, 1923; §§3, 4, ch. 12053, 1927; CGL 3361-3365, 3373-3375, 3381-3385, 7836; §§14-18, 26-28, 34-37, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3361-3365, 3373-3375, 3381, 3382, 3384, 3385; §8, ch. 57-389; §1, ch. 59-152; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§511.13-511.17, 511.25-511.27, 511.33-511.37, 511.42.

509.231 Use of butter substitutes; penalty.—

Any keeper of any hotel, boarding house, restaurant, lunch or sandwich stand or counter who shall knowingly and wilfully without giving notice to guests at the table, supply oleomargarine or other spurious preparation purporting to be butter for the use of guests, shall be subject to punishment by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 3280, 1881; RS 2663; GS 3592; RGS 5521; CGL 7686; §47, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7686.

Note.—See former §511.40.

509.241 Licenses required; public lodging and food service establishments; exceptions.—

(1) PUBLIC LODGING ESTABLISHMENTS; DEFINITION; LICENSES; EXCEPTION.—

(a) All buildings, groups of buildings, or other structures kept, used, maintained, advertised as, or held out to the public to be places where sleeping or housekeeping accommodations are supplied for pay to transient or permanent guests or tenants, and apartments, except as hereinafter exempted, are defined and shall be licensed as public lodging establishments. Any reference in the laws of Florida to hotels, motels, motor courts, apartment houses, rooming houses, or similar establishments shall be construed to mean a public lodging establishment as herein defined unless a different intent is clearly evident.

(b) The following are exempted from the provisions of paragraph (a) hereof:

1. All individually or collectively owned one, two, or three family dwelling houses or dwelling units and all of such houses or units which are not operated as a group, unless they are regularly rented to transients or held out to, or advertised to the public as places regularly rented to transients. For the purpose of this chapter transients are persons who are not legal residents of the community and who rent for periods of six months or less.

2. Dormitories and other living or sleeping facilities maintained by public or private schools, colleges, or universities primarily for the use of students, faculty or visitors.

3. All hospitals, nursing homes, sanitariums, and other similar places.

4. All places renting three rooms or less, unless they are advertised or held out to the public to be places that are regularly rented to transients.

(2) PUBLIC FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS; DEFINITION; LICENSES; EXCEPTIONS.—

(a) Every building, vehicle, or other structure of similar purpose, or any rooms or divisions in a building, vehicle, or other structure of similar purpose, or any place whatsoever, that is maintained and operated as a place where food is regularly prepared, served or sold for immediate consumption on or in the vicinity of the premises is defined as, and shall be licensed as a public food service establishment. This shall specifically include establishments preparing food to be called for or taken out by customers, to be delivered to factories, construction camps, airlines and other similar locations for consumption at any place. Any reference to a restaurant in the laws of Florida shall be construed to mean a public food service establishment as herein defined unless a different intent is clearly evident.

(b) The following are exempted from the provisions of paragraph (a) hereof:

1. Places maintained and operated by public or private schools, colleges, or universities, primarily for the use of students and faculty.

2. Eating places maintained and operated by churches and religious or fraternal organizations primarily for the use of their members and associates.

3. Eating places located on airplanes, trains, buses, or watercraft which are common carriers.

4. Eating places maintained by hospitals, nursing homes, sanitariums and other similar places.

5. Theatres licensed under the provisions of §205.412, or any other license or occupational tax law enacted in lieu thereof, where the primary use is a theatre and patron service is limited to food items customarily served to the admittees of such theatres.

(3) LICENSES; ANNUAL RENEWALS.—For every establishment coming within the pro-

visions of subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the required license shall be obtained from the division of hotels and restaurants. Such license shall not be transferable, and it shall be a misdemeanor for such an establishment to operate without a license. The division may refuse a license, or a renewal thereof, to any establishment that is not constructed and maintained in accordance with the law and rules and regulations of the division. Licenses shall be renewed annually, and the division shall adopt an appropriate regulation establishing a staggered schedule for license renewals which will avoid the necessity of all licenses being renewed on the same day of the year. Due regard shall be given in making the schedule to obtaining a relatively even distribution of license renewals coming due, and, thereby, to equalizing the work load of the division's office staff.

(4) APPLICATION FOR LICENSE; PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO APPLY.—It shall be the duty of every individual who enters the public lodging or public food service business to make application for the licensing of his establishment prior to the commencement of operation. Failure to make application and payment of fee required within thirty days following commencement of operations or within thirty days following the expiration date of an existing license shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as such.

(5) EXCEPTIONS.—Provided, however, that the licensing provisions of chapter 475 shall not be construed to prohibit the owner, operator, or any manager or assistant manager employed by such owner or operator, offering to rent or renting to members of the public the facilities defined in this chapter and engaging in activities related to such offering to rent and renting such facilities, including advertising and personal and letter solicitation, provided:

(a) The facilities rented, offered for rent, or having been rented shall be under one ownership, control, management or franchising authority, and

(b) The activities of offering for rent and renting by such operator, manager or assistant manager shall be confined and relate to facilities under one ownership, management, control or franchising authority, and

(c) No operator, manager or assistant manager shall rent or offer for rent facilities for more than one ownership, management, control or franchising authority.

History.—§§3-5, 8, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 2124-2126, 2129; §§3, 4, ch. 9264, 1923; §6, ch. 12053, 1927; CGL 3353-3355, 3358; §1, ch. 13659, 1929; §§6-8, 13, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3353, 3354; §1, ch. 23930, 1947; §§5, 6, ch. 29821, 1955; §1, ch. 29820, 1955; §9, ch. 57-389; §1, ch. 57-824; §1, ch. 61-81; §1, ch. 67-507; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§511.01-511.10.

509.242 Public lodging establishments; classifications.—

(1) Establishments which desire a specific classification (apartment, hotel, motel, apartment hotel, apartment motel, etc.) may apply and receive a specific classification from the

division of hotels and restaurants, provided the establishments fulfill the following requirements for each classification:

(a) *Hotel*.—Any building or group of buildings containing sleeping room accommodations for twenty-five or more guests and providing the services generally provided by a hotel and recognized as a hotel in the community in which it is situated, or by the industry, is declared to be a hotel.

(b) *Apartment hotel*.—Any establishment which meets the requirements of a hotel, but also has units with kitchen equipment and house-keeping facilities, is declared to be an apartment hotel.

(c) *Motel*.—(Motor hotel, motor court, court, tourist court, motor lodge, etc.).—Any building or group of buildings, usually one story but limited to three stories, which offers units easily accessible to the travelers with an exit to the outside of each unit, daily or weekly rates, off-street parking for each unit, a central motel office on the property with specified hours of operation, a bath or connecting bath for every rental unit, and at least six rental units, recognized as a motel in the community in which it is situated and by the industry, is declared to be a motel.

(d) *Apartment motel*.—Any establishment which meets the requirements of a motel, but has at least forty per cent of the units as apartments with kitchen facilities is declared to be an apartment motel. A motel with less than forty per cent of its units in apartments is declared to be a "motel with apartments."

(e) *Resort motel, beach motel, fishing camp motel*.—Establishments requesting such classifications must meet the requirements of a motel and may have both motel rooms and apartment units.

(f) *Apartment*.—Any building or group of buildings intended for living accommodations, each with or without kitchen equipment and house-keeping facilities, and providing the services generally provided by an apartment house and recognized as an apartment house in the community in which it is situated, or by the industry, is declared to be an apartment house.

(g) *Rooming houses, guest houses, cabins*.—All establishments not within the foregoing category shall be classified as rooming houses, guest houses, cabins, tourist camps, or otherwise according to choice, but shall not be allowed a classification that could be confused with one of the foregoing. Converted dwelling houses, unless they can qualify for another classification, shall be classified under this paragraph.

(2) When twenty-five per cent or more of the units in any establishment fall within a classification different from the particular classification applicable to it, such establishment shall obtain a separate classification for such twenty-five per cent or more units, unless otherwise provided herein. When an establishment has a different classification of units in a separate building which is operated in connection with the principal establishment and is in

the immediate vicinity, such as a hotel with a motel section, two classifications shall be required.

(3) Establishments may advertise or display signs which advertise a specific classification, provided they have applied and received the specific classification and fulfill the requirements of that classification.

History.—§2, ch. 57-824; §2, ch. 61-81; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

509.251 License fees.—

(1) **AMOUNT OF LICENSE FEE; PUBLIC LODGING ESTABLISHMENT**.—The license fee to conduct a public lodging establishment shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

Rooms	Amount
1— 4 rooms	\$ 4.50
5— 9 rooms	7.00
10— 19 rooms	11.00
20— 29 rooms	14.00
30— 39 rooms	16.00
40— 49 rooms	19.00
50— 69 rooms	25.00
70— 99 rooms	34.00
100—199 rooms	43.00
200—299 rooms	52.00
300—399 rooms	61.00
400—499 rooms	73.00
500 rooms or more	91.00

The license fee shall be paid to the division of hotels and restaurants before a license is issued, and such license shall be conspicuously displayed in the office or lobby of the place for which issued.

(2) **PUBLIC LODGING ESTABLISHMENTS; FRACTIONAL LICENSE FEES; INSPECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION**.—

(a) Public lodging establishments that apply for licenses at times other than the annual renewal date fixed by the division for such establishments shall be required to pay the full annual fee if application is made more than six months before the next renewal date fixed by the division; if such application is made less than six months before the next renewal date fixed by the division, the license fee shall be one-half of the annual fee.

(b) Provided, that all hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses or other structures in course of construction shall be subject to and required to pay the same schedule of license fees for inspection during construction as they are required to pay for inspection when in operation as such.

(3) **AMOUNT OF LICENSE FEE; PUBLIC FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT**.—

(a) The license fee for conducting a public food service establishment shall be in accordance with the following schedule:

Persons	Amount
Accommodations for 1— 29	\$ 6.50
" " 30— 74	9.50
" " 75—149	16.00
" " 150—249	25.00
" " 250—349	34.00
" " 350—499	46.00
" " 500 or more	61.00

(b) The rates for the following described establishments are:

1. Establishments offering counter service	\$ 10.00
2. Establishments offering takeout service	10.00
3. Establishments offering curb service	16.00
4. Establishments offering catering service	25.00

The foregoing fees shall be in addition to the fees based on seating accommodations where establishments offer one or more of such types of service and also furnish seating accommodations.

(c) The rates for the following described establishments are:

1. Establishments in the form of mobile food dispensing vehicles, license fee per annum, each vehicle	\$ 40.00
2. Establishments for temporary food service, operating in the same locations for temporary periods during a license year, for each such period	\$ 7.00
3. Establishments for temporary food service, operating in more than one location in the state during a license year, total license fee per annum	\$ 40.00

(d) Vending machines dispensing food shall not be within the jurisdiction of the division; provided, however, locations, not otherwise licensed under this chapter, having the following described vending machine facilities dispensing food shall constitute a public food service establishment under §509.241(2)(a), and shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the division and shall pay an annual license fee as specified below:

1. Any public location with vending machines dispensing prepared meals (meat, vegetables or salads), and having seating accommodations, shall pay to said division the license fee provided for such establishments with seating accommodations as set forth above.

2. Any public location with vending machines dispensing prepared meals (meat, vegetables or salads), shall, if without seating accommodations, pay an annual license fee of ten dollars as an establishment offering takeout service.

A license fee shall be paid to the division before a license is issued, and the license shall be framed and displayed in a conspicuous manner.

(4) PUBLIC FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS; FRACTIONAL LICENSE FEES; INSPECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION.—

(a) Public food service establishments that apply for licenses at times other than the annual renewal date fixed by the division for such establishments shall be required to pay the full annual fee if application is made more than six months before the next renewal date fixed by the division; if such application is made less than six months before the next

renewal date, the license fee shall be one-half of the annual fee.

(b) Provided, that all restaurants, lunch or sandwich stands or counters or other structures in course of construction shall be subject to and required to pay the same schedule of license fees for inspection during construction as they are required to pay for inspection when in operation as such.

(c) Any public food service establishment that is operated in conjunction with a public lodging establishment shall obtain the appropriate license for both establishments.

History.—§§6, 7, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 2127, 2128; §§1, 2, ch. 12053, 1927; CGL 3356, 3357; §9-12, ch. 16042, 1933; §§2, 3, ch. 17062, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3356(1), 3357, 3357(1); §§1, 2, ch. 28276, 1953; §§2-5, ch. 29820, 1955; §1, ch. 57-272; §1, ch. 61-353; §1, ch. 63-350; §§1, 2, ch. 67-221; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§511.06-511.09.

509.261 Revocation or suspension of licenses; fines; procedure.—

(1)(a) The division of hotels and restaurants may suspend or revoke the license of any public lodging or public food service establishment that has operated or is operating in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations promulgated by the division relating thereto; such public lodging establishment or public food service establishment shall remain closed during the suspension or revocation of such license.

(b) Proceedings for the revocation of any such license shall be commenced by serving a copy of written notice. All notices to be served by the division, provided for in this chapter, shall be delivered personally by an agent of the division, or by registered letter, to the owner, agent, lessee or manager of such building or premises, setting forth the facts constituting the alleged violation, the law or regulation alleged to have been violated, and the time and place of hearing thereon. Any such owner, agent, lessee, or manager shall at any such hearing have the right to cross-examine witnesses, produce witnesses in his defense and appear personally or by counsel. No such hearing shall be held within five days from date of service or mailing of notice unless the violation is of such a nature that extreme danger is imminent to the health, safety, or welfare of the people; then in such an event the division may immediately suspend any such license, but in any such case, the owner, agent, lessee or manager shall upon request, be entitled to a hearing at a time and place fixed by the division within three days from date of suspension.

*(c) Proceedings of the hotel commission may be reviewed by certiorari to the circuit court of the circuit in which such licensed establishment is located and appeals from any decision of the circuit court may be taken to the appropriate district court of appeal in the same manner and subject to like conditions as appeals in chancery are taken.

(2) In lieu of the suspension or revocation of licenses, the division of hotels and restau-

rants, after complying with the procedural requirements prescribed by paragraph (b) hereof, may impose fines against licensees for violations of this chapter or rules and regulations relating thereto. No fine so imposed shall exceed five hundred dollars for each offense, and all amounts collected shall be deposited with the state treasurer to the credit of the general revenue fund.

(3)(a) No license shall be suspended under this section for a period of more than twelve months. Every revocation under this section shall be for one year. No new license shall be issued to the licensee or to any other firm or corporation in which the licensee or anyone of its stockholders are interested, during such suspension or revocation. Every public lodging establishment and public food service establishment, the license for which has been suspended or revoked under the provisions of this section, shall remain closed during such suspension or revocation.

(b) The division of hotels and restaurants is hereby given full power and authority to suspend or revoke any license issued by it for the operation of any hotel, apartment house or rooming house or restaurant, whenever the owner, lessee, or manager, or any other person having, exclusively or with others, either direct or indirect charge, control or management of such hotel, apartment house, rooming house, or restaurant, knowingly lets, leases or gives space or concession for gambling purposes or where gambling is to be carried on, in any manner or by any means denounced by any statute of this state, in such hotel, apartment house, rooming house or restaurant or in or upon any premises which are used in connection with, and are under the same charge, control or management as, such hotel, apartment house, rooming house or restaurant. The suspension or revocation shall be of the license in effect at the date of such suspension or revocation, even though such license may be a renewal of the license which was in effect when the cause for such suspension or revocation arose, and even though it may have been issued to a licensee other than the person, firm or corporation who held the license at the time such cause for such suspension or revocation arose.

(c) Proceedings for suspension or revocation under this section, and for review of such proceedings, shall be in accordance with provisions of this section, which govern proceedings for suspension and revocation for the causes specified in said section.

(d) Every proceeding for suspension or revocation under this section shall be commenced within sixty days after the cause for suspension or revocation specified in paragraph (b) arises.

(4) In addition to the grounds of revocation or suspension as set forth in this section, the division of hotels and restaurants may suspend or revoke the license of any public lodg-

ing or public food service establishment in accordance with the requirements of this section and §§120.20 through 120.28, when:

(a) Any person interested in the operation of any such establishment, whether owner, agent, lessee, or manager, has been convicted within the last past five years in this state or any other state or the United States of soliciting for prostitution, pandering, letting premises for prostitution, keeping a disorderly place, illegally dealing in narcotics, or any other crime involving moral turpitude. The term convicted shall include an adjudication of guilt on a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or the forfeiture of a bond when charged with a crime.

(b) Such establishments have been condemned by the local health authority for failure to meet sanitation standards, or where said premises are condemned by the local authority because said premises are unsafe and unfit for human occupancy.

(5) The division of hotels and restaurants shall have authority to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses at any hearing and subpoenas duces tecum to compel the production of any records material to any such hearing. Said subpoenas shall be served by an agent of the division or by any sheriff or deputy sheriff of the several counties of this state.

History.—§48, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3355(2); §1, ch. 21660, 1943; §2, ch. 23930, 1947; §§1-5, ch. 26939, 1951; §1, ch. 28224, 1953; §1, ch. 29823, 1955; §10, ch. 57-389; §40, ch. 63-512; §1, ch. 63-69; §1, ch. 63-68; §1, ch. 63-70; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (1)(c) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to comply with §16(3) relative to the review by the board of business regulation.

Note.—See former §§511.05, 511.051.

cf.—Ch. 35 District courts of appeal, Art. V, §5 state const.

509.271 Prerequisite for issuance of city or county occupational license.—No municipality or county shall originally issue an occupational license to any business coming under the provisions of this chapter until a license has been procured for such business from the division of hotels and restaurants.

History.—§49, ch. 16042, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 3355(1); §7, ch. 29821, 1955; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §511.04.

509.281 Prosecution for violation; duty of prosecuting attorneys; penalties.—

(1) The division of hotels and restaurants or a hotel inspector, upon ascertaining by inspection, that any hotel, rooming house or restaurant is being carried on contrary to the provisions of this chapter shall make complaint and cause the arrest of the person so violating the same, and the county prosecuting attorney, county solicitor or state attorney in such case, upon request of said division or inspector shall prepare all necessary papers and conduct said prosecution for any violation of the provisions of this chapter. The division shall proceed in the courts by mandamus or injunction, whenever such proceedings may be necessary to the proper enforcement of the provisions of this chapter or of the rules, regulations and orders lawfully entered and promulgated by the said

division under authority of this chapter.

(2) Any owner, manager, agent or person in charge of a hotel, apartment house, rooming house, restaurant, lunch or sandwich stand or counter who shall obstruct or hinder any agent of the division in the proper discharge of his duties imposed by law or who shall fail or neglect or refuse to pay the license fee for inspection required by law, or who shall fail or refuse to perform or carry out any duty imposed upon it, by law, or the rules and regulations authorized thereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$50.00, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days. Every day that such a hotel, rooming house, apartment house, restaurant, lunch or sandwich stand or counter shall be operated in violation of law, or rules and regulations authorized thereunder shall constitute a separate offense.

History.—§11, ch. 6952, 1915; RGS 2131; CGL 3360; §9, ch. 29821, 1955; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §511.12.

509.291 Advisory council; composition; purpose; meetings; duties; etc.—

(1) There shall be an advisory council of eight members composed of the president and executive officer of the following organizations: Florida restaurant association, inc., Florida hotel association, inc., Florida apartment house association, inc., and Florida motel or motor court association, inc. Other incorporated associations having similar interests and statewide membership may be represented on the council and shall be entitled to the same privileges upon making application and receiving the approval of the division of hotels and restaurants.

(2) The purpose of the advisory council is to promote better relations, understanding and cooperation among the industries represented on the council and between such industries and the division; to suggest means of better protecting the health, welfare and safety of persons utilizing the services offered by the industries represented on the council; and to give the division the benefit of its knowledge and experience concerning the industries and individual businesses affected by the laws, rules and regulations administered by the division.

(3) (a) The advisory council may be called into session by the division at its discretion, or it may call itself into session if a majority of the council agrees that a meeting is necessary.

(b) Regardless of whether a meeting is called by the division or by the council, the council must hold one regular meeting each year and may not hold more than one special meeting in each calendar month. All such meetings shall be held during one day.

(4) The members of the council shall receive no compensation for the performance of their duties hereunder, but the members of the council who are the presidents of their re-

spective associations shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in §112.061, when they attend a meeting called in conformity with the requirements of this section. The executive officers of the several associations shall not be reimbursed for travel expense incurred in attending such meetings.

History.—§1, ch. 28129, 1953; §2, ch. 29821, 1955; §11, ch. 57-389; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §509.052.

509.292 Misrepresenting seafood; penalty.—
No keeper of any hotel, boarding house, restaurant, lunch or sandwich stand, counter or of any place that is maintained and operated as a place where food is regularly prepared and sold for immediate consumption on or in the vicinity of the premises, shall knowingly and wilfully misrepresent the identity of any seafood or seafood products to any of the patrons or customers of such eating establishments. The identity of said seafood or seafood products shall be deemed misrepresented if:

(1) Its description is false or misleading in any particular;

(2) It is served, sold or distributed under the name of another seafood or seafood product;

(3) It purports to be or is represented as a seafood or seafood product for which a definition of identity and standard of quality has been established by custom and usage unless it conforms to such definition and standard;

(4) Any words, statements or other information used to describe said seafood or seafood products are not so used as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual.

(5) Any person described in this section who violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.00, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 57-412.

509.301 Advisory council for industry education; compensation; purpose; meeting; duties, etc.—

(1) There is hereby created an advisory council for industry education which shall consist of twelve members composed of the following: eight members consisting of president and executive officer of the following organizations: Florida restaurant association, inc., Florida hotel association, inc., Florida apartment house association, etc., and Florida motel or motor court association, inc.; one member who shall be the dean of the school of business of Florida state university; three members appointed by the division of hotels and restaurants from the field of education, consisting of one member as a representative of management, one member as a representative of junior colleges, and one member as a representative of vocational training.

(2) The purpose of this advisory council is

to revitalize the lodging and food service industry by promoting and developing an efficient educational program within the industry itself as well as within the educational institutions that will best equip and train the personnel performing the services offered by the industries.

(3) The advisory council may be called into session by the division at its discretion or it may meet from time to time whenever necessary to effectuate the purposes of this act.

(4) The members of the advisory council shall receive no compensation for the performance of their duties except that the members shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061, when attending a meeting called in conformity with the provisions of this act; provided, however, that the executive officers of the several associations referred to in subsection (1) shall not be reimbursed for traveling expenses incurred when attending such meetings.

History.—§1, ch. 61-257; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

509.302 Director of education, personnel, employment duties, compensation.—

(1) The advisory council shall employ a director of education for the lodging and food service industry. With the concurrence of the board of regents, the director shall establish his office in the school of business at Florida state university.

(2) The qualifications of the director shall

include the ability to present program plans to industry members, federal agencies, boards of education, college presidents and foundation trustees. He shall possess a sound knowledge and philosophy of educational methods in this field as determined by the advisory council and the board of regents.

(3) The director's basic role is to develop and blend together an educational program offered for the entire industry with proper emphasis on each of the types of educational programs required. Such programs shall include:

(a) Vocational training for the technicians in vocational programs.

(b) Training for supervisors and department heads in junior colleges.

(c) A degree program in management for top administrative positions.

(d) In-service, continuing education.

(4) The director shall formulate programs in accordance with and subject to the advice and recommendations of the advisory council and the board of regents.

(5) The advisory council shall employ two field representatives as part of the over-all program for on-the-job training, which representative shall function under the director, one for lodging facilities and one for food service establishments. In addition the council shall employ a secretary for the director.

(6) The director, the field representatives, and the secretary shall receive an annual salary as determined by the advisory council and the board of regents.

History.—§2, ch. 61-257; §2, ch. 63-204.

CHAPTER 513

TOURIST CAMPS

- 513.01 Tourist and trailer camps defined.
 513.02 Permit for establishment; revocation.
 513.03 Application for permit.
 513.04 Issuance of permit.
 513.05 Supervision by division of health; rules and regulations.
 513.06 Laws and rules and regulations to be posted in camps.

- 513.07 Parking of trailers on watersheds prohibited.
 513.08 Use of toilets on trailers prohibited in the state.
 513.09 Maintaining camp without permit or after revocation of same; penalty.
 513.10 Enforcement and penalties.
 513.12 Obtaining accommodations with intent to defraud; penalty.

513.01 Tourist and trailer camps defined.—A tourist camp is a place where two or more tents, tent houses, or camp cottages are located and offered by a person or municipality for sleeping or eating accommodations, most generally to the transient public, and where there is direct remuneration in money to the owner, or indirect benefit to the owner in connection with a related business. A trailer camp is a place set aside and offered by any person or municipality, most generally to the transient public, for the parking and accommodation of two or more automobile trailers which are to be occupied for sleeping or eating, for either a direct money consideration or for indirect benefit to the owner in connection with a related business.

History.—§1, ch. 12419, 1927; CGL 4140; §1, ch. 19365, 1939.

513.02 Permit for establishment; revocation.—No person or municipality shall establish or maintain any tourist camp or trailer camp in this state without first obtaining a permit therefor from the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, and the division may revoke any permit issued to any person or municipality operating or maintaining a tourist camp or trailer camp upon the failure of such person or municipality to comply with the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations made and promulgated by the division. Renewal of permit shall be as the division in its discretion may require.

History.—§2, ch. 12419, 1927; CGL 4141; §1, ch. 19365, 1939; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
 cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

513.03 Application for permit.—Application for permit shall be made in writing to the division of health. The application shall state the location of the existing or proposed camp, type of camp, the approximate number of persons or trailers to be accommodated, the probable duration of use, and any other information the division of health may require.

History.—§3, ch. 12419, 1927; CGL 4142; §1, ch. 19365, 1939; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

513.04 Issuance of permit.—If the division of health is satisfied, after causing an inspection to be made, that the existing or proposed tourist or trailer camp is so located, constructed, and equipped as not to be a source of danger to the health of others or its occupants it shall issue in the name of the divi-

sion the necessary permit in writing on a form to be prescribed by the division.

History.—§4, ch. 12419, 1927; CGL 4143; §1, ch. 19365, 1939; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

513.05 Supervision by division of health; rules and regulations.—The division of health shall have general supervision of the health and sanitary conditions of all tourist and trailer camps located in the state, and shall make, promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations pertaining to the location, construction, equipment and operation of such camps as may be necessary.

History.—§5, ch. 12419, 1927; CGL 4144; §1, ch. 19365, 1939; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

513.06 Laws and rules and regulations to be posted in camps.—The division of health shall see that there is posted in one or more places in each tourist camp and trailer camp, a copy of the provisions contained in this chapter, and such rules and regulations as the division of health may make or promulgate relating to the health and sanitation in such camps.

History.—§12, ch. 12419, 1927; CGL 4150; §1, ch. 19365, 1939; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

513.07 Parking of trailers on watersheds prohibited.—It is unlawful to park an automobile trailer house for occupancy on the watershed of any stream or watercourse used as a source of public water supply except under such regulations as the division of health may prescribe.

History.—§1, ch. 19365, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4150(1); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

513.08 Use of toilets on trailers prohibited in the state.—It is unlawful to use any toilet, commode or receptacle for receiving the bowel movements in connection with or installed in an automobile trailer, cottage or house when said trailer is being drawn along the public highways of the state or is at rest on said highways or right-of-ways of same. It is unlawful to use such toilets or devices within a trailer camp having a permit from the division of health except where the owner or operator consents and has suitable arrangements approved in writing by the division of health to handle the wastes from such toilets. It is unlawful to empty a receptacle containing human excreta or urine from a trailer house except into a sewerage system, or into a privy of the type approved by the division of health. Trailer camp owners or operators shall pro-

vide means for the emptying of such receptacles and their cleaning as may be specified in the rules and regulations of the division of health.

History.—§1, ch. 19365, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4150(2); §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

513.09 Maintaining camp without permit or after revocation of same; penalty.—Any person, or in case of a corporation or municipality, the officers thereof, who shall maintain a tourist camp or trailer camp without first obtaining a permit as provided by §513.02, or who shall maintain the same after revocation thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

History.—§2, ch. 12419, 1927; CGL 7844; §1, ch. 19365, 1939.

513.10 Enforcement and penalties.—This chapter and regulations adopted hereunder may

be enforced in the manner provided in §381.031 (4). Such regulations shall be a part of the sanitary code of Florida created by §381.031 (1) (g) 11. Violations of this chapter and the rules and regulations adopted hereunder shall be subject to the penalties provided in §381.411.

History.—§1, ch. 19365, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7849(a); §1, ch. 59-214.

513.12 Obtaining accommodations with intent to defraud; penalty.—Any person who shall obtain quarters or living accommodations at any tourist camp, with intent to defraud the owner or keeper thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding ten days; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply where there has been an agreement in writing for delay in payment for a period to exceed ten days.

History.—§10, ch. 12419, 1927; CGL 7849.
cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 514

PUBLIC BATH HOUSES AND SWIMMING OR BATHING PLACES

- 514.01 Operators of bath houses to maintain life lines and rafts.
 514.02 Supervision by division of health.
 514.03 Permit necessary to operate swimming pool, etc.
 514.04 Inspectors may enter premises.

514.01 Operators of bath houses to maintain life lines and rafts.—Any person operating or maintaining public bath houses, bathing pavilions, or other similar places, where bathing suits are furnished for hire or rent, at the seaside resorts in the state, shall maintain at all times proper and safe life lines and life rafts for the protection of the bathers at such seaside resorts.

History.—§1, ch. 6189, 1911; RGS 2363; CGL 3767. cf.—§1.01(3) "Person" defined.

514.02 Supervision by division of health.—The division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services shall have supervision over the sanitation, healthfulness and cleanliness of swimming pools, bath houses, public swimming and bathing places and all related appurtenances and may make and enforce such rules and regulations pertaining thereto as it shall deem proper.

History.—§1, ch. 7825, 1919; CGL 3768; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

514.03 Permit necessary to operate swimming pool, etc.—It is unlawful for any person, institution, municipality or county to construct or to add to or modify, or to operate or to continue to operate any swimming pool, public bath house, bathing or swimming place, or any structure intended to be used for swimming or bathing purposes without an unrevoked permit so to do from the division of health. This permit shall be obtained in the following manner: any person, institution, municipality or county desiring to construct, add to or modify, or to operate and maintain any swimming pool, bathhouse, bathing or swimming places or structures intended to be used for swimming or bathing purposes within the state shall file application for permission so to do with the division of health, which application shall be accompanied by detailed maps, drawings, specifications and descriptions of the structure, its appurtenances and operation, description of the source or sources of water supply, amount and quality of water available and intended to be used, method and manner of water purification, treatment, disinfection, heating, regulating and cleaning; measures to insure personal cleanliness of bathers; method and manner of washing, disinfecting, drying and storing bathing apparel and towels, and all other information and statistics that may be required by the division of health; whereupon, the division of health shall cause an investigation to be made of the proposed or existing pool or public bathing places and if it determines as a

- 514.05 Permit may be revoked.
 514.06 Injunction to restrain violations.
 514.07 Violation of law relating to sanitation, etc., of swimming pools, etc.
 514.08 Failure to provide life lines and rafts at seaside resorts; penalty.

fact that the same is or may reasonably be expected to become unclean or unsanitary or may constitute a menace to public health, it shall deny the application for permit; if it determines as a fact that the same is or may reasonably be expected to be conducted continuously in a clean and sanitary manner and will not constitute a menace to public health, it shall grant the application for permit under such restrictions as it shall deem proper.

History.—§2, ch. 7825, 1919; CGL 3769; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

514.04 Inspectors may enter premises.—For the purpose of this chapter the division of health or its inspectors at any reasonable time may enter upon any and all parts of the premises of such bathing and swimming places to make examination and investigation to determine the sanitary condition of such places and whether the provisions of this chapter or rules and regulations of the division of health pertaining thereto are being violated. The division of health may from time to time at its discretion publish the reports of such inspections in its monthly bulletin.

History.—§3, ch. 7825, 1919; CGL 3770; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

514.05 Permit may be revoked.—Any permit granted by the division of health as provided in this chapter shall be revocable or subject to suspension at any time, if it shall determine as a fact that the swimming or bathing place or places are being conducted in a manner unsanitary, unclean or dangerous to public health.

History.—§4, ch. 7825, 1919; CGL 3771; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

514.06 Injunction to restrain violations.—Any swimming pool, public swimming or bathing place or places, constructed, operated or maintained contrary to the provisions of this chapter are declared to be public nuisances, dangerous to health. Such nuisances may be abated or enjoined in an action brought by the local or division of health.

History.—§5, ch. 7825, 1919; CGL 3772; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—Ch. 60, Injunctions.

514.07 Violation of law relating to sanitation, etc., of swimming pools, etc.—Any person, whether as principal or agent, employer or employee, who violates any of the provisions of §§514.02-514.06, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and each day that conditions or actions, in violation of §§514.02-514.06 shall continue, shall be deemed a separate and distinct offense, and for each offense, upon conviction, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred

dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not exceeding six months.

History.—§6, ch. 7825, 1919; CGL 7838.
cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

514.08 Failure to provide life lines and rafts at seaside resorts; penalty.—Any person operating or maintaining public bath houses, bathing pavilions, or other similar places, where bathing suits are furnished for hire or rent, at

the seaside resorts in the state, failing to maintain at all times proper and safe life lines and life rafts for the protection of the bathers at such seaside resorts shall be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment in the county jail of not more than six months.

History.—§2, ch. 6189, 1911; RGS 5643; CGL 7837.
cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 516

SMALL LOAN BUSINESS

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| <p>516.01 Definitions; businesses excluded.</p> <p>516.02 Loans; rate of interest; license.</p> <p>516.03 Application for license; fees; etc.</p> <p>516.05 Issuance of license; denial; review; etc.</p> <p>516.07 Revocation, reinstatement, surrender, etc., of license; right of review.</p> <p>516.08 License to be posted.</p> <p>516.09 License, removal, other business.</p> <p>516.11 Investigation by department.</p> <p>516.12 Records to be kept by licensee.</p> <p>516.13 False publications prohibited.</p> <p>516.14 Interest rates.</p> <p>516.15 Duties of licensee.</p> <p>516.16 Confession of judgment; power of attorney; contents of notes and security.</p> | <p>516.17 Assignment of wages, etc., given to secure loans.</p> <p>516.18 Rate of interest or consideration.</p> <p>516.19 Penalty for violations.</p> <p>516.20 Interest defined.</p> <p>516.21 Restriction of borrower's indebtedness.</p> <p>516.22 Regulations; orders and certified copies.</p> <p>516.23 Injunctions; receivers.</p> <p>516.25 Proceeding for review.</p> <p>516.26 Purchase or assignment of wages, salaries, etc.</p> <p>516.27 Pre-existing contracts.</p> <p>516.28 Transfers from chapter 519, Florida Statutes.</p> <p>516.29 Suspension or revocation of license for unreasonable collection tactics.</p> <p>516.30 Period of transition allowed.</p> |
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516.01 Definitions; businesses excluded.—

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this chapter:

(a) The word "person" shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, trusts, corporations and any other legal entities;

(b) The word "license" shall mean a permit issued under authority of this chapter to make and collect loans in accordance with the provisions of this chapter at a single place of business;

(c) The word "licensee" shall mean a person to whom one or more licenses have been issued;

(d) The words "the licensing official" shall mean the comptroller of the state;

(e) The word "department" shall mean the department of banking and finance.

(2) **BUSINESSES EXCLUDED.**—This chapter shall not apply to any person doing business under and as permitted by any law of this state or of the United States relating to banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, credit unions, industrial loan and investment companies, to any registrant under chapter 519 or any bona fide pawnbroking business transacted under a pawnbroker's license. No pawnbroker may be licensed to transact business under this chapter.

History.—§19, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4016; §6, ch. 20728, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 57-201; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—Subsection (1)(d) was rendered obsolete by §12, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

516.02 Loans; rate of interest; license.—

No person shall engage in the business of making loans of money, credit, goods or choses in action in the amount, or to the value of six hundred dollars or less, and charge, contract for, or receive a greater rate of interest than ten per cent per annum therefor, except as authorized by this chapter, and without first obtaining a license from the department of banking and finance.

History.—§1, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 3999; §2, ch. 57-201; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

516.03 Application for license; fees; etc.—

(1) **APPLICATION.**—Application for a license to make loans under this chapter shall be in writing, under oath, and in the form prescribed by the department, and shall contain the name, residence and business addresses of the applicant, and if the applicant is a co-partnership or association, of every member thereof, and if a corporation, of each officer and director thereof, also the county and municipality with the street and number or approximate location, where the business is to be conducted and such further relevant information as the department may require. At the time of making such application the applicant shall pay to the department the sum of one hundred dollars as an annual license fee for a period terminating on the last day of the current calendar year, and a further fee of one hundred dollars for investigating the application and the applicants.

(2) **FEES.**—Fees herein provided for shall be collected by the department and shall be turned into the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund. The department shall have full power to employ such examiners or clerks to assist the department as may from time to time be deemed necessary and fix their compensation. A sufficient appropriation for carrying out the provisions of this chapter shall be included in the biennial appropriations act.

History.—§2, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4000; §1, ch. 20728, 1941; §127, ch. 26869, 1951; §3, ch. 57-201; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

516.05 Issuance of license; denial; review; etc.—

(1) **INVESTIGATION OF APPLICATION.**—Upon the filing of such application and the payment of such fees, the department shall make an investigation of the facts concerning the application and the requirements provided for in subsection (2) of this section. At least ten days before entering the order granting or denying the application, it shall mail a

notice of the receipt of the application to the local small loan exchange (if there be one) in the community where the applicant proposes to do business. If any licensee or registrant files an objection to the issuance of the license to said applicant, or if the department has any doubts of the applicant meeting the standards of subsection (2), it shall set a date and time for a hearing on such application not less than forty days nor more than sixty days from the date of mailing such notice. In addition to such hearing, the department may make such further and other investigation relative to the application and the requirements as it may deem fit.

(2) ISSUANCE OR DENIAL OF LICENSE.

—If the department shall find:

(a) That the financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness of the applicant, and of the members thereof, if the applicant is a copartnership or association, and of the officers and directors thereof if the applicant be a corporation, are such as to command the confidence of the public and to warrant belief that the business will be operated lawfully, honestly, fairly and efficiently within the purposes of this chapter; and

(b) That allowing such applicant to engage in the business will promote the convenience and advantage of the community in which the business of the applicant is to be conducted, (in making such determination the department shall take into consideration the services rendered borrowers of the said community by the registrants, if any, under chapter 519 as well as licensees, if any, under this chapter in said community); and

(c) That the applicant has available for the operation of such business at the specified location liquid assets of at least ten thousand dollars, if the specified location is in a community of twenty-five thousand or less population, according to the last United States census, or twenty-five thousand dollars, if the specified location is in a community of more than twenty-five thousand population, according to said census, it shall thereupon file its findings of fact in its office and enter an order granting such application and issue and deliver a license to the applicant to make loans in accordance with the provisions of this chapter at the location specified in the said application (provided that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a licensee from lending to residents of any part of this state or any other state or country nor to prohibit the making of loans by mail when authorized by the department). Said license shall remain in full force and effect until surrendered by the licensee or revoked or suspended as provided by law or as may be prohibited by the provisions of this chapter. If the department shall not so find, it shall thereupon enter an order denying such application and notify the applicant of the denial and return the sum paid as a license fee,

retaining the one hundred dollars investigation fee to cover the cost of investigating the application. The department shall approve or deny every application for license hereunder within ninety days from the filing thereof with the said fees.

(3) EXISTING LICENSES; PURCHASE OF ASSETS.—Any licensee having a license under this chapter at the effective date of this amendment shall be conclusively presumed to have established the convenience and advantage of its business to the community wherein it is licensed. In the event any person shall purchase substantially all of the assets of any existing licensed office, the purchaser, if not a licensee hereunder, upon application, shall be granted a ninety-day temporary license hereunder, applicable to the same location, within ten days of such purchase, and the department shall cause an investigation to be made as provided by subsection (1) to determine whether a license shall be issued, provided such purchaser shall not be required to meet the provisions of subsection (2) (b) of this section. Where the purchaser is a licensee hereunder the department shall issue a license within ten days of such purchase if the purchaser meets the requirements of this chapter provided that such purchaser shall not be required to meet the requirements of subsection (2) (b) of this section and the licensee selling such assets shall surrender its license for such location to the department.

(4) RIGHT OF REVIEW.—If the application is denied, the department shall within ten days thereafter file in its office a written record which shall include a transcript of the evidence, the findings with respect thereto, the order and the reasons supporting the denial and forthwith serve upon the applicant a copy thereof. Such order and findings or an order granting an application may be reviewed by appeal to the circuit court.

(5) PUBLIC RECORDS.—All findings of facts and orders filed with the department shall be a public record.

History.—§4, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4002; §2, ch. 20728, 1941; §4, ch. 57-201; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

516.07 Revocation, reinstatement, surrender, etc., of license; right of review.—

(1) REVOCATION OF LICENSE.—The department may, upon ten days' notice to the licensee stating the contemplated action and in general the grounds therefor, and upon reasonable opportunity to be heard, revoke any license issued hereunder if it shall find that:

(a) The licensee has failed to pay the annual license fee or to comply with any order of the department lawfully made pursuant to and within the authority of this chapter; or that

(b) The licensee either knowingly or without the exercise of due care to prevent the same has violated any provision of this chapter or any regulation lawfully made by the department under and within the authority of this chapter; or that

(c) Any fact or condition existed at the time of the original application for such license which clearly would have warranted the department in refusing originally to issue such license.

(2) **SUSPENSION OF LICENSE.**—If the department shall find that probable cause for revocation of any license exists and that enforcement of this chapter requires immediate suspension of such license pending investigation, it may, upon three days' notice and a hearing, enter an order suspending such license for a period not exceeding thirty days.

(3) **LICENSES AFFECTED BY REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION.**—The department may revoke or suspend only the particular license with respect to which ground for revocation or suspension may occur or exist, or, if it shall find that such grounds for revocation are of general application to all offices or to more than one office operated by such licensee, it shall revoke or suspend all of the licenses issued to said licensee or such licensees as such grounds apply to, as the case may be.

(4) **SURRENDER OF LICENSE.**—Any licensee may surrender any license by delivering it to the department with a written notice that he thereby surrenders it, but such surrender shall not affect his civil or criminal liability for acts committed prior thereto.

(5) **PREEXISTING CONTRACTS.**—No revocation, suspension, or surrender of any license shall impair or affect the obligation of any preexisting lawful contract between the licensee and any borrower.

(6) **REINSTATEMENT OF LICENSE.**—Every license issued hereunder shall remain in force and effect until the same shall have been surrendered, revoked or suspended in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, but the department shall have authority on its own initiative to reinstate suspended licenses or to issue new licenses to a person whose license or licenses have been revoked if no fact or condition then exists which clearly would have warranted the department in refusing originally to issue such license under this chapter.

(7) **RIGHT OF REVIEW.**—Whenever the department shall revoke or suspend a license issued pursuant to this chapter, it shall forthwith enter an order to that effect and file in its office a written record which shall include a transcript of the evidence, the findings with respect thereto, the order, and the reasons supporting the revocation or suspension, and forthwith serve upon the licensee a copy thereof, which order may be reviewed as provided by law.

History.—§6, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4004; §3, ch. 20723, 1941; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

516.08 License to be posted.—The license shall be kept conspicuously posted in the place of business of the licensee.

History.—§7, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4005.

516.09 License, removal, other business.—

(1) **PLACE OF BUSINESS.**—Not more than one place of business for the making of

loans under this chapter shall be maintained under the same license, but the department shall issue additional licenses to the same licensee upon compliance with all the provisions of this chapter governing issuance of a single license.

(2) **REMOVAL.**—No change in the place of business of a licensee to a location outside of the original city or town shall be permitted under the same license. When a licensee wishes to change his place of business within the same city or town, he shall give written notice thereof to the department which shall investigate the facts, and if it shall find that the proposed location is reasonably accessible to borrowers under existing loan contracts, it shall enter an order permitting the change and shall file its findings in its office and amend the license accordingly. If the department shall not so find, it shall file its findings and shall enter an order denying the removal of the license to the requested location.

(3) **OTHER BUSINESS IN THE SAME OFFICE.**—A licensee may conduct the business of making loans under this chapter within a place of business in which other business is solicited or engaged in, unless the department shall find, after a hearing, and based on written findings of fact, that the conduct of such other business by the licensee results in an evasion of this chapter. Upon such finding, the department shall order the licensee, in writing, to desist from such evasion, provided, however, that no license shall be granted to or renewed for any person or organization engaged in the pawnbroker business.

History.—§8, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4006; §5, ch. 57-201; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

516.11 Investigation by department.—

(1) **EXAMINATIONS.**—For the purpose of discovering violations of this chapter or securing information lawfully required by it hereunder, the department may at any time investigate the loans and business and examine the books, accounts, records, and files used therein, of every licensee and of every person who shall be engaged in the business described in §516.02. If the department shall have reason to believe that any act or business is being done, or is about to be done, which is illegal under this chapter, it may make all examinations and take all steps authorized under this subsection, whether such person shall act or claim to act as principal or agent, or under or without the authority of this chapter. Any person who shall advertise for, solicit, or hold himself out as willing to make loan transactions in the amount or of the value of six hundred dollars or less, whether as principal, agent, broker, or otherwise shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be presumed to be engaged in such business. For the purposes of this section the department and its duly designated representatives shall have and be given free access to the offices and places of business, books, accounts, papers, records, files, safes

and vaults, of all such persons. The department and all persons duly designated by it shall have authority to require the attendance of witnesses and to examine under oath all persons whomsoever whose testimony it may require relative to such loans or such business or to the subject matter of any examinations, investigation or hearing.

(2) **ANNUAL EXAMINATION.**—At least twice each year, but no oftener than is reasonably necessary in order to verify reasonably founded suspicions of violations, the department or its duly authorized representatives shall make an examination of the place of business of each licensee and of the loans, transactions, books, papers and records of such licensee in so far as they pertain to the business licensed under this chapter. Every licensee shall pay to the department an examination fee based upon the amount of outstanding loans due the licensee at the time of said examination, as follows:

Amount Outstanding	Examination Fee
From \$0 to \$25,000.00	\$ 30.00
From \$25,000.01 to \$50,000.00	40.00
From \$50,000.01 to \$100,000.00	60.00
From \$100,000.01 to \$250,000.00	75.00
From \$250,000.01 and over	100.00

(3) **LIEN FOR FEES.**—The above examination fees shall be secured by a lien upon the assets of the licensee and if not paid within thirty days from and after the licensee is billed therefor by the department, the license of the licensee shall stand suspended until said examination fee is paid in full.

History.—§10, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4008; §4, ch. 20728, 1941; §6, ch. 57-201; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

516.12 Records to be kept by licensee.—

(1) **BOOKS AND RECORDS.**—The licensee shall keep and use in his business such books, accounts, and records in accordance with sound and accepted accounting practices, to enable the department to determine whether such licensee is complying with the provisions of this chapter and with the rules and regulations lawfully made by the department hereunder. Every licensee shall preserve such books, accounts and records, including cards used in the card system, if any, for at least two years after making the final entry on any loan recorded therein.

(2) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—Each licensee shall annually on or before the first day of April file a report with the department for the preceding calendar year. Such report shall give information with respect to the financial condition of such licensee and shall include the name and address of the licensee; balance sheets at the beginning and end of the accounting period; a statement of income and expense for said period; a schedule of assets used and useful in the small loan business; an analysis of charges, size of loans and types of security on loans of six hundred dollars or less; an analysis of delinquent accounts; an analysis of suits, repossessions and sales of chattels and

such other relevant information as the department may reasonably require concerning the business and operations during the preceding calendar year of each licensed place of business conducted by such licensee within the state. Such report shall be made under oath and shall be in the form prescribed by the department, which shall make and publish annually an analysis and recapitulation of such reports.

History.—§11, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4009; §5, ch. 20728, 1941; §7, ch. 57-201; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

516.13 False publications prohibited.—No licensee subject to this chapter shall advertise, display, distribute, broadcast or televise, or cause or permit to be advertised, displayed, distributed, broadcast or televised, in any manner whatsoever, any false, misleading or deceptive statement concerning the business authorized under this chapter.

History.—§12, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4010; §8, ch. 57-201.

516.14 Interest rates.—

(1) Every licensee may lend any sum of money not exceeding six hundred dollars on such security, if any, satisfactory to both the borrower and the licensee and may charge, contract for and receive thereon interest at a rate not to exceed three per cent per month on that part of the unpaid principal balance not exceeding three hundred dollars and two per cent per month on that part of the unpaid balance in excess of three hundred dollars but not exceeding six hundred dollars, provided that at the expiration of a period of twelve months following the last contractual installment date the interest on any balance still unpaid shall not exceed ten per cent per year. Interest shall not be payable in advance or compounded and shall be computed on unpaid balances on the basis of the number of days actually elapsed and, for the purpose of such computations, a month shall be any period of thirty consecutive days. If part or all of the consideration for a loan contract is the unpaid principal balance of a prior loan, then the principal amount payable under such loan contract may include any unpaid charges which have accrued within two months on the prior loan and, for the purposes of this chapter, such loan contract shall be deemed a new and separate loan transaction. In addition to the interest herein provided for, no further or other charges or amount whatsoever for any examination, service, brokerage, commission or other thing or otherwise shall be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for or received, except the documentary excise tax and lawful fees, if any, actually and necessarily paid out by the licensee to any public officer for filing or recording or releasing in any public office, any instrument securing the loan, which fees may be collected when the loan is made or at any time thereafter, or actual and reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court in which suit is filed and court costs, including

actual and reasonable expenses of repossession, storing and selling of any property pledged as security, as determined by the court in which suit is filed. If interest or charges in excess of those permitted by this chapter shall be charged, contracted for or received, except as the result of a bona fide or accidental error, the contract or loan shall be void and the licensee shall have no right to collect or receive any principal, interest or charges whatsoever. In the event of an accidental or bona fide error, the licensee shall refund or credit the borrower with the amount of such overcharge within five days of the discovery of such error.

(2) No licensee shall induce or permit any borrower to split up or divide any loan. No licensee shall induce or permit any person, nor any husband and wife, jointly or severally, to become obligated to him, directly or contingently or both, under more than one contract of loan at the same time, for the purpose or with the result of obtaining a higher rate of interest than would otherwise be permitted by this section.

(3) No licensee shall directly or indirectly charge, contract for or receive any interest or consideration greater than ten per cent per annum upon the loan, use or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action or upon the loan, use or sale of credit, of the amount or value of more than six hundred dollars. The foregoing prohibition shall also apply to any licensee who permits any person, as borrower, or as endorser, guarantor, or surety for any borrower, or otherwise, to owe directly or contingently or both to the licensee at any time the sum of more than six hundred dollars for principal.

History.—§13, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4011; §9, ch. 57-201.

516.15 Duties of licensee.—Every licensee shall:

(1) Deliver to the borrower at the time a loan is made a statement in the English language showing in clear and distinct terms the amount and date of the loan and of its maturity, the nature of the security, if any, for the loan, the name and address of the borrower and of the licensee, and the rate of interest charged. Upon such statement there shall be printed in English a copy of §516.14;

(2) Give to the borrower a plain and complete receipt for all payments made on account of any loan at the time payments are made;

(3) Permit payment of the loan in whole or in part prior to its maturity with interest on such payment to the date thereof;

(4) Upon repayment of the loan in full mark indelibly every paper signed by the borrower with the word "Paid" or "Cancelled" and release any mortgage, restore any pledge, cancel and return any note, and cancel and return any assignment given by the borrower as security.

History.—§14, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4012.

516.16 Confession of judgment; power of attorney; contents of notes and security.—No licensee shall take any confession of judgment or any power of attorney. Nor shall he take any note, promise to pay or security that does not state the actual amount of the loan, the time for which it is made, and the rate of interest charged, nor any instrument in which blanks are left to be filled after execution.

History.—§15, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4013.

516.17 Assignment of wages, etc., given to secure loans.—No assignment of or order for the payment of any salary, wages, commissions or other compensation for services, earned or to be earned, given to secure any such loans shall be valid unless the amount of such loan is paid to the borrower simultaneously with its execution; nor shall any assignment or order, or any chattel mortgage or other lien on household furniture then in the possession and use of the borrower be valid unless it be in writing signed in person by the borrower; or, if the borrower is married, unless it be signed in person by both husband and wife; provided, that written assent of a spouse shall not be required when husband and wife have been living separate and apart for a period of at least five months prior to such assignment, order, mortgage or lien.

History.—§16, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4014; am. §1, ch. 28011, 1953.

cf.—§519.11 Wage assignments.

516.18 Rate of interest or consideration.—

(1) No person engaged in the business of making loans of money, except as authorized by this chapter, shall directly or indirectly charge, contract for or receive any interest or consideration greater than ten per cent per annum upon the loan, use or forbearance of money, goods or things in action, or upon the loan, or use of credit, of the amount or value of six hundred dollars or less.

(2) The foregoing prohibition shall apply to any lender who, as security for any such loan, use or forbearance of money, goods or things in action, or for any such loan or use of credit, makes a pretended purchase of property from any person and permits the owner or pledgor to retain the possession thereof, or who by any device or pretense of charging for services or otherwise seeks to obtain a greater compensation than is authorized by this chapter.

(3) No loan for which a greater rate of interest or charge than is allowed by this chapter that has been contracted for or received, wherever made, shall be enforced in this state, and every person in anywise participating therein in this state shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§17, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 4015; §10, ch. 57-201.

cf.—Ch. 687, Interest and usury.

516.19 Penalty for violations.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of §§516.02, 516.09, 516.13, 516.14 or 516.18 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction

thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

History.—§18, ch. 10177, 1925; CGL 7880. cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

516.20 Interest defined.—

(1) Any profit or advantage of any kind whatsoever that any licensee may contract for, collect, receive or in anywise obtain by a collateral sale, purchase, or agreement, in connection with any loan of six hundred dollars or less, shall be deemed to be interest or consideration for the purposes of regulation under this chapter. Such transactions shall be governed by and subject to the provisions of this chapter, except commissions received as a person licensed by the department of insurance on insurance written as hereinafter permitted, shall be deemed to be interest or consideration for the purposes of regulation under this chapter. However, security consisting of tangible property offered as security may be reasonably insured against loss for a reasonable term, considering the circumstances of the loan, and such insurance shall not be deemed such collateral sale, purchase, or agreement when the policy is payable to the borrower or any member of his family, even though the customary mortgagee clause is attached or the licensee is a coassured; provided, that such insurance is sold at standard rates through a person duly licensed by the department of insurance.

(2) No licensee shall enter into any contract for a loan for a period of longer than twenty-four months from the date the loan is made.

History.—§7, ch. 20728, 1941; §11, ch. 57-201; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

516.21 Restriction of borrower's indebtedness.—No licensee shall directly or indirectly charge, contract for, or receive any interest, discount, or consideration greater than ten per cent per annum upon any loan, or upon any part or all of any aggregate indebtedness of the same borrower, of the amount of more than six hundred dollars. The foregoing prohibition shall also apply to any licensee who permits any person, as borrower or as endorser, guarantor, or surety for any borrower, or otherwise, or any husband and wife jointly or severally, to owe directly or contingently or both to the licensee at any time a sum of more than six hundred dollars for principal; provided, however, that if the proceeds of any loan of six hundred dollars or less are used to discharge a pre-existing debt of the borrower for goods or services owed directly to the person who provided such goods or services, the licensee may accept from such person a guaranty of payment of the principal of such loan with interest at a rate not exceeding ten per cent per annum and the acceptance of one or more such guaranties in any aggregate amount shall not affect the rights of such licensee to make the charges against the primary borrower authorized by

§516.14, nor shall the limitation apply to the isolated acquisition directly or indirectly by purchase or by discount of bona fide obligations of a borrower. Provided, however, in the event a licensee shall make a bona fide purchase of substantially all of the loans, made under this chapter, from another licensee, or other lender not affiliated with the purchaser and such licensee or other lender shall have an existing loan outstanding to one or more of the borrowers whose loans are purchased, such licensee making such purchase shall be entitled to liquidate and collect the balances due on such loans, including all lawful charges and interest at the rates or amounts agreed upon in such loan contracts.

History.—§8, ch. 20728, 1941; §12, ch. 57-201.

516.22 Regulations; orders and certified copies.

(1) **REGULATIONS.**—The department shall have the power and authority to issue regulations. Such regulations shall be referenced to the section or sections which set forth the legislative standard which they interpret or apply.

(2) **ORDERS.**—Every regulation shall be promulgated by an order. Any ruling, demand, requirement or similar administrative act may be promulgated by an order. Every order shall be in writing, shall state its effective date and the date of the promulgation, and shall be entered in an indexed permanent book which shall be a public record. A copy of every order promulgating a regulation and of every order containing a requirement of general application shall be mailed to each licensee under this chapter at least fifteen days before the effective date thereof.

*** (3) CERTIFIED COPIES OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.**—On application of any person and payment of the costs thereof, at the same rate and fees as allowed clerks of the circuit court by statute, the licensing official shall furnish under his seal and signed by him or his deputy a certified copy of any license, regulation or order. In any court or proceeding such copy shall be prima facie evidence of the fact of the issuance of such license, regulation or order.

History.—§9, ch. 20728, 1941; §13, ch. 57-201; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (3) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §12, ch. 69-106. cf.—§28.24 Fees of clerks of circuit court.

516.23 Injunctions; receivers.—In addition to all other powers granted to it under this chapter, the department may:

(1) Whenever it has reasonable cause to believe any person is violating or is about to violate any provision of this chapter or any order or regulation, lawfully made pursuant to the authority of this chapter, enter an order requiring such person to desist from such violation;

(2) Bring an action in the name of the state in the circuit court of the county in

which the licensed place of business is located on the relation of the department of legal affairs and the department of banking and finance against such person to enjoin such person from engaging in or continuing such violation or doing any act or acts in furtherance thereof. In any such action, an order or judgment may be entered awarding such temporary or permanent injunction as may be deemed proper;

(3) In addition to all other means provided by law for the enforcement of a temporary restraining order, temporary injunction, or permanent injunction, said circuit court shall have power and jurisdiction to impound, and to appoint a receiver for, the property and business of the defendant including books, papers, documents, and records appertaining thereto or so much thereof as the court may deem reasonably necessary to prevent further violation of this chapter through or by means of the use of said property and business. Such receiver when appointed and qualified, shall have powers and duties as to custody, collection, administration, winding up, and liquidation of said property and business as shall from time to time be conferred upon him by the court.

History.—§9, ch. 20728, 1941; §§11, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

516.25 Proceeding for review.—In addition to any other remedy he may have, any licensee and any person considering himself aggrieved by any action of the department hereunder may, within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules from the entry of the order complained of, or within sixty days of the action complained of if there is no order, bring an action in the circuit court of the county in which the licensed place of business is located to review such action. In such action the proceedings shall be, in all respects, *de novo*. In such action the record, transcript, evidence, findings, and order of the department shall be admissible as evidence.

History.—§10, ch. 20728, 1941; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-267.

516.26 Purchase or assignment of wages, salaries, etc.—That hereafter the payment of six hundred dollars or less in money, credit, goods or things in action as consideration for any sale or assignment of or order for the payment of wages, salary, commissions or other compensation for services, whether earned or to be earned, shall, for the purposes of regulation under, and the enforcement and interpretation

of, any law, civil or criminal, relating to loans, interest charges or usury, be deemed a loan secured by such assignment and the amount by which such assigned compensation exceeds the amount of such consideration actually paid shall, for the purpose of regulation under, and the interpretation and enforcement of, such law, be deemed interest upon such loan from the date of such payment until the date such compensation is payable. Each such transaction shall be governed by and subject in all respects to all provisions of law relating to loans, interest, charges, usury, and to the same extent as if it had been in form a loan of the sum paid for the assignment.

History.—§1, ch. 20209, 1941; §14, ch. 57-201.

516.27 Pre-existing contracts.—This chapter or any part thereof may be modified, amended, or repealed so as to effect a cancellation or alteration of any license or right of a licensee hereunder, provided that such cancellation or alteration shall not impair or affect the obligation of any pre-existing lawful contract between any licensee and any obligor, provided further, that nothing contained herein shall be construed so as to impair or affect the obligation of any contract of loan which was lawfully entered into prior to the effective date of this law.

History.—§15, ch. 57-201.

516.28 Transfers from chapter 519, Florida Statutes.—If such applicant is presently holding a license under the provisions of chapter 519 at the address for which application is now being made, it will not be necessary for such applicant to establish the convenience and advantage to the community for a license to be issued, assuming the other requirements of this law are met, if the license under chapter 519 is to be surrendered at the time the license under this chapter is issued.

History.—§16, ch. 57-201.

516.29 Suspension or revocation of license for unreasonable collection tactics.—The department shall have the authority to suspend or revoke the license of any licensee found guilty by it of using unreasonable collection tactics.

History.—§20, ch. 57-201; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

516.30 Period of transition allowed.—Upon this law taking effect the department is hereby authorized to permit or allow a period of sixty days for the transition of the business of the then licensees.

History.—§17, ch. 57-201.

CHAPTER 517

*SALE OF SECURITIES

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517.01 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the sale of securities law.

History.—§22, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(1).

517.02 Definitions.—When used in this chapter the following terms shall, unless the text otherwise indicates, have the following respective meanings:

(1) "Security" shall include any note, stock, treasury stock, bond, debenture, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest or participation, whiskey warehouse receipt, or other commodity warehouse receipt, or right to subscribe to any of the foregoing; certificates of interest in a profit-sharing agreement, or the right to participate therein; certificate of interest in an oil, gas, petroleum, mineral or mining title or lease, or the right to participate therein; collateral trust certificate, preorganization certificate, preorganization subscription, or any transferable share, investment contract, or beneficial interest in title to property, profits or earnings; interests in or under a profit-sharing or participation agreement or scheme, or any other instrument commonly known as a security, including an interim or temporary bond, debenture, note, certificate or receipt for a security or for subscription to a security.

(2) "Person" shall include a natural person, a corporation created under the laws of this or any other state, country, sovereignty, or political subdivision thereof, a partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a trust and any unincorporated organization. As used herein the term "trust" shall not include a trust created or appointed under or by virtue of a last

will and testament, or by a court of law or equity, or any public charitable trust.

(3) "Sale" or "sell" includes every disposition or attempt to dispose of a security or interest in a security for value. Any security given or delivered with or as a bonus on account of any purchase of securities or any other thing shall be conclusively presumed to constitute a part of the subject of such purchase and to have been sold for value. "Sale" or "sell" also includes a contract to sell, an exchange, an attempt to sell, an option of sale, a solicitation of a sale, a subscription or an offer to sell, directly or by an agent, or a circular letter, advertisement or otherwise; provided, that a privilege pertaining to a security giving the holder the privilege to convert such security into another security of the same issuer shall not be deemed a sale of such other security within the meaning of this definition and such privilege shall not be construed as affecting the status of the security to which such privilege pertains with respect to exemption or registration under the provisions of this chapter, but when such privilege of conversion shall be exercised such conversion shall be subject to the limitations hereafter provided in §517.06(9); and, provided further, that the issue or transfer of a right pertaining to a security and entitling the holder of such right to subscribe to another security of the same issuer, when such right is issued or transferred with the security to which it pertains, shall not be deemed a sale of such other security within the meaning of this definition and such right shall not be construed as affecting the

*Note.—§12, ch. 69-106 abolished the Florida Securities Commission and transferred its powers, duties, and functions to the department of banking and finance. Subsequently, the head of that department exercised the discretion granted by §4(4), ch. 69-106 by creating a division of securities and assigning to it the responsibility for administering this chapter.

status of the security to which such right pertains with respect to exemption or registration under the provisions of this chapter; but the sale of such other security upon the exercise of such right shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter. Provided further, that the circulation of a preliminary prospectus in accordance with rules adopted by the department of banking and finance shall not be deemed a "sale," provided that an application to register the securities offered therein is pending before the department.

(4) "Dealer" shall include every person other than a salesman who in this state engaged for all or part of his time directly or through an agent in the business of:

(a) Selling any security issued by another person or purchasing or otherwise acquiring securities from another for the purpose of reselling them or offering them for sale to the public;

(b) Offering, buying, selling or otherwise dealing or trading in securities as agent or principal, for a commission or at a profit;

(c) Dealing in futures or differences in market quotations of prices or values of any securities or accepting margins on purchases or sales or pretended purchases or sales of securities;

(d) Acting as "investment adviser" or "investment counsel" or "investment counsellor" which is hereby defined to be every person who in this state for compensation engages in the business of advising others, either directly or indirectly or through publications or writings, as to the value of securities, or as to the advisability of investment in or purchasing securities, and every person other than a certified public accountant who issues or promulgates analyses or issues reports concerning securities;

(e) Using bonds in lieu of money in the payment of taxes or in the redemption of delinquent taxes or tax certificates, except taxes assessed against the property of the person so using.

Provided, the term "dealer" shall not include any licensed practicing attorney who renders or performs any of said services in connection with the regular practice of his profession, nor any bank or trust company having trust powers which it is authorized to exercise in this state, which renders or performs investment advisory services in a fiduciary capacity, including agency, incidental to the exercise of its trust powers, nor any wholesaler selling exclusively to dealers, nor any person buying and selling securities exclusively through a registered dealer or stock exchange.

(5) "Issuer" shall mean and include every person who proposes to issue, has issued, or shall hereafter issue any security. Any person who acts as a promoter for and on behalf of a corporation, trust or unincorporated association or partnership of any kind to be formed shall be deemed as an issuer.

(6) "Salesman" shall include every natural

person, other than a dealer, employed or appointed or authorized by a dealer or issuer, to sell securities in any manner in this state. The partners of a partnership and the executive officers of a corporation or other association registered as a dealer shall not be salesmen within the meaning of this definition.

(7) "Broker" shall mean dealer as herein defined.

(8) "Agent" shall mean salesman as herein defined.

(9) ["Department" shall mean the department of banking and finance.]

(10) "Mortgage" shall be deemed to include any trust instrument to secure a debt.

History.—§1, ch. 14899, 1931; §1, ch. 17253, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(2); §1, ch. 19190, 1939; §1, ch. 21709, 1943; §1, ch. 24066, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §1, ch. 65-454; §1, ch. 67-113; §1, ch. 67-389; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform with the provisions of §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for the definition of "commission." This change will be made in a subsequent reviser's bill.

***517.03 Securities commission; power to make rules and regulations.**—A commission is created to be known as Florida securities commission, which shall administer and provide for the enforcement of all the provisions of this chapter. The department shall make, adopt, promulgate, amend and repeal all rules and regulations necessary or convenient for the carrying out of the duties, obligations and powers conferred on said commission and perform any other acts necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this chapter. The commission shall consist of the comptroller, the treasurer and the attorney general of the state, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum. The commission shall have its office in the city of Tallahassee in rooms to be provided by the state for that purpose and all of its records shall be there kept. It shall hold meetings upon such days as may be determined by the commission and may hold special meetings upon the call of the chairman or any two members. It shall keep a complete record of all its meetings, of its acts, and of the business it transacts, and may prepare all necessary regulations and blank forms for the conduct of its business.

History.—§2, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(3); §1, ch. 59-423; §2, ch. 65-454; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The Florida securities commission was abolished by §12, ch. 69-106, and its powers, duties, and functions were transferred to the department of banking and finance. This section will be amended to delete everything except the authorization to make rules.

517.031 Procedures for adoption of rules.—

(1) Any rule or regulation affecting persons or matters other than the personnel or the internal affairs of the department shall be made or amended only after a hearing thereon, notice of which was given as provided in subsection (2). Where possible the department shall set forth the proposed rule or regulation or amendment in or together with the notice of hearing.

(2) Not less than twenty days in advance, the department shall give notice of the time and place of any hearing for the purpose of making or amending any rule or regulation,

stating the matters to be considered. If the persons to be given notice are not specified in the provision pursuant to which the hearing is held, the department shall give such notice to all persons known to the department whose pecuniary interests are to be directly and immediately affected by such hearing, to all dealers registered under the provisions of this chapter and to those persons who have requested that they be placed on notice of all rules or amendments to be considered for adoption.

(3) Notice shall be given directly to any such person or mailed to such person at his address last of record with the department.

History.—§1, ch. 67-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.04 Employment of additional help by department; expenses; reports.—

(1) The department may employ from time to time such clerks and employees as are necessary for the administration of this chapter.

(2) Employees of the department shall take and subscribe and file the oath of office prescribed by law.

(3) All fees and charges of any nature collected by the department pursuant to this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general revenue fund and an appropriation shall be made biennially of necessary funds for the administration of the provisions of this chapter. Any person appointed or employed by the department shall be reimbursed, in addition to his salary or compensation, for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

(4) The department shall report to the governor annually. The report shall contain an account of the work of the department relative to the sale of securities during the period covered and such data and information as may be deemed necessary or appropriate.

History.—§3, ch. 14899, 1931; §2, ch. 17253, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(4); §128, ch. 26869, 1951; §19, ch. 63-400; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.05 Exempt securities.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to any of the following classes of securities:

(1) Any security issued or guaranteed by the United States or any territory or insular possession thereof, or by the District of Columbia, or by any state of the United States or political subdivision or agency thereof.

(2) Any security issued or guaranteed by any foreign government with which the United States is at the time of the sale or offer of sale thereof maintaining diplomatic relations, or by any state, province or political subdivision thereof having the power of taxation or assessment, which security is recognized at the time it is offered for sale in this state as a valid obligation by such foreign government or by such state, province or political subdivision thereof issuing the same.

(3) Any security issued by and representing an interest in or a direct obligation of a

national bank or issued by any federal land bank or joint-stock land bank or national farm loan association under the provisions of the federal farm loan act of July 17, 1916, or by any corporation created and acting as an instrumentality of the government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the congress of the United States.

(4) Any security issued or guaranteed either as to principal, interest or dividend by a corporation owning or operating a railroad or any other public service utility; provided, that such corporation is subject to regulation or supervision either as to its rates and charges or as to the issue of its own securities by a public commission, board or officer of the government of the United States, or of any state, territory, or insular possession thereof, or of any municipality located therein, or of the District of Columbia, or of the Dominion of Canada or of any province thereof; also equipment securities based on chattel mortgages, leases, or agreements for conditional sale of cars, motive power or other rolling stock mortgaged, leased or sold to or furnished for the use of or upon such railroad or other public service utility corporation or where the ownership or title of such equipment is pledged or retained in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the United States or of any state, or of the Dominion of Canada, to secure the payment of such equipment securities: also bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by a holding corporation and secured by collateral consisting of any securities hereinabove in subsection (4) described; provided, that the collateral securities equal in fair value at least one hundred twenty-five per cent of the par value of the bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness so secured.

(5) Any security issued by a corporation organized exclusively for religious, educational, benevolent, fraternal, charitable or reformatory purposes and not for pecuniary profit, and no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, and provided that each offeree receives a written report as to the feasibility of the project and the full disclosure of the method of financing.

(6) Securities appearing in any list of securities dealt in on the stock exchange of New York, Boston, Chicago, or any other city of the United States of more than one million inhabitants, the board of trade of the city of Chicago or of the American stock exchange, and which securities have been so listed pursuant to official authorization by such exchange, and also all securities senior to any securities so listed, or represented by subscription rights which have been so listed, or evidences of indebtedness guaranteed by companies any stock of which is so listed, such securities to be exempt only so long as such listings shall remain in effect. The department may deny this exemption with reference to any particular se-

curity listed on any of such exchanges, by order published in such manner as the department shall find proper.

(7) Securities appearing in any list of securities dealt in on any other recognized and responsible stock exchange which has been previously approved by the department, and which securities have been so listed pursuant to official authorization by such exchange, and also all securities senior to any securities so listed, or represented by subscription rights which have been so listed, or evidences of indebtedness guaranteed by companies any stock of which is so listed, such securities to be exempt only so long as such listing shall remain in effect. The department at any time may withdraw approval theretofore granted by it to any exchange, and upon such withdrawal no security listed on such exchange shall be longer entitled to the benefit of such exemption. The department may also deny this exemption with reference to any particular security listed on any such exchanges, by order published in such manner as the department shall find proper.

(8) Any security issued by and representing an interest in or a direct obligation of any state bank, trust company or savings institution incorporated under the laws of and subject to the examination, supervision, and control of this state; or issued by any building and loan association of this state under like supervision.

(9) Any security, other than common stock, providing for a fixed return, which has been outstanding and in the hands of the public for a period of not less than five years, upon which no default in payment of principal or failure to pay the return fixed, has occurred for a continuous immediately preceding period of five years.

(10) Securities of nonprofit agricultural cooperatives organized under the laws of this state when said securities are sold to persons principally engaged in agricultural production or selling agricultural products.

History.—§4, ch. 14899, 1931; §3, ch. 17253, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(5); §1, ch. 26965, 1951; §1, ch. 29863, 1955; §1, ch. 59-256; §1, ch. 61-78; §1, ch. 61-103; §1, ch. 67-115; §3, ch. 69-327; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.06 Exempt transactions.—Except as hereinafter expressly provided, the provisions of this chapter shall not apply to the sale of any security described in any of the following transactions:

(1) At any judicial, executor's, administrator's, guardian's, or conservator's sale, or at any sale by a receiver or trustee in insolvency or bankruptcy.

(2) By or for the account of a pledge holder or mortgagee selling or offering for sale or delivery in the ordinary course of business and not for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this chapter, to liquidate a bona fide debt, a security pledged in good faith as security for such debt.

(3) The isolated sale of securities when

made by or on behalf of a vendor not the issuer or underwriter thereof, who, being the bona fide owner of such securities disposes of his own property for his own account and such sale is not made directly or indirectly for the benefit of the issuer or an underwriter of such securities or for the direct or indirect promotion of any scheme or enterprise with the intent of violating or evading any provision of this chapter.

(4) The distribution by a corporation, actively engaged in the business authorized by its charter, of securities to its stockholders or other securities holders as a stock dividend or other distribution out of earnings or surplus; or the issuance of securities to the security holders or other creditors of a corporation in the process of a bona fide reorganization of such corporation made in good faith and not for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this chapter, either in exchange for the securities of such security holders or claims of such creditors or partly for cash and partly in exchange for the securities or claims of such security holders or creditors; or the issuance of additional securities of a corporation sold or distributed by it among its own stockholders exclusively, where no commission or other remuneration is paid or given directly or indirectly in connection with the sale or distribution of such additional securities.

(5) The sale, transfer or delivery of securities to a bank, savings institution, trust company, insurance company, corporation, pension plan, or to a broker or dealer.

(6) The issue, transfer, or exchange of securities from one corporation to another corporation or to security holders thereof pursuant to a vote of such security holders as may be provided by the certificate of corporation and the applicable corporate statutes in connection with mergers, consolidations, or sale of corporate assets.

(7) Bonds or notes secured by mortgage upon real estate or tangible personal property where the entire mortgage, together with all of the bonds or notes secured thereby, are sold to a single purchaser of a single sale; provided, however, that such bonds or notes are not offered for sale in connection with an express recourse agreement or guarantee as to the repayment of principal or interest, or both.

(8) Bonds or notes secured by mortgage upon real estate or tangible personal property situated within the state where the bonds or notes are sold to not more than twenty purchasers and the total face amount of all bonds or notes secured by a single mortgage does not exceed ten thousand dollars when said bonds and notes are sold by the issuer thereof. An issuer hereunder shall only avail itself of this exemption one time within any twelve month period.

(9) The issue and delivery of any security in exchange for any other security of the same issuer pursuant to a right of conversion entitling the holder of the security surrendered

in exchange to make such conversion; provided, that the security in exchange to make such conversion so surrendered has been registered under the law or was, when sold, exempt from the provisions of the law.

(10) Not exceeding twenty-five subscriptions for shares of the capital stock of a corporation prior to the incorporation thereof under the laws of this state or not exceeding twenty-five subscriptions for shares of and the beneficial interests in a trust or partnership organized under the laws of this state, when no expense is incurred, or no commission, compensation or remuneration is paid or given for or in connection with the sale or disposition of such securities. Provided further that when subscriptions are to be received from more than five subscribers, the offerer shall enter into a bona fide escrow agreement with a bank, trust company, or an attorney at law, setting forth the price per share, the total amount of stock to be issued and the total funds to be obtained from the sale, and the date the sale is to be concluded. A copy of the escrow agreement shall be furnished to the subscriber before funds are accepted from the subscriber. All funds received shall be deposited with the escrow agent, as collected, pending the offerer's fulfilling the escrow agreement. In the event the total funds set forth in the escrow agreement are not deposited with the escrowee within the time prescribed in the escrow agreement, which shall be for not more than six months, then the escrowee shall return all funds held to the respective subscribers. However, if the terms of the escrow agreement are met, all funds shall be paid over to the corporation, trust or partnership.

(11) The sale of its securities by a corporation, partnership, or trust during any period of twelve consecutive months to not more than twenty persons other than those designated in subsection (5) and including sales made pursuant to subsection (10), and provided that each purchaser prior to the consummation of the sale has been furnished adequate information concerning the true financial condition of the issuer, its business operations and the use of the proceeds from the sale. Sales made pursuant to this subsection shall be made without public solicitation or advertisement, and without sales commissions except to persons registered under §517.12. Sales shall be made only to persons who purchase for investment purposes only.

(12) The sale or distribution of securities of any public utility corporation operating in this state, or the securities of any public utility controlling such first mentioned public utility which is subject to regulation by the public service commission of any state or by the interstate commerce commission or by any other similar state or federal regulatory body, when such securities are "exempt securities" under §517.05, and such sale or distribution is made by the corporation issuing such securities or any subsidiary thereof, through the employees

of the public utility so operating in this state.

(13) The sale of securities by a bank or trust company organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States or this state, at a profit to such bank or trust company of not more than two per cent of the total sale price of such securities; provided, that there is no solicitation of this business by such bank or trust company where such bank or trust company acts merely as agent in the purchase or sale of such securities.

(14) An unsolicited purchase or sale of securities on order of and as the agent for another, by a dealer registered with the department of banking and finance pursuant to the provisions of §517.12; provided, that this exemption shall apply solely and exclusively to such registered dealers and shall not authorize or permit the purchase or sale of securities on order of and as agent for another, by any person other than a dealer so registered; and provided, further, that such purchase or sale shall not be directly or indirectly for the benefit of the issuer, or an underwriter of such securities, or for the direct or indirect promotion of any scheme or enterprise with the intent of violating or evading any provision of this chapter.

(15) Shares of a corporation which represent ownership, or entitle the holders thereof to possession and occupancy, or specific apartment units in property owned by such corporation and organized and operated on a cooperative basis, solely for residential purposes.

(16) (a) The sale of securities, as agent or principal, by a dealer registered pursuant to §517.12, when such securities are sold at a price reasonably related to the current market price of such securities, providing the following information concerning such securities is published in a recognized manual of securities:

1. A balance sheet as of a date not more than eighteen months prior to the date of the sale and,

2. Profit and loss statements for a period of not less than two years next prior to the date of the balance sheet or for the period as of the date of the balance sheet if the period of existence be less than two years.

(b) The exemption provided in this subsection shall not apply if the sale is made for the direct or indirect benefit of an issuer or controlling persons of such issuer or if such securities constitute the whole or a part of an unsold allotment to or subscription or participation by a dealer as an underwriter of such securities.

The department shall designate recognized securities manuals by order published in such manner as the department shall find proper and shall by rule or regulation define controlling persons.

(17) The sale of securities under a bona fide employer-sponsored pension or profit-sharing trust or plan when offered only to employees of the sponsoring organization or to employees of its controlled subsidiaries.

(18) The sale of securities by an employer to an employee pursuant to a stock option plan which is intended to qualify with the internal revenue service.

History.—§5, ch. 14899, 1931; §4, ch. 17253, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(5), §2, ch. 19190, 1939; §2, ch. 21709, 1943; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §2, ch. 24066, 1947; §2, ch. 29863, 1955; §1, ch. 59-170; §1, ch. 61-405; §1, ch. 61-455; §1, ch. 63-564; §1, ch. 63-564; §1, ch. 65-333; §1, ch. 67-114; §1, ch. 67-488; §§1, 2, 4, ch. 69-327; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.07 Registration of securities.—No securities except of a class exempt under any of the provisions of §517.05 or unless sold in any transaction exempt under any of the provisions of §517.06 shall be sold within this state unless such securities shall have been registered as hereinafter defined. Registration of stock shall be deemed to include the registration of rights to subscribe to such stock if the notice under §517.08 or the application under §517.09 for registration of such stock includes a statement that such rights are to be issued. A record of the registration of securities shall be kept in a register of securities to be kept in the office of the department, in which register of securities shall also be recorded any orders entered by the department with respect to such securities. Such register, and all information with respect to the securities registered therein shall be open to public inspection.

History.—§6, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(7); §3, ch. 24066, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.08 Registration by notification.—

(1) **SECURITIES ENTITLED TO REGISTRATION BY NOTIFICATION.**—The following classes of securities shall be entitled to registration by notification in the manner provided in this section:

(a) Securities issued by a corporation, partnership, association, company, syndicate or trust owning a property, business or industry which has been in continuous operation not less than three years, and which has shown during a period acceptable to the department, which period shall be not less than two years nor more than ten years next prior to a date not more than six months preceding the submission date of the registration statement provided by this section, average annual net earnings, after deducting all prior charges not including the charges upon securities to be retired out of the proceeds of sale, as follows:

1. In the case of interest-bearing securities, not less than one and one-half times the annual interest charge thereon and upon all other outstanding interest-bearing obligations of equal rank.

2. In the case of preferred stock, not less than one and one-half times the annual dividend requirements on such preferred stock and on all other outstanding stock of equal rank.

3. In the case of common stock, not less than five per cent upon all outstanding common stock of equal rank, together with the amount of common stock then offered for sale reckoned upon the price at which such stock is then offered for sale or sold.

4. The ownership by a corporation, partner-

ship, association, company, syndicate, or trust of more than fifty per cent of the outstanding voting stock of a corporation shall be construed as the proportionate ownership of the property, business or industry of such corporation, and shall permit the inclusion of the earnings of such corporation applicable to the payment of dividends upon the stock so owned in the earnings of the corporation, partnership, association, company, syndicate or trust issuing the securities sought to be registered by notification.

(b) Bonds or notes secured by first mortgage on real estate leased to a corporation for a term of years at a net rental sufficient to pay the interest and to retire the principal of all bonds or notes secured by said mortgage during the term of the lease, where the lease is irrevocable and is pledged under the mortgage securing said bonds or notes; provided, any class of stock of the lessee is exempt under any of the provisions of §517.05, except subsection (5) thereof, or will fall within subsection (1)(a) of this section.

(c) Bonds or notes secured by first mortgage on real estate in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia or in the Dominion of Canada where such real estate consists of agricultural lands used and valuable for agricultural purposes (not including oil, gas or mining property) and where the aggregate face value of the bonds or notes, not including interest notes or coupons, secured on such property does not exceed seventy per cent of the then fair market value of said lands plus sixty per cent of the insured value of any improvements thereon.

(d) Bonds or notes secured by first mortgage on real estate in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia or in the Dominion of Canada where such real estate consists of improved city, town or village property and where the aggregate face value of such bonds or notes, not including interest notes or coupons, secured on such property does not exceed seventy per cent of the then fair market value of said property, including any improvements appurtenant thereto, and when said property is used principally to produce through rental a net annual income, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, or has a fair rental value, at least equal to the annual interest plus not less than three per cent of the principal of said mortgage indebtedness.

(e) Bonds or notes secured by a mortgage constituting a first lien on a leasehold of real estate in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia where such real estate consists of improved city, town or village property and where the aggregate face value of such bonds or notes, not including interest notes or coupons, secured by such first mortgage does not exceed seventy per cent of the then fair market value of said leasehold and when said property is so used as to produce through rental a net annual income, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, or has a

fair rental value after deducting operating expenses and taxes, at least equal to the annual interest plus not less than three per cent of the principal of said mortgage indebtedness provided, all advertisements, circulars and letters advertising the sale of said bonds or notes, and all receipts of payments therefor, and said bonds and notes shall bear in bold type not less than eighteen point upon the face thereof a legend stating that said bonds or notes are secured by mortgage on a leasehold, and all other written or printed offerings shall contain a statement to the same effect.

(f) Bonds or notes secured by a first mortgage upon real estate in any state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia:

1. Where the mortgage is a first mortgage upon city, town or village real estate, or leaseholds, upon which real estate or leaseholds a building or buildings is or are about in good faith forthwith to be created according to the expressed terms of the mortgage;

2. Where reasonably adequate provision has been made for financing the full completion of said building clear of any lien superior to said mortgage;

3. Where the aggregate face value of the bonds or notes, not including interest notes or coupons, secured by such first mortgage does not exceed seventy per cent of the fair market value of such mortgaged property, including the building or buildings to be erected thereon as aforesaid;

4. And where said mortgaged property is to be used principally to produce through rental a net annual income, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, or will have a fair rental value, after deducting operating expenses and taxes, at least equal to the annual interest plus not less than three per cent of the principal of said mortgage indebtedness; provided, that all advertisements, circulars and letters advertising the sale of said bonds or notes and all receipts of payments therefor shall bear in bold type not less than eighteen point upon the face thereof a legend stating that said bonds or notes are construction bonds or notes, and all other written or printed offerings of said bonds or notes shall bear a statement to the like effect; and provided, further, that where said bonds or notes are secured wholly or partly by first mortgage on leaseholds, the value of such leaseholds is required to meet the ratio of property value to face value obligations above in this subsection provided, and all advertisements, circulars and letters advertising the sale of said bonds or notes, and all receipts of payments therefor, and said bonds and notes shall bear in bold type not less than eighteen point upon the face thereof a legend stating that said bonds or notes are secured wholly or partly by mortgage on a leasehold as the case may be, and all other written or printed offerings of said bonds or notes shall contain a statement to the same effect.

(2) PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION BY NOTIFICATION.—

(a) Securities entitled to registration by notification shall be registered by the filing by the issuer or by any registered dealer interested in the sale thereof with the department of a statement with respect to such securities containing the following:

1. Name of issuer, location and, if incorporated, place of incorporation;

2. A brief description of the security, including amount of the issue;

3. Amount of securities to be offered in the state;

4. A brief statement of the facts which show that the security falls within one of the classes in this section defined;

5. The maximum price at which the securities are to be offered for sale to the public.

(b) In the case of securities falling within the class defined by subsection (1), paragraph (a) or (b), a copy of the circular to be used for the public offering shall be filed in the department with the statement or within two days thereafter or within such further time as the department shall allow.

(c) In the case of securities falling within the classes defined by subsection (1), paragraphs (c), (d), (e) and (f), the circular to be used for the public offering shall be filed with the statement.

(d) The filing of such statement in the department and the payment of the fee hereinafter provided shall constitute the registration of such security. Upon such registration, such securities may be sold in this state by any registered dealer; subject however, to the further order of the department as hereinafter provided.

(e) If, at any time in the opinion of the department, the information contained in the statement or circular filed is or has become misleading, incorrect, inadequate or incomplete, or the sale or offering for sale of the security may work or tend to work a fraud, the department may require from the person filing such statement or the issuer such further information as may in its judgment be necessary to establish the classification of such security as claimed in said statement or to enable the department to ascertain whether the registration of such security should be revoked on any ground specified in §517.11, and the department may also suspend the right to sell such security pending further investigation by entering an order specifying the grounds for such action, and by notifying by mail, or personally, or by telephone confirmed in writing, or by telegraph, the person filing such statement. The refusal to furnish information required by the department within a reasonable time to be fixed by the department may be a proper ground for the entry of such order of suspension. Upon the entry of any such order of suspension no further sales of such security shall be made until the further order of the department.

(f) In the event of the entry of such order

of suspension the department shall upon request give a prompt hearing to the parties interested. If no hearing is requested within a period of twenty days from the entry of such order, or if upon such hearing the department shall determine that any such security does not fall within a class entitled to registration under this section, or that the sale thereof should be revoked on any ground specified in §517.11, it shall enter a final order prohibiting sales of such security, with its findings with respect thereto; provided, that if the finding with respect to such security is that it is not entitled to registration under this section, the applicant may apply for registration by qualification by complying with the requirements of §517.09. Until the entry of such final order the suspension of the right to sell, though binding upon the persons notified thereof, shall be deemed confidential, and shall not be published, unless it shall appear that the order of suspension has been violated after notice. Appeals from such final order may be taken as hereinafter provided. If, however, upon such hearing the department shall find that the security is entitled to registration under this section, and that its sale will neither be fraudulent nor result in fraud, they shall forthwith enter an order revoking such order of suspension and such security shall be restored to its status as a security registered under this section as of the date of such order of suspension.

(g) At the time of filing the statement, as prescribed in this section, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of one-twentieth of one per cent of the aggregate sales price of the securities to be sold in this state for which the applicant is seeking registration, but in no case shall such fee be less than twenty dollars.

History.—§7, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(8); §1, ch. 20960, 1941; §7, ch. 22000, 1943; §4, ch. 24066, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; (2) §3, ch. 29863, 1955; (1) §1, ch. 61-487; (2) (d) §1, ch. 63-321; (1) (b), (2) (e) §3, ch. 65-454; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§20.12(3) Appeals from denials of application to register securities.

517.09 Registration by qualification.—

(1) All securities required by this chapter to be registered before being sold in this state, and not entitled to registration by notification or by announcement, shall be registered only by qualification in the manner provided by this section.

(2) The department shall receive and act upon applications to have securities registered by qualification, and may prescribe forms on which it may require such applications to be submitted. Applications shall be in writing and shall be duly signed by the applicant, and sworn to by any person having knowledge of the facts, and filed in the department and may be made either by the issuer of the securities for which registration is applied or by any registered dealer desiring to sell the same within the state.

(3) The department may require the applicant to submit to the department the following information respecting the issuer and such

other relevant information as the department may in its judgment deem necessary to enable it to ascertain whether such securities shall be registered pursuant to the provisions of this section:

(a) The names and addresses of the directors, trustees and officers, if the issuer be a corporation or association or trust; of all partners, if the issuer be a partnership; and of the issuer, if the issuer be an individual.

(b) The location of the issuer's principal business office and of its principal office in this state, if any.

(c) The purposes of incorporation (if incorporated) and the general character of the business actually to be transacted by the issuer, and the purposes of the proposed issue.

(d) A statement of the capitalization of the issuer; a balance sheet showing the amount and general character of its assets and liabilities on a day not more than ninety days prior to the date of filing such balance sheet or such longer period of time, not exceeding six months, as the department may permit at the written request of the issuer on a showing of good cause therefor; a detailed statement of the plan upon which the issuer proposes to transact business; a copy of the security for the registration of which application is made and a copy of any circular, prospectus, advertisement or other description of such securities then prepared by or for such issuer or by or for such applicant (if the applicant shall not be the issuer) to be used for distribution or publication in this state.

(e) A statement of the amount of the issuer's income, expenses, and fixed charges during the last fiscal year, or if in actual business less than one year, then for such time as the issuer has been in actual business.

(f) A statement showing the maximum price at which such security is proposed to be sold, together with the maximum amount of commission, including expenses, or other form of remuneration to be paid in cash or otherwise, directly or indirectly, for or in connection with the sale or offering for sale of such securities.

(g) A detailed statement showing the items of cash, property, services, patents, good will and any other consideration in payment for which such securities have been or are to be issued.

(h) The amount of capital stock which is to be set aside and disposed of as promotion stock, and a statement of all stock issued from time to time as promotion stock.

(i) If the issuer is a corporation, there shall be filed with the application a certified copy of its articles of incorporation with all amendments and of its existing bylaws, if not already on file in the department or in the department of state of this state. If the issuer is a trustee there shall be filed with the application a copy of all instruments by which the trust is created or declared and in which it is accepted and acknowledged. If the issuer is a partner-

ship or an unincorporated association, or joint stock company, or any other form of organization whatsoever, there shall be filed with the application a copy of its articles of partnership or association and all other papers pertaining to its organization, if not already on file in the department or in the department of state.

(4) All of the statements, exhibits and documents of every kind required by the department under this section, except properly certified public documents, shall be verified by the oath of the applicant or of the issuer in such manner and form as may be required by the department.

(5) With respect to securities required to be registered by qualification under the provisions of this section, the department may by order duly recorded fix the maximum amount of commission or other form of remuneration to be paid in cash or otherwise, not to exceed twenty per cent, directly or indirectly, for or in connection with the sale or offering for sale of such securities in this state.

(6) At the time of filing the information, as hereinbefore prescribed in this section, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of one-tenth of one per cent of the aggregate sales price of the securities to be sold in this state, for which the applicant is seeking registration, but in no case shall such fee be less than forty dollars or more than one thousand dollars.

(7) If upon examination of any application the department shall find that the sale of the security referred to therein would not be fraudulent and would not work or tend to work a fraud upon the purchaser, and that the terms of sale of such securities would be fair, just and equitable, and that the enterprise or business of the issuer is not based upon unsound business principles, it shall record the registration of such security in the register of securities, and thereupon such security so registered may be sold by the issuer or by any registered dealer, subject, however, to the further order of the department.

History.—§8, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(9); §2, ch. 20960, 1941; §5, ch. 24066, 1947; §4, ch. 29863, 1955; §1, ch. 59-172; §1, ch. 63-321; §1, ch. 67-112; §§10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§20.12(3) Appeals from denials of applications to register securities.

517.091 Registration by announcement.—

(1) Securities that have been outstanding and in the hands of the public for not less than one year as the result of prior original marketing by the issuer, or by an underwriter on behalf of an issuer, shall be entitled to registration by announcement in the manner and subject to the conditions provided by this section.

(2) Securities entitled to registration by announcement can be registered only by a dealer registered with the department as provided by §517.12, by such a dealer filing in the department a written announcement of intention to trade in the securities, which announcement may be given by telegram sent to the department by the dealer, containing the following:

(a) Name of issuer and location of its headquarters or principal office:

(b) A brief description of the security;

(c) A statement that the securities have been outstanding and in the hands of the public not less than one year as aforesaid.

(3) The filing of such announcement in the department shall constitute the registration of the security, and such dealer shall pay to the department a filing fee of ten dollars within thirty-six hours after the time of such filing. Upon such registration, such securities may be sold in this state by any registered dealer at a price or prices reasonably related to the current market price of such security at the time of sale; subject however, to any and all rights and authority granted the department and to any person or purchaser under this chapter, in respect to securities registered in the department by notification or qualification. No security registered under this section shall be sold directly or indirectly for the benefit of the issuer, or an underwriter of such securities, or for the promotion of any scheme or enterprise with the intent of violating or evading any provision of this chapter; provided, that no security, the registration of which has been revoked by the department, or application for registration which has been denied by said department, or withdrawn by the applicant, shall be registered under this section.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be held or construed to require registration of securities under this section after said securities have been registered by notification or qualification as provided in §517.08 or §517.09. Securities registered pursuant to §517.08 or §517.09 become eligible for trading in the secondary market at current market prices upon completion of the original offering when said securities are outstanding and in the hands of the public.

History.—§6, ch. 24066, 1947; §24, ch. 57-1; (3), (4) n. §1, ch. 59-176; §1, ch. 63-321; §4, ch. 65-454; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.10 Consent to service.—

(1) Upon any application for registration by notification under §517.08 made by an issuer, and upon any application for registration by qualification under §517.09, whether made by an issuer or registered dealer, where the issuer is not domiciled in this state, there shall be filed with such application the irrevocable written consent of the issuer that in suits, proceedings and actions growing out of the violation of any provision of this chapter, the service on the department of any notice, process or pleading therein, authorized by the laws of this state, shall be as valid and binding as if due service had been made on the issuer.

(2) Any such action shall be brought either in the county of the plaintiff's residence or in the county in which the department has its office. The written consent shall be authenticated by the seal of said issuer, if it has a seal, and by the acknowledged signature of a member of the copartnership or company, or by the acknowledged signature of any officer of the incorporated or unincorporated

association, if it be an incorporated or unincorporated association, duly authorized by resolution of the board of directors, trustees or managers of the corporation or association, and shall in such case be accompanied by a duly certified copy of the resolution of the board of directors, trustees or managers of the corporation or association, authorizing the officers to execute the same. In case any process or pleadings mentioned in this chapter are served upon the department it shall be by duplicate copies, one of which shall be filed in the department and another immediately forwarded by the department by registered mail to the principal office of the issuer against which said process or pleadings are directed.

History.—§9, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(10); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

517.11 Revocation of registration of securities.—

(1) The department may revoke the registration of any security by entering an order to that effect, with its findings in respect thereto, if upon examination into the affairs of the issuer of such security it shall appear that the issuer:

- (a) Is insolvent;
- (b) Has violated any provisions of this chapter or any regulation made hereunder or any order of the department of which such issuer has notice; or
- (c) Has been or is engaged or is about to engage in fraudulent transactions;
- (d) Is in any other way dishonest or has made any fraudulent representations in any prospectus or in any circular or other literature that has been distributed concerning the issuer or its securities;
- (e) Is of bad business repute;
- (f) Does not conduct its business in accordance with law;
- (g) Has its affairs in an unsound condition;
- (h) Has not based the enterprise or business or the security upon sound business principles. In making such examination the department shall have access to and may compel the production of all the books and papers of such issuer, and may administer oaths to and examine the officers of such issuer or any other person connected therewith as to its business and affairs and may also require a balance sheet exhibiting the assets and liabilities of any such issuer or his income statement, or both, to be certified to by a public accountant either of this state or of any other state where the issuer's business is located, approved by the department.

(2) Whenever the department may deem it necessary, it may also require such balance sheet or income statement, or both, to be made more specific in such particulars as the department shall point out or to be brought down to the latest practicable date.

(3) If any issuer shall refuse to permit an examination to be made by the department it shall be proper ground for revocation of registration.

(4) If the department shall deem it necessary it may enter an order suspending the right to sell securities pending any investigation, provided that the order shall state the department's grounds for taking such action.

(5) Notice of the entry of such order shall be given by mail, or personally, or by telephone confirmed in writing, or by telegraph, to the issuer.

Before such order is made final, the issuer or dealer applying for registration shall on application be entitled to a hearing.

History.—§10, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(11); §5, ch. 65-454; §1, ch. 67-111; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.12 Registration; dealers; salesmen.—

(1) No dealer or salesman shall engage in business in this state as such dealer or salesman or sell any securities, including securities exempted in §517.05, except in transactions exempt under §517.06, unless he has been registered as a dealer or salesman with the department pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(2) An application for registration in writing shall be filed in the department in such form as the department may prescribe, duly verified by oath, which shall state the principal office of the applicant, wherever situated and the location of the principal office and all branch offices in this state, if any, the name or style of doing business, the names, residences and business addresses of all persons interested in the business as principals, copartners, officers and directors, specifying as to each his capacity and title, the general plan and character of business and the length of time the dealer has been engaged in business. The department may also require such additional information as to applicant's previous history, record and association, as it may deem necessary to establish the good repute in business of the applicant. The department may also require applicant to be licensed as a dealer or as a salesman to submit to and pass successfully oral or written examination to determine the applicant's qualifications and competency to engage in the business of dealing in and selling securities as a dealer or as a salesman.

(3) There shall be filed with such application an irrevocable written consent to the service of process upon the department in actions against such dealer in manner and form as hereinabove provided in §517.10

(4) If the department shall find that the applicant is of good repute and has established financial responsibility and has complied with the provisions of this section, including the payment of the fee hereinafter provided, it shall register such applicant as a dealer upon his filing a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars running to the governor of the state, conditioned upon the faithful compliance with the provisions of this chapter by said dealer

and by all salesmen, registered by him while acting for him. Such bond shall be executed as surety by a surety company authorized to do business in this state; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to repeal, alter or in any manner change the provisions of §§517.13-517.15.

(5) Upon the written application of a registered dealer and general satisfactory showing as to good character and the payment of the proper fee the department shall register as salesmen of such dealer such natural persons as the dealer may request. Such registration shall cease upon the termination of the employment of such salesmen by such dealer.

(6) The names and addresses of all persons approved for registration as dealers or salesmen and all orders with respect thereto shall be recorded in a register of dealers and salesmen kept in the department which shall be open to public inspection. Every registration under this section shall expire on the 31st day of December in each year, but new registrations for the succeeding year shall be issued upon written application and upon payment of the fee as hereinafter provided, without filing of further statements or furnishing any further information, unless specifically required by the department. Applications for renewals must be made not less than thirty nor more than sixty days before the first day of the ensuing year, otherwise they shall be treated as original applications. The annual registration fee shall be one hundred dollars for dealers and twenty dollars for salesmen. Each dealer shall pay fifty dollars annually for each additional or branch office in the state. Dealers and salesmen may obtain registration after July first at one-half the fee hereinabove stated.

(7) Changes in registration occasioned by changes in the personnel of a partnership or in the principals, copartners, officers or directors of any dealer may be made from time to time by written application setting forth the facts with respect to such change.

(8) Any issuer of a security required to be registered under the provisions of this law, selling such securities except in exempt transactions as defined by §517.06 shall be deemed a dealer within the meaning of this section and required to comply with all the provisions hereof.

History.—§11, ch. 14899, 1931; §6, ch. 17253, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(12); §3, ch. 20960, 1941; §3, ch. 21709, 1943; (2) §1, ch. 57-288; (4) §1, ch. 59-169; (8) §1, ch. 63-321; (4) §6, ch. 65-454; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

517.13 Form of bond to be given by dealers.—The surety bond required of dealers in certain securities under §517.12, shall be in substantially the following form:

"State of Florida,

County of _____,

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,
That _____, of the State of _____

having a place of business in _____,
Florida, as principal, and the _____ of
_____ and authorized to conduct
and carry on a general surety business in the
State of Florida, as surety, are held and firmly
bound unto _____ Gov-
ernor of the State of Florida and his successors
in office in the sum of five thousand dollars law-
ful money of the United States for the payment
whereof well and truly to be made, subject to
the terms and provisions hereinafter set forth,
the said principal and the said surety bind
themselves, their successors and assigns, exec-
utors and administrators, jointly and sever-
ally, firmly by these presents.

Signed and Sealed this _____ day of
_____ A. D. 19 _____.

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION
IS SUCH THAT, WHEREAS the department
of banking and finance of the State of Florida,
under the provisions of chapter 517, Florida
Statutes, has registered the said _____
principal herein named as a dealer to sell in
the State of Florida those certain securities
mentioned in the application of the said _____
principal herein named for reg-
istration, to wit:

AND WHEREAS the said dealer is autho-
rized by said laws to appoint salesmen to repre-
sent and assist said dealer in the sale of said
securities,

NOW THEREFORE, if the above bounden
_____ principal herein named, shall
truly report to the department of banking and
finance the names and addresses of all sales-
men so appointed and employed in the sale of
said securities, and said _____ princi-
pal herein named as such dealer and each and
every salesman registered by said dealer shall
well and truly comply with the provisions
of chapter 517, Florida Statutes, then this obli-
gation to be void, otherwise to remain in full
force and effect.

PROVIDED HOWEVER, AND UPON THE
FOLLOWING EXPRESS CONDITIONS:

Provided always that nothing herein shall
be construed to make the total maximum lia-
bility hereunder of the above named principal
or surety more than five thousand dollars re-
gardless of the number of acts of omission or
commission of the above named principal or its
salesmen.

PROVIDED FURTHER, that before any
person, firm or corporation shall have any
right of action or any right whatsoever against
the principal or the surety upon this bond and
before any such right of action or any such
right whatsoever shall exist or arise, such per-
son, firm or corporation, within the period of
one year after the termination of this bond
must have given to the surety and the principal
written notice of claim under this bond and it
is hereby stipulated and agreed that the giving
of such notice of claim under this bond within

said period of one year shall be a condition precedent to any right of action or right whatsoever against the principal or the surety and the failure to give such notice as aforesaid shall render this obligation null and void and of no effect as to such persons, firm or corporation.

PROVIDED FURTHER, that the liability of the surety on this bond is limited to actual cases of fraud or dishonesty committed by the principal or its salesmen in the sale of said securities or to investment advisers, investment counsels or investment counsellors who knowingly and fraudulently give fraudulent investment advice or knowingly and fraudulently make or publish false statements directly or indirectly as to the value of securities.

PROVIDED FURTHER, that either the principal or the surety may cancel this bond as an entirety by giving sixty days written notice to the department of banking and finance at Tallahassee, Florida, and if canceled by the surety, copy of said notice of cancellation shall be sent by registered mail to the principal hereunder. Said notice to the department of banking and finance shall also be sent by registered mail. In case of such cancellation by either the principal or the surety no further obligation shall be incurred under this bond after the expiration of said sixty days, but the liability of the principal and surety shall apply as above set out as to any acts or omissions which may have occurred prior to the effective date of such cancellation.

The period for which this bond shall remain in force and effect, unless previously canceled as hereinabove provided for, shall be from date of issuance through December 31 of that year, at the expiration of which time it shall ipso facto cease and terminate as to all future transactions only."

Which bond shall be duly executed in accordance with all laws governing surety bonds executed by surety companies under the laws of Florida.

History.—§1, ch. 16174, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(12a); §5, ch. 29863, 1955; §1, ch. 65-100; §12, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

517.14 Deposits in lieu of bond.—In lieu of bond the applicant may, if he so desires, deposit with the department, United States government bonds of the value of five thousand dollars, or cash in the sum of five thousand dollars or other securities satisfactory to the department; provided, that the total liability under such bond or deposit shall be five thousand dollars and when the bonding company as surety on said bond shall have paid as much as five thousand dollars on its liability under said bond, the bond will be thereby exhausted, and the company absolved from any further liability by reason thereof; and provided, further, that no claim or claims under such bond or deposit of United States government bonds or cash shall be enforceable unless presented to the department within one year after

the expiration of the term for which the bond was given, or deposit made, and that if no claim or claims are so presented, then, after the expiration of such year, the bond shall be canceled or the United States government bonds or cash shall be returned to the party depositing same.

History.—§2, ch. 16174, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(12b); §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.15 Bonds of dealers in federal, state, etc., securities.—All dealers in securities issued by a public commission, board or officers of the government of the United States or of any state, territory or insular possession thereof, or of any municipality located therein, or of the District of Columbia, or of the Dominion of Canada or of any province thereof, where such dealer deals solely and exclusively in the aforesaid securities, may be registered as such dealer when the permit issued to him by the department recites and limits his dealings in securities to the above named securities upon his filing bond executed by a duly authorized surety company in the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, or upon his making a deposit of securities in like amount and of the character described in §517.14 or of cash, or upon the filing with the department a bond with two or more good and sufficient personal sureties, which personal bond shall be approved by the clerk of the circuit court of the county where such dealer resides.

History.—§3, ch. 16174, 1933; §9, ch. 17253, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(12c); §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.16 Revocation or suspension of dealers' and salesmen's registration.—

(1) Registration under §517.12 may be refused or any registration granted may be revoked or suspended by the department if after a reasonable notice and a hearing the department determines that such applicant or registrant so registered:

(a) Has violated any provision of this chapter or any regulation made hereunder;

(b) Has made a material false statement in the application for registration;

(c) Has been guilty of a fraudulent act in connection with any sale of securities, or has been or is engaged or is about to engage in making fictitious or pretended sales or purchases of any of such securities or has been or is engaged or is about to engage in any practice or sale of securities which is fraudulent or in violation of the law;

(d) Has made any misrepresentation or false statement to, or concealed any essential or material fact from any person in the sale of a security to such person;

(e) Has failed to account to persons interested for all money and property received;

(f) Has not delivered after a reasonable time, to persons entitled thereto, securities held or agreed to be delivered by the dealer or broker, as and when paid, and due to be delivered;

(g) Is selling, or offering for sale securities through any solicitor or agent not registered in compliance with the provisions of this chapter;

(h) Has demonstrated his unworthiness to transact the business of dealer or salesman.

(i) Is, in the case of the dealer, insolvent.

(j) Has not complied with subparagraph 1. of this subsection:

1. If a person simultaneously holds a securities license and a life insurance license, he shall prepare and leave with each prospective buyer a written proposal, on or before delivery of any investment plan. Investment plan shall mean a mutual funds program, and the proposal shall consist of a prospectus describing the investment feature and a full illustration of any life insurance feature. The proposal shall be prepared in duplicate, dated and signed by the licensee. The original shall be left with the prospect and the duplicate shall be retained by the licensee for a period of not less than three years. In lieu of a duplicate copy, a receipt for standardized proposals filed with the department may be obtained and held by the licensee.

(2) In cases of charges against a salesman notice thereof shall also be given the dealer employing such salesman.

(3) Pending the hearing the department may order the suspension of such dealer's or salesman's registration; provided, such order shall state the cause for such suspension.

(4) Until the entry of a final order the suspension of such dealer's registration, though binding upon the persons notified thereof, shall be deemed confidential, and shall not be published, unless it shall appear that the order of suspension has been violated after notice.

(5) In the event the department determines to refuse or revoke a registration it shall enter a final order with its findings on the register of dealers and salesmen; and suspension or revocation of the registration of a dealer shall also suspend or revoke the registration of all his salesmen.

(6) It shall be sufficient cause for refusal or cancellation of registration in case of a partnership or corporation or any unincorporated association, if any member of a partnership or any officer or director of the corporation or association has been guilty of any act or omission which would be cause for refusing or revoking the registration of an individual dealer or salesman.

History.—§12, ch. 14899, 1931; §7, ch. 17253, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(13); (9) n. §6, ch. 29863, 1955; (10) n. by §1, ch. 61-448; §1, ch. 63-344; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.17 Burden of proof.—It shall not be necessary to negative any of the exemptions provided in this chapter in any complaint, information, indictment or any other writ or proceedings brought under this chapter and the burden of establishing the right to any exemption shall be upon the party claiming the benefit of such exemption. Any person claiming the right to register any securities by notification under §517.08 shall also have the burden of establishing the right so to register such securities.

History.—§13, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(14).

517.18 Escrow agreement.—If the statement containing information as to securities to be registered, as provided for in §517.09, shall disclose that any such securities or any securities senior thereto shall have been or shall be intended to be issued for any patent right, copyright, trademark, process, formula or good will, or for organization or promotion fees or expenses, or for good will or going concern value or other intangible assets, the amount and nature thereof shall be fully set forth and the department may require that such securities so issued in payment of such patent right, copyright, trademark, process, formula or good will, or for organization or promotion fees or expenses, or for other intangible assets shall be delivered in escrow to the department or other depository satisfactory to the department under an escrow agreement that the owners of such securities shall not be entitled to withdraw such securities from escrow until all other stockholders who have paid for their stock in cash shall have been paid a dividend or dividends aggregating not less than six per cent shown to the satisfaction of said department to have been actually earned on the investment in any common stock so held; and in case of dissolution or insolvency during the time such securities are held in escrow, the owners of such securities shall not participate in the assets until after the owners of all other securities shall have been paid in full.

History.—§14, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(15); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.19 Injunction to restrain violations.—When it shall appear to the department, either upon complaint or otherwise, that in the issuance, sale, promotion, negotiation, advertisement, or distribution of any securities within this state, including any security exempted under the provisions of §517.05, and including any transaction exempted under the provisions of §517.06, any person:

(1) Shall have employed, employs, or is about to employ, any device, scheme or artifice to defraud or for obtaining money or property by means of any false pretense, representation or promise;

(2) Or shall have made, makes, or attempts to make in this state fictitious or pretended purchases or sales of securities;

(3) Or shall have engaged in, engages in, or is about to engage in any practice or transaction or course of business relating to the purchase or sale of securities:

(a) Which is in violation of law,

(b) Or which is fraudulent,

(c) Or which has operated or which would operate as a fraud upon the purchaser; any one or all of which devices, schemes, artifices, fictitious or pretended purchases or sales of securities, practices, transactions and courses of business are declared to be and are referred to as fraudulent practice;

(4) Or that any person is acting as dealer

or salesman within this state without being duly registered as such dealer or salesman as provided in this chapter.

The department may investigate, and whenever it shall believe from evidence satisfactory to it:

(5) That any such person has engaged, is engaged or is about to engage in any of the practices or transactions referred to as fraudulent practices;

(6) Or is selling or offering for sale any securities in violation of this chapter or is acting as a dealer or salesman without being duly registered as provided in this chapter; the department may, in addition to any other remedies, bring action in the name and on behalf of the state against such person and any other person concerned in or in any way participating in or about to participate in such fraudulent practices or acting in violation of this chapter, to enjoin such person or persons from continuing such fraudulent practices or engaging therein or doing any act or acts in furtherance thereof or in violation of this chapter. In any such court proceedings the department may apply for and on due showing be entitled to have issued the court's subpoena requiring forthwith the appearance of any defendant and his employees, salesmen or agents and the production of documents, books and records that may appear necessary for the hearing of such petition, to testify and give evidence concerning the acts or conduct or things complained of in such application for injunction. In such action the equity courts shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter and a judgment may be entered awarding such injunction as may be proper.

(7) In addition to all other means provided by law for the enforcement of any temporary restraining order, temporary injunction or permanent injunction issued in any such court proceedings, the court shall have the power and jurisdiction, upon application of the department, to impound and to appoint a receiver for the property, assets and business of the defendant, including but not limited to the books, records, documents, and papers appertaining thereto. Such receiver, when appointed and qualified, shall have all powers and duties as to custody, collection, administration, winding up and liquidation of said property and business as shall from time to time be conferred upon him by the court. In any such action the court may issue orders and decrees staying all pending suits and enjoining any further suits affecting the receiver's custody or possession of the said property, assets and business, or, in its discretion, may with the consent of the presiding judge of the circuit, require that all such suits be assigned to the chancellor appointing the said receiver.

History.—§15, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(16); §1, ch. 63-326; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.20 Hearing; appointment of examiner; witnesses.—

(1) When it is proposed to conduct an

investigation, examination, or hearing under the provisions of §§517.11, 517.16 or 517.19 or any amendment to said sections, the department may appoint an examiner, who shall be a discreet person without bias or prejudice in said cause, to take the proof in the matter by depositions. The examiner may administer oaths, examine witnesses, rule on the admissibility of evidence, subject to review by the court or department, give notices of the time and place of hearings, and adjourn the same from time to time and place to place, report the testimony so taken in writing to the department, and certify to all of his acts. The examiner shall give all parties a reasonable opportunity to present all pertinent and relevant testimony and to cross-examine all adverse witnesses; but may refuse, subject to review by the court or department, to hear cumulative, irrelevant, incompetent or immaterial testimony unless the party offering it shall pay the expense incurred thereby in advance. Evidence of witnesses outside of the state may be taken by interrogatories in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the department. The department may define the rules of evidence applicable to such hearings, examinations and investigations consistent with due process of law, and a fair and impartial determination of the facts. The reasonableness of such rules shall be subject to review by the court.

(2) Subpoenas for witnesses, whose evidence is deemed material to any investigation, examination or hearing, authorized by this chapter, may be issued by the department and under the seal of the department, or by any circuit clerk, county judge, or clerk of the county court or county judge's court, or examiner appointed hereunder, commanding such witnesses to be or appear before the department, the examiner, or any authorized representative of the department, at a time and place to be therein named, and to bring such books, records and documents as may be specified, or to submit such books, records and documents to inspection; and such subpoenas may be served by the examiner, or authorized representative of the department, or by any sheriff or deputy.

(3) Where any witness who has been served with a subpoena fails or refuses to be or appear at the time and place named, or fails or refuses to answer any lawful questions propounded, or produce the books, records or documents required, or is guilty of disorderly or contumacious conduct at the hearing, the facts shall be made known to a circuit judge of the county who shall forthwith issue an attachment for such witness, and cause him to be brought before the judge. Upon appearance, if the witness shall fail to purge himself of such failure, refusal or conduct, the judge shall proceed further as in cases of contempt of court; and said witness shall pay the costs of said attachment.

(4) Witnesses shall be entitled to the same fees and mileage as they may be entitled to by law for attending as witnesses in the circuit court, except where such examination, investi-

gation, or hearing, is held at the place of business or residence of the witness, but no witness shall be required to attend a hearing outside of the county wherein he resides, or may for the time be domiciled, without his consent, unless it be shown to a county or circuit judge that such person is attempting to avoid appearing as a witness.

(5) The fees of witnesses and officers shall be paid by the department upon presentation of vouchers approved by the examiner or representative; and compensation of the examiner shall be paid by the department.

(6) In hearings to revoke the license of any dealer or salesman under the provisions of §517.16, a copy of the charges against such dealer or salesman shall be served upon him by registered United States mail or in accordance with the provisions of chapters 48 and 49, relating to personal service. The charges shall designate a time, not less than ten days from the date on which said copy of the charges is mailed or served as aforesaid, upon which date the dealer or salesman may file written answer thereto. When issues of fact are thus made up, or when said dealer or salesman fails to file such answer, the department may appoint an examiner, as provided in this section, to take the proof in the matter by depositions and to report same to the department for determination.

(7) When testimony and evidence are taken before an examiner pursuant to the provisions of this section, the examiner shall at the earliest possible time report such testimony and evidence to the department and the department may thereupon proceed to determine the matter involved without further hearing, unless it elects to hear the matter further.

History.—§3, ch. 19190, 1939; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(16a); §1, ch. 59-171; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

§30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.
§90.14 Compensation of witnesses in various courts.

517.21 Remedies available in case of unlawful sale.—

(1) Every sale made in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter shall be voidable at the election of the purchaser; and the person making such sale and every director, officer or agent of or for the seller, if the director, officer or agent shall have personally participated or aided in any way in making the sale, shall be jointly and severally liable to the purchaser in an action at law in any court of competent jurisdiction upon tender of the securities sold or of the contract made, for the full amount paid by such purchaser, with interest, together with all taxable court costs and reasonable attorney's fees; provided, that no action shall be brought for the recovery of the purchase price after two years from the date of such sale and provided further, that no purchaser otherwise entitled shall claim or have the benefit of this section who shall have refused or failed within thirty days from the date thereof to accept an offer in writing of

the seller to take back the security in question and to refund the full amount paid by such purchaser, together with interest on such amount for the period from the date of payment by such purchaser down to the date of repayment, such interest to be computed:

(a) In case such securities consist of interest bearing obligations at the same rate as provided in such obligations; and

(b) In case such securities consist of other than interest bearing obligations at the rate of six per cent per annum; less, in every case, the amount of any income from said securities that may have been received by such purchaser.

(2) Any person having a right of action against a dealer or salesman under this section shall have a right of action under the bond provided in §517.12.

(3) A registration by notification made in good faith and after the department, on application, shall have given tentative consent to such registration, shall not, as to sales made prior to revocation of such registration, result in the liabilities prescribed in this section, although the securities may not be entitled to such registration.

History.—§16, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(17); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.22 Statutory or common law remedies.—Nothing in this chapter shall limit any statutory or common law right of any person to bring any action in any court for any act involved in the sale of securities, or the right of the state to punish any person for any violation of any law.

History.—§18, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(18).

517.23 Civil remedies of purchasers.—The same civil remedies provided by laws of the United States now or hereafter in force, for the purchasers of securities under any such laws, in interstate commerce, shall extend also to purchasers of securities under this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 16174, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(26).

517.24 Review of final order of department.—Any person aggrieved by a final order of the department may have said order reviewed by certiorari by the circuit court of Leon county within the time and in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules. An appeal may be taken from the judgment of the circuit court to the appropriate district court of appeal in the manner above provided.

History.—§19, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(19); §38, ch. 63-512; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—Ch. 59 Appellate proceedings in chancery.

517.25 Jurisdiction of courts.—When not in conflict with the Constitution or laws of the United States, the courts of this state have the same jurisdiction over civil suits instituted in connection with the sale or offer of sale of securities under any laws of the United States as they may have under similar cases instituted under the laws of the state.

History.—§6, ch. 16174, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(27).

517.26 Insurers or agents not subject to this chapter.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to make the soliciting, writing, or issuing of contracts of insurance, surety or indemnity, by insurers or agents duly qualified and licensed under the laws of Florida, subject thereto.

History.—§5, ch. 17253, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(22a).

517.27 Uniformity of interpretation.—This chapter shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History.—§21, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(21).

517.28 Rules and regulations with respect to interstate commerce.—The department may make any reasonable rules and regulations which it may deem necessary to cooperate effectively with the federal trade commission, or any other agency of the United States government which may have supervision or control over the sale of securities in interstate commerce under any law of the United States and may apply to intrastate sales or offerings such federal laws and regulations applicable to such sales or offerings in interstate commerce, as the department may deem necessary for the proper conduct of such intrastate sales or offerings, and not in conflict with the laws of this state.

History.—§4, ch. 16174, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(25); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.29 Securities approved under prior law.—All securities which have been approved under any statutes prior to July first, 1931, shall be legally salable, unless otherwise ordered by the department under this chapter.

History.—§23, ch. 14899, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6002(22); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.301 Fraudulent transactions; falsification or concealment of facts.—It is unlawful, and a violation of the provisions of this chapter, for any person:

(1) In the sale or purchase of any security in this state, including any security exempted under the provisions of §517.05, and including any securities sold in any transaction exempted under the provisions of §517.06, directly or indirectly:

(a) To employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud;

(b) To obtain money or property by means of any untrue statement of a material fact or any omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading;

(c) To engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any person in connection with the purchase or sale of any security.

(2) To publish, give publicity to, or circulate any notice, circular, advertisement, newspaper, article, letter, investment service, communication or broadcast which though not purporting to offer a security for sale, describes

such security for a consideration received or to be received directly or indirectly from an issuer, underwriter, or dealer, or from an agent or employee of an issuer, underwriter or dealer, without fully disclosing the receipt, whether past or prospective, of such consideration and the amount thereof.

(3) In any matter within the jurisdiction of the department to knowingly and willfully falsify, conceal or cover up by any trick, scheme, or device, a material fact, or make any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or representation, or make or use any false writing or document, knowing the same to contain any false, fictitious or fraudulent statement or entry.

History.—§1, ch. 65-428; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.302 Penalty for violation of chapter.—Whoever violates any of the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.00, or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than 5 years, or both. The statute of limitations for prosecution of offenses committed under this chapter shall be five years.

History.—§1, ch. 65-102.

517.311 False representations; deceptive words; enforcement.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, in issuing or selling any security within the state, including any security exempted under the provisions of §517.05 and including any transactions exempted under the provisions of §517.06, to represent or imply in any manner whatsoever that such security or company has been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended or approved by the state or any agency or officer thereof, or the United States or any agency or officer thereof.

(2) It is unlawful for any person registered or required to be registered under any section of this chapter, including such persons and issuers within the purview of §§517.05 and 517.06 to represent or imply in any manner whatsoever that such person has been sponsored, recommended or approved, or that his abilities or qualifications have in any respect been passed upon by the state or any agency or officer thereof, or the United States, or any agency or officer thereof.

(3) No provision of subsection (1) or subsection (2) shall be construed to prohibit a statement that a person or security is registered under this chapter if such statement of registration is required by the provisions of this chapter or rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, if such statement is true in fact, and if the effect of such statement of registration is not misrepresented.

(4) It is unlawful for any person registered or required to be registered under the provisions of this chapter, including §§517.05 and 517.06, to adopt as a part of the name or title of such company or of any security of which it is the issuer, any word or words which the

department finds and by order declares to be deceptive or misleading. The department is authorized to bring an action in the manner set out in §517.19 to restrain and enjoin violations of this chapter, including the provisions of this section.

History.—§1, ch. 63-98; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

517.32 Exemption from excise tax, certain obligations to pay.—There shall be exempt from all excise taxes imposed by chapter 201, all promissory notes, nonnegotiable notes and other written obligations to pay money bearing dates subsequent to July 1, 1957, when the maker thereof is a security dealer registered by the department under this chapter, when such promissory note, nonnegotiable note or notes or other written obligation to pay money shall be for the duration of thirty days or less and secured by pledge or deposit, as collateral security for the payment thereof, security or securities as defined in §517.02, provided all excise taxes imposed by chapter 201, shall have

been paid upon such collateral security.

History.—§1, ch. 57-823; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—Ch. 201, Excise tax on documents.

517.33 Destroying certain records; reproduction.—

(1) The department is authorized to photograph, microphotograph, or reproduce on film or prints, documents, records, data, and information of a permanent character which are over ten years old and which the department may deem no longer necessary to preserve.

(2) The department is authorized to destroy any of said documents after they have been photographed and after audit of the office has been completed for the period embracing the dates of said instruments.

(3) Duly certified or authenticated photographs or microphotographs in the form of film or prints of any records made in compliance with the provisions of this section shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof would have, and shall be treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility as evidence.

History.—§1, ch. 63-354; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 518

INVESTMENT OF FIDUCIARY FUNDS

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| <p>518.01 Investments of funds received from veterans administration.</p> <p>518.06 Investment of fiduciary funds in loans insured by federal housing administrator.</p> <p>518.07 Investment of fiduciary funds in bonds, etc., issued by federal housing administrator.</p> <p>518.08 Applicability of laws requiring security, etc.</p> <p>518.09 Housing bonds legal investments and security.</p> <p>518.10 Fiduciary defined as used in §§518.11-518.14</p> <p>518.11 Investments by fiduciaries; prudent man rule.</p> | <p>518.12 Instrument creating or defining powers, duties of fiduciary not affected.</p> <p>518.13 Authority of court to permit deviation from terms of instrument creating trust not affected.</p> <p>518.14 Scope of §§518.10-518.13.</p> <p>518.15 Bonds or motor vehicle tax anticipation certificates legal investments and security.</p> <p>518.151 Higher education bonds or certificates legal investments and security.</p> <p>518.16 Chapter cumulative.</p> |
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518.01 Investments of funds received from veterans administration.—Subject to the conditions herein contained, and except as otherwise authorized by law, guardians holding funds received from or currently in receipt of funds from the veterans administration to the extent of those funds alone, may invest such funds only in the following:

(1) **UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS.**—In bonds or other obligations, either bearing interest or sold on a discount basis, of the United States, or the United States treasury or those for the payment of the principal and interest of which the faith and credit of the United States is pledged, including such bonds or obligations of the District of Columbia.

(2) **BONDS AND OBLIGATIONS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.**—In bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of any state of the United States, or the territory of Puerto Rico; provided such state or territory has not, within ten years previous to the date of making such investment, defaulted for more than ninety days in the payment of any part of the principal or interest of any of its bonded indebtedness.

(3) **BONDS, AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS WITHIN THE STATE OF FLORIDA.**—In bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of any incorporated county, city, town, school district or road and bridge district located within the state and which has according to the federal census next preceding the date of making the investment, a population of not less than two thousand inhabitants and for which the full faith and credit of such political subdivision has been pledged; provided, that such political subdivision or its successor through merger, consolidation, or otherwise, has not within five years previous to the making of such investment, defaulted for more than six months in the payment of any part of the principal or interest of its bonded indebtedness.

(4) **BONDS AND OBLIGATIONS OF**

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS LOCATED OUTSIDE THE STATE OF FLORIDA.—In bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of any incorporated county, city or town located outside of the state, but within another state of the United States, which county, city or town has, according to the federal census next preceding the date of making the investment a population of not less than forty thousand inhabitants and the indebtedness of which does not exceed seven per cent of the last preceding valuation of property for the purposes of taxation; provided, that the full faith and credit of such political subdivision shall have been pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of such bonds or obligations, and provided further, that such political subdivision or its successor, through merger, consolidation or otherwise, has not within fifteen years previous to the making of such investment, defaulted for more than ninety days in the payment of any part of the principal or interest of its bonded indebtedness.

(5) **BONDS OR OBLIGATIONS OF FEDERAL LAND BANKS.**—In the bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of any federal land bank organized under any act of congress enacted prior to June 14, 1937; provided such bank is not in default in the payment of principal or interest on any of its obligations at the time of making the investment.

(6) **BONDS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.**—

(a) Bonds bearing a fixed rate of interest secured by first mortgage, general mortgage, refunding mortgage or consolidated mortgage which is a lien on real estate, rights or interest therein, leaseholds, right-of-way, trackage or other fixed assets; provided, that such bonds have been issued or assumed by a qualified railroad company or guaranteed as to principal and interest by indorsement by a qualified railroad company or guaranteed as to principal and interest by indorsement, which guaranty has been assumed by a qualified railroad company.

(b) In bonds secured by first mortgage upon terminal, depot or tunnel property, including buildings and appurtenances used in the service or transportation by one or more qualified railroad companies; provided that such bonds have been issued or assumed by a qualified railroad company or guaranteed as to principal and interest by indorsement by a qualified railroad company, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by indorsement, which guaranty has been assumed by a qualified railroad company.

(c) As used in this subsection, the words "qualified railroad company" means a railroad corporation other than a street railroad corporation which, at the date of the investment by the fiduciary, meets the following requirements:

1. It shall be a railroad corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any state or commonwealth thereof or of the District of Columbia.

2. It shall own and operate within the United States not less than five hundred miles of standard gauge railroad lines, exclusive of sidings.

3. Its railroad operating revenues derived from the operation of all railroad lines operated by it, including leased lines and lines owned or leased by a subsidiary corporation, all of the voting stock of which, except directors' qualifying shares, is owned by it, for its fiscal year next preceding the date of the investment, shall have been not less than ten million dollars.

4. At no time during its fiscal year in which the investment is made, and its five fiscal years immediately prior thereto, shall it have been in default in the payment of any part of the principal or interest owing by it upon any part of its funded indebtedness.

5. In at least four of its five fiscal years immediately preceding the date of investment, its net income available for fixed charges shall have been at least equal to its fixed charges, and in its fiscal year immediately preceding the date of investment, its net income available for fixed charges shall have been not less than one and one-quarter times its fixed charges.

(d) As used in this subsection, the words "income available for fixed charges" mean the amount obtained by deducting from gross income all items deductible in ascertaining the net income other than contingent income interest and those constituting fixed charges as used in the accounting reports of common carriers as prescribed by the accounting regulations of the interstate commerce commission.

(e) As used in this subsection, the words "fixed charges" mean rent for leased roads, miscellaneous rents, funded debt interest and amortization of discount on funded debt.

(7) **BOND OF GAS, WATER OR ELECTRIC COMPANIES.**—In bonds issued by, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, or assumed by, any gas, water or electric company, subject to the following conditions:

(a) Gas, water or electric companies by

which such bonds are issued, guaranteed or assumed, shall be incorporated under the laws of the United States or any state or commonwealth thereof or of the District of Columbia.

(b) The company shall be an operating company transacting the business of supplying water, electrical energy, artificial gas or natural gas for light, heat, power and other purposes, and provided that at least seventy-five per cent of its gross operating revenue shall be derived from such business and not more than fifteen per cent of its gross operating revenues shall be derived from any other one kind of business.

(c) The company shall be subject to regulation by a public service commission, a public utility commission or any other similar regulatory body duly established by the laws of the United States or any state or commonwealth or of the District of Columbia in which such company operates.

(d) The company shall have all the franchises necessary to operate in the territory in which at least seventy-five per cent of its gross revenues are obtained, which franchises shall either be indeterminate permits of, or agreements with, or subject to the jurisdiction of a public service commission or other duly constituted regulatory body, or shall extend at least five years beyond the maturity of the bonds.

(e) The company shall have been in existence for a period of not less than eight fiscal years, and at no time within the period of eight fiscal years immediately preceding the date of such investment shall such company have failed to pay punctually and regularly the matured principal and interest of all its indebtedness, direct, assumed or guaranteed, but the period of life of the company, together with the period of life of any predecessor company, or company from which a major portion of its property was acquired by consolidation, merger or purchase, shall be considered together in determining such required period.

(f) For a period of five fiscal years immediately preceding the date of the investment, net earnings shall have averaged per year not less than two times the average annual interest charges on its entire funded debt, applicable to that period and for the last fiscal year preceding the date of investment, such net earnings shall have been not less than two times such interest charges for that year.

(g) The bonds of any such company must be part of an issue of not less than one million dollars and must be mortgage bonds secured by a first or refunding mortgage upon property owned and operated by the company issuing or assuming them or must be underlying mortgage bonds secured by property owned and operated by the companies issuing or assuming them. The aggregate principal amount of bonds secured by such first or refunding mortgage, plus the principal amount of all the underlying outstanding bonds, shall not exceed sixty per cent of the value of the physical property owned, which shall be book value

less such reserves for depreciation or retirement, as the company may have established, and subject to the lien of such mortgage or mortgages securing the total mortgage debt. If such mortgage is a refunding mortgage, it must provide for the retirement on or before the date of maturity of all bonds secured by prior liens on the property.

(h) As used in this subsection, the words "gross operating revenues and expenses" mean, respectively, the total amount earned from the operation of, and the total expenses of maintaining and operating, all property owned and operated by, or leased and operated by, such companies, as determined by the system of accounts prescribed by the public service commission or other similar regulatory body having jurisdiction.

(i) As used in this subsection, the words "net earnings" mean the balance obtained by deducting from its gross operating revenues, its operating and maintenance expenses, taxes (other than federal and state income taxes), rentals, and provisions for depreciation, renewals and retirements of the physical assets of the company, and by adding to such balance its income from securities and miscellaneous sources, but not, however, exceeding fifteen per cent of such balance.

(8) **BONDS OF TELEPHONE COMPANIES.**—In bonds issued by, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, or assumed by, any telephone company, subject to the following conditions:

(a) The telephone company by which such bonds are issued shall be incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any state or commonwealth thereof or of the District of Columbia, and shall be engaged in the business of supplying telephone service in the United States and shall be subject to regulations by the federal communications commission, a public service commission, a public utility commission or any similar regulatory body, duly established by the laws of the United States or of any state or commonwealth or of the District of Columbia in which such company operates.

(b) The company by which such bonds are issued, guaranteed or assumed shall have been in existence for a period of not less than eight fiscal years, and at no time, within the period of eight fiscal years immediately preceding the date of such investment, shall such company have failed to pay punctually and regularly the matured principal and interest of all its indebtedness, direct, assumed or guaranteed, but the period of life of the company, together with the period of life of any predecessor company, or company from which a major portion of its property was acquired by consolidation, merger, or purchase, shall be considered together in determining such required period. The company shall file with the federal communications commission, or a public service commission or similar regulatory body having jurisdiction over it, and make public in each year

a statement and a report giving the income account covering the previous fiscal year, and a balance sheet showing in reasonable detail the assets and liabilities at the end of the year.

(c) For a period of five fiscal years immediately preceding the investment, the net earnings of such telephone company shall have averaged per year not less than twice the average annual interest charges on its outstanding obligations applicable to that period, and for the last fiscal year preceding such investment, such net earnings shall have been not less than twice such interest charges for that year.

(d) The bonds must be part of an issue of not less than five million dollars and must be mortgage bonds secured by a first or refunding mortgage upon property owned and operated by the company issuing or assuming them, or must be underlying mortgage bonds similarly secured. As of the close of the fiscal year preceding the date of the investment by the fiduciary, the aggregate principal amount of bonds secured by such first or refunding mortgage, plus the principal amount of all the underlying outstanding bonds, shall not exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate and tangible personal property owned absolutely, which value shall be book value less such reserves for depreciation or retirement as the company may have established, and subject to the lien of such mortgage, or mortgages, securing the total mortgage debt. If such mortgage is a refunding mortgage, it must provide for the retirement, on or before the date of their maturity, of all bonds secured by prior liens on the property.

(e) As used in this subsection, the words "gross operating revenues and expenses" mean, respectively, the total amount earned from the operation of, and the total expenses of maintaining and operating all property owned and operated by, or leased and operated by, such company as determined by the system of accounts prescribed by the federal communications commission, or any other similar federal or state regulatory body having jurisdiction in the matter.

(f) As used in this subsection, the words "net earnings" mean the balance obtained by deducting from the telephone company's gross operating revenues its operating and maintenance expenses, provision for depreciation of the physical assets of the company, taxes (other than federal and state income taxes), rentals, and miscellaneous charges, and by adding to such balance its income from securities and miscellaneous sources but not, however, to exceed fifteen per cent of such balance.

(9) **FIRST MORTGAGES.** — In mortgages signed by one or more individuals or corporations, subject to the following conditions:

(a) If the taking of the mortgages as an investment for any particular trust, estate or guardianship will not result in more than forty per cent of the then value of the prin-

cipal of such trust, estate or guardianship being invested in mortgages.

(b) Within thirty days preceding the taking of a mortgage as an investment the property encumbered or to be encumbered thereby shall be appraised by two or more reputable persons especially familiar with real estate values. The fair market value of the property as disclosed by the appraisal of such persons shall be set forth in a writing dated and signed by them and in such writing they shall certify that their valuation of the property was made after an inspection of the same, including all buildings and other improvements.

(c) The mortgage shall encumber improved real estate located in the state and in or within five miles of the corporate limits of a city or town having a population of two thousand or more, according to the federal census next preceding the date of making any such investment.

(d) The mortgage shall be or become, through the recordation of documents simultaneously filed for record, a first lien upon the property described therein prior to all other liens, except taxes previously levied or assessed but not due and payable at the time the mortgage is taken as an investment.

(e) The mortgage shall secure no indebtedness other than that owing to the executor, administrator, trustee, or guardian taking the same as an investment.

(f) The amount of the indebtedness secured by the mortgage shall not exceed sixty per cent of the fair market value (as determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection) of the property encumbered or to be encumbered by said mortgage.

(g) If the amount of the indebtedness secured by the mortgage is in excess of fifty per cent of the fair market value (as determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection) of the property encumbered or to be encumbered by said mortgage, then the mortgage shall require principal payments, at annual or more frequent intervals, sufficient to reduce by or before the expiration of three years from the date the mortgage is taken as an investment, the unpaid principal balance secured thereby to an amount not in excess of fifty per cent of the fair market value of said property, as determined in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(h) The mortgage shall contain a covenant of the mortgagor to keep insured at all times the improvements on the real estate encumbered by said mortgage, with loss payable to the mortgagee, against loss and damage by fire, in an amount not less than the unpaid principal secured by said mortgage.

(i) Provided, however, that the foregoing limitations and requirements shall not apply to notes or bonds secured by mortgage or trust deed insured by the federal housing administrator, and that notes or bonds secured by

mortgage or trust deed insured by the federal housing administrator, are declared to be eligible for investment under the provisions of this chapter.

(10) **LIFE INSURANCE.**—Annuity or endowment contracts with any life insurance company which is qualified to do business in the state under the laws thereof.

(11) **USE OF PUBLISHED STATEMENTS.**—In determining the qualification of investments under the requirements of this section, published statements of corporations or statements of reliable companies engaged in the business of furnishing statistical information on bonds, may be used.

(12) **SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.**—In savings share or investment share accounts of any federal savings and loan association chartered under the laws of the United States, and doing business in this state, and in the shares of any Florida building and loan association which is a member of the federal home loan bank system.

(13) **SAVINGS ACCOUNTS, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT; STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS.**—In savings accounts and certificates of deposit in any bank chartered under the laws of the United States and doing business in this state, and in savings accounts and certificates of deposit in any bank chartered under the laws of this state.

History.—§1, ch. 17949, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(9). §1, ch. 28154, 1953; (13) n. §1, ch. 63-111.

518.06 Investment of fiduciary funds in loans insured by federal housing administrator.—Banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, insurance companies and guardians holding funds received from or currently in receipt of funds from the veterans administration to the extent of those funds alone, may:

(1) Make such loans and advances of credit, and purchases of obligations representing loans and advances of credit, as are insured by the federal housing administrator, and obtain such insurance;

(2) Make such loans secured by real property or leasehold as the federal housing administrator insures or makes a commitment to insure, and obtain such insurance.

History.—§1, ch. 17130, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7100(1); §1, ch. 17980, 1937; am. §2, ch. 28154, 1953.

518.07 Investment of fiduciary funds in bonds, etc., issued by federal housing administrator.—

(1) Banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, insurance companies, guardians holding funds received from or currently in receipt of funds from the veterans administration to the extent of those funds alone, the state and its political subdivisions, all institutions and agencies thereof (with the approval of the officials or boards having supervision or management of same) may invest their funds and moneys in their custody or possession, eligible for investment, in notes or bonds secured by

mortgage or trust deed insured by the federal housing administrator, and in debentures issued by the federal housing administrator, and in securities issued by national mortgage associations.

(2) Such notes, bonds, debentures and securities made eligible for investment may be used wherever, by statute of this state, collateral is required as security for the deposit of public or other funds; or deposits are required to be made with any public official or departments, or an investment of capital or surplus, or a reserve or other fund, is required to be maintained consisting of designated securities.

History.—§2, ch. 17130, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7100(2); §2, ch. 17980, 1937; §3, ch. 28154, 1953.

518.08 Applicability of laws requiring security, etc.—No law of this state requiring security upon which loans or investments may be made, or prescribing the nature, amount or form of such security, or prescribing or limiting interest rates upon loans or investments, or limiting investments of capital or deposits, or prescribing or limiting the period for which loans or investments may be made, shall be deemed to apply to loans or investments made pursuant to §§518.06, 518.07.

History.—§3, ch. 17130, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7100(3).

518.09 Housing bonds legal investments and security.—The state and all public officers, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, and public bodies, all banks, bankers, trust companies, savings banks and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies, all insurance companies, insurance associations and other persons carrying on an insurance business, and guardians holding funds received from or currently in receipt of funds from the veterans administration to the extent of those funds alone may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys or other funds belonging to them or within their control in any bonds or other obligations issued by a housing authority pursuant to the housing authorities law of this state (chapter 421), or issued by any public housing authority or agency in the United States, when such bonds or other obligations are secured by a pledge of annual contributions to be paid by the United States government or any agency thereof, and such bonds and other obligations shall be authorized security for all public deposits; it being the purpose of this section to authorize any person, associations, political subdivisions, bodies and officers, public or private, to use any funds owned or controlled by them, including (but not limited to) sinking, insurance, investment, retirement, compensation, pension and trust funds, and funds held on deposit, for the purchase of any bonds or other obligations; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed as relieving any person from any

duty of exercising reasonable care in selecting securities.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 19512, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100- (3nn); §4, ch. 28154, 1953.
cf.—§18.11 Security to be given.

518.10 Fiduciary defined as used in §§518.11-518.14.—For the purpose of §§518.11-518.14, a fiduciary is defined as an executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, (except any guardian holding funds received from or currently in receipt of funds from the veterans administration to the extent of those funds alone), or other person, whether individual or corporate, who by reason of a written agreement, will, court order or other instrument, has the responsibility for the acquisition, investment, reinvestment, exchange, retention, sale or management of money or property of another.

History.—§5, ch. 28154, 1953.

518.11 Investments by fiduciaries; prudent man rule.—In acquiring, investing, reinvesting, exchanging, retaining, selling and managing property for the benefit of another, executors, administrators, trustees, and other fiduciaries shall exercise the judgment and care under the circumstances then prevailing, which men of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not in regard to speculation but in regard to the permanent disposition of their funds, considering the probable income as well as the probable safety of their capital. Within the limitations of the foregoing standard, a fiduciary is authorized to acquire and retain every kind of property, real, personal or mixed, and every kind of investment, specifically including, but not by way of limitation, bonds, debentures and other corporate obligations, and stocks, preferred or common, which men of prudence, discretion and intelligence acquire or retain for their own account, and within the limitations of the foregoing standard, a fiduciary may retain property properly acquired, without limitation as to time and without regard to its suitability for original purchase.

History.—§6, ch. 28154, 1953.

518.12 Instrument creating or defining powers, duties of fiduciary not affected.—Nothing contained in §§518.10-518.14, shall be construed as conferring a power of sale upon any fiduciary not possessing such power or as authorizing any departure from, or variation of, the express terms or limitations set forth in any will, agreement, court order or other instrument creating or defining the fiduciary's duties and powers, but the terms "legal investment" or "authorized investment" or words of similar import, as used in any such instrument, shall be taken to mean any investment which is permitted by the terms of §518.11.

History.—§7, ch. 28154, 1953; §1, ch. 57-120.

518.13 Authority of court to permit deviation from terms of instrument creating trust not affected.—Nothing contained in §§518.10-

518.14 shall be construed as restricting the power of a court of proper jurisdiction to permit a fiduciary to deviate from the terms of any will, agreement, or other instrument relating to the acquisition, investment, reinvestment, exchange, retention, sale or management of fiduciary property.

History.—§8, ch. 28154, 1953.

518.14 Scope of §§518.10-518.13.—The provisions of §§518.10-518.13 shall govern fiduciaries acting under wills, agreements, court orders and other instruments now existing or hereafter made.

History.—§9, ch. 28154, 1953.

518.15 Bonds or motor vehicle tax anticipation certificates legal investments and security.—Notwithstanding any restrictions on investments contained in any law of this state, the state and all public officers, municipal corporations, political subdivisions and public bodies, all banks, bankers, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies and all persons carrying on an insurance business, and all executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and other fiduciaries may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys or other funds belonging to them or within their control in bonds or motor vehicle anticipation certificates issued under authority of §18, Art. XII of the state constitution of 1885 as adopted by §9(d) of Art. XII, 1968 revised constitution, and the additional provisions of §9(d), and such bonds or certificates shall be authorized security for all public deposits, including, but not restricted to, deposits as authorized in §18.10, it being the purpose of this act to authorize any person, firm or corporation, association, political subdivision, body and officer, public or private, to use any funds owned or controlled by them, including, but not limited to, sinking, insurance, investment, retirement, compensation, pension and trust funds, and funds held on deposit, for the purchase of any such bonds or anticipation certificates, up to the amount as authorized by law to be invested in any type

of security, including United States government bonds.

History.—§1, ch. 27990, 1953; §31, ch. 69-216.

518.151 Higher education bonds or certificates legal investments and security.—Notwithstanding any restrictions on investments contained in any law of this state, the state and all public officers, municipal corporations, political subdivisions and public bodies, all banks, bankers, trust companies, savings banks, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies and all persons carrying on an insurance business, and all executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and other fiduciaries may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys or other funds belonging to them or within their control in higher education bonds or certificates issued under authority of §19, Art. XII of the state constitution *[of 1885 or of §9(a), Art. XII of the constitution as revised in 1968, as amended], and such bonds or certificates shall be authorized security for all public deposits, including, but not restricted to, deposits as authorized in §18.10, it being the purpose of this act to authorize any person, firm or corporation, association, political subdivision, body and officer, public or private, to use any funds owned or controlled by them, including, but not limited to, sinking, insurance, investment, retirement, compensation, pension and trust funds, and funds held on deposit, for the purchase of any such bonds or certificates, up to the amount as authorized by law to be invested in any type of security, including United States government bonds.

History.—§1, ch. 65-443.

***Note.**—§19, Art. XII of the Constitution of 1885, as amended, is incorporated by reference into §9(a), Art. XII of the Constitution as revised in 1968, as amended. The editors have therefore added the bracketed words for the following purposes: (1) to indicate that the reference is to a provision of the old constitution; and (2) to indicate that bonds and certificates issued under the authority of §19, Art. XII of the old constitution subsequent to the adoption of the new constitution are proper objects of investment under this section. A bill will be prepared to incorporate the bracketed words into the section.

518.16 Chapter cumulative.—This chapter shall be cumulative to any other law providing for investments and security for public deposits.

History.—§2, ch. 27990, 1953; §11, ch. 28154, 1953.

CHAPTER 519

FLORIDA CONSUMER FINANCE LAW

- 519.01 Definitions.
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519.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) The word "person" shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, trusts, corporations, and any other legal entities;

(2) The words "certificate of authority" shall mean a certificate of authority issued under the regulations of this chapter, to make loans in accordance with the provisions of this chapter at a single place of business;

(3) The word "registrant" shall mean a person to whom one or more certificates of authority have been issued;

* (4) The word "comptroller" shall mean the comptroller of the state;

(5) The word "department" shall mean the department of banking and finance.

History.—§1, ch. 25343, 1949; §1, ch. 57-164; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (4) was rendered obsolete by §12 of ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

519.02 Declaration of legislative intent.—It is the intent of the legislature in enacting this law to create the business of discount consumer credit financing with respect to the business of making certain loans, and to bring under effective supervision those engaged in the business of discount and installment loans, to establish a system of regulation for the purpose of insuring honest and efficient finance service, to fix reasonable charges for borrowers, to permit a fair return, and to provide the administration necessary for effective enforcement.

History.—§2, ch. 25343, 1949.

519.03 Scope; certain transactions deemed loans; insurance exception.—No person shall engage in the business of making loans which provide an amount of proceeds of six hundred dollars or less, exclusive of interest and initial charges included in the amount of the loan obligation, and contract for, exact, or receive, directly or indirectly, or in connection with any such loan, any charges, whether for interest, compensation, consideration, or expenses, which in the aggregate are greater than the lender would be permitted by law to charge if he were not a registrant hereunder, except as provided in and authorized

by this chapter and without first having obtained a certificate of authority from the department. The payment of six hundred dollars or less in money, credit, goods, or things in action as consideration for any sale or assignment of, or order for, the payment of wages, salary, commissions, or other compensation for services, whether earned or to be earned, shall for the purpose of regulation under this chapter be deemed a loan of money secured by such sale, assignment or order. However, the registrant may require reasonable insurance against loss of tangible personal property offered as security for a loan, if obtained at standard rates through a duly licensed insurance agent of this state and the cost of such insurance or any part thereof shall not be deemed a charge or amount prohibited by this chapter nor deemed to be a charge subject to the provisions of §519.06.

History.—§3, ch. 25343, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §2, ch. 57-164; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

519.04 Exemptions.—This chapter shall not apply to any person, partnership, association or corporation doing business under and as permitted by any law of this state or of the United States relating to banks, trust companies, building and loan associations or licensed pawnbrokers, or to any licensed small loan lender, or to any loan or investment company, a substantial part of the business of which consists of receiving funds not subject to check and evidenced by installment or fully paid certificates of indebtedness or investment, and making loans and discount, nor shall any pawnbroker be permitted to obtain a certificate of authority to do business under this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 25343, 1949; §3, ch. 57-164.

519.05 Evasions.—The provisions of this chapter shall apply to any person who seeks to evade its application by any device, subterfuge, or pretense whatsoever.

History.—§5, ch. 25343, 1949.

519.06 Penalty for violation of §519.03.—Any person, and the several members, officers, directors, agents, and employees thereof, who shall violate or participate in the violation of any provisions of §519.03 of this chapter shall

be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Any contract of loan in the making or collection of which any act shall have been done which violates §519.03 of this chapter shall be void and the lender shall have no right to collect, receive, or retain any principal, interest or charges whatsoever.

History.—§6, ch. 25343, 1949.

519.07 Application, fee, investigation; issuance of certificate, etc.—

(1) Application for a certificate of authority to make loans under this chapter shall be in writing, under oath, and in the form prescribed by the department, and shall contain the name, residence and business addresses of the applicant, and if the applicant is a co-partnership or association, of every member thereof, and if a corporation, of each officer and director thereof, also the county and municipality with the approximate location, where the business is to be conducted and such further relevant information as the department may require. At the time of making such application the applicant shall pay to the department the sum of one hundred dollars as a fee for investigating the application and the additional sum of one hundred dollars as a fee for a certificate of authority for a period terminating on the last day of the current calendar year.

(2) All fees herein provided for shall be collected by the department and shall be turned in to the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund. The department shall have full power to employ such examiners or clerks to assist the department as may from time to time be deemed necessary and fix their compensation. A sufficient appropriation for carrying out the provisions of this chapter shall be included in the biennial appropriations act.

(3) Upon the filing of such application and the payment of such fees, the department shall make an investigation of the facts concerning the application and the requirements provided for in subsection (4). At least ten days before entering the order granting or denying the application, it shall mail a notice of the receipt of the application to the local small loan exchange in the community where the applicant proposes to do business. If any registrant or licensee files an objection to the issuance of the certificate of authority to said applicant, or if the department has any doubts of the applicant meeting the standards of subsection (4), it shall set a date and time for a hearing on such application not less than forty days nor more than sixty days from the date of mailing such notice. In addition to such hearing, the department may make such further and other investigation relative to the application and the requirements as it may deem fit.

(4) If the department shall find:

(a) That the financial responsibility, experience, character, and general fitness of the applicant, and of the members thereof, if the applicant be a copartnership or association, and of the officers and directors thereof if the applicant be a corporation, are such as to command the confidence of the public and to warrant belief that the business will be operated lawfully, honestly, fairly and efficiently within the purposes of this chapter; and

(b) That allowing such applicant to engage in the business will promote the convenience and advantage of the community in which the business of the applicant is to be conducted, (in making such determination the department shall take into consideration the services rendered borrowers of the said community by the licensees, if any, under chapter 516 as well as registrants, if any, under this chapter in said community); and

(c) That the applicant has available for the operation of such business at the specified location liquid assets of at least ten thousand dollars, if the specified location is in a community of twenty-five thousand or less population, according to the last United States census or twenty-five thousand dollars, if the specified location is in a community of more than twenty-five thousand population, according to said census;

It shall thereupon file its findings of fact in its office and enter an order granting such application and issue and deliver a certificate of authority to the applicant to make loans in accordance with the provisions of this chapter at the location specified in the said application (provided that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent a registrant from lending to residents of any part of this state or any other state or country, nor to prohibit the making of loans by mail when authorized by the department). Said certificate of authority shall remain in full force and effect until surrendered by the registrant or revoked or suspended as provided by law, or as may be prohibited by the provisions of this chapter. If the department shall not so find, it shall thereupon enter an order denying such application and notify the applicant of the denial and return the sum paid as a fee for the certificate of authority, retaining the one hundred dollars investigation fee to cover the cost of investigating the application. The department shall approve or deny every application for license hereunto within ninety days from the filing thereof with the said fees.

(5) If such applicant is presently holding a license under the provisions of chapter 516 at the address for which application is now being made, it will not be necessary for such applicant to establish the convenience and advantage to the community for a license to be issued, assuming the other requirements of this chapter are met, if the license under chapter 516 is to

be surrendered at the time the license under this chapter is issued.

(6) Any registrant having a certificate of authority under this chapter at the effective date of this amendment shall be conclusively presumed to have established the convenience and advantage of its business to the community wherein it has a certificate of authority. In the event any person shall purchase substantially all of the assets of any existing registrant's office and the registrant selling such assets surrenders its certificate of authority for such office to the department, the department shall:

(a) Upon application, grant to any purchaser, not a registrant hereunder, a ninety-day temporary certificate of authority applicable to the same location within ten days from the date of such application, thereupon the department shall cause an investigation to be made as provided by subsection (1) to determine whether a permanent certificate of authority shall be issued provided, however, the purchaser shall not be required to meet the provisions of subsection (4) (b);

(b) Upon application, grant a certificate of authority to any purchaser, which is a registrant hereunder, within ten days of such application, provided the purchaser shall meet the requirements of this chapter except such purchaser shall not be required to meet the provisions of subsection (4) (b) of this section.

(7) If the application is denied, the department shall within ten days thereafter file in its office a written record which shall include a transcript of the evidence, the findings with respect thereto, the order and the reasons supporting the denial and forthwith serve upon the applicant a copy thereof. Such order and findings or an order granting an application may be reviewed as provided by law.

(8) All findings of facts and orders filed with the department shall be a public record.

(9) Not more than one place of business for the making of loans under this chapter shall be maintained under the same certificate of authority, but the department shall issue additional certificates of authority to the same registrant upon compliance with all the provisions of this chapter governing issuance of a single certificate of authority.

(10) No change in the place of business of any registrant shall be permitted unless he give written notice to the department and if the department shall find the proposed location is reasonably accessible to the borrowers under existing contracts it shall permit the change of location within the original community for which the certificate was issued.

(11) A registrant may conduct the business of making loans under this chapter within a place of business in which other business is solicited or engaged in, unless the department shall find, after a hearing, and based on written findings of fact, that the conduct of such other business by the registrant results in an

evasion of this chapter. Upon such finding, the department shall order the registrant, in writing, to desist from such evasion, provided, however, that no certificate of authority shall be granted to or renewed for any person or organization engaged in the pawnbroker business.

History.—§7, ch. 25343, 1949; §4, ch. 57-164; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

519.08 Maximum charge.—Every registrant hereunder, notwithstanding anything contained in the usury law, may, if agreed upon in writing, contract for, collect or receive on loan obligations made on such security, if any, satisfactory to both the borrower and registrant in which the proceeds, exclusive of interest and the initial charges, is in the amount of six hundred dollars or less, if repayable in substantially equal monthly or other periodic installments, charges not in excess of the following:

(1) An initial charge in an amount not exceeding ten dollars per one hundred dollars of the amount of the loan, repayable over a period of one year, and proportionately at that rate for a greater or lesser sum or for a longer or shorter period, which charge may be computed on the amount of the loan from date thereof until date of maturity of the final installment notwithstanding any agreement to pay the loan obligation in installments, such charge to be added to the amount of the loan at the time it is made, and two dollars on each ten dollars of this charge shall constitute, in whole or in part, reimbursement of expenses incurred and compensation for services rendered in connection with the making of the loan and the remainder of the initial charge shall be interest; provided, however, that when the balance of any loan is repaid before maturity, whether by payment in cash, new loan, renewal, or otherwise, the unearned part of the interest for the period following the next scheduled payment date, shall be returned or credited to the borrower. The amount of the refund shall represent at least as great a proportion of the total interest as the sum of the periodical time balances after the date of prepayment bears to the sum of all the periodical time balances under the schedule of payments in the original contract, provided, further, however, if the loan is repaid within ninety days from the date of making, then such refund shall be computed on the full amount of the initial charges.

(2) A monthly service charge, to cover services rendered and expenses incurred in connection with the loan transaction, may be contracted for and collected until the loan is fully paid for each month, and the fraction of a month at the end of the loan, provided such charge shall not be in excess of twenty cents for each full twenty-five dollars of the original loan obligation and not in excess of two dollars and forty cents per month. Such service charge shall not be collected at the time the loan is made, provided, however, the service charge

covering the number of monthly payments required by the loan contract may be aggregated and included in the face amount of the loan obligation. In the event the balance of any loan is repaid before maturity, whether it be payment in cash, a new loan, renewal or otherwise, the amount of the unearned monthly service charges shall be canceled or credited to the borrower.

(3) If payment of all unpaid installments on which no delinquent charges, as provided for in subsection (4), has been charged and collected is deferred one or more full months, the registrant may charge and collect an amount which shall be equal to the difference between the refund that would be required for prepayment in full as of the scheduled due date of the first deferred installment and the amount which will be required for prepayment in full as of one month prior to such date, multiplied by the sum of the number of months in which no scheduled payment has been made and in which no payment is to be required by reason of the deferment. Such charge may be collected at the time of deferment or may be collected at any time thereafter. If a refund of interest is required during a period in which no scheduled payment is required by reason of a deferment, the borrower shall also receive a pro rata refund of the deferment charge, computed to the nearest number of full months.

(4) In addition to the charges and fees herein provided for, no further or other amount whatsoever shall be directly or indirectly charged, contracted for or received, except that a registrant hereunder may, if agreed to in writing, contract for, impose and collect a delinquent charge of five cents per dollar for each full dollar of an installment which is delinquent for five or more days, which charge may be imposed only once on each delinquent installment. However, such restriction shall not apply to the actual fees paid a public official or agency of a state for filing, recording or releasing any instrument securing the loan, or actual and reasonable attorney fees as determined by the court in which suit is filed and court costs including reasonable expenses of repossession, storing, and selling of any property pledged as security as determined by the court in which suit is filed. If any amount in excess of the charge permitted by this chapter is charged, contracted for or received, except as the result of an accidental or bona fide error, the contract of loan shall be void and the registrant shall have no right to collect or receive any principal, charges, or recompense whatsoever. In the event of an accidental or bona fide error, the registrant shall refund or credit the amount to the borrower within five days of the discovery of such error.

(5) No registrant shall permit any person as borrower, endorser, guarantor, or surety for any borrower, or otherwise, or any husband and

wife, jointly or severally, to become obligated, directly or contingently or both, for more than one contract of loan at the same time for the purpose or with the effect of obtaining a higher rate of charge than would otherwise be permitted by this chapter; but such limitation shall not apply to the acquisition by purchase of bona fide obligations of the borrower incurred for goods or services, and provided further, if a registrant purchases all or substantially all the loan contracts of another registrant or licensee under chapter 516 and has at the time of purchase loan contracts with one or more of the borrowers whose loans are purchased, the purchaser shall be entitled to collect principal and charges thereon according to the terms of each loan contract.

History.—§8, ch. 25343, 1949; §5, ch. 57-164.

519.09 Provision against manipulation.—

The department shall have authority to issue a rule, regulation, specific ruling, cease and desist order, suspension, or revocation order to stop any registrant who abuses or proposes to abuse or manipulate the schedule of charges herein permitted contrary to the constructive purposes and standards set forth in this chapter.

History.—§9, ch. 25343, 1949; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

519.10 Loan contracts; requirements, length of loan; advertising.—

(1) Every registrant shall:

(a) At the time any loan is made, deliver to the borrower, or if there are two or more borrowers to one of them, a statement in the English language disclosing the amount and date of the loan contract or note and a schedule of the installments or description thereof, or a copy of the note in lieu of such statement;

(b) For each cash payment made on account of any such loan, issue to the person making it at the time payment is made a receipt which need show only the total amount of such cash payment, provided the registrant shall not be required to give a receipt for payments made by check or money order, and the use of a coupon book system shall be in compliance herewith;

(c) Permit payment to be made in advance in any amount on any contract of loan at any time, but the registrant may apply such payment first to all accrued charges in full at the agreed rate or schedule up to the date of such payment;

(d) Upon repayment of the loan in full, marked plainly every obligation and security signed by the obligor with the word "paid" or "canceled," and within a period of thirty days, restore any pledge, return any note and any assignment and where a mortgage has been recorded, deliver to the borrower or agent a written release thereof.

(2) No person subject to this chapter shall enter into any loan contract under which any scheduled repayment of principal is due more than twenty-four months from the date of the loan contract. Nothing herein shall prevent a

loan being considered a new loan because the proceeds of the loan are used to pay an existing contract.

(3) No person subject to this chapter shall advertise, display, distribute, broadcast or televise, or cause or permit to be advertised, displayed, distributed, broadcast or televised, in any manner whatsoever, any false, misleading or deceptive statement concerning the business authorized under this chapter.

History.—§10, ch. 25343, 1949; §6, ch. 57-164.

519.11 Wage assignments.—

(1) No assignment of or order for the payment of any salary, wages, commissions or other compensation for services, earned or to be earned, given to secure any such loans shall be valid unless the amount of such loan is paid to the borrower simultaneously with its execution; nor shall any such assignment or order, or any chattel mortgage or other lien on household furniture then in the possession and use of the borrower be valid unless it be in writing, signed in person by the borrower; or, if the borrower is married, unless it be signed in person by both husband and wife; provided that written assent of a spouse shall not be required when husband or wife have been living separate and apart for a period of at least five months prior to such assignment, order, mortgage or lien.

History.—§11, ch. 25343, 1949; am. §1, ch. 28245, 1953.
cf.—§516.17 Assignment of wages, etc., given to secure loans.

519.12 Department to administer and enforce; books; records; reports; investigations, etc.—

(1) Each registrant shall keep and use in his business such books and accounting records, in accordance with sound and accepted accounting practices so as to enable the department to determine whether such registrant is complying with the provisions of this chapter. Each registrant shall maintain a separate ledger card or other separate record for the account of each borrower, which shall set forth separately the amount of cash advanced to or on behalf of the borrower, the total initial charge, and the aggregate amount of monthly service charges when included in the loan obligation. Such record may set forth pre-computed declining balances based on the scheduled payments, without a separation of the initial charge and monthly service charge. In the event the balance of any loan is repaid before maturity, whether by cash, a new loan, renewal or otherwise, the registrant shall show separately on such record the amount of refund or credit of unearned interest and monthly service charges. Each registrant shall preserve such books, accounts and records for at least two years after the making of the final entry on any loan recorded therein.

(2) Each registrant shall file annually during April of each year a report under oath with the department setting forth such relevant information as it reasonably may require

concerning the business and operations during the preceding calendar year for each registered place of business conducted by such registrant within the state. Among other things, such report shall identify the registrant and the registered place of business and set forth a list of all assets used and useful in conducting the business, both tangible and intangible, the gross income and expenses including all taxes for the year, the earnings for the year and the rate thereof in relation to all assets. The income and expenses may be reconciled to the surplus account. The report shall also set forth the number and dollar size of loans made during the year and outstanding at the beginning and end of the year; it shall require a summary of delinquency and seizure of chattels in use by the borrower and court actions shall be given. Such report shall be in the form prescribed by the department which shall make and publish annually an analysis and recapitulation of such reports for the entire state.

(3) At least twice each year, but no oftener than is reasonably necessary in order to verify reasonably founded suspicions of violations, the department or its duly authorized representatives shall make an examination of the place of business of each registrant and of the loans, transactions, books, papers and records of such registrant so far as they pertain to the business licensed under this chapter. Every registrant shall pay to the department an examination fee based on the amount of outstanding loans due the registrant at the date of each examination, as follows:

<i>Outstanding loans</i>	<i>Examination fee</i>
From \$0 to \$25,000.00, a fee of _____	\$ 30.00
From \$25,000.01 to \$50,000.00, a fee of _____	40.00
From \$50,000.01 to \$100,000.00, a fee of _____	60.00
From \$100,000.01 to \$250,000.00, a fee of _____	75.00
Over \$250,000.00, a fee of _____	100.00

The said examination fee shall be a first lien upon the assets of the registrant and if not paid within thirty days from and after the completion of the examination the license of the said registrant shall stand suspended until said fee is paid in full.

(4) For the purpose of discovering violations of this chapter or of securing information lawfully required hereunder, the department or its duly authorized representative may at any time investigate the business and examine the books, accounts, papers and records used therein; of

(a) Any registrant;

(b) Any other person engaged in the business described in §519.03 or participating in such business as principal, agent, broker or otherwise; and

(c) Any person whom the department has reasonable cause to believe is violating or is about to violate any provision of this chapter, whether or not such person shall claim to be within the authority or be-

yond the scope of this chapter. For purposes of this section, any person, except those expressly exempted from the provisions of this chapter, who shall advertise for, solicit, or hold himself out as willing to make loan transactions in the amount or of the value of six hundred dollars or less, exclusive of interest and initial charges taken at the time the loan is made, shall be presumed to be engaged in the business described in §519.03.

(5) Whenever the department has reasonable cause to believe that any person is violating or is threatening to or intends to violate any provision of this chapter, it may in addition to all actions provided for in this chapter and without prejudice thereto, after ten days written notice, enter an order requiring such person to desist or to refrain from such violation; and an action may be brought on the relation of the department of legal affairs and the department of banking and finance to enjoin such person from engaging in or continuing such violation or from doing any act or acts in furtherance thereof. In any such action, an order or judgment may be entered awarding such preliminary or final injunction as may be deemed proper. In addition to all other means provided by law for the enforcement of a restraining order or injunction, the court in which such action is brought shall have power and jurisdiction to impound, and to appoint a receiver for the property and business of the defendant, including books, papers, documents, and records pertaining thereto or so much thereof as the court may deem reasonably necessary to prevent violations of this chapter through or by means of the use of said property and business. Such receiver, when appointed and qualified, shall have such powers and duties as to custody, collection, administration, winding up and liquidation of such property and business as shall from time to time be conferred upon him by the court.

(6) The department shall have power and authority to make regulations. Such regulations shall be referenced to the section or sections which set forth the legislative standard which they interpret or apply. Every regulation shall be promulgated by an order, any ruling, demand requirement or similar administrative act may be promulgated by an order. Every order shall be in writing, shall state its effective date and the date of the promulgation and shall be entered in an indexed permanent book which shall be a public record. A copy of every order promulgating a regulation and of every order containing a requirement of general application shall be mailed to such registrant under this chapter at least fifteen days before the effective date thereof.

(7) The department may, upon ten days written notice to the registrant stating the contemplated action and the specific grounds therefor, and upon reasonable opportunity to be heard, revoke or suspend any certificate of authority issued hereunder if it finds that:

(a) The registrant has failed to pay the annual license tax; or that

(b) The registrant, either knowingly or without the exercise of due care to prevent the same, has violated any provision of this chapter or any regulation or order lawfully made pursuant to and within the authority of this chapter; or that

(c) Any fact or condition exists which if it had existed at the time of the original application clearly would have warranted the department in refusing originally to issue such certificate of authority.

(8) The department shall have the authority to suspend or revoke the license of any registrant found guilty by the department of using unreasonable collection tactics.

History.—§12, ch. 25343, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §7, ch. 57-164; §§11, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

519.13 Surrender of certificate of authority.—Any registrant may surrender any such certificate of authority by delivering it to the department with written notice of its surrender, but such surrender shall not affect his civil or criminal liabilities for acts committed prior thereto, nor his right to collect upon any obligation lawfully created prior to such surrender.

History.—§13, ch. 25343, 1949; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

519.14 Judicial review.—In addition to any other remedy he may have, any registrant or any person considering himself aggrieved by any order of the department hereunder may, within the time and in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules, have the order reviewed by certiorari by the appropriate circuit court. The decision of the department shall remain in full force until revised by final judgment of the court, unless the operation of said order shall be suspended pending said appeal upon proper order of the court. On such review, the record, transcript, evidence and findings and order of the department shall be admissible as evidence, and the burden of proof upon a review of the findings of the department shall be upon the party seeking the review. An appeal may be taken by either party from the order or decree of the circuit court to the appropriate district court of appeal as in other appeals in chancery.

History.—§14, ch. 25343, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §6, ch. 63-512; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§28.24 Compensation of clerk of circuit court.

519.15 Department may appoint personnel to administer chapter.—For the purpose of administering and enforcing this chapter the department may appoint a director of consumer finance and such examiners, statisticians, clerks and other employees as may be necessary. The department may delegate to said director and other employees any of the powers, authority and jurisdiction conferred by this chapter on said department, except those provided for in §519.12(7).

History.—§15, ch. 25343, 1949; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

519.17 Loans made elsewhere.—No loan made outside this state in the amount or value of six hundred dollars or less for which a greater rate of interest, consideration or charges than is permitted by §519.08 has been charged, contracted for, or received, shall be enforced in this state, and every person in anywise participating therein in this state shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§17, ch. 25343, 1949; §8, ch. 57-164.

519.18 Chapter to be cumulative.—This chapter shall be deemed cumulative and in

addition to any other statutes now or hereafter in effect relating to the subject matter hereof, but shall not apply to any person, firm or corporation receiving, accepting, discounting, selling, assigning or otherwise dealing in retain title contracts involving the financing of motor vehicles.

History.—§19, ch. 25343, 1949.

519.19 Short title.—This chapter shall be known and may be known and cited as the Florida consumer finance law.

History.—§20, ch. 25343, 1949.

CHAPTER 520

RETAIL INSTALLMENT SALES

PART I MOTOR VEHICLES SALES FINANCE ACT (§§520.01-520.13)

PART II RETAIL INSTALLMENT SALES ACT (§§520.30-520.42)

PART III INSTALLMENT SALES FINANCE ACT (§§520.50-520.57)

PART IV HOME IMPROVEMENT SALES AND FINANCE ACT (§§520.60-520.992)

PART I

MOTOR VEHICLES SALES FINANCE ACT

520.01	Motor vehicles sales finance act.	520.06	Powers of department.
520.02	Definitions.	520.07	Requirements and prohibitions as to retail installment contracts.
520.03	Licensing of sales finance companies required.	520.08	Finance charge limitation.
520.04	Denial, suspension or revocation of licenses.	520.09	Credit upon anticipation of payments.
520.041	Books, accounts, records, etc.	520.10	Refinancing retail installment contract.
520.05	Investigations and complaints.	520.12	Penalties.
		520.13	Waiver.

520.01 Motor vehicles sales finance act.—Sections 520.01-520.10, 520.12, 520.13 may be cited as "The motor vehicle sales finance act."

History.—§14, ch. 57-799.

520.02 Definitions.—In this act unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

(1) "Motor vehicle" means any device or vehicle, including automobiles, motorcycles, motor trucks, trailers, and all other vehicles operated over the public highways and streets of this state and propelled by power other than muscular power, but does not include traction engines, road rollers, implements of husbandry and other agricultural equipment and such vehicles as run only upon a track.

(2) "Retail buyer" or "buyer" means a person who buys a motor vehicle from a retail seller not principally for the purpose of resale, and who executes a retail installment contract in connection therewith or a person who succeeds to the rights and obligations of such person.

(3) "Retail installment seller" or "seller" means a person engaged in the business of selling motor vehicles to retail buyers in retail installment transactions.

(4) "Retail installment transaction" means any transaction evidenced by a retail installment contract entered into between a retail buyer and a retail seller wherein the retail buyer buys a motor vehicle from the retail seller at a deferred payment price payable in one or more deferred installments.

(5) "Retail installment contract" or "contract" means an agreement, entered into in this state, pursuant to which the title to, or a lien upon the motor vehicle, which is the subject matter of a retail installment transaction, is retained or taken by a retail seller from a retail buyer as security, in whole or in part, for the buyer's obligation. The term includes a conditional sales contract and a contract

for the bailment or leasing of a motor vehicle by which the bailee or lessee contracts to pay as compensation for its use a sum substantially equivalent to or in excess of its value and by which it is agreed that the bailee or lessee is bound to become, or for no further or a merely nominal consideration, has the option of becoming, the owner of the motor vehicle upon full compliance with the provisions of the contract.

(6) "Cash price" means the price stated in a retail installment contract for which the seller would have sold to the buyer, and the buyer would have bought from the seller, the motor vehicle which is the subject matter of the retail installment contract, if such sale had been a sale for cash instead of a retail installment transaction. The cash price shall include any taxes, charges for accessories and their installation and for delivery, servicing, repairing, or improving the motor vehicle.

(7) "Official fees" mean fees and charges prescribed by law which actually are or will be paid to public officials for determining the existence of or for perfecting or releasing or satisfying any security related to the credit transaction, or the premium payable for any insurance in lieu of perfecting any security interest otherwise required by the creditor in connection with the transaction, if the premium does not exceed the fees and charges which would otherwise be payable to public officials.

(8) Except as otherwise provided in this part, "finance charge" shall mean the sum of all charges, payable directly or indirectly by the person to whom the credit is extended, and imposed directly or indirectly by the creditor as an incident to the extension of credit. Charges or premiums for credit life, accident, or health insurance, written in connection with any retail installment transaction shall be included in the finance charge unless the cover-

age of the debtor by the insurance is not a factor in the approval by the creditor of the extension of credit; and, in order to obtain the insurance in connection with the extension of credit, the person to whom the credit is extended gives specific affirmative written indication of his desire to do so after written disclosure to him of the cost thereof. However, if such insurance coverage is a factor in the approval by the seller of the extension of credit, a charge may be made for the insurance which shall be included in the finance charge for the purposes of disclosure and advertising, but shall be excluded from the finance charge for the purpose of determining maximum permitted charges. Charges on premiums for insurance, written in connection with any consumer credit transaction, against loss of or damage to property or against liability arising out of the ownership or use of property, shall be included in the finance charge unless a clear and specific statement in writing is furnished by the creditor to the person to whom the credit is extended, setting forth the cost of the insurance if obtained from or through the creditor and stating that the person to whom the credit is extended may choose the person through which the insurance is to be obtained. If fees and charges prescribed by law which actually are or will be paid to public officials for determining the existence of, or for perfecting or releasing or satisfying, any security related to the credit transaction; the premium payable for any insurance in lieu of perfecting any security interest otherwise required by the creditor in connection with the transaction, if the premium does not exceed the fees and charges described above which would otherwise be payable; taxes; or any other type of charge which is not for credit and the exclusion of which from the finance charge is approved by the department of banking and finance by regulation are itemized and disclosed in connection with any transaction, then the creditor need not include that item in the computation of the finance charge with respect to that transaction.

(9) "Sales finance company" means a person engaged in the business of purchasing retail installment contracts from one or more retail sellers. The term includes but is not limited to a bank, trust company, or industrial bank, if so engaged. The term does not include the pledge of an aggregate number of such contracts to secure a bona fide loan thereon.

(10) The "holder" of a retail installment contract means the retail seller of the motor vehicle under the contract or, if the contract is purchased by a sales finance company or another assignee, the sales finance company or other assignee.

(11) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, and any other group however organized.

(12) "Deferred payment price" means the cash price, all other charges, individually

itemized, which are included in the amount financed but which are not part of the finance charge, plus the finance charge.

*(13) ["Department" means the department of banking and finance.]

(14) Words in the singular include the plural and vice versa.

History.—§1, ch. 57-799; §1, ch. 59-456; §1, ch. 61-117; §1, ch. 63-101; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-370.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "administrator." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

520.03 Licensing of sales finance companies required.—

(1) No person shall engage in the business of a retail installment seller or of a sales finance company in this state without a license therefor as provided in this act; provided, however, that no bank, trust company or industrial bank authorized to do business in this state shall be required to obtain a license under this act.

(2) The application for such license shall be in writing and in the form prescribed by the department. The application shall contain the name of the applicant; date of incorporation, if incorporated; the address where the business is or is to be conducted and similar information as to any branch office of the applicant; the name and residence address of the owner or partners or, if a corporation or association, of the directors, trustees and principal officers, and such other pertinent information as the department may require.

(3) The license fee for each calendar year or part thereof shall be the sum of twenty-five dollars for the principal place of business of each sales finance company, and the sum of ten dollars for the principal place of business of each retail installment seller of motor vehicles. A separate license fee of like amount shall be paid for each branch of the sales finance company maintained in this state. Fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury and are hereby appropriated to the department to be used in administering this act.

(4) Each license shall specify the location of the office or branch and must be conspicuously displayed there. In case such location be changed, the department shall endorse the change of location on the license without charge.

(5) Upon the filing of such application, and the payment of said fee, the department shall issue a license to the applicant to engage in the business of a sales finance company or of a retail installment seller under and in accordance with the provisions of this act for a period which shall expire the last day of December next following the date of its issuance. Such license shall not be transferable or assignable. No licensee shall transact any business provided for by this act under any other name. Licenses shall be issued only to persons of good

moral character, or to corporations whose officers are of good moral character.

History.—§2, ch. 57-799; §2, ch. 59-456; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.04 Denial, suspension or revocation of licenses.—

(1) A license may be denied, suspended or revoked by the department on the following grounds:

(a) Material misstatement in application for license;

(b) Wilful failure to comply with any provision of this act relating to retail installment contracts;

(c) Defrauding any retail buyer to the buyer's damage;

(d) Fraudulent misrepresentation, circumvention or concealment by the licensee through whatever subterfuge or device of any of the material particulars or the nature thereof required to be stated or furnished to the retail buyer under this act.

(2) If a licensee is a firm, association or corporation, it shall be sufficient cause for the suspension or revocation of a license that any officer, director or trustee of a licensed firm, association or corporation, or any member of a licensed partnership, has so acted or failed to act as would be cause for suspending or revoking a license to such party as an individual. Each licensee shall be responsible for the acts of any or all of his employees while acting as his agent, if such licensee after actual knowledge of said acts retained the benefits, proceeds, profits or advantages accruing from said acts or otherwise ratified said acts.

(3) No license shall be denied, suspended or revoked except after hearing thereon. The department shall give the licensee at least ten days' written notice, in the form of an order to show cause, of the time and place of such hearing by registered mail addressed to the principal place of business in this state of such licensee. The said notice shall contain the grounds of complaint against the licensee. Any order denying, suspending or revoking such license shall recite the grounds upon which the same is based. The order shall be entered upon the records of the department and shall not be effective until after thirty days written notice thereof given after such entry forwarded by registered mail to the licensee at such principal place of business. If the licensee fails or refuses to obey the order after such thirty days period has elapsed, the department may file a petition with the circuit court for an injunction to enforce the order. A copy of the department's findings and conclusions of law shall be set forth in such petition. The court hearing such petition shall have the power to issue an appropriate injunction restraining and enjoining such licensee from engaging in the act or acts forbidden by the order of the department. No revocation, suspension or surrender of any license shall impair or affect

the obligation of any lawful retail installment contract acquired previously thereto by the licensee.

(4) Any person aggrieved by any such order of suspension or revocation of a license may apply for a review thereof by petition for certiorari by the circuit court of Leon county within the time and in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules and the statutes of this state not superseded by or in conflict with said rules.

History.—§3, ch. 57-799; §3, ch. 59-456; §7, ch. 63-512; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§1.01 defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

520.041 Books, accounts, records, etc.—

(1) Every licensee shall maintain, at the place of business designated in the license certificate, such books, accounts and records of the business conducted under the license issued for such place of business as will enable the department to determine whether the business of the licensee contemplated by this act is being operated in accordance with the provisions of this act.

(2) A licensee, operating two or more licensed places of business in this state, may maintain the general control records of all such offices at any one of such offices, or at any other office maintained by such licensee, upon the filing of a written request with the department designating therein the office at which such control records are maintained.

(3) All books, accounts and records of licensees, including any cards used in a card system, shall be preserved and available for examination by the department for at least two years after making the final entry therein.

(4) The department is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe the minimum information to be shown in the books, accounts and records of licensees so that such records will enable the department to determine compliance with the provisions of this act.

History.—§4, ch. 59-456; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.05 Investigations and complaints.—

(1) The department shall, at intermittent periods, make such investigations and examinations of any licensee or other person as it deems necessary to determine compliance with this act. For such purposes, it may examine the books, accounts, records and other documents or matters of any licensee or other person. It shall have the power to compel the production of all relevant books, records and other documents and materials relative to an examination or investigation. Such investigations and examinations shall not be made more often than once during a year unless the department has reason to believe the licensee is not complying with the provisions of this act. The expenses of the department incurred in each such examination of a sales finance company licensed under this act shall be paid by such sales finance company so examined

within thirty days after demand therefor by the department, and shall not exceed thirty-five dollars per day for each eight hour man-day for time actually consumed in making such examination, plus the traveling expense and per diem subsistence allowance provided for state employees in §112.061. Expense thus recovered shall be deposited in the state treasury as a reimbursement to the biennial appropriation for expenses incurred in enforcing this act. The licensee shall not be required to pay a per diem fee and expenses of an examination which shall consume more than thirty man-days in any one year unless such examination or investigation is due to fraudulent practices of the licensee, in which case such licensee shall be required to pay the entire cost regardless of time consumed.

(2) Any retail buyer having reason to believe that this act relating to his retail installment contract has been violated may file with the department a written complaint setting forth the details of such alleged violations and the department upon receipt of such complaint, may inspect the pertinent books, records, letters and contracts of the licensee and of the retail seller involved, relating to such specific written complaint.

History.—§4, ch. 57-799; §5, ch. 59-456; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.06 Powers of department.—

(1) The department shall have power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, papers, books, records and other evidence before it in any matter over which it has jurisdiction, control or supervision pertaining to this act. The department shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations to any person whose testimony is required.

(2) If any person shall refuse to obey any such subpoena, or to give testimony, or to produce evidence as required thereby, any judge of the circuit court may, upon application and proof of such refusal, make an order awarding process of subpoena, or subpoena duces tecum, out of the circuit court, for the witness to appear before the department and to give testimony, and to produce evidence as required thereby. Upon filing such order in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk shall issue process of subpoena, as directed, under the seal of said court, requiring the person to whom it is directed, to appear at the time and place therein designated.

(3) If any person served with any such subpoena shall refuse to obey the same, and to give testimony, and to produce evidence as required thereby, the department may apply to any judge of the circuit court for an attachment against such person, as for a contempt. The judge, upon satisfactory proof of such refusal, shall issue an attachment, directed to any sheriff, constable or police officer, for the arrest of such person, and upon his being brought before such judge, proceed

to a hearing of the case. The judge shall have power to enforce obedience to such subpoena, and the answering of any question, and the production of any evidence, that may be proper, by a fine, not exceeding \$100.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or by both fine and imprisonment, and to compel such witness to pay the costs of such proceeding to be taxed.

(4) The department may issue and promulgate such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary in the administration of this act and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

History.—§5, ch. 57-799; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.07 Requirements and prohibitions as to retail installment contracts.—

(1)(a) A retail installment contract shall be in writing, shall be signed by both the buyer and the seller, and shall be completed as to all essential provisions prior to the signing of the contract by the buyer.

(b) The printed portion of the contract, other than instructions for completion, shall be in at least six point type. The contract shall contain:

1. A specific statement that liability insurance coverage for bodily injury and property damage caused to others is not included, if that is the case; and

2. The following notice:

Notice to the Buyer

a. Do not sign this contract before you read it or if it contains any blank spaces.

b. You are entitled to an exact copy of the contract you sign.

(c) The seller shall deliver to the buyer, or mail to him at his address shown on the contract, a copy of the contract signed by the seller. Before the transaction is consummated, a copy of the retail installment contract, or a separate statement by which the disclosures required by this section are made and on which the buyer and seller are identified, shall be delivered to the buyer. Until the seller has delivered or mailed to the buyer a copy of the retail installment contract, a buyer who has not received delivery of the motor vehicle shall have the right to rescind his agreement and to receive a refund of all payments made and return of all goods traded in to the seller on account of or in contemplation of the contract or, if such goods cannot be returned, the value thereof. Any acknowledgment by the buyer of delivery of a copy of the contract, if contained in the contract, shall appear directly above or adjacent to the buyer's signature.

(d) The contract shall contain the names of the seller and the buyer, the place of business of the seller, the residence or place of business of the buyer as specified by the buyer and a description of the motor vehicle including its make, year model, model and identification number or marks.

(2) The contract shall contain the following:

- (a) The cash price of the motor vehicle;
- (b) The amount of the buyer's down payment, itemized, and whether made in money or goods or partly in money and partly in goods. If the down payment is in money it must be listed as "cash down payment"; if in property, it must be listed as "trade-in"; and if both, the sum must be listed as "total down payment";
- (c) The difference between paragraphs (a) and (b), referred to as "unpaid balance of cash price";
- (d) The amounts, if any, included for insurance and other benefits, if not included in the finance charge, specifying the types of coverages and benefits;
- (e) The amount of license, taxes and official fees, if any;
- (f) The amount financed which is the sum of paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of subsection (2);
- (g) The amount of the finance charge with description of each amount included;
- (h) The "total of payments," which is the sum of paragraphs (f) and (g), payable in installments by the buyer to the seller, the number of installments, the amount of each installment, and the due date or period thereof;
- (i) The deferred payment price which is the sum of paragraphs (2) (a), (d), (e), and (g).

The above items need not be stated in the sequence or order set forth, and additional items may be included to explain the calculations involved in determining the stated total of payments to be paid by the buyer.

(3) The amount, if any included for insurance, which may be purchased by the holder of the retail installment contract, shall not exceed the applicable premiums chargeable in accordance with the rates filed with the department of insurance. If dual interest insurance on the motor vehicle is purchased by the holder it shall, within thirty days after execution of the retail installment contract, send or cause to be sent to the buyer a policy or policies or certificate of insurance, written by an insurance company authorized to do business in this state, clearly setting forth the amount of the premium, the kind or kinds of insurance, the coverages and all the terms, exceptions, limitations, restrictions and conditions of the contract or contracts of insurance. Nothing in this act shall impair or abrogate the right of a buyer as defined herein, to procure insurance from an agent and company of his own selection as provided by the insurance laws of this state; and nothing contained in this act shall modify, amend, alter or repeal any of the insurance laws of the state, including any such laws enacted by the 1957 Florida legislature.

- (4) If any insurance is cancelled, or the

premium adjusted, unearned insurance premium refunds received by the holder shall be credited to the final maturing installment of the contract except to the extent applied toward payment for a similar insurance protecting the interests of the buyer and the holder or either of them.

(5) The holder may, if the contract or refinancing agreement so provides, collect a delinquency and collection charge on each installment in default for a period not less than ten days in an amount not in excess of five per cent of each installment or five dollars, whichever is less. In addition to such delinquency and collection charge, the contract may provide for the payment of reasonable attorney's fees where such contract is referred for collection to an attorney not a salaried employee of the holder of the contract plus the court costs.

(6) No retail installment contract shall be signed by any party thereto when it contains blank spaces to be filled in after it has been signed except that, if delivery of the motor vehicle is not made at the time of the execution of the contract, the identifying numbers or marks of the motor vehicle or similar information and the due date of the first installment may be inserted in the contract after its execution. The buyer's written acknowledgment, conforming to the requirements of paragraph (c) of subsection (1), of delivery of a copy of a contract shall be conclusive proof of such delivery, that the contract when signed, did not contain any blank spaces except as herein provided, and of compliance with this section in any action or proceeding by or against the holder of the contract.

(7) Upon written request from the buyer, the holder of a retail installment contract shall give or forward to the buyer a written statement of the dates and amounts of payments and the total amount unpaid under such contract. A buyer shall be given a written receipt for any payment when made in cash.

History.—§6, ch. 57-799; §6, ch. 59-456; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106; §2, ch. 69-370.

520.08 Finance charge limitation.—

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the finance charge, exclusive of insurance, shall not exceed the following rates:

(a) Class 1. Any new motor vehicle designated by the manufacturer by a year model not earlier than the year in which the sale is made—\$8 per \$100 per year.

(b) Class 2. Any new motor vehicle not in Class 1 and any used motor vehicle designated by the manufacturer by a year model of the same or not more than two years prior to the year in which the sale is made—\$11 per \$100 per year.

(c) Class 3. Any used motor vehicle not in Class 2 and designated by the manufacturer by a year model not more than four

years prior to the year in which the sale is made—\$15 per \$100 per year.

(d) Class 4. Any used motor vehicle not in Class 2 or Class 3 and designated by the manufacturer by a year model more than four years prior to the year in which the sale is made—\$17 per \$100 per year.

(2) Such finance charge shall be computed on the amount financed as determined under §520.07(2) on contracts payable in successive monthly payments substantially equal in amount. Such finance charge may be computed on the basis of a full month for any fractional month period in excess of ten days. A minimum finance charge of twenty-five dollars may be charged on any retail installment transaction.

(3) When a retail installment contract provides for unequal or irregular installment payments, the finance charge may be at a rate which will provide the same yield as is permitted on monthly payment contracts under subsections (1) and (2) having due regard for the schedule of payment.

(4) Any sales finance company may purchase or acquire or agree to purchase or acquire from any seller any contract on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between them. Filing of the assignment, notice to the buyer of the assignment, and any requirement that the holder maintain dominion over the payments or the motor vehicle if repossessed shall not be necessary to the validity of a written assignment of a contract as against creditors, subsequent purchasers, pledgees, mortgagees and lien claimants of the seller. Unless the buyer has notice of the assignment of his contract, payment thereunder made by the buyer to the last known holder of such contract shall be binding upon all subsequent holders.

History.—§7, ch. 57-799; §7, ch. 59-456; §3, ch. 69-370.

520.09 Credit upon anticipation of payments.—Notwithstanding the provisions of any retail installment contract to the contrary, any buyer may pay in full at any time before maturity the debt of any retail installment contract and in so paying such debt shall receive a refund credit thereon for such anticipation of payments. The amount of such refund shall represent at least as great a proportion of the finance charge after first deducting from such finance charge an acquisition cost of twenty-five dollars, as the sum of the monthly balances after the month in which prepayment is made, bears to the sum of all the monthly balances under the schedule of payments in the contract. Where the amount of credit is less than one dollar no refund need be made.

History.—§8, ch. 57-799; §4, ch. 69-370.

520.10 Refinancing retail installment con-

tract.—The holder of a contract, upon request by the buyer, may extend the scheduled due date of all or any part of any installment or installments, or deferred payment or payments, or renew or restate the unpaid balance of such contract, the amount of the installments and the time schedule therefor and may collect for such extension, deferment, renewal or restatement a refinance charge computed as follows: In the event the unpaid balance of the contract is extended, deferred, renewed or restated, the holder may compute the refinance charge on such amount by adding to the unpaid balance the cost for insurance and other benefits incidental to the refinancing plus any accrued delinquency and collection charges after deducting any refund which may be due the buyer at the time of the renewal or restatement by prepayment pursuant to §520.09, at the rate of the finance charge specified in §520.08 (1) and by reclassifying the motor vehicle by its then year model, for the term of the refinancing agreement, but otherwise subject to the provisions of this act governing computation of the original finance charge. The provisions of this act relating to minimum finance charges under §520.08 (2) and acquisition costs under the refund schedule in §520.09 shall not apply in calculating refinance charges on the contract extended, deferred, renewed or restated. If all unpaid installments are deferred for not more than two months, the holder may, at his election, charge and collect for such deferment an amount equal to the difference between the refund required for prepayment in full under §520.09 as of the scheduled due date of the first deferred installment, and the refund required for prepayment in full as of one month prior to said date, times the number of months in which no scheduled payment is made.

History.—§9, ch. 57-799; §8, ch. 59-456; §5, ch. 69-370.

520.12 Penalties.—

(1) Any person who shall wilfully and intentionally violate any provision of this act or engage in the business of a sales finance company in this state without a license therefor as provided in this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.00.

(2) A wilful violation of §§520.03, 520.07 or 520.08 by the seller or holder shall bar recovery of any finance charge, delinquency or collection charge on the contract.

History.—§11, ch. 57-799; §9, ch. 59-456.

520.13 Waiver.—Any waiver of the provisions of §§520.01-520.10, 520.12, 520.13, shall be unenforceable and void.

History.—§12, ch. 57-799; §3, ch. 61-117; §36, ch. 69-353; §6, ch. 69-370.

cf.—§672.706 Seller's resale including contract for resale.

§679.505 Compulsory disposition of collateral; acceptance of the collateral as discharge of obligation.

PART II

RETAIL INSTALLMENT SALES ACT

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| 520.30 | Short title. | 520.36 | Mail order and telephone sales. |
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520.30 Short title.—This act may be cited as "The retail installment sales act."

History.—§1, ch. 59-414.

520.31 Definitions.—Unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context, the following words when used in this act, for the purposes of this act, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

(1) "Goods" means all personalty when purchased primarily for personal, family or household use, including certificates or coupons issued by a retail seller exchangeable for personalty or services, but not including other choses in action, personalty sold for commercial or industrial use, money, motor vehicles or construction, mining or quarrying equipment. The term "goods" includes such personalty which is furnished or used, at the time of sale or subsequently, in the modernization, rehabilitation, repair, alteration, improvement or construction of real property as to become a part thereof, whether or not severable therefrom.

(2) "Motor vehicle" means any device or vehicle operated over the public highways and streets of this state and propelled by other than muscular power, but does not include traction engines, road rollers, implements of husbandry and other agricultural equipment and such vehicles as run only upon a track.

(3) "Services" means work or labor furnished for personal, family or household use, whether or not furnished in connection with the delivery, installation, servicing, repair or improvement of goods, and includes such work or labor furnished in connection with the modernization, rehabilitation, repair, alteration, improvement or construction upon or in connection with real property.

(4) "Retail buyer" or "buyer" means a person who buys goods or obtains services from a retail seller in a retail installment transaction and not principally for the purpose of resale.

(5) "Retail seller" or "seller" means a person regularly engaged in, and whose business consists to a substantial extent of, selling goods to a retail buyer.

(6) "Retail installment transaction" or "transaction" means a contract to sell or furnish or the sale of or the furnishing of goods or services by a retail seller to a retail buyer pursuant to a retail installment contract or a revolving account.

(7) "Retail installment contract" or "contract" means an instrument or instruments reflecting one or more retail installment transactions entered into in this state pursuant to which goods or services may be paid for in installments. It does not include a revolving account or an instrument reflecting a sale pursuant thereto.

(8) "Revolving account" or "account" means an instrument or instruments prescribing the terms of retail installment transactions which may be made thereafter from time to time pursuant thereto, under which the buyer's total unpaid balance thereunder, whenever incurred, is payable in installments over a period of time and under the terms of which a finance charge is to be computed in relation to the buyer's unpaid balance from time to time.

(9) "Cash price" means the price for which the seller would have sold or furnished to the buyer, and the buyer would have bought or obtained from the seller, the goods or services which are the subject matter of the retail installment transaction, if such sale had been a sale for cash. The cash price may include any applicable taxes and charges for delivery, installation, servicing, repairs, alterations, or improvements.

(10) "Official fees" mean fees and charges prescribed by law which actually are or will be paid to public officials for determining the existence of, or for perfecting, releasing or satisfying, any security related to the credit transaction or the premium payable for any insurance in lieu of perfecting any security interest otherwise required by the creditor in connection with the transaction, if the premium does not exceed the fees and charges which would otherwise be payable to public officials.

(11) Except as otherwise provided in this part, finance charge shall mean the sum of all charges, payable directly or indirectly by the person to whom the credit is extended, and imposed directly or indirectly by the creditor as an incident to the extension of credit. Charges or premiums for credit life, accident, or health insurance, written in connection with any retail installment transaction, shall be included in the finance charge unless the coverage of the debtor by the insurance is not a factor in the approval by the creditor of the extension of credit and this fact is clearly disclosed in

writing to the person applying for or obtaining the extension of credit and, in order to obtain the insurance in connection with the extension of credit, the person to whom the credit is extended gives specific affirmative written indication of his desire to do so after written disclosure to him of the cost thereof. However, if such insurance coverage is a factor in the approval by the seller of the extension of credit, a charge may be made for the insurance which shall be included in the finance charge for the purposes of disclosure and advertising, but shall be excluded from the finance charge for the purpose of determining maximum permitted charges. Charges or premiums for insurance, written in connection with any consumer credit transaction, against loss of or damage to property or against liability arising out of the ownership or use of property, shall be included in the finance charge unless a clear and specific statement in writing is furnished by the creditor to the person to whom the credit is extended, setting forth the cost of the insurance if obtained from or through the creditor and stating that the person to whom the credit is extended may choose the person through which the insurance is to be obtained. If fees and charges prescribed by law which actually are or will be paid to public officials for determining the existence of, or for perfecting or releasing or satisfying, any security related to the credit transaction; the premium payable for any insurance in lieu of perfecting any security interest otherwise required by the creditor in connection with the transaction, if the premium does not exceed the fees and charges described above which would otherwise be payable; taxes; or any other type of charge which is not for credit and the exclusion of which from the finance charge is approved by the department of banking and finance by regulation, are itemized and disclosed in connection with any transaction, then the creditor need not include that item in the computation of the finance charge with respect to that transaction.

*(12) ["Department" means the department of banking and finance.]

History.—§2, ch. 59-414; §1, ch. 61-398; §1, ch. 63-547; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106; §7, ch. 69-370.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "administrator." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

520.32 Retail installment; license and fee.—

(1) For the privilege of conducting, engaging in and carrying on the business of retail seller engaging in retail installment transactions as defined in this act, there is hereby levied and assessed upon every such retail seller, for each store located and operated within this state for the conduct of such business an annual license fee in the sum of five dollars.

(2) Licenses shall be issued under and in accordance with the provisions of this act for a period which will expire December 31 next

following the date of issuance. Such licenses shall not be transferable or assignable. Each license shall specify the location of the office or branch and must be conspicuously displayed there. In case such location be changed, the department shall endorse the change of location on the license without charge. No licensee shall transact any business provided for by this act under any other name. Licenses shall be issued only to persons of good moral character, or to corporations whose officers are of good moral character. Fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury and are hereby appropriated to the department to be used in administering this act.

History.—§3, ch. 59-414; §2, ch. 63-547; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.331 Denial, suspension or revocation of licenses.—

(1) A license may be denied, suspended or revoked by the department on the following grounds:

(a) Material misstatement in application for license;

(b) Wilful failure to comply with any provision of this act relating to retail installment contracts;

(c) Defrauding any retail buyer to the buyer's damage;

(d) Fraudulent misrepresentation, circumvention or concealment by the licensee through whatever subterfuge or device of any of the material particulars or the nature thereof required to be stated or furnished to the retail buyer under this act.

(2) If the licensee is a firm, association, or corporation, it shall be sufficient cause for the suspension or revocation of a license that any officer, director or trustee of a licensed firm, association or corporation, or any member of a licensed partnership, has so acted or failed to act as would be cause for suspending or revoking a license to such party as an individual. Each licensee shall be responsible for the acts of any or all of his employees while acting as his agent, if such licensee after actual knowledge of said acts retained the benefits, proceeds, profits or advantages accruing from said acts or otherwise ratified said acts.

(3) No license shall be denied, suspended or revoked except after hearing thereon. The department shall give the licensee at least ten days written notice in the form of an order to show cause, of the time and place of such hearing by registered mail addressed to the principal place of business in this state of such licensee. The said notice shall contain the grounds of complaint against the licensee. Any order denying, suspending or revoking such license shall recite the grounds upon which the same is based. The order shall be entered upon the records of the department and shall not be effective until after thirty days written notice thereof given after such entry forwarded by registered mail to

the licensee at such principal place of business. If the licensee fails or refuses to obey the order after such thirty days period has elapsed, the department may file a petition with the circuit court for an injunction to enforce the order. A copy of the department's findings and conclusions of law shall be set forth in such petition. The court hearing such petition shall have the power to issue an appropriate injunction restraining and enjoining such licensee from engaging in the act or acts forbidden by the order of the department. No revocation, suspension or surrender of any license shall impair or affect the obligation of any lawful retail installment contract acquired previously thereto by the licensee.

(4) Within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after any such suspension or revocation of a license, the person aggrieved may apply for a review thereof pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of §120.31.

History.—§3, ch. 63-547; §12, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-267.

520.332 Power of department; rules and regulations.—The department may issue and promulgate such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary in the administration of this act and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

History.—§4, ch. 63-547; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.34 Retail installment contracts.—

(1)(a) A retail installment contract shall be in writing, shall be signed by both the buyer and the seller, and shall be completed as to all essential provisions prior to the signing of the contract by the buyer.

(b) The printed portion of the contract, other than instructions for completion, shall be in at least six point type. The contract shall contain the following notice:

Notice to the Buyer

a. Do not sign this contract before you read it or if it contains any blank spaces.

b. You are entitled to an exact copy of the contract you sign.

(c) The seller shall deliver to the buyer, or mail to him at his address shown on the contract, a copy of the contract signed by the seller. Before the transaction is consummated, a copy of the retail installment contract, or a separate statement by which the disclosures required by this section are made and on which the buyer and seller are identified, shall be delivered to the buyer, except as provided in §520.35. Any acknowledgment by the buyer of delivery of a copy of the contract, if contained in the contract, shall appear directly above or adjacent to the buyer's signature.

(d) The contract shall contain the names of the seller and the buyer, the place of business of the seller, the residence or place of business of the buyer as specified by the buyer, and a description of the goods.

(2) The contract shall contain the following:

(a) The cash price of the goods;

(b) The amount of the buyer's down payment, and whether made in money or goods or partly in money and partly in goods. If the down payment is in money it must be listed as "cash down payment"; if in property, it must be listed as "trade-in"; and if both, the sum must be listed as "total down payment";

(c) The difference between paragraphs (a) and (b), referred to as "unpaid balance of cash price";

(d) The amount, if any, included for insurance and other benefits, if not included in the finance charge, specifying the types of coverages and benefits;

(e) The amount of license taxes and official fees, if any;

(f) The amount financed, which is the sum of paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this subsection;

(g) The amount of the finance charge;

(h) The "total of payments," which is the sum of paragraphs (f) and (g), payable in installments by the buyer to the seller, the number of installments, the amount of each installment, and the due date or period thereof.

(i) The deferred payment price which is the sum of paragraphs (2)(a), (d), (e), and (g).

The above items need not be stated in the sequence or order set forth and additional items may be included to explain the calculations involved in determining the stated total of payments to be paid by the buyer.

(3) The maximum number of payments and the amount and date of each payment need not be separately listed if the payments are stated in terms of a series of scheduled amounts and if the amount of the final payment does not exceed the scheduled amount of any preceding installment; in such case the amount of the scheduled final payment may be stated as the remaining unpaid balance. The initial date for the payment of the first installment may be a calendar date or may refer to the time of delivery or installation.

(4) A retail installment contract need not be contained in a single document. If the contract is contained in more than one document, then one such document may be an original document applicable to purchases of goods or services to be made by the retail buyer from time to time, and in such case such document, together with the sales slip, account book, or other written statement relating to each purchase, shall set forth all of the information required by subsections (1) and (2) and shall constitute the retail installment contract for each such purchase.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law the seller under a retail installment contract may charge, receive, and collect a finance charge which shall not exceed the following rates: On the amount financed, ten dollars per one hundred dollars per year. The finance charge under this subsection shall be

computed on the amount financed of each transaction, as determined under subsection (2)(f), on contracts payable in successive monthly payments substantially equal in amount, for the period from the date of the contract to and including the date when the final installment thereunder is payable. When a retail installment contract is payable other than in successive monthly payments substantially equal in amount, the finance charge may be at the effective rates provided in this subsection, having due regard for the schedule of payments. The finance charge may be computed on the basis of a full month for any fractional month period in excess of ten days. Notwithstanding the other provisions of this subsection, a minimum finance charge not in excess of the following amounts may be charged on any retail installment contract: twelve dollars on any retail installment contract involving an initial amount financed of fifty dollars or more; seven dollars and fifty cents on a retail installment contract involving an initial amount financed of more than twenty-five dollars and less than fifty dollars; and five dollars on a retail installment contract involving an initial amount financed of twenty-five dollars or less.

(6) No retail installment contract shall be signed by the buyer when it contains blank spaces to be filled in after it has been signed, except that, if delivery of the goods or services is not made at the time of execution of the contract, the identification of the goods or services and the due date of the first installment may be left blank and later inserted by the seller in the seller's counterpart of the contract after it has been signed by the buyer. The buyer's written acknowledgment, conforming to the requirements of subsection (1)(c) of delivery of a copy of a contract shall be presumptive proof, in any action or proceeding, of such delivery and that the contract, when signed, did not contain any blank spaces as herein provided.

(7) The seller under any retail installment contract shall, within thirty days after execution of the contract, deliver or mail or cause to be delivered or mailed to the buyer at his aforesaid address any policy or policies of insurance the seller has agreed to purchase in connection therewith, or in lieu thereof a certificate or certificates of such insurance. The amount, if any, included for insurance shall not exceed the applicable premiums chargeable in accordance with the rates filed with the department of insurance; if any such insurance is cancelled, unearned insurance premium refunds received by the holder shall be credited to the final maturing installment of the contract except to the extent applied toward the payment for similar insurance protecting the interests of the seller and the holder or either of them. Nothing in this act shall impair or abrogate the right of a buyer to procure insurance from an agent and company of his own selection, as provided by the insurance laws of this state;

and nothing contained in this act shall modify, alter or repeal any of the insurance laws of this state. The term "holder" as used in this act, means the retail seller unless seller has assigned the contract, in which case "holder" means the assignee of such contract at the time of the determination.

(8) If the buyer so requests, the holder shall give or forward to the buyer a receipt for any payment when made in cash. At any time after the execution of a contract, but not later than two months after the last payment thereunder, the holder shall, upon written request of the buyer, give or forward to the buyer a written statement of the dates and amounts of payments and the total amount, if any, unpaid thereunder. Such a statement shall be supplied by the holder once without charge; if any additional statement is requested by the buyer, the holder shall supply such statement to the buyer at a charge not exceeding one dollar for each additional statement so supplied.

(9) After payment of all sums for which the buyer is obligated under a contract, and upon written demand made by the buyer, the holder shall deliver or mail to the buyer, at his last known address, one or more good and sufficient instruments to acknowledge payment in full and shall release all security in the goods.

(10) Notwithstanding the provisions of any retail installment contract to the contrary, any buyer may prepay in full at any time before maturity the unpaid balance of any retail installment contract and in so paying such unpaid balance shall receive a refund credit thereon for such anticipation of payments. The amount of such refund shall represent at least as great a proportion of the finance charge, after first deducting therefrom an acquisition cost of fifteen dollars, as the sum of the monthly balances beginning one month after prepayment is made bears to the sum of all the monthly balances under the schedule of payments in the contract. When the amount of such refund credit is less than one dollar no refund need be made.

(11) In a retail installment transaction involving the modernization, rehabilitation, repair, alteration, improvement, or construction of real property:

(a) The buyer may be charged for and there may be collected from him, the reasonable fees and costs actually to be paid for construction authorizations and similar permits issued by public agencies and for title search, title insurance, and services of an attorney relating to any real property mortgage, lien or other encumbrance taken, granted, or reserved pursuant to the contract.

(b) The seller shall not request or accept a certificate of completion signed by the buyer prior to the actual delivery of the goods and completion of the work to be performed under the contract.

History.—§5, ch. 59-414; §2, ch. 61-398; §5, ch. 63-547; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106; §§8, 9, ch. 69-370.

520.35 Revolving accounts.—

(1) Every revolving account shall be in writing and shall be completed prior to the signing thereof by the retail buyer. The printed portion, other than instructions for completion, of any revolving account executed on or after January 1, 1960, shall be in at least six point type. Any such account shall contain the names of the seller and the buyer, the place of business of the seller, the residence or place of business of the buyer as specified by the buyer, and substantially the following notice:

Notice to the Buyer

a. Do not sign this before you read it or if it contains any blank spaces.

b. You are entitled to an exact copy of the paper you sign.

A copy of any such account executed on or after January 1, 1960 shall be delivered or mailed to the retail buyer by the retail seller prior to the date on which the first payment is due thereunder. Any acknowledgment by the buyer of delivery of a copy of the account shall be in a size equal to at least six point type and, if contained in the account, shall appear directly above or adjacent to the buyer's signature. No account executed on or after January 1, 1960, shall be signed by the buyer when it contains blank spaces to be filled in after it has been signed. The buyer's acknowledgment, conforming to the requirements of this subsection, of delivery of a copy of an account, shall be presumptive proof, in any action or proceeding, of such delivery and that the account, when signed, did not contain any blank spaces as herein provided. All accounts executed on or after January 1, 1960, shall state the amount of, or the method of calculating, the finance charge to be charged and paid pursuant thereto or shall state that a finance charge not in excess of that permitted by this law will be charged and paid pursuant to such account.

(2) The retail seller under a revolving account shall promptly supply the retail buyer thereunder with a statement as of the end of each monthly period (which need not be a calendar month), or other regular period agreed upon by the retail seller and the retail buyer, in which there is any unpaid balance thereunder, which shall recite the following:

(a) The unpaid balance under the account at the beginning and end of the period using the terms "previous balance" and "new balance";

(b) Unless otherwise furnished by the retail seller to the retail buyer by sales slip, memorandum, or otherwise, the cash price, and the date of each purchase during the period;

(c) The payments made by the retail buyer to the retail seller and any other credits to the retail buyer during the period, using the terms "payments" and "credits";

(d) The amount of the finance charge itemized, if any.

The items need not be stated in the sequence

or order set forth above, and additional items may be included to explain the computations made in determining the amount to be paid by the retail buyer.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the seller under a revolving account may charge, receive, and collect, a finance charge which shall not exceed fifteen cents per ten dollars per month, computed on all amounts unpaid thereunder from month to month (which need not be a calendar month) or other regular period; however, if the amount of the finance charge so computed shall be less than one dollar for any such month, a finance charge of one dollar for any such month may be charged, received, and collected. If the regular period is other than such monthly period or if the unpaid amount is less than or greater than five dollars, the permitted finance charge shall be computed proportionately. Such finance charge may be computed for all unpaid balances within a range of not in excess of ten dollars on the basis of the median amount within such range, if as so computed such finance charge is applied to all unpaid balances within such range.

History.—§6, ch. 59-414; §10, ch. 69-370.

520.36 Mail order and telephone sales.—

Retail installment contracts negotiated and entered into by mail or telephone without personal solicitation by salesmen or other representatives of the seller, when a catalog of the seller or other printed solicitation of business which is distributed and made available generally to the public clearly sets forth the cash price and other terms of sales to be made through such medium, may be made as provided in this section. All of the provisions of this part relating to contracts shall apply to such sales except that the seller shall not be required to deliver a copy of the contract to the buyer as provided in §520.34(1)(c), and if the contract when received by the seller contains any blank spaces, the seller may insert in the appropriate blank space the amounts of money and other terms which are set forth in the seller's catalog or other printed solicitation which is then in effect. In lieu of sending the buyer a copy of the contract as provided in §520.34(1)(c), the seller shall deliver to the buyer, not later than the date the first payment is due, a written statement of all disclosures required by this part. The seller shall be required to deliver a copy of the contract to the buyer at any time not later than when the first payment is due.

History.—§7, ch. 59-414; §11, ch. 69-370.

520.37 Delinquency charges, attorney's fees and court costs.—

A retail installment contract may provide for payment by the buyer of a delinquency charge on each installment in default for a period not less than ten days. Such charge may not exceed five per cent of such installment or five dollars, whichever is less. A retail installment contract or a revolving account

may provide for the payment of reasonable attorney's fees if referred for collection to an attorney not a salaried employee of the retail seller and for the payment of court costs.

History.—§8, ch. 59-414.

520.38 Transfer of contracts.—Any retail seller may assign, pledge, hypothecate, or otherwise transfer a retail installment contract or revolving account to any person, firm or corporation on such terms and conditions and for such price as may be mutually agreed upon. Filing of the assignment, notice to the buyer of the assignment, and any requirement that any person maintain dominion over the payments under the contract or account or over the goods if repossessed, shall not be necessary to the validity of a written assignment or transfer of a contract or account as against creditors, subsequent purchasers, pledgees, mortgagees and lien claimants of the seller. Unless the buyer has notice of the assignment, payment thereunder made by the buyer to the last known owner of the contract or account shall be binding on all subsequent owners thereof.

History.—§9, ch. 59-414.

520.39 Violations.—

(1) Any person who shall wilfully and intentionally violate any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.

(2) In case of a wilful violation of this act with respect to any transaction, the retail buyer in such transaction may recover from the person committing such violation (or may set off or counterclaim in any action by such person) an amount equal to the finance charge and any delinquency charge and any at-

torney's fee and court costs charged and paid with respect to such transaction, but the retail seller may recover from the retail buyer an amount equal to the cash price of the goods or services in such transaction and the cost of any insurance purchased by the retail seller for the retail buyer in connection therewith.

(3) A wilful violation of §§520.32, 520.34 or 520.35 by the seller or holder shall bar recovery of any finance charge, delinquency or collection charge on the contract.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, no person shall be subject to any penalty for any failure to comply with any provision of this act until the retail buyer or the department has notified such person in writing of such failure and unless within thirty days after such notice such failure is not corrected by such person.

History.—§10, ch. 59-414; (3) §6, ch. 63-547; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106; §12, ch. 69-370.

520.40 Waiver.—Any waiver by the retail buyer of any provisions of this act or of any remedies granted to the buyer by this act shall be unenforceable and void.

History.—§11, ch. 59-414.

520.41 Prior contracts not affected.—The provisions of this act shall not make unlawful contracts or accounts in effect prior to January 1, 1960.

History.—§13, ch. 59-414.

520.42 Construction.—Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect any transaction covered by chapters 516 and 519 and part I of this chapter, or any transaction by any banking institution or state or federal savings and loan association.

History.—§14, ch. 59-414.

PART III

INSTALLMENT SALES FINANCE ACT

520.50 Short title.

520.51 Definitions.

520.52 Licenses.

520.53 Denial, suspension or revocation of licenses.

520.50 Short title.—This act may be cited as "the installment sales finance act."

History.—§1, ch. 63-244.

520.51 Definitions.—

(1) "Sales finance company" means a person engaged in the business of purchasing retail installment contracts from one or more retail sellers. The term includes but is not limited to a bank, trust company, or industrial bank, if so engaged. The term does not include the pledgee of an aggregate number of such contracts to secure a bona fide loan thereon.

(2) "Retail installment contract" or "contract" means an instrument or instruments reflecting one or more retail installment trans-

520.54 Books, accounts, records, etc.

520.55 Investigations and complaints.

520.56 Powers of department.

520.57 Penalties.

actions entered into in this state pursuant to which goods or services may be paid for in installments. It does not include a revolving account or an instrument reflecting a sale pursuant thereto.

(3) "Goods" means all personalty when purchased primarily for personal, family or household use, including certificates or coupons issued by a retail seller exchangeable for personalty or services, but not including other choses in action, personalty sold for commercial or industrial use, money, motor vehicles or construction, mining or quarrying equipment. The term "goods" includes such personalty which is furnished or used, at the time of sale or subsequently, in the modernization, rehabilitation, repair, alteration, improvement

or construction of real property as to become a part thereof, whether or not severable therefrom.

(4) "Services" means work or labor furnished for personal, family or household use, whether or not furnished in connection with the delivery, installation, servicing, repair or improvement of goods, and includes such work or labor furnished in connection with the modernization, rehabilitation, repair, alteration, improvement or construction upon or in connection with real property.

(5) The "holder" of a retail installment contract means the retail seller of the goods or services under the contract or, if the contract is purchased by a sales finance company or other assignee, the sales finance company or other assignee.

* (6) ["Department" means the department of banking and finance.]

History.—§2, ch. 63-244; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In order to conform to the terminology of §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "administrator." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

520.52 Licenses.—

(1) No person shall engage in the business of a sales finance company in this state without a license therefor as provided in this act; provided, however, that no bank, trust company or industrial bank authorized to do business in this state, or any small loan lender licensed under chapter 516, or any registrant under chapter 519, shall be required to obtain a license under this act. The application for such licenses shall be in writing and in the form prescribed by the department. The license fee for each calendar year or part thereof shall be the sum of twenty-five dollars for the principal place of business of each sales finance company, and separate license fees of like amount shall be paid for each branch maintained in this state by such licensee.

(2) Licenses shall be issued under and in accordance with the provisions of this act for a period which will expire December 31 next following the date of issuance. Such licenses shall not be transferable or assignable. Each license shall specify the location of the office or branch and must be conspicuously displayed there. In case such location be changed, the department shall endorse the change of location on the license without charge. No licensee shall transact any business provided for by this act under any other name. Licenses shall be issued only to persons of good moral character, or to corporations whose officers are of good moral character. Fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury and are hereby appropriated to the department to be used in administering this act.

History.—§3, ch. 63-244; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.53 Denial, suspension or revocation of licenses.—

(1) A license may be denied, suspended or revoked by the department on the following grounds:

(a) Material misstatement in application for license;

(b) Wilful failure to comply with any provision of this act or of part II of chapter 520, relating to retail installment contracts;

(c) Defrauding any retail buyer to the buyer's damage;

(d) Fraudulent misrepresentation, circumvention or concealment by the licensee through whatever subterfuge or device of any of the material particulars or the nature thereof required to be stated or furnished to the retail buyer under this act.

(2) If the licensee is a firm, association, or corporation, it shall be sufficient cause for the suspension or revocation of a license that any officer, director or trustee of a licensed firm, association or corporation, or any member of a licensed partnership, has so acted or failed to act as would be cause for suspending or revoking a license to such party as an individual. Each licensee shall be responsible for the acts of any or all of his employees while acting as his agent, if such licensee after actual knowledge of said acts retained the benefits, proceeds, profits or advantages accruing from said acts or otherwise ratified said acts.

(3) No license shall be denied, suspended or revoked except after hearing thereon. The department shall give the licensee at least ten days written notice in the form of an order to show cause, of the time and place of such hearing by registered mail addressed to the principal place of business in this state of such licensee. The said notice shall contain the grounds of complaint against the licensee. Any order denying, suspending or revoking such license shall recite the grounds upon which the same is based. The order shall be entered upon the records of the department and shall not be effective until after thirty days written notice thereof given after such entry forwarded by registered mail to the licensee at such principal place of business. If the licensee fails or refuses to obey the order after such thirty days period has elapsed, the department may file a petition with the circuit court for an injunction to enforce the order. A copy of the department's findings and conclusions of law shall be set forth in such petition. The court hearing such petition shall have the power to issue an appropriate injunction restraining and enjoining such licensee from engaging in the act or acts forbidden by the order of the department. No revocation, suspension or surrender of any license shall impair or affect the obligation of any lawful retail installment contract acquired previously thereto by the licensee.

(4) Within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after any such suspension or revocation of a license, the person aggrieved may apply for a review thereof pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of §120.31.

History.—§4, ch. 63-244; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-267.

520.54 Books, accounts, records, etc.—

(1) Every licensee shall maintain, at the

place of business designated in the license certificate, such books, accounts, and records of the business conducted under the license issued for such place of business as will enable the department to determine whether the business of the licensee contemplated by this act is being operated in accordance with the provisions of parts II and III of this chapter.

(2) A licensee operating two or more licensed places of business in this state, may maintain the general control records of all such offices at any one of such offices, or at any other office maintained by such licensee, upon the filing of a written request with the department designating therein the office at which such control records are maintained.

(3) All books, accounts and records of licensees, including any cards used in a card system, shall be preserved and available for examination by the department for at least two years after making the final entry therein.

(4) The department is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe the minimum information to be shown in the books, accounts and records of licensees so that such records will enable the department to determine compliance with the provisions of parts II and III of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 63-244; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.55 Investigations and complaints.—

(1) The department may, at intermittent periods, make such investigations and examinations of any licensee or other person as it deems necessary to determine compliance with parts II and III of this chapter. For such purposes, it may examine the books, accounts, records and other documents or matters of any licensee or other person. It shall have the power to compel the production of all relevant books, records and other documents and materials relative to an examination or investigation. Such investigations and examinations shall not be made more often than once during a year unless the department has reason to believe the licensee is not complying with the provisions of parts II and III of this chapter. The expenses of the department incurred in each such examination of a sales finance company licensed under this act shall be paid by such finance company so examined within thirty days after demand therefor by the department, and shall not exceed thirty-five dollars per day for each eight hour man-day for time actually consumed in making such examination, plus the traveling expense and per diem subsistence allowance provided for state employees in §112-061. Expense thus recovered shall be deposited in the state treasury as a reimbursement to the biennial appropriation for expenses incurred in enforcing this act. The licensee shall not be required to pay a per diem fee and expenses of an examination which shall consume more than thirty man-days in any one year unless such examination or investigation is due to fraudulent practices of the licensee, in which case such licensee shall be required to pay the

entire cost regardless of time consumed.

(2) Any retail buyer having reason to believe that part II or III of this chapter relating to his retail installment contract has been violated may file with the department a written complaint setting forth the details of such alleged violations and the department upon receipt of such complaint, may inspect the pertinent books, records, letters and contracts of the licensee and of the retail seller involved, relating to such specific written complaint.

History.—§6, ch. 63-244; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.56 Powers of department.—

(1) The department shall have power to issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, papers, books, records and other evidence before it in any matter over which it has jurisdiction, control or supervision pertaining to this act. The department shall have the power to administer oaths and affirmations to any person whose testimony is required.

(2) If any person shall refuse to obey any such subpoena, or to give testimony, or to produce evidence as required thereby, any judge of the circuit court may, upon application and proof of such refusal, make an order awarding process of subpoena, or subpoenas duces tecum, out of the circuit court, for the witness to appear before the department and to give testimony, and to produce evidence as required thereby. Upon filing such order in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, the clerk shall issue process of subpoena, as directed, under the seal of said court, requiring the person to whom it is directed, to appear at the time and place therein designated.

(3) If any person served with any such subpoena shall refuse to obey the same, and to give testimony, and to produce evidence as required thereby, the department may apply to any judge of the circuit court for an attachment against such person, as for a contempt. The judge, upon satisfactory proof of such refusal, shall issue an attachment, directed to any sheriff, constable or police officer, for the arrest of such person, and upon his being brought before such judge, proceed to a hearing of the case. The judge shall have power to enforce obedience to such subpoena, and the answering of any question, and the production of any evidence, that may be proper, by a fine, not exceeding \$100.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail, or by both fine and imprisonment and to compel such witness to pay the costs of such proceeding to be taxed.

(4) The department may issue and promulgate such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary in the administration of this act and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

History.—§7, ch. 63-244; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.57 Penalties.—

(1) Any person who shall wilfully and intentionally violate any provision of parts II and

III of this chapter or engage in the business of a sales finance company in this state without a license therefor as provided in this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.00.

(2) A wilful violation of this act or of part II, chapter 520, relating to retail installment contracts, by the seller or the holder shall bar recovery of any finance charge, delinquency or collection charge on the contract.

History.—§8, ch. 63-244.

PART IV

HOME IMPROVEMENT SALES AND FINANCE ACT

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520.60 Short title.—This act may be known and cited as "the home improvement sales and finance act."

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.61 Definitions.—As used in this act:

*(1) ["Department" means the department of banking and finance.]

** (2) "Deputy administrator" means persons appointed by the comptroller pursuant to part IV, of this chapter.

(3) "Home improvement" means repair, replacement, remodeling, alteration, conversion, modernization, improvement, or addition to any land or building which is to be used as a single family residence or dwelling place when such construction is done pursuant to a home improvement contract. Home improvement does not include:

(a) The construction of a new home building or work done by a contractor in compliance with a guarantee of completion of a new building project, or

(b) The sale of goods or materials by a seller who neither arranges to perform nor performs directly or indirectly any work or labor in connection with the installation of or application of the goods or materials.

(4) "Home improvement contract" means

a written agreement contained in one or more documents between a home improvement contractor and an owner for the performance of a home improvement and includes all labor, materials, and services to be furnished when all or part of the contract price is to be paid in installments to the home improvement contractor, home improvement salesman, or home improvement finance agency or their assignees over a period of time greater than ninety days.

(5) "Home improvement contractor" means any person other than a bona fide employee of the owner who participates in any manner in two or more home improvements, each of which was for consideration of five hundred dollars or more, in any calendar year and includes a salesman who is not an employee of any licensed home improvement contractor.

(6) "Home improvement salesman" means any person, including nonresidents, who sells goods or services pursuant to a home improvement contract in a representative capacity, except a partner, officer, or owner of a licensed home improvement contractor.

(7) "Home improvement finance agency" means any person who directly or indirectly purchases, acquires, solicits, or arranges for the acquisition of home improvement contracts

or connected obligations by purchase, discount, pledge, or otherwise.

(8) "Debt consolidation" means any money advanced to an owner or his assignee in any connection with a home improvement contract.

(9) "Official fees" means the fees actually paid to the appropriate public officer for obtaining any permit; filing, recording, or releasing any judgment, mortgage, or other lien; or perfecting any security in connection with a home improvement contract.

(10) "Cash price" means the cash sales price for which the home improvement contractor would sell the goods and services which are the subject matter of a home improvement contract if the sale were for cash rather than an installment sale.

(11) "Down payment" means the amount paid in money and goods to the home improvement contractor and allowances given by the home improvement contractor to the buyer pursuant to a home improvement contract.

(12) "Finance charge," whether expressed as such or as credit service charge, service charge, time price differential, or the like, means that amount by which the time sale price exceeds the total of the cash price and the amounts, if any, included for insurance premiums and official fees.

(13) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, business, corporation, banking institution, nonprofit corporation, common law trust, joint stock company, or any other group of individuals, however organized.

(14) "Principal amount financed" means the cash price of the goods and services which are the subject matter of the home improvement contract, minus the amount of the buyer's down payment, plus the amounts, if any, included for insurance and official fees.

(15) "Services" means labor furnished for home improvement.

(16) "Time sales price" means the sum of the principal amount financed and the finance charge.

(17) "Time balance" means the total of the cash price of the goods and services or services, the finance charge, the amounts, if any, included for insurance premiums and official fees, and the amount, if any, for debt consolidation.

(18) "Owner" means any homeowner, tenant, or any other person who orders, contracts for, or purchases the services of a home improvement contractor or the person entitled to the performance of the work of a home improvement contractor pursuant to a home improvement contract.

(19) "Goods" means all personal chattels which are furnished or used in home improvement.

(20) "Home improvement sale" or "sale" means the sale of goods and furnishing of services or the furnishing of services by a home improvement contractor to an owner pursuant to a home improvement contract.

(21) "Banking institution" means any bank, bank and trust company, trust company savings bank, private bank, or any national banking association organized and doing business under the provisions of any state or of the United States.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "administrator." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

****Note.**—This subsection was rendered obsolete by §12, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

520.62 Administration.—This act shall be administered by the department of banking and finance which shall appoint a staff and issue regulations as necessary for administration of this act.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.63 Licensees.—

(1) No person shall engage in or transact any business as a home improvement financing company, a home improvement contractor, or home improvement salesman without first obtaining a license from the department, except that banking institutions, federal savings and loan associations, credit unions authorized to do business in this state, or licensees under chapter 494 shall not be required to obtain a license to engage in home improvement financing.

(2) Engaging in or transacting business by mail from within or without the state is within the scope of subsection (1).

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.64 Application for license.—

(1) Application for a license or renewal of a license shall be in writing, under oath, and shall be in the form prescribed by the department. The application shall state the name, residence, and business addresses of the applicant and, if the applicant is a copartnership or association, of every member of such copartnership or association and, if the applicant is a corporation, of each officer and director. It shall demonstrate the financial responsibility of the applicant and set forth any other information the department may require.

(2) No license to a salesman shall be issued unless the department receives written notice of appointment or employment signed by both the contractor and salesman, and only a natural person may be issued a salesman's license.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.65 Licenses, fees.—

(1) No license issued under this act shall be transferred or assigned.

(2) No licensee shall transact any business subject to this chapter under any other name or maintain an office at any other location than that designated in the license. The licensee shall notify the department ten days prior to a change in name or location, and the department shall endorse the change of location or name on the license without charge.

(3) Every licensee shall notify the department within ten days after a change of control in ownership or change of management.

(4) At the time of making the application, and annually upon renewal, each home improvement finance agency and home improvement contractor shall pay a license fee of \$35 and each home improvement salesman shall pay a license fee of \$15.

(5) An additional license fee of \$15 shall be paid by each home improvement contractor for each county other than the place of its office where it participates in any manner in home improvement contracts.

(6) An additional license fee of \$15 shall be paid by each home improvement finance agency for every additional office it maintains.

(7) No abatement in the license fee shall be made if the license is issued for less than a year or if the license is surrendered or revoked prior to its expiration date.

(8) A license may be renewed upon application for license renewal and payment of the fee before expiration of the license, and authority to do business shall continue unless the license is revoked or not renewed. Each license or annual renewal thereof shall be conspicuously displayed at the licensee's place of business as designated in the license.

(9) All fees collected under this act shall be deposited in the state treasury and are hereby appropriated to the department to be used in the administration of this act.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.66 Issuance, refusal, renewal of licenses.—

(1) When a proper application is filed, within thirty days from the date the application is received, the department must issue or refuse to issue the appropriate license. If an application is refused, the department must send the applicant a written statement which states the reasons for the refusal and, on request, provide a hearing as provided in §520-04(3) and (4).

(2) A license may be refused an applicant for any reason for which a license may be revoked or not renewed.

(3) If a license is revoked or not renewed, hearing shall be provided as required in §520-04(3) and (4).

(4) For the people's protection, the department shall not grant or continue a license if the department finds:

(a) The person or his management personnel has demonstrated lack of financial responsibility, unworthiness, dishonesty, or is otherwise not of good character.

(b) The home improvement business of the person has been marked by failure to perform contracts, by illegal manipulation of assets or accounts, or by fraud or bad faith.

(c) The person has violated the provisions of this act or has attempted to perform an act which violates this act.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.67 Form, duration of license.—The department shall prescribe the form of licenses. Licenses issued shall expire July 1 of each year.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.68 Persons not required to be licensed.—No contractor's or salesman's license shall be required under this act of any person when acting in any capacity or type of transaction set forth in this section:

(1) An individual who performs services for a home improvement contractor for wages or salary and who does not act in the capacity of salesman for the home improvement contractor.

(2) A plumber, electrician, architect, engineer, residential designer, or any other specialty contractor who is required by state or local law to attain standards of competency or experience as a prerequisite to engaging in such craft or profession and who is acting exclusively within the scope of the craft or profession for which he is currently licensed pursuant to such other law. The installation of central heating and air conditioning systems by such a person shall be deemed within the scope of such person's craft or profession.

(3) A contractor who does not engage, in any manner, in two or more home improvements, each of which was for consideration of five hundred dollars or more, within a calendar year. This exemption does not apply if the work is divided and contracts for less than five hundred dollars are made for the purpose of evasion of this provision or otherwise.

(4) Any person engaged in the construction or erection of any building upon land owned by that person or in which such person has a substantial legal or equitable interest, which building the owner does not intend to occupy but intends to sell upon completion thereof or shortly thereafter.

(5) Any person licensed under chapters 527 and 478.

(6) Any retail clerk or clerical or other employee of a licensed home improvement contractor, as to a transaction on the premises of such contractor and any employee of a retail establishment engaged in home improvements as an incidental part of the business of such retail establishment.

(7) Retail establishments, including employees thereof, which are licensed under part II, chapter 520, and which engage in home improvements as an incidental part of their business. However, such retail establishments and their employees shall be governed by all other provisions contained in this act.

(8) Any person registered or certified under part II, chapter 468. However, all such persons are governed by all other provisions of this act.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.69 Scope of license authority; scope of act's provisions.—

(1) All persons engaged in the home im-

provement business as defined herein shall be required to obtain a license under this act as well as any other licenses required by law.

(2) No mortgage broker's license shall be required pursuant to chapter 494 of a person whose business is exclusively in home improvement contracts or related instruments.

(3) This act may not be construed to limit or restrict the power of a city or county to regulate the quality, performance, or character of work of contractors, including requiring submission to and approval by the city or county of plans and specifications for an installation before commencement of construction of the installation, inspection of work done, and regulation by a system of permits and inspections which are designed to secure compliance with, and aid in the enforcement of, applicable state and local building laws, or enforcement of other laws necessary for the protection of the public health and safety.

(4) Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize a city or county to enact ordinances or regulations relating to the qualifications necessary to engage in the home improvement business.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.70 Salesman to act as agent of contractor.—

(1) No salesman may concurrently represent more than one home improvement contractor in the solicitation or negotiation of any home improvement contract from an owner. The use of a contract form which fails to disclose a named contractor principal, whether for the purpose of offering the contract to various home improvement contractors other than the one the salesman purported to represent in negotiation or otherwise, is prohibited. No salesman may be authorized to select a prime home improvement contractor on behalf of the owner.

(2) No salesman shall accept or pay any compensation on or for a home improvement transaction other than from or for the home improvement contractor whom he represents with respect to the transaction.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.71 Contract copy to owner.—Every home improvement contractor, home improvement salesman, and home improvement finance agency shall furnish without charge a completely executed copy of the home improvement contract to the owner immediately after the owner signs such home improvement contract, and any acknowledgment of receipt thereof by the owner shall be in ten point boldface type or larger.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.72 Cancellation of contract.—Either party to a home improvement contract may cancel the contract within forty-eight hours of execution by giving written notice of cancellation by registered mail to the other party. The party invoking this section shall not be

liable to the other for any damages incurred by cancellation under this section.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.73 Contract form.—

(1) Every home improvement contract shall be evidenced by a written agreement and shall be signed by the parties.

(2) The home improvement contract shall be in the form prescribed by the department and shall contain:

(a) The name, address, and license number of the home improvement contractor;

(b) The names and license numbers of the salesmen who solicited or negotiated the home improvement contract;

(c) The approximate dates when the work will begin and be completed;

(d) A description of the work to be done and the materials to be used;

(e) The agreed consideration for the home improvement;

(f) The amount, if any, for credit life insurance or for health or accident insurance;

(g) The amount, if any, for hazard insurance;

(h) The time price differential charges on all amounts save those provided for debt consolidation;

(i) The official fees, survey, or permit charges actually incurred;

(j) The amount of down payment, if any;

(k) The amount of any money provided for debt consolidation;

(l) The interest charge for the amount advanced for debt consolidation;

(m) The total amount due under the home improvement contract, which shall be stated as a sum in dollars, less any down payment;

(n) The number of monthly payments and the amount of each payment, stated as a sum in dollars which shall include all insurance charges, finance charges, and official fees; and

(o) The description of any collateral security taken or to be taken for the owner's obligation under the home improvement contract.

(3) The home improvement contract shall be completed in full without any blank spaces to be filled in after the home improvement contract is signed by the owner.

(4) The home improvement contract shall contain the following notice in ten point boldface type directly above the space provided for the signature of the owner:

Notice To Owner

a. Do not sign this home improvement contract in blank.

b. You are entitled to a copy of the contract at the time you sign. Keep it to protect your legal rights.

(5) The home improvement contract shall state whether workmen's compensation and public liability insurance are carried by the home improvement contractor and if they are applicable to the work to be performed under

the contract or if the home improvement contractor is qualified as a self-insurer.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.74 Provisions expressly prohibited.—No home improvement contract shall contain any provision by which:

(1) The buyer agrees not to assert against a home improvement contractor a claim or defense arising out of the sale or agrees not to assert against an assignee such a claim or defense;

(2) In the absence of the buyer's default in the performance of any of his obligations, the holder may arbitrarily and without reasonable cause accelerate the maturity of any part or all of the amount owing thereunder;

(3) The buyer waives any right of action against the home improvement contractor or holder of the home improvement contract, or other person acting on his behalf, for any illegal act committed in the collection of payments under the home improvement contract;

(4) The buyer relieves the home improvement contractor from liability for any legal remedies which the buyer may have against the home improvement contractor under the contract or any separate instrument executed in connection therewith;

(5) The home improvement contractor or holder or any person acting on behalf of the home improvement contractor or holder is authorized to enter upon the premises of the buyer unlawfully;

(6) The seller is entitled to liquidated damages in an amount which exceeds ten percent of the cash price stated in the contract in the event of the buyer's failure or refusal to accept delivery of the goods or performance of the services covered by the contract;

(7) The contract requires or entails the execution of any note or series of notes by the buyer which, when separately negotiated, will cut off as to third parties any right of action or defense which the buyer may have against the home improvement contractor;

(8) Any power of attorney to confess judgment or any power of attorney;

(9) Any assignment of or order for the payment of wages, salary, commissions, or other compensation for services, or any part thereof, earned or to be earned.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.75 Buyer's waiver of statutory protection.—No act, agreement, or statement of any buyer under a home improvement contract shall constitute a valid waiver of any provision of this act intended for the benefit or protection of the buyer.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.76 Insurance provisions, procurement, rates.—

(1) The premium paid for any group credit life or other insurance shall be included in the home improvement contract.

(2) The home improvement contract shall

state which party is to procure insurance.

(3) The amount, if any, included for such insurance shall not be in excess of rates established in the then current published applicable manual of a recognized standard insurance rating bureau or the rates fixed by the state. If any such group credit life or other insurance is canceled, the refund for unearned insurance premiums received or receivable by the holder of the home improvement contract or the excess of the amount included in the contract for insurance over the premiums paid or payable by the holder of the contract together with, in either case, the unearned portion of the time price differential or other interest applicable thereto shall be credited to the final maturing installments of the home improvement contract. However, no such credit need be made if the amount would be less than one dollar.

(4) If the insurance is to be procured by the home improvement contractor or holder, he shall, within thirty days after delivery of the goods and furnishing of the services under the home improvement contract, deliver or mail to the owner at his address as specified in the contract a copy of the policy or policies of insurance or a certificate or certificates of the insurance procured.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.77 Hazard insurance.—Hazard insurance shall be provided under a home improvement contract only for the cost of the home improvement and not for the amount of interest, insurance, or debt consolidation.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.78 Finance charge limitation.—

(1) The maximum time price differential included in a home improvement contract payable in substantially equal successive monthly installments beginning one month from the date the finance charge accrues shall not exceed ten dollars per one hundred dollars per annum. Such finance charge shall be computed on the principal amount financed on the contract notwithstanding that the time balance is required to be paid in installments. The finance charge shall not accrue over a longer period than one which commences on the date of substantial completion of the contract and ends on the date when the final installment is payable. For a period less or greater than twelve months or for amounts less or greater than one hundred dollars, the amount of the maximum finance charge shall be increased or decreased proportionately. A fractional monthly period of fifteen days or more may be considered a full month. If the finance charge computed as above provided is less than twenty-five dollars, a minimum finance charge of twenty-five dollars may be made.

(2) Subject to the limitations in subsection (3), when a contract is payable other than in substantially equal successive monthly installments, as when payable in irregular or unequal installments either in amount or periods or in

regular installments followed by or interspersed with an irregular, unequal, or larger installment or installments or if the finance charge accrues from a date more than one month before the first installment is payable, the finance charge may not exceed an amount which, having due regard for the schedule of installment payments, will provide the same yield as if the home improvement contract were payable in accordance with the standard payment terms stated in subsection (1).

(3) If the amount of any installment is two times or more the amount of any other installment, except the down payment, the amount of the finance charge in respect to the portion of the principal amount financed included in such larger installment shall not exceed the equivalent of six percent per annum simple interest for the period from the date on which time price differential charge begins to accrue to the due date of such larger installment, and such portion of the time price differential charge shall be payable in substantially equal periodic installments throughout such period.

(4) If amounts for debt consolidation are included in the home improvement contract, the time price differential charge shall be computed as in subsections (1), (2), and (3), but the charge computed on the principal amount advanced for debt consolidation shall not exceed ten percent simple interest or the rate for simple interest set in the general usury statute, chapter 687.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.79 Unauthorized charges.—

(1) All costs and charges in connection with home improvement contracts which are not authorized by this act shall be unenforceable. Any payment of such costs or charges shall be applied to the next maturing installment or, if the contract has been fully paid, remitted to the owner, and the owner shall be entitled to recover all such costs or charges.

(2) No home improvement contractor or any other person shall charge, collect, or receive from any owner, directly or indirectly, any further or other amount for costs, charges, examination, appraisal service, commission, interest, discount, expense, fee, fine, penalty, mortgage brokerage fee, or other thing of value in connection with a home improvement contract other than the charges permitted by this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.80 Mortgages, promissory notes.—Every promissory note or mortgage shall bear on the side of the note or mortgage which contains the maker's signature the following legend in at least ten point boldface type: "Payment of this note or mortgage is subject to the terms of a home improvement installment contract of even date between maker and payee or mortgagor and mortgagee." The contract may require execution of a promissory note or mortgage.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.81 Completion certificate.—

(1) Upon completion of the home improvement for which the owner and the home improvement contractor contracted, the contractor shall prepare a certificate which shall be signed by both parties.

(2) The form of the certificate shall be prescribed by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.82 Statement of account.—Upon written request from the owner, the holder of the home improvement contract shall deliver to the owner within ten days from receipt of the written request a statement of the owner's account showing the date and amount of all payments made or credited to the account and the total amount, if any, unpaid under the contract. Not more than two such statements shall be required in any twelve month period.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.83 Cancellation of contract on payment in full.—

(1) For all home improvement contracts pursuant to which there is a lien, mortgage, or encumbrance upon the goods or real property, upon payment in full by the owner of the time sales price and other amounts lawfully due under a home improvement contract, the holder shall:

(a) Return to the owner the original instruments evidencing indebtedness under a home improvement contract which were signed by the owner or his sureties or guarantors in connection with such contract, excepting such instruments as are filed with a public official and retained in the files of such official;

(b) Release all security interest in the goods and real property affected by the contract;

(c) Deliver to the owner such good and sufficient assignments, releases of liens and mortgages on personal and real property, and such other instruments of title as may be necessary to vest the owner with complete evidence of title.

(2) For all other home improvement contracts, the holder, upon payment in full by the owner of the time sales price and other amounts lawfully due under the home improvement contract, shall furnish the owner with such instruments as the department may by regulation provide.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.84 Credit to owner on prepayment.—

Any buyer may pay in full at any time before maturity the debt of any home improvement contract and in so paying such debt shall receive a refund credit thereon for such anticipation of payments. The amount of such refund shall represent at least as great a proportion of the time price differential charge or other interest charge, after first deducting from such charge an acquisition cost of twenty-five dollars, as the sum of the monthly time

balances after the month in which prepayment is made, bears to the sum of all the monthly time balances under the schedule of payments in the home improvement contract. When the amount of credit is less than one dollar no refund need be made.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.85 Delinquency and collection charges; court costs and attorney's fees.—A home improvement contract may provide for the payment by the owner of a delinquency and collection charge on each installment in default for a period of not less than twenty days in an amount not in excess of five percent of such installment or five dollars, whichever is less. However, only one such delinquency and collection charge may be collected on any installment, regardless of the period during which it remains in default. A contract may also provide for the payment of court costs actually incurred and of attorney's fees not exceeding twenty percent of the amount due and payable under such contract, if it is referred to an attorney not a salaried employee of the contractor or holder for collection.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.86 Extension or deferment.—

(1) The holder of a home improvement contract, upon agreement in writing with the owner, may extend the scheduled due date, or defer the scheduled payment, of all or of any part of any installment. All terms of the agreement shall be in writing.

(2) The holder may charge and contract for the payment of an extension or deferral charge by the owner and collect and receive the same, but such charge may not exceed an amount equal to one percent per month simple interest on the amount of the installment or installments or part thereof extended or deferred during the period of extension or deferral. A minimum charge of one dollar for the period of extension or deferral may be made in any case where the extension or deferral charge when computed amounts to less than one dollar.

(3) Such agreement may also provide for the payment by the owner of the additional cost to the holder of the contract of premiums for continuing in force until the end of such period of extension or deferral any insurance coverages provided for in the contract.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.87 Receipt for cash payment; payment to assignor.—Whenever payment is made in cash on account of any home improvement contract, the person receiving such payment shall, at the time of receiving such payment, furnish to the person making such payment a written receipt showing the date, identification of the account, and the amount paid. Unless notice has been given to the owner of an assignment of a home improvement contract, payment thereunder or tender thereof by the owner to

the last known holder of such contract shall be binding upon any holder or assignee thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.88 Assignments of contracts or notes.—

(1) No holder shall sell, transfer, or assign any obligation in connection with a home improvement contract or any evidence of indebtedness thereunder to any person who is not authorized as a home improvement financing agency.

(2) Notice of any assignment shall be sent to the owner immediately after the assignment is made.

(3) No promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness may be negotiated or otherwise transferred without simultaneous delivery of the related contract.

(4) No right of action or defense arising out of the transaction which gave rise to the home improvement contract which the buyer has against the home improvement contractor and which would be cut off by assignment shall be cut off by assignment of the contract to any third person, whether or not he acquired the contract in good faith and for value.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.89 Promotions, signs.—

(1) Any provision for a payment *or credit to any owner for the privilege of placing any sign on the premises where the work is being done or for recommending to the home improvement contractor the names of any persons who might be interested in making a home improvement contract shall be by written agreement and signed by the owner and the home improvement contractor.

(2) The department shall prescribe the form of the agreement.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—Word "or" substituted for "of" by the editors.

520.90 Prohibited acts.—The following acts are prohibited:

(1) Abandonment or willful failure to perform, without justification, any home improvement contract or project engaged in or undertaken by a home improvement contractor or willful deviation from or disregard of plans or specifications in any material respect without the consent of the owner.

(2) Failure of a salesman to account for or to remit to his home improvement contractor any payment received in connection with a home improvement transaction.

(3) Making any substantial misrepresentation in the procurement of a home improvement contract or making any false promise of a character likely to influence, persuade, or induce.

(4) Any fraud in the execution or in the material alteration of any contract, mortgage, promissory note, or other document incident to a home improvement transaction.

(5) Preparing or accepting any mortgage,

promissory note, or other evidence of indebtedness upon the obligations of a home improvement transaction with knowledge that it recites a greater monetary obligation than the consideration for the home improvement work, which consideration may be a time sale price.

(6) Directly or indirectly publishing any advertisement relating to home improvements which contains an assertion, representation, or statement of fact which is false, deceptive, or misleading, provided that any advertisement which is subject to and complies with the then existing rules, regulations, or guides of the federal trade commission shall not be deemed false, deceptive, or misleading; or by any means advertising or purporting to offer the general public any home improvement work with the intent not to accept contracts for the particular work or at the price which is advertised or offered to the public.

(7) Willful or deliberate disregard and violation of the building laws of this state or of any political subdivision or of the safety, labor, or workmen's compensation insurance laws of this state.

(8) Doing any home improvement business with or through any person who is subject to the licensing requirements of this act with the knowledge that such person is not licensed as required.

(9) Misrepresentation of a material fact by an applicant in obtaining a license.

(10) Willful failure to notify the department of any change of control in ownership, management, business name, location, or of appointment of salesman.

(11) Conducting a home improvement business in any name other than the one in which the home improvement contractor or salesman is licensed.

(12) Advertising in any manner whatsoever that a home improvement contractor or salesman is licensed under this part.

(13) Willful failure to comply with any order, demand, or requirement lawfully made by the department.

(14) Knowingly or without the exercise of due care failing to comply with or violating any provision of this act.

(15) Willful failure to perform any written agreement with an owner.

(16) Willful misrepresentation or failure to disclose any matter which is required to be stated to or furnished to the owner.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.91 Uttering a false completion certificate.—Any person who accepts or receives a completion certificate or other evidence that performance of a home improvement contract is complete or satisfactorily concluded, with knowledge that such document is false and that the performance is not completed, and who utters, offers, or uses such document in connection with making or accepting any assignment or negotiation of the right to receive any payment from the owner, under or in con-

nection with a home improvement contract or for the purpose of obtaining or granting any credit or loan on the security of the right to receive any payment, is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.92 Compensation of other than licensee prohibited.—No home improvement contractor shall pay, credit, or allow any consideration or compensation of any kind to any other home improvement contractor or salesman, other than a licensee, for or on account of the performance of home improvement work or services except when the person or transaction to or for whom the consideration is to be paid is not subject to or is exempted from the licensing requirements of this act. However, after termination or revocation of a license, the licensee shall not be relieved of outstanding obligations and shall complete and be paid upon contracts made but not performed at the date of the termination or revocation.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.93 Burden on home improvement contractor, salesman, finance agency for acceptance of completed papers.—No home improvement contractor, salesman, or home improvement finance agency shall accept or request a home improvement contract, a promissory note, or a mortgage which contains any blank spaces.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.94 Hearings; witnesses; judicial review.—

(1) The department shall revoke or refuse to renew a license only after hearing. At least ten days prior to the date set for the hearing the department shall notify the licensee in writing of any charge made and afford the licensee an opportunity to be heard in person and by counsel. Written notice shall be by registered mail to the recorded business address of the licensee. The hearing on such charges shall be at such time and place as the department prescribes. The authorized agent of the department has the power to subpoena and bring before it any person or documents, to administer oaths for witnesses, and to take the testimony of any person under oath.

(2) The same fees and mileage as may be provided by law for civil cases shall be paid to witnesses.

(3) If the department determines any licensee is guilty of the charges, his license may be revoked.

(4) If a license is refused, the applicant may, within ten days from the date a notice of refusal is mailed, request a hearing. The hearing must be held within thirty days from the date of the request and the department must render its decision within twenty days following the hearing.

(5) If any person fails to comply with a

lawful order or subpoena of the department or its agent to appear and testify to any matter concerning which he may be lawfully interrogated, the department may apply to the circuit court having jurisdiction over the person for an attachment against such person or to compel the production of relevant documents and other evidence. Any person failing, refusing, or neglecting to comply with such order of the court shall be punished as for contempt of court.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.95 Information requested by department.—

(1) The department or its agent may at any time require information of an applicant or licensee and may require the production of books of account, financial statements, or other records which relate to the home improvement activity or qualification or compliance with this act whether such information or records are supplementary or additional to the contents of license applications or otherwise.

(2) The department or its agent shall have power to issue subpoenas to compel production of information or material provided for in subsection (1).

(3) On failure to obey a subpoena, court process may be had as provided in §520.94(5).

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.96 Investigations and complaints.—

(1) The department or its agent may, at intermittent periods, make such investigations and examinations of any licensee as it deems necessary to determine compliance with this part. For such purposes it may examine the books, accounts, records, and other documents or matters of any licensee. It shall have the power to compel the production of all relevant books, records, and other documents and materials relative to an examination or investigation. Such investigations and examinations shall not be made more often than once during any twelve month period unless the department has good and sufficient reason to believe the licensee is not complying with the provisions of this act.

(2) The expenses of the department incurred in each examination of a salesman or home improvement contractor shall be paid by the home improvement contractor. Expenses incurred for each examination of a home improvement finance agency shall be paid by it. The expenses shall be paid within thirty days after demand by the department and shall not exceed thirty-five dollars per day for each eight hour man day for time actually consumed in making such examination, plus the traveling expense and per diem subsistence allowance provided for state employees in §112.061. The licensee shall not be required to pay a per diem fee and expenses of an examination which con-

sumes more than thirty man-days in any one year unless such examination or investigation is due to fraudulent practices of the licensee, in which case such licensee shall be required to pay the entire cost regardless of time consumed. Expense recovered under this subsection shall be deposited in the state treasury as a reimbursement to the biennial appropriation for expenses incurred in enforcing this act.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

520.97 Records of all transactions.—Every home improvement contractor and home improvement financing agency shall maintain, separate from any other documents, at its main office within the state, books, accounts, and records relating to all transactions under this act and shall keep for no less than two years copies of all documents required by this act.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.98 Penalty for doing business without a license.—Any person who engages in the home improvement business as a salesman or contractor or home improvement finance agency without obtaining a license as required by this act, and any person who continues in business as a salesman or home improvement contractor or home improvement finance agency after revocation of his license, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year, or both.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.99 General penalty.—Any person who violates a provision of this act, in addition to any administrative penalty applicable, is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless a greater penalty is otherwise imposed, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed 6 months. Violation of any order, decree, or injunction issued pursuant to the provision of this act shall constitute prima facie proof of a violation of this section.

History.—§1, ch. 69-44.

520.991 Appropriation from general revenue fund prohibited.—Provided, however, there shall be no funds hereafter appropriated, directly or indirectly, from the general revenue fund of the state, which would accrue to or inure for the benefit of any provision of this act.

History.—§2, ch. 69-44.

520.992 Specific exemption.—The provisions of §§520.60-520.99 shall not apply to home improvement loans made by building and loan associations, savings and loan associations or banks, nor to home improvement contracts purchased or otherwise acquired or held by any of them.

History.—§3, ch. 69-44.

CHAPTER 522

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

- 522.01 Fruit or produce brokers to make return of account sales.
 522.02 "Produce or fruit broker" defined.
 522.03 Liability of broker for loss by reason of delayed account sales; measure of damages.
 522.04 Liability of broker in case of failure to return account sales.

522.01 Fruit or produce brokers to make return of account sales.—Any person doing in this state the business of fruit or produce broker or commission merchant, receiving pineapples in car lots or less, grown in this state for shipment or consignment, shall make return of all account sales showing the cost and expenses charged against the returns, together with the name and address of the purchaser, within ten days of the sale.

History.—§1, ch. 6235, 1911; RGS 4938; CGL 7025.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

§522.05, Penalty for failure of commission merchant to make returns.

522.02 "Produce or fruit broker" defined.—Any person maintaining an office or soliciting personally or by agent such business in this state shall be presumed to be doing business in this state.

History.—§2, ch. 6235, 1911; RGS 4939; CGL 7026.

522.03 Liability of broker for loss by reason of delayed account sales; measure of damages.—Any person doing the business of fruit or produce broker or commission merchant, receiving pineapples in car lots or less, grown in this state for shipment or consignment, and who has not returned an account sales showing the cost and expenses charged against the returns, also the name and address of the purchaser, within ten days of the sale, shall be liable in damages for any loss by reason of delayed account sales. The loss a shipper or consignor may sustain on cars of pineapples consigned to the said person over what he could have obtained in other markets or by other agencies shall be considered a proximate damage from the delayed account sales. The measure of damages shall be the difference between the prevailing price in the general market at time of receipt by consignee and the price received for such cars or less, of pineapples consigned to said broker or commission merchant between the time the account sales were due and the time received:

History.—§4, ch. 6235, 1911; RGS 4940; CGL 7027.

522.04 Liability of broker in case of failure to return account sales.—In any suit for accounting against any person, doing the business of fruit or produce broker or commission merchant receiving pineapples in car lots or less, grown in this state for shipment or consignment, and who has not returned an account sales showing the cost and expenses charged against the returns, with the name and address of the purchaser, within ten days of the sale,

- 522.05 Penalty for failure of commission merchant to make returns.
 522.06 Produce commission merchant to furnish shipper duplicate sales account; shipper to have access to certain records; proviso.
 522.07 Violation of regulations as to sale of produce on commissions.

such person shall be held accountable to the shipper or consignee of said car lots, or less, of fruit for the full market price at the time of the receipt by such person of the said shipment or consignment.

History.—§5, ch. 6235, 1911; RGS 4941; CGL 7028.

522.05 Penalty for failure of commission merchant to make returns.—Any person, or agent or servant of such person failing to comply with the provisions of §522.01 shall be fined not to exceed five hundred dollars.

History.—§3, ch. 6235, 1911; RGS 5666; CGL 7869.

522.06 Produce commission merchant to furnish shipper duplicate sales account; shipper to have access to certain records; proviso.—All persons engaged in the business of selling any produce or other article on commission in this state, shall, if the produce or other thing of value be shipped to them by any person from any place in the state, when the same is sold by them, issued in duplicate a sales account which shall prescribe the kind, quantity, quality and price received for the produce or article sold, and with check shall cause same to be delivered by mail or otherwise, within seven days of such sale, to the party furnishing the produce or article for sale, and should such sale be unsatisfactory to the party furnishing said produce or article for sale, then at his request the commission house shall furnish to him, within five days, the name or names, and residences of the purchaser of said produce or article; he shall also have access to the original sales papers and books showing the name and address of the purchaser of the produce or article, to the commission house selling said produce or article, and every reasonable assistance extended to him to his satisfaction in the matter; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any consignment, or part thereof, sold at retail or in less quantity than original packages, nor to produce consigned to retail merchants, nor to lumber or naval stores.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 6921, 1915; RGS 4942; CGL 7029.

522.07 Violation of regulations as to sale of produce on commissions.—Any person violating any of the provisions of §522.06 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or sentenced to the county jail for a period of not longer than six months.

History.—§2, ch. 6921, 1915; RGS 5667; CGL 7870.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 523

NAVAL STORES

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523.11	Bond of inspector and supervisor.		
523.12	Inspectors; recommendations for appointment required.		

523.01 Definitions.—When used in this chapter:

(1) "Naval stores" means spirits of turpentine and rosin.

(2) "Spirits of turpentine" includes gum spirits of turpentine and wood turpentine.

(3) "Gum spirits of turpentine" means spirits of turpentine made from gum (oleoresin) from a living pine tree.

(4) "Wood turpentine" includes steam distilled wood turpentine, destructively distilled wood turpentine and sulphate wood turpentine.

(5) "Steam distilled wood turpentine" means wood turpentine distilled with steam from the oleoresin within or extracted from the wood.

(6) "Destructively distilled wood turpentine" means wood turpentine obtained in the destructive distillation of the wood.

(7) "Sulphate wood turpentine" means wood turpentine obtained from the condensates that are recovered in the sulphate process of cooking wood pulp.

(8) "Adulterated spirits of turpentine" means the substance that is produced by mixing with or adding to spirits of turpentine any foreign substance which affects its weight, specific gravity, or purity.

(9) "Adulterated gum spirits of turpentine" means gum spirits of turpentine that has been adulterated or mixed in any proportion with any other foreign substance or adulterants whatever, or with wood turpentine.

(10) "Adulterated wood turpentine" means wood turpentine that has been adulterated or mixed in any proportion with any other foreign substance or adulterants whatever.

(11) "Rosin" includes gum rosin and wood rosin.

(12) "Gum rosin" means rosin remaining after the distillation of gum spirits of turpentine.

(13) "Wood rosin" means rosin remaining

after the distillation of steam distilled wood turpentine.

(14) "Barrel" means any container of naval stores and includes package, drum, tank, tank car or other receptacle.

(15) "Person" includes partnerships, associations and corporations as well as individuals.

History.—§1, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.02 Label required; contents.—Every person who shall hereafter produce or manufacture for sale or shipment, or for other than his own use or consumption, any spirits of turpentine or rosin in the state, shall plainly and conspicuously mark or write on the outside of the barrel containing the same the true nature of the contents of such barrel, in such manner as to indicate whether the same contains gum spirits of turpentine, wood turpentine, adulterated gum spirits of turpentine, adulterated wood turpentine, gum rosin or wood rosin, as defined by the provisions of this chapter. It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture or produce any gum spirits of turpentine, or wood turpentine, whether pure or adulterated, or any gum rosin or wood rosin for sale, consignment or shipment, or to sell, ship, consign or in any manner dispose of the same, without plainly marking or writing in the manner aforesaid, upon the outside of the barrel containing the same, the words "gum spirits of turpentine," or "wood turpentine," or "adulterated gum spirits of turpentine," or "adulterated wood turpentine," or "gum rosin," or "wood rosin," as the case may be; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

History.—§2, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.03 Adulterated products; penalty for improper label, etc.—Any person who shall knowingly aid or assist in manufacture or sale, consignment or shipment, of adulterated gum spirits of turpentine or adulterated wood turpentine, which shall be placed or contained in a barrel not marked in the manner provided by law to indicate the character of its contents, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished, by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§3, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.04 Adulterated products; penalty for improper shipping, sale, etc.—It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to ship, consign, sell, or offer for sale as gum spirits of turpentine, any wood turpentine or adulterated gum spirits of turpentine, or to ship, consign, sell or offer for sale, as wood turpentine, any adulterated wood turpentine, or to ship, consign, sell or offer for sale as gum rosin any wood rosin; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§4, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.05 Adulterated products; penalty for improper receiving, sale, etc.—Any person who shall knowingly purchase or receive, or offer for sale, or sell, any gum spirits of turpentine or wood turpentine, or gum rosin or wood rosin, which has not been marked, branded or stamped in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than six months in the county jail, or both, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§5, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.06 Adulterated products; penalty for improper advertising, etc.—Every person hereafter advertising or procuring to be advertised, in this state, any quantity of spirits of turpentine for sale shall plainly specify in such advertisement, in letters of equal size and prominence with the word "turpentine" which of the kinds of turpentine therein enumerated, i.e., whether gum spirits of turpentine or wood turpentine, is so advertised; and any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each offense.

History.—§6, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.07 Adulteration of rosin, wood rosin; etc.—It shall be unlawful for any person to pack with rosin any foreign substance, or to pack with gum rosin any wood rosin, and it shall be un-

lawful for any person to knowingly sell or offer for sale any rosin containing any other substance than pure rosin, or to pack rosin in such manner that the sample withdrawn from the package in the usual manner, will fail to disclose the true grade and condition of the contents of the package. Anyone violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§7, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.08 Naval stores inspectors; prerequisites to appointment.—The governor may appoint a supervising inspector of naval stores, one or more inspectors of naval stores at large, and may appoint in each port in this state to which naval stores are, or may be consigned for sale or shipment, a sufficient number of competent inspectors for the business at such port. The supervising inspector, inspector of naval stores at large and inspectors of naval stores, shall be subject to removal by the governor at any time for cause; and he shall have power at any time to fill vacancies in said offices. A person in order to be eligible to appointment to any of said offices must be a citizen of the state, must be skilled in the inspection of and familiar with the grades of naval stores, and competent to detect adulterations thereof. No person shall be appointed an inspector, inspector at large or supervising inspector of naval stores who, at the time of his appointment, is a producer or factor, or buyer of, or dealer in naval stores, or employed by or connected in business with any producer, factor, buyer or dealer; and it shall be unlawful and a cause for removal from office for any inspector, inspector at large or supervising inspector of naval stores, during his term of office, to become a producer, factor, buyer of or dealer in naval stores, or to be employed by or connected in business with any such producer, factor, buyer or dealer.

History.—§8, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.09 Supervising inspector; powers and duties.—The supervising inspector of naval stores of the state shall have general supervision and direction of all inspectors of naval stores appointed under the provisions of this chapter, including the inspectors of naval stores at large, and it shall be his duty to see that they fairly and honestly perform all the duties imposed upon them and in the manner prescribed by this chapter, or otherwise provided by law, and to report to the governor any delinquencies or irregularity of any such inspector, and shall have power to suspend any inspector for falsely grading or branding spirits of turpentine or rosin, and for failure or neglect to perform the duties imposed on him by the provisions of this chapter, and to investigate complaints made by producers or others, or the conduct of any such inspector in the discharge

by him of the duties of his office. The supervising inspector of naval stores shall also have supervision of all naval stores plants, yards, warehouses and other places where naval stores are kept or stored, and it shall be his duty to see that no adulteration of naval stores is permitted in this state, and to collect evidence of any adulteration which may come to his knowledge or be reported to him whenever the same may occur in this state; and to prosecute, or cause to be prosecuted, all persons violating the laws of this state in regard to the inspection, marking, branding or adulteration of naval stores. *[Said supervising inspector shall also perform such other duties as may be conferred upon him by law, but he shall not perform the duties of an inspector except when necessary to determine the correctness of any inspection made by an inspector. The supervising inspector of naval stores shall visit every yard where naval stores are stored for sale in the state at least twice each year, and shall thoroughly inspect said yards and examine the books and records of the local inspectors.]

History.—§8, ch. 20935, 1941.

*Note.—The bracketed material which was pled by the printer in publishing the Statutes has been reinserted by the editors from §8, ch. 20935, 1941 as enacted.

523.10 Inspectors; powers and duties.—The inspectors of naval stores shall have power to make inspections of naval stores at the respective ports for which they are appointed, but the inspector of naval stores at large shall have the power to make inspections at any point in the state. The compensation of the inspector of naval stores at large shall be the same for the like service as that hereinafter provided for inspectors of naval stores at ports. The supervisor of naval stores inspectors shall have his office in the port of this state receiving the largest amount of naval stores for sale or shipment.

History.—§8, ch. 20935, 1941.

cf.—§523.18 Compensation of naval stores inspectors.
§523.22 Disposition of fees.

523.11 Bond of inspector and supervisor.—

(1) The supervising inspector of naval stores shall give bond in the sum of two thousand dollars with a surety company qualified to do business in the state as surety, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all the duties of his office, and the said bond, before being accepted, shall be approved by the department of banking and finance of the state and filed in the office of the department of state.

(2) Before any inspector of naval stores at large or any inspector of naval stores shall be commissioned, he shall qualify and give bond to the state in the sum of two thousand dollars, with a surety company qualified to do business in this state as surety, conditioned on the faithful discharge by him of the duties of his office, which bond shall be approved in like manner as is provided by general law for the approval of bonds of county officers.

History.—§9, ch. 20935, 1941; §§10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.
§523.22 Disposition of fees.

523.12 Inspectors; recommendations for appointment required.—No person shall be appointed an inspector of naval stores or inspector of naval stores at large under this chapter who has not been recommended to the governor in writing for the appointment by the supervising inspector of naval stores and at least two naval stores dealers doing business in this state.

History.—§10, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.13 Supervisor; inspection fees and compensation.—The supervising inspector of naval stores shall receive as compensation for his services one-half cent for each drum or barrel of rosin of approximately five hundred pounds each, and for each fifty gallons of spirits of turpentine which may be inspected by inspectors appointed under the laws of this state, upon notice given as provided in §523.15, and liability for said fee shall be divided equally between the buyer and seller of such naval stores. In case of naval stores shipped in packages or receptacles other than barrels, his compensation shall be reckoned upon a basis of barrels or fractions thereof in the same manner as is provided for the payment of fees of inspectors under like conditions. The supervising inspector of naval stores shall have the right to recover from any person or corporation liable therefor the fees allowed him under this chapter in an action of assumpsit, or any other appropriate proceedings in any of the courts of this state having jurisdiction thereof.

History.—§11, ch. 20935, 1941.

cf.—§523.22 Disposition of fees.

523.14 Adulterated products; forfeiture; procedure.—Any person who shall knowingly have in his possession, custody or control any spirits of turpentine for sale, consignment or shipment which shall be in any manner adulterated, or any gum rosin or wood rosin that is not marked on the outside of the barrel with the words and in the manner required by this chapter, shall forfeit the same to the state. Upon sworn information thereof from any person, it shall be the duty of the state attorney for the circuit in which such property subject to forfeiture under this section may be found, to proceed forthwith to have the same forfeited and sold in the following manner: He shall file with the circuit court in the jurisdiction in which said property is found an information in the name of the state, setting forth the property whereof forfeiture is claimed, the owner thereof, or the person in whose possession the same is found, and the grounds for forfeiture; upon the filing of such information a summons and a writ of attachment, returnable to the return date not less than ten days from the issuance thereof, shall be thereupon issued without bond or affidavit; such summons and writ of attachment shall be served in the manner provided for services of summons and writs of attachment in civil actions

at law; the said writ of attachment shall be levied upon the property which it is sought to forfeit. Thereafter the case shall proceed in the same manner as a civil action at law. In case of attachment, and in the event the property shall be adjudged to be forfeited, the same shall be sold as is provided in the case of sales under execution. Any person claiming to own the property attached, or his agent or attorney, may in such proceeding intervene and defend the said proceedings as in case of attachment. All such proceedings shall be governed in other respects by the rules of pleading and practice applicable to suits at law in cases of attachment. The proceeds arising from said sales shall be paid into the registry of the court, to be paid by the clerk under the order of the court as follows, to-wit: One-half to the informant, to be paid upon the certificate of the state attorney that the person claiming the same is entitled thereto as the informer, upon whose information said action was begun, and the remainder to be paid to the county treasurer of the county in which the conviction is had as a part of the fine and forfeiture fund. Neither the supervising inspector nor any other inspector shall be permitted to receive any part of the proceeds of any such forfeiture; and if the information be given by any such inspector, the entire proceeds shall be paid into said fine and forfeiture fund. The penalties, punishments and other provisions of this chapter and the enforcement of the same, shall be deemed several, and the enforcement of one shall not preclude or affect the enforcement of any other.

History.—§12, ch. 20935, 1941; §2, ch. 29737, 1955.

523.15 Inspectors; duty to attend at port on notice.—It shall be the duty of any inspector, upon notice given by any producer or agent of any producer, to attend at such time and place at or near the port for which he is appointed, or elsewhere if he be an inspector at large, as he may be required, for the purpose of inspecting spirits of turpentine and grading and weighing rosin, and to ascertain the true amount and quality thereof, and to mark the same by branding, or in some other durable manner, on each barrel, receptacle or package, and to issue at once in triplicate, sworn certificates of inspection, the original to be furnished to the producer or shipper; and the duplicate and triplicate to the buyer or factor and the supervising inspector of naval stores respectively; and the person for whom such inspection is made shall be at liberty to appeal to the supervising inspector to establish the incorrectness of such inspection. If any such article be fraudulently mixed, it shall be condemned by the inspector and sold as provided by §523.14.

History.—§13, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.16 Unlicensed persons not to make inspections.—It shall be unlawful for a person other than a licensed state inspector, or an inspector appointed by the department of agriculture of the United States, to measure and in-

spect or grade, mark or brand, for a fee, or fees, any naval stores in this state. Any person not a licensed inspector in accordance with the provisions of the laws of this state, or not an inspector appointed by the department of agriculture of the United States, who shall perform the duties of inspector of naval stores, for a fee or fees, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§14, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.17 Inspectors to conform to U. S. standards.—Insofar as any method, standard, type or grade shall have been or may be established by or under the authority of the department of agriculture of the United States, the inspection and grading of the quality of rosin and spirits of turpentine, or measuring the quantities thereof, shall conform with such method, standard, type or grade.

History.—§15, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.18 Inspectors; inspection fees and compensation.—An inspector of naval stores shall receive for his services in inspecting rosin, including weighing, inspection and cooperage, six cents per barrel of approximately five hundred pounds, and for inspecting turpentine, including measuring of contents, inspection, bunging and cooperage, nine cents per barrel of approximately fifty gallons, and no more, to be paid by the owner or party for whom the inspection is made. When any such rosin or turpentine shall be in any receptacle or package other than a barrel, the inspector for inspecting same shall receive for his services, per barrel or fraction thereof, the contents of such receptacle or package, the same fee or amount of compensation hereinbefore allowed for inspecting each barrel. An inspector shall not be obliged to inspect any article or quantity until the fee therefor shall have first been paid.

History.—§16, ch. 20935, 1941.
cf.—§523.22 Disposition of fees.

523.19 Penalty for removing or changing inspection marks.—When any inspector or inspector of naval stores at large shall have placed his mark or brand on any barrel, receptacle, or package, as provided by law, it shall be unlawful for any person other than a duly qualified inspector of naval stores, appointed under the provisions of the laws of this state, or inspector appointed by the department of agriculture of the United States, to change, remove, alter, erase or in any manner change the same or cause the same to be done, and for each and every violation of this section the person violating the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not more

than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

History.—§17, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.20 Penalty for illegal or false markings by inspector.—If any inspector, or inspector of naval stores at large, shall knowingly and wilfully place on any barrel, receptacle, or package of spirits of turpentine or rosin, any mark or brand falsely indicating the quality or quantity of the contents thereof, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

History.—§18, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.21 Inspectors; right to enter premises for inspection.—The supervising inspector of naval stores, inspector of naval stores at large, or any other inspector of naval stores, if he shall have reason to believe that any gum spirits of turpentine, or wood turpentine, has been or is adulterated in any manner, shall have the right to enter the place where the same is stored or kept, and to open any barrel, or barrels, in which the same may be, and to take therefrom a sufficient quantity, not exceeding a pint from every barrel or package, as a sample for analysis and inspection. Each such sample shall be sealed by the supervising inspector or other inspector of naval stores taking the same, who shall at the time write, mark or label the same in such manner as to indicate the time and place of taking the same, and the ownership of the barrel from which it is taken, as well as any other fact necessary to identify the sample so taken with the

original. The owner claiming or custodian of such spirits of turpentine shall have the right to be present if he desires in person or by agent at such sampling, and to demand and receive of said supervising inspector or inspector of naval stores, a sample in all respects like that taken by such supervising inspector or inspector of naval stores. The analysis of any such sample so taken by such inspector or supervising inspector, sworn to by any witnesses competent to make such analysis, shall be admissible in evidence in any action wherein the grade or quality of the original from which the sample shall have been taken shall be in issue. A certificate of the result of an analysis made and certified by the state chemist or assistant state chemist shall be prima facie evidence of the nature, composition and character of the contents of the barrel from which said sample was taken, and of the correctness of such analysis and for such purpose admissible in evidence in any court of this state.

History.—§19, ch. 20935, 1941.

523.22 Disposition of fees.—All fees or other compensation collected by the supervising inspector, inspectors at large and inspectors of ports under the provisions of §§523.10, 523.13 and 523.18 shall be deposited by the inspector collecting same with the state treasurer and shall be accounted for as other state funds. The state treasurer shall credit all such receipts to the general revenue fund and the legislature shall provide in its general appropriations act sufficient sums for the salaries and expenses including premiums on bonds required of all naval stores inspectors appointed under this chapter.

History.—§129, ch. 26869, 1951.
cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

CHAPTER 525

GASOLINE AND OIL INSPECTION

- 525.01 Gasoline and oil to be inspected.
- 525.02 Analyses of gasoline and oil.
- 525.03 Purchasers of gasoline, etc., may submit samples to department.
- 525.06 Gasoline, etc., below standard, subject to confiscation.
- 525.07 Inspectors; duties, powers; penalties.
- 525.08 Department to have access to all stores, etc.
- 525.09 Inspection fee.

525.01 Gasoline and oil to be inspected.—For the purpose of this chapter all gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, benzine, or other like products of petroleum under whatever name designated, used for illuminating, heating, cooking or power purposes, sold, offered or exposed for sale in this state, shall be subject to inspection and analysis as hereinafter provided. All manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers, before selling or offering for sale in this state, any gasoline, kerosene or other mineral oil for power, illuminating, cooking or heating purposes, shall file with the department of agriculture and consumer services an affidavit that they desire to do business in this state, and shall furnish the name, brand or trademark of the oil or oils, which they desire to sell, together with the name and address of the manufacturer thereof, and that such oil or oils are in conformity with the standard prescribed by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 3956; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§208.20, Applicability of this chapter to gasoline tax laws.

525.02 Analyses of gasoline and oil.—The department of agriculture and consumer services shall collect or cause to be collected from time to time by its duly authorized agent or agents, samples of any gasoline, illuminating or heating oils sold, offered or exposed for sale in this state, and cause same to be tested, or analyzed by the state chemist, who shall report his findings to the department as other analyses are reported. The certificate of analysis by the state chemist, when properly verified by affidavit of the state chemist, shall be prima facie evidence in any court of law or equity in this state.

History.—§2, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 3957; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§208.20, Gasoline tax on motor fuel.

525.03 Purchasers of gasoline, etc., may submit samples to department.—Any person purchasing any gasoline, illuminating, or heating oils from any manufacturer or vendor in this state for his own use may submit fair samples of said gasoline, illuminating, or heating oils to the department of agriculture and consumer services to be tested or analyzed by the state chemist. In order to protect the manufacturer or vendor from the submission of spurious samples the person selecting same shall do so in the presence of two or more disinterested per-

- 525.10 Moneys to be paid into state treasury; payment of expenses, etc.
- 525.11 Comptroller to pay expenses.
- 525.13 Report of department.
- 525.14 Rules and regulations.
- 525.15 Inspectors not to be interested in sales.
- 525.16 Prosecution of cases by state attorney.
- 525.17 Penalty for violations.

sons, which samples shall be not less than one pint in quantity, and bottled, corked and sealed in the presence of said witnesses, and said samples shall be placed in the hands of a disinterested person who shall forward same at the expense of the purchaser to the department, and upon the receipt by it of any sample the department may require the state chemist to test or analyze same, and he shall return to such purchaser or purchasers a certificate of analysis, and such certificate when verified by the affidavit of the state chemist shall be competent evidence in any court of law or equity in this state.

History.—§2½, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 3958; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

525.06 Gasoline, etc., below standard, subject to confiscation.—All oils enumerated and designated in this chapter that are used or intended to be used for power, illuminating, cooking or heating purposes, when sold under a distinctive name that shall fall below the standard fixed by the department of agriculture and consumer services, are declared to be illegal, and shall be subject to confiscation and sale by order of the department. All manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers and distributors who sell, barter or exchange gasoline or other oils within this state, shall post conspicuously at the place of delivery to the consumer a card or sign not smaller than twelve by fifteen inches, setting forth in size type not smaller than one inch in height, in the English language, the degree of gravity of the product sold, offered or exposed for sale.

History.—§6, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 3962; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

525.07 Inspectors; duties, powers; penalties.—The department of agriculture and consumer services shall cause to be inspected, from time to time by its duly authorized agents or inspectors, all measuring devices used in selling or distributing gasoline or kerosene, both wholesale and retail. The department shall define and fix the tolerances to be allowed, in excess or deficiency on all such measuring devices; that on all such devices found to be giving accurate measure within the tolerances fixed by the department shall be placed a lead and wire seal in such a way that the metering adjustment cannot be changed without breaking the seal. Any device that is found to be giving measure

in excess of the tolerances fixed by the department shall be considered inaccurate and the department at its discretion shall either give the operator or owner of measuring device a reasonable time in writing to fix such device or the department may condemn or prohibit the further use of said device and by the use of a lead and wire seal obstruct the mechanism in such a way that it cannot be operated without breaking such seal and such device shall not again be operated in this state without the written consent of the department. Any person, company, firm or corporation who shall operate any pump without the written consent of the department, that has been condemned by a duly authorized inspector or agent of the department because of giving short measure in excess of the tolerances fixed by the department shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as hereinafter provided. Any person, company, firm or corporation who shall install or operate a gasoline or kerosene measuring device in this state which by mechanical means is designed or used for the purpose of giving short measure shall be punished as hereinafter provided. It shall be unlawful for any person, company, firm or corporation, to break, cut, or remove any seal applied by the department, or its duly authorized inspectors or agents, to a gasoline or kerosene measuring device and anyone convicted of breaking such seal shall be punished as hereinafter provided. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section, or any regulation or tolerance issued pursuant thereto, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or sixty days in county jail, or by both such fine or imprisonment.

History.—§7, ch. 7905, 1919; §2, ch. 10134, 1925; CGL 3963, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122; §1, ch. 21883, 1943; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

525.08 Department to have access to all stores, etc.—In the performance of their duties, any of the duly authorized agents of the department of agriculture and consumer services shall have free access at all reasonable hours to any store, warehouse, factory, storage house, or railway depot, where oils are kept or otherwise stored, for the purpose of examination or inspection and drawing samples. If such access be refused by the owner, agent or manufacturer of such premises, the department or its duly authorized inspectors or agents, may apply for a search warrant which shall be obtained in the same manner as provided for obtaining search warrants in other cases. The refusal to admit an inspector to any of the above mentioned premises during reasonable hours, shall be construed as prima facie evidence of a violation of this chapter.

History.—§8, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 3964; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—Ch. 933, Search warrants.

525.09 Inspection fee.—For the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to the inspection, testing and analyzing of oils in this state, there shall be paid to the department of agri-

culture and consumer services a charge of one-eighth cent per gallon on all gasoline, kerosene and signal oil sold within this state, which payment shall be made on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month. If any company fails to make the payment herein provided on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month the department may add ten per cent to the amount of such taxes already due as a penalty for failure of such company, dealers or agent to make such report and payment on the date herein provided, and shall proceed to collect such tax, together with all cost incident to such collection the same as other delinquent taxes are collected by law. All remittances to the department to cover the inspection tax herein provided shall be accompanied by a detailed report under oath showing the number of gallons of gasoline, kerosene and signal oil sold and delivered in each county. No inspection fee shall be charged on oils or gasoline unloaded in any of the Florida ports for shipment into other states.

History.—§9, ch. 7905, 1919; §3, ch. 10134, 1925; CGL 3965; §1, ch. 24176, 1947; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§205.121 Collection of delinquent license tax.

525.10 Moneys to be paid into state treasury; payment of expenses, etc.—All moneys payable under this chapter shall be payable to the department of agriculture and consumer services and shall be paid by it into the state treasury monthly to constitute, together with other moneys collected for inspections, a fund to be known and designated as the general inspection trust fund, out of which all expenses incurred in the enforcement of this chapter and other inspection laws of this state for which fees are collected, including acquirement of equipment and other property and the distribution of hog cholera serum when necessary to execute the agricultural fertilizer analysis and general inspection laws more economically and promptly, shall be paid by the state treasurer on warrants issued by the comptroller. No money shall be paid to any inspector or employee created under this chapter except from the funds collected from the administration of this chapter.

History.—§10, ch. 7905, 1919; §1, ch. 15615, 1931; CGL 3966; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

525.11 Comptroller to pay expenses.—The comptroller shall issue warrants payable out of the general inspection trust fund on vouchers approved by the department of agriculture and consumer services to cover all expenses incurred in the administration of this chapter.

History.—§11, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 3967; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

525.13 Report of department.—The department of agriculture and consumer services shall include in its biennial report an account of the operation and expenses under this chapter.

History.—§13, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 3969; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

525.14 Rules and regulations.—The department of agriculture and consumer services

shall promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter as in its judgment may be necessary to the proper enforcement of this chapter; and define and fix the standards and specifications for all the oils and gases referred to in §525.01. The standards and specifications shall be fixed before any of such oils and gases shall be sold or otherwise dispensed in this state.

History.—§14, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 3970; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

525.15 Inspectors not to be interested in sales.—It is unlawful for any inspector to be interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacturing or sale of any of the oils herein mentioned.

History.—§15, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 3971.

525.16 Prosecution of cases by state attorney.—The state attorney, or other prose-

cuting officer within the jurisdiction of whose court the case may come, shall prosecute all cases certified to him for prosecution by the department of agriculture and consumer services immediately upon receipt of the evidence transmitted by the department, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

History.—§17, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 3972; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

525.17 Penalty for violations.—Any person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated by the department of agriculture and consumer services, shall, upon conviction thereof, unless otherwise provided, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than twelve months.

History.—§16, ch. 7905, 1919; CGL 8123; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§775.06, **Alternative punishment.**

CHAPTER 526

SALE OF LIQUID FUELS; BRAKE FLUID

PART I SALE OF LIQUID FUELS (§§526.01-526.121)

PART II SALE OF BRAKE FLUID (§§526.50-526.56)

PART I

SALE OF LIQUID FUELS

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| <p>526.01 Fraud and deception in sale, etc., of liquid fuel.</p> <p>526.02 Proper trade name, etc., to appear upon container.</p> <p>526.03 Imitating trade names, etc., liquid fuel prohibited.</p> <p>526.04 Sale of liquid fuel under trade mark of another prohibited.</p> <p>526.05 Mixing, etc., of liquid fuels of different manufacturers prohibited.</p> <p>526.06 Mixing, blending or compounding liquid fuels of same manufacturer prohibited.</p> | <p>526.07 Assisting another in deception, etc., prohibited.</p> <p>526.08 Participation of officer, etc., of corporation in violations.</p> <p>526.09 Department to enforce law; rules and regulations.</p> <p>526.10 Department of legal affairs, state attorneys, etc., to assist in enforcing law.</p> <p>526.11 Penalty for violations.</p> <p>526.111 Prohibited display of gasoline prices; penalty.</p> <p>526.121 Pricing restrictions; separation of gasolines.</p> |
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526.01 Fraud and deception in sale, etc., of liquid fuel.—

(1) No person shall store, sell, offer or expose for sale any liquid fuels, lubricating oils, greases or other similar products in any manner whatsoever, which may deceive, tend to deceive or has the effect of deceiving the purchaser of said products, as to the nature, quality or quantity of the products so sold, exposed or offered for sale.

(2) Containers of reclaimed, recleaned, reconditioned or re-refined lubricating oils, lubricants or mixtures of lubricants shall be plainly labeled in lettering as large as any other lettering thereon and in any event letters of not less than one-half inch in height showing that contents thereof is a previously used product and shall be designated "RECLAIMED OILS."

History.—§1, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(2); §1, ch. 26883, 1951; §1, ch. 28114, 1953.
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

526.02 Proper trade name, etc., to appear upon container.—No person shall keep, expose or offer for sale, or sell any liquid fuels, lubricating oils, greases or other similar products from any container, tank, pump, or other distributing device, other than those manufactured or distributed by the manufacturer or distributor indicated by the name, trade-mark, symbol, sign or other distinguishing mark or device appearing upon said container, tank, pump, or other distributing device in which such products are sold, exposed or offered for sale or distributed.

History.—§2, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(3).

526.03 Imitating trade names, etc., liquid fuel prohibited.—It is unlawful for any person to disguise or camouflage his own equipment, by imitating the design, symbol, trade name, or the equipment under which recognized brands of liquid fuels, lubricating oils, and similar products, are generally marketed.

History.—§3, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(4).

526.04 Sale of liquid fuel under trade mark of another prohibited.—No person shall expose or offer for sale or sell under any trade-mark, trade name, or name or other distinguishing mark, any liquid fuels, lubricating oils, greases, or other similar products, other than those manufactured or distributed by the manufacturer or distributor marketing such products under such trade name, trade-mark, or name or other distinguishing mark.

History.—§4, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(5).

526.05 Mixing, etc., of liquid fuels of different manufacturers prohibited.—No person shall mix, blend or compound the liquid fuels, lubricating oils, greases or similar products of a manufacturer or distributor with the products of any other manufacturer or distributor, or adulterate the same, and expose, offer for sale, or sell such mixed, blended or compounded products under the trade name, trade-mark or name or other distinguishing mark of either of said manufacturer or distributors, or as the unadulterated products of such manufacturer or distributor; provided, however, that nothing herein shall prevent the lawful owner thereof from applying its own trade-mark, trade name, or symbol to any product or material.

History.—§5, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(6).

526.06 Mixing, blending or compounding liquid fuels of same manufacturer prohibited.—It is unlawful for any person to mix, blend, compound or adulterate the liquid fuel, lubricating oil, grease, or similar product of a manufacturer or distributor with a liquid fuel, lubricating oil, grease or similar product of the same manufacturer or distributor of a character or nature different from the character or nature of the liquid fuel, lubricating oil, grease or similar product so mixed, blended, compounded or adulterated, and expose for sale, offer for sale, or sell the same

as the unadulterated product of such manufacturer or distributor, or as the unadulterated product of any other manufacturer or distributor; provided, however, that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prevent the lawful owner of such products from applying his or its own trade-mark, trade name or symbol to any product or material.

History.—§6, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(7).

526.07 Assisting another in deception, etc., prohibited.—No person shall aid or assist any other person in violating any of the provisions of this chapter, by depositing or delivering into any tank, pump, receptacle, or other container, any liquid fuels, lubricating oils, greases or other like products, other than those intended to be stored therein, as indicated by the name of the manufacturer or distributor, or the trade-mark, trade name, name or other distinguishing mark of the product displayed on the container itself or on the pump or other distributing device used in connection therewith, or shall by any other means aid or assist another in the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(8).

526.08 Participation of officer, etc., of corporation in violations.—If any firm, copartnership, association or corporation violates any of the provisions of this chapter, every director, officer, agent, employee or member participating in, aiding or authorizing the act or acts constituting a violation of this chapter shall be guilty of violating this chapter, and shall be subject to the punishment herein provided.

History.—§8, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(9).

526.09 Department to enforce law; rules and regulations.—The department of agriculture and consumer services shall enforce the provisions of this chapter. The department is authorized to adopt, promulgate, and enforce such rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter as in its judgment may be necessary to the proper enforcement of this chapter.

History.—§11, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(12); §2, ch. 28114, 1953; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

526.10 Department of legal affairs, state attorneys, etc., to assist in enforcing law.—The department of legal affairs, each state attorney and each county prosecuting attorney shall assist in the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, upon request of the department

of agriculture and consumer services provided that the actual, reasonable and necessary expenses of the department of legal affairs, state attorney and county prosecuting attorney shall be paid in connection with the performance of additional duties imposed upon them by this chapter out of the general inspection trust fund.

History.—§12, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(13); §2, ch. 61-119; §§11, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

526.11 Penalty for violations.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for a first offense, shall be punishable by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, and for a second or subsequent offense, by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

History.—§9, ch. 16083, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7315(10).
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.
§775.06, Alternative punishment.

526.111 Prohibited display of gasoline prices; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to display, or allow to be displayed on his premises, any sign, placard, or other advertisement relating to the retail price of gasoline unless numerals thereon indicating fractions or portions of a whole number are at least half the size of the largest whole number on such sign, and no such price of gasoline shall be advertised without the tax included. No such person, firm, or corporation shall be required to post prices pursuant to this section. No such sign, placard or other advertisement except the price posted on the pump shall be displayed within fifteen feet of the right-of-way of any public street, road or highway.

(2) The penalty for violating the provisions of this section shall be imprisonment in the county jail for a term not more than thirty days or a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 57-826.

526.121 Pricing restrictions; separation of gasolines.—The posting at retail service stations of a different price for the same grade of gasoline dispensed from one pump than from another pump supplied from a common storage at the same service station when represented to be and is sold as the same quality of gasoline is unlawful.

History.—§1, ch. 67-506.

PART II

SALE OF BRAKE FLUID

526.50 Definition of terms.
526.51 Registration, renewals and fees; expenses; cancellation, etc.
526.52 Specifications, adulteration and misbranding.

526.53 Enforcement; inspection and analysis, "stop-sale" and disposition, regulations.
526.54 Certified copy of analysis as evidence.
526.55 Violation and penalties.
526.56 Injunction against violations.

526.50 Definition of terms.—As used in part II of this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Brake fluid" means the fluid intended for use as the liquid medium through which force is transmitted in the hydraulic brake system of a vehicle operated upon the highways.

(2) "Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(3) "Person" includes individual, firm, corporation or association.

(4) "Sell" includes give, distribute, barter, exchange, trade, keep for sale, offer for sale or expose for sale, in any of their variant forms.

(5) "Labeling" includes all written, printed or graphic representations, in any form whatsoever, imprinted upon or affixed to any container of brake fluid.

(6) "Container" means any receptacle in which brake fluid is immediately contained when sold, but does not mean a carton or wrapping in which a number of such receptacles are shipped or stored or a tank car or truck.

(7) "Permit year" means a period of twelve months commencing July 1 and ending on the next succeeding June 30.

(8) "Registrant" means any manufacturer, packer, distributor, seller or other person who has registered a brake fluid with the department.

History.—§1, ch. 61-390; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

526.51 Registration, renewals and fees; expenses; cancellation, etc.—

(1)(a) Application for registration of each brand of brake fluid shall be made on forms to be supplied by the department. The applicant shall give his name and address, the brand name of the brake fluid, state that he owns said brand name and has complete control over the product sold thereunder in Florida and name and address of resident agent in Florida. Application shall be accompanied by a certified report of an independent testing laboratory, setting forth the analysis of said brake fluid which shall show its quality to be not less than the specifications established by the department for brake fluids. A sample of not less than one-half gallon of brake fluid shall be submitted, in a container or containers, labeled exactly as containers of brake fluid will be labeled when sold, and such sample and container shall be analyzed and inspected by the division of standards in order that compliance with the department's specifications and labeling requirements may be verified. Upon approval of such application, the department shall register the brand name of such brake fluid and issue to the applicant a permit authorizing the registrant to sell such brake fluid in this state during the permit year specified in the permit.

(b) Each applicant shall pay a fee of one hundred dollars with each application. A permit may be renewed by application to the

department, accompanied by a renewal fee of fifty dollars on or before the last day of the permit year immediately preceding the permit year for which application is made for renewal of registration. To any fee not paid when due, there shall accrue a penalty of twenty-five dollars which shall be added to the renewal fee. Renewals will be accepted only on brake fluids which have no change in formula, composition or brand name. Any change in formula, composition or brand name of any brake fluid shall constitute a new product which shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of part II of this chapter.

(2) All fees collected under the provisions of this section shall be credited to the general inspection trust fund of the department and all expenses incurred in the enforcement of this part II of this chapter shall be paid from said fund.

(3) The department may cancel, refuse to issue or refuse to renew any registration and permit after due notice and opportunity to be heard if it finds that the brake fluid is adulterated or misbranded or that the registrant has failed to comply with the provisions of part II of this chapter or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

History.—§1, ch. 61-390; §2, ch. 61-119.

526.52 Specifications, adulteration and misbranding.—

(1) The department shall establish specifications for brake fluid which shall promote the public safety in the operation of automotive vehicles and may amend such specifications by regulation, but in no event shall the specifications for brake fluid fall below the minimum specifications established by the society of automotive engineers for brake fluid, heavy duty type.

(2) A brake fluid is deemed to be adulterated if its contents have been changed after registration, without re-registration, or its quality or characteristics fall below the specification for brake fluid established by the department.

(3) Brake fluid is deemed to be misbranded:

(a) If its container does not bear on its side or top a label on which is printed the name and place of business of the registrant of the product, the words "brake fluid," and a statement that the product therein equals or exceeds the minimum specification of the society of automotive engineers for brake fluid, heavy duty type. By regulation the department may require that the duty type classification appear on the label.

(b) If the container does not bear on its side or top an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents in terms of liquid measure.

(c) If the labeling on the container is false or misleading in any particular.

(4) The words and letters required by this section shall appear on the label in legible type, in English.

History.—§1, ch. 61-390.

526.53 Enforcement; inspection and analysis, "stop-sale" and disposition, regulations.—

(1) The department shall enforce the provisions of part II of this chapter through the division of standards, and may sample, inspect, analyze and test any brake fluid manufactured, packed or sold within this state. The department, through its agents, shall have free access during business hours to all premises, buildings, vehicles, cars or vessels used in the manufacture, packing, storage, sale or transportation of brake fluid, and may open any box, carton, parcel or container of brake fluid and take therefrom samples for inspection and analysis or for evidence.

(2) When any brake fluid is sold in violation of any of the provisions of part II of this chapter, all such brake fluid of the same brand name on the same premises on which the violation occurred shall be placed under a "stop-sale" order by the department. The department shall withdraw its "stop-sale" order upon the removal of the violation or upon voluntary destruction of the product, or other disposal approved by the department, under the supervision of the department.

(3) Any brake fluid which becomes the subject of a court proceeding shall be disposed of by order of the court.

(4) The department shall have authority to promulgate and enforce such rules and regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of part II of this chapter.

(5) No labeling relating to any brake fluid shall contain any statement that the brake fluid has been approved by the department, but a statement that the brake fluid has been registered by the department may be included in such labeling.

History.—§1, ch. 61-390.

526.54 Certified copy of analysis as evidence.—A certified copy of the analysis made by the department shall be admitted as prima

facie evidence in any court proceeding involving the inspection, analysis, standards or specifications of brake fluid as defined and covered by part II of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 61-390.

526.55 Violation and penalties.—It is unlawful:

(1) To sell any brake fluid that is adulterated or misbranded, not registered or on which a permit has not been issued.

(2) For anyone to remove any "stop-sale" order placed on a product by the department, or any product upon which a "stop-sale" order has been placed.

(3) Any person who violates any of the provisions of part II of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for the first offense shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200.00 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days and for a second or subsequent offense by a fine of not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

History.—§1, ch. 61-390.

526.56 Injunction against violations.—In addition to the remedies provided in this law, and notwithstanding the existence of any adequate remedy at law, the department is hereby authorized to make application for injunction to a circuit court or circuit judge and such circuit court or circuit judge shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this law or for failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this law or any rule or regulation duly promulgated as in this law authorized, such injunction to be issued without bond.

History.—§1, ch. 61-390; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 527

SALE OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS

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527.15	Conduct of hearings.
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527.01 Definitions.—The following words and phrases when used in this chapter have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

(1) **LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS.**—The term "liquefied petroleum gas" shall mean and include any material which is composed predominantly of any of the following hydrocarbons, or mixtures of the same: Propane, propylene, butanes (normal butane or isobutane), and butylenes.

(2) **PERSON.**—Every individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, organization or cooperative.

(3) **DEALER IN LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS.**—Any person selling or offering to sell any liquefied petroleum gas to the ultimate consumer for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

(4) **DEALER IN APPLIANCES FOR USE OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS.**—Any person selling or offering to sell, leasing or offering to lease, the apparatus, appliances and equipment necessary for the storage or converting of liquefied petroleum gas into flame for light, heat and power.

(5) **ULTIMATE CONSUMER.**—The person last purchasing liquefied petroleum gas in its liquid or vapor state for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

(6) **INSTALLATION.**—The act of installing apparatus, piping and tubing, appliances and equipment necessary for storing and converting liquefied petroleum gas into flame for light, heat and power for use by the ultimate consumer.

(7) **APPLIANCES AND APPARATUS FOR USE OF ULTIMATE CONSUMER.**—The apparatus, appliances and equipment described in and contemplated by immediately preceding subsection (6).

(8) **MANUFACTURER OF APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT FOR THE USE OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS.**—Any person manufacturing and offering for sale or selling in this state tanks, cylinders or other containers and necessary appurtenances thereof for use by dealers in liquefied petroleum gas in their storage, transportation or delivery of such gas to ultimate consumers thereof; and apparatus, appliances and equipment for use by the ultimate

consumer for storing and converting liquefied petroleum gas into flame for light, heat or power.

* (9) [DEPARTMENT.—The department of insurance of this state.]

History.—§1, ch. 24302, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §1, ch. 57-174; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In order to conform to §13, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for the definition of "state fire marshal." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—See former §526.12.

527.02 License; fees.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in this state in the business of a dealer in liquefied petroleum gas, in the business of manufacturer of appliances and equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gas or in the business of dealer in appliances for use with liquefied petroleum gas, or in the business of installation as defined in §527.01, without first obtaining from the department a license to engage in one or more of these businesses, which license shall be granted to any applicant who files with the department a good and sufficient bond or certificate of insurance as hereinafter specified, and pays for such license annually the following fees, which fees as collected shall be deposited into the fund created by subsection (2) of this section, and such funds are hereby appropriated for the use of the department in administering the provisions of this law:

Manufacturer of appliances and equipment for use with liquefied petroleum gas	\$125.00
Dealer in appliances and equipment for use of liquefied petroleum gas only	10.00
Dealer in liquefied petroleum gas only	125.00
Installation only	50.00
Dealer in liquefied petroleum gas, in appliances and equipment for use of such gas and installation	125.00

(2) There is hereby created and established in the state treasury a fund to be designated "liquefied petroleum gas administrative trust fund" for the purpose of administering the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 24302, 1947; §2, ch. 57-174; §2, ch. 61-119; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §526.13.

cf.—§527.12, Cease and desist orders; hearing; penalty.

527.03 Annual renewal of license.—All licenses required under this chapter shall be renewed annually subject to the license fees prescribed in §527.02 for the period beginning October 1 and shall expire on the following September 30 unless sooner suspended, revoked or otherwise terminated.

History.—§3, ch. 24302, 1947; §1, ch. 25105, 1949; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §1, ch. 29667, 1955; §1, ch. 61-158.

Note.—See former §526.14.

527.04 Bond.—No license shall be issued to an applicant to engage in any of such businesses, except dealers in appliances only, until such applicant shall have filed with the department a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, payable to the governor of Florida, with the applicant as principal, and a surety company authorized to do business in this state as surety thereon, conditioned that the principal shall well and truly comply with the provisions of this chapter and such rules and regulations as the department may prescribe with respect to the conduct of such business for which the applicant seeks a license, and to indemnify and save harmless any and all persons from loss or damage by reason of the principal's failure to comply with such provisions, rules and regulations; provided, however, that the aggregated liability of the surety to all persons shall in no event exceed the sum of said bond. Should any bond so required for any reason become insufficient, the department may require a new bond to be filed forthwith and should the principal fail to do so, it shall be the duty of the department to cancel the license issued to such principal and to give such principal notice of said fact in writing and it shall be unlawful thereafter for such principal to engage in such business without such license; provided, however, that if the applicant shall furnish satisfactory evidence that such applicant is carrying a policy of bodily injury liability and property damage liability insurance covering the products and operations with respect to such business, in an insurance company authorized to do business in the state, for an amount not less than twenty-five thousand dollars and that the premiums on such insurance are paid, then a certificate of such insurance shall be accepted in lieu of the bond hereinabove specified; provided, however, that no new bond or insurance certificate shall be required as long as the original bond and insurance remains sufficient and in full force and effect.

History.—§3, ch. 24302, 1947; §1, ch. 25105, 1949; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §1, ch. 29667, 1955; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §526.14.

527.05 Parties to suit; bond as evidence.—Any person to whom there might accrue a cause of action on any such bond filed with the department may bring suit against the principal and surety of such bond, and a copy of such bond duly certified by the department shall be received in evidence in all the courts of this state without further proof. It shall be the duty of the department to furnish any

person requiring the same a certified copy of such bond upon payment to it of its lawful fee for making and certifying such copy.

History.—§4, ch. 24302, 1947; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §526.15.

527.06 Rules and regulations.—

(1) The department shall make, promulgate and enforce rules and regulations setting forth minimum general standards covering the design, construction, location, installation and operation of equipment for storing, handling, transporting by tank truck, tank trailer, and utilizing liquefied petroleum gases, and specifying the odorization of said gases and the degree thereof. Said rules and regulations shall be such as are reasonably necessary for the protection of the health, welfare and safety of the public and persons using such materials, and shall be in substantial conformity with the generally accepted standards of safety concerning the same subject matter.

(2) It is hereby declared that rules and regulations in substantial conformity with the published standards of the national board of fire underwriters for the design, installation and construction of containers and pertinent equipment for the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases as recommended by the national fire protection association shall be deemed to be in substantial conformity with the generally accepted standards of safety concerning the same subject matter.

(3) Such rules and regulations shall be adopted by the department only after a public hearing thereon. Notice of the hearing shall be given by publication thereof in four or more newspapers of general circulation in this state at least once each week during the four weeks immediately preceding the week in which the hearing is to be held. A copy of such notice of hearing shall be mailed to each licensee under this chapter at least thirty days prior to said hearing. If reasonably possible the proposed rules and regulations or amendment thereto shall be set forth in said notice.

(4) No such rule or regulation shall be effective until after it has been on file as a public record in the office of the department and in the office of the department of state for at least ten days.

(5) Upon request and payment of the reasonable cost thereof, if required and fixed by the department, it shall furnish a copy of any such rules and regulations to any person so requesting.

History.—§5, ch. 24302, 1947; §1, ch. 61-158; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §526.16.

527.07 Restriction on use of containers.—

No person, other than the owner and those authorized by the owner so to do, shall sell, fill, refill, deliver or permit to be delivered, or use in any manner any liquefied petroleum gas container or receptacle for any gas, compound, or for any other purpose whatsoever.

History.—§6, ch. 24302, 1947; §1, ch. 61-158.

Note.—See former §526.17.

527.08 Penalty for violation.—It shall be unlawful for any person to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or of the rules and regulations of the department made pursuant to this chapter. Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter or said rules and regulations made under the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00.

History.—§7, ch. 24302, 1947; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §526.18.

527.09 Injunction.—In addition to the penalties and other enforcement provisions of this chapter, in the event any person engaged in any of the businesses covered by this chapter shall violate any provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation prescribed in pursuance of this chapter by the department, said department is authorized to resort to proceedings for injunction in the circuit court of the county where such person shall reside or have his or its principal place of business, and therein apply for such temporary and permanent orders as the department may deem necessary to restrain such person from engaging in any such businesses until such person shall have complied with the provisions of this chapter and such rules and regulations.

History.—§7, ch. 24302, 1947; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §526.18.

527.10 Restriction on use of unsafe container or system.—No liquefied petroleum gas shall be introduced into any container or system in this state that has been identified by the department or its duly authorized inspectors as not complying with all the requirements of the rules and regulations pertaining to such container or system, until such violations as specified have been satisfactorily corrected and authorization for continued service granted by the department. Statement of violations of the rules and regulations that render such a system unsafe for use shall be furnished in writing by the department to the ultimate consumer or dealer in liquefied petroleum gas.

History.—§1, ch. 29742, 1955; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §526.181.

527.11 Minimum storage.—

(1) All persons who engage in the distribution of liquefied petroleum gases for resale to domestic, commercial or industrial consumers as a prerequisite to obtaining a liquefied petroleum gas license shall install a bulk storage filling plant of not less than twelve thousand gallons (water capacity) within the state.

(2) The dealers specifically exempt from the requirements of subsection (1) are those dealers who have or enter into a written agreement with a wholesaler that the wholesaler will provide liquefied petroleum gas to the dealer for a period of twelve continuous months, provided the said wholesaler shall have at least twelve thousand gallons (water capacity) bulk storage within this state per-

manently connected for storage and used as such for each said dealer to whom gas is sold; provided however, that no wholesaler will be required under this section to have more than three hundred thousand gallons (water capacity) permanent bulk storage for their entire operations either retailer or wholesaler in the state.

(3) The independent dealers who do not have a written contract with a supplier or wholesaler are exempt from the requirements of subsection (1); provided, in lieu of the requirement set forth in said subsection (1), said independent dealers shall install a bulk storage tank with a capacity (water gallons) of not less than the total of liquefied petroleum gas sold by said independent dealer during the peak month of the preceding calendar year.

(4) The location of any bulk storage container or containers, shall be approved in writing by the department before being installed. A sketch of the proposed location shall be furnished to the department before said container is installed. After said container is installed and before use the installation of said container must be inspected and approved for use before said container is placed in operation.

(5) A "wholesaler" as used in this section, is any person, as defined by §527.01(2), selling or offering to sell any liquefied petroleum gas for industrial, commercial or domestic use to any person except the ultimate consumer.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 57-219; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §526.21.

527.12 Cease and desist orders; hearings.—

(1) Whenever the department shall have reason to believe that any person is or has been violating the provisions of this chapter or any rules or regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant thereto, it shall issue and mail to such person a statement of the charges in that respect and written notice of its intention to issue a cease and desist order.

(2) If within twenty days after the date of mailing said statement of charges the licensee has not filed with the department at its office in Tallahassee a written answer to such charges coupled with a written request for a hearing thereon, the department may proceed to issue an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such violation.

(3) If within such twenty days an answer and request for hearing is filed with the department, it shall hold a hearing with respect to the charges within sixty days from the date of the mailing of the notice and charges unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give the licensee written notice of the hearing not less than ten days in advance of the hearing date.

(4) At the time and place fixed for such hearing such person shall have an opportunity to be heard and to show cause why an order should not be made by the department re-

quiring such person to cease and desist from the acts, methods or practices so complained of.

(5) Statements of charges, notices, orders and other processes of the department under this law may be served by registered mail addressed to the licensee at his or its residence or principal office or place of business last of record with the department. Such notice shall be deemed given when so addressed and mailed postage prepaid at a United States post office or branch thereof.

(6) If after such hearing the department shall determine that the acts complained of are in violation of the provisions of this law, or the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated in pursuance thereto, it shall reduce its findings to writing and issue and cause to be served upon the person charged with the violation an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such violation.

History.—§3, ch. 57-174; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §526.22.

527.13 Administrative fine in lieu of suspension or revocation of license.—

(1) If any person violates a cease and desist order the department may impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$250.00 for each offense, or suspend or revoke the license issued to such person in accordance with the procedure set forth in §527.14. The cost of the proceedings is to be in addition to any penalties imposed. The department may allow the licensee a reasonable period, not to exceed thirty days, within which to pay to the department the amount of the penalty so imposed. If the licensee fails to pay the penalty in its entirety to the department at its office at Tallahassee within the period so allowed, the licenses of the licensee shall stand revoked upon expiration of such period and without any further proceedings.

(2) All such fines, monetary penalties and costs received by the department shall be deposited in the liquefied petroleum gas administrative trust fund as provided in §527.02(2).

History.—§3, ch. 57-174; §1, ch. 61-158; §2, ch. 61-119; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §526.22(9).

527.14 Procedure for suspension and revocation of license.—

(1) The violation by any person possessed of a license as provided in §527.02, after a cease and desist order has been entered pursuant to §527.12, shall be cause for revocation or suspension of such license, by the department, after such department shall determine said person guilty of such violation.

(2) Whenever the department shall have reason to believe that any person is or has been violating the provisions of this chapter or any rules or regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant thereto, or is violating or has violated a cease and desist order, it shall issue and mail to such person a statement of the charges in that respect and write-

ten notice of its intention to suspend or revoke the license.

(3) If within twenty days after the date of mailing said statement of charges the licensee has not filed with the department at its office in Tallahassee a written answer to such charges coupled with a written request for a hearing thereon, the department may proceed to suspend or revoke the license.

(4) If within such twenty days an answer and request for hearing is filed with the department, it shall hold a hearing with respect to the charges within sixty days from the date of the mailing of the statement of charges unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give the licensee written notice of the hearing not less than ten days in advance of the hearing date.

(5) At the conclusion of such hearing and after consideration by the department of the evidence produced thereat, should it find in its judgment that said charge of violation has been proved it shall enter its order suspending or revoking the license of the person charged. An order of suspension shall state the period of time of such suspension which period shall not be in excess of one year from the date of such order. An order of revocation may be entered for a period of not exceeding two years; and such order shall effect revocation of license then held by said person and during such period of time no license shall be issued said person. If during the period between the filing of charges and entry of an order of suspension or revocation by the department a new license has been issued the person so charged, any order of suspension or revocation shall operate effectively with respect to said new license held by such person. After such hearing, should the department determine that the charge has not been sustained it shall enter its order to that effect.

(6) The provisions of this section are cumulative and shall not affect the penalty and injunctive provisions of §§527.08 and 527.09.

History.—§2, ch. 29742, 1955; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §526.181(2).

527.15 Conduct of hearings.—

(1) The hearing may be held in the department's office at Tallahassee or at such other place in this state deemed by the department to be more convenient to parties and witnesses.

(2) An examiner designated by the department shall preside at the hearing and shall sit in the capacity of a quasi-judicial officer.

(3) All hearings shall be public.

(4) The department shall allow any party to the hearing to appear in person and by counsel, to be present during the giving of all evidence, to have a reasonable opportunity to inspect all documentary and other evidence and to examine and cross-examine witnesses, to present evidence in support of his interest and to have subpoenas issued by the depart-

ment to compel attendance of witnesses and production of evidence in his behalf. Testimony may be taken orally or by deposition and any party shall have such right of introducing evidence by deposition as may obtain in the circuit courts of this state.

(5) Upon good cause shown the department shall permit to become a party to the hearing by intervention if timely only such persons who were not original parties thereto and whose interests are to be directly and immediately affected by the department's order made upon the hearing.

(6) Formal rules of pleading or of evidence need not be observed at the hearing except that the right of any person to invoke such rules and the rule of exclusion of witnesses is preserved.

(7) Unless waived in writing by the other parties to the hearing, the department shall cause a full stenographic record of the proceedings at the hearing to be made by a competent reporter and at the cost of the state. If transcribed, a copy of such stenographic record shall be made a part of the department's record of the hearing. A transcription shall be made if requested by any party in order that such party may have a copy thereof. A copy of the transcribed stenographic record shall be furnished to any party to the hearing requesting the same, and at such reasonable charge therefor as the department may fix. If no stenographic record is made or transcribed the department shall prepare an adequate record of the evidence and of the proceedings. The state's portion of the cost of the stenographic record and transcription thereof shall be paid out of the liquefied petroleum gas administrative trust fund provided for in §527.02(2). Any sums received from parties for copies of the stenographic record shall be deposited by the department into the state treasury to the credit of such administrative trust fund.

History.—§1, ch. 61-158; §2, ch. 61-119; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

527.16 Witnesses and evidence.—

(1) As to the subject of any examination, investigation or hearing being conducted by the department, or an examiner appointed by it may administer oaths, examine and cross-examine witnesses, receive oral and documentary evidence and shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and testimony and require by subpoena the production of books, papers, records, files, correspondence, documents or other evidence which he deems relevant to the inquiry.

(2) If any person refuses to comply with any such subpoena or to testify as to any matter concerning which he may be lawfully interrogated, the circuit court of Leon county or of the county wherein such examination, investigation or hearing is being conducted, or of the county wherein such person resides, on the department's application may issue an

order requiring such person to comply with the subpoena and to testify; and any failure to obey such an order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

(3) Subpoenas shall be served and proof of such service made in the same manner as if issued by a circuit court. Witness fees and mileage if claimed shall be allowed the same as for testimony in a circuit court.

(4) Any person wilfully testifying falsely under oath as to any matter material to any such examination, investigation or hearing shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of perjury and shall be punished accordingly.

(5) If any person asks to be excused from attending or testifying or from producing any books, papers, records, contracts, documents or other evidence in connection with any examination, hearing or investigation being conducted by the department's examiner on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture and shall notwithstanding be directed to give such testimony or produce such evidence, he must, if so directed by the department and the department of legal affairs, nonetheless comply with such direction but he shall not thereafter be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may have so testified or produced evidence, and no testimony so given or evidence produced shall be received against him upon any criminal action, investigation or proceeding; except, however, that no such person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for any perjury committed by him in such testimony, and the testimony or evidence so given or produced shall be admissible against him upon any criminal action, investigation or proceeding concerning such perjury; nor shall he be exempt from the refusal, suspension or revocation of any license, permission or authority conferred or to be conferred pursuant to this chapter.

(6) Any such individual may execute, acknowledge and file in the office of the department a statement expressly waiving such immunity or privilege in respect to any transaction, matter or thing specified in such statement, and thereupon the testimony of such individual or such evidence in relation to such transaction, matter or thing may be received or produced before any judge or justice, court, tribunal, grand jury or otherwise, and if so received or produced such individual shall not be entitled to any immunity or privileges on account of any testimony he may so give or evidence so produced.

(7) Any person who refuses or fails without lawful cause to testify relative to the affairs of any person, when subpoenaed and requested by the department to so testify, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to the penalty provided under §527.08.

History.—§1, ch. 61-158; §§11, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

527.17 Review of order of the department.—

(1) All final orders or decisions of the department shall be subject to review by certiorari by the circuit court of Leon county. Such review shall be commenced within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after the rendition of such order or decision and in compliance with said rules.

(2) The cost of the record is to be paid by the person seeking review. Any record required to be filed in such review shall be certified by department's examiner. No such appeal shall

operate as a supersedeas with respect to any such order of suspension or revocation unless so ordered by the circuit court.

History.—§1, ch. 29742, 1955; §3, ch. 57-174; §1, ch. 61-158; §24, ch. 63-512; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-267.

Note.—See former §§526.181(3) and 526.22(7).

527.18 Cumulative effect of law.—The provisions of this chapter are cumulative and shall not be construed as repealing or affecting any powers, duties or authority of the department under any other law of this state.

History.—§10, ch. 24302, 1947; §1, ch. 61-158; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §526.20.

CHAPTER 531

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND STANDARDS

531.01	Standards of weights and measures.	531.20	Inspecting, trying, approving, etc., weights and measures.
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531.16	State standards of weights and measures; public standards.	531.31	Penalties for violations.
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531.01 Standards of weights and measures.—The following standards of weights and measures shall be the standard of weights and measures throughout the state:

One standard liquid gallon shall contain two hundred thirty-one solid inches.

The weights and measures shall be as follows:

Wheat, per bushel	60 pounds avoirdupois
Corn, shelled, per bushel	56 pounds avoirdupois
Corn, on cob with shuck	70 pounds avoirdupois
Sorghum seed, per bushel	56 pounds avoirdupois
Barley seed, per bushel	48 pounds avoirdupois
Oats, per bushel	32 pounds avoirdupois
Bran, per bushel	20 pounds avoirdupois
Corn meal, per bushel	48 pounds avoirdupois
Beans, shelled, per bushel	60 pounds avoirdupois
Beans, velvet, in hulls, per bushel	78 pounds avoirdupois
Beans, castor, shelled, per bushel	48 pounds avoirdupois
Millet seed, per bushel	50 pounds avoirdupois
Beggar weed seed, per bushel	62 pounds avoirdupois
Irish potatoes, per bushel	60 pounds avoirdupois
Sweet potatoes, per bushel	56 pounds avoirdupois
Turnips, per bushel	54 pounds avoirdupois
Onions, per bushel	56 pounds avoirdupois
Salt, per bushel	60 pounds avoirdupois
Peanuts, per bushel	22 pounds avoirdupois
Chufas, per bushel	54 pounds avoirdupois

Rye, per bushel	56 pounds avoirdupois
Apples, dried, per bushel	24 pounds avoirdupois
Apples, green, per bushel	48 pounds avoirdupois
Quinces, per bushel	48 pounds avoirdupois
Peaches, dried, per bushel	24 pounds avoirdupois
Peaches, green, per bushel	54 pounds avoirdupois
Cotton seed, per bushel	32 pounds avoirdupois
Cotton seed, Sea Island, per bushel	44 pounds avoirdupois
Plums, per bushel	40 pounds avoirdupois
Pears, per bushel	55 pounds avoirdupois
Guavas, per bushel	54 pounds avoirdupois

History.—§1, ch. 4975, 1901; GS 1241; §1, ch. 7314, 1917; RGS 2372; CGL 3781.

531.02 Standard to govern.—All contracts made within this state for work to be done or anything to be sold or delivered by weight or measure shall be taken and construed according to the standard of weights and measures adopted as the standard of this state.

History.—§2, ch. 4975, 1901; GS 1242; RGS 2373; CGL 3782.

531.03 Requirements before selling.—All merchants, commission merchants, grocers, provision dealers, store keepers and other persons, before selling or offering for sale any grain, flour, meal, grits, corn, wheat, rye, oats, bran, beans, irish potatoes, sweet potatoes or peanuts, already put up, packed or placed in any sack, bag or barrel, in original packages, shall have marked or stamped or stenciled upon such sack, bag or barrel, so sold or offered for sale, with its contents in figures, at least one inch in length, the exact weight in

pounds avoirdupois of such bag, sack or barrel, with its contents. If the bag, sack or barrel is of a dark or black color such figures shall be marked, stamped or stenciled in light colored ink or pencil; if the bag, sack or barrel is of a light color, then the marking, stamping or stenciling shall be in black or dark pencil, but in all cases the stamping, marking or stenciling shall be plain, legible, and placed conspicuously on such bag, sack or barrel.

History.—§1, ch. 4996, 1901; GS 1243; RGS 2374; CGL 3783.

531.07 Selling by false weight or measure; penalty.—Whoever knowingly sells by false weight or measure, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§52, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2723; GS 3715; RGS 5694; CGL 7908.
cf.—§536.20, Selling timber by illegal standard.
§775.06, Alternative punishment.

531.08 Selling by untested weights and measures; penalty.—Whoever refuses to have his weights and measures tested, or refuses to pay the fees for the same, or whoever, after his weights and measures have been tested, fails to make them conform to the standard, and keep them conformed, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2724; GS 3716; RGS 5695; CGL 7909.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

531.09 Merchant offering to sell grain, etc., without marking sack; penalty.—Any merchant, commission merchant, grocer, provision dealer, storekeeper or other person, or any officer, agent, clerk or employee of any merchant, commission merchant, grocer, provision dealer or storekeeper who shall offer for sale, attempt to sell or sell any of the articles mentioned in §531.03, already put up, placed or packed in any sack, bag or barrel, in original packages, without having such sack, bag or barrel marked, stamped or stenciled as in the manner therein prescribed before offering for sale, attempting to sell or selling the same, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment for not more than three months.

History.—§§2, 3, ch. 4976, 1901; GS 3354; RGS 5198; CGL 7302.

531.10 Merchant selling by short weight; penalty.—Any merchant, commission merchant, grocer, provision dealer, storekeeper, or other person, or any officer, agent, clerk or employee of any merchant, commission merchant, grocer, provision dealer, or storekeeper, who shall sell or dispose of any sack, bag or barrel with its contents, containing any of the articles mentioned in §531.01 upon which the weight in avoirdupois of such sack, bag or barrel with its contents has been marked, stamped or stenciled as provided, and the weights so stamped, marked or stenciled shall not be the true and correct weight of such sack, bag or barrel with its contents, but the weight so marked, stamped or stenciled shall be a

greater weight than the true and the correct weight of such sack, bag or barrel with its contents, shall be punished for each offense by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than three months.

History.—§3, ch. 4976, 1901; GS 3355; RGS 5199; CGL 7303.

531.12 Selling certain commodities other than by the pound prohibited.—It is unlawful for any dealer to sell, offer for sale, barter, exchange, or otherwise dispose of, any of the different commodities named in §531.01, except by the pound. Any person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§2, ch. 7314, 1917; RGS 5697; CGL 7911.
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanors.

531.13 To regulate the sale of goods marked "Sterling."—Any person who makes or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of, or has in his possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise, marked, stamped or branded with the word "Sterling," or "Sterling Silver," or encased or enclosed in any box, package, cover or wrapper or other thing in or by which the said article is packed, inclosed or otherwise prepared for sale or disposition, having thereon any engraving or printed label, stamp, imprint, mark or trade-mark, indicating or denoting by such marking, stamping, branding, engraving or printing, that such article is silver, sterling silver or solid silver, unless nine hundred and twenty-five one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal of which the said article is manufactured are pure silver, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§1, ch. 4417, 1895; GS 3351; RGS 5194; CGL 7297.

531.14 To regulate the sale of goods marked "Coin," or "Coin Silver."—Any person who makes or sells, or offers to sell or dispose of or has in his possession with intent to sell or dispose of, any article of merchandise marked, stamped or branded with the words "Coin," or "Coin Silver," or encased or enclosed in any box, package, cover or wrapper or other thing in or by which the said article is packed, inclosed or otherwise prepared for sale or disposition, having thereon any engraving or printed label, stamp, imprint, mark or trade-mark, indicating or denoting by such marking, stamping, branding, engraving or printing, that such article is coin or coin silver, unless nine hundred one-thousandths of the component parts of the metal of which the said article is manufactured are pure silver, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§2, ch. 4417, 1895; GS 3352; RGS 5195; CGL 7298.

531.15 Penalty for violations of §§531.13, 531.14.—Whoever violates the provisions of §§531.13 or 531.14 shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

History.—§3, ch. 4417, 1895; GS 3353; RGS 5196; CGL 7299.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

531.16 State standards of weights and measures; public standards.—The weights and measures received from the United States under joint resolutions of congress approved June 14, 1836, and July 27, 1866, and/or such new weights and measures as shall be received from the United States as standard weights and measures in addition thereto or in renewal thereof, and/or such weights and measures in conformity therewith as shall be supplied by the state shall, when the same have been certified by the national bureau of standards, be the state standards of weights and measures.

History.—§1, ch. 22536, 1945.

531.17 Office standards; verification; certification.—

(1) In addition to the state standards of weights and measures provided for in §531.16, there shall be supplied by the state at least one complete set of copies thereof to be kept at all times in the offices of the department of agriculture and consumer services and to be known as office standards, and such other weights, measures and apparatus as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions of this law, to be known as working standards. Such weights, measures and apparatus shall be verified by the department or its inspectors at its direction upon their initial receipts and at least once in each year thereafter the office standards by direct comparison with the state standards and the working standards by comparison with the office standards. When found accurate upon these tests the office and working standards shall be sealed by stamping on them the letters "Fla." and, in the case of working standards, the last two figures of the year, with seals which the department shall have and keep for that purpose. The office or working standards shall be used in making all comparisons of weights, measures and weighing or measuring devices submitted for test in the office of the department and the state standards shall be used only in verifying the office standards and for scientific purposes.

(2) The department shall maintain the state standards in good order and shall submit them at least once in ten years to the national bureau of standards for certification. It shall keep a complete record of the standards, balances and other apparatus belonging to the state.

History.—§2, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.18 Department; powers, duties, etc.—The duty of administering this law and enforcing its provisions and requirements shall be and is hereby vested in the department of agriculture and consumer services which is hereby authorized to employ such agents and persons as in its judgment shall be necessary therefor to act as inspectors in carrying out the provisions of this law and whose salaries shall be fixed by the department. In the administration and enforcement of this law the department may act by and through such

persons as it shall designate and/or employ to act as inspectors for that purpose.

History.—§3, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.19 Regulations.—The department shall issue from time to time regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this law. The said regulations may include specifications and tolerances for all weights, measures and weighing and measuring devices of the character of those specified in §531.20. For the purposes of this law, apparatus shall be deemed to be correct when it conforms to all applicable requirements promulgated as specified in this section; other apparatus shall be deemed to be incorrect.

History.—§4, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.20 Inspecting, trying, approving, etc., weights and measures.—When not otherwise provided by law the department of agriculture and consumer services shall have the power and is hereby authorized to inspect, test, try and ascertain if they are correct, all weights, measures and weighing or measuring devices kept, offered or exposed for sale, sold or used or employed in proving the size, quantity, extent, area or measurement of quantities, things, produce or articles for distribution or consumption purchased or offered or submitted for sale, hire or award, or in computing any charge for services rendered on the basis of weight or measure, or in determining weight or measure when a charge is made for such determination; and it shall have the power to and shall from time to time weigh or measure and inspect packages or amounts of commodities of whatsoever kind kept for the purpose of sale, offered or exposed for sale, or sold, or in the process of delivery, in order to determine whether the same contain the amounts represented and whether they be offered for sale or sold in a manner in accordance with law. It shall as often as it deems necessary and practicable see that all weights, measures and weighing or measuring devices used are correct. It may for that purpose and in the general performance of its official duties enter and go into or upon and without formal warrant, any stand, place, building or premises, or stop any vendor, peddler, delivery vehicle, or any person whatsoever and require him, if necessary, to proceed to some place which the department may specify for the purpose of making the proper tests. Whenever the department finds a violation of the statutes relating to weights and measures, it may cause the violator to be prosecuted.

History.—§5, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.21 Approval of weights, measures, etc.—Whenever the department compares weights, measures of weighing or measuring devices and finds that they correspond, or causes them to correspond, with the standards in its possession it shall seal or mark such weights, measures or weighing or measuring devices with appropriate identification.

History.—§6, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.22 Condemnation of illegal weights and measures.—

(1) The department shall condemn and seize and may destroy incorrect weights, measures or weighing or measuring devices which, in its best judgment, are not susceptible of satisfactory repair; but such as are incorrect and yet in its best judgment may be repaired, it shall mark or tag as "Condemned for repairs."

(2) The owners or users of any weights, measures or weighing or measuring devices of which such disposition is made shall have the same repaired and corrected within such reasonable time as may be specified by the department and they may neither use nor dispose of the same in any way but shall hold the same at the disposal of the department. Any weights, measures or weighing or measuring devices which have been "condemned for repairs," and have not been repaired as required above shall be confiscated by the department.

History.—§7, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.23 Inspectors; powers, duties, etc.—

The powers and duties given to and imposed upon the department by §§531.20-531.22 are hereby given to and imposed upon its inspectors also, when acting under its instructions and at its discretion.

History.—§8, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.24 Seizure of illegal weights and measures for evidence.—The department and its inspectors are hereby specifically authorized and empowered to seize for use as evidence, without formal warrant, any false or unsealed weight, measure or weighing or measuring device or package or amount of commodity found to be used, retained or offered or exposed for sale or sold in violation of law.

History.—§9, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.25 Obstruction of department, inspectors, etc., prohibited.—It shall be unlawful for any person to in any way hinder or obstruct the department or its inspectors in the performance of official duties under this law, or to fail or refuse to obey any lawful order of the department or its inspectors given under authority of this law. It shall also be unlawful for any person to in any way impersonate the inspectors by the use or counterfeit of their seal or otherwise.

History.—§10, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.26 Packages, containers, etc., to be marked.—It shall be unlawful to keep for the purpose of sale, offer or expose for sale or sell, any commodity in package form unless the net quantity of the contents be plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure or numerical count, provided, however, that reasonable variations or tolerances shall be permitted and that these reasonable variations or tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made by the department. And provided, further, that this

section shall not be construed to apply to those commodities in package form the manner of sale of which is specifically regulated by the provisions of other sections of this law.

History.—§11, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.27 Definitions.—

(1) The words "in package form" as used in this law shall be construed to include a commodity in a package, carton, case, can, box, barrel, bottle, phial or other receptacle, or in coverings or wrappings of any kind, put up by the manufacturer, or when put up out of the presence of the purchaser by the vendor, which may be labeled, branded or stenciled, or otherwise marked, or which may be suitable for labeling, branding or stenciling, or marking otherwise, making one complete package of the commodity. The words "in package form" shall be construed to include both the wholesale and the retail package.

(2) The term "gallon" shall be understood to mean a unit of 231 cubic inches, of which the liquid quart, liquid pint and gill are, respectively, the one-quarter, the one-eighth and the one-thirty-second parts.

(3) The term "bushel," when used in connection with dry measures and standard containers, shall be understood to mean a unit of 2150.42 cubic inches of which the dry quart and dry pint, respectively, are the one-thirty-second and one-sixty-fourth parts.

(4) The term "barrel" when used in connection with flour shall be understood to mean a unit of 196 pounds avoirdupois weight, and fractional parts of a barrel shall be understood to mean like fractional parts of 196 pounds.

(5) The term "barrel" when used in connection with beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquor, shall be understood to mean a unit of 31 gallons, and fractional parts of a barrel shall be understood to mean like fractional parts of 31 gallons.

(6) The term "ton" shall be understood to mean a unit of 2,000 pounds avoirdupois weight.

(7) The term "cord" when used in connection with wood shall be understood to mean the amount of wood which is contained in a space of 128 cubic feet when the wood is ranked and well stowed and one-half the kerf of the wood is included.

(8) All contracts concerning the sale of goods shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(9) The word "person" as used in this law shall be construed to import both the plural and singular, as the case demands, and shall include individuals, partnerships, corporations, companies, societies and associations. The word "department" wherever used in this law means the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(10) The words "weight, measures, or (and) weighing or (and) measuring devices" as used in this law shall be construed to include all weights, scales, beams, measures of every kind,

instruments and mechanical devices for weighing or measuring, and any appliances and accessories, connected with any or all such instruments.

(11) The words "sell" or "sale" as used in this law shall be construed to include barter and exchange.

History.—§§11, 14, 17, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.28 Misleading packages, containers, etc.; standards.—It shall be unlawful to keep for the purpose of sale, offer or expose for sale, or sell any commodity in package form if its container is so made, formed or filled, or if it is so wrapped as to mislead the purchaser as to the quantity of the contents; or if the contents of its container fall below the standard of fill prescribed by regulations promulgated as provided in this section. For the effectuation of the purposes of this section the department is hereby authorized to promulgate regulations fixing and establishing for any commodity in package form a reasonable standard of fill of container.

History.—§12, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.29 Marking weight or measure on tag or label.—It shall be unlawful to keep for the purpose of sale, offer or expose for sale, or sell, any commodity composed in whole or in part of cotton, wool, linen or silk, or any other textile material on a spool or similar holder, or in a container or band, or in a bolt or roll, or in a ball, coil or skein, or in any similar manner, unless the net amount of the commodity in terms of weight or measure shall be definitely, plainly and conspicuously marked on the principal label, if there be such a label; otherwise, on a wrapping, band or tag attached thereto, except when put up in the presence of the purchaser.

History.—§13, ch. 22536, 1945.

531.30 Net weights to apply.—Whenever any commodity is sold on a basis of weight it shall be unlawful to employ any other weight in such sale than the net weight of the commodity; and all contracts concerning goods sold on a basis of weight shall be understood and construed accordingly. Whenever the weight of a commodity is mentioned in this law it shall be understood and construed to mean the net weight of the commodity.

History.—§15, ch. 22536, 1945.

531.31 Penalties for violations.—Any person who, by himself or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of another person, shall offer or expose for sale, sell, use in the buying or selling of any commodity or thing or for hire or award, or in the computation of any charge for services rendered on the basis of weight or measure, or in the determination of weight or measure when a charge is made for such determination, or retain in his possession a false weight or measure, or weighing or measuring device; or who shall dispose of any condemned weight, measure or weighing or measur-

ing device contrary to law, or remove any tag placed thereon by the department or its inspectors at its direction; or who shall sell or offer or expose for sale less than the quantity he represents of any commodity, thing or service, or shall take or attempt to take more than the quantity he represents, when, as the buyer, he furnishes the weight, measure or weighing or measuring device by means of which the amount of commodity, thing or service is determined; or who shall keep for the purpose of sale, offer or expose for sale or sell any commodity in a manner contrary to law; or who shall use in retail trade, except in the preparation of packages put up in advance of sale, a weighing or measuring device which is not so positioned that its indications may be accurately read and the weighing or measuring operation observed from some position which may reasonably be assumed by a customer; or who shall violate any provision of this law, or who shall sell or offer for sale or use or have in his possession for the purpose of selling or using, any device or instrument to be used to or calculated to falsify any weight or measure, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§16, ch. 22536, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.32 Injunctions against violations; jurisdiction.—In addition to the remedies provided in this law, and notwithstanding the existence of any adequate remedy at law, the department is hereby authorized to make application for injunction to a circuit court or circuit judge and such circuit court or circuit judge shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this law or for failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this law or any rule or regulation duly promulgated as in this law authorized, such injunction to be issued without bond.

History.—§18, ch. 22536, 1945; §26, ch. 29737, 1955; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.33 Salaries and expenses of enforcement.—All expenses incident to and incurred in the administration and enforcement of this law, including the salaries and expenses of such persons as the department shall designate or employ as inspectors for that purpose, shall be paid from the general inspection trust fund of the state in the same manner as other state salaries and expenses are paid.

History.—§19, ch. 22536, 1945; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

531.34 Standard measures for wheat flour.—

(1) Hereafter the standard measures of wheat flour shall be containers of net avoirdupois weights of two, five, ten, twenty-five, fifty and one hundred pounds.

(2) The term "wheat flour" as used herein

means: Plain wheat flour, self-rising wheat flour, phosphated wheat flour, bromated wheat flour, enriched wheat flour, enriched self-rising wheat flour and enriched phosphated wheat flour as defined in the standards of identity promulgated by the federal security agency under date of May 26, 1941 (Volume 6, federal register, pages 2574 to 2582, inclusive), or as they may be amended.

(3) Each container shall have its net weight, and the name and address of the actual manufacturer or distributor printed or plainly marked on it in letters and figures clearly legible.

(4) No person shall pack for sale, sell or offer for sale in Florida any wheat flour except in containers of the standard net weights and in accordance with the labeling provisions.

(5) The provisions of this section do not

apply to the retailing of flour direct from the manufacturer to the consumer, nor to the sale of flour to the bakery trade, nor to the exchanging of wheat for flour, nor to flour packed in cartons, the net contents of which are five pounds or less.

(6) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(7) This section shall take effect six months after the expiration of the national emergency which was declared to exist by the proclamation of the President of the United States on May 27, 1941.

History.—§§1-5, 7, ch. 22765, 1945.

See
71-324

CHAPTER 532

DEVICES ISSUED IN PAYMENT FOR LABOR

- 532.01 Parties issuing pay checks liable after certain time for face value.
532.02 Payable in money to bearer notwithstanding stipulations.

- 532.03 Holder, after certain time, may bring suit to recover face value.

532.01 Parties issuing pay checks liable after certain time for face value.—Any person issuing checks, coupons, punch-outs, tickets, tokens or other device in payment for labor, redeemable either wholly or partially in goods or merchandise, at their or any other place of business, shall, on demand of any legal holder thereof, on or after the thirtieth day succeeding the day of issuance, be liable for the full face value thereof in current money of the United States.

History.—§1, ch. 6914, 1915; RGS 2522; CGL 3944; §1, ch. 18004, 1937.
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

532.02 Payable in money to bearer notwithstanding stipulations.—Any checks, punch-outs, coupons, tickets, tokens or other device, issued by any person in payment for labor shall be considered and treated as payable to bearer

in current money of the United States, notwithstanding any contrary stipulation or provision which may be therein contained.

History.—§2, ch. 6914, 1915; RGS 2523; CGL 3945.

532.03 Holder, after certain time, may bring suit to recover face value.—In case of failure of any person to pay any legal holder of any check, punch-out, ticket, token or other device issued by them in payment for labor, the full face value thereof in current money of the United States, on or after the thirtieth day succeeding the day of issuance, when so demanded, such holder may immediately bring suit thereon in any court of competent jurisdiction, and, in addition to recovering the full face value thereof, with legal interest from demand, may recover ten per cent of said amount as attorney's fees in the same suit.

History.—§3, ch. 6914, 1915; RGS 2524; CGL 3946; §2, ch. 18004, 1937.

CHAPTER 533

WASTE FROM MINES

- 533.01 Deposits for mine wastes, etc.
 533.02 Escape of waste, wash and debris.
 533.03 On affidavit filed with county commissioners, county to institute suit to enjoin.

533.01 Deposits for mine wastes, etc.—Any person engaged in the business of mining any mineral or subterranean product in this state, shall provide necessary places of deposit for the waste, wash or debris of any mine or mines operated by such person; and shall provide settling pools of sufficient capacity to prevent the escape of waste, wash or debris into any waters of the rivers and streams of the state, except as provided in §533.02.

History.—§1, ch. 6202, 1911; RGS 2446; §1, ch. 10181, 1925; CGL 3853, 3858.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

533.02 Escape of waste, wash and debris.—It is unlawful for any person to permit or allow the escape of waste, wash or debris from any mine or mines operated by such person into any of the streams and rivers of this state, but the escape of water slightly discolored shall not be construed as the escape of waste, wash and debris, nor shall the washing away of water, or debris, due to excessive rains or floods which are beyond the control of persons operating such mine or mines be within the meaning of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 6202, 1911; RGS 2447; §2, ch. 10181, 1925; CGL 3854, 3859.

533.03 On affidavit filed with county commissioners, county to institute suit to enjoin.—Upon the presentation to the board of county commissioners of any county of this state of an affidavit, signed by at least ten citizens, owning property in such county, which affidavit shall allege that some person conducting mining operations in this state, giving the name thereof, is not using due diligence to prevent the escape of waste or debris from any mine or mines, operated by such person, into any stream or river of this state, and that such waste or debris is escaping into a stream or river in the county in which the affiants reside, then the board of county commissioners shall

- 533.04 Venue in county wherein affidavit presented.
 533.05 Duty of state attorney; attorney's fee.
 533.06 Penalty for violation of §§533.01, 533.02.

immediately institute suit in the name of such county to enjoin such person from allowing waste or debris to escape. No prosecution for perjury shall be had on such affidavit. The joinder of any number of persons as defendants shall be no grounds of objections to the suit, and they may join parties defendants not named in the affidavit if necessary.

History.—§3, ch. 6202, 1911; RGS 2448; CGL 3855.

533.04 Venue in county wherein affidavit presented.—The cause of action shall be considered to arise in the county wherein the affidavit shall be presented to the board of county commissioners, and suit shall be commenced therein regardless of where the mine or mines from which the waste or debris is escaping are located.

History.—§4, ch. 6202, 1911; RGS 2449; CGL 3856.

533.05 Duty of state attorney; attorney's fee.—In the event the regular attorney of the board of county commissioners, represents any person engaged in mining in this state, the state attorney of the circuit in which the county bringing the suit is situated, shall conduct the suit, and if the injunction shall be granted, the county shall recover from the defendant or defendants such reasonable attorney's fee as shall be allowed by the court, which shall be paid to the attorney conducting the suit, in addition to the compensation regularly paid him.

History.—§5, ch. 6202, 1911; RGS 2450; CGL 3857.

533.06 Penalty for violation of §§533.01, 533.02.—Any person violating any of the provisions of §§533.01 or 533.02 shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail at hard labor for a period of not more than six months.

History.—§3, ch. 10181, 1925; CGL 7833.
 cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 534

LIVESTOCK; MARKS AND BRANDS; STAMPING BEEF

- 534.011 Duties of department.
- 534.021 Recording of marks and brands.
- 534.031 Certified copies of marks and brands.
- 534.041 Renewal of certificate of mark and brand.
- 534.051 Transfer of ownership of mark or brand.
- 534.061 Transfer of ownership of cattle.
- 534.071 Rules and regulations.
- 534.081 Duties of law enforcement officers.
- 534.082 Duties of livestock hide dealers.

534.011 Duties of department.—The inspection and protection of livestock in the state are hereby placed under the jurisdiction of the department of agriculture and consumer services, herein called the department.

History.—§1, ch. 65-357; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §534.01.

534.021 Recording of marks and brands.—The department shall be the recorder of livestock marks and brands and such marks and brands shall not be recorded elsewhere in the state. Any livestock owner who uses a mark or brand to identify his livestock must register such mark or brand by applying to the department for such registration. The application shall be made on a form prescribed by the department and shall be accompanied by a facsimile of the brand applied for and a statement of the county or counties in the state that applicant has or expects to have livestock bearing the mark or brand to be recorded. The department shall, upon its satisfaction that the application meets the requirements of this chapter, record such mark or brand. If an application be made to record a mark or brand previously recorded, the department shall determine whether the county or counties in which the mark or brand will be used is near enough to another county or other counties in which the previously recorded mark or brand is to be used to probably cause confusion or to aid theft or dishonesty, and if so, it shall be the duty of the department to decline to admit to record such a mark or brand. If a conflict should arise between the owner of any presently recorded mark or brand and another claiming the right to record the same mark or brand, the department shall in all cases give preference to the present owner. The department shall charge and collect at the time of any such recording a fee of one dollar for each mark or brand. No person, firm or corporation shall use any mark or brand to which another has a prior right of record. It shall be unlawful to brand any animal with a brand not registered with the department.

History.—§1, ch. 65-357; §1, ch. 69-333; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §534.02.

534.031 Certified copies of marks and brands.—Certified copies of recorded marks

- 534.083 Livestock hauler's permit; display of permit on vehicle; bill of lading.
- 534.091 Claim of ownership without title.
- 534.101 Penalties.
- 534.111 Injunction.
- 534.43 Florida beef to be so marked.
- 534.44 Packing houses, etc.; duty to stamp; department to enforce.
- 534.45 Restaurants, etc., to designate Florida beef on menus; division of hotels and restaurants to enforce.
- 534.46 Penalty for violations.

and brands shall be furnished by the department when and as requested and it shall charge and collect one dollar for each certificate. Such certificates shall be admissible in evidence in all courts.

History.—§1, ch. 65-357; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §534.03.

534.041 Renewal of certificate of mark and brand.—The department shall on or before July 1, 1966, and every five years thereafter, notify by letter the owner of marks and brands then on record that upon his application for renewal the department shall issue a renewal certificate granting the owner exclusive ownership and use of such mark and brand for another five year period. Failure to make application for renewal within three months shall cause the department to notify the registered owner by registered mail at his last known address. Failure of the registered owner to make application for renewal within three months after notification by registered mail shall cause such owner's mark and brand to be placed on an inactive list until such time as application for the same mark and brand is made by another owner, at which time the previous owner shall be so notified by the department by registered mail. Failure of the previous owner to make application for renewal within thirty days after such notification shall make his mark and brand eligible for registration by another owner.

History.—§1, ch. 65-357; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

534.051 Transfer of ownership of mark or brand.—Marks or brands recorded under this act are the property of the person, firm or corporation causing the record to be made, and may be sold, assigned or donated as personal property. Any instrument affecting the title of such mark or brand shall be acknowledged in the presence of the recorded owner and a notary public, and shall be recorded by the department. The fee for recording a transfer of ownership shall be one dollar.

History.—§1, ch. 65-357; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

534.061 Transfer of ownership of cattle.—It shall be the duty of all purchasers of cattle, except for immediate slaughter, to remark or rebrand the same within ten days, or have on

request a bill of sale from the rightful owner of marks and brands on cattle, provided that this requirement shall not apply where an entire stock of cattle with the mark and brand or marks and brands carried by them shall be sold and conveyed.

History.—§1, ch. 65-357.

534.071 Rules and regulations.—The department shall prescribe and enforce suitable rules and regulations for the inspection of livestock and carcasses of livestock to the end that the true ownership thereof may at all times be protected and larceny prevented and for the enforcement of this chapter. The department is hereby authorized to employ all necessary inspectors and to use any other designated persons to enforce and administer the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-357; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §534.04.

534.081 Duties of law enforcement officers.—

(1) All law enforcement officers of the state or any political subdivision thereof, including inspectors and investigators of the department and highway patrolmen, are hereby authorized to stop any driver of a vehicle transporting livestock or carcasses of livestock and to require said driver to present for inspection the evidence of ownership or authority of possession of such livestock or carcasses of livestock. Such law enforcement officers shall have authority to impound livestock or carcasses not covered by satisfactory evidence of ownership or authority of possession and hold such livestock or carcasses until proper ownership or authority of possession has been established.

(2) All law enforcement officers of the state or any political subdivision thereof, including inspectors and investigators of the department, shall have the authority to visit at reasonable intervals all markets, slaughtering establishments, and places where slaughtered animals are offered for sale and to keep said markets under close observation and to collect such records as are necessary for the purpose of carrying out provisions of this chapter. Such law enforcement officers shall have authority to impound livestock or carcasses found in all such markets, slaughtering establishments, or places where animals are offered for sale which are not covered by satisfactory evidence of ownership or authority of possession and hold such livestock or carcasses until proper ownership or authority of possession has been established.

History.—§1, ch. 65-357; §2, ch. 69-333; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §534.12.

534.082 Duties of livestock hide dealers.—Livestock hide dealers shall make and keep a record of all hides of livestock received by them, which record shall include the name and address of the person from whom the hides were purchased, a description of the hides,

brands, and any other identifying information. Such record shall be maintained for public or official inspection for a period of two years.

History.—§3, ch. 69-333.

534.083 Livestock hauler's permit; display of permit on vehicle; bill of lading.—

(1) No person or company shall engage in the business of transporting or hauling for hire livestock along the public roads or highways of Florida without first having applied for and obtained from the department a permit on a form prescribed by the department. Said permit shall be renewed on or before January 1 each year. Cost of the permit shall be five dollars.

(2) The department shall issue a metal tag or plate to every person or company required to obtain a permit to transport or haul for hire livestock, which shall bear the serial number of the permit. Such a tag or plate shall be issued for each vehicle used by the hauler.

(3) The metal tag or plate required under this section shall be attached to each vehicle used for transporting or hauling livestock in a conspicuous place in an upright position on the rear of the vehicle. When livestock is transported in a trailer type vehicle propelled or drawn by a motor truck or tractor, each such trailer shall have the tag or plate attached to the rear of the trailer in a conspicuous place in an upright position, and it shall not be necessary to have a tag attached to the motor truck or tractor.

(4) Persons engaged in the business of transporting or hauling livestock in the state shall, upon receiving such livestock for transportation, issue a waybill or bill of lading for all livestock transported or hauled by them, and such waybill or bill of lading shall accompany the shipment of livestock, with a copy thereof being furnished to the person delivering livestock to the hauler. The waybill or bill of lading shall show the place of origin and destination of the shipment, the name of the owner of the livestock, date and time of loading, name of person or company hauling the livestock, and the number of animals and a general description thereof. The waybill or bill of lading shall be signed by the person delivering the livestock to the hauler certifying that the information contained thereon is correct.

History.—§3, ch. 69-333; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

534.091 Claim of ownership without title.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to have the possession of livestock or carcasses of livestock under claim of ownership when in fact said person, firm or corporation does not own said livestock or carcasses of livestock.

History.—§1, ch. 65-357.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §534.16.

534.101 Penalties.—Any person who shall violate the provisions of §§534.011-534.091, either by doing anything forbidden, or failing to do and perform anything required hereby,

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00, or imprisonment for not more than 6 months.

History.—§1, ch. 25183, 1949.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §534.18.

534.111 Injunction.—In addition to the remedies provided in this chapter, and notwithstanding the existence of any adequate remedy at law, the department is hereby authorized to make application for injunction to a circuit court or circuit judge and such circuit court or circuit judge shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter, or for failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this chapter, or any rule or regulation duly promulgated as in this chapter authorized, such injunction to be issued without bond.

History.—§1, ch. 65-357; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §534.19.

534.43 Florida beef to be so marked.—Every person, firm or corporation operating a restaurant or any other eating place, or a retail or wholesale meat market, or a packing house, in this state, and who sells beef that was raised, produced and slaughtered in Florida, either cooked or raw, shall mark, stamp, or describe the same by the following words "Produced in Florida," or "Florida Beef" in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

History.—§1, ch. 25183, 1949.

534.44 Packing houses, etc.; duty to stamp; department to enforce.—

(1) Packing houses and wholesale and retail meat markets shall plainly stamp on each carcass or cut of beef before sale, the words

prescribed in §534.43, and in all advertising as to the sale of such beef shall include the same words.

(2) It shall be the duty of the department of agriculture and consumer services through its agents or inspectors to enforce the provisions of this section.

History.—§2, ch. 25183, 1949; §1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§570.03 Boards and offices abolished; transfer of powers, duties, records, property and funds; pending proceedings.

534.45 Restaurants, etc., to designate Florida beef on menus; division of hotels and restaurants to enforce.—

(1) Restaurants or other eating places advertising their meals or food, by menus or otherwise, shall set out plainly in such menu or advertisement as to beef the words prescribed in §534.43.

(2) It shall be the duty of the division of hotels and restaurants of the department of business regulation through its agents or inspectors to enforce the provisions of this section.

History.—§3, ch. 25183, 1949; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—Ch. 509 Hotels and restaurants.

534.46 Penalty for violations.—

(1) Any person violating any of the provisions of §§534.43-534.46 or failing to comply with any of the requirements hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months.

(2) Nothing in §§534.43-534.46 shall be construed to prohibit the use of additional words in describing the grade, quality or kind of such beef, provided that no words, initials or symbols shall be used to indicate that the beef is other than beef produced in Florida.

History.—§§4, 5, ch. 25183, 1949.

CHAPTER 535

REGULATION OF THOROUGHBRED HORSE VENDUES

- 535.01 License by department required to conduct public vendue of thoroughbred horses.
535.02 Rules and regulations by department.
535.03 Inspection by licensed veterinarian.

535.01 License by department required to conduct public vendue of thoroughbred horses.—From and after the effective date of this act all persons, firms, or corporations, herein-after referred to singularly as a "sales organization," shall be required to obtain a license issued and made available by the department of agriculture and consumer services prior to holding, sponsoring, or conducting a public vendue at which thoroughbred yearlings or two-year-old thoroughbred horses are offered for sale within the state; and no license shall be issued to any such sales organization by the department until such sales organization shall furnish to the department, on forms made and supplied by the department, a statement of financial responsibility, location, details of said public sale and without complying with the minimum requirements established for sale facilities.

History.—§1, ch. 65-414; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

535.02 Rules and regulations by department.—The department shall establish reasonable regulations and rules and set requirements for the financial responsibility and the minimum requirements for sales facilities, which rules and regulations must be complied with by any sales organization prior to the issuance of a license referred to in §535.01, and an application for said license must be made at least four months prior to a sale date.

History.—§2, ch. 65-414; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

535.03 Inspection by licensed veterinarian.—All sales entries of thoroughbred yearlings or two-year-old thoroughbred horses offered for sale within the state at public vendue must be inspected and approved by a veterinarian approved and licensed by the department sixty days before the date of any public sale and all entries must be reinspected by said state licensed veterinarian within three to seven days prior to the sales session at which they

- 535.04 Submission to department of detailed pedigree.
535.05 License fee.
535.06 Fee for examination of horses.

are to be sold, and the state licensed veterinarian shall issue a certificate of soundness and a certificate that said animal is free from infectious diseases upon so finding and no thoroughbred yearling or two-year-old horse shall be entered for sale at public vendue in the state until the owner thereof shall obtain such certificate of soundness.

History.—§3, ch. 65-414; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

535.04 Submission to department of detailed pedigree.—As a prerequisite of the entry of any thoroughbred yearling or two-year-old thoroughbred horse in any public vendue in the state the owner of said animal must first submit to the department of agriculture and consumer services and to the sales organization a detailed pedigree of said animal at least sixty days prior to the opening of any such public vendue and the department is authorized and directed to establish the minimum requirements of the pedigree requirement provided for in this section.

History.—§4, ch. 65-414; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

535.05 License fee.—The department shall assess a reasonable fee to cover the cost of licensing the sales organization as herein provided for and said fee must be paid by the sales organization prior to obtaining a license hereunder.

History.—§5, ch. 65-414; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

535.06 Fee for examination of horses.—The department shall assess a reasonable fee to be paid by the owner of any thoroughbred yearling or two-year-old thoroughbred horse for the cost of the examination of said animal by the state-approved and licensed veterinarian, and for the cost of the certificate of soundness herein provided for and said fee shall be paid by the said owner prior to the issuance of the certificate of soundness.

History.—§6, ch. 65-414; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 536

TIMBER AND LUMBER

- 536.13 Stamp or brand for logs.
 536.14 Brands to be recorded by clerk of circuit court.
 536.15 May prevent use by others.
 536.16 Prima facie evidence of ownership.
 536.17 Where two or more brands the same.
 536.18 Defacing the mark or brand of lumber and timber.

536.13 Stamp or brand for logs.—Any person engaged in this state in the business of getting out, buying, selling or manufacturing saw logs, may adopt a stamp or brand for such logs, of such design as he may select.

History.—§1, ch. 4738, 1899; GS 1256; RGS 2393; CGL 8802.

536.14 Brands to be recorded by clerk of circuit court.—A person may execute a written declaration that he has adopted a brand, describing it, and after acknowledgment of such declaration before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, may have the same recorded by the clerk of the circuit court in the record of mortgages, in any county in which he may desire to own or have in possession saw logs.

History.—§2, ch. 4738, 1899; GS 1257; RGS 2394; CGL 8803.

536.15 May prevent use by others.—Any person who has had his brand recorded in any county, may prevent other persons from using the same in said county by a writ of injunction, restraining such use.

History.—§4, ch. 4738, 1899; GS 1258; RGS 2395; CGL 8804.

cf.—Ch. 60, Injunctions.

536.16 Prima facie evidence of ownership.—Any log found in any county branded with a brand recorded in said county by any person shall be deemed prima facie to be the property of such person.

History.—§5, ch. 4738, 1899; GS 1259; RGS 2396; CGL 8805.

536.17 Where two or more brands the same.—In case there shall be recorded in the same county two or more brands the same, or substantially the same, the brand first recorded shall be the lawful brand, and the other shall be of no effect under this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 4738, 1899; GS 1260; RGS 2397; CGL 8806.

536.18 Defacing the mark or brand of lumber and timber.—If any person shall fraudulently alter, change or deface the duly recorded mark, brand, or stamp of any lumber, logs or timber, or shall fraudulently mark, brand or stamp any unmarked or unstamped or unbranded lumber, logs or timber, with intent to claim the same or to prevent identification by the owner or owners thereof, the person so offending shall be punished as if he had committed larceny of the same property.

History.—§1, ch. 4191, 1893; GS 3708; RGS 5659; CGL 7862.

- 536.19 Unlawful use of recorded log brand or stamp.
 536.20 Inspection, buying or selling timber by illegal standard; penalty.
 536.21 Penalty for false representations, etc.
 536.22 Lumber, moisture content; enforcement.

536.19 Unlawful use of recorded log brand or stamp.—Any person who shall unlawfully use any recorded log brand or stamp of another shall be punished, upon conviction thereof, by fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not exceeding ninety days.

History.—§3, ch. 4738, 1899; GS 3709; RGS 5660; CGL 7863.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

536.20 Inspection, buying or selling timber by illegal standard; penalty.—Any person buying or selling logs or square timber by any other measure or scale than Doyle's rule and log book, or any timber inspector willfully making return of any inspection scale or measurement of timber except according to said book, shall be punished by fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment for not exceeding six months; provided, when it is mutually agreed between the buyer and the seller, a measure or scale other than Doyle's rule book may be adopted and a survey can be made by a party other than a commissioned inspector.

History.—RS 2720, 2721; §14, 5, ch. 3898, 1889; GS 3710; RGS 5661; CGL 7864.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

536.21 Penalty for false representations, etc.—Any commissioned timber inspector or other person furnishing specifications or certificates of inspection of sawed pine timber in this state, who shall falsely represent, or fail to show on such specification or certificate, the classification of such timber by law, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

History.—§6, ch. 4415, 1895; GS 3711; RGS 5662; CGL 7865.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

536.22 Lumber, moisture content; enforcement.—

(1) All lumber two inches or less in thickness shall contain not more than nineteen per cent moisture content at the time such lumber is permanently installed into a structure or building used for human habitation. Such lumber shall at no time be less than American lumber standard sizes when such lumber is at nineteen per cent moisture content.

(2) It shall be the duty of every state and county attorney, sheriff, constable, the department of agriculture and consumer services or its duly authorized representative, and any

other appropriate state and county official to enforce the provisions of this section. The aforementioned officials are authorized to make application for injunction to the proper circuit court and the judge of said court shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction or both restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this section or from failing or

refusing to comply with the requirements of this section, said injunction to issue without bond.

(3) The installation of any lumber which does not conform to the provisions contained in subsection (1) shall be prohibited and any person installing such lumber in a structure or building for human habitation shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 61-209; §1, ch. 63-359; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 537

YACHT AND SHIP BROKERS

- 537.01 Short title.
- 537.02 Definitions.
- 537.03 Administration.
- 537.04 Licensing.
- 537.05 Regulation of transactions.
- 537.06 Disciplinary proceedings.
- 537.07 Fees.

537.01 Short title.—This chapter, referred to as the yacht and ship brokers' act will be administered by the division of general regulation of the department of business regulation.

History.—§1, ch. 65-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

537.02 Definitions.

(1) As used in this chapter:

(a) "Broker" means a person who, as a whole or partial vocation, for others, sells or offers for sale, buys or offers to buy, lists, solicits prospective purchasers of, negotiates the purchase of, sale or exchange of, charters, offers to charter, negotiates the charter of, leases, rents, places for lease or rent, or negotiates loans on yachts or ships. A person shall be deemed to be a broker within the meaning of the law if, for another, he does any of the acts or participates in any of the transactions herein defined, even though at some subsequent time he may obtain title to, or procure in his own name the certification or registration of the yacht or ship in question.

(b) "Salesman" means an individual who, as a whole or partial vocation, for compensation, is employed by a licensed broker to do any or all things that the broker may do under this chapter.

(c) ["Division" means the division of general regulation of the department of business regulation.]

(d) "Yacht and ship" means any vessel propelled by sail or machinery in the water and exceeding twenty-five feet in length.

(e) "Fund" means the yacht and ship brokers' fund.

(f) "Person" includes individual, copartnership association and corporation.

(2) One act or transaction whether as a principal or incidental participant, by any person, will classify such a person as a broker or salesman under this chapter and shall render applicable the provisions of the law.

History.—§2, ch. 65-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §16, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for that of "board." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

537.03 Administration.

(1) Meetings of the board shall be open to all persons wishing to attend except that the board reserves the right to hold executive sessions to:

(a) Deliberate on decisions to be reached upon presentation of evidence in connection with proceedings conducted in accordance with

537.08 Classification and examination.

537.09 Temporary licenses.

537.10 Listings; licensing; disciplinary proceedings; trust fund accounts; advertising.

537.12 Penalties.

the disciplinary provisions of §537.06 or other charges.

(b) Prepare, approve, grade or administer examinations.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, all records of the division shall be open to inspection by the public during regular office hours.

(3) The division shall further:

(a) Regulate and control the issuance and revocation of the licenses, temporary and permanent, issued under this chapter.

(b) Prescribe rules and regulations to make this chapter effective.

(c) Perform all other acts and duties necessary for the proper conduct and enforcement of this chapter and institute proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction when necessary to enforce their provisions by injunction or otherwise.

(4) Copies of all records and papers in the division's office shall be received in evidence in all cases when certified under the hand and seal of the division equally and with like effect as the originals.

(5) Neither the division nor its employees shall be interested in any yacht or brokerage firm as director, officer, as stockholder, agent or employee. Neither shall any of its employees act as a broker or salesman, nor shall he have an interest in the activities of any broker or salesman operating under this chapter.

(6) The division will prescribe the duties of all deputies, assistants and clerks and shall be responsible for their conduct and adherence to duty.

(7) Every violation of this chapter is a misdemeanor. The division may assist any prosecuting attorney in the prosecution of any case arising out of violations of this chapter that constitute a crime.

(8) The division shall publish, or cause to be published, on or before July 1 of each year, a directory of brokers and salesmen and may publish such other information as it deems expedient and proper. It may also issue a periodical bulletin concerning matters arising under the administration of this chapter.

(9) The division or its duly authorized representative may administer oaths for the purpose of administering this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 65-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (1) was rendered obsolete by §16, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

537.04 Licensing.

(1) It is unlawful for any person to engage

in the business or to act in the capacity of a yacht and ship broker or salesman, or to accept compensation for acting in either capacity in whole or in part, without first obtaining license so to do.

(2) Only the person to whom a license is issued may perform or offer to perform any services subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(3) No fictitious name shall be used by a broker in the conduct of any business for which a license is required under this chapter unless a license bearing such fictitious name has been issued to said broker.

(4) This chapter does not apply:

(a) To a transaction involving the sale by an individual or corporation of his or its own yacht or ship.

(b) To an attorney at law for services rendered in his capacity as attorney at law.

(c) To any receiver, trustee in bankruptcy or other person acting under the order of any court.

(d) To a transaction involving the sale of a new yacht or ship or trade thereon.

(e) To any transaction involving the foreclosure of a security interest in a yacht or ship.

(5) Any person purchasing used yachts or ships for resale must transfer actual title to any such yacht or ship into his name and have in his possession, subject to inspection by the division, a good and sufficient title or bill of sale if such person wishes to claim exemption under this chapter.

(6) All applications for licenses shall be made in writing and every application shall be accompanied by the recommendations of two citizens of good repute of the county in which the applicant resides or has his place of business certifying that the applicant is honest, truthful and of good reputation; that he maintains a year-round operation and recommending that the applicant be granted a license. An applicant shall be at least twenty-one years of age. If he has not resided or engaged in business in the county for at least one year, three yacht and ship brokers may make such recommendation.

(7) The division may deny a license to any applicant who fails to:

(a) Pass the written examination.

(b) Furnish satisfactory certification of honesty, truthfulness, good reputation and recommendations that license be issued.

(c) Certify that he has never been convicted of a felony.

(d) Post the required bond as provided in subsection (8).

(8) Every applicant for a broker's license or renewal thereof shall deposit with the division a good and sufficient surety bond issued by a company authorized to do business in the state in the amount of five thousand dollars, and in such form and on such conditions as the division may require for the protection of persons with

whom the applicant may deal as a licensee, or, in lieu thereof, bonds of the United States government with a cash value in a like amount; it shall be necessary for the broker to continue the bond while employed or acting as a yacht or ship broker in the state and for those who have deposited United States government bonds to leave them on deposit for a period of one year after ceasing to be a broker.

(9) Every applicant for a salesman's license or renewal thereof shall deposit with the division a similar bond or equivalent thereto in the sum of one thousand dollars, as provided in subsection (8), subject to the same conditions as set forth therein.

(10) Any person claiming to be injured by the fraud, deceit or wilful negligence of any broker, of any broker's salesman, or by the failure of any broker or salesman to comply with the provisions of this chapter, may bring an action upon the bonds deposited with the division against both the principals and the surety in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the damage caused by such fraud, deceit, wilful negligence or failure to comply with the provisions of this chapter. In the event that any broker fails to pay any sum owed to any creditors arising out of any transaction in which such broker acted in his capacity as a broker, the division shall call and hold a hearing to determine the names of all such creditors to determine the amounts due and owing to them and to each of them. The publication of one notice in a newspaper or magazine of general circulation devoted to news of the yacht and ship business shall constitute good and sufficient notice of such hearing. Each creditor claiming that a sum is owed to him shall file with the division at the hearing a verified statement of his claim. Upon ascertaining all claims and statements in the manner herein set forth, the division may then make demand upon the bond on behalf of those claimants whose statements have been filed, and shall have the power to settle or compromise said claims with the surety company on the bond, and is empowered in such cases to execute and deliver a release of said bond and a discharge of further liability. If the surety company refuses to pay the demand, the division shall thereupon bring an action on the bond in behalf of said creditors.

(11)(a) Upon any action being commenced on said bond, the division may require the filing of a new bond and immediately on the recovery in any action on such bond, the broker involved shall file a new bond. Failure so to do within ten days shall constitute grounds for the suspension or revocation of his license.

(b) Upon the filing of notice with the division by any surety of its withdrawal as surety for any licensee under the provisions of this section, the division shall forthwith notify the licensee of such withdrawal, by registered mail addressed to his principal office as shown by the records of the division, with request for

return receipt. The license of any licensee shall be suspended and shall be returned to the division upon the termination of the bond of the surety as provided in this section, unless, prior to the termination, a new bond has been filed with the division.

(12) Every broker seeking a license under this chapter shall maintain a place of business within the state which shall be operated on a year-round basis as his principal office and may establish branch offices elsewhere in the state. Every broker maintaining more than one place of business within the state shall procure an additional license for each office maintained by him.

(13) (a) Every license issued to a corporation entitles an officer of the corporation to act as a licensee under the license and every license issued to a copartnership entitles one member to act as the licensee under the license. Any member of a copartnership who desires to act as a broker or salesman under this chapter on his own behalf shall procure a license.

(b) Every corporation making application for a license under this chapter shall furnish the division with a resolution of its board of directors, giving the name of the officer who is to act for and on behalf of the corporation, and every copartnership making an application for a license under this chapter shall set forth in the application the name of the partner who is to act under a license for and on behalf of the copartnership.

(c) Every corporation licensed under the provisions of this chapter may, by a resolution of its board of directors, substitute another officer for the one named in the license; provided the person to be substituted qualifies by passing a written examination and the corporation pays the required fees, as set forth in this chapter.

(d) Every copartnership licensed under the provisions of this chapter may substitute another partner for the one named in the license; provided, such partner qualifies by passing the written examination and the copartnership pays the required fees as set forth in this chapter.

(14) Any person who has been denied a license or whose license has been revoked or is under suspension or has not been renewed while under suspension, or any person who has been a member of a partnership or an officer or director of a corporation the license of which has been revoked or is under suspension or has not been renewed while under suspension and who while acting as such partner, officer or director participated in the act for which the license was suspended or revoked, may be prohibited from serving as a member of a licensed partnership or as an officer or director of a licensed corporation, and the employment, election or association of such person in such capacity by an applicant or a licensee shall constitute ground for the denial of an application and the suspension or revocation of a license.

(15)(a) Every license shall be prominently displayed in the office of the broker in which the business of the broker or salesman is transacted.

(b) Every salesman's license shall remain in the possession of the broker by whom the salesman is employed until canceled or until he leaves the employment of the broker. Immediately upon the salesman's withdrawal from the employment of the broker, the broker shall return the salesman's license to the division for cancellation.

(16) Upon the issuance of a license, a pocket card of such size, design, and content as may be determined by the division may be issued without charge to each licensee, if an individual, or if the licensee is a person other than an individual, to its manager and to each of its officers, directors, members and partners, which card shall be evidence that the licensee is duly licensed pursuant to this chapter. When any person to whom a card is issued terminates his position, office or association with the licensee, the card shall be surrendered to the licensee and within five days thereafter shall be mailed or delivered by the licensee to the division for cancellation.

History.—§4, ch. 65-562; §1, ch. 67-483; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

537.05 Regulation of transactions.—

(1) Within one month after the closing of a transaction in which title to a yacht or ship is conveyed from a seller to a purchaser through a licensee under this chapter, such licensee shall inform or cause the information to be given to the seller and purchaser in writing of the selling price thereof; and in the event an exchange of yachts or ships is involved, such information shall include a description of said property and amount of added money consideration, if any. If any transaction is closed through escrow and the escrow holder renders a closing statement which reveals such information, this shall be deemed compliance with this section on the part of the licensee.

(2) Before any licensee under this chapter shall engage in any transaction for which a license is required under this chapter, he shall obtain a written authorization from his principal to so act. A telegraphic authorization from the principal shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this section.

(3) When a licensee prepares or there is prepared on behalf of a licensee an agreement authorizing or employing such licensee to purchase, sell or exchange a yacht or ship, for compensation or commission, such licensee shall deliver a copy of the agreement to the person signing it. Receipt for said copy may be made on the face of the agreement.

History.—§5, ch. 65-562.

537.06 Disciplinary proceedings.—

(1) The division may upon its own motion and shall upon the verified written complaint of any person, investigate the actions of any broker or salesman, whether or not licensed.

(2) Proceedings under this chapter shall

be conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the division.

(3) The division may suspend or revoke the license of a broker or salesman who commits any of the following acts:

(a) Makes a substantial and intentional misrepresentation upon which any person has relied.

(b) Makes a false warranty of a character likely to influence, persuade or induce any person with whom business is transacted under this chapter.

(c) Engages in a continued and flagrant course of misrepresentation or makes false warranties, whether or not relied upon by another person.

(d) Acts for the buyer and seller in a transaction without the knowledge and consent of both parties.

(e) Commingles the money or other property of his principal with that of his own.

(f) Performs any act or participates in any transaction which belongs to or is connected with a class for which he is not licensed.

(g) Uses coercive or oppressive methods for the purpose of obtaining business or of procuring an exclusive listing, or participates in a transaction knowing that such means have been or will be employed therein.

(h) Quotes prices higher than the gross listing prices.

(i) Resorts to fraud or dishonesty in the conduct of any transaction with his principal or other persons.

(j) Permits the use of his name to assist any person who is not a licensed yacht and ship broker or salesman to evade the provisions of this chapter.

(4) The division may suspend or revoke the license of a broker or salesman who within three years immediately preceding has committed any of the following acts or against whom and within said period, any of the following conditions exist:

(a) Procured a license under this chapter for himself or another by fraud, misrepresentation, falsification or deceit.

(b) Has been convicted of a felony and has withheld information of that fact from the division.

(c) Knowingly authorized, directed, connived, aided or otherwise participated in the publication, advertisement, distribution or circulation of any materially false statement or representation concerning his business or any transaction coming under the provisions of this chapter.

(5) An action to suspend or revoke the license of a broker or of a salesman for a violation of the provisions of this section shall be commenced within three years after the discovery by the division of such violation.

(6) A plea of nolo contendere, a conviction or a plea of guilty or a verdict of guilty to a charge of felony or of any offense involving

moral turpitude is deemed to be a conviction within the meaning of this chapter. The division may order the license suspended or revoked, or may decline to issue a license when the time for appeal has elapsed, or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal or when an order granting probation is made, suspending the imposition of sentence, irrespective of a subsequent order under the provisions of the penal code allowing such person to withdraw his plea of guilty, or dismissing the accusation, information or indictment.

(7) The adjudication of insanity or mental illness, or the voluntary commitment or admission to a state or other mental hospital of any licensee because of a mental illness, may operate as a cause for suspension of the right of any licensee to engage in business under this chapter, the suspension to continue until restoration to or declaration of sanity or mental competence. The record of adjudication, judgment or order of voluntary commitment is conclusive evidence of insanity or mental illness and upon receipt of a certified copy of any such adjudication, judgment, voluntary commitment or order, the division may immediately suspend the license of the person so adjudicated or committed. The division shall not restore such license to good standing until it shall have received evidence of restoration of mental competence and is confident that, with due regard for the public interest, such person's right to engage in business under the provisions of this chapter may be safely reinstated. In the case of a voluntary commitment to a state hospital or other institution for the treatment of mental illness, receipt of a certificate of discharge from such institution and the certificate of the superintendent in charge stating that the licensee is restored to mental competency, shall constitute competent evidence of restoration of sanity. Before reinstating such license, the division may require the person to pass an oral examination to determine his present fitness to resume his practice.

History.—§6, ch. 65-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

537.07 Fees.—

(1) In the month of December each year, every person licensed under this chapter shall file with the division an application for renewal of his license and shall pay to the division the renewal fee required by this chapter, whereupon the division shall renew his license. Every license not renewed in accordance with this section shall expire on January 1 of the year following the year for which it was issued or renewed and shall forthwith be returned to the division. Such license may be reinstated only by the filing of an application therefor and the payment of the renewal fee required by this chapter for the year in which the reinstatement is sought, together with a penalty fee equal to fifty per cent of the renewal fee. No examination shall be required for the reinstatement of a license which has expired solely

for nonpayment of the renewal fee as required by this chapter.

(2) An application for reinstatement of a license which has expired pursuant to subsection (1) shall be on the form provided by the division and shall be affirmed or sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized by law to administer oaths and affirmations, or shall be executed under penalty of perjury. The division may refuse to grant reinstatement if the applicant, after the expiration of his license, has performed any act or participated in any transaction for which a license is required under this chapter, or during such period has committed any offense or performed any act which would be cause for the suspension or revocation of a license under this chapter.

(3) All fees charged and collected under this chapter shall be deposited by the division at least once a month into the state depository which shall be designated as the yacht and ship brokers' fund. All money paid into this fund is available to the division to carry out the provisions of this chapter and shall be paid out as designated by the division for furtherance of this chapter; provided however, that the total cost of administration and enforcement by the state shall not exceed the moneys collected as provided herein.

(4) All license fees shall be paid in advance of issuing the license and the taking of the examinations. The fee for the license shall be returned to the applicant if he fails to pass the examination.

(5) The division shall charge and collect the following fees:

(a) One hundred dollars for every original broker's license, regardless of class.

(b) One hundred dollars for the annual renewal of an original broker's license regardless of class.

(c) Twenty-five dollars for every salesman's license whether original or renewal.

(d) Fifteen dollars for a broker's or a salesman's examination. Fifteen dollars for each examination to increase the scope of a "B" to a "C" license.

(e) Five dollars for a salesman's license issued temporarily, subject to the provisions of §537.09.

(f) Twenty-five dollars for each additional license issued to a broker for a branch office and for every renewal thereof.

(g) Five dollars for each transfer of a salesman's license for every change of employment.

(h) Ten dollars for the substitution of a name in the license of a copartnership or corporation, plus a fifteen dollar fee for the examination of the applicant.

History.—§7, ch. 65-562; §2, ch. 67-483; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

537.08 Classification and examination.—

(1) The division shall have the power to adopt rules and regulations, to classify yacht and ship brokers and salesmen, and to regulate

their activities within the field for which they are qualified and licensed.

(2) No salesman shall be licensed in any class other than that for which the employing broker is licensed.

(3) The division shall issue licenses for the following classes:

(a) Yacht and ship brokers and salesmen covering all phases of the business.

(b) Yacht brokers or salesmen handling transactions involving vessels under five hundred gross tons, or chartering and yacht management.

(c) Ship brokers and salesmen handling transactions involving freight and passenger ships or other vessels under sail or steam, in excess of five hundred gross tons.

(d) Charter brokers, shipping agents and the salesmen for either, handling the transactions involving the chartering and representation of mercantile vessels regardless of tonnage.

(4) A person shall not be deemed qualified to be licensed as a broker unless he maintains an active office in the state.

History.—§8, ch. 65-562; §5, ch. 67-483; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

537.09 Temporary licenses.—Temporary licenses may be issued to salesmen under the following conditions:

(1) Such licenses shall be issued for a period not to exceed sixty days and only one such license shall be issued to each applicant.

(2) An application must be filed for a temporary license and a permanent license, accompanied by the prescribed fees.

(3) The applicant must state under oath that he has not been guilty of any act that would constitute cause for the revocation of a permanent license and that he qualified for the position.

(4) Before the expiration of his temporary license, the licensee shall take a written examination for a permanent license of the class or classes which he selects and for which he is qualified. If without valid excuse he fails to appear for the examination at the time prescribed, the examination fee shall be forfeited.

History.—§9, ch. 65-562.

537.10 Listings; licensing; disciplinary proceedings; trust fund accounts; advertising.—

(1) **GENERAL PROVISIONS, LISTINGS.**—

(a) An open listing is an agreement between the owner of a vessel and a broker which authorizes the broker to negotiate the sale, trade, or exchange of the vessel but reserves to the owner the right, without incurring a liability for the payment of a commission to said broker, to negotiate the sale, trade, or exchange of said vessel himself or to enter into open listing agreements with other brokers respecting said vessel.

(b) An exclusive listing is an agreement between the owner of a vessel and a broker which provides that only such broker shall have the right to negotiate the sale, trade, or

exchange of the vessel and if the vessel is sold, traded or exchanged by the owner or any other person during the period of the agreement, the owner shall be liable to the broker for the agreed commission, notwithstanding that the broker had no part in negotiating such sale, trade or exchange.

(c) A central agency listing is an agreement between the owner of a vessel and a broker which provides that such broker shall negotiate a sale through special promotion, advertising and distribution of the listing to a roster of licensed brokers of the central agent's choice. During the period of the agreement the owner shall be liable to the broker for the agreed commission regardless of by whom the sale is made.

(2) LICENSING; TYPES OF LICENSES; APPLICATIONS; OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—

(a) A temporary license to act as salesman will be issued only to an applicant who has a valid contract of employment as such salesman with a duly and regularly licensed broker.

(b) A salesman's license shall become inoperative upon the termination of such salesman's employment by a licensed broker, or upon the suspension or revocation of the employing broker's license; provided, however, that such salesman's license may be transferred to another licensed broker upon the holder's request. Such request for transfer must be accompanied by an appointment in writing executed by the new employing broker.

(c) All applications for brokers or temporary salesmen licenses under this chapter shall be executed by the applicant and sworn to before a person authorized by law to administer oaths.

(d) A post office address on an application for a license shall not be considered a definite place of business.

(e) Any broker employing a salesman, which salesman regularly transacts business at a location other than the established principal office or branch offices of said broker, shall be deemed to be maintaining a branch office at such other location.

(f) All applications for license or renewals thereof shall be upon such appropriate forms as may be prescribed by the division.

(g) 1. Every bond executed by a surety company on behalf of a broker shall indemnify any injured person for money or property wrongfully withheld by such broker after demand by the person entitled thereto.

2. Every bond executed on behalf of a broker by a surety company shall also indemnify any injured person for damages awarded in a final judgment of a competent court for losses caused by such broker by reason of his wilful or negligent violation of any provision of this act.

(h) A broker's identification card shall be issued only to the person named on the license and there shall also appear on such card the

name of the corporation, partnership or association which he represents. The broker to whom such identification card is issued shall place his signature thereon.

(i) A salesman's identification card shall be issued only to a licensed salesman and shall bear the name of the employing licensed broker. The salesman shall place his signature thereon.

(j) Every application by a copartnership for a broker's license shall be accompanied by an application for a salesman's license for each member of the copartnership other than the partner who has been named by the copartnership to act for and on behalf of such copartnership license when issued.

(3) DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.—It shall constitute coercive and oppressive methods within the meaning of this chapter if a licensee, who is also the owner, operator, or otherwise in charge of a landing pier or mooring place:

(a) Exacts or demands a portion of a broker's fee or commission from the sale by any other licensed broker or salesman of any yacht or boat moored at said landing pier or mooring place, solely because said yacht or boat was or is moored at such pier or landing place;

(b) Expels or denies or refuses to permit the continued use or lease of such landing pier or mooring place by an owner of a boat or yacht for the reason that said boat or yacht is listed for sale with another licensee;

(c) Expels or denies or refuses to permit the continued use or lease of such landing pier or mooring place by the purchaser of a boat or yacht moored at such landing pier or mooring place because another licensee has made the sale of such boat or yacht.

(4) TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.—

(a) 1. Every person, partnership or corporation holding a broker's license under the provisions of this chapter who does not immediately place all funds entrusted to him by his principal or others in a neutral escrow depository or in the hands of principals, shall maintain a trust fund account with some bank or recognized depository and place all such entrusted funds therein upon receipt thereof.

2. Said trust fund account must designate the broker as trustee and all such trust fund accounts must provide for withdrawal of the funds without previous notice.

(b) Every broker required to maintain such trust fund account shall keep records of all funds deposited therein, which records shall clearly indicate the date and from whom he received the money, the date deposited, the dates of withdrawals, and other pertinent information concerning the transaction.

(c) Failure to maintain a trust fund account when required and to deposit trust funds received promptly in said account may be construed to be commingling, in violation of this chapter.

(5) ADVERTISING.—

(a) Advertising of any service for which a license is required under the provisions of this chapter shall not be under the name of a salesman unless the name of the employing broker is also set forth therein.

(b) In addition to the name of the broker on signs or in advertising, the words "licensed yacht and ship broker," "yacht and ship broker," "yacht broker," "ship broker," or "boat broker" may be used to indicate that the broker is a licensed yacht and ship broker.

(c) No person, firm or corporation may use any of the designations set forth in paragraph (b) unless duly licensed under this chapter.

History.—§10, ch. 65-562; §3, ch. 67-483; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

537.12 Penalties.—Any person violating the provisions of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished according to law.

History.—§12, ch. 65-562.

CHAPTER 540

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION

- 540.01 Unfair discrimination and competition prohibited; definition of commodity.
 540.02 Duty of state attorneys, etc.
 540.03 Complaints made to department of state; duty.
 540.04 Department of state to revoke permit of corporation found guilty of discrimination.
 540.05 Ouster of corporation found guilty.
 540.06 Unfair commercial discrimination prohibited; penalty.
 540.08 Unauthorized publication of name or likeness.
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540.01 Unfair discrimination and competition prohibited; definition of commodity.—

(1) Any person doing business in the state, and engaged in the production, manufacture, sale or distribution of any commodity in general use, that shall, for the purpose of destroying the business of a competitor in any locality, discriminate between different sections, communities, or cities of this state by selling such commodity at a lower rate in one section, community or city, than is charged for said commodity by said party in another section, community or city, after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the grade or quality and in the actual cost of transportation from the point of production, if a raw product, or from the point of manufacture, if a manufactured product, shall be deemed guilty of unfair discrimination, which is declared unlawful; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in prices in the same or different sections, communities, or cities of this state made in good faith in an amount necessary to meet competition.

(2) As used in this chapter the word commodity shall include any article, product, thing of value, service or output of a service trade.

History.—§1, ch. 6945, 1915; RGS 2517; CGL 3939; §1, ch. 61-323; §1, ch. 67-485.

cf.—§§350.08, 350.32, 350.42 Discrimination in rates by rail carriers.

§§364.09, 364.12 Discrimination by telegraph and telephone.

§540.06. Penalty.

§626.0610, Discrimination by life insurers.

540.02 Duty of state attorneys, etc.—The state attorneys, county solicitors and prosecuting attorneys in their counties, and the department of legal affairs shall enforce the provisions of §540.01 by appropriate actions in courts of competent jurisdiction.

History.—§3, ch. 6945, 1915; RGS 2518; CGL 3940; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

540.03 Complaints made to department of state; duty.—If complaint shall be made to the department of state that any corporation authorized to do business in this state is guilty of unfair discrimination within the terms of this chapter, the department of state shall refer the matter to the department of legal affairs which may, if the facts justify it, institute proceedings in the courts against such corporation.

History.—§4, ch. 6945, 1915; RGS 2519; CGL 3941; §§10, 11, 35, ch. 69-106.

540.04 Department of state to revoke permit of corporation found guilty of discrimination.—

If any corporation, foreign or domestic, authorized to do business in this state, is found guilty of unfair discrimination within the terms of this chapter, the department of state shall immediately revoke the permit of such corporation to do business in this state.

History.—§5, ch. 6945, 1915; RGS 2520; CGL 3942; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

540.05 Ouster of corporation found guilty.—

If after revocation of its permit, such corporation, or any other corporation not having a permit and found guilty of having violated any of the provisions of this chapter, shall continue or attempt to do business in this state, the department of legal affairs, by a proper suit in the name of the state, shall oust such corporation from all business of every kind and character in this state.

History.—§6, ch. 6945, 1915; RGS 2521; CGL 3943; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

540.06 Unfair commercial discrimination prohibited; penalty.—

Any person, firm, company, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of §540.01, and any officer, agent or receiver of any firm, company, association or corporation, or any member of the same, or any individual, found guilty of a violation thereof, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed one year.

History.—§2, ch. 6945, 1915; RGS 5668; CGL 7871. cf.—§775.06. Alternative punishment.

540.08 Unauthorized publication of name or likeness.—

(1) No person shall publish, print, display or otherwise publicly use for purposes of trade or for any commercial or advertising purpose the name, portrait, photograph or other likeness of any natural person without the express written or oral consent to such use given by:

(a) Such person; or

(b) Any other person, firm or corporation authorized in writing by such person to license the commercial use of his name or likeness; or

(c) If such person is deceased, any person, firm or corporation authorized in writing to

license the commercial use of his name or likeness, or if no person, firm or corporation is so authorized, then by any one from among a class composed of his surviving spouse and surviving children.

(2) In the event the consent required in subsection (1) is not obtained, the person whose name, portrait, photograph, or other likeness is so used, or any person, firm or corporation authorized by such person in writing to license the commercial use of his name or likeness, or, if the person whose likeness is used is deceased, any person, firm or corporation having the right to give such consent, as provided hereinabove, may bring an action to enjoin such unauthorized publication, printing, display or other public use, and to recover damages for any loss or injury sustained by reason thereof, including an amount which would have been a reasonable royalty, and punitive or exemplary damages.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

(a) The publication, printing, display or use of the name or likeness of any person in any newspaper, magazine, book, news broadcast or telecast or other news medium or publication as part of any bona fide news report or presentation having a current and legitimate public interest and where such name or likeness is not used for advertising purposes;

(b) The use of such name, portrait, photograph or other likeness in connection with the resale or other distribution of literary, musical or artistic productions or other articles of merchandise or property where such person has consented to the use of his name, portrait, photograph or likeness on or in connection with the initial sale or distribution thereof; or

(c) Any photograph of a person solely as a member of the public and where such person is not named or otherwise identified in or in connection with the use of such photograph.

(4) No action shall be brought under this section by reason of any publication, printing, display or other public use of the name or likeness of a person occurring after the expiration of forty years from and after the death of such person.

(5) As used in this section, a person's "surviving spouse" is the person's surviving spouse under the law of his domicile at the time of his death, whether or not the spouse has later remarried; and a person's "children" are his immediate offspring and any children legally adopted by him. Any consent provided for in subsection (1) shall be given on behalf of a minor by the guardian of his person or by either parent.

(6) The remedies provided for in this section shall be in addition to and not in limitation of the remedies and rights of any person under the common law against the invasion of his privacy.

History.—§1, ch. 67-57.

540.09 Unauthorized publication of photographs or pictures of areas to which admission is charged.—

(1) Any person who shall sell any photograph, drawing or other visual representation of any area, building or structure, the entry or admittance to which is subject to an admission charge or fee, or of any real or personal property located therein, or who shall use any such photograph, drawing or other visual representation in connection with the sale or advertising of any other product, property or service, without the express written or oral consent of the owner or operator of the area, building, structure, or other property so depicted, shall be liable to such owner or operator for any loss, damage or injury sustained by reason thereof, including an amount which would have been a reasonable royalty, and for punitive or exemplary damages, and such unauthorized sale or use may be enjoined.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to:

(a) Photographs, drawings or other visual representations in any newspaper, magazine, book, news broadcast or telecast or other news medium or publication as part of any bona fide news report or presentation having a current and legitimate public interest and where such photographs, drawings or other visual representations are not used for advertising purposes; or

(b) Photographs, drawings or other visual representations in which the depiction of such property is incidental to the principal subject or subjects thereof and not calculated or likely to lead the viewer to associate such property with the sale, offering for sale or advertising of any property, product or service.

(3) Any person who by means of a tower or other structure to which directly or indirectly admission is charged shall permit any other person or persons to look into or view any previously established tourist attraction, the entry or admission to which for the purpose of viewing the same is subject to an admission charge or fee, without the express written or oral consent of the owner or operator of such previously established tourist attraction, shall be liable to the owner or operator of the previously established tourist attraction for any loss, damage or injury sustained by reason thereof and punitive or exemplary damages, and the use of a tower or other structure for such unauthorized viewing may be enjoined.

(4) The remedies provided for in this section shall be in addition to and not in limitation of the remedies and rights of any person under the common law against the unauthorized sale or use for purposes of trade or advertising of photographs, drawings or other visual representations of his property.

History.—§1, ch. 67-57; §1, ch. 69-243.

540.10 Exemption from liability of news media.—No relief may be obtained under §540.08 or §540.09, against any broadcaster, publisher or distributor broadcasting, publishing or distributing paid advertising matter by radio or television or in a newspaper, magazine or similar periodical without knowledge or notice that any consent required by §540.08

or §540.09, in connection with such advertising matter has not been obtained, except an injunction against the presentation of such advertising matter in future broadcasts or in future issues of such newspaper, magazine or similar periodical.

History.—§1, ch. 67-57.

CHAPTER 541
FAIR TRADE LAW

541.001	Findings of fact.	541.06	Exceptions.
541.01	Short title.	541.07	Suit at law for violation of chapter.
541.02	Definitions.	541.08	Law not applicable to certain contracts.
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541.04	Inducements to evade contract restrictions prohibited.		
541.05	Owner alone may establish resale price.		

541.001 Findings of fact.—

(1) It is hereby found, determined and declared that the public interests and general welfare of the state will best be served by permitting the maintenance of minimum resale prices of trade-marked, branded or named commodities which are in free and open competition with commodities of a like kind and quality; and

(2) It is found, determined and declared that without minimum resale price maintenance of trade-marked, branded and named commodities which are in free and open competition with commodities of the same general class, small retail merchants with limited purchasing power cannot survive the price wars or price cutting operations of large retail stores which, after forcing the small retailers out of business by such operations gain a virtual monopoly on the retail channels of commerce, contrary to the general welfare and public interest; and

(3) It is hereby found, determined and declared that predatory cutting of established prices of trade-marked, branded or named products, as a deceptive means of unfairly luring from competitive merchants their customers, and for other purposes, has been the most potent weapon to which the great and destructive trusts have resorted most frequently, thereby to weaken and destroy their smaller competitors financially unable to endure resultant losses. By such misleading practice there is established in the trading area affected a virtual monopoly of distribution interposed between the producer and the public, by which the monopolist may extort at will from the consumer, while dictating prices and product quality dilutions to the producer, all contrary to the general welfare and public interest of the citizens of Florida; and

(4) Such predatory price cutting is injurious to the general public as distinguished from a particular group or class thereof, and is also injurious to the good will and business of the producer and the distributor of commodities bearing a trade-mark, brand or identifying name; and

(5) Prohibiting the unfair and discriminatory practice of price cutting of trade-marked, branded or named commodities which are in free and open competition with commodities of the same general class produced or distributed by others will foster and encourage free and honest competition and will safeguard the gen-

eral public against the creation or perpetuation of monopolies; and

(6) The public interest and general welfare of the state require the permissive or optional maintenance of minimum resale prices established in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by producers or distributors of trade-marked, branded or named commodities which are in free and open competition, as a permanent public policy of the state, at all times, including periods of deflation or inflation; and

(7) This chapter is enacted as an exercise of the police power of this state, in order to serve the general welfare of the citizens of Florida, and with the further objective of preventing monopoly.

History.—§1, ch. 25204, 1949.

541.01 Short title.—This chapter may be known and cited as the "Florida fair trade law."

History.—§10, ch. 18395, 1937; §10, ch. 19201, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(14); §13, ch. 25204, 1949.

541.02 Definitions.—The following terms, as used in this chapter, are hereby defined as follows:

(1) "Commodity" means any subject of commerce.

(2) "Producer" means any grower, baker, maker, manufacturer, bottler, packer, converter, processor or publisher.

(3) "Wholesaler" means any person selling a commodity other than a producer or retailer.

(4) "Retailer" means any person selling a commodity to consumers for use.

(5) "Person" means an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, a joint-stock company, a business trust or any unincorporated organization.

History.—§1, ch. 19395, 1937; §1, ch. 19201, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(15); §2, ch. 25204, 1949.

541.03 Contract may govern price of sale or resale.—

(1) No contract relating to the sale or resale of a commodity which bears, or the label or container of which bears, the trade-mark, brand, or name of the producer or distributor of such commodity and which commodity is in free and open competition with commodities of the same general class produced or distributed by others shall be deemed in violation of any law of the state by reason of any of the following provisions which may be contained in such contract:

(a) That the buyer will not resell such commodity at less than the minimum price stipulated by the seller;

(b) That the buyer will require of any dealer to whom he may resell such commodity an agreement that he will not, in turn, resell at less than the minimum price stipulated by the seller;

(c) That the seller will not sell such commodity

1. To any wholesaler, unless such wholesaler will agree not to resell the same to any retailer unless the retailer will in turn agree not to resell the same except to consumers for use and at not less than the stipulated minimum price, and such wholesaler will likewise agree not to resell the same to any other wholesaler unless such other wholesaler will make the same agreement with any wholesaler or retailer to whom he may resell; or

2. To any retailer, unless the retailer will agree not to resell the same except to consumers for use and at not less than the stipulated minimum price.

(2) Commodities which bear, or the labels or containers of which bear, trade-marks, brands or names of producers or distributors who shall be controlled by or through any common ownership, for the purposes of this chapter shall be treated as a single commodity having a single producer or distributor.

History.—§2, ch. 18395, 1937; §2, ch. 19201, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(16); §§3, 4, ch. 25204, 1949.

541.04 Inducements to evade contract restrictions prohibited.—For the purpose of preventing evasion of the resale price restrictions imposed in respect of any commodity by any contract entered into pursuant to the provisions of this chapter (except to the extent authorized by the said contract):

(1) The offering or giving of any article of value in connection with the sale of such commodity;

(2) The offering or the making of any concession of any kind whatsoever (whether by the giving of coupons or otherwise) in connection with any such sale; or

(3) The sale or offering for sale of such commodity in combination with any other commodity, shall be deemed a violation of such resale price restriction, for which the remedies prescribed by §541.07 shall be available.

History.—§3, ch. 18395, 1937; §3, ch. 19201, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(17); §5, ch. 25204, 1949.

541.05 Owner alone may establish resale price.—No minimum resale price shall be established for any commodity, under any contract entered into pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, by any person other than the owner of the trade-mark, brand or name used in connection with such commodity or a distributor specifically authorized to establish said price by the owner of such trade-mark, brand or name.

History.—§4, ch. 18395, 1937; §4, ch. 19201, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(18); §6, ch. 25204, 1949.

541.06 Exceptions.—No contract containing any of the provisions enumerated in subsection (1), §541.03 shall be deemed to preclude the resale of any commodity covered thereby without reference to such contract in the following cases:

(1) In closing out the owner's stock for the bona fide purpose of discontinuing dealing in any such commodity and when plain notice of the fact is given to the public; provided the owner of such stock shall give to the producer or distributor of such commodity prompt and reasonable notice in writing of his intention to close out said stock, and an opportunity to purchase such stock at the original invoice price;

(2) When the goods are altered, second-hand, damaged, defaced or deteriorated and plain notice of the fact is given to the public in the advertisement and sale thereof, such notice to be conspicuously displayed in all advertisements and to be affixed to the commodity;

(3) By any officer acting under an order of court.

History.—§5, ch. 18395, 1937; §5, ch. 19201, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(19); §7, ch. 25204, 1949.

541.07 Suit at law for violation of chapter.—Wilfully and knowingly advertising, offering for sale or selling any commodity at less than the price stipulated in any contract entered into pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, whether the person so advertising, offering for sale or selling is or is not a party to such contract, and whether the particular lot of such commodity so advertised, offered for sale or sold was or was not at any time sold to a party to a contract that stipulated the price of such commodity under the provisions of this chapter is unfair competition and is actionable at the suit of any person damaged thereby.

History.—§6, ch. 18395, 1937; §6, ch. 19201, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(20); §8, ch. 25204, 1949.

541.08 Law not applicable to certain contracts.—This chapter shall not apply to any contract or agreement between or among producers or distributors or (except as provided in paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of §541.03) between or among wholesalers, or between or among retailers, as to sale or resale prices.

History.—§7, ch. 18395, 1937; §7, ch. 19201, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7100(21); §9, ch. 25204, 1949.

541.09 Contracts obstructing competition; department of legal affairs to investigate.—If after investigation, the department of legal affairs deems that any contract authorized by the provisions of this chapter prevents competition in the manufacture, making, transportation, sale or purchase of commodities of the same general class or that the commodity covered by the contract is not in free and open competition with a commodity or commodities of the same general class produced or distributed by a competitor of the parties to said contract, it may bring an action in the name of this state to restrain the performance or

enforcement of any such contract. Such action shall be begun in the circuit court of the county of the residence of any party to such contract by service of process upon all parties thereto. Where any of such parties are nonresidents of the state, service of process upon such parties shall be made by registered mail addressed to such parties at the address or addresses stated

in said contract or, if not stated therein, then at the last known post office address or principal place of business of said parties returnable not less than thirty days after the mailing of said process; provided, that there shall be publication of notice of the suit in accordance with the laws of the state now existing.

History.—§10, ch. 25204, 1949; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 542

COMBINATIONS RESTRICTING TRADE OR COMMERCE

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| 542.01 | Definitions; trust, commodity. | 542.07 | Rule of evidence. |
| 542.02 | Forfeiture of charter of domestic corporations for violations. | 542.08 | Criminal liability of nonresident. |
| 542.03 | Dissolution proceedings instituted by department of legal affairs, etc. | 542.09 | Daily penalty for continued violations. |
| 542.04 | Foreign corporation violating chapter denied right to do business in state. | 542.10 | Contract in violation of chapter void. |
| 542.05 | Combinations prohibited; penalty. | 542.11 | Officers authorized to subpoena witnesses to testify as to violations; testimony of witnesses. |
| 542.06 | Sufficiency of indictment. | 542.12 | Contracts in restraint of trade invalid; exceptions. |

542.01 Definitions; trust, commodity.—

(1) A trust is a combination of capital, skill or acts by two or more persons, firms, corporations or associations of persons, or either two or more of them, for either, any or all of the following purposes:

(a) To create or carry out restrictions in trade or commerce, or aids to commerce, or to create or carry out restrictions in the full and free pursuit of any business authorized or permitted by the laws of this state;

(b) To increase or reduce the price of merchandise, produce or commodity;

(c) To prevent competition in manufacture, making, transportation, sale or purchase of merchandise, produce or commodities, or to prevent competition in aids to commerce;

(d) To fix at any standard or figure, whereby its price to the public shall be in any manner controlled or established, any article or commodity of merchandise, produce or commerce intended for sale, use or consumption in this state; or,

(e) Except as otherwise provided in chapter 541, to make or enter into or execute or carry out any contract, obligation, or agreement of any kind or description by which they shall bind or have bound themselves not to sell, dispose of or transport any article, commodity or article of trade, use, merchandise, commerce or consumption below a common standard figure, or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of such article, commodity or transportation at a fixed or graded figure, or by which they shall in any manner establish or settle the price of any article or commodity or transportation between them or themselves and others to preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves or others in the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity, or by which they shall agree to pool, combine or unite any interest they may have in connection with the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity that its price might in any manner be affected.

Provided, however, that no agricultural or horticultural nonprofit cooperative association organized and incorporated under the laws of the state nor the members, officers, agents or employees thereof or any of them, as such, shall be deemed to be a trust, a combination in restraint of trade, an illegal monopoly or any attempt to lessen competition or

fix prices arbitrarily, nor shall the marketing contracts or agreements between any such association and its members, or between any two or more of such associations, be deemed to be a trust, or be considered illegal or in restraint of trade.

(2) As used in this chapter, the word commodity shall include any article, product, merchandise, thing of value, service or output of a service trade.

History.—§1, ch. 6933, 1915; RGS 5719; §1, ch. 10283, 1925; CGL 7944; §1, ch. 61-324.

cf.—§543.01 et. seq., Combinations restricting use of musical compositions.

§544.01 et. seq., Combinations against Florida meat.

§545.01 et. seq., Combinations restricting financing of motor vehicles.

§617.15, Corporation marketing commercial sponges.

§618.17, Marketing contracts of agricultural cooperative marketing associations.

§618.21, Agricultural cooperatives not in restraint of trade.

§619.02, Agricultural and horticultural associations not in restraint of trade.

§833.02, Combinations against workmen.

542.02 Forfeiture of charter of domestic corporations for violations.—Any corporation holding a charter under the laws of the state which shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall forfeit its charter and franchise, and its corporate existence shall cease.

History.—§2, ch. 6933, 1915; RGS 5720; CGL 7945.

542.03 Dissolution proceedings instituted by department of legal affairs, etc.—For a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter by any corporation mentioned herein, the department of legal affairs or any state attorney upon his own motion, and without leave or order of any court or judge, shall institute suit or quo warranto proceedings for the forfeiture of its charter rights and franchises and the dissolution of its corporate existence.

History.—§3, ch. 6933, 1915; RGS 5721; CGL 7946; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

542.04 Foreign corporation violating chapter denied right to do business in state.—Every foreign corporation violating any of the provisions of this chapter is denied the right and prohibited from doing business within this state. The department of legal affairs shall enforce this provision by injunction, or other proper proceedings, in the name of the state.

History.—§4, ch. 6933, 1915; RGS 5722; CGL 7947; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

542.05 Combinations prohibited; penalty.—Any person who shall or may become engaged in any combination of capital, skill or acts by

two or more persons, firms, corporations or associations of persons or of either two or more of them, for either, any or all of the following purposes:

(1) To create or carry out restrictions in trade or commerce or aids to commerce, or to create or carry out restrictions in the full and free pursuit of any business authorized or permitted by the laws of this state;

(2) To increase or reduce the price of merchandise, produce or commodities;

(3) To prevent competition in the manufacture, making, transportation, sale, or purchase of merchandise, produce, or commodities, or to prevent competition in aids to commerce;

(4) To fix at any standard or figure whereby its price to the public shall be in any manner controlled or established any article or commodity of merchandise, produce, or commerce intended for sale, use, or consumption in this state; or,

(5)(a) Except as otherwise provided in chapter 541, to make or enter into or execute or carry out any contract, obligation, or agreement of any kind or description by which they shall bind or have bound themselves not to sell, dispose of, or transport any article or commodity, or article of trade, use, merchandise, commerce, or consumption below a common standard figure, or by which they shall agree in any manner to keep the price of such article, commodity, or transportation at a fixed or graduated figure, or by which they shall in any manner establish or settle the price of any article or commodity or transportation between themselves and others to preclude a free and unrestricted competition among themselves and others in the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity or by which they shall agree to pool, combine, or unite any interest they may have in connection with the sale or transportation of any such article or commodity that its prices may in any manner be affected; or any person who shall aid or advise in the creation or carrying out of any such combination, or knowingly carry out any of the stipulations, purposes, prices, rates, directions, conditions or orders of such combinations, as principal, manager, director, agent, servant, or employee, or in any other capacity, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than ten years. Each day during a violation of this provision shall constitute a separate offense.

(b) Provided, however, that no agricultural or horticultural nonprofit cooperative association organized and incorporated under the laws of the state, nor the members, officers, agents or employees thereof, or any of them as such, shall be deemed to be a combination prohibited under the meaning of this section nor shall the marketing contracts or agreements between any such association and its members, or between any two or more of such associa-

tions, be deemed to have created a combination prohibited herein.

History.—§5, ch. 6933, 1915; RGS 5723; §2, ch. 10283, 1925; CGL 7948.

cf.—Cross references under §542.01.

§542.10, Contract violating chapter void.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

542.06 Sufficiency of indictment.—In any indictment or information for an offense named in this chapter it is sufficient to state the effects or purposes of the trust or combination, and that the accused was a member of, acted with, or in pursuance of it, without giving its name or description, or how, when, or where it was created.

History.—§6, ch. 6933, 1915; RGS 5724; CGL 7949.

542.07 Rule of evidence.—In prosecutions under this chapter it shall be sufficient to prove that a trust or combination exists, and that the defendant or defendants belonged to it or acted for or in connection with it, without proving all members belonging to it, or providing or producing any article of agreement or any written instrument on which it may have been based, or that it was evidenced by any written instrument at all. General reputation may be given in evidence in all prosecutions of alleged combinations under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 6933, 1915; RGS 5725; CGL 7950.

542.08 Criminal liability of nonresident.—Persons out of the state may commit and be liable to indictment and conviction for committing any of the offenses enumerated in this chapter, which do not in their commission necessarily require a personal presence in this state, the object being to reach and punish all persons violating its provisions, whether within or without this state.

History.—§8, ch. 6933, 1915; RGS 5726; CGL 7951.

542.09 Daily penalty for continued violations.—Every person who shall in any manner violate any of the provisions of this chapter, shall, for each day that such violation shall be committed or continued, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, which may be recovered in the name of the state in any county where the offense is committed. The department of legal affairs and state attorneys and county solicitors shall prosecute for and recover the same.

History.—§9, ch. 69-33, 1915; RGS 5727; CGL 7952; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

542.10 Contract in violation of chapter void.—Any contract or agreement in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be void and not enforceable either in law or equity.

History.—§10, ch. 6933, 1915; RGS 5728; CGL 7953.

542.11 Officers authorized to subpoena witnesses to testify as to violations; testimony of witnesses.—Any court, officer, or tribunal having jurisdiction of the offense defined in this chapter, or the department of legal affairs, or any state attorney or county solicitor or grand jury, may subpoena persons and compel their

attendance as witnesses to testify as to the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. Any person so summoned and examined shall not be liable to prosecution for any violation of this chapter about which he may testify fully and without reservation.

History.—§11, ch. 6933, 1915; RGS 5729; CGL 7954; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

542.12 Contracts in restraint of trade invalid; exceptions.—

(1) Every contract by which anyone is restrained from exercising a lawful profession, trade or business of any kind, otherwise than is provided by subsections (2) and (3) hereof, is to that extent void.

(2) One who sells the good will of a business, or any shareholder of a corporation selling or otherwise disposing of all of his shares in said corporation, may agree with the buyer,

and one who is employed as an agent or employee may agree with his employer, to refrain from carrying on or engaging in a similar business and from soliciting old customers of such employer within a reasonably limited time and area, so long as the buyer or any person deriving title to the good will from him, and so long as such employer continues to carry on a like business therein. Said agreements may, in the discretion of a court of competent jurisdiction be enforced by injunction.

(3) Partners may, upon or in anticipation of a dissolution of the partnership, agree that all or some of them will not carry on a similar business within a reasonably limited time and area.

(4) This section does not apply to any litigation which may be pending, or to any cause of action which may have accrued, prior to May 27, 1953.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 28048, 1953.

CHAPTER 543

COMBINATIONS RESTRICTING USE OF MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS

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| <p>543.01 Monopolies in restraint of trade as to use of copyrighted musical compositions; combinations to fix prices, etc., unlawful.</p> <p>543.02 Common law rights abolished.</p> <p>543.03 Rights under copyright laws unaffected.</p> <p>543.04 Construction of law as to resale, fixing price, etc.</p> <p>543.05 Existing contracts made with unlawful combinations declared void.</p> <p>543.06 Broadcasts by radio stations within state.</p> <p>543.07 Radio stations within state affiliated with stations outside of state using compositions.</p> <p>543.08 Use of compositions by theater, etc., where same unlawfully restricted.</p> <p>543.09 Theaters, etc., using compositions of concerns outside of state.</p> <p>543.10 Contract with the owners or agents of theaters.</p> <p>543.11 Representatives of unlawful combinations; service of process.</p> <p>543.12 Collectors of license fees considered part of unlawful combinations.</p> <p>543.13 Injunctions to restrain violations.</p> <p>543.14 Persons aggrieved authorized to sue.</p> <p>543.15 Civil suits by parties aggrieved.</p> <p>543.16 Petition requiring defendant to produce records, etc.</p> | <p>543.17 Failure of defendant to file records, etc.; penalty.</p> <p>543.18 Penalty for violations of §§543.01-543.17.</p> <p>543.19 Public performance rights in copyrighted musical compositions, etc.; definitions.</p> <p>543.20 Conditions under which sale of performing rights may be made.</p> <p>543.21 List of copyrighted compositions.</p> <p>543.22 Unlawful combinations.</p> <p>543.23 Blanket license.</p> <p>543.24 Charge for performance rights based on program not containing copyrighted compositions.</p> <p>543.25 Charge for performance rights on unlisted compositions.</p> <p>543.26 Department of state to accept service of process on owner.</p> <p>543.27 Actions with respect to performing rights; prerequisites.</p> <p>543.28 Gross receipts tax; authority of department of banking and finance.</p> <p>543.29 Unlawful to publicly perform compositions without owner's consent.</p> <p>543.30 Illegal collection of license fees, etc.</p> <p>543.31 Suit by party aggrieved for violations.</p> <p>543.32 Injunction to restrain violations.</p> <p>543.33 Suit by aggrieved party in own behalf.</p> <p>543.34 Costs and expenses; appropriations.</p> <p>543.35 Penalty for violations of §§543.19-543.34.</p> |
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543.01 Monopolies in restraint of trade as to use of copyrighted musical compositions; combinations to fix prices, etc., unlawful.—

(1) It is unlawful for authors, composers, publishers, owners, or their heirs, successors or assigns, of copyrighted vocal or instrumental musical compositions to form any society, association, partnership, corporation or other group or entity, called herein a combination, when the members therein constitute a substantial number of the persons within the United States who own or control copyrighted vocal or instrumental and musical compositions, and when one of the objects of such combination is the determination and fixation of license fees or other exactions required by such combination for itself or its members or other interested parties for any use or rendition of copyrighted vocal or instrumental musical compositions for private or public performance for profit.

(2) The collection or attempted collection of such license fee or other exaction so fixed and determined by any member, agent, or representative of such combination from any person within this state, including theatres, radio receiving, radio broadcasting and radio re-broadcasting stations, moving picture houses, hotels, restaurants, clubs, dance halls, recreation rooms, pavilions, colleges, universities,

churches, or any one who uses music in the conduct of his business, or the officers, directors, proprietors, managers, owners or representatives thereof, who render or cause to be rendered or permit to be rendered such copyrighted vocal or instrumental musical compositions privately or publicly for profit through personal performance, or through radio or any instrumentality of sound producing apparatus is unlawful and illegal.

(3) The license fees or other exactions by such combination or its agents, members, or interested parties shall not be collected in any court within the boundaries of this state; and the collection or attempted collection of such license fee or other exaction by such combination or its agents, members or interested parties, shall be a separate offense hereunder; and any such combination of authors, composers or publishers, or their heirs, successors or assigns, is declared to be an unlawful monopoly in this state; and the fixing of prices or exactions for use or rendition of copyrighted musical compositions and the collecting or attempting to collect such license fees or other exactions by it or for its members or other interested parties, is declared illegal and in restraint of trade; and such collection or attempted collection is declared to be an intrastate transaction within this state, and shall

be subject to the terms and penalties of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(1); am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.
cf.—§542.01 et seq., Combinations in restraint of trade.

543.02 Common law rights abolished.—When any phonograph record or electrical transcription, upon which musical performances are embodied, is sold in commerce for use within this state, all asserted common law rights to further restrict or to collect royalties on the commercial use made of any such recorded performances by any person are hereby abrogated and expressly repealed. When such article or chattel has been sold in commerce, any asserted intangible rights shall be deemed to have passed to the purchaser upon the purchase of the chattel itself, and the right to further restrict the use made of phonograph records or electrical transcriptions, whose sole value is in their use, is hereby forbidden and abrogated.

History.—§1, ch. 20868, 1941.

543.03 Rights under copyright laws unaffected.—Nothing in §543.02 or this section shall be deemed to deny the rights granted any person by the United States copyright laws. The sole intentment of this enactment is to abolish any common law rights attaching to phonograph records and electrical transcriptions, whose sole value is in their use, and to forbid further restrictions or the collection of subsequent fees and royalties on phonograph records and electrical transcriptions by performers who were paid for the initial performance at the recording thereof.

History.—§2, ch. 20868, 1941.

543.04 Construction of law as to resale, fixing price, etc.—Nothing in §§543.04-543.18 shall be construed to give to any purchaser of copyrighted musical compositions, as herein provided, the right to resell, copy, print, publish or vend the same; nor to prevent authors and composers from determining and fixing the price to be charged for the use or rendition of their copyrighted musical compositions, provided such authors and composers act independently of any such combination as is in §543.01 declared unlawful.

History.—§2C, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(4); am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

543.05 Existing contracts made with unlawful combinations declared void.—All contracts, agreements or licenses now existing within this state, made by any person with any combination declared unlawful under §543.01, are void and nonenforceable in any court within this state, and are declared to have been entered into as intrastate transactions with such unlawful combinations and in restraint of trade. All such contracts, agreements, licenses and the attempted enforcement thereof may be enjoined by any person sought to be bound thereby; and any agent, member or representative of such unlawful combination enforcing or attempting to enforce the terms of such existing contract, agreement or

license, shall be guilty of a violation of the terms of this chapter; and for any collection or attempted collection of moneys set out in the illegal contract, agreement or license, shall be subject to the penalties of §543.18.

History.—§3, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(5).

543.06 Broadcasts by radio stations within state.—Any person who owns, leases, operates or manages a radio broadcasting, radio receiving or radio rebroadcasting station within this state, may receive, broadcast and rebroadcast copyrighted vocal or instrumental musical compositions, the copyrights of which are owned or controlled by any combination declared unlawful by §543.01, without the payment, to such combination or to its agents, representatives or assigns, of any license fee or other exaction declared illegal and noncollectible by the terms hereof.

History.—§4A, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(6).

543.07 Radio stations within state affiliated with stations outside of state using compositions.—

(1) When a radio receiving, radio broadcasting or radio rebroadcasting station is affiliated with any person owning, leasing or operating a radio broadcasting station outside this state from whence copyrighted vocal or instrumental musical compositions originate or emanate, and which are received, used, broadcast or rebroadcast within this state, in accordance with the terms of any affiliation agreement or other contract, then such person owning, leasing, operating or managing a radio broadcasting station outside this state, is prohibited from in any manner charging or attempting to charge, or collecting or attempting to collect, from any person who owns, leases, operates, or manages a radio broadcasting, radio receiving or radio rebroadcasting station within this state, any herein declared noncollectible license fee or other exaction, for the purpose of paying or repaying the same outside this state to any combination, or its members, stockholders or other interested parties, declared unlawful by §543.01.

(2) Any person collecting or attempting to collect such license fee or other exaction against such persons within this state for the purpose of paying or reimbursing itself for having paid any such license fee or other exaction herein declared unlawful and noncollectible, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the provisions of this chapter; and the person from without this state is declared to be an agent and representative of such combination as declared illegal and unlawful by §543.01 and shall be subject to all the penalties hereof.

History.—§4B, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(7).

543.08 Use of compositions by theater, etc., where same unlawfully restricted.—Any person who owns, operates, or manages any theater, moving picture houses, or a similar place for amusement and public performance within this state may receive, use and render, or

cause to be received, used and rendered, by the personal performance of artists, singers, musicians, orchestras, bands, or actors, or by loud speakers, radio, sound production or reproduction apparatus or instrumentalities, or electrical transcriptions, or by any other means of rendition whatsoever, copyrighted vocal or instrumental musical compositions, the copyrights of which are owned or controlled by any combination declared unlawful by §543.01 without the payment, to such combination, or to its agents, representatives or assigns, of any license fee or other exaction declared illegal and noncollectible by the terms of this chapter.

History.—§5A, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(8).

543.09 Theaters, etc., using compositions of concerns outside of state.—

(1) When such theater, moving picture house, or other place for amusement or performance is affiliated or under contract in any manner whatsoever with any person furnishing in any form or manner copyrighted musical compositions from outside this state, or supplying such persons in this state with radio broadcasts or electrical transcriptions, sound production instrumentalities or apparatus, or artists, performers, musicians, singers, players, orchestras, bands or other artists or talent, wherein or whereby copyrighted vocal or instrumental musical compositions are privately or publicly rendered for profit, then such person outside this state is prohibited from in any manner charging or attempting to charge, or collecting or attempting to collect, from any person who owns, leases, operates or manages such theater, moving picture house, or other place for amusement or public performance within this state, any license fee or other exaction for the purpose of paying or repaying the same to any combination declared unlawful by §543.01 for the use, rendition or performance of such copyrighted musical compositions.

(2) Any person collecting, or attempting to collect, such license fee or other exaction from outside this state against such persons within this state for the purpose of paying or reimbursing itself for having paid any such license fee or other exaction herein declared unlawful and noncollectible, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the provisions of this chapter; and such person from without this state is declared to be an agent and representative of such combination declared illegal and unlawful by §543.01 and shall be subject to all the penalties hereof.

History.—§5B, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(9).

543.10 Contract with the owners or agents of theaters.—Combinations of owners of copyrighted music as defined and prohibited in this chapter shall have the right to contract with theater owners in the state for the sale of the public performance rights of the music owned or controlled by said combination, despite the

provisions of this chapter, provided, however, this section shall not relieve any such combination from any taxes or fees levied by this chapter, nor any provisions relating to filing contracts and other information thereunder.

History.—§1, ch. 20991, 1941.

543.11 Representatives of unlawful combinations; service of process.—Any person within this state who shall act as the representative of any combination declared unlawful in §543.01, shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed an official representative and agent of such unlawful combination and shall be construed to be doing business within this state, and service of any process against such combination may be had upon such representative or the agent of such representative. When so served, such process shall have the same legal effect as if served upon a duly elected officer or managing agent or other official representative upon whom service might otherwise be made upon such combination within this state.

History.—§7A, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(11).

543.12 Collectors of license fees considered part of unlawful combinations.—Any person who negotiates for, or collects, or attempts to collect license fees or other exactions, or who acts as the representative or agent for any combination declared unlawful in §543.01, shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be considered as a part of said unlawful combinations; and such person shall be subject to all the penalties in this chapter provided for violations thereof.

History.—§7B, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(12).

543.13 Injunctions to restrain violations.—The several circuit courts of this state shall have jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of §§543.01-543.18, and, on the complaint of any party aggrieved because of the violation of any of the terms of §§543.01-543.18 anywhere within this state, the state attorneys in their respective circuits, under the direction of the department of legal affairs, shall institute proceedings, civil or criminal or both, under the terms hereof against any combination as defined in §543.01, against any of its members, agents or representatives, to enforce any of the rights herein conferred, and to impose any of the penalties herein provided, or to dissolve any such combination. In civil actions such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of have been duly notified of such petition, the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order as shall be deemed equitable.

History.—§9, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(13); §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

543.14 Persons aggrieved authorized to sue.—Any person in this state aggrieved by reason of anything forbidden in §§543.01-543.18, may sue therefor in any circuit court in the circuit in which the violation or a part thereof took place, to recover any damages assessed as a result of the violation of the terms of §§543.01-543.18, and shall be entitled to recover his costs, including reasonable attorney's fees to be fixed by the court in such action.

History.—§10A, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(14).

543.15 Civil suits by parties aggrieved.—In the event of the failure of the state attorney and department of legal affairs to act promptly, when requested so to do by any aggrieved party, then such party may institute a civil proceeding in his own behalf, or upon behalf of plaintiff and others similarly situated, as the state attorney and the department of legal affairs could have instituted under the terms of this chapter.

History.—§10B, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(15); §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

543.16 Petition requiring defendant to produce records, etc.—In any proceeding brought under the terms of §§543.01-543.18, any attorney of record for the plaintiff may file with the clerk of the court in which such action is pending, a petition praying that the defendant be required to file with the clerk of said court exact copies of all documentary evidence, records or data in the possession or under the control of said defendant pertaining to the issues as alleged by the plaintiff in the cause; and the circuit court, upon the presentation to it of such petition, shall determine what part, or all, or any of such evidence shall be produced, and enter an order to that effect. A copy of such order shall be mailed to each defendant at his last known address, which shall be deemed sufficient notice and service upon such defendant; or, the same may be served by mail in the same manner upon the attorney of record for the defendant, and this shall be deemed sufficient notice and service upon said defendant.

History.—§11A, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(16).

543.17 Failure of defendant to file records, etc.; penalty.—If said defendant shall fail to file with the clerk of the court in which such action is pending said copy of documentary evidence, records or data, and within the time provided in said order, the court shall adjudge such defendant guilty of contempt and shall assess a fine of one hundred dollars against the defendant for each day that such defendant fails to comply with said order, and judgment shall be entered accordingly. The plaintiff may collect the same against the defendant with interest thereon and costs, including a reasonable attorney's fee. The court shall determine when the judgment is rendered what disposition shall be made of the proceeds collected after the payment of costs and attorney's fees.

History.—§11B, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(17).

543.18 Penalty for violations of §§543.01-543.17.—Any combination as in §543.01 declared to be unlawful, and any other person acting or attempting to act within this state in violation of the terms of §§543.01-543.17, or any representative or agent of any person who aids or attempts to aid any unlawful combinations as defined in §543.01, in the violation of any of the terms of §§543.01-543.17, in any manner whatsoever, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars or more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one or more than ten years.

History.—§8, ch. 17807, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(20).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

543.19 Public performance rights in copyrighted musical compositions, etc.; definitions.—As used in §§543.19-543.35, "person" means any individual, resident or nonresident, of this state, and every domestic or foreign or alien partnership, society, association or corporation; the words "performing rights" refer to "public performance for profit"; the word "user" means any person who directly or indirectly performs or causes to be performed musical compositions for profit; the term "blanket license" includes any device whereby public performance for profit is authorized of the combined copyrights of two or more owners; the term "blanket royalty or fee" includes any device whereby prices for performing rights are not based on the separate performance of individual copyrights.

History.—§1, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(21).
cf.—§1.01, General definitions.

543.20 Conditions under which sale of performing rights may be made.—It is unlawful for any person to sell, license the use of, or in any manner whatsoever dispose of, in this state, the performing rights in or to any musical composition or dramatico-musical composition which has been copyrighted, and is the subject of a valid existing copyright, under the laws of the United States, or to collect any compensation on account of any such sale, license, or other disposition, unless such person:

(1) Shall first have filed with the department of banking and finance on forms prescribed by said department a list describing each musical composition and dramatico-musical composition, the performing rights in which said person intends to sell, license or otherwise dispose of in this state, which description shall include the following: The name and title of the copyrighted composition, the date of the copyright, the number or other identifying symbol given thereto in the United States copyright office, the name of the author, the name of the publisher, the name of the present owner of the copyright to said composition, and the name of the present owner of the performing rights thereto. Additional lists of such copyrighted compositions may be filed by any such person from time to time, and

shall be subject to all the provisions of this chapter. A filing fee of two cents a composition shall be required by the department of banking and finance for filing any list under this chapter.

(2) Shall simultaneously file an affidavit which shall describe the performing rights to be sold, licensed or otherwise disposed of and shall state that the compositions so listed are copyrighted under the laws of the United States, that the facts contained in the list to which said affidavit relates are true, that affiant has full authority to sell, license or otherwise dispose of the performing rights in such composition. The affidavit shall set forth the name, age, occupation and residence of the affiant; and if an agent, the name, occupation and residence of his principal.

History.—§2, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(22); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

543.21 List of copyrighted compositions.—The list provided for in §543.20 shall be made available by the department of banking and finance to all persons for examination, and taking of copies, in order that any user of such compositions in this state may be fully advised concerning the performing rights therein, and avoid being overreached by false claims of ownership of said performing rights, and also avoid committing innocent infringements of said works. The said department may, in order to prevent such overreaching and to protect the citizens of this state from committing innocent violations of the copyright laws of the United States, cause a list of all such copyrighted material filed with it to be published once a year or oftener in a form and medium which it shall deem suitable for said purposes. A duplicate of any list so filed by any such person shall at his request be certified by the department of banking and finance and shall by the department be given or delivered to such person, who shall exhibit the same on demand of anyone to whom such person seeks to sell, license or otherwise dispose of said performing rights.

History.—§3, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(23); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

543.22 Unlawful combinations.—

(1) It is unlawful for two or more owners of the copyrights of musical compositions or dramatico-musical compositions to associate or combine together in any manner, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of issuing blanket licenses for the public performance for profit of their combinations upon a blanket royalty or fee covering more than one, or all, of such compositions owned or controlled by the members of such association unless each individual copyright owner included in such association, or such association in behalf of each individual copyright owner, also shall make available to each user of such composition within the state, at the option of the user, the right to perform publicly for profit each such copyrighted musical composition owned by him at a price es-

tablished for each separate performance of each such composition.

(2) To this end, there shall be filed with the department of banking and finance, either as a part of the list required by §543.20 or as a separate document by such copyright owner, or by such association in behalf of such owner, a schedule of prices for the performing rights to each separate performance for profit of each composition contained in such list, together with an affidavit of the copyright owner of such compositions that the price so stated has been determined by such copyright owner acting for himself and not either directly or indirectly in concert or by agreement with the owner of any other copyrights. Such schedule of prices may contain reasonable classifications determined by use and function, or either, of the users of said compositions, with separate price for each classification; provided, that there is equal treatment of all persons within each classification and that there is no unreasonable discrimination between classifications.

(3) Any copyright owner may at his election fix one price which shall be applicable to each rendition of each of such compositions owned by him except to the extent that he elects to name specific compositions and to fix other prices for each rendition thereof; and said prices shall remain in force and effect until a new schedule of prices with respect to the performing rights to such compositions has been similarly filed in the office of the department of banking and finance, at any time, at the election of such owner, changes in prices to become effective seven days from the date of filing thereof. The schedule of prices provided for herein shall be made available by the department to all persons for examination and the taking of copies, and may be published by him in the same manner as provided in §543.21.

History.—§4A, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(24); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

543.23 Blanket license.—Any person issuing a blanket license for performance rights shall file with the department of banking and finance within thirty days from the date such blanket license is issued, a true and complete copy of each such license issued or sold with respect to performance within this state, together with the affidavit of such person that such copy is a true and complete copy of the original and that it sets forth each and every agreement between the parties thereto with respect to such performing rights. The department shall charge for filing such contracts the same fee allowed clerks of the circuit court for similar services.

History.—§4B, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(25); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§28.24 Clerk's fee.

543.24 Charge for performance rights based on program not containing copyrighted compositions.—It is unlawful for any person selling, licensing the use of or in any manner whatsoever disposing of or contracting to dispose of, in this state, the performing rights in

or to any musical composition or dramatico-musical composition, to make any charge or to contract for or collect any compensation as a condition of using said performing rights based in whole or in part on any program not containing any such composition, and any such charge or contract for compensation shall be valid and enforceable only to the extent that it is based and computed upon a program in which such composition is rendered.

History.—§4C, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(26).

543.25 Charge for performance rights on unlisted compositions.—It is unlawful for any person selling, licensing the use of or in any manner whatsoever disposing of or contracting to dispose of in this state public performing rights in or to any musical composition or dramatico-musical composition to make any charge or to contract for or collect any compensation for the use or performance of any such composition that has not been listed with the department of banking and finance as provided in §543.20.

History.—§4D, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(27); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

543.26 Department of state to accept service of process on owner.—At the time of filing the information required in §§543.20, 543.21, the owner of said performing rights shall execute and deliver to the department of state on a form to be furnished by the department of state, an authorization empowering the department of state to accept service of process on such person in any action or proceeding, whether cognizable at law or in equity, arising under this chapter, and designating the address of such person until the same shall be changed by a new form similarly filed. Service of process may thereafter be effected in this state on such person in any action or proceeding by serving the department of state with duplicate copies of such process; and immediately upon receipt thereof the department of state shall mail one of the duplicate copies by registered mail to the address of such person as stated on authorization last filed by him. A filing fee of five dollars shall accompany this notice and the department of state shall deposit same in the general revenue fund of the state.

History.—§5, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(28); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

543.27 Actions with respect to performing rights; prerequisites.—

(1) No person may commence or maintain any action or proceeding in any court with respect to such performing rights, or collect any compensation on account of any sale, license or other disposition of such performing rights, in this state, except upon pleading and proving compliance with the provisions of §§543.19-543.35.

(2) Copies, certified by the department of banking and finance as such, of the lists, license agreements, affidavits and other docu-

ments filed with the department pursuant to the requirements of §§543.19-543.35, shall be furnished by the department to any person upon request at the prices regularly charged by a clerk of the circuit court for such work. Such certified copies shall be admitted in evidence in any action or proceeding in any court to the same extent as the original thereof.

History.—§6, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(29); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§28.24 Clerk of circuit court, compensation.

§696.05 Clerk of circuit court, photographic recording.

543.28 Gross receipts tax; authority of department of banking and finance.—

(1) There is levied, and there shall be collected, a tax, for the act or privilege of selling, licensing, or otherwise disposing of performing rights in compositions in this state, in an amount equal to three per cent of the gross receipts of all such sales, licenses or other dispositions of performing rights in this state, payable annually to the department of banking and finance on or before the fifteenth day of March of each year, with respect to the gross receipts of the preceding calendar year. A return on a form prescribed by the department shall be made by all persons subject to this tax on or before the fifteenth day of March of every year which shall accompany a remittance of the tax due.

(2) The department through its authorized agents may examine and audit the books and records of any person it may deem subject to the tax or fees under this chapter and may require such persons to appear before it at its office in the capitol, with such records and papers as may be necessary, after giving thirty days notice to such person through said person's authorized agent, the department of state.

(3) The department of banking and finance through its authorized agents may examine and audit the books, records and accounts of any licensee or user making payments for use of public performing rights in the state to any person in order that the department may determine or check on gross receipts of those selling or licensing public performing rights in the state. Any person refusing the department or its duly authorized agents access to such books, records and accounts shall be subject to penalties prescribed in §543.35 and may be required to appear in person with all books, papers and accounts required by the department at its office in the capitol, within ten days after receipt of notice which the department shall send by "registered mail, return receipt requested."

(4) Should the department of banking and finance determine that any person liable for any tax or fees under this chapter has made an incorrect return or has made no return at all, or has failed to pay any tax or fees due, the department shall after determining the amount of such tax or fees due the state, from the best information at its command, certify such claim for delinquent taxes to said person through his duly designated agent, the department of state,

and unless payment of such delinquent tax is received within thirty days after delivery of said notice to the department of state the department of banking and finance shall apply to a circuit judge in Leon county for the appointment of a receiver to take over and administer all assets of said delinquent taxpayer in the state.

(5) The circuit judge, upon the application of the department properly authenticated, shall appoint some agent of the department as receiver, to serve without further compensation, but who shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. After posting such bond as the judge may determine proper, the receiver shall take over and administer the affairs of said delinquent taxpayer within the state, collect amounts and do all things necessary to protect the interests of both the state and the said delinquent taxpayer and from such collections as he may make, he shall first pay the expenses of the receivership and any litigation incident thereto and the tax plus interest at the rate of two per cent per month or fraction thereof from the last day of the year for which the tax was due.

(6) After having satisfied the claims of the state and paid all costs of the receivership, the receiver shall make a return to the court which shall order all assets returned to the taxpayer.

History.—§7, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(30); §19, ch. 63-400; §10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

543.29 Unlawful to publicly perform compositions without owner's consent.—It is unlawful for any person, without the consent of the owner thereof, if said owner shall have complied with the provisions of this chapter, publicly to perform for profit, in this state, any such composition, or for any person knowingly to participate in the public performance for profit of such composition, or any part thereof.

History.—§8, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(31).

543.30 Illegal collection of license fees, etc.—Any person who negotiates, collects or attempts to collect license fees or other exactions or acts in any capacity whatsoever as a representative or agent for any person owning public performing rights of any copyrighted composition shall be subject to all the penalties in this chapter provided for violations thereof.

History.—§10, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(32).

543.31 Suit by party aggrieved for violations.—Any person in this state aggrieved by reason of any violation of this chapter may sue in the circuit court of the county in which he resides or of the county in which the viola-

tion took place to recover any damages as the result of the violation of the terms of §§543.19-543.34, or to require specific performance under the provisions of §§543.19-543.34, and shall be entitled to recover his costs, including reasonable attorney's fees to be fixed by the court.

History.—§11, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(33).

543.32 Injunction to restrain violations.—The several circuit courts of this state shall have jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of §§543.19-543.34, and, on the complaint of any party aggrieved because of the violation of any of the terms of said sections anywhere within this state, the state attorneys in their respective circuits, under the direction of the department of legal affairs shall institute proceedings, civil or criminal or both under the terms hereof, to enforce any of the rights herein conferred, and to impose any of the penalties herein provided. In civil actions such proceeding may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of have been duly notified of such petition, the court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order as shall be deemed equitable.

History.—§12, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(34); §11, 35, ch. 69-106.

543.33 Suit by aggrieved party in own behalf.—In the event of the failure of the state attorney and the department of legal affairs to act promptly, as herein provided, when requested so to do by any aggrieved party, then such party may institute a civil proceeding in his own behalf, or upon behalf of plaintiff and others similarly situated, as the state attorney and the department of legal affairs could have instituted under the terms of this chapter.

History.—§13, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(35) §11, 35, ch. 69-106.

543.34 Costs and expenses; appropriations.—Sufficient moneys shall be appropriated for payment of the costs and expenses of enforcing this chapter and all taxes and fees levied and collected shall be paid into the general revenue fund.

History.—§14, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(36). Am. §131, ch. 26869, 1951.

543.35 Penalty for violations of §§543.19-543.34.—Any violation of §§543.19-543.34, shall constitute a misdemeanor, to be punished as provided elsewhere in the laws of this state.

History.—§9, ch. 19653, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7954(40). cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 544

COMBINATIONS AGAINST FLORIDA MEATS

- 544.01 Certain combinations against public policy.
 544.02 Forfeiture of charter.
 544.03 Jurisdiction of circuit court.

544.01 Certain combinations against public policy.—Every arrangement, contract, agreement, trust or combination between persons made with a view to, or tending to prevent, hinder or obstruct the lawful sale in this state, or any place therein, of beef or other fresh meat of cattle or any other edible animal raised, fattened or fed in the state, or any other beef or fresh meat, or with a view to, or tending to prevent, hinder or obstruct the lawful sale of any cattle or other edible animal in this state, or any place therein, or which shall tend to monopolize or control the sale or price of beef or other fresh meat in this state, or any place therein, is declared to be against public policy.

History.—§1, ch. 4534, 1897; GS 3160; RGS 4986; CGL 7075.
 cf.—§542.01 et seq., Combinations in restraint of trade.

544.02 Forfeiture of charter.—Any corporation chartered under the laws of this state, which shall violate any of the provisions of §544.01, shall forfeit its charter and franchises, and its corporate existence shall thereupon cease. Every foreign corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of §544.01 is prohibited from doing business in this state. The department of legal affairs shall enforce this provision by due process of law.

History.—§2, ch. 4534, 1897; GS 3161; RGS 4987; CGL 7076; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

544.03 Jurisdiction of circuit court.—The circuit courts of this state are given jurisdiction in chancery, and shall restrain or enjoin any violation of this chapter in their respective circuits, and shall restrain or enjoin any raising or lowering the price of beef or other fresh meat in any place in such several circuits with intent to or tending to prevent, hinder or obstruct the sale of beef or other fresh meat or cattle or any other edible animal raised, fattened or fed in the state, or any other beef or fresh meat, or with intent to or tending to prevent, hinder or obstruct the lawful sale of any cattle or other edible animal in any such place.

History.—§4, ch. 4534, 1897; GS 3162; RGS 4988; CGL 7077.

544.04 Duty of state attorney.—The state attorneys shall institute and prosecute all proper suits in their respective circuits in the name of the state to enforce this chapter. Any citizen of this state also may institute and prosecute suit in his own name to enforce

- 544.04 Duty of state attorney.
 544.05 Compelling testimony of witnesses.
 544.06 Combinations against Florida meats; penalty.

this chapter. In case decree shall be rendered in the circuit court in favor of the plaintiff, whether the state or an individual, the court may decree that the defendant or defendants pay a reasonable fee in the cause for the state attorney or plaintiff's solicitor therein. Nothing herein contained shall operate or be construed to deprive any person of any right to any damages, or of any remedy to recover damages which such person would have without this chapter in or about matter mentioned or included in this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 4534, 1897; GS 3163; RGS 4889; CGL 7078.

544.05 Compelling testimony of witnesses.—No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or from producing books, papers, contracts, agreements and documents on subpoena for the state, or as witness for the state, or on cross-examination for the state, in any prosecution, suit or proceeding, criminal or civil, authorized by or based upon this chapter or growing out of any violation thereof, when such prosecution, suit or proceeding is in the name of the state and prosecuted or carried on by the department of legal affairs or state attorney, for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him, may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no such person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence; provided, that no person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

History.—§5, ch. 4534, 1897; GS 3164; RGS 4990; CGL 7079; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

544.06 Combinations against Florida meats; penalty.—Any violation of any provisions of law relating to combinations against the sale of Florida meat is declared to be destructive of free competition and a conspiracy against trade, and any person who may engage in such conspiracy, or who shall, as principal, manager, director or agent, or in any other capacity, knowingly carry out any of the stipulations, purposes, prices, rates or orders made in furtherance of such conspiracy, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year.

History.—§3, ch. 4534, 1897; GS 3516; RGS 5402; CGL 7543.
 cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 545

COMBINATIONS RESTRICTING FINANCING OF MOTOR VEHICLES

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| <p>545.01 Definitions of terms used in chapter.</p> <p>545.02 Contracts designating finance company through which sale of motor vehicle to be financed declared void.</p> <p>545.03 Threats by manufacturer or wholesaler as prima facie evidence of intent to violate law.</p> <p>545.04 Threats by finance company presumed to be made by manufacturer or wholesaler.</p> <p>545.05 Paying or giving anything to finance company to lessen competition prohibited.</p> <p>545.06 Acceptance of anything of value by finance company resulting in lessening competition prohibited.</p> | <p>545.07 Acceptance of benefits by finance company for purpose of lessening competition prohibited.</p> <p>545.08 Department of legal affairs or state attorney to institute suit upon violation of law.</p> <p>545.09 Department of legal affairs to enjoin violations by foreign corporations; revocation of license by department of state.</p> <p>545.10 Contract in violation of law declared void.</p> <p>545.11 Remedy for persons injured by violation of law.</p> <p>545.12 Penalty for violations of chapter.</p> |
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545.01 Definitions of terms used in chapter.

(1) The term "person" as used in this chapter means any individual, firm, corporation, partnership, association, trustee, receiver or assignee for the benefit of creditors.

(2) The terms "sell," "sold," "buy" and "purchase," as used in this chapter, include exchange, barter, gift, and offer to contract to sell or buy.

(3) The term "manufacturer" means any person engaged, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture of motor vehicles.

(4) The term "wholesale distributor" means any person engaged, directly or indirectly, in the sale or distribution of motor vehicles to agents or to dealers.

(5) The term "dealer" means any person who is engaged in, or who intends to engage in the business of selling motor vehicles at retail in this state. The term "dealer" shall also include "retail agent."

(6) The term "finance company" means any person engaged in the business of financing the sale of motor vehicles, or engaged in the business of purchasing or acquiring conditional bills of sale, or promissory notes, either secured by vendor's lien or chattel mortgages, or arising from the sale of motor vehicles in this state.

History.—§13, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(459).

545.02 Contracts designating finance company through which sale of motor vehicle to be financed declared void.—It is unlawful for any manufacturer or wholesale distributor of motor vehicles to sell or contract for the sale of motor vehicles to any motor vehicle dealer on the condition, or with the agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, that such dealer shall in any manner finance the purchase or sale of any one or number of motor vehicles only through a designated finance company or shall sell and assign the conditional sales contracts or chattel mortgages or other paper arising from the sale of motor vehicles or any one or number thereof only to a designated finance company, when the

effect of the condition, agreement or understanding so entered into may be to lessen or eliminate competition, or create or tend to create a monopoly in the finance company who is designated, by virtue of such condition, agreement or understanding to finance the purchase or sale of motor vehicles, or to purchase such conditional sales contract, chattel mortgages or other paper, and any such condition, agreement, or understanding is declared to be void and against the public policy of this state.

History.—§1, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(460).
cf.—§542.01 et seq., Combinations restricting trade or commerce.

545.03 Threats by manufacturer or wholesaler as prima facie evidence of intent to violate law.—Any threat, expressed or implied, made directly or indirectly to any motor vehicle dealer, by any manufacturer, or wholesale distributor on authority or with the knowledge of any such manufacturer, or wholesale distributor, that such person will discontinue to sell, or will terminate a contract to sell motor vehicles to such dealer unless such dealer finances the purchase or sale of motor vehicles only with or through a designated finance company or sells and assigns the conditional sales contracts, chattel mortgages, or other paper arising from his retail sales of motor vehicles only to a designated finance company, shall be prima facie evidence of the fact that such manufacturer or wholesale distributor has sold or intends to sell motor vehicles, on the condition or with the agreement or understanding prohibited in §545.02.

History.—§2, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(461).

545.04 Threats by finance company presumed to be made by manufacturer or wholesaler.—Any threat, express or implied, made directly or indirectly to any motor vehicle dealer by any finance company or agent thereof, who is affiliated with or controlled by any manufacturer or wholesale distributor of motor vehicles, that such manufacturer or wholesaler distributor will terminate his contract

with or cease to sell motor vehicles to such dealer unless such dealer finance the purchase or sale of motor vehicles only with or through a designated finance company or sells and assigns the conditional sale contracts, chattel mortgages, or other paper arising from his retail sales of motor vehicles only to a designated finance company, shall be presumed to be made at the direction of and with the authority of such manufacturer or wholesale distributor of motor vehicles, and shall be prima facie evidence of the fact that such manufacturer or wholesale distributor of motor vehicles has sold or intends to sell motor vehicles on the condition or with the agreement or understanding prohibited in §545.02.

History.—§3, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(462).

545.05 Paying or giving anything to finance company to lessen competition prohibited.—It is unlawful for any manufacturer or wholesale distributor of motor vehicles, to pay or give, or contract to pay or give any thing or service of value to any finance company if the effect of any such payment or the giving of any such thing or service of value may be to lessen or eliminate competition, or tend to create or create a monopoly in the finance company which receives or accepts such thing or service of value.

History.—§4, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(463).

545.06 Acceptance of anything of value by finance company resulting in lessening competition prohibited.—It is unlawful for any finance company to accept or receive, or contract or agree to accept or receive, either directly or indirectly, any payment, thing or service of value from any manufacturer or wholesale distributor of motor vehicles, if the effect of the acceptance or receipt of any such payment, thing, or service of value may be to lessen or eliminate competition, or to create or tend to create a monopoly in the person who accepts or receives such payment, thing, or service of value, or contracts or agrees to accept or receive the same.

History.—§5, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(464).

545.07 Acceptance of benefits by finance company for purpose of lessening competition prohibited.—It is unlawful for any finance company who accepts or receives, either directly or indirectly, any payment, thing, or service of value, as set forth in §545.06, or contracts, either directly or indirectly, to receive any such payment or thing or service of value, to thereafter finance or attempt to finance the purchase or sale of any motor vehicle or buy or attempt to buy any conditional sales contracts, chattel mortgages or other paper on motor vehicles sold at retail in this state.

History.—§6, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(465).

545.08 Department of legal affairs or state attorney to institute suit upon violation of law.—For a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter by any corporation mentioned herein, the department of legal affairs or the state

attorney of the proper county shall institute proper suits or quo warranto proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction for the forfeiture of its charter rights, franchises or privileges and powers exercised by such corporation, and for the dissolution of the same under the general statutes of the state.

History.—§7, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(466); §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

545.09 Department of legal affairs to enjoin violations by foreign corporations; revocation of license by department of state.—Every foreign corporation, as well as every foreign association, exercising any of the powers, franchises or functions of a corporation in this state, violating any of the provisions of this chapter, is denied the right and prohibited from doing any business in this state, and the department of legal affairs shall enforce this provision by bringing proper proceedings by injunction, or otherwise. The department of state may revoke the license of any such corporation or association authorized by it to do business in this state.

History.—§8, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(467); §§10, 11, 35, ch. 69-106.

545.10 Contract in violation of law declared void.—Any contract or agreement in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be void and shall not be enforceable either in law or equity.

History.—§10, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(468).

545.11 Remedy for persons injured by violation of law.—In addition to the criminal and civil penalties herein provided, any person who is injured in his business or property by any other person, by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this chapter, may sue therefor in any court having jurisdiction thereof in the county where the defendant resides or is found, or any agent resides or is found, or where service may be obtained, and recover twofold the damages sustained by him, and the costs of suit. When it shall appear to the court before whom any proceeding under this chapter is pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties be brought before the court, the court may cause them to be made parties defendant and summoned, whether they reside in the county where such action is pending, or not.

History.—§12, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(469).

545.12 Penalty for violations of chapter.—Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter, any person who is a party to any agreement or understanding, or to any contract prescribing any condition prohibited by this chapter, and any employee, agent, or officer of any such person, who shall participate, in any manner, in making, executing, enforcing, performing or in urging, aiding or abetting in the performance of any such contract, condition, agreement or understanding and any person who pays or gives or contracts to pay or give any thing or service of value

prohibited by this chapter, and any person who receives or accepts or contracts to receive or accept any thing or service of value prohibited by this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than

one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months, or more than one year.

History.—§9, ch. 18031, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 8135(39).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 548

PUGILISTIC EXHIBITIONS

548.01 Prize fighting, pugilistic exhibitions; penalty.

548.02 Second, stakeholder, etc.; penalty.

548.01 Prize fighting, pugilistic exhibitions; penalty.—Any person who shall voluntarily engage in any pugilistic exhibition, fight or encounter, with or without gloves, between man and man, or in an exhibition or fight between man and bull, or between man and any other animal, for money or anything of value, or upon the result of which any money or anything of value is to be collected, acquired, bet or wagered, or to see which any admission fee is charged, directly or indirectly, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two thousand five hundred, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than five years.

History.—§1, ch. 4402, 1895; GS 3253; RGS 5084; CGL 7186.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

548.02 Second, stakeholder, etc.; penalty.—

(1) Any person who shall act as second, stakeholder, counselor or advisor, or who shall render aid of any such character, for or to the principal or either of them in such exhibition, encounter, or fight shall be deemed a principal in the offense, and shall be punished as prescribed in §548.01.

(2) The sheriff or his deputies, in any county where there is cause to believe that such an encounter or contest is about to occur, shall enter any house or enclosure, or any other place, and arrest, without warrant, any party engaged or about to engage in such contest.

History.—§2, ch. 4402, 1895; GS 3254; RGS 5085; CGL 7187.

548.03 Pugilistic exhibition defined.—By the term "Pugilistic exhibition, encounter or fight, with or without gloves," as used in this chapter, is meant any voluntary fight or personal encounter, by blows, between two or more persons, for money, prize of any character, points, distinction or fame, or other thing of value, or upon the results of which any money

548.03 Pugilistic exhibition defined.

548.04 Physician.

or thing of value is bet or wagered, or for which an admission fee is charged, directly or indirectly; provided, that nothing contained herein or in any law or municipal regulation shall be construed as applying to boxing exhibitions held by and under the auspices of the American legion, disabled American veterans, veterans of foreign wars of the United States, Spanish-American war veterans, or companies or detachments of the Florida national guard, Y. M. C. A., junior chamber of commerce, or any college which is a member of any recognized amateur athletic association and the Circulo Cubana club, a charitable organization now in existence, whether an admission fee is charged or not; provided further, that nothing contained herein shall be construed to prohibit any municipality from exercising its police powers to regulate boxing and wrestling exhibitions held under the auspices of the above named organizations.

History.—§3, ch. 4402, 1895; GS 3255; RGS 5086; §1, ch. 12213, 1927; CGL 7188; §1, ch. 14831, 1931; §1, ch. 17179, 1935; §1, ch. 26729, 1951; §1, ch. 57-782.

548.04 Physician.—At any boxing, sparring or wrestling match or exhibition permitted under §548.03 there shall be in attendance a duly licensed physician, whose duty it shall be to observe the physical condition of the boxers or wrestlers and advise the referee or judges with regard thereto; any competent physician who has not had less than three years experience as a practitioner may be licensed. No boxer or wrestler shall be permitted to enter the ring unless, not more than three hours before, a physician shall certify in writing that the boxer or wrestler is physically fit to engage in the proposed contest. The physician's fee shall be paid by the licensee conducting the match or exhibition.

History.—§1, ch. 57-154.

CHAPTER 549

AUTOMOBILE RACE MEETS

- 549.01 Holding automobile race meets; notice to sheriff.
 549.02 Duties of sheriffs.
 549.03 Sheriff to exclude from course vehicles and persons.

549.01 Holding automobile race meets; notice to sheriff.—Any persons intending to hold any automobile race meet in any public place within the state shall give notice thereof in writing to the sheriff of the county wherein it is proposed to hold such race meet, at least ten days prior to the holding thereof, stating the time when and the place where such race meet is to occur. Notice shall be given to the sheriff of each county into which any such meet shall extend.

History.—§1, ch. 5438, 1905; RGS 2359; CGL 3763.

549.02 Duties of sheriffs.—Every sheriff who shall receive the notice provided for in §549.01, or who shall have other notice or knowledge of the proposed occurrence of any race meet within his county, shall forthwith take such measures as shall be reasonably necessary for the safeguarding of the public and the protection of persons from injury while such race shall be in progress. Every sheriff may appoint a sufficient number of deputies to thoroughly police the course over which such race is to take place, and may designate and maintain the boundaries prescribed for such course by stakes, ropes or otherwise, wherever it may seem necessary.

History.—§2, ch. 5438, 1905; RGS 2360; CGL 3764.

549.03 Sheriff to exclude from course vehicles and persons.—Every sheriff and every deputy appointed by him shall exclude from the course over which any race shall be about to occur, and at least thirty minutes prior to the starting thereof, all animals, vehicles and persons, except those officiating or participating in such race, and their assistants, and shall keep such course free from the intrusion of any animal, vehicle or person, except as above provided, for a period beginning at least thirty minutes prior to the

- 549.04 Association holding race to pay sheriff's fees.
 549.05 Holding race meet without notice to sheriff; penalty.
 549.06 Failure of person to remove from automobile race course; penalty.

starting of such race and extending during the whole time such race shall be in progress.

History.—§3, ch. 5438, 1905; RGS 2361; CGL 3765.

549.04 Association holding race to pay sheriff's fees.—Every sheriff and deputy sheriff participating in the policing of any race course, as provided in this chapter, shall receive the sum of two dollars per day during the period in which such races are in progress, which shall be paid by the persons holding the races.

History.—§5, ch. 5438, 1905; RGS 2362; CGL 3766.

549.05 Holding race meet without notice to sheriff; penalty.—Any person participating in any automobile race meet in any public place within this state, when the notice required to be given to the sheriff of the county wherein it is proposed to hold such race meet as required by this chapter has not been given, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 5438, 1905; RGS 5644; CGL 7839.

cf.—§775.07, Punishment by fine only—imprisonment.

549.06 Failure of person to remove from automobile race course; penalty.—Any person, except those officiating or participating in such race, and their assistants, who, upon being requested so to do by the sheriff or deputy sheriff, shall fail or refuse to move beyond the boundaries of the course over which any automobile race is about to occur, or who shall fail or refuse to remove from within such boundaries any animal or vehicle owned or controlled by him, or who shall knowingly enter within such boundaries after being warned therefrom by such sheriff or deputy sheriff, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and shall be subject to immediate arrest and removal by such sheriff or deputy sheriff.

History.—§4, ch. 5438, 1905; RGS 5645; CGL 7840.

cf.—§775.07, Punishment by fine only—imprisonment.

CHAPTER 550

DOG RACING AND HORSE RACING

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| 550.163 | Dog racing; daily license fee. | | |

550.45 Allocation or reallocation of racing days.

550.01 State racing commission; creation, members, etc.—

(1) A state racing commission is created and established within the division of pari-mutuel wagering of the department of business regulation, and said commission is vested with the powers and duties in this chapter specified, and all other powers necessary and proper to enable it to execute fully and effectually all the purposes of this chapter. The commission shall consist of five persons who shall be appointed by the governor and confirmed by the senate. One member of the commission shall be a resident of and appointed from each of the congressional districts as they were defined on June 9, 1937. The members of the commission shall be qualified electors not less than twenty-five years of age, who shall have resided in the state for five years next preceding their appointment. The commissioners shall select from among their number a chairman and secretary. The state treasurer shall be ex-officio treasurer of the commission and the department of legal affairs shall be its legal representative. The secretary shall keep a record of all proceedings of the commission and shall preserve all books, maps, documents, papers, and records entrusted to its care. The commission shall annually make a full report to the governor. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for all purposes.

(2) The commission may employ an attorney and such assistants and employees as may be necessary at such compensation as the commission may prescribe.

(3) Each commissioner shall take the constitutional oath of office and shall give bond to the governor of the state with personal or corporate surety to be approved by the treasurer in the amount of five thousand dollars, conditioned that he will faithfully and honestly perform the duties of his office. The premium on the bond above mentioned shall be paid by the commission. The state racing commission shall maintain an office in Miami and such branch offices as may be necessary. No person having been connected, either directly or indirectly, with any race track or meet held in the state within the past three years, or having been employed by any owner or operator of any race track in the state within the past three years, shall be eligible to hold the office of racing commissioner.

(4) Beginning in 1965 the terms of office of the members of the state racing commission shall be four years beginning in each instance with the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January and ending on the first Monday in January four years thereafter in each instance as hereinafter specified. The terms of the members presently appointed for the first and fourth congressional districts of the state as defined on June 9, 1937, shall expire on the first Monday in January in 1965; the term of the mem-

550.46 Summer thoroughbred racing period, application of chapter 550.

ber presently appointed for the second congressional district of the state as defined on June 9, 1937, shall expire on the first Monday in January in 1966; the term of the member presently appointed for the third congressional district of the state as defined on June 9, 1937, shall expire on the first Monday in January in 1967 and the term of the member presently appointed for the fifth congressional district of the state as defined on June 9, 1937, shall expire on the first Monday in January in 1968. The terms of the members presently appointed for the first and fourth congressional districts as herein defined shall expire on the first Monday in January, 1965, as heretofore provided by law. The terms of the members presently appointed for the second, third and fifth congressional districts as herein defined are hereby extended to expire on the first Monday in January in 1966, 1967 and 1968, respectively.

History.—§1, ch. 14832, 1931; §1, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(19); §1, ch. 20299, 1941; §1, ch. 63-264; §§11, 16, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§551.03, Supervision of operation of frontons.

550.02 The powers and duties of the racing commission.—The state racing commission shall carry out the provisions of this chapter and such commission shall personally or by agents supervise and check the making of pari-mutuel pools and the distribution therefrom, and:

(1) Fix and set the dates for racing in any county where there are one or more horse tracks or one or more dog tracks seeking to race and holding ratified permits upon which any track can operate in any county, apportioning such dates to the several tracks in such counties as provided by law; provided, however, that where only one licensed dog track is located in a county, such track may operate ninety days during the racing season at the option of said dog track; provided, however, that no horse tracks licensed to engage in the conduct of running races located within one hundred air miles of each other shall operate on the same dates and any track licensed to engage in the conduct of harness races located within one hundred air miles of another permittee or licensee authorized to conduct either harness races or running races shall be apportioned not more than forty days within the legal horse racing season which may be the same dates awarded to a permittee or licensee conducting running races.

(2) Make an annual report to the governor showing its own actions, receipts derived under the provisions of this chapter, the practical effects of the application of this chapter and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishments of the purposes of this chapter.

(3) Require an oath to each and every application by the person or executive officer of the association or corporation, stating that such information contained in the application is true.

(4) Make rules and regulations for the con-

trol, supervision and direction of all applicants, permittees and licensees, and for the holding, conducting and operating of all race tracks, race meets, races held in this state; provided, such rules and regulations shall be uniform in their application and effect, and the duty of exercising this control and power is made mandatory upon such commission. Said commission may take testimony concerning any matter within its jurisdiction and each member thereof may administer oaths for that purpose. Said commission shall have the power to issue summons and subpoenas for any witness and subpoenas duces tecum in connection with any matter within the jurisdiction of the commission under its seal and signed by any member of the commission or the supervisor or assistant supervisor of racing.

(5) Require of each applicant an application setting forth:

(a) The full name of the person, association or corporation, and if a corporation the name of the state under which the same is incorporated.

(b) If an association or corporation, the nationality, color and residence of the members of the association and the names of the stockholders and directors of the corporation.

(c) The exact location where it is desired to conduct or hold a race meeting.

(d) Whether or not the racing plant is owned or leased, and if leased, the name, color and residence of the fee owner, or if a corporation, of the directors and stockholders thereof; provided, however, that nothing in this chapter shall prevent a person from applying to the racing commission for a permit to conduct races, regardless of whether the racing plant has been constructed or not, and having an election held in any county at the same time when elections are held for the ratification of any permit in said county.

(e) A statement of the assets and liabilities of the person making such application.

(f) The kind of racing to be conducted and the desired period.

(g) Such other information as the commission may require.

(6) Require of each applicant a deposit of a sufficient sum, in currency or by check certified by a bank licensed to do business in the state with the county commissioners of the county in which the election is to be held, in an amount necessary to pay all expenditures in connection with the holding of the election mentioned in §550.06.

(7) Upon receipt of such application and any amendments properly made thereto, the racing commission shall further investigate the matters contained in the application and if any applicant shall duly fulfill and meet all requirements, conditions and qualifications set forth in this chapter and the rules and regulations of the racing commission hereunder, then the racing commission shall grant the permit to such qualified applicant as hereinabove provided.

(8) In the event the state racing commis-

sion shall refuse to grant the permit, then the money deposited with the county commissioners for the holding of such election shall be refunded to the applicant. In the event the state racing commission shall grant the permit applied for, the board of county commissioners shall order an election in said county to decide whether such permit shall be approved and the license issued and race meetings permitted in such county, as hereinafter provided for in §550.07.

(9) Each licensed thoroughbred running track in the state shall be required to run an average of one race per racing day in which horses bred in Florida and duly registered with the Florida thoroughbred breeders' association shall have preference as entries over non-Florida-breds, and to require all licensed thoroughbred race tracks to write the conditions for such races in which Florida-breds are preferred so as to assure that all Florida-bred horses available for racing at such tracks be given full opportunity to run in the class races for which they are qualified, said opportunity of running to be afforded to each class of horses in proportion that the number of horses in this class bears to the total number of Florida-breds available; and provided that no track shall be required to write conditions for a race to accommodate a class of horses for which a race would otherwise not be run at such track during its meeting.

History.—§2, ch. 14832, 1931; §2, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(50); §1, ch. 22072, 1943; §1, ch. 24348, 1947; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §1, ch. 57-180; §1, ch. 59-406; §1, ch. 61-178.

550.021 Records of racing commission, open for inspection; penalty.—

(1) All books, records, maps, documents and papers of the state racing commission, including those filed with said commission as well as those prepared by or for it, shall at all times be open for the personal inspection of any officer of the state or of any county of Florida, or of any official investigative body or committee, and no person having charge or custody thereof shall refuse this privilege to any such officer or investigative body or committee.

(2) Any member or employee of the state racing commission who violates subsection (1) of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months. That any member of said commission who violates said subsection (1) shall also be deemed guilty of malfeasance and shall be subject to removal from office.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 26850, 1951.

550.03 Compensation of members and employees; charity racing days.—

(1) The compensation of each member of the racing commission shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars annually, together with traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. The chairman of the commission shall receive an

additional one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, and the secretary of the commission shall receive an additional two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, to be paid out of any funds in the hands of the State Treasurer to the credit of the racing commission.

(2) Disbursements from said fund for the compensation and expenses of the commission shall be made in the manner as now provided by law for salaries and expenses of the state government. A sufficient amount of money to pay said compensation of the commissioners and the expenses of the commission is appropriated out of any funds hereafter in the hands of the State Treasurer to the credit of the State Racing Commission. All obligations and debts, including salaries and traveling expenses of the commissioners, shall be wholly paid out of funds deposited with the treasurer under the provisions of this chapter. It is expressly declared that the state, or any funds belonging thereto, shall not at any time, or under any circumstances, be or become liable to any person for any expense incurred or debts owing by the commission or any member, agent, servant, or employee of the commission. No money shall be paid out by the treasurer for salaries or expenses of the commission except upon voucher of the commission signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretary, which voucher shall exhibit in detail the items for which the money is paid.

(3) The State Racing Commission may extend said limitations of time for horse or dog racing or jai alai operation not to exceed two days at any one track beyond the period otherwise provided by law so that any such track or fronton may conduct a charity day of racing for any one or more recognized and established charitable institutions located within one hundred miles road travel of the race track or fronton holding such charity day of racing. For the purposes of this section the University of Miami, Jacksonville University, Nova University of Advanced Technology and other institutions of higher learning, including junior colleges, not already participating in charity or scholarship racing days shall be deemed to be charitable institutions. A portion of the proceeds available for the charitable purposes in an amount not less than twenty-five per cent may be paid over to and for the benefit of said charitable institutions of higher learning in said areas. If said second additional day as authorized herein for charitable purposes is conducted by a track located in Duval County or Clay County, the proceeds for charity purposes shall be allocated by payment of fifty per cent thereof to institutions of higher learning or junior colleges in Duval County, twenty-five per cent to the St. Johns River Junior College in Putnam County and twenty-five per cent to the Lake City Junior College in Columbia County. The State Racing Commission may extend said limitations of time for horse or dog racing or jai alai oper-

ation, in addition to the two days heretofore provided, to an additional third day at each race track or fronton in Dade County. If said third additional day as authorized herein is conducted by a track or fronton located in Dade County, the proceeds for charity purposes shall be allocated by payment of fifty per cent thereof to the University of Miami and fifty per cent to the degree-granting state college authorized under §239.012, to be established in Dade County. The State Racing Commission may extend said limitation of time for horse or dog racing or jai alai operation in Sarasota, Manatee, Palm Beach, Escambia or Washington Counties to provide for a total of three charity days. If said third additional day as authorized herein is conducted by a track or fronton located in Sarasota or Manatee Counties, the proceeds for charity purposes shall be allocated by payment to Manatee Junior College. If a third additional charity day is conducted at any track or fronton in Palm Beach County, forty per cent of the proceeds for charitable purposes from such day shall be paid to Palm Beach Junior College, forty per cent of the proceeds for charitable purposes from such day shall be paid to Florida Atlantic University, and the remaining twenty per cent of the proceeds for charitable purposes from such day shall be paid to Marymount College. If a third additional charity day is conducted at any track or fronton in Escambia County, fifty per cent of the proceeds for charitable purposes from such day shall be paid to the University of West Florida and the remaining fifty per cent of the proceeds for charitable purposes from such day shall be paid to Pensacola Junior College. If a third additional charity day is conducted at any track or fronton in Washington County, fifty per cent of the proceeds for charitable purposes from such day shall be paid to Gulf Coast Junior College and the remaining fifty per cent of the proceeds for charitable purposes from such day shall be paid to Okaloosa-Walton Junior College. The total of all profits derived from the operation of such racing on such charity day, including all moneys which would otherwise be received by the State Racing Commission as taxes for such day's operation, shall be and become a part of the charity trust fund for which such racing on such days is conducted.

(4) In determining profits derived from such racing on such charity day, which profits shall include all taxes payable to the state or any agency thereof for such day's operations without the initial expense of operational allowance provided by law for dog tracks, said tracks and frontons shall only be entitled to deduct from the profits accruing from all receipts on such charity day of racing their actual operating costs, which costs shall be those expenses incurred by the race track or fronton solely by reason of holding said charity day of racing and shall not be deemed to include such expenses constant from day to day

and which would have been incurred had the race on that day not been held, including, but not limited to, such items as capital expenditures, interest on debts, real estate taxes and annual license fees, donations, bad debts, and such other items of daily or pro rated expense as the racing commission may by rule prescribe.

History.—§3, ch. 14832, 1931; §3, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(51); §1, ch. 20843, 1941; §1, ch. 57-283; §2, ch. 61-119; §15, ch. 63-400; §1, ch. 63-444; §1, ch. 65-352; §1, ch. 67-540; §1, ch. 68-32.

cf.—§550.13 Division among counties of moneys derived under this law.

§550.30 Race track funds guaranteed from general revenue fund.

§551.05 Additional salary of secretary of commission.

550.031 Limitation on number of charity days.—No horse or dog racing or jai alai operation may conduct more charity days than authorized by law for the preceding meeting of that particular operation. This section shall supersede all general acts and special acts in conflict.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 69-249.

550.04 Racing meetings authorized; restrictions.—Any person desiring to operate a race track in this state may, subject to the provisions of this chapter, hold and conduct one or more racing meetings at such track each year. Horse race track meetings shall be held only from and including the period extending from the 1st day of December of each year to and including the 20th day of April of the year following, which period shall be known as the horse racing season, and the dog race track meetings shall be held only during the period extending from and including the 1st day of November of each year to and including the 31st day of May of the year following, which period shall be known as winter dog racing season; provided, however, that summer dog track meetings shall be held only during the period beginning with and including June 1st and up to and including the 30th day of September, in counties lying wholly east of the St. Johns river, south of an east-west line from the Matanzas inlet to said river, and north of latitude 28 degrees 35 minutes; and provided further that both horse race meetings and dog race meetings shall be limited to the aggregate number of racing days as provided in §550.08. No racing shall be permitted on Sunday, and no minors except jockey apprentices, exercise boys and grooms shall be permitted to attend said races or to be employed in any manner by the track provided, however, nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the use of any dog racing plant or facility, for the conducting of "hound dog derbies" or "mutt derbies," from being used on one Sunday during each racing season by any charitable, civic or nonprofit organization for the purpose of conducting "hound dog derbies" or "mutt derbies" where only dogs other than those usually used in dog racing (greyhounds) are permitted to race and where adults and minors may participate as dog owners or spectators, and provided further that during such

racing events betting and gambling and the sale or use of alcoholic beverages shall be strictly and absolutely prohibited.

History.—§4, ch. 14832, 1931; §4, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(52); am. §§1, 3, ch. 21636, 1943; am. §12, 3, ch. 22072, 1943; am. §1, ch. 22599, 1945; am. §1, ch. 24360, §1, ch. 23862, 1947; §2, ch. 57-180; §9, ch. 59-406.

550.05 Application for permit to conduct race meetings.—

(1) Between June 1 and July 1 of each year, but at no other time, any person possessing the qualifications prescribed in this chapter shall apply to the commission for a permit to conduct race meetings and racing under this chapter. No application thus received by the commission shall be amended after August 10 of each year; and on or before August 15, but not thereafter, of each year, after receipt of any application, the commission shall convene to consider and act upon permits applied for, and all applications not definitely acted upon by the commission on or prior to August 15 of each year shall be void.

(2) Upon all applications filed and approved a permit shall be issued to the applicant setting forth the name, the location of the race track, the kind of racing desired to be conducted and a statement showing qualifications of the applicant to conduct racing at said track under this chapter; provided, however, no permit shall be effectual to authorize any race until ratified by a majority of the electors participating in said election, and in the county in which applicant proposes to conduct racing; and provided further that no application shall be considered and no permit shall be issued by the racing commission nor voted upon in any county to conduct running horse races, harness horse races or dog races at a location within one hundred miles of another location for which a permit has been issued and a racing plant located, said distance to be measured on a straight line from the nearest property line of one racing plant to the nearest property line of the other, except that permits heretofore issued and ratified by a majority of the electors of any county shall not be affected by this proviso.

History.—§5, ch. 14832, 1931; §5, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(53); am. §1, ch. 24349, 1947; 2nd par. by §2, ch. 59-406.

cf.—§550.33 Quarter horse races.

550.06 Elections for ratification of permits.—

(1) The holder of any permit may have submitted to the electors of the county designated therein the question whether or not said permit shall be ratified or rejected. Such questions shall be submitted to the electors for approval or rejection at a special election to be called for that purpose only. The board of county commissioners of the county designated, upon the presentation to said board at a regular or special meeting of a written application, accompanied by a certified copy of the permit granted by the state racing commission, and asking for an election in the county in which

said application was made, shall order a special election in said county for the particular purpose of deciding whether such permit shall be approved and license issued and race meetings permitted in such county by such permittee; and shall cause the clerk of such board to give notice of said special election by publishing the same once each week for two consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers of general circulation in said county; each permit covering each track shall be voted upon separately and in separate elections and no election shall be called more often than once every two years for the ratification of any permit covering the same track.

(2) All elections ordered under this chapter shall be held within ninety days and not less than twenty-one days from the time of presenting such application to said county commissioners, and the inspectors of election shall be appointed and qualified as in cases of general elections and they shall count the votes cast and make due returns of same to the county commissioners without delay. The county commissioners shall canvass the returns, declare the results, and cause the same to be recorded as provided in the general law concerning elections so far as applicable.

(3) Provided, that where a permit has been granted by the commission and no application to the board of county commissioners has been made by the permittee within six months after the granting of the permit, the same shall be void, and the commission shall cancel such permit without notice to the holder thereof, and the board of county commissioners holding the deposit for the election shall refund to the holder of the permit said deposit upon being notified by the state racing commission that the permit has become void and canceled; provided further, that where, upon a permit issued, an election has been held and such permit ratified, as herein provided, and the holder of the ratified permit has failed to construct a track suitable to conduct a race meeting within twelve months after the ratification of said permit, then the permit shall be void and the commission shall cancel such permit without notice to the holder thereof.

(4) For such election all electors duly registered and qualified to vote at the last preceding general election held in such county shall be qualified electors for such election, and in addition thereto the registration books for such county shall be opened on the tenth day (if the tenth day be Sunday or a holiday, then on the next day not a Sunday or a holiday) after said election is ordered and called, and shall remain open for a period of ten days for additional registrations of persons qualified for registration but not already registered, and electors for such special election shall have the same qualifications for and prerequisites to voting in elections as under the general election laws.

(5) If at any such special election the majority of the electors voting on the question of

ratification or rejection of any permit shall vote against such ratification, then such permit shall be void. If a majority of the electors voting on the question of ratification or rejection of any permit shall vote for such ratification, then such permit shall become effectual and the holder thereof may conduct racing upon complying with the other provisions of this chapter. The county commissioners shall immediately certify the results of the election to the secretary of the state racing commission; provided, that the expense of holding the said election shall be paid for by the permit holder as provided for in §550.02(6).

History.—§6, ch. 14832, 1931; §6, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151 (54); §3, ch. 57-180.
cf.—§550.33 Quarter horse races.

550.061 Cancellation of permit to conduct race meeting.—Where the holder of a ratified permit issued pursuant to law, for the conduct of horse, in harness using a sulky, race meetings has failed to construct a track suitable to conduct such race meetings by July 1, 1948, or within one year from the date on which such permit was issued, whichever period of time be the longest, then such permit shall be void and the state racing commission may cancel such permit without notice to the holder thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 24359, 1947.

550.062 Cancellation of certain permits.—

(1) Every permit issued prior to January 1, 1943, under the statutes for the conduct of race meetings and racing where the holder of such permit has failed to conduct a racing meet under said permit within a period of five years next preceding June 7, 1949, is hereby cancelled and annulled.

(2) This section shall apply to and shall be deemed to cancel and annul all such permits, notwithstanding the permittee be a corporation which has been dissolved or a person, corporation or association in bankruptcy or whose assets or affairs are in the hands of a trustee in bankruptcy or of a receiver appointed by any court.

History.—§1, 2, ch. 25242, 1949.

550.063 Dog racing; ratified permit; extension of time in certain areas.—The time within which the holder of a ratified permit for dog racing shall construct a racetrack is hereby extended for the period of thirty months from the date of the ratification of such permit by the electorate, where such permit was issued and ratified subsequent to January 1st, 1943, and where the location of such racetrack is west of the Apalachicola river, anything to the contrary in any statute notwithstanding.

History.—§1, ch. 25256, 1949.

550.064 Horse racing; ratified permit; extension of time in certain areas.—The time within which the holders of a ratified permit for horse racing shall construct a race track is hereby extended for the period to May 1, 1953, where such permit was issued and ratified subsequent to December 1, 1949, and where

the location of such race track is east of the Apalachicola river, anything to the contrary in any statute of the state notwithstanding.

History.—§1, ch. 26873, 1951.

550.065 Harness racing; certain permits validated; license.—

(1) Any permit issued by Florida state racing commission, subsequent to June 1, 1946, to conduct horse racing, in harness, which permit, having been ratified in the manner prescribed by law, in any county of the state where no running horse tracks or dog tracks are located and established, is hereby validated and restored to the permittee or permittees, or his or their lawful assignee, and the time within which the holder of any such ratified permit shall construct a race track is hereby extended for a period of twelve months from such time as restrictions and limitations against such construction now imposed by federal regulations, are removed.

(2) Any horse racing track, in harness with sulky, which may be established and shall operate by virtue of the provision of subsection (1) of this section, shall be entitled to a license from the racing commission for a meet or meetings for a period of not exceeding ninety days of racing during the established racing season, fixed by law, for horse racing, and during such meet or meeting racing may be conducted by a valid permittee at such track either in the day time or night time, at the option of the permit holder, or at the election of the permit holder, the racing season may be divided so that part of the racing during any one season may be conducted at nights and part in the day time; provided, however, there shall be no racing on Sunday, and when racing is being conducted at nights, there shall be no racing in the day time of the same day.

(3) The commission of a licensee on a pari-mutuel pool on horse races, where such license is issued to conduct horse racing in harness, and in the counties affected by the provisions of this section, shall be the same as allowed and received by a licensee on a pari-mutuel pool on dog races as now fixed and established by law.

(4) In all respects the provisions of this chapter shall be applicable to the subject matter of this section, except those provisions thereof which are inconsistent herewith.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 26485, 1951.

550.066 Harness racing; conduct of races, approval of commission.—Upon approval by the state racing commission any holder of a ratified permit to conduct horse racing in harness, which permit was validated and restored by §550.065(1), is hereby authorized to conduct not more than three quarter horse races per day upon the race track of the ratified permit holder, said three quarter horse races to be instead and in lieu of three horse races in harness with sulky during the regular race meeting of the permit holder; provided, however, that the

quarter horses participating in such races shall be duly registered by the American quarter racing association and certified to the permit holder by a bona fide cooperative association organized under the laws of Florida, which has been in existence for two years or more and which has for its purpose the cooperative agricultural activity of breeding and training quarter running horses. All of the provisions of this chapter, and rules and regulations of the Florida state racing commission relating to harness horse racing with sulky shall apply to any quarter horse race allowed by this section.

History.—§1, ch. 57-807.

550.067 Dog racing; validation of certain permits; exemptions.—

(1) All permits for dog racing or to hold and conduct dog race track meetings granted by the Florida state racing commission on or subsequent to June 7, 1949, and submitted to and ratified by a majority of the electors of the county designated in such permits voting on the question of ratification or rejection of such permits are hereby declared valid and lawful for the purpose for which issued and to permit the operation of a dog race track and to conduct dog race track meetings on the premises described in such permits.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to permits which have been suspended, canceled or revoked either by the Florida state racing commission or in a recall election pursuant to the provisions of §550.18, nor shall the same affect or apply to permits canceled and annulled pursuant to the provisions of §550.062.

(3) This section shall not prevent the cancellation or revocation of any permit in any future recall election or the suspension, cancellation or revocation of any permit by the state racing commission in the manner and for such causes as other permits may be suspended, canceled or revoked by the state racing commission.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 57-237.

550.068 Harness racing; certain permits validated.—

(1) Any permit to conduct horse racing in harness or to hold harness horse race meetings granted and issued by the Florida state racing commission subsequent to July 1, 1956, and prior to the effective date of this act and submitted to and ratified by a majority of the electors of the county designated in such permit and on the basis of which ratified permit the holder thereof was issued license to conduct harness horse racing and in reliance thereon the holder of such permit and license constructed racing plant or track, and which permit and license was thereafter held and declared to be invalid as violative of the provisions of this chapter, and particularly the one hundred mile distance requirements of §550.05, is hereby declared to be valid and the same is hereby re-

stored, ratified and confirmed the same as if never held or declared to be invalid, notwithstanding the distance provisions of this chapter and §550.05 is hereby repealed and declared to be ineffective and inoperative as to any such permit and license issued and ratified as aforesaid.

(2) It is hereby declared to be the legislative purpose and intent to ratify and confirm all actions of the state racing commission in the issuance of any permit described in subsection (1), and to ratify, confirm and validate all proceedings in relation to the issuance and ratification of any such permit and to repeal and declare any law or laws in conflict herewith to be inoperative, ineffective and inapplicable to any such permit.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 61-9.

550.069 Harness racing; daily license fee.—

(1) Any duly licensed harness horse race track having an average daily pari-mutuel pool of less than one hundred thousand dollars per day shall, in lieu of the payment of the taxes imposed upon such tracks as now provided by law, be permitted to operate the sale of pari-mutuel pools on the basis of a fixed daily license fee, which fee shall be determined from the following schedule:

Up to \$50,000.00 per day . . . \$1,000.00 per day.
Over \$50,000.00 per day but not exceeding \$75,000.00 per day . . . \$3,000.00 per day. Over \$75,000.00 per day but not exceeding \$100,000.00 per day . . . \$5,000.00 per day, three-fourths of which daily license fee shall be distributed equally to the sixty-seven counties of the state and the remaining one-fourth to the state's general revenue fund.

(2) Whenever any harness horse track exceeds the sum of one hundred thousand dollars per day in its pari-mutuel pool totals this section shall not apply, and such harness horse track shall be taxed as provided by other general laws.

(3) It is hereby declared to be the legislative purpose and intent to ratify, confirm and validate actions of the state racing commission in the issuance of any permit described in §550.068 (1), and the placing in operation the fixed daily license fee provided for herein.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 63-261.

550.07 Issuance of license by racing commission; revocation of license; penalty in lieu thereof.—After a permit has been granted by the commission, and after the same has been ratified and approved by the majority of the electors participating in such election of the county designated therein, the racing commission shall grant to the lawful holder of such permit, subject to the conditions hereof, a license to conduct racing under this chapter, and fix annually the time, place and number of days during which racing may be conducted by such permit holder at the location fixed in said permit and ratified in said election. After the first license has been issued to the holder

of a ratified permit for racing in any county, all subsequent annual applications for a license by said ratified permit holder shall be accompanied by proof in such form as the commission may require, that the ratified permit holder still possesses all the qualifications prescribed by this chapter, and that the permit has not been recalled at a later election held in such county as provided for in §550.18. The racing commission may revoke any permit or license hereunder upon the willful violation by the licensee of any of the provisions of this chapter, or of any rule or regulation issued by the commission under the provisions of this chapter. In lieu of the suspension or revocation of licenses the racing commission after notice and hearing may impose a civil penalty against any licensee for violations of this chapter or chapter 551, or any rule or regulation promulgated by the commission. No penalty so imposed shall exceed \$1,000 for each count or separate offense and all penalties imposed and collected shall be deposited with the state treasurer to the credit of the general revenue fund. It is unlawful for any licensee under this chapter, directly or indirectly, to make any contribution whatsoever to any political party or to any candidate for any state, county, district, or municipal office; and the commission upon proof of any contribution having been made shall immediately revoke the permit of such licensee and no further license or permit shall be issued thereafter to such former licensee.

History.—§7, ch. 14832, 1931; §7, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151 (55); §4, ch. 57-180.
cf.—§99.161 Political contributions.
§550.33 Quarter horse races.

550.08 Maximum length of race meeting.—

(1) No license shall be granted to any person or to any race track for a meet or meeting in any county to extend longer than an aggregate of fifty racing days for horse racing and ninety days for dog racing in any racing season: Provided the state racing commission is authorized to grant one additional day of racing during the race meeting period granted to any track as provided by law, upon application and agreement by any track in which one specific day of any meet shall be set aside, and all profit, less actual operating costs, from such specific day's operations of such track including all taxes payable to the state or any agency thereof for such day's operation shall be paid into the state treasury for a scholarship trust fund which shall be administered by the board of regents for the granting of scholarships for the purpose of attending the institutions of higher learning of the state upon such terms and conditions as the said board may from time to time prescribe. Actual operating costs of any track conducting such additional day of racing to be deducted from all receipts on such additional day of racing shall not include expenses constant from day to day and which would have been incurred had the race on that

day not been held; including, but not limited to, such items such as capital expenditures; interest on debts; real estate taxes and annual license fees; donations; bad debts; and such other items of daily or prorated expense as the racing commission may by rule prescribe.

(2) The provisions of this section are supplemental to §550.081 and shall be construed as authority for granting additional days of racing above the total of one hundred and twenty days limitation therein except that each horse race track may run only one additional day as herein provided during its race meeting period as authorized by said law and the one hundred and twenty days limitation therein shall in no event be extended beyond three additional days.

History.—§8, ch. 14832, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(56); §2, ch. 21636, 1943; §§1, 2, ch. 25258, 1949; (1) a. by §2, ch. 61-119; (1) §1, ch. 63-315.

cf.—§550.03 Compensation of racing commission.

§550.13 Division among counties of moneys derived under this law.

§550.30 Race track funds guaranteed from general revenue fund.

550.081 Allocation of horse racing periods of operation.—

(1) It is the finding of the legislature of the state that the operation of horse racing and legalized pari-mutuel and mutuel betting at horse race tracks in this state is a substantial business compatible to the best interests of the state and the taxes derived therefrom constitute an integral part of the tax structures of the state and counties. It is the further finding of the legislature that two or more horse race tracks located within a radius of one hundred air miles of each other cannot operate on the same racing days without endangering the tax revenue derived therefrom and the general welfare of the public. It is the further finding of the legislature that where more than one horse race track is located in a radius of one hundred air miles of one or more horse race tracks and the allocation and distribution of periods of operation to and between said horse race tracks is vested solely in the discretion of the state racing commission, that the power to change, alter and vary such racing periods from year to year, as it may see fit, is unsound and unwise, and creates a condition of uncertainty which retards the natural expansion and development of this business and influences and affects the financial stability of the state and counties. It is therefore declared to be the policy of the state that the present danger to the growth and welfare of horse racing and to the tax structure of the state and counties be eliminated insofar as the discretionary powers of the state racing commission in allocating dates to the horse tracks is concerned and this enactment is made pursuant to and for the purpose of carrying out such policy.

(2) When three or more horse race tracks in this state are located in a radius of one hundred air miles of each other, the annual period of operation of such horse race tracks shall begin on December 1 of each year and

continue for a full period of one hundred twenty consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays, and each of said horse race tracks is hereby permitted to race for a full period of forty consecutive racing days, exclusive of Sundays. Such forty day racing periods are hereby established as follows: The first period to consist of the first consecutive forty racing days of such annual racing period, the second period to consist of the second consecutive forty racing days of such annual racing period, and the third period to consist of the third consecutive forty racing days of such annual racing period. The periods of operation described in this section refer to the winter thoroughbred horse racing season and the provisions of this section shall in no way affect the summer thoroughbred horse racing season defined in §550.41. The holder of a winter thoroughbred horse racing permit shall not conduct summer thoroughbred horse racing and a permit holder for summer thoroughbred horse racing shall not conduct winter thoroughbred horse racing.

(3) The three racing periods herein above established shall be annually allocated by the state racing commission in the following manner: The horse race track having produced the largest amount of tax revenue during the preceding year of its operation shall be granted its choice of the three established racing periods. The horse race track having produced the second largest amount of tax revenue during the preceding year of its operation shall be granted its choice of the remaining two established racing periods. The horse race track having produced the third largest amount of tax revenue during the preceding year of its operation shall be allocated the racing period remaining after the two tracks producing the largest amount of tax revenue shall have made their selections; provided, however, that if any one or more tracks entitled to a choice of racing periods as provided for herein shall fail to make a selection the state racing commission shall thereupon assign a forty day racing period to said track or tracks, which period it shall be required to operate unless relieved therefrom by order of the state racing commission; provided further, that if any track heretofore allocated racing dates, shall fail or refuse to operate for its full forty day period, unless prohibited by law or causes beyond its control then the state racing commission may, upon request of any one of the other two tracks affected by this law, allocate the remaining racing dates to either or both of the two established horse racing tracks.

(4) On or before the first day of May of each year, each of the horse race tracks shall file in writing with the state racing commission in accordance with the procedure set forth in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, its selection of the racing period herein above established that it desires to operate and conduct its racing meet. On or before the fifteenth day of May of each year the state racing commission shall issue an annual license authorizing the

permit holder to conduct a racing meet during the period set forth therein. Such license shall be issued by the state racing commission to the permit holder on the basis of and in accordance with the procedure set forth in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(5) In the event any track shall be prevented from operating a full forty day racing season, as a result of prohibition of law, fire, strike or circumstances beyond the control of the track involved, then the state racing commission in allocating and setting racing dates for the following racing season shall be governed by the amount of tax revenue produced by each track during the last racing season in which all tracks governed by this bill operated a full forty day racing period and dates shall be allocated to the tracks under such circumstances in the manner set forth in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(6) The state racing commission is hereby prohibited from granting any permit and there shall be no election in any county for the ratification or rejection of any permit to conduct horse racing or sulky or harness racing at a location in the area in which there are three horse race tracks located within one hundred air miles of each other; provided, however, that permits issued prior to May 21, 1968, and permits for summer thoroughbred horse racing shall not be affected by this subsection.

History.—§§1-6, ch. 23728, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §1, ch. 69-14.

Note.—See ch. 28499, 1953, Hillsborough county; racing, extra day; athletic scholarships.

550.082 Special allocation of periods of operation of certain dog racing tracks.—

(1) Where there are three or more dog racing tracks operating under valid outstanding permits, issued by the state racing commission, located within a radius of thirty-five miles of each other, one of such permit holders within said area shall be permitted, at its option, but shall not be required, during the period beginning July 1 and ending the first Monday of September following, both dates inclusive, of any year, to conduct upon dates of its choice not more than fifty days of its aggregate number of operating days allowed by §550.08; provided that where two or more of such permittees apply for racing dates, as herein provided, the state racing commission shall designate the permittee entitled to conduct such racing during such fifty-day period, and the remaining number of said aggregate days under §550.08, shall be granted to and utilized by such permittee within the period provided in §550.04.

(2) This section shall be cumulative and shall not be construed as repealing any other provisions of law, and shall not be construed as permitting or allowing any permit holder to operate for a period of time in excess of the number of days now provided by law.

History.—§§1, 3, ch. 59-417.

550.083 Dog racing; periods of operation generally; exceptions.—

(1) Owners of valid outstanding permits

for dog racing in this state may hold race meetings at any time they choose during the fiscal year for the aggregate number of racing days fixed and permitted by law and subject to the approval of the state racing commission; provided, that no racing shall be conducted on Sunday.

(2) The provisions of this act shall not apply to or affect holders of valid permits to conduct greyhound racing or jai alai at greyhound race tracks or jai alai frontons located in Florida in the area between the parallels of twenty-eight degrees north latitude and thirty degrees north latitude and lying east of the meridian of eighty-two degrees west longitude.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 61-509; §1, ch. 69-250.

550.09 Moneys to be paid to commission for operation of race track.—

(1) Every person engaged in the business of conducting race meetings under this chapter, shall pay to the state treasurer in his capacity as ex officio treasurer of the commission for the use, of the commission a sum equal to three per cent of the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools conducted or made on any and every race track licensed under this chapter, and on every race at such track. In addition to the aforesaid taxes, each person authorized to conduct race meetings under this chapter shall collect from each person attending such races fifteen per cent of the established admission price or the sum of ten cents from each person attending such race meeting, whichever sum is the greater, as an admission tax, and said person shall pay to the state treasurer as ex officio treasurer of the commission the tax hereinabove provided for. Payments shall be made every seventh day of any and every race meeting and shall be accompanied by a report under oath, showing the total of all contributions and admissions on the races covered by such report and such other information as the commission may require.

(2) If any free passes or complimentary cards shall be issued to guests by any licensee, the licensee of any such track shall pay to the commission the same tax upon such complimentary admission cards each time they are used for admission to the track as though such complimentary passes or cards had been sold at the regular and usual admission rate; provided that the person conducting any race meeting in this state may issue tickets for admission, showing the amount of admission and the amount of tax to be paid by each person; however, this provision shall not be construed to mean that the association will not be held liable for the payment of the admission tax to the state treasurer as ex officio treasurer of the state racing commission; provided, however, that a race track permit holder may, by and with the consent of the commission, issue tax-free passes to its officers, officials and employees or other persons actually engaged in working at such race track, including persons

actually employed and accredited press representatives, such as reporters and editors, and may also issue tax-free passes and tax-free box seats to other racing plant permit holders. A list of all persons to whom tax-free passes or tax-free box seats are issued shall be filed with the commission.

History.—§9, ch. 14832, 1931; §8, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(57); §3, ch. 59-406.

cf.—§550.16(8) Additional tax on pari-mutuel pool.
§550.161 License fee in lieu of pari-mutuel pool tax.

550.10 Occupational license tax to be paid by employees; denial and revocation of license.—

(1) All persons connected with race tracks shall pay an annual occupational license tax, this occupational tax to be payable for each specified job performed. The scheduled license fees are as follows:

(a) Contractual concessionaires with permit holders, twenty-five dollars.

(b) Professional persons such as owners, trainers, veterinarians, doctors, nurses, officials and supervisors of all departments, ten dollars.

(c) Jockeys, apprentice jockeys, jockey agents and jai alai players, five dollars.

(d) Permit holder employees, concession employees, grooms, exercise boys, hot walkers, miscellaneous stable help, platers and all others not specifically provided, four dollars.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to take part in or officiate in any way or to serve in any capacity at any race track without first having secured said license and paid said occupational tax.

(3) Every race track operating in the state and having a license from the racing commission shall be required to employ at least eighty-five per cent of their employees from bona fide residents and citizens of the state, exclusive of jockeys or apprentices, exercise boys, owners, trainers, clockers and governing and managing officials and heads of the departments of the track.

(4)(a) The commission may deny or revoke a license to any person who shall have been refused a license by any other state racing commission or racing authority; provided, however, that the state racing commission or racing authority of such other state extends to the State Racing Commission of Florida reciprocal courtesy to maintain the disciplinary control.

(b) The State Racing Commission may deny or revoke any license where the holder thereof has violated the rules and regulations of the commission governing the conduct of persons connected with the race tracks.

History.—§9B, ch. 14832, 1931; §9, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(58); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §4, ch. 59-406; §1, ch. 67-565; §37, ch. 69-353.

cf.—§550.20 License to be issued by county judge.
§551.07 Occupational license tax on fronton employees.

550.11 Tax imposed to be in lieu of other taxes, except city.—The tax imposed by §550.10 shall be in lieu of all license, excise or occu-

pational taxes to the state or any county, city, town or other political subdivision thereof, except that when any race meeting is held or conducted in any incorporated city or town, such city or town may assess and collect an additional tax against any person conducting racing within its corporate limits not to exceed one hundred fifty dollars per day for horse racing and not to exceed fifty dollars per day for dog racing; and except as herein provided, no incorporated city or town shall by ordinance or resolution enacted after the effective date of this act, assess or collect any additional excise or revenue tax against any person conducting race meetings within the corporate limits of such city or town, or against any patron of any such person.

History.—§10, ch. 14832, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(59); §1, ch. 65-351.
cf.—Ch. 205 License taxes.

550.12 Method of bookkeeping prescribed.—Every person conducting race meetings under this chapter shall so keep books and records as to clearly show the total number of admissions and the total amount of money contributed to every pari-mutuel pool on each race separately and the amount of money received daily from admission fees, and within one hundred twenty days after the conclusion of every race meeting shall submit to the commission a complete audit of its accounts, certified by a public accountant licensed to practice in the state, and in addition, every person conducting race meetings under this chapter shall submit to the commission a detailed annual audit. The auditor general may audit and check the books and records of any such person and upon the request of the commission he shall do so.

History.—§11, ch. 14832, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(60); §5, ch. 59-406; §1, ch. 61-476; §8, ch. 69-82; §1, ch. 69-251.

550.13 Division among counties of moneys derived under this law.—All moneys received by the state treasurer as ex officio treasurer of the commission shall be distributed among the several counties of the state in the following proportions in the manner and at the times hereinafter specified:

(1) All such moneys, after expenses of the commission are paid, shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state and there shall be remitted one part to each county.

(2) Distribution among the several counties shall begin each racing year on or before January 5 and shall continue monthly through April 5; and on or before May 5 the state comptroller shall determine and make a finding of all receipts and all moneys paid out upon warrants of the comptroller during the year, and the balance remaining on hand as shown by such statement shall be distributed among the several counties of the state, except that prior to making such distribution there shall be retained and reserved in the state treasury a sum not to exceed forty thousand dollars to the credit of the commission for salaries and expenses.

(3) This section shall be construed to permit, after expenses of the commission are paid, the retention in the state treasury from and after January 5 of each year and until May 5 of each year a sum not to exceed an amount equalling ten per cent of the total receipts under this chapter to insure sufficient moneys on hand at all times for current operating expenses of the commission, and the comptroller shall distribute the balances over and above such ten per cent on or before the fifth day of the months of January, February, March and April. It shall further be construed to mean that, after all salaries and necessary expenses of the commission have been paid for each racing season, up to but not exceeding forty thousand dollars shall be retained to the credit of the commission to meet its expenses accruing before further moneys are received under this chapter, and that all the balance of said money shall be apportioned equally and paid to the several counties of the state by the comptroller on or before May 5 of each year or as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

History.—§12, ch. 14832, 1931; §1, ch. 16113, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(61); §1, ch. 19170, 1939.

550.131 Payment of racing funds to district school boards.—In all cases when it is provided by local or special laws that one half of all moneys accruing to any county of the state under the provisions of this chapter, (the same being racing commission funds), shall be paid to the treasurer of the state, as ex officio treasurer of the teachers salary fund, to the credit of the district school board, such moneys shall be paid direct to the school board of such county.

History.—§1, ch. 24144, 1947; §1, ch. 69-300.

550.14 Use of moneys by counties.—When the moneys mentioned in §550.13 have been transmitted to the county commissioners of the several counties of the state in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, the county commissioners of the several counties may determine whether such moneys, or any part thereof, shall be converted into the county school fund, or to some other lawfully authorized fund, or shall be equally or otherwise apportioned to any two or more of such funds; provided, however, that if the supreme court of this state shall hold the foregoing use of said moneys mentioned in §550.13 to be an illegal use of the same, then said funds so remitted to the several counties of this state shall be held by the respective county commissioners in a fund to be designated special road fund, to be used by and under the direction of the board of county commissioners of each county, who are designated ex officio agencies of the state for the purposes of this chapter, for one or more of the following purposes which are expressly recognized and declared to be proper state objects, and the expenses thereof incurred for a general and state purpose:

(1) For the construction and maintenance of those state roads, or either of them within

such county as have not been taken over for maintenance by the department of transportation; or

(2) The whole or any part of the moneys so remitted may, by resolution of the board of county commissioners of each county, be paid over by the county commissioners for use by the school board of such county, to be used by such school board in payment of teachers' salaries or in payment of cost of transportation of pupils in the public school system of such county; provided, that in those instances where, by virtue of any local or special law, now in force or hereafter enacted, any portion of such funds is earmarked for use by the school board of any county of this state, the county commissioners shall, upon receipt of such funds, remit the proportionate allocated part thereof to such school board, and the money so remitted shall be used for the exclusive purposes aforesaid; provided, further, in those instances where any other method of remittance is prescribed by local or special law then such method shall be followed.

This section shall be liberally construed.

History.—§13, ch. 14832, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(62); §§1, 2, ch. 19106, 1939; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-300.

550.15 Bond required of licensees to conduct race meeting.—Every person to whom a license may be granted under this chapter, at his own cost and expense, shall before any such license is delivered, give a bond in the penal sum of fifty thousand dollars payable to the governor of the state and his successors in office, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the commission and the state treasurer, conditioned to faithfully make the payments to the state treasurer in his capacity as treasurer of the commission and to keep his books and records and make reports as provided, and to conduct his racing in conformity with this chapter.

History.—§14, ch. 14832, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(73).

550.16 Pari-mutuel pool authorized within track enclosure; commissions, breaks, etc.—

(1) The sale of tickets or other evidences showing an interest in or a contribution to a pari-mutuel pool is hereby permitted within the enclosure of any horse race track and dog race track licensed and conducted under this law, but not elsewhere in this state except as is provided in chapter 551. The sale and purchase of tickets or other evidences showing an interest in or a contribution to pari-mutuel pools in this state shall be under the supervision of the state racing commission and shall be done subject to such regulations as the state racing commission shall from time to time prescribe.

(2) The commission on a pari-mutuel pool on every horse race which may be withheld by the licensee and the state from the total contributions made to such pari-mutuel pool shall in no event exceed sixteen percent of the amount contributed thereto, and the com-

mission on a pari-mutuel pool on every dog race which may be withheld by the licensee and the state from the total contributions made to such pari-mutuel pool shall in no event exceed seventeen percent of the amounts contributed thereto, which said maximum commissions shall include the three percent tax heretofore provided by §550.09, together with the additional tax of four and one half percent of the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools conducted on every horse race and the additional tax of four percent of the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools conducted on every dog race, hereinafter provided for old age assistance and other purposes.

(3) After deducting a commission or license and the "breaks" (hereinafter defined), a pari-mutuel pool shall be redistributed to the contributors.

(4) Redistribution of funds otherwise distributable to the contributors of a pari-mutuel pool shall be a sum equal to the next lowest multiple of ten on horse and dog races.

(5) No distribution of a pari-mutuel pool shall be made of the odd cents of any sum otherwise distributable, which odd cents shall be known as the "breaks."

(6) The "breaks" shall be known as the difference between the amount contributed to a pari-mutuel pool and the total of the commissions and sums redistributed to the contributors.

(7) No person or corporation shall directly or indirectly purchase pari-mutuel tickets or participate in the purchase of any part of a pari-mutuel pool for another for hire or for any gratuity and no person shall purchase any part of a pari-mutuel pool through another, wherein he gives or pays directly or indirectly such other person anything of value, and any person violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

(8) In addition to the three percent pari-mutuel tax provided for by §550.09, and any and all other taxes otherwise levied and assessed, every person, association or corporation conducting a horse race meet shall pay a tax equal to four and one half percent, and every person, association or corporation conducting a dog race meet shall pay a tax equal to four percent of the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools there conducted and made on any and every horse race and dog race for operation of such horse and dog tracks, which additional tax of four and one half percent on horse race pari-mutuel pools and one half of the additional four percent tax on dog race pari-mutuel pools shall be known as the "old age assistance tax" and shall be paid to the state treasurer for deposit in the general revenue fund. The remaining one half of the additional four percent tax on dog race pari-mutuel pools shall be paid to the state treasurer as ex officio treasurer of the state racing commission and shall be distributed among the

sixty-seven counties of the state. Such money shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state and there shall be remitted one part to each county. Distribution among the several counties shall be as provided by §550.13.

(9) Provided that in the event the tax equal to three percent of the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools conducted or made on any and every horse race track, plus the three thousand dollars license fee from horse (running) tracks having an average daily pari-mutuel pool of less than one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars per day for the preceding season, and on any and every dog race track as provided by §550.09, plus the three hundred dollars license fee from dog tracks having an average daily pari-mutuel pool of less than twenty thousand dollars per day for the preceding racing season, distributed equally to the sixty-seven counties of this state, produces during any full and complete racing season authorized by law, less than the total amount from said source distributed to the said counties during the racing season 1940-1941, such deficiency and no more shall be paid into said fund created by the said three percent tax and license fee as aforesaid for distribution to the sixty-seven counties of this state according to law, from and out of the additional tax equal in the amount of four and one half percent on all pari-mutuel pools at horse race meets and the one thousand dollars license fee for old age assistance from horse (running) tracks having an average daily pari-mutuel pool of less than one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars per day for the preceding season and two percent on all pari-mutuel pools at dog race meets, and the two hundred dollars license fee for old age assistance from dog racing tracks having an average daily pari-mutuel pool of less than twenty thousand dollars per day for the preceding racing season, as herein levied and designated for old age assistance, and the balance of said additional tax of four and one half percent and the one thousand dollars license fee for old age assistance from horse (running) tracks having an average daily pari-mutuel pool of less than one hundred seventy-five thousand dollars per day for the preceding season, on horse race tracks and two percent on dog race tracks having an average daily pari-mutuel pool of less than twenty thousand dollars per day for the preceding racing season, shall be paid into said general revenue fund as herein provided, and for the purposes set forth.

(10) The taxes levied by subsection (8) of this section to be known as the old age assistance tax shall in no wise affect or be construed to repeal or affect any other tax on horse or dog race tracks or races or the apportionment thereof in equal portions to each county of the state.

(11) The taxes levied by subsection (8) of this section shall be paid at the times and places

as provided by law for the payment of other taxes based on a per cent of pari-mutuel pools.

(12) Any willful or wanton failure by any licensee to make payment into the state treasury as required by law shall constitute sufficient ground for the state racing commission to revoke the permit of such licensee and no further license or permit shall be issued to such former licensee.

History.—§16, ch. 14832, 1931; §10, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(74), 8135(6b); §§1-6, ch. 20306, 1941; §§1-6, 9, ch. 21744, 1943; §1, ch. 22589, 1945; §1, chs. 25257, 26334, 1949; §1, ch. 28058, 1953; §§1-3, ch. 29694, 1955; §2, ch. 61-119; §1, ch. 61-516; §1, ch. 63-314; §1, ch. 69-86.

cf.—§550.161 Exception re-horse racing.

§550.09 Moneys to be paid commission for operation of race track.

§550.26(4) Breaks tax deposited in general revenue fund.

550.161 Pari-mutuel pools of less than \$400,000 daily; license fee; distribution.—

(1) Any duly licensed horse (running) race track having an average daily pari-mutuel pool of less than four hundred thousand dollars per day for the preceding racing season shall, in lieu of the payment of the four and one half percent and three percent tax paid to the state from pari-mutuel pools as now provided by law, be permitted to operate the sale of pari-mutuel pools on the basis of a fixed daily license fee, which shall be determined from the preceding racing season's daily average pari-mutuel pool of the licensee, and which is hereby fixed according to the following schedule:

Up to \$175,000	\$ 4,000 per day
Over \$175,000 but not exceeding \$200,000	\$ 5,000 per day
Over \$200,000 but not exceeding \$225,000	\$ 6,000 per day
Over \$225,000 but not exceeding \$250,000	\$ 7,000 per day
Over \$250,000 but not exceeding \$275,000	\$ 9,000 per day
Over \$275,000 but not exceeding \$300,000	\$11,000 per day
Over \$300,000 but not exceeding \$325,000	\$13,000 per day
Over \$325,000 but not exceeding \$350,000	\$15,000 per day
Over \$350,000 but not exceeding \$375,000	\$18,000 per day
Over \$375,000 but less than \$400,000	\$21,000 per day

three fourths of which daily license fee shall be distributed equally to the sixty-seven counties of this state and the remaining one fourth to the state's general revenue fund.

(2) The tax imposed by §550.26, shall be retained by tracks defined in this section and the proceeds from said breaks shall be distributed by such tracks as follows:

(a) For the payment of breeders' awards pursuant to the provisions of §550.38, of this chapter.

(b) The balance of the proceeds from said breaks and fifty percent of net commissions shall be distributed by said tracks for the payment of purses as approved by the commission.

(3) No contract or agreement shall be valid

or enforceable which requires or provides for any of such tracks to distribute in purses a percentage of their individual pari-mutuel handle in a manner different or for a greater or lesser amount than that herein provided for. Owners and trainers, by application for and acceptance of a license to race their horses in this state, shall be deemed to have read and understand fully the provisions of this section, and willful refusal to enter horses because of the overall purse structure herein required shall be deemed grounds for revocation of such license by the commission.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 28193, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §6, ch. 59-406; §2, ch. 61-119; §2, ch. 69-86; §§1, 2, ch. 69-368.

550.162 Dog racing; daily operational cost allowance.—

(1)(a) It is the finding of the legislature of Florida that the operation of a dog track and legalized pari-mutuel betting at dog tracks in this state is a privilege and is an operation which requires strict supervision and regulation in the best interests of the state; that pari-mutuel wagering at dog tracks in this state is a substantial business and taxes derived therefrom constitute part of the tax structures of the state and counties. It is the further finding of the legislature that the operators of dog tracks should pay their fair share of taxes to the state, and at the same time this substantial business interest should not be taxed to an extent as to cause a track which is operated under sound business principles to be forced out of business.

(b) It is the further finding of the legislature that all dog race tracks have in common a "daily initial expense of operation." This "daily initial expense of operation" is created by certain factors which are common to all dog tracks and which remain relatively uniform and constant among the several dog tracks throughout a race meeting.

(2) Each licensed dog track holding a permit to conduct racing in this state under the authority of this chapter, and the state by and through the state racing commission, is authorized to withhold from the total maximum commission of seventeen per cent that may be withheld from the total amounts contributed to pari-mutuel pool on dog races the sum of one hundred seventy dollars per race, and not to exceed ninety days during any race meeting, which said amounts shall be credited to the dog track operators as a daily "initial expense of operation." No tax shall be levied or collected on said one hundred seventy dollars so withheld and all taxes imposed by §§550.09 and 550.16, or by any other act of the legislature shall be imposed upon the seventeen per cent of total amounts contributed to any pari-mutuel pool at dog tracks less the above described one hundred seventy dollars "initial expense of operation" amount per race. The daily "initial expense of operation" allowance shall be deducted from the seventeen per cent commission prior to any tax being imposed on

said pool and said allowance shall be credited to the track operator.

(3) All allowances granted by this section to the track operator known as the "initial expense of operation" allowance shall appear on the report tendered by the licensee as provided by §550.09, and shall be shown on the tax report submitted by the licensee every seventh day of the race meeting.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed so as to allow any dog track in this state an "initial expense of operation" allowance as provided herein for any day on which races may be held for the benefit of educational scholarships or charitable organizations.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 29693, 1955.

550.163 Dog racing; daily license fee.—

(1) Any duly licensed dog race track, having a daily pari-mutuel pool of less than twenty-five thousand dollars per day in a racing season, shall, in lieu of the payment of the tax imposed in §§550.09 and 550.16, or any other law imposing a tax upon the seventeen per cent of the total pari-mutuel pool at dog race tracks, be permitted to operate the sale of pari-mutuel pools on the basis of a fixed daily license fee which fee shall be determined from the following schedule:

Up to and including \$20,000	— \$150 per day
Over \$20,000 per day and not exceeding \$21,000 per day	— \$200 per day
Over \$21,000 per day and not exceeding \$22,000 per day	— \$250 per day
Over \$22,000 per day and not exceeding \$23,000 per day	— \$300 per day
Over \$23,000 per day and not exceeding \$24,000 per day	— \$350 per day
Over \$24,000 per day and not exceeding \$25,000 per day	— \$400 per day

(2) Whenever any dog race track exceeds the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars per day in its pari-mutuel pool totals, this section shall not apply and such dog race track shall be taxed as provided by other general laws, and at such time such dog track shall receive any "daily initial cost of operation" credit allowed by general law.

(3) Three-fifths of such daily license fee shall be distributed equally to the sixty-seven counties of the state and the remaining two-fifths to the state's general revenue fund.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 29751, 1955; (3) a. by §2, ch. 61-119.

550.164 Escheat to state of abandoned interest in or contribution to pari-mutuel pools.—

(1) It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the state, while protecting the interest of the owners thereof, to possess all unclaimed and abandoned interest in or contribution to any pari-mutuel pool conducted in this state under the provisions of chapters 550 and 551, for the benefit of all the people of the state, and this law shall be liberally construed to accomplish such purpose.

(2) All money or other property represented by any unclaimed, uncashed, or abandoned

pari-mutuel ticket which has remained in the custody of or under the control of any licensee authorized to conduct pari-mutuel pools in this state for a period of one year from the date said pari-mutuel ticket was issued, when the rightful owner or owners thereof, have made no claim or demand for such money or other property within the aforesaid period of time, is hereby declared to have escheated to or to escheat to, and to have become the property of the state.

(3) All money or other property which shall have escheated to and become the property of the state as provided herein, and which is held by such licensees, authorized to conduct pari-mutuel pools in this state, shall be paid by such licensees to the state treasurer annually within sixty days after the close of the race meeting of the said licensee. Such moneys so paid by said licensees to the state treasurer shall be deposited in the state school trust fund to be used for the support and maintenance of public free schools as required by §6, Art. IX, state constitution.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 29688, 1955; §7, ch. 59-406; §2, ch. 61-119; §26, ch. 69-216.

550.17 Proof of referendum required.—

The commission shall not issue any license under this chapter except upon proof in such form as the commission may prescribe that a referendum election has been held in the county where the applicant for such license desires to conduct a race meeting and that a majority of the electors voting on that question in such election voted in favor of licensing such racing.

History.—§17, ch. 14832, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(75).

550.18 Petition for election to revoke license.—Upon petition of twenty per cent of the qualified electors of any county wherein any racing has been licensed and conducted under this chapter, the county commissioners of such county shall provide for the submission to the electors of such county at the then next succeeding general election the question of whether any permit or permits theretofore granted shall be continued or revoked, and if a majority of the electors voting on such question in such election shall vote to cancel or recall the permit theretofore given, then the racing commission shall not thereafter grant any license on the permit so recalled. Every signature upon every such recall petition shall be signed in the presence of the clerk of the board of county commissioners at the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county and the petitioner shall present at the time of such signing his registration receipt showing his qualification as an elector of the county at the time of the signing of the petition. Not more than one permit shall be included in any one petition and in all elections wherein the recall of more than one permit shall be voted on, the voters shall be given an opportunity to vote for or against the recall of each permit separately. Nothing in this chapter shall be

construed to prevent the holding of later referendum or recall elections.

History.—§18, ch. 14832, 1931; §11, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(76); §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

550.181 Certain persons prohibited from holding racing permits; suspension or revocation of permits.—

(1) On and after the first day of July, 1952, no person who shall have been convicted of a felony in the state, or under the laws of any other state, government or country of an offense which would be a felony if committed within this state, or who shall have been convicted of bookmaking in the state or elsewhere, or who is commonly known as a bookmaker and bears the general reputation of being a bookmaker, or who knowingly associates regularly with persons commonly known as bookmakers or criminals, shall hold any horse or dog racing permit or jai alai fronton permit in the state, or be a member of any association which holds such permit, or be an officer or director of any corporation which holds such a permit, or be an employee of the holder of any such permit in any capacity connected to any extent with the racing business or jai alai fronton business in the state.

(2) In order to better effectuate this section, and to assist the state racing commission in checking up on the observance of this section, every person holding a horse or dog racing permit or jai alai fronton permit in this state, and every person who is a member of an association holding such a permit, and every person who is an officer or director of a corporation which holds such a permit, and every employee of the holder of any such permit in any capacity connected to any extent with the racing business or jai alai fronton business in this state, shall, at such times as shall be fixed by rule promulgated by the state racing commission, furnish the said commission, for its files, his fingerprints and photograph taken under the supervision and direction of the said commission.

(3) The state racing commission shall either suspend or revoke a racing permit or jai alai fronton permit upon proof, after due notice and hearing, that such permit is held by a person in violation of subsection (1) of this section, or that it is held by an association or corporation and that any person is a member, officer, or director thereof in violation of said subsection (1), or that any person is an employee of the permit holder in violation of said subsection (1); except, however, that no such permit shall be either suspended or revoked because of the employment of a person in violation of said subsection (1) if such employment is terminated and sufficient evidence of such termination furnished said commission within three days after notice is given to the permit holder of the commission's finding, after a hearing held as hereinabove provided for, that such person is an employee of the permit holder in violation of said sub-

section (1); and except, further, that no such permit held by a corporation shall be either suspended or revoked because a person is an officer or director of such corporation in violation of said subsection (1), if such person ceases to be such officer or director and the commission is furnished sufficient evidence that such is the case, within fifteen days after notice is given to the permit holder of the commission's finding, after a hearing held as hereinabove provided for, that such person is an officer or director in violation of said subsection (1).

History.—§§1-3, ch. 26832, 1951.
cf.—§550.33, Quarter horse races.

550.19 Chapter not applicable to racing conducted by fair associations.—No part of this chapter shall be construed to apply to racing conducted by county or state fair associations or to any racing whatsoever except running or harness horse races and dog races.

History.—§19, ch. 14832, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(77).

550.20 License to be issued by county judge.—When any license is granted by the commission under this chapter the same shall be issued by the county judge of the county where such race meeting is to be held, and the county judge shall receive from the licensee twenty-five cents for issuing same.

History.—§20, ch. 14832, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(78).
cf.—§551.12, Elections.

550.21 Permits not assignable.—No permit granted under the provisions of this chapter shall be transferable or assignable except upon application to, and written consent and approval of said commission.

History.—§21, ch. 14832, 1931; §12, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(79).

550.22 Moneys to be held by state treasurer if distribution held illegal.—In the event the supreme court of the state should hold invalid the apportionment and distribution as now or hereafter provided of any part or all of the excise or license taxes now collected by the state incident to the operation of any race track or of the game of jai alai or pelota, or parimutuel pools conducted in conjunction therewith, then all such funds levied and collected by the state from the operation thereof shall be held in a separate fund by the state treasurer of this state, such fund to be known and designated as the special state racing commission fund, until such time as the legislature of this state shall authorize the distribution thereof. The fund so impounded shall not be subject to transfer, temporarily or permanently, to any other fund.

History.—§22, ch. 14832, 1931; §1, ch. 19114, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(72dd).

550.23 Application of laws inconsistent with this chapter.—All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with any of the provisions of this chapter are expressly declared not to apply to any person participating or engaged in racing or making or contributing to pools thereon as

authorized by and conducted under this chapter.

History.—§23, ch. 14832, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(81).

550.24 Conniving to prearrange result of race; stimulating or depressing horse or dog; penalty.—Any person who shall influence or have any understanding or connivance with any owner, jockey, groom or other person associated with or interested in any stable, kennel, horse or dog or race in which any horse or dog participates, to prearrange or predetermine the results of any such race, or any person who shall stimulate or depress a dog or horse for the purpose of affecting the results of a race, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the state prison for not less than one year nor more than ten years, or shall be fined not less than one thousand dollars nor more than five thousand dollars.

History.—§9, ch. 17276, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 8135(6a).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

550.25 Penalty for conducting unauthorized race meeting.—Every race meeting at which racing is conducted for any stake, purse prize or premium, except as allowed by this chapter, is prohibited and declared to be a public nuisance, and every person acting or aiding therein or conducting, or attempting to conduct, racing in this state not in conformity with this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished as provided by law.

History.—§15, ch. 14832, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 8135(6).
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

550.26 Tax on breaks; distribution.—

(1) A tax is hereby levied upon every pari-mutuel pool conducted by horse tracks and dog tracks within the state authorized by law so to do equal to the "breaks," which said "breaks" shall be the difference between:

(a) The amount contributed to a pool; and
(b) The total of the commissions and the sums actually redistributed to the contributors, which tax shall be known as the "breaks tax."

(2) The tax hereby levied shall be paid at the times and places as provided by law for the payment of other taxes based on a per cent of the pari-mutuel pool.

(3) It shall be the duty of every such horse race track licensee and of every such dog race track licensee to pay unto the state treasurer the tax hereby levied and said licensee shall be liable therefor.

(4) The breaks tax hereby levied on pari-mutuel pools conducted by horse tracks, and three fourths of the breaks tax hereby levied on pari-mutuel pools conducted by dog tracks, shall be deposited by the state treasurer into, and it shall become and be made a part of, the general revenue fund. The remaining one fourth of the breaks tax levied on pari-mutuel pools conducted by dog tracks shall be divided into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state and there shall be remitted one

part to each county. This distribution to the counties shall be made at the times and in the manner provided by §550.13.

(5) Fifty percent of the breaks tax levied on pari-mutuel pools conducted by harness racing tracks shall be paid into the state treasury to be kept in a special fund to be designated as the Florida harness horse racing promotion trust fund. The department of agriculture and consumer services shall administer such fund and prescribe suitable and reasonable rules and regulations for the administration thereof. It is the intention of the legislature that the moneys in the Florida harness horse racing promotion trust fund be allocated for the supplementing and augmenting of purses and prizes and for the general promotion of owning and breeding of standard bred horses in Florida.

(6) Fifty percent of the breaks tax levied on pari-mutuel pools conducted by quarter horse tracks shall be paid into the state treasury to be kept in a special fund to be designated as the Florida quarter horse racing promotion trust fund. The department of agriculture and consumer services shall administer such fund and prescribe suitable and reasonable rules and regulations for the administration thereof. It is the intention of the legislature that the moneys in the Florida quarter horse racing promotion trust fund be allocated for the supplementing and augmenting of purses and prizes and for the general promotion of owning and breeding of racing quarter horses in Florida.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 20307, 1941; §1, ch. 22588, 1945; §7, ch. 24337, 1947; §1, ch. 29810, 1955; §2, ch. 61-119; §2, ch. 63-314; §1, ch. 65-381; §2, ch. 69-50; §§3, 5, ch. 69-86; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

550.261 Horse racing; winter season purse pool.—

(1) It is the finding of the legislature that when well-bred horses are racing, horse tracks are likely to attract more of the wagering public with a concomitant increase in the amount wagered, resulting in increased revenue to the state and the counties. It is the further finding of the legislature that the purse structure of the three horse race tracks operating consecutive forty day racing meets as authorized by §550.081, should be coordinated in such a manner as to induce the owners of such well-bred horses to race at all three of the race tracks conducting consecutive racing meets as aforesaid since frequently horses stabled at one track are vanned to and race at the other two tracks.

(2) It is the further finding of the legislature that legislative bodies in other states have authorized additional days of horse racing which directly conflict with the winter horse racing season in this state and certain race tracks in those states are highly competitive from the standpoint of purses, thereby inducing the owners of well-bred horses to remain in such other states and not to ship their stables to Florida for the one hundred twenty day winter racing season. It is the further

finding of the legislature that it is necessary to strengthen and augment the purses being paid at each of the three race tracks so as to provide higher minimum purses and improved stake programs in order to successfully compete with horse race tracks in other states.

(3) It is the further finding of the legislature that purses paid by a horse race track are historically conditioned on a percentage of the total amount of the pari-mutuel pool at such race track during its preceding racing meet. It is the further finding of the legislature that when one or more of the three race tracks operating successive meets as aforesaid has a substantially lower pari-mutuel handle than one or more of the other tracks, substantially lower purses are paid by such track or tracks in the succeeding year, thereby discouraging many owners from shipping to or remaining in Florida for the one hundred twenty day winter racing season. It is the further finding of the legislature that the purse structure at each of the three tracks should be coordinated insofar as practicable so as to provide for a balanced and coordinated program of horse racing by such tracks.

(4) In order to insure such a well-balanced and coordinated program of winter horse racing at said three tracks, a common purse pool is hereby established. One fourth of the commission authorized by §550.16, to be withheld by each of the three licensees from its pari-mutuel pool, the same being equivalent to four percent thereof, shall be credited by each track to the common purse pool. The total sum credited to said purse pool during the one hundred twenty day winter racing season as well as the amount credited thereto from the conduct of charity or scholarship days of racing shall be thereafter allocated and distributed as follows: Twenty-nine and one half percent thereof to the track operating the first forty day period; thirty-eight percent thereof to the track operating the middle forty day period; and thirty-two and one half percent thereof to the track operating the final forty day period. The apportionment of and accounting for the amount credited to or to be withdrawn from such common purse pool shall be supervised by the commission so as to insure that the four percent withheld by each licensee from its pari-mutuel pool is used solely and exclusively for the payment of purses. Breeders' awards shall be paid by the tracks.

(5) Distribution and allocation of funds for purses to the track or tracks entitled thereto pursuant to the provisions hereof shall be made on or prior to November 1 of each year on the basis of the total amount credited to the common purse pool by the three tracks during the immediately preceding winter horse race season.

(6) It is the further finding of the legislature that a distribution of the commissions withheld by each track as herein provided for will benefit each of the three tracks operating successive meets and will insure a well-coordi-

nated one hundred twenty day program of winter horse racing with improved purses at each track, which in turn will induce the owners of the best stables and of well-bred horses not only to race in Florida but also to remain in this state throughout the entire one hundred twenty day winter meeting.

(7) No contract or agreement shall be valid or enforceable which requires or provides for any of such tracks to distribute in purses a percentage of their individual pari-mutuel handle in a manner different or for a greater or lesser amount than that herein provided for. Owners and trainers, by application for and acceptance of a license to race their horses in this state and their written acknowledgment that they have read and understand this section, shall be deemed to have agreed to the provisions of this section, and willful refusal to enter horses because of the overall purse structure herein required shall be deemed grounds for revocation of such license by the commission.

History.—§4, ch. 69-86.

550.27 Employment of residents required.—

(1) The licensees of each race track or fronton now or hereafter operating in this state shall during each racing season employ at least eighty-five percent of their employees from bona fide residents and citizens of Florida and shall pay them at least said percentage of each weekly payroll, excepting jockeys, apprentices, exercise boys, owners, trainers, clockers, jai alai players, player managers and trainers, jai alai basket and ball makers, and all governing and managing officials and heads of departments of such track or fronton.

(2) A person shall have resided and have made his home in Florida for two years continuously last prior to the date of employment by any race track or fronton to be deemed a bona fide resident or citizen under the terms hereof, providing, further, that registration and voting in the primary or general election last prior to such date shall be prima facie evidence of such bona fide residence and citizenship.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Florida state racing commission before issuing any occupational license to any person to take part in or officiate in any way or serve in any capacity or be employed at any race track or jai alai fronton to require and obtain from each applicant for such occupational license, by affidavit and by such other evidence as the commission shall deem necessary, sufficient and satisfactory proof of such applicant's residence and citizenship as herein defined, and to state upon each such occupational license issued by the commission the residence and citizenship so ascertained.

(4) Whenever it shall be made to appear to the commission that any licensee of any race track or fronton is exceeding the amount of fifteen per cent in employees or amount of payroll as herein provided, the commission shall notify said licensee of such excess, and if same be not corrected before the next payroll the

commission shall have the power and it shall be its duty to suspend a sufficient number of occupational licenses issued to employees of said race track or fronton who are not residents and citizens of Florida as herein defined to bring the number of employees and amount of payroll within the limitations herein set forth.

(5) Any person or the licensee of any race track or fronton knowingly and wilfully violating the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 20740, 1941.

550.28 Obtaining feed, etc., for race horses, dogs, etc., with intent to defraud.—

(1) Any owner, trainer or custodian of any race horse, or greyhound racing dogs, who shall obtain food, drugs, transportation, veterinary services or supplies for the use or benefit of said race horses or greyhound racing dogs, with intent to defraud the person or persons, from whom said services or supplies are obtained, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(2) In prosecutions under the preceding section, proof that the supplies or services had been furnished and not paid for, and that the owner, trainer or custodian of said race horses or greyhound racing dogs, was removing or attempting to remove any of said race horses or greyhound racing dogs, out of the state and beyond the jurisdiction of the courts of this state, shall be prima facie evidence of the fraudulent intent mentioned in the preceding section.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 20882, 1941.

550.29 Reallocation of racing dates.—The state racing commission shall have the right to reallocate or reassign, to any other licensed horse racing track, any racing dates previously allocated or assigned to a licensed horse racing track, when said racing dates have been vacated, abandoned, or will not be used, for any reason whatsoever, provided the aggregate total number of horse racing days permitted hereunder shall not exceed one hundred days for any one horse racing licensee.

History.—§1, ch. 20859, 1941.

550.291 Racing and jai alai, periods of operation; limitation.—

(1) The Florida state racing commission may annually allocate to the owners of valid outstanding permits under and by virtue of which greyhound racing and harness racing is now conducted in this state, not less than ninety days of racing, and not more than the number of racing days allocated or permitted to jai alai permittees, plus scholarship days and charity days allowed by law, Sundays excepted and excluded. Provided, however, the racing commission shall not allocate, for any one greyhound,

harness or jai alai permittee, less than ninety or more than one hundred and five days of racing, plus scholarship days and charity days, Sundays excepted and excluded.

(2) The provisions of this section are supplemental to other provisions of this chapter.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 65-435.

550.30 Race track funds guaranteed from general revenue fund.—

(1) There is hereby appropriated from any funds in the general revenue fund of the state derived from taxes which may be legally disbursed for the purposes herein set forth, or from proceeds of estate taxes and taxes upon intangible personal property, the sum of two million two hundred and eleven thousand dollars per annum during the period in which this section shall be in force and effect, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to carry into effect the purpose of this section.

(2) In the event that the share of each county of the state in the distribution of funds received from the state racing commission shall be less than thirty-three thousand dollars for any year during the period in which this section shall be in force and effect the comptroller shall draw warrants payable respectively to the board of county commissioners, the school board of each county of the state, or to such other authority as is authorized by law to receive the same, as now or hereafter provided by law for the apportionment of racing commission funds, for such amounts as added to the amount distributed to each county from funds received from the state racing commission shall cause each county to receive in the aggregate from funds received from the state racing commission and under the provisions of this section, the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars annually, during the period in which this section shall be in force and effect.

(3) When the moneys provided for in subsection (2) hereof have been received by the respective boards or officials authorized by law to receive the same, it shall be the duty of such boards or officials to distribute or use such funds in such manner as will provide that each distributee under the provisions of the general or special law regulating distribution of race track funds in such county will receive the respective amounts contemplated by the provision of the general or special law regulating distribution of race track funds in such county.

(4) This section shall be construed to be cumulative and supplemental to any and all other laws now or hereafter in effect providing for distribution of funds from the state treasury to the several counties of the state; provided, however, that this section shall not be construed as supplemental or cumulative to any other law now in existence or hereafter enacted for the purpose of providing funds to the several counties in replacement of any loss of revenue due to failure of taxes upon racing to yield to each county

the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars or more each per year.

History.—§§1-5A, ch. 21947, 1943; §§1-4, ch. 22896, 1945; §1, ch. 69-300.
cf.—§198.34 Disposition of proceeds from taxes.
§550.13 Division among counties of money derived under this law.

550.32 Resumption of dog racing at certain tracks authorized.—Where two or more racing meetings in successive racing seasons have been heretofore conducted at the dog race track of the holder of a ratified permit to conduct dog racing under the laws of this state, and racing at such race track shall have been discontinued for any reason, and where such permit has not been revoked in a referendum election, and where such race track is not located closer than ten miles from an existing and operating dog race track by the most direct paved road, and when such race track was and is the only race track located in the county of its location, and where the present owner of such dog race track desires to resume racing at such race track, the Florida state racing commission, upon the application of such owner therefor, shall annually issue unto such owner of such race track license to conduct dog racing meetings at such track for the same number of racing days each dog racing season to which dog race tracks in counties having not more than one dog track are by law entitled, any provision of any law or rule in conflict herewith or to the contrary notwithstanding.

History.—§1, ch. 22707, 1945.

550.33 Quarter horse races.—

(1) Subject to all the applicable provisions of this chapter, a permit holder is authorized to conduct quarter horse races, when exclusive to all other horse races, throughout the year, except on Sundays. Said races may be continuous or portioned at various periods of time, not to exceed one hundred twenty days annually. Also, said races may be performed at any one or more licensed tracks and may be conducted by day or night or part by day and part by night. The permit holder shall pay a daily license fee and make distribution thereof on the schedule provided in §550.39(2) of this chapter; provided this section shall not apply to permit holders in any area where three or more horse race tracks are located in a radius of one hundred air miles of each other; and provided further that a permit holder in such area where three or more horse race tracks are located in a radius of one hundred air miles of each other may, during the regular meet time of day and as a part of the regular racing program of such permit holder, conduct racing of registered quarter running horses at and upon the race track of such permit holder.

(2) Sections 550.05, 550.06, 550.07 and 550.18, are hereby declared to be inapplicable to quarter horse racing as permitted herein; and all provisions of this chapter, except §§550.05, 550.06, 550.07 and 550.18, shall apply to, govern, and control such racing, and the

same shall be conducted in compliance therewith.

(3) Quarter horses participating in such races shall be duly registered by the American Quarter Horse Association, and before each race such horses shall be examined and declared in fit condition by some qualified person designated by the commission.

History.—§1, ch. 25354, 1949; §1, ch. 59-492; §1, ch. 69-50.

550.34 Dog racing at north Florida tracks.—

(1) Any dog racing track holding a valid outstanding permit for dog racing in the state and located north of latitude thirty degrees may hold race meetings at any time during the calendar year; provided, that no permit shall be issued for racing on Sunday or at any one location in excess of the aggregate of ninety days in any one calendar year.

(2) This section shall be cumulative and not construed as repealing any other racing laws.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 25413, 1949.

550.35 Transmission of racing information for illegal gambling purposes.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to transmit or communicate to another or receive or secure by any means whatsoever the results, changing odds, track conditions, jockey changes, or any other information relating to any horse race or dog race from any race track in this state, between the period of time beginning one hour prior to the first race of any day and ending thirty minutes after the posting of the official results of each race as to that particular race, except that the foregoing limitations shall not apply to the results of the last race of each day's meet. Provided, however, that the state racing commission may, by rule, permit the immediate transmission by radio, television, or press wire of any pertinent information concerning not more than two feature races each week; provided, further, that the foregoing limitation of two feature races per week shall not apply to so-called "name stake races" which if broadcast or televised nationally the commission may in its discretion permit.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to transmit by any means whatsoever racing information to any other person, or to relay the same to any other person by word of mouth, by signal, or by use of telephone, telegraph, radio, or any other means, when the information is knowingly used or intended to be used for illegal gambling purposes, or in furtherance of such gambling.

(3) This section shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health, peace, safety and morals of the people of the state and all of the provisions herein shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of this purpose.

(4) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and a fine of not

less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or undergo imprisonment for a period of not less than one year and one day nor more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

(5) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as amending or repealing the provisions of any other law or affecting any rule of the Florida public service commission, relating to the regulation of public utilities in the furnishing to others of any communication, wire service, or other similar service or equipment; it is intended that this section shall be supplemental to other laws and a further aid in the elimination of transmission of information for illegal gambling purposes.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 26722, 1951; §5, ch. 57-180; §8, ch. 59-406; §1, ch. 63-279; §1, ch. 65-52.

550.351 Effect of certain 1957 amendments.—1957 amendments to §§550.02(4), 550.04, 550.06, 550.07 and 550.35(1) shall not be construed to repeal the provisions of §550.34.

History.—§6, ch. 57-180.

550.36 Use of electronic transmitting equipment; permit by commission required.—Any person who has in his possession or control on the premises of any licensed horse or dog race track or jai alai fronton any electronic transmitting equipment or device which is capable of transmitting or communicating any information whatsoever to another person, without the written permission of the Florida state racing commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 3 months, or both. This section shall not apply to the possession or control of any telephone, telegraph, radio or television facilities installed by any such licensee with the approval of said commission.

History.—§1, ch. 59-173.

550.37 Operation of certain harness tracks.—

(1) It is the finding of the legislature of the state that the operation of harness tracks and legalized pari-mutuel and mutuel betting at harness tracks in this state will become a substantial business compatible to the best interests of the state, and the taxes derived therefrom will constitute an important and integral part of the tax structure of the state and counties. It is the further finding of the legislature that the operation of harness tracks within the state will establish and encourage an important industry within the state, namely, the acquisition and maintenance of breeding farms for the breeding of standard-bred horses utilized in harness races. It is further the finding of the legislature that harness tracks operating at night within the immediate vicinity of other race tracks will greatly enhance the tax revenue derived by the state and counties from racing and will not endanger the general welfare of the public. It is the further finding of the legislature of the state that this increase in

tax revenue is needed by the state and the counties. It is the further finding of the legislature that harness racing is an exhibition sport which will attract a large tourist business to the state and will afford entertainment at night to such tourists during the winter racing season, and many of such tourists who are thus attracted by harness racing do not attend other forms of racing or engage in other forms of pari-mutuel betting. It is the further finding of the legislature that the racing commission should be empowered to consider and grant the application of any dog track, horse track and harness track permittee and licensee to conduct without further elections harness racing with sulky during the winter racing season at a location within any county wherein two or more elections have been held in which a majority of the electors voting in such elections voted in favor of the operation of pari-mutuel pools within the county at horse and dog tracks; provided, the applicant for the two years immediately preceding the presentation thereof to the racing commission, has had an average daily mutuel pool of less than twenty thousand dollars for a seasonal operation of fifty days or more for each of such years.

(2) Harness racing at harness tracks when used herein shall mean the racing of standard-bred horses in harness with sulky. Horse racing at horse tracks shall mean racing of thoroughbred horses with jockeys.

(3) Any permittee or licensee authorized under the provisions hereof to transfer the location of its permit shall conduct harness racing at night only. A permit so transferred shall apply only to the locations as hereinafter provided. The racing commission shall authorize such permittees and licensees to operate harness racing from 7:00 p.m. until 12:00 midnight. The provisions of this chapter which prohibit the location and operation of a licensed harness track permittee and licensee within one hundred air miles of the location of a race track authorized to conduct racing under the provisions of said chapter and which prohibit the racing commission from granting any permit to a harness track at a location in the area in which there are three horse tracks located within one hundred air miles thereof shall not be applicable to a licensed harness track which is required by the terms of this act to race at night.

(4) No permit shall be issued by the state racing commission for the operation of a harness track within seventy-five air miles of a location of a harness track licensed and operating under the provisions of this chapter. All harness tracks licensed under the provisions of this chapter shall be granted by the racing commission racing dates during the winter horse racing season as provided by §550.291, which racing dates may commence on or after October 1 of each year, and such permittee and licensee shall be permitted and authorized to race every day except Sunday. Nothing herein contained shall enlarge the number of racing

days of any harness track permittee when, by statute applicable thereto, a lesser number of days has heretofore been fixed.

(5) The owners and operators of a harness track permitted and licensed by the racing commission shall be entitled to the same commission from the pari-mutuel pool as is provided for dog track owners, operators and permittees, and shall pay the same tax as that imposed upon pari-mutuel pools at dog tracks, however, without the benefit of the daily operational cost allowance provided by §550.162 and without the benefit of the fixed daily license fee as provided by §550.163.

(6) All holders of permits and licenses for dog racing and all holders of permits and licenses for horse racing and all holders of permits and licenses for harness racing issued by the Florida state racing commission authorized to operate in the winter horse race season whose average daily pari-mutuel pool (computed by dividing the total pari-mutuel pool for the racing season by the number of actual days raced at said meet, exclusive of charity days) for each of the two consecutive years next prior to the filing of the application as herein provided, during its racing seasons which shall have been fifty days or more for each year, was less than twenty thousand dollars at the option of each of said permittees and licensees evidenced by its application to the Florida state racing commission for such purpose, shall be issued a license under its permit to operate only harness racing with sulky for a total period of ninety racing days during the winter horse racing season at such location as may be designated by said applicant and hereinafter authorized in subsection (7) within any county in which two or more elections have been held in which a majority of the electors in such elections voted in favor of the operation within said county of pari-mutuel pools at race tracks. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the transfer of a permit to any county in which there is located a horse track licensed by the Florida state racing commission whose average daily pari-mutuel pool (computed by dividing the total pari-mutuel pool for the racing season by the number of actual days raced at said meet, exclusive of charity days) for each of the two consecutive years next prior to the filing of the application as hereinabove provided, during its racing season which shall have been fifty days or more for each year, was less than four hundred thousand dollars.

(7) Such permittee and licensee upon the approval of its application by the racing commission pursuant to the provisions of this act may conduct harness racing at the facilities or plant leased by it from any horse race permittee or licensee in any county within the authorized area designated in this act not more than forty miles from the applicant's designated location, provided the said horse race permittee has a valid permit and license issued to it under the provisions of this chapter and said applicant-permittee and licensee may con-

duct such harness race meetings at said leased premises provided, that said permittee and licensee may thereafter construct its own facilities and its own plant at the location designated in its approved application. Such applicant-permittee and licensee may, pending the construction of its permanent facilities, operate at said leased premises and may thereafter divide its season of racing between its leased location and its permanent location so long as said locations remain within the authorized county or counties as elsewhere herein defined. If said permittee's season of racing is divided as aforesaid, the limitation of seventy-five miles between harness track locations shall not apply. The seventy-five mile limitation between the harness tracks hereinabove provided in regard to other permittees shall be measured from the location designated in said permittee's application to the racing commission. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the permittee and licensee to operate more than ninety racing days. Provided no such permit or harness racing may be moved to or permitted in any county having two or more horse track permits.

(8) The distance provisions contained in §§550.02 and 550.05 shall not be applicable to any harness race permittee who is required by the terms of this act to conduct harness racing at night only, nor shall §550.17 be applicable to any permittee whose permit is transferred under the provisions of this section.

(9) The provisions of this chapter as the same pertain to horse racing shall be applicable to harness racing except those provisions which are inconsistent herewith, and where the provisions of this chapter are by implication inconsistent with or are, in fact, in conflict with the provisions of this act, then this act shall govern harness race track permittees or licensees, and harness racing.

(10) Each licensed harness track in the state shall be required to schedule an average of one race per racing day in which horses bred in Florida and duly registered as standard-bred harness horses shall have preference as entries over non-Florida-bred horses, and to require all licensed harness tracks to write the conditions for such races in which Florida-bred horses are preferred so as to assure that all Florida-bred horses available for racing at such tracks be given full opportunity to perform in the class races for which they are qualified, said opportunity of performing to be afforded to each class of horses in proportion that the number of horses in this class bears to the total number of Florida-bred horses available; provided that no track shall be required to write conditions for a race to accommodate a class of horses for which a race would otherwise not be scheduled at such track during its meeting.

(11) Where a permit has been transferred from a county under the provisions of this act, no other transfer may be permitted from such county.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 63-130; §1, ch. 69-159.

550.371 Harness racing; authority to conduct on leased and permanent locations in certain counties.—All holders of harness racing permits who are authorized by law to divide their season of racing between a leased location and their permanent location shall have the right and privilege in accomplishing the division of their racing season to lease facilities in a county having two or more horse tracks operating under valid permits, and to conduct at such leased facilities harness racing for not more than forty-five per cent of their allowable racing days.

History.—§1, ch. 65-530.

550.38 Horse racing; award to breeder of Florida bred horses.—

(1) Every licensee licensed by the Florida state racing commission, under the laws of this state to conduct a running horse race meeting and where said licensee is permitted to use and operate the pari-mutuel system of wagering, shall, by the acceptance of said license, be deemed to have agreed, as a condition of the grant thereof, that such licensee shall, within thirty days after the expiration of such meeting, pay to the breeder of each Florida bred horse winning an overnight race at such meeting a sum equal to ten per cent over and above the announced gross purse, or one hundred dollars, whichever is greater, and said award so paid shall not in any case be deducted from the amount of the purse, nor shall it be required when the purse includes an award to the breeder equal to or greater than the amount specified and provided further, that any amount so paid as an award shall not be included in estimating the value of the race to the winner, and there shall be no breeders' awards required in any stake race or races exclusively for Florida bred.

(2) In order for the breeder of a Florida bred to be eligible to demand and receive an award, the thoroughbred horse winning the race must have been registered a Florida bred with the agency designated by the Florida state racing commission as the official Florida bred registry of all Florida bred horses and the jockey club certificate for the winning horse must show that said winner has been duly registered as a Florida bred, evidenced by the seal and proper serial number of the official Florida bred registry.

(3) If any other law is passed that provides benefits for Florida thoroughbred breeders equal to or greater than those provided in this law, then said law shall supersede this law as long as said law is in effect.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 63-161.

550.39 Summer horse racing authorized for certain harness tracks.—

(1) Any permit holder authorized by §550.068 to conduct horse racing in harness at any track west of the St. Johns river shall be permitted during the summer racing season as hereinafter defined and set forth to conduct at

permittees option and at its location up to ninety days of horse racing in harness, quarter horse or thoroughbred racing in any county of the state where no thoroughbred horse race track is located and established, exclusive of Sundays, upon dates allocated by the commission. Such racing may be conducted either by day or night or part by day and part by night. Provided, further that in all such counties the winter season for all pari-mutuel operations shall be during the period extending from and including October 1 in each year to and including April 15 of the following year and the summer season for all pari-mutuels operations in all such counties where horse racing in harness is conducted pursuant to §550.068 shall be during the period extending from and including April 16 in each year to and including September 30 of the same year.

(2) Any such permittee conducting a summer harness, quarter horse or thoroughbred horse racing meet shall, in lieu of the payment of taxes imposed upon such tracks as now provided by law, be permitted to operate the sale of pari-mutuel pools on the basis of a fixed daily license fee which fee is hereby fixed according to the following schedule:

Up to \$50,000.00	\$1,000.00 per day
Over \$50,000.00 but not more than \$100,000.00	\$2,000.00 per day
Over \$100,000.00 but not more than \$150,000.00	\$3,000.00 per day
Over \$150,000.00	\$4,000.00 per day

three fourths of which daily license fee shall be distributed equally to the sixty-seven counties and the remaining one fourth to the general revenue fund; and provided further such permittee shall also pay the breakage tax imposed on horse tracks by §550.26, which tax shall be distributed as therein provided.

(3) *Section 550.087 shall not apply to a summer harness, thoroughbred or quarter horse racing meet conducted pursuant to the provisions of this section but in all other respects the provisions of this chapter, pertaining to the conduct of thoroughbred horse racing shall apply to such permittee except those provisions thereof which are inconsistent herewith.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 65-383.

*Note.—§550.087 was repealed by §2, ch. 69-14, subject matter now covered by §550.44.

550.40 Policy of the legislature to authorize summer thoroughbred horse racing.—It is the finding of the legislature that the operation of summer thoroughbred horse racing and legalized pari-mutuel and mutuel betting at a summer thoroughbred horse race track in this state is a substantial business compatible to the best interest of the state and that the taxes derived therefrom will substantially benefit the state and counties. It is the further finding of the legislature that the clientele attending a summer thoroughbred race track will be substantially different from the clientele attending winter thoroughbred horse race tracks. It is the further finding of the legislature that

summer thoroughbred racing in the state is a new business requiring a large investment in a new summer thoroughbred horse race track and that a different daily license fee should be applied to the daily average mutuel pool of such summer thoroughbred horse race track up to a daily average mutuel pool of four hundred thousand dollars. It is therefore recognized and declared to be the policy of the state that summer thoroughbred horse racing will substantially contribute to the growth and welfare of horse racing in the state, will substantially benefit the state and counties, and will enhance the incentive for the breeding of horses in the state; further that summer thoroughbred horse racing is a new business substantially different from winter thoroughbred horse racing and this enactment is made pursuant to and for the purpose of carrying out such policies.

History.—§2, ch. 69-14.

550.41 Summer thoroughbred horse racing period authorized; additional days for charitable and scholarship purposes.—

(1) When there are three or more thoroughbred horse race tracks operating under valid outstanding permits issued by the state racing commission located within a radius of one hundred miles of each other, the state racing commission may issue a new permit for summer thoroughbred horse racing only. Such new permit holder within the area shall be permitted, during the period beginning on May 6 and ending on or before November 12 of each year, to conduct an additional one hundred and twenty days of thoroughbred horse racing between the hours of 12 noon and 6:00 p.m. eastern standard time or daylight saving time, exclusive of Sundays, upon dates allocated to it by the commission, which additional period of racing shall be known as the "summer thoroughbred horse racing period." The horse racing season beginning December 1 of each year and ending May 5 referred to in §550.04, shall hereafter be known as the annual "winter thoroughbred horse racing season."

(2) The "annual period" of operation for thoroughbred horse race tracks as used and referred to in §550.081 shall refer to the annual winter racing period of such horse race tracks, and the additional days of summer thoroughbred racing as authorized herein shall be in addition and supplemental thereto. In determining the tax revenue produced by a horse race track during its preceding year of operation as provided for and required by §550.081(3), there shall be excluded therefrom the tax revenues produced by a track as the result of its having conducted a horse race meet during the summer thoroughbred racing period.

(3) The limitation of days of horse racing in any one county as set forth in §550.08 and the provisions of §§550.04 and 550.29, and the provisions of §550.081 prohibiting the state racing commission from granting new permits shall not apply to the summer thoroughbred racing season or period. No racing shall be per-

mitted on Sunday and no minors, except jockey apprentices, exercise boys, and grooms shall be permitted to attend said races or to be employed in any manner by a track.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this act to the contrary, the state racing commission may extend the summer thoroughbred horse racing period not to exceed four days in any one track beyond the period provided in subsection (1) so that any such track may conduct four charity days of racing for any one or more recognized and established charitable institutions located within one hundred miles road travel of the race track holding such charity days of racing. For the purposes of this act, the University of Miami, Jacksonville University, Nova University of Advanced Technology, Children's Mental Research Foundation doing business as Hope School for Retarded Children, Inc., and other institutions of higher learning, including junior colleges not already participating in charity or scholarship racing days, shall be deemed to be charitable institutions, and a portion of the proceeds available for the charitable purposes in an amount not less than twenty-five percent may be paid over to and for the benefit of the said charitable institutions of higher learning in said areas. The total of all profits derived from the operations of such racing on such charity days, including all moneys which would otherwise be received by the state racing commission as taxes for such days' operations, shall be and become a part of the charity trust fund for which such racing on such days is conducted. In determining profits derived from such racing on such charity days, which profits shall include all taxes payable to the state or any agency thereof for such days' operations without the initial expense of operational allowance provided by law for dog tracks, said tracks shall only be entitled to deduct from the profits accruing from all receipts on such charity days of racing their actual operating costs, which costs shall be those expenses incurred by the race track solely by reason of holding said charity days of racing and shall not be deemed to include such expenses as are constant from day to day and which would have been incurred had the race on that day not been held, including, but not limited to, such items as capital expenditures, interests on debts, real estate taxes and annual license fees, donations, bad debts, and such other items of daily or prorated expense as the racing commission may by rule prescribe.

(5) In addition to any charity days as herein provided, the state racing commission is authorized to grant four additional days of racing during the summer thoroughbred horse racing period upon application and agreement by any track in which specific days of any meet shall be set aside and all profit, less actual operating costs, from such specific days' operations of such track, including all taxes payable to the state or any agency thereof for such days' operations, shall be paid into the

state treasury for a scholarship trust fund which shall be administered by the board of regents of the state for the granting of scholarships for the purpose of attending the institutions of higher learning of the state upon such terms and conditions as the said board may from time to time prescribe. Actual operating costs of any track conducting such additional days of racing to be deducted from all receipts on such additional days of racing shall not include expenses which are constant from day to day and which would have been incurred had the race on those days not been held, including, but not limited to, such items as capital expenditures, interests on debts, real estate taxes and annual license fees, donations, bad debts, and such other items of daily or prorated expense as the racing commission may by rule prescribe.

History.—§2, ch. 69-14.

550.42 Summer thoroughbred racing; tax; commission; breakage; admissions and occupational license tax.—

(1) The licensee conducting a horse race meeting during the summer thoroughbred racing season shall pay a tax equal to five percent of the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools there conducted and made on any and every horse race, which tax shall be paid to the state treasurer for deposit in the general revenue fund of the state, up to an average daily amount of four hundred thousand dollars, which average shall be calculated at the end of each summer thoroughbred racing period.

(2) The licensee conducting a horse race meeting during the summer thoroughbred racing season shall pay a tax equal to eight percent of the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools there conducted and made on any and every horse race, which tax shall be paid to the state treasurer in his capacity as ex officio treasurer of the commission, on all contributions to such pari-mutuel pools in excess of a daily average of four hundred thousand dollars, which average is calculated as above. After expenses of the commission are paid, the state treasurer as ex officio treasurer of the commission shall distribute said contributions as follows: Five percent of the total contributions shall be paid into the general revenue fund of the state, and the remaining three percent shall be divided by the state treasurer into as many equal parts as there are counties in the state, and the treasurer shall remit one part to each county on or before December 1 of each year during which summer thoroughbred horse racing is conducted.

(3) The commission on a pari-mutuel pool on every horse race which may be withheld by the licensee and the state from the total contributions shall in no event exceed sixteen percent of the amount contributed thereto, which commission shall include the percentage tax hereinabove provided for.

(4) In addition to the foregoing percentage taxes, each licensee operating a horse race

track during the summer thoroughbred racing season shall pay the breakage tax provided for in §550.26, which tax revenues shall be distributed as therein provided.

(5) The proceeds of the breakage tax which are paid into the Florida horse racing promotion trust fund shall be allocated by the commission so as to provide for the supplementing and augmenting of the purses and prizes for the current year's overnight races and the current year's stake races and for the payment of breeders' awards as provided in §550.38, and for no other purpose. Funds allocated by the commission for the purpose of supplementing and augmenting purses during the summer horse racing season shall not be used to pay any portion of the minimum purses required by §550.44.

(6) In addition to the foregoing taxes, the licensee shall also pay the tax on admissions as provided for in §550.09, which tax revenues shall be distributed as provided by subsection (2).

(7) All persons connected with a horse race track in connection with its summer thoroughbred racing meet shall pay the annual occupational tax provided for in §550.10. However, nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring such person to pay more than one annual occupational license tax.

(8) The provisions of §550.11 shall apply to a horse race track conducting a summer thoroughbred racing meet, and no other license, excise, admission, or occupational tax shall be levied or charged by any city, county, or town against any such horse race track, or patron thereof, whether heretofore or hereafter authorized by special act of the legislature.

History.—§2, ch. 69-14.

550.43 Annual license; summer thoroughbred racing period.—On or before January 4 of each year, beginning January 4, 1970, the thoroughbred horse race track desiring to conduct summer thoroughbred racing may file in writing with the state racing commission its application for permission to conduct a thoroughbred horse race meeting for a period of not to exceed one hundred and twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, during the summer thoroughbred racing season commencing on or after May 6, 1970, and in each of the following years. On or before March 1 of each year, the state racing commission shall issue a license authorizing the permit holder to conduct a racing meet during the summer thoroughbred racing season, during the period and for the number of days set forth therein.

History.—§2, ch. 69-14.

550.44 Minimum purse per race.—The permit holder licensed to conduct a summer thoroughbred horse race meeting shall pay a minimum purse for each race conducted by it of not less than two thousand dollars and shall distribute in total purse money during its meet not less than ten percent more than its daily

minimum purse requirement. Such permit holder, by application for and acceptance of a license for a summer race meeting, shall be deemed to have agreed as a condition of the grant thereof that such minimum purses will be paid. In addition to the above purses, an amount equal to one percent of the commission withheld on the pari-mutuel pool on each and every horse race shall be withheld by the licensee and shall be distributed among the horsemen as the racing commission shall direct.

History.—§2, ch. 69-14.

550.45 Allocation or reallocation of racing days.—The state racing commission shall have the right to allocate or assign to another track or other tracks authorized to conduct summer thoroughbred horse racing, upon application therefor, any days or dates during the summer thoroughbred racing season which have not been applied for; provided the aggregate total number of summer thoroughbred horse racing days shall not exceed one hundred and twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, and exclusive of charity days and scholarship days as provided for in §550.41(4), (5) for any one horse racing licensee during the summer thoroughbred racing period; and provided further that such application must be filed on or before January 4 of each year, beginning January 4, 1970; and provided further, that the new permit holder for summer thoroughbred racing shall never conduct winter thoroughbred horse racing. The permit holders for winter thoroughbred racing shall never conduct summer thoroughbred horse racing. The permit holders for winter thoroughbred horse racing in the areas described in §550.081 shall not conduct summer thorough-

bred horse racing. However, the operator of any thoroughbred horse race track, including a new track constructed to conduct summer thoroughbred racing, is hereby authorized to lease such track to any other permit holder holding a permit for summer thoroughbred horse racing or winter thoroughbred horse racing in the area where three or more horse race tracks in this state are located in a radius of one hundred air miles of each other. The state racing commission shall have the right to reallocate or reassign to any other track or other tracks authorized to conduct summer thoroughbred horse racing any racing dates previously allocated or assigned to a licensed thoroughbred horse racing track when said summer racing dates have been abandoned or surrendered or will not be used for any reason whatsoever; provided the aggregate total number of summer thoroughbred horse racing days permitted hereunder shall not exceed one hundred and twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, and exclusive of charity days and scholarship days as provided for in §550.41(4), (5), for any one horse racing licensee. The failure of any thoroughbred horse race track to apply for dates to conduct a summer thoroughbred racing meet in any one or more years shall not preclude such track from making such application in any subsequent year.

History.—§2, ch. 69-14.

550.46 Summer thoroughbred racing period, application of chapter 550.—In all respects the provisions of chapter 550, shall be applicable to the summer thoroughbred horse racing season herein authorized except those provisions thereof which are inconsistent herewith.

History.—§2, ch. 69-14.

CHAPTER 551

FRONTONS

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| <p>551.01 Operation of frontons for exhibition of jai alai or pelota.</p> <p>551.02 Frontons defined.</p> <p>551.03 Racing commission to supervise operation.</p> <p>551.04 Powers and duties of racing commission.</p> <p>551.05 Additional salary of secretary of commission.</p> <p>551.06 License fees.</p> <p>551.07 Tax to be in lieu of all other taxes, except city; occupational license tax.</p> | <p>551.08 Method of bookkeeping prescribed.</p> <p>551.09 Wagers and pari-mutuel pools permitted within enclosure of fronton.</p> <p>551.10 Disposition of funds.</p> <p>551.11 Location of frontons.</p> <p>551.12 Elections; applicability of race track law.</p> <p>551.13 Tax on breaks; distribution.</p> <p>551.14 Payment of taxes; penalties.</p> <p>551.15 Special allocation of periods of operation for certain frontons.</p> <p>551.16 Amateur jai alai contests permitted under certain conditions.</p> |
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551.01 Operation of frontons for exhibition of jai alai or pelota.—Any person desiring to operate a fronton for the exhibition of the Spanish ball game called jai alai, or pelota, may do so upon compliance with the terms and provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(353).
cf.—§550.27, Employment of residents.

551.02 Frontons defined.—The word "fronton" as used in this chapter, means a building or enclosure in which is provided a playing court with three walls so designed and constructed for the playing of that game of ball as played in Spanish-speaking countries, called jai alai or pelota.

History.—§11, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(354).

551.03 Racing commission to supervise operation.—The operation of all frontons shall be under the supervision of the state racing commission of the division of pari-mutuel wagering of the department of business regulation and subject to the terms, powers, duties and liabilities as set out in chapter 550, except as herein otherwise provided.

History.—§2, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(355); §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

551.04 Powers and duties of racing commission.—The state racing commission shall carry out the provisions of this chapter, and to that end, such commission may personally, or by agent, supervise and check the making of pari-mutuel pools and wagers and the distribution therefrom, and

(1) Fix and set the dates within which any fronton may be operated; provided, however, that this section shall not be construed as authorizing the commission to fix and set dates for the operation of any fronton in any county where there is not more than one fronton in operation;

(2) Require any applicant for a permit to operate a fronton to file an application setting forth:

(a) The full name of the person, firm, corporation or association, and if a corporation, the name of the state under which it is incorporated, as well as the names of the officers, directors and stockholders of said corporation, and their places of residence, or if an associa-

tion, the name, nationality, race and residence of the members of the association;

(b) The exact location where it is desired to operate a fronton exhibiting the Spanish ball game aforesaid;

(c) Whether or not the fronton is owned or leased, and if leased, the name, nationality, residence and address of the owners or lessees, or if the owner or lessee be a corporation, the name and address of the officers, directors and stockholders thereof;

(d) A statement of the assets and liabilities of the person, firm, corporation or association making application for such permit;

(e) Such other information as the commission may require. Such applications shall be duly sworn to.

(3) Make rules and regulations for the holding, conducting and operating of exhibitions of jai alai or pelota, which rules and regulations shall be uniform in their application and effect, and the duty of exercising this control and power is made mandatory upon such commission.

History.—§3, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(356).

551.05 Additional salary of secretary of commission.—As compensation for the additional duties imposed by this chapter the secretary of the state racing commission shall receive the sum of fifty dollars per month in addition to whatever compensation may be allowed him as such secretary by any other laws; and the same is to be paid in like manner as such other compensation is paid. There is appropriated sufficient money out of the funds now or hereafter in the hands of the state treasurer to the credit of the state racing commission to pay such additional compensation.

History.—§3a, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(357).
cf.—§550.03, Compensation of members and employees.

551.06 License fees.—Every person engaged in conducting exhibitions of the Spanish ball game known as jai alai or pelota, under this chapter, shall pay to the treasurer of the state in his capacity as ex officio treasurer of the state racing commission, for the use of the commission, a sum equal to three per cent of the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools or point wagers won, conducted or made

on every Spanish ball game of jai alai or pelota in any fronton operated under the provisions of this chapter. In addition to the aforesaid taxes, each person authorized to conduct exhibitions of jai alai or pelota herein, shall pay to the state treasurer fifteen per cent of all moneys received each day from admissions paid by persons attending such exhibitions, or the sum of ten cents on each admission whichever sum is greater; said payments shall be made every seventh day during the season or period of operation of any fronton, and shall be accompanied by report, under oath, showing the total of all contributions, wagers and admissions on the Spanish ball game called jai alai or pelota covered by such report and such other information as the commission may require. If any free passes or complimentary admission cards shall be issued to any guests by any licensee, the licensee of such fronton shall pay to the commission the same upon such complimentary admission cards as if the same were sold at the regular and usual admission rates; but nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the issuance of tax-free passes to officials and actual employees at such fronton, or engaged in such Spanish ball games; provided, however, that the issuance of all such tax-free passes shall be under the regulations or orders of the state racing commission and a list of all officers, employees and participants shall be filed with the commission.

History.—§4, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(358).

551.07 Tax to be in lieu of all other taxes, except city; occupational license tax.—The tax imposed shall be in lieu of all other license, excise or occupational taxes to the state or any county, city, town or political subdivision thereof, except that when any such fronton for exhibition of jai alai or pelota is being operated in any incorporated city or town, such city or town may assess and collect an additional tax against any person operating said fronton within its corporate limits at a sum not to exceed ten dollars per day for each day that such fronton is actually operated. The same occupational license tax required under §550.10 to be paid by all persons connected with race tracks shall likewise be paid by all persons connected with the operation of any fronton.

History.—§5, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(359); §2, ch. 67-565; §37, ch. 69-353.
cf.—Ch. 205 License taxes.

551.08 Method of bookkeeping prescribed.—Every person operating a fronton under this chapter shall so keep his books and records as to clearly show the total number of admissions and the total amount of money wagered or contributed to every pari-mutuel pool on each game separately, and the amount of money received daily from admission fees, and within sixty days after the end of the season of each fronton, shall submit to the state racing commission a complete audit of its accounts, certi-

fied to by a public accountant qualified to practice in the state, and in addition every person operating a fronton under this chapter shall submit a detailed annual audit to the state racing commission. The auditor general may audit and check the books and records of any such person, and upon the request of said commission, shall do so.

History.—§6, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(360); §1, ch. 61-475; §8, ch. 69-82.
cf.—§550.12, As to horse and dog racing.

551.09 Wagers and pari-mutuel pools permitted within enclosure of fronton.—

(1) Within the enclosure of any fronton licensed and conducted under this chapter but not elsewhere, wagering on the respective scores or points of the game of jai alai or pelota and the sale of pari-mutuel pools under such regulations as the state racing commission shall prescribe, are hereby authorized and permitted.

(2) The commission of a licensee on such pari-mutuel pools and wagers shall in no event exceed seventeen per cent of the amounts contributed thereto, and said maximum of seventeen per cent of said amounts shall include the three per cent tax heretofore provided by law, together with the additional tax of two per cent hereinafter provided for old age assistance.

(3) After deducting a commission and the "breaks" (hereinafter defined), a pari-mutuel pool shall be redistributed to the contributors.

(4) Redistributions of funds otherwise distributable to the contributors to such pari-mutuel pools shall be a sum equal to the next lowest multiple of ten.

(5) No distribution of a pari-mutuel pool shall be made of the odd cents of any sum otherwise distributable, which odd cents shall be known as the "breaks."

(6) The "breaks" shall be known as the difference between the amount contributed to a pari-mutuel pool and the total of the commission of the licensee and the sums actually redistributed to the contributors.

(7) No person or corporation shall directly or indirectly purchase pari-mutuel tickets or participate in the purchase of any part of a pari-mutuel pool for another for hire or for any gratuity and no person shall purchase any part of a pari-mutuel pool through another, wherein he gives or pays directly or indirectly such other person anything of value, and any person violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

(8) In addition to any and all other taxes otherwise levied or assessed, every person, association or corporation conducting a fronton for the exhibition of the Spanish ball game known as jai alai or pelota shall pay to the treasurer of the state for operating said fronton, a tax equal to two per cent of the total contributions to all pari-mutuel pools or point wagers conducted or made on any and every such Spanish ball game of jai alai or pelota in any fronton operated under the provisions of this chapter, which additional two per cent tax shall be

deposited in the general revenue fund and when collected shall be known as the "old age assistance tax."

History.—§7, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(361); §1, ch. 22817, 1945; (8) a. by §2, ch. 61-119.
cf.—§550.16, As to horse and dog racing.

551.10 Disposition of funds.—All moneys mentioned in this chapter derived from taxes on admission, wagers and pari-mutuel pools shall be disbursed by the state treasurer pursuant to existing laws relating to the disposition of funds derived from the operation of race tracks, and in the same manner.

History.—§8, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(362).
cf.—§550.13, Disposition of funds derived from operation of race tracks.
§550.22, Funds to be held by state treasurer if distribution held illegal.

551.11 Location of frontons.—No permit shall be issued for the operation of any fronton to be constructed or operated within one thousand feet of any existing church or public school, nor shall any such exhibition be held on Sunday.

History.—§9, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(363).

551.12 Elections; applicability of race track law.—No license to construct or operate a fronton for the exhibition of jai alai or pelota shall be issued until and unless the permit issued by the state racing commission has been ratified by the electors of the county involved pursuant to the requirements of §550.06, except this provision shall not apply to frontons which have been issued valid permits and licenses to operate prior to June 30, 1959, and which are now in effect. All other pertinent provisions of chapter 550 dealing with the powers, duties and liabilities of the state racing commission and of the operators of dog racing tracks and dealing with the location thereof and with the issuance and granting of permits and licenses to conduct dog racing and dealing with the petition for the election to revoke licenses not inconsistent with the express provisions of this chapter shall be construed to relate to and govern the state racing commission and the operators of any fronton and the location thereof and the issuance and granting of permits and licenses for the operation of frontons under the provisions of this chapter as fully as if the same were herein expressly set out; provided, however, that in no event shall any jai alai fronton permit or license be issued to conduct jai alai and pari-mutuel pools at a location within fifty miles of another location where pari-mutuel pools are conducted under chapter 550 or this chapter, said distance to be measured on a straight line, said straight line shall be measured from property line to property line at the points nearest to each other, except this proviso shall not apply to frontons which have been issued valid permits and licenses to operate prior to June 30, 1959, and which are now in effect; provided, further, that if all or any substantial portion of a fronton shall be taken by eminent

domain the state racing commission may on application of the holder of the permit and license of such original fronton filed within two years after such taking (and in lieu of the original permit and without requiring the ratification by the electors of the permit and without regard to the foregoing fifty mile limitation) issue a permit and grant licenses to the holder of the permit and license of such original fronton for the operation of a substitute fronton at any location in the same county within ten miles, as so measured, of the location of the original fronton. Provided, also, that the said commission shall not limit the number of operation days in any twelve-month period for such operators of licensed frontons to less than ninety days or more than one hundred and five days during the period extending from and including December 1 in each year to and including April 10 of the following year. An operation day shall be a continuous period of twenty-four hours starting with the beginning of the first game of a public exhibition of jai alai or pelota, even though such operation day may start during one calendar day and extend past midnight to 1:00 a.m. into the following calendar day; provided, however, that no game shall be started later than 12:30 a.m. and before 12:00 noon on any operation day, or 12:00 midnight on any Saturday night. No minors except jai alai players apprentices and ball boys shall be permitted to attend such exhibitions or to be employed in any manner about the operation of frontons. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the express provisions of this chapter are expressly declared not to apply to any person engaged in the operation of a fronton, or making wagers or contributing to pools therein, as authorized and conducted under this chapter.

History.—§10, ch. 17074, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(364); §1, ch. 22614, 1945; §1, ch. 59-453; §1, ch. 69-354.
cf.—§550.20 License issued by county judge.

551.13 Tax on breaks; distribution.

(1) A tax is hereby levied upon every pari-mutuel pool conducted at a fronton for the exhibition of the Spanish ball game known as jai alai or pelota within the state authorized by law so to do, equal to fifty per cent of the "breaks" as defined in subsections (5) and (6), §551.09.

(2) It shall be the duty of every such fronton licensee to pay unto the state treasurer the tax hereby levied and said licensee shall be liable therefor.

(3) When the tax hereby levied is paid into the state treasury it shall become and be made a part of the "old age assistance tax fund" and all such funds on hand in the office of the state treasury in the "old age assistance tax fund" shall stand appropriated and shall be available to meet any contributions on behalf of the United States for the benefit of the citizens or inhabitants of this state when age shall be a basis or cause.

History.—§2, ch. 22817, 1945.

551.14 Payment of taxes; penalties.—

(1) The "old age assistance tax" and the "breaks tax" levied shall be paid at the times and places as provided by law for the payment of other taxes based on a per cent of pari-mutuel pools.

(2) Any willful or wanton failure by any licensee to make such payments into the state treasury as required by law shall constitute sufficient ground for the state racing commission to revoke the permit of such licensee and no further license or permit shall be issued to such former licensee.

History.—§3, ch. 22817, 1945.

551.15 Special allocation of periods of operation for certain frontons.—Where there are two or more jai alai frontons operating under valid outstanding permits, issued by the state racing commission, located within a radius of thirty-five miles of each other, one of such permit holders within said area shall be permitted, at its option, but shall not be required, during the period beginning July 1 and ending the first Monday of September following, both dates inclusive, of any year, to conduct upon dates of its choice not more than fifty days of its aggregate number of operating days allowed by §551.12; provided that where two or more of such permittees apply for operating dates, as herein provided, the state racing commission shall designate the permittee entitled to conduct such jai alai fronton operation during such fifty day period, and the remaining number of said aggregate days under §551.12, shall

be granted to and utilized by such permittee within the period provided in §551.12; provided, that when a fronton permittee elects to receive the benefits of this section and is granted summer operation dates hereunder, such permittee shall not operate jai alai fronton exhibitions more than a total of one hundred days (plus scholarship and charity days) in the twelve months period in which said summer operation hereunder is permitted.

(2) This section shall be cumulative and shall not be construed as repealing any other provisions of law, and shall not be construed as permitting or allowing any permit holder to operate for a period of time in excess of the number of days now provided by law.

History.—§§2, 3, ch. 59-417.

551.16 Amateur jai alai contests permitted under certain conditions.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the use of any fronton, jai alai plant or facility, for the conduct of amateur jai alai or pelota contests or games, from being used on one Sunday during each fronton season by any charitable, civic or nonprofit organization for the purpose of conducting jai alai contests or games where only players other than those usually used in jai alai contests or games are permitted to play and where adults and minors may participate as players or spectators, and provided further that during such jai alai games or contests betting and gambling and the sale or use of alcoholic beverages shall be strictly and absolutely prohibited.

History.—§1, ch. 67-556.

CHAPTER 552

MANUFACTURE, DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF EXPLOSIVES

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552.081 Definitions.—The following words used in this chapter shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section, as follows:

(1) "Explosives." Any chemical compound or mixture that has the property of yielding readily to combustion or oxidation upon the application of heat, flame, or shock, including but not limited to dynamite, nitroglycerin, trinitrotoluene, ammonium nitrate when combined with other ingredients to form an explosive mixture, blasting caps and detonators; but not including cartridges for firearms, and not including fireworks as defined in §791.01.

(2) "Person." Any natural person, partnership, association or corporation.

(3) "Manufacturer-distributor." A person engaged in the manufacture, compounding, combining, production or distribution of explosives.

(4) "Dealer." A person engaged in the wholesale or retail business of buying and selling explosives; provided, that should a manufacturer-distributor make sales to users, such manufacturer shall not be required to obtain an additional license as a dealer.

(5) "User." The person who, as an ultimate consumer of an explosive, purchases same from a dealer or manufacturer-distributor or a dealer or manufacturer-distributor who uses an explosive as an ultimate consumer.

(6) "Blaster." A person employed by a user who detonates or otherwise effects the explosion of an explosive or who is in immediate personal charge and supervision of one or more other persons engaged in such activity.

(7) "Sale." This word and its various forms as used shall include delivery of an explosive with or without consideration.

(8) "Purchase." This word and its various forms as used shall include acquisition of any explosive by a person with or without consideration.

(9) "Highway." Shall mean any public

highway in this state, including public streets, alleys and other thoroughfares, by whatever name, in incorporated cities and towns.

*(10) ["Department." The department of insurance.]

History.—§1, ch. 29944, 1955; §§1, 2, ch. 59-83; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §13, ch. 69-106 the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for "state fire marshal." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

552.091 License or permit required of manufacturer-distributor, dealer, user or blaster of explosives.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the business of a manufacturer-distributor of or dealer in explosives, or to transport explosives, or to acquire, sell, possess, store or engage in the use of explosives in this state, except in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. Each manufacturer-distributor, dealer, user or blaster, as such words are above defined, must be possessed of a valid and subsisting license or permit issued by the department of insurance. A further requirement in the case of multiple storage of explosives is that each user maintaining more than one permanent storage magazine shall possess an additional license or permit, as herein set forth, for each such magazine. Such licenses and permits are as follows:

(a) Licenses and fees therefor are required for the following:

Manufacturer-distributor	_____	\$25.00
Dealer	_____	25.00
User	_____	1.00

(b) Permits and fees therefor are required for the following:

Blaster	_____	\$ 1.00
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(2) Said licenses and permits shall be issued by the department for each license year beginning October 1 and expiring the following September 30. The forms of such licenses, permits, and applications therefor shall be prescribed by the department; provided that in

addition to such other information and data as that officer shall determine are appropriate and required for said forms there shall be included in said forms the following matters:

(3) Applications for all licenses and permits shall set forth the purpose for which the license or permit is sought in relation to explosives, and the license or permit issued shall set forth such purpose. Each of such applications shall be in such form as to provide that the data and other information set forth therein shall be sworn to by the applicant or, if a corporation, by an officer thereof. Application for a blaster's permit shall include the name of the user employing such blaster, and the permit issued in pursuance thereof shall set forth the name of such user. A blaster's permit shall be valid solely for use by the holder thereof in his employment by the user named therein. No license or permit is required for persons detonating or otherwise effecting the explosion of explosives working under the immediate personal supervision and control of a person holding a blaster's permit. No license or permit shall be issued by the department pursuant to an application therefor unless that officer shall determine from the information set forth in the application that the purpose for which the applicant seeks a permit or license falls within the purview of this chapter and that such purpose is not violative of any other laws of the state. The fees collected for such licenses and permits are hereby appropriated for the use of the department in the administration of this chapter, and shall be deposited in the *appropriate trust fund.

History.—§2, ch. 29944, 1955; §1, ch. 57-184; §3, ch. 59-83; §1, ch. 65-59; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to §13, ch. 69-106 which abolished the office of state fire marshal, the editors have substituted the word "appropriate" for "state fire marshal's."

552.101 Possession without license prohibited; exceptions.—No person shall be possessed of an explosive unless he is the holder of a license or permit, as above provided, and possesses such explosive for the purpose covered by the license or permit he holds. Provided, that there is excepted from this provision common carriers, contract and private carriers as described in §552.12, possessed of an explosive in connection with transportation of the same in the ordinary course of their business; and that there is further excepted from this provision persons in possession of explosives during the period of time they are under the immediate personal supervision and control of a person holding a blaster's permit and then engaged in preparations for and in the detonating or otherwise effecting the explosion of an explosive. It shall be unlawful for any person holding a blaster's permit to allow persons working under him to be possessed of an explosive except during the period of time when such persons are loading or unloading or detonating or otherwise effecting the explosion of an explosive under the immediate personal supervision and control of said blaster.

History.—§3, ch. 29944, 1955; §4, ch. 59-83.

552.111 Maintenance of records by manufacturer-distributors and dealers; inspection.—Manufacturer-distributors and dealers shall keep accurate accounts of all inventories and sales of explosives. A manufacturer-distributor is authorized to sell explosives to dealers and users. All such sales shall be evidenced by invoices or sales tickets executed in triplicate, the manufacturer-distributor or dealer retaining the original and one copy and delivering the third copy thereof to the purchaser. No manufacturer-distributor or dealer shall sell any explosive without being satisfied that the purchaser thereof is duly licensed under the provisions of this chapter and authorized to purchase same and that said explosive is to be used by the purchaser for a purpose covered by the latter's license, with the exception that a manufacturer-distributor or dealer may make an original sale under this section to an unlicensed farmer providing the farmer applies for user's license prior to said sale. Such invoices or sales tickets so delivered to purchaser shall bear the name of the manufacturer or dealer and purchaser, date of sale, quantity sold, use for which explosive is purchased and address of purchaser. Said inventories and original invoices or sales tickets and copies thereof shall be retained by manufacturer-distributors or dealers and shall be made accessible and subject to examination by any peace officer of this state, and by the state fire marshal, of this state, and by the department, or through its duly authorized agent, at such intervals as the department shall deem proper.

History.—§4, ch. 29944, 1955; §5, ch. 59-83; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

552.112 Maintenance of records by users; inspection.—Each user, as defined herein, of explosives shall keep an accurate written inventory of all explosives possessed by him and a record of the use of such explosives. Said inventory and record of use of explosives shall be retained by users and shall be made accessible and subject to examination by any peace officer of this state and by the department, or its duly authorized agent, at such intervals as the department shall deem proper.

History.—§6, ch. 59-83; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

552.113 Reports of thefts, illegal use or illegal possession.—Any sheriff, police department or peace officer of this state shall give immediate notice to the department of any theft, illegal use or illegal possession of explosives within the purview of this chapter, coming to his attention, and shall forward a copy of his final written report to the department in Tallahassee.

History.—§6, ch. 59-83; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

552.12 Transportation of explosives without license prohibited; exceptions.—No person shall transport any explosive into this state or within the boundaries of this state over the highways, on navigable waters or by air, unless such person is possessed of a license or

permit; provided, there is excepted from the effects of this sentence common, contract and private carriers, as mentioned in the next succeeding sentence. Common carriers by air, highway, railroad or water transporting explosives into this state, or within the boundaries of this state (including ocean-plying vessels loading or unloading explosives in Florida ports), and contract or private carriers by motor vehicle transporting explosives on highways into this state, or within the boundaries of this state, and which contract or private carriers are engaged in such business pursuant to certificate or permit by whatever name issued to them by any federal or state officer, agency, bureau, commission or department, shall be fully subject to the provisions of this chapter; provided, that in any instance where the federal government, acting through the interstate commerce commission or other federal officer, agency, bureau, commission or department, by virtue of federal laws or rules or regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, has preempted the field of regulation in relation to any activity of any such common, contract or private carrier sought to be regulated by this chapter, such activity of such a carrier is excepted from the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 29944, 1955; §7, ch. 59-83.

552.13 Promulgation of regulations by department.—The department shall make, promulgate and enforce regulations setting forth minimum general standards covering manufacture, transportation (including loading and unloading) use, sale, handling and storage of explosives. Said regulations shall be such as are reasonably necessary for the protection of the health, welfare and safety of the public and persons possessing, handling and using such materials, and shall be in substantial conformity with generally accepted standards of safety concerning such subject matters. It is hereby declared that regulations in substantial conformity with the published rules and standards of the institute of makers of explosives in relation to said subject matters other than locks and locking devices used to secure magazine doors and safeguard the storage of explosives shall be deemed to be in substantial conformity with accepted standards of safety concerning such subject matters. Such regulations shall be adopted by the department only after a public hearing thereon pursuant to notice previously given to persons it shall deem interested therein.

History.—§6, ch. 29944, 1955; §8, ch. 59-83; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

552.141 Conduct of hearings for adoption of or revision to regulations pertaining to explosives.—

(1) The department shall give notice of the time and place of such hearing not less than twenty days in advance of the hearing date. It shall give such notice to all persons whose pecuniary interest are to be directly and immediately affected by such hearing.

(2) Hearings held for consideration of the

rules and regulations of the department which under subsection (1) would otherwise require separate notices to more than fifty persons, in lieu of the notice so required under such subsection, the department may give notice of such hearing by publication thereof, in four or more newspapers of general circulation in this state, at least once each week during the four weeks immediately preceding the week in which the hearing is to be held. The published notice shall state the time and place of the hearing and shall specify the matters to be considered thereat.

(3) The hearing may be held in the offices of the department at Tallahassee or at such other place in this state deemed by the department to be more convenient to parties thereto.

(4) The department or a person designated by it shall preside at the hearing.

(5) All hearings shall be public.

(6) The department shall cause a full stenographic record of the proceedings at the hearing to be made by a competent reporter and at the cost of the state. A transcribed copy of such stenographic record shall be made a part of the department's record of the hearing. A copy of the transcribed stenographic record shall be furnished to any party to the hearing requesting the same and at such reasonable charge therefor as the department may fix. The state's portion of the cost of the stenographic record and transcription thereof shall be paid out of the *appropriate trust fund. Any sums received from parties for copies of the transcribed stenographic record shall be deposited in the *appropriate trust fund.

(7) No such rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to such hearing shall be effective until after it has been on file as a public record in the office of the department and in the office of the department of state for at least ten days.

(8) Upon request and payment of the reasonable cost thereof, if required and fixed by the department, it shall furnish a copy of any such rules and regulations to any person requesting.

History.—§8, ch. 65-59; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—See note following §552.091.

552.151 Cease and desist orders.—

(1) Whenever the department shall have reason to believe that any person is or has been violating the provisions of this chapter or any rules or regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant thereto, it shall issue to such person an official notice of violation. If said person refuses to comply or fails to comply with the requirements for compliance as set forth in the notice of violation by the date specified on the notice, the department shall issue and mail to such person a statement of the charges in that respect and written notice of its intention to issue a cease and desist order.

(2) If within twenty days after the date of mailing said statement of charges the licensee or permittee has not filed with the department at its office in Tallahassee a written answer to such charges coupled with a written

request for a hearing thereon, the department may proceed to issue an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such violation.

(3) If within such twenty days an answer and request for hearing is filed with the department, it shall hold a hearing with respect to the charges within sixty days from the date of the mailing of the notice and charges unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give the licensee or permittee written notice of the hearing not less than ten days in advance of the hearing date.

(4) At the time and place fixed for such hearing such person shall have an opportunity to be heard and to show cause why an order should not be made by the department requiring such person to cease and desist from the acts, methods or practices so complained of.

(5) Statements of charges, notices, orders and other processes of the department under this law may be served by registered mail addressed to the licensee at his or its residence or principal office or place of business last of record with the department. Such notice shall be deemed given when so addressed and mailed postage prepaid at a United States post office or branch thereof.

(6) If after such hearing the department shall determine that the acts complained of are in violation of the provisions of this law, or the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated in pursuance thereto, it shall reduce its findings to writing and issue and cause to be served upon the person charged with the violation an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such violation.

History.—§9, ch. 65-59; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

552.161 Administrative fines for violation of cease and desist order.—

(1) If any person violates a cease and desist order, the department may impose a civil penalty not to exceed \$250.00 for each offense, or suspend or revoke the license or permit issued to such person in accordance with the procedure set forth in §552.171. The cost of the proceedings is to be in addition to any penalties imposed. The department may allow the licensee or permittee a reasonable period, not to exceed thirty days, within which to pay to the department the amount of the penalty so imposed. If the licensee or permittee fails to pay the penalty in its entirety to the department at its office in Tallahassee within the period so allowed, the licenses or permits of the licensee or permittee shall stand revoked upon expiration of such period and without any further proceedings.

(2) All such fines, monetary penalties and costs received by the department shall be deposited in the *appropriate trust fund.

History.—§10, ch. 65-59; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—See note following §552.091.

552.171 Procedure for suspension or revocation of license or permit.—

(1) The violation by any person possessed

of a license or permit as provided in §552.091, after a cease and desist order has been entered pursuant to §552.151, shall be cause for revocation or suspension of such license or permit by the department after it shall determine said person guilty of such violation.

(2) Whenever the department shall have reason to believe that any person is or has been violating the provisions of this chapter or any rules or regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant thereto, or is violating or has violated a cease and desist order, it shall issue to such person a statement of the charges in that respect together with written notice of its intention to suspend or revoke the license or permit.

(3) If within twenty days after the date of mailing said statement of charges the licensee or permittee has not filed with the department at its office in Tallahassee a written answer to such charges coupled with a written request for a hearing thereon, the department may proceed to suspend or revoke the license or permit.

(4) If within such twenty days an answer and request for hearing is filed with the department, it shall hold a hearing with respect to the charges within sixty days from the date of the mailing of the statement of charges unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give the licensee or permittee written notice of the hearing not less than ten days in advance of the hearing date.

(5) If after such hearing the department should find that said charges of violation have been proved it shall enter its order suspending or revoking the license or permit of the person charged. An order of suspension shall state the period of time of such suspension which period shall not be in excess of one year from the date of such order. An order of revocation may be entered for a period of not exceeding two years and such order shall effect revocation of license or permit then held by said person and during such period of time no license or permit shall be issued said person. If during the period between the filing of charges and entry of an order of suspension or revocation by the department, a new license or permit has been issued the person so charged, any order of suspension or revocation shall operate effectively with respect to said new license or permit held by such person.

(6) If after such hearing, should the department determine that the charges have not been sustained, it shall enter its order to that effect.

(7) The provisions of this section are cumulative and shall not affect the penalty and injunctive provisions of §§552.22 and 552.23.

History.—§11, ch. 65-59; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

552.181 Conduct of hearings.—

(1) The hearing may be held in the department's office at Tallahassee or at such other place in this state deemed by it to be more convenient to parties and witnesses.

(2) The hearing shall be held before the department or before an agent duly designated for that purpose. The department or its agent shall preside at the hearing and shall sit in the capacity of a quasi-judicial officer.

(3) All hearings shall be public.

(4) The department shall allow any party to the hearing to appear in person and by counsel, to be present during the giving of all evidence, to have a reasonable opportunity to inspect all documentary and other evidence and to examine and cross-examine witnesses, to present evidence in support of his interest and to have subpoenas issued by the department to compel attendance of witnesses and production of evidence in his behalf. Testimony may be taken orally or by deposition and any party shall have such right of introducing evidence by deposition as may obtain in the circuit courts of this state.

(5) Upon good cause shown the department shall permit to become a party to the hearing by intervention if timely only such persons who were not original parties thereto and whose interests are to be directly and immediately affected by the department's order made upon the hearing.

(6) Formal rules of pleading or of evidence need not be observed at the hearing except that the right of any person to invoke such rules and the rule of exclusion of witnesses is preserved.

(7) The department shall cause a full stenographic record to be made of the proceedings of the hearing by a competent reporter and at the cost of the state. A transcribed copy of such stenographic record shall be made a part of the department's record of the hearing. A copy of the transcribed stenographic record shall be furnished to any party to the hearing requesting same, and at such reasonable charge therefor as the department may fix. The state's portion of the stenographic record and transcription thereof shall be paid out of the *appropriate trust fund. Any sums received from parties for copies of the stenographic record shall be deposited by the department in the *appropriate trust fund.

History.—§12, ch. 65-59; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
***Note.**—See note following §552.091.

552.191 Witnesses and evidence.—

(1) As to the subject of any such hearing being conducted by it the department or hearing officer appointed by it may administer oaths, examine and cross-examine witnesses, receive oral and documentary evidence and shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and testimony and require by subpoena the production of books, papers, records, files, correspondence, documents or other evidence which it deems relevant to the inquiry.

(2) If any person refuses to comply with any such subpoena or to testify as to any matter concerning which he may lawfully be interrogated, the circuit court of Leon county or of the county wherein such hearing is being conducted, or of the county wherein such per-

son resides, on the department's application, may issue an order requiring such person to comply with the subpoena and to testify. Any failure to obey such an order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

(3) Subpoenas shall be served and proof of such service made in the same manner as if issued by a circuit court. Witness fees and mileage if claimed shall be allowed the same as for testimony in a circuit court, and shall be paid from the *appropriate trust fund.

(4) Any person wilfully testifying falsely under oath as to any matter material to any such hearing shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of perjury and shall be punished accordingly.

(5) If any person asks to be excused from attending or testifying or from producing any books, papers, records, contracts, documents or other evidence in connection with any hearing being conducted by the department on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture and shall notwithstanding be directed to give such testimony or produce such evidence, he must, if so directed by the department of insurance and the department of legal affairs, nonetheless comply with such direction but he shall not thereafter be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may have so testified or produced evidence, and no testimony so given or evidence produced shall be received against him upon any criminal action, investigation or proceeding; except, however, that no such person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for any perjury committed by him in such testimony, and the testimony or evidence so given or produced shall be admissible against him upon any criminal action, investigation or proceeding concerning such perjury; nor shall he be exempt from the refusal, suspension or revocation of any license, permit or authority conferred or to be conferred pursuant to this chapter.

(6) Any such individual may execute, acknowledge and file in the office of the department a statement expressly waiving such immunity or privilege in respect to any transaction, matter or thing specified in such statement, and thereupon the testimony of such individual or such evidence in relation to such transaction, matter or thing may be received or produced before any judge or justice, court, tribunal, grand jury or otherwise, and if so received or produced such individual shall not be entitled to any immunity or privileges on account of any testimony he may so give or evidence so produced.

History.—§13, ch. 65-59; §§11, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.
***Note.**—See note following §552.091.

552.20 Review of order of the department.—

(1) All final orders or decisions of the department shall be subject to review by cer-

tiorari by the circuit court of Leon county. Such review shall be commenced within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after the rendition of such order or decision and in compliance with said rules.

(2) The cost of the record is to be paid by the person seeking review. Any record required to be filed in such review shall be certified by the department or its agent. No such appeal shall operate as a supersedeas with respect to any order of suspension or revocation unless so ordered by the circuit court.

History.—§14, ch. 65-59; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-267.

552.21 Confiscation and disposal of confiscated explosives.

(1) Whenever the department shall have reason to believe that any person is or has been violating the provisions of this chapter or any rules or regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant thereto, it shall issue to such person an official notice of violation. If such person fails to take immediate steps to comply with the provisions of this notice, and if the department deems the explosives involved to constitute a danger to the safety of the public, it may without further process of law confiscate the explosives in question and cause them to be stored in a safe manner.

(2) If at a subsequent hearing the person so charged is found guilty of violating the provisions of this chapter or any rules or regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant thereto with regard to the possession, handling or storage of explosives, the department is authorized to dispose of the confiscated materials in such a way as it shall deem equitable.

(3) Costs incurred in the confiscation and disposal of such explosives shall be paid from the *appropriate trust fund.

History.—§15, ch. 65-59; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
*Note.—See note following §552.091.

552.22 Penalties.—Any person who manufactures, purchases, keeps, stores, possesses, distributes, or uses any explosive with the intent to harm life, limb or property, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony and liable to a fine of not more than \$10,000.00 or imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 10 years, or both. Any person who shall in an application for a license or permit as herein provided, knowingly make a false statement, or who shall obtain explosives under a false statement, pretense or identification, or who shall knowingly otherwise violate any provisions of this chapter, or regulation promulgated pursuant to this chapter, shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a felony and liable to a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 3 years, or both. Possession of explosives under circumstances contrary to the provisions of this chapter or such regulations shall be prima facie evidence of an intent to use the same for destruction of life, limb or property. Conviction under this section of any

person holding a license or permit shall effect cancellation thereof.

History.—§7, ch. 29944, 1955; §9, ch. 59-83; §2, ch. 65-59.
Note.—Formerly §552.14.

552.23 Injunction.—In addition to the penalties and other enforcement provisions of this chapter, in the event any person engaged in any of the businesses covered by this chapter shall violate any provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation adopted or promulgated in pursuance thereto, the department is authorized to resort to proceedings for injunction in the circuit court of the county where such person shall reside or have his or its principal place of business, and therein apply for such temporary and permanent orders as the department may deem necessary to restrain such person from engaging in any such businesses until such person shall have complied with the provisions of this chapter and such rules and regulations.

History.—§16, ch. 65-59; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

552.24 Exceptions.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall apply to the regular military or naval forces of the United States; or to the duly organized military force of any state or territory thereof; or to police or fire departments in this state, provided they are acting within their respective official capacities and in the performance of their duties.

History.—§9, ch. 29944, 1955; §4, ch. 65-59.
Note.—Formerly §552.16.

552.241 Limited exemptions.—The licensing requirements of this chapter shall not apply to:

(1) Dealers who purchase, sell, possess or transport:

(a) Smokeless propellant powder in quantities not exceeding one hundred fifty pounds, provided that such dealer holds a valid federal firearms dealer's license.

(b) Small arms ammunition primers, provided that such dealer holds a valid federal firearms dealer's license.

(2) Users, who are natural persons, who purchase, possess or transport:

(a) Smokeless propellant powder in quantities not to exceed fifty pounds, provided that such powder is for the sole purpose of handloading cartridges for use in pistols or sporting rifles, or handloading shells for use in shotguns, or for a combination of these or other purposes strictly confined to handloading firearms for sporting use.

(b) Small arms ammunition primers, provided that such small arms ammunition primers are for the sole purpose of handloading cartridges for use in pistols or sporting rifles, or handloading shells for use in shotguns, or for a combination of these or other purposes strictly confined to handloading firearms for sporting use.

History.—§1, ch. 67-145.

552.25 Municipal ordinances, rules and regulations.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall affect any existing ordinance, rule or reg-

ulation pertaining to explosives of any incorporated city or town in this state not less restrictive than the provisions of this chapter and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto, or affect, modify or limit the power of such incorporated cities or towns to make ordinances, rules or regulations hereunder pertaining to explosives within their respective corporate limits.

History.—§10, ch. 29944, 1955; §5, ch. 65-59.

Note.—Formerly §552.17.

552.26 Administration of chapter; personnel.—The department is authorized to employ such persons as it may deem qualified and necessary, and incur such other expenses as may be required, in connection with the ad-

ministration of this chapter.

History.—§11, ch. 29944, 1955; §6, ch. 65-59; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §552.18.

552.27 Construction of chapter.—The provisions of this chapter are cumulative and shall not be construed as repealing or affecting any powers, duties or authority of the department of insurance under any other law of this state; provided that with respect to the regulation of explosives as herein provided, in instances where the provisions of this chapter may conflict with any other such law, the provisions of this chapter shall control.

History.—§12, ch. 29944, 1955; §7, ch. 65-59; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §552.19.

CHAPTER 553
PLUMBING CONTROL LAW

- 553.01 Short title.
- 553.02 Purpose.
- 553.03 Definitions.
- 553.04 Bond of plumbing contractor; requirements; form.
- 553.041 Exemptions.
- 553.05 County plumbing inspectors; employment, qualifications, duties; exemption of certain municipalities and districts.
- 553.06 State plumbing code adopted.
- 553.07 Plumbing permits; inspection fee, amount, disposition; exception.

553.01 Short title.—This chapter shall be known by the title of "Florida plumbing control act of 1951."

History.—§1, ch. 26904, 1951.

553.02 Purpose.—The purpose of this chapter is for the promotion of the public health and safety in this state by the regulation of plumbing contractors and plumbing.

History.—§1, ch. 26904, 1951.

553.03 Definitions.—For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms, when used in the chapter or the rules and regulations, or orders made pursuant thereto, shall be construed, respectively to mean:

(1) **PLUMBING CONTRACTOR.**—A plumbing contractor is any person, except an employee of a licensed, bonded plumbing contractor, who is engaged in or working at the business of plumbing in the state who has furnished the necessary bond that he will do all plumbing in this state in compliance with the minimum requirements of the state plumbing code and who obtains a state and county occupational license and any other license, when required, to engage in or work at the business of plumbing.

(2) **PLUMBING.**—Plumbing is the practice, materials, and fixtures used in the installation, maintenance extension and alteration of all piping fixtures, appliances and appurtenances in connection with any of the following: Sanitary drainage or storm drainage facilities, the venting system and the public or private water-supply systems, within or adjacent to any building, structure or conveyance; also the practice and materials used in the installation, maintenance, extension or alteration of the storm water or sewerage and water supply systems of any premises to their connection with any point of public disposal or other acceptable terminal.

(3) **PLUMBING FIXTURES.**—Plumbing fixtures are installed receptacles, devices or appliances which are supplied with water or which receive or discharge liquids or other liquid-borne water, with or without discharge into the drainage system with which they may be directly or indirectly connected.

- 553.08 Inspectors for municipalities, service or sanitary districts; permits; inspection fee, amount.
- 553.09 Advisory council for uniform interpretation of plumbing code; members, terms, etc.
- 553.10 Penalty for violations.
- 553.11 Construction, limitation of chapter.
- 553.12 Counties excepted from chapter.
- 553.13 Counties exempt from provisions of chapter 28181, Laws of 1953.

(4) **MINOR MAINTENANCE.**—Minor maintenance are those repairs involving only the working parts of a faucet or valve, the clearance of stoppage, repairing of leaks, or replacement of defective faucets or valves.

History.—§2, ch. 26904, 1951.

553.04 Bond of plumbing contractor; requirements; form.—

(1) Any person, except an employee of a licensed, bonded plumbing contractor, who desires to engage in or work at the business of plumbing in counties in the state that have, through their boards of county commissioners, elected to place said counties under the operation of this chapter, shall, before engaging or working at the business of plumbing in said counties, give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, payable to the governor of the state and his successors in office with two or more good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the board of county commissioners of the county in which the said person intends to engage or work as a plumbing contractor and to be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the said person intends to so engage or work, which said bond shall be conditioned upon the said person complying with the minimum requirements of the state plumbing code in regards to all plumbing done by said person in this state. Upon said plumbing contractor obtaining said bond and filing said bond with the clerk of circuit court as aforesaid, the said plumbing contractor is thereby entitled to have issued to him by the said clerk of circuit court, a certificate to the effect that said bond has been filed by said plumbing contractor in said county. Said certificate shall be accepted, in lieu of bond, by other counties in which said plumbing contractor may desire to work.

(2) The requisite of two sureties and justification of same shall not apply where surety is by a solvent surety company authorized to do business in this state.

(3)(a) The form of said bond shall be substantially as follows:

Know all men by these presents that we, _____, (hereinafter called the Principal) and _____,

a corporation duly qualified and authorized under the laws of the State of Florida to act as surety on bonds (hereinafter called the Surety) are held and firmly bound unto —

_____, Governor of the State of Florida, and his successors in office in the penal sum of Five Thousand and no/100 Dollars, lawful money of the United States of America, the true payment whereof well and truly to be made we do bind ourselves, our respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, firmly by this bond.

(b) The condition of this bond is that if the above bounded Principal, the said _____

_____, shall protect the State of Florida against all loss or damage occasioned by the negligence of the said Principal herein in failing to properly execute and protect all plumbing done by said Principal or the employees of said Principal or under the direction and supervision of said Principal and from all loss or damage occasioned by or arising in any manner from any such work done by said Principal or the employees of said Principal or under the direction or supervision of said Principal which is not caused by the negligence of the State of Florida or its agents, or employees, or by the negligence of the agents or employees of the county in which such plumbing is performed or by the negligence of the employees of the city in which such plumbing is performed, and further will keep and observe all laws of the State of Florida relating in any way to plumbing and all local ordinances where such plumbing is done, which relate in any way to plumbing and shall do all the plumbing in compliance with the minimum requirements of the State Plumbing Code and shall further without additional cost to the person for whom the plumbing is done, remedy any defects in said work due to faulty material furnished or used by said Principal and shall further reconstruct and repair any such defective plumbing work or material to the satisfaction of the County Plumbing Inspector of the County where such plumbing is done or to the satisfaction of the City Plumbing Inspector, where such plumbing is done in cities of seven thousand five hundred or more population or to the satisfaction of the city or district plumbing inspector, where such plumbing is done in cities and towns of less than seven thousand five hundred population or legislatively created governing, service or sanitary districts which have been exempted from county plumbing inspection by the board of county commissioners, at any time within one year after the construction, alteration or installation thereof by said Principal, or under his direction or supervision and within forty-eight hours after notice from the County Plumbing Inspector or the City Plumbing Inspector or the district plumbing inspector to reconstruct or repair same, then this obligation

shall become null and void; else to remain in full force and effect.

(c) Any failure or default on the part of the Principal in remedying any defects in plumbing due to faulty workmanship and incorrect construction or due to faulty material furnished or used by Principal, shall give the person for whom such work is performed a direct right of action against the Principal and Surety under this obligation; provided, however, that no suit, action or proceeding by reason of any default whatever shall be brought on this bond, after one year from the date of the final completion of such plumbing by the Principal for such third person.

(d) The premium anniversary date of this bond shall be on the 1st day of October of each year, the first anniversary being October 1, 1951.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of:

_____, (SEAL)
Principal

_____, (SEAL)
As to the Principal

_____,
As to the Surety
By _____
Attorney in fact

Approved:

_____,
Clerk of Board of County
Commissioners of _____ County.

History.—§3, ch. 26904, 1951; §1, ch. 28181, 1953; §1, ch. 28252, 1953.

553.041 Exemptions.—No person desiring to engage in or work as a plumbing contractor in the state in any county in which the board of county commissioners shall not have employed a plumbing inspector as provided in §553.05 shall be required to give bond as required by the provisions of §553.04 before engaging in or working as a plumbing contractor; anything in the provisions of this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding.

History.—§1, ch. 28038, 1953.

553.05 County plumbing inspectors; employment, qualifications, duties; exemption of certain municipalities and districts.—

(1) Each county in this state, acting through its board of county commissioners may, at the discretion of said board of county commissioners, employ one or more plumbing inspectors to inspect all plumbing installed within such county, except within the corporate limits of cities of seven thousand five hundred or more population. Each said plumbing inspector as aforesaid must be a practical plumber of not less than ten years' experience, shall not be connected with the plumbing business in any manner after such employment. The said plumbing inspector shall be under the

direct supervision of the board of county commissioners and his salary shall be determined by said board. In counties having county health units, it would be desirable to have inspector work in cooperation with such units. The said plumbing inspector shall be qualified to perform duties in matters pertaining to the gathering of evidence in any violation of the provisions of this chapter, swearing out warrants, appearing before courts in prosecution and any other matters pertaining to the enforcement of the provisions of this chapter, but said inspector shall not be entitled to receive any witness or other fees out of the fine and forfeiture fund of any county on account of his testifying as a witness or any other services rendered by him under this chapter. It shall be the duty of the plumbing inspector to inspect plumbing in his county with respect to mode of installation, materials used, workmanship employed, state plumbing code specifications met and testing used, all to comply with and conform with the minimum requirements of the state plumbing code and the laws of the state in regard to plumbing. Each said county, acting through its board of county commissioners, may exempt from county plumbing inspection cities and towns of less than seven thousand five hundred population and legislatively created governing, service or sanitary districts, which said cities and towns and districts have in existence or which enact plumbing code ordinances meeting or surpassing the minimum requirements for plumbing as set out in state plumbing code and which hire only plumbing inspectors who meet the minimum requirements and qualifications as hereinabove set out for county plumbing inspectors and which said cities and towns and districts conduct inspections complying with the minimum state requirements.

(2) Two or more counties may jointly hire one or more plumbing inspectors to act as inspectors or inspector for such counties jointly hiring such inspector or inspectors.

(3) It shall be the duty of the plumbing inspectors in cities of seven thousand five hundred or more population and also in cities and towns of less than seven thousand five hundred population and legislatively created governing, service or sanitary districts which have been exempted from county plumbing inspection by the board of county commissioners, to inspect plumbing in their respective corporate limits with respect to mode of installation, materials used, workmanship employed, state plumbing code specifications met and testing used, all to comply with the minimum requirements of the state plumbing code and the laws of the state and the ordinances of the particular municipality or district in regard to plumbing. Cities of seven thousand five hundred or more population and also cities of less than seven thousand five hundred population and legislatively created governing, service or sanitary districts which have been exempted from coun-

ty plumbing inspection by the board of county commissioners are hereby authorized to use their own inspection system, provided the said cities and towns and districts comply with the minimum requirements of the state plumbing code. Nothing herein shall prohibit such cities and towns and legislatively created governing, service or sanitary districts from enacting more stringent requirements in regard to plumbing and inspection than are set out in this act.

(4) If the board of county commissioners of any county so desires it may designate a qualified city or governing, service or sanitary district plumbing inspector as its county plumbing inspector.

History.—§§5, 7, ch. 26904, 1951; §1, ch. 28181, 1953.

553.06 State plumbing code adopted.—Chapter VIII of the Florida state sanitary code of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services, adopted in accordance with chapter 381, is hereby adopted as the state plumbing code, and all installations, repairs and alterations to plumbing shall from October 1, 1951, be performed in accordance with its provisions. At least three copies of said Chapter VIII of the Florida state sanitary code shall be kept on file at the board of county commissioners in each said county of the state and shall be marked with the words "County of _____, official copy."

History.—§6, ch. 26904, 1951; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

553.07 Plumbing permits; inspection fee, amount, disposition; exception.—The board of county commissioners of each county, except within the corporate limits of cities of seven thousand five hundred or more population and also except within the corporate limits of cities and towns of less than seven thousand five hundred population and legislatively created governing, service or sanitary districts which have been exempted from county plumbing inspection by the board of county commissioners, may charge and collect a reasonable fee for the cost of inspection, which fee shall not be less than one dollar and fifty cents for each plumbing permit issued for each building and one dollar for each fixture up to and including the first eight fixtures and fifty cents for each fixture thereafter installed in connection with such plumbing work in such county. The said permit shall be issued in triplicate, the original going to the plumbing contractor, one copy to be retained by the issuing officer, who should be the plumbing inspector in the county, and one copy to be filed in the records of the county depository. All such fees shall be paid at the time of the application for a permit to do such work and prior to the installation of any plumbing material, and all such fees collected under this chapter shall be deposited by the plumbing inspector in the county depository and shall be used for the inspection of plumbing and the enforcement of this chapter in such county.

History.—§7, ch. 26904, 1951; §1, ch. 28181, 1953.

553.08 Inspectors for municipalities, service

or sanitary districts; permits; inspection fee, amount.—Cities of seven thousand five hundred or more population and also cities and towns of less than seven thousand five hundred population and legislatively created governing, service or sanitary districts which have been exempted from county plumbing inspection by the board of county commissioners, shall employ one or more plumbing inspectors to inspect plumbing within the corporate limits of said city or district, and for such inspection service shall charge and collect a reasonable fee for the cost of such inspections, which fee shall not be less than one dollar and fifty cents for each plumbing installation permit issued for each building and one dollar for each fixture up to and including the first eight fixtures and fifty cents for each fixture thereafter installed in connection with such plumbing to be performed within the corporate limits of such cities or districts; all such fees to be paid at the time of application for a permit to do such work and prior to the installation of any plumbing material. All fees collected under this chapter by the cities and districts shall be used for the inspection of plumbing and the enforcement of this chapter in such cities and districts.

History.—§8, ch. 26904, 1951; §1, ch. 28181, 1953.

553.09 Advisory council for uniform interpretation of plumbing code; members, terms, etc.—As an aid to uniform interpretation of the state plumbing code a voluntary advisory council may be organized immediately after October 1, 1951. This advisory council shall be composed of three members, one of whom shall be selected by the plumbing inspectors in this state, one of whom shall be selected by the plumbing contractors in this state and one of whom shall be selected by the division of health. The members of the said council shall serve terms in the following manner: The first person selected by the said division of health shall serve on said council for a period of three years; the first person selected by the said plumbing inspectors shall serve on said council for a period of two years; and the first person selected by said plumbing contractors shall serve on said council for a period of one year; all persons who shall thereafter serve on said council shall serve for a period of three years. The members of said council shall serve without pay unless their respective organizations which selected them shall see fit to reimburse them for their time and expenses incurred while serving on said council. The said council shall give its opinion and advice to the said plumbing inspectors of this state on the construction and interpretation of the state plumbing code. The construction and interpretation of the said state plumbing code as given by the said council shall be given great weight by the said plumbing inspectors of this state.

History.—§11, ch. 26904, 1951; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

553.10 Penalty for violations.—Any person

violating any provisions of this chapter shall upon conviction of each violation thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not exceeding three hundred dollars and the cost of prosecution, or by imprisonment for a period of not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§12, ch. 26904, 1951.

553.11 Construction, limitation of chapter.—

(1) Nothing herein contained shall limit or repeal the authority of the division of health as granted by law; provided, however, this chapter shall not affect laws or parts of laws establishing plumbing codes nor shall it be applicable in counties where plumbing codes have been established by local or special laws or general bills of local application at the option of county commissioners of said counties.

(2) The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to minor maintenance or repairs of plumbing fixtures by persons, firms or corporations upon their own property provided the minimum requirements of the state plumbing code are observed.

(3) The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed as being in conflict with chapter 469, relating to plumbers.

(4) Nothing herein contained shall prohibit any bona fide owner from personally installing plumbing in his own residence.

History.—§§4, 9, 10, 14, ch. 26904, 1951; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

553.12 Counties excepted from chapter.—

The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to:

(1) Any county having a population of less than 26,000 according to the last official census.

(2) Any county having a population according to the last official census of not less than 50,000 nor more than 52,000.

(3) Counties having a population of more than 70,000 and less than 74,200, according to the latest official decennial census.

(4) Counties having a population according to the last official census of not less than 80,000 and not more than 90,000.

History.—§§2, 5, 14, ch. 26904, 1951; §1, ch. 29976, 1955; §1, ch. 61-44; §1, ch. 69-320.

553.13 Counties exempt from provisions of chapter 28181, Laws of 1953.—The provisions of chapter 28181, acts of 1953 shall not apply to any county which is excepted from the provisions of this chapter in §553.12. The provisions of chapter 28181, acts of 1953 shall not apply to the counties of Madison, Taylor, Jefferson, Alachua, Lake, Bradford, Union, Levy, Dixie, Gilchrist, Columbia, Baker, Clay, Gulf, Calhoun, Washington, Wakulla, Franklin, Liberty, Santa Rosa, Walton, Holmes, and St. Johns, Flagler, Hardee, Glades, DeSoto, Highlands, Sumter, Citrus, Hernando, Hamilton, Marion, Suwannee, Lafayette.

History.—§2, ch. 28181, 1953; §1, ch. 57-1993; §2, ch. 69-320.

CHAPTER 554

INTER-AMERICAN CULTURAL AND TRADE CENTER

- 554.01 Inter-American center authority; creation.
- 554.011 Use of names "interama" and "inter-ama."
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- 554.24 Corporate powers.
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***554.01 Inter-American center authority; creation.**—There is hereby created and constituted, as an agency of the state the inter-American center authority for the purposes and with the powers herein set forth. Said authority shall have perpetual succession.

History.—§1, ch. 26614, 1951.

***Note.**—§17(6), ch. 69-106 purported to transfer the inter-American center authority to the department of commerce, but also provided that any other inconsistent act passed during the 1969 regular session should prevail. Such other act was passed in the form of ch. 69-138, which transferred all the powers, duties, privileges, assets, and liabilities of the authority to the board of county commissioners of Dade County. This section will therefore be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***554.011 Use of names "interama" and "inter-ama."**—The Authority shall have the exclusive right to the use of the names "interama" and "inter-ama."

History.—§2, ch. 29830, 1955.

***Note.**—See note following §554.01.

***554.02 Members; number, terms, compensation, etc.**—

(1) (a) The inter-American center authority shall consist of eleven members, one of whom shall be the governor of the state, whose tenure as a member of the authority shall run concurrently with his term of office as governor of the state. The other ten members of the authority shall be appointed by the governor to serve for terms of four years or until their respective successors are duly appointed and qualified; provided, however, that the original membership of the authority to be appointed as soon as possible after passage of this law shall be designated by the governor to serve the following terms, two of them for one year, three of them for two years, two of them for three years, and three of them for four years, beginning May 15, 1951, each to hold office for the period designated by the governor.

(b) Whenever the authority shall be indebted to Dade county or the city of Miami on account of any obligation or obligations incurred subsequent to January 1, 1959, the board of county commissioners of Dade county or the commission of the city of Miami, as the case may be, shall, at least thirty days prior to the date of the expiration of the term of any member of the authority or within ten days after the death, resignation or removal of any member of the authority during the period of such indebtedness, nominate at least three residents of the county or the city for appointment by the governor of one of such nominees as the successor of such member. In the event that the authority shall be indebted both to Dade county and to the city of Miami on account of obligations incurred subsequent to January 1, 1959, the board of county commissioners of Dade county shall, during the period of such indebtedness, make such nominations for the first successor, and thereafter during such period the commission of the city of Miami and said board shall alternate in the nomination of successors as members of the authority. In the event that any successor shall not be appointed by the governor from such nominees as herein provided within ten days after the governor shall have received the nominations for such successor, at least three additional nominations of residents of the county or of the city for such successor shall be made by the county commissioners of Dade county or by the commission of the city of Miami, as the case may be, for appointment by the governor of one of such nominees as such successor, and such nominations shall continue to be made as herein provided until such successor shall be appointed by the governor from such nominees. Subject

to and in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, so long as the authority shall be so indebted to Dade county three members of the authority shall be appointed by the governor from nominations made by the board of county commissioners of Dade county, so that during the period of any such indebtedness, to the extent permitted by and subject to said provisions, three members of the authority at any one time in office, but not more than three, shall be members appointed by the governor from such nominations. Subject to and in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, so long as the authority shall be so indebted to the city of Miami three members of the authority shall be appointed by the governor from nominations made by the commission of the city of Miami, so that during the period of any such indebtedness, to the extent permitted by and subject to said provisions, three members of the authority at any one time in office, but not more than three, shall be members appointed by the governor from such nominations.

(c) Subject to and in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) the nominees of the commission of the city of Miami may include members of the commission of the city of Miami and any such commissioners, if nominated and appointed by the governor, are hereby authorized to serve as members of the authority.

(d) Interim appointments to fill vacancies created by retirement of any member for any reason before the normal expiration of his appointed term shall be for the unexpired portion thereof. Retiring members shall be eligible for reappointment.

(2) Members of the authority shall not be entitled to compensation for their services as members but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061, and may be compensated from funds available to the authority for any special or full-time service performed in its behalf, as officer or agent of the authority. Any member of the authority may be suspended by the governor for cause as provided in the constitution of the state and a successor appointed to fill the unexpired portion of the normal term of office of any member thus suspended.

History.—§2, ch. 26614, 1951; §1, ch. 59-378; §19, ch. 63-400.
*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.03 Officers; quorum.**—The governor of the state shall be a member of said authority and ex officio chairman thereof. The authority shall elect from among its members a standing chairman, who shall preside in the absence of the governor, a secretary and a treasurer who may or may not be members of the authority, and such other officers as the authority may deem necessary or expedient in the performance of its functions, whether or not they be members. The same person may serve both as secretary and treasurer, if thus designated. The authority may delegate to any of its members, offi-

cers, agents or employees such powers and duties as it may deem proper and shall establish by-laws and such rules of conduct and procedure as it may deem necessary to govern its own functioning. A majority of the members of the authority shall constitute a quorum. No vacancy in the membership shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all of the powers, functions and duties of the authority.

History.—§3, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.04 Authority to sue and be a party to suits.**—The authority may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and complain and defend in all courts of law and equity, with respect to its contractual rights and obligations and to carry out its proper purposes and functions.

History.—§4, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

cf.—§554.20 Exemption from tort liability.

***554.05 Location of offices.**—The principal offices of the authority shall be in such place or places in Dade county, as the authority may from time to time designate.

History.—§5, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.06 Definitions.**—The following words and terms employed in this chapter shall have the following meanings unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) The word "authority" shall mean the inter-American center authority hereby established or, if such authority shall be abolished, the board, commission, or officers succeeding to perform the functions thereof, or upon whom the powers given by this chapter to such authority shall be delegated by law.

(2) The term "reconstruction finance corporation" shall mean the reconstruction finance corporation of the United States or any other public corporation or agency of the United States existing, or created hereafter, to fulfill the purposes and functions of said corporation or its successor.

(3) The terms "center," "inter-American cultural and trade center," or "cultural and trade center" shall be considered synonymous and embrace all properties and activities integrated thereto wherever situate, in connection with the establishment, maintenance, and operation of such center and agencies and branches thereof.

(4) The word "improvements" shall embrace such repairs, replacements, additions, extensions and betterments of and to any then existing properties, buildings, plant or facilities as are deemed necessary in connection with the establishment, maintenance and operation of the inter-American cultural and trade center provided for herein.

History.—§6, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.07 Powers.**—The authority shall have power:

(1) To have a seal and to alter the same at pleasure;

(2) To acquire, hold, lease and dispose of real and personal property for its authorized purposes;

(3) To own, operate, maintain, repair and improve its facilities, wherever located;

(4)(a) To acquire in its own name by purchase, grant, gift or lease, on such terms and conditions and in such manner as it may deem proper, or by condemnation in accordance with and subject to provisions of any and all laws applicable to condemnation of property for public use, real property or rights or easements therein, or franchises necessary or convenient for its purposes, and to use same so long as its existence shall continue, and to lease or make contracts with respect to the use or disposal of same, or any part thereof, in any manner deemed by the authority to be in the best interest of the center, but only for the purposes of the authority, and in any condemnation proceeding such orders may be made by the court having jurisdiction of the suit, action or proceeding, as may be just to the authority and to the owners of the property to be condemned, and no property shall be acquired under the provisions of this chapter upon which any lien or other encumbrance exists, unless at the time such property is so acquired, a sufficient sum of money be deposited in trust to pay and redeem such lien or encumbrance; provided, however, that no condemnation of property may be made by the authority unless or until at the time of institution of the condemnation proceedings a showing is made that development of the entire property to be taken, is to be made within a period of two years from the institution of the condemnation proceedings.

(b) No property after condemnation shall be leased or let for the same or similar use to which it was being put before condemnation, but must be used exclusively by the authority, or, if leased, or let, it may only be leased or let for use solely for purposes of the authority.

(5) To employ consulting engineers, architects, superintendents or managers, accountants, inspectors and attorneys, and such other employees as may be deemed necessary, and to prescribe their powers and duties and to fix their compensation;

(6) To contract with any department or agency of the United States, or of this state, or with any county or municipality in the state, with Latin American and other countries, with industries, individuals, partnerships, corporations or others, including the granting of franchises to gas, light, power, telephone and other public utilities, under the jurisdiction of the Florida public service commission and certified by this commission to serve this area, upon such terms and conditions as the authority finds to be in the authority's best interests, with respect to the establishment, construction,

maintenance, operation and financing of an inter-American cultural and trade center in or near the city of Miami, in Dade county, with facilities elsewhere as occasion may demand, as a permanent enterprise created for the purposes and with the powers herein stated; provided, however that such power to grant franchises shall not be exercisable hereunder with respect to any public utility service during the effective period, or extension thereof, of a county-wide franchise relating to such service heretofore granted by the board of county commissioners of Dade county; and provided further that no power herein granted to the authority shall enable it to limit, restrict, modify or otherwise change any of the terms and conditions of any such county-wide franchise or to levy any tax or other imposition upon the property, revenues, operations or activities of the grantee of any such county-wide franchise, or to take any action which would affect the amount of any taxes collected by Dade county under any such franchise;

(7) To acquire by grant or purchase from the city of Miami, or any municipality, county or state agency, any existing property, real or personal, by it now owned, or hereafter acquired, suitable for the uses of such a center, and to improve, operate and maintain the same for the purposes herein stated;

(8) To accept loans or grants of money or materials or property at any time from the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, including the reconstruction finance corporation, and upon such terms and conditions as the United States or such agency or instrumentality, including the reconstruction finance corporation, may impose;

(9) To make and enter into all contracts or agreements either with or without competitive bidding, as the authority may determine, which are necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties or the execution of its powers under this chapter;

(10) To borrow money for any of its authorized purposes and for expenses incidental thereto including expenses incurred during the period of organization and construction prior to the operation of the center, and to issue negotiable revenue bonds payable solely from revenues accruing from the operation of such center and from authorized activities incidental thereto; and to provide for the payment of same; and to fix rates and to make collections for the use of the facilities and services of the authority; and to execute mortgages or trust indentures, as may be required, for the financing of the authorized activities of the authority;

(11) To exercise any power not in conflict with the constitution and laws of the state or the United States which is usually possessed by private corporations or public agencies performing similar or comparable functions;

(12) To establish and maintain proper and

adequate zoning and building requirements and restrictions upon property owned or controlled by it, including high standards of design and construction, and to institute action to compel the observance of same in any court of competent jurisdiction. All parties erecting any improvements or construction upon property owned or controlled by the authority, under permit from it, lease or contract of any character, shall observe said building and zoning requirements, restrictions and standards, as they may from time to time be promulgated by the authority. No improvements or alterations shall be made to or erected upon any property owned or controlled by the authority, under lease or otherwise, without its permission in writing. All courts of competent jurisdiction are hereby authorized and instructed to issue such temporary or permanent restraining orders as may be deemed proper to compel observance of the zoning and building requirements, restrictions and standards duly promulgated by the authority or others as the court may deem just and proper;

(13) To engage in any lawful business or activity deemed by it to be necessary, convenient or useful in the full exercise of its powers to establish, finance and operate an inter-American cultural and trade center under the provisions of this chapter, including the leasing for revenue of any land, improved real estate or personal property directly related to the conduct of the center or reserved for its future use or expansion. Within the meaning of this chapter any use of the property of the authority, real or personal, shall be deemed necessary, convenient or useful which stimulates, assists and fosters international and domestic patronage, trade, culture, education, good will or the advancement of living standards or which enhances the attractiveness of the center or the efficiency of its operations, or which provides revenue to the authority from said property pending its future use for any of the purposes of the center.

(14) To do all lawful things necessary and convenient to carrying out the powers and purposes expressed in this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 26614, 1951; §1, ch. 63-197; §1, ch. 63-279; §1, ch. 65-52; §1, ch. 67-63.

***Note.**—See note following §554.01.

***554.071 Additional powers and authority.**—In addition to the other powers and authority granted by this chapter, and by any other law to the inter-American center authority (hereinafter sometimes called the authority), an agency of the state duly created and established by this chapter, the authority shall have the following powers:

(1) To fix and collect charges for admission to the inter-American cultural and trade center mentioned in this chapter, and each or any part thereof, and for the privilege of entering or staying in any exhibition, place of amusement or other facility within the boundaries of

the center, which power shall not be affected by the construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair or maintenance by the state road department or any other agency or political subdivision of the state of any roads within or approaching the center;

(2) To enter into contracts and leases with any department or agency of any other state or municipality or political subdivision thereof with respect to the establishment, construction, maintenance or operation of any buildings or structures within the center;

(3) To enter into contracts with any agency of the state or with Dade county or any municipality therein for the purpose of providing police and fire protection, water, sanitation and any other public services deemed advisable by the authority, and any such agency, county or municipality is hereby authorized to enter into such contracts; and

(4) To pledge to the payment of its bonds and obligations any revenues or other funds accruing to the authority.

History.—§1, ch. 29830, 1955.

***Note.**—See note following §554.01.

***554.072 The Graves tract; power to acquire.**—

(1) The authority shall have power to acquire by grant or purchase from the city of Miami or any other municipality, or from any county, state agency, corporation for profit, nonprofit corporation or any person, any property, real or personal (including those properties in Dade county, known as "the Graves tract"), and to improve, operate and maintain any such property, and any such municipality, county or state agency owning any such property is hereby authorized to grant, convey or sell such property to the authority without any limitation or restriction as to the use or disposition thereof by the authority and without any limitation or restriction as to consideration or terms or conditions of any sale thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of or the limitations or restrictions contained in ch. 30990, special acts of 1955, or any other law, general or special, the authority shall have power to grant, convey, sell, lease, trade, exchange, mortgage, encumber in any manner or otherwise dispose of any such property on such terms and conditions and for such prices or consideration as it shall deem proper and for the best interests of the authority.

(3) No mortgage or encumbrance of any such property by the authority shall be deemed to be a debt of this state or of any municipality or county therein or a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or of any such municipality or county, but any bonds secured by such mortgage or encumbrance shall be payable solely from the funds designated therefor and/or from the security therefor, including any property so mortgaged or encumbered.

(4) It is hereby determined and declared

that the powers herein conferred and the exercise of any such powers are for a public purpose.

History.—§§2-5, ch. 31415, 1956.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.08 Issuance of revenue bonds.—**

(1) The authority shall have power and is hereby authorized at one time or from time to time to provide by resolution for the issuance of negotiable revenue bonds of the authority for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost, as hereinabove set forth, of establishing, maintaining, and operating an inter-American cultural and trade center. The principal and interest of such bonds shall be payable solely from the special fund or funds herein authorized to be provided for such payment. The bonds of each issue shall bear such date or dates and interest at such a rate or rates, not exceeding seven percent per annum, payable as provided by contract, and shall mature at such time or times not exceeding forty years from the date or dates thereof, and be payable in such medium or media of payment as to both principal and interest as may be determined by the authority, and may be made redeemable before maturity at the option of the authority at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the authority in the resolution providing for the issuance of the bonds. The authority shall determine the forms and denominations of the bonds, including any interest coupons attached thereto, their manner of execution, and the place or places of payment of principal and interest thereof, which may be at any bank or trust company within or without the state. In case any officer whose signature shall appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officer before the delivery of the bonds, the signature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as though he had remained in office until such delivery. All revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall have and are hereby declared to have all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments under the negotiable instruments laws of the state. The bonds may be issued in coupon or in registered form, or both, as the authority may determine, and provisions may be made for the registration of any coupon bond as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest and for the re-conversion of bonds registered as to both principal and interest into coupon bonds. The authority shall offer such bonds for public sale, and in the event no acceptable bids are received at such public sale, then the authority may sell such bonds in such manner and for such price as it may determine to be in the best interest of the authority, but no such sale shall be made at a price so low as to result in the payment of interest on the money received therefor at more than seven percent per annum, computed with relation to the absolute maturity of the bonds in accordance with standard tables of bond values, excluding, however, from such

computation the amount of any premium to be paid on redemption of any bonds prior to maturity. Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds, the authority may, under like restrictions, issue interim receipts, interim certificates, or temporary bonds, with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds upon the issuance of the latter. The authority may also provide for the replacement of any bond which shall become mutilated or be destroyed or lost.

(2) This chapter shall be complete authority for the issuance of the bonds hereby authorized. Any restrictions, limitations or regulations relative to the issuance of such bonds which may be contained in any other act shall not apply to the bonds issued under this chapter. Such bonds may be issued without any other proceedings, the happening of any event or the existence of anything other than those proceedings, conditions and things which are specified or required by this chapter. Any resolution providing for the issuance of revenue bonds under the provisions of this chapter shall become effective immediately upon its passage and need not be published or posted, and any such resolution may be passed at any regular, special or adjourned meeting of the authority by a majority vote of the entire membership of the authority.

(3) Any resolution providing for the issuance of bonds and any trust indenture hereinafter or hereinafter mentioned may also contain such limitations upon the issuance of additional bonds as the authority may deem proper, and such additional bonds shall be issued under such restrictions and limitations as may be prescribed by such resolution or by such trust indenture. All moneys received from any bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be applied solely to the purposes for which the bonds shall have been authorized or to the sinking fund or funds created for the payment of such bonds. There shall be and hereby is created and granted a lien upon such moneys until so applied in favor of the holders of such bonds or in favor of the designated trustees for the benefit of the holders thereof.

History.—§8, ch. 26614, 1951; §1, ch. 68-110.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.09 Bonds not to be debt of nor pledge credit of state, counties or municipalities.—** Bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to be a debt of this state or of any municipality or county therein or a pledge of the faith and credit of the state or of any such municipality or county, but such bonds shall be payable solely from the funds designated therefor, and/or from such other security therefor as may lawfully be provided. All such bonds shall contain a statement on their face to the effect that there is no obligation to pay the same or the interest thereon except from

revenues or from the proceeds of such other property as may be lawfully pledged to secure the bonds, or both, as the case may be, and that there are not pledged for the payment of the principal or interest of such bonds the faith and credit of the state or of any municipality or county in the state. No holder of any of the bonds of the authority, regardless of the character of the security pledged for their payment, shall ever have the right to compel any exercise of the taxing power on the part of the authority or of any municipality or county or of any other agency possessing the taxing power, to pay any such bonds or the interest thereon, nor to enforce payment thereof against any property of the authority or of any municipality or county in the state, except to the extent that such bonds or certain issues thereof, may be lawfully and specifically secured by mortgage lien upon property owned by the authority as hereinafter set out. To the full extent any state agency may now or hereafter lawfully encumber its property by mortgage as security for borrowed money, without thereby being deemed to have pledged the faith or credit of the state or of any county, municipality or other subdivision thereof, this authority is hereby empowered to encumber its property by mortgage for the purposes expressed in this chapter.

History.—§9, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.10 Bonds; pledge of security for.**—Within the powers granted in §554.09, the authority may further secure its revenue bonds by a mortgage or mortgages upon any of its property, or by a trust indenture by and between the authority and a corporate trustee, which corporate trustee may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or outside of this state. Such mortgage or trust indenture may pledge or assign all or any part of the revenues and earnings to be received in connection with the operation of the inter-American cultural and trade center, and may in addition, or in the alternative, encumber and create a lien upon any or all of the real or personal property of the authority, to secure the payment thereof. The resolution providing for the issuance of such bonds, the mortgage itself, or the trust indenture may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bond holders as may be reasonable, proper and not in violation of law, including covenants setting forth the duties of the authority in relation to the construction, acquisition, improvement, maintenance, operation, repair and insurance of the trade center properties acquired, or to be acquired, and the custody, safeguarding and application of all moneys, and may also provide that such center or any part thereof shall be constructed and paid for under the supervision and approval of consulting engineers employed or designated by the authority and

satisfactory to the original purchasers of the bonds issued therefor, and may also require that security given by contractors and by depositaries of the proceeds of the bonds or revenues or other moneys pertaining thereto be satisfactory to such purchasers. It shall be lawful for any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of this state to act as such depositary and to furnish such indemnifying bonds or to pledge such securities as may be required by the authority. Such trust indenture may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and of the trustee, and may restrict the individual right of action of bondholders as is customary in trust indentures securing bonds and debentures of state agencies or private corporations. In addition to the foregoing, such trust indentures may contain such other provisions as the authority may deem reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of such trust indenture may be treated as a part of the cost of establishing, maintaining, or operating the center or as a part of the cost of properties of the authority.

History.—§11, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.101 Bonds of authority approved securities for investment of public funds.**—Bonds issued by the authority under the provisions of this chapter are hereby made securities in which all public officers and public bodies of the state, counties, other political subdivisions, cities or towns, all banks, bankers, savings banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations, investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking business, all insurance companies, insurance associations, and other persons carrying on an insurance business, and all administrators, executors, guardians, trustees and other fiduciaries may properly and legally invest any funds, including capital belonging to them or within their control.

History.—§5, ch. 29830, 1955.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.102 Tax exemption.**—The creation of the authority and the carrying out of its purposes is in all respects for the benefit of the people of this state and is a public purpose, and as the authority will be performing an essential governmental function in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by law, any and all bonds issued by the authority, their transfer and the income therefrom (including any profit made on the sale thereof) shall at all times be free from taxation within the state, and said authority shall be exempted from any and all admissions and other excise taxes heretofore or hereafter levied or pursuant to authority granted by the state.

History.—§4, ch. 29830, 1955.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.11 Trust funds.**—To the extent provided in any trust indenture or indentures se-

curing bonds or other obligations issued or incurred by the authority, all moneys or any portions thereof specified in the indenture or indentures received pursuant to the authority of this chapter, whether as proceeds from the sale of bonds, as grants or other contributions or as revenues and earnings, shall be deemed to be trust funds and shall be held and applied as provided in the respective indentures and in this chapter. The authority shall, in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issuance of revenue bonds or in the trust indenture or indentures accompanying such bond issues, provide for the payment of the proceeds of the sale of such bonds and of the earnings and revenues pledged for their repayment to an officer or officers who, or to an agency, bank or trust company which, shall act as trustees of such funds. The designated trustees shall hold and apply the same for the purposes hereof, subject to the provisions of this chapter and of the resolutions and trust indentures governing the terms of said bond issues; provided that to the extent that such funds so held by the trustee or trustees are not derived from any form of taxation or are not the product of legislative appropriation, they may be applied and expended by the trustee or trustees in any manner permitted by the resolutions and trust indentures securing said bonds, notwithstanding any statutory provision or administrative regulation prescribing the method of incurring obligations or limiting allowances, compensation or other expenditures paid by tax-supported state agencies.

History.—§10, ch. 26614, 1951; §1, ch. 63-193; §1, ch. 67-216.
***Note.**—See note following §554.01.

***554.12 Fixing and revising charges for admissions, concessions, facilities, etc.; disposition.—**

(1) The authority shall fix, and revise from time to time as may be necessary any and all rates and other charges for admissions, displays, concessions, services and facilities. All such rates and other charges shall be so fixed and adjusted as to provide funds in such order of preference as the authority may determine, sufficient to pay:

(a) The cost of maintaining, repairing and operating the trade and cultural center, within the absolute discretion of the authority, for extraordinary depreciation, repairs, insurance, replacement and expansion of building, facilities and equipment, and other reserves required by bond resolutions or trust indentures; and

(b) The principal of and the interest on the revenue bonds issued by the authority under the provisions of this chapter, as the same shall become due, and any premium required for the redemption of such bonds before maturity, and all sinking fund and other requirements provided by the resolutions authorizing the issuance of such bonds or by the trust indentures.

(2) Such rates or other charges shall not

be subject to supervision or regulation by any other state commission, board, bureau or agency. The revenues derived as aforesaid, except such part thereof as may be required to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating such trade and cultural center and to provide such reserves therefor as may be required in the resolutions authorizing the issuance of the bonds or in the trust indentures, shall be set aside at such regular intervals as may be provided in such resolutions or trust indentures, in a sinking fund or funds which are hereby pledged to, and charged with the payment of:

(a) The interest upon such bonds as such interest shall fall due;

(b) The principal of the bonds as the same shall fall due;

(c) The necessary charges of paying agents for paying principal and interest; and

(d) Any premium upon bonds retired by call or purchase as herein provided. The use and disposition of such sinking fund or funds shall be subject to such regulations as may be provided in the resolutions authorizing the issuance of the revenue bonds or in the trust indentures, but, except as may otherwise be provided in such resolutions or trust indentures, each such sinking fund shall be for the benefit of all bonds of the issue or issues which it secures without distinction or priority of one over another. All bonds so purchased or redeemed shall forthwith be canceled and shall not again be issued.

History.—§12, ch. 26614, 1951.

***Note.**—See note following §554.01.

***554.13 Remedies of bond and trust indenture holders.—**Any holder of bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter or of any of the coupons appertaining thereto, and the trustee under the trust indentures, if any, except to the extent the rights herein given may be restricted by resolution passed before the issuance of the bonds or by the trust indenture, may either at law or in equity, by suit, action, mandamus, or other proceeding, protect and enforce any and all rights under the laws of the state or granted hereunder or under such resolution or trust indenture, and may enforce and compel performance of all duties required by this chapter or by such resolution or trust indenture to be performed by the authority or any officer thereof, including the fixing, charging, and collecting of rates, rentals, fees, and other charges for the facilities furnished by the authority.

History.—§13, ch. 26614, 1951.

***Note.**—See note following §554.01.

***554.14 Appointment and duties of receivers.—**

(1) In the event the authority shall default in the payment of the principal of or the interest on any of the bonds as the same shall become due, whether at maturity or upon call for redemption, and such default shall con-

tinue for a period of ninety days, or in the event the authority or its officers, agents, or employees, or the trustees named in the trust indenture for any bond issue, shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this chapter, or shall default in any agreement made with the holders of the bonds, any bondholder or the trustees therefor, subject to the provisions of the resolutions authorizing the same or of the trust indentures, shall have the right to apply in any appropriate judicial proceeding to the circuit court in chancery or any court having jurisdiction, for the appointment of a receiver of the moneys accruing from the operation of the said inter-American cultural and trade center.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, no such receiver shall have the power to sell, assign, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of any assets of whatever kind or character belonging to the authority and useful for or employed in connection with the operation of such trade and cultural center, and the authority of such receiver shall be limited to such portion of said trade and cultural center, and the affairs thereof, as may be placed in receivership. No court shall have jurisdiction to enter any order or decree requiring or permitting such receiver to sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of any such assets, except upon foreclosure and sale of specific property or properties covered by specific mortgage liens.

(3) Whenever such defaults shall have been fully cured and made good by the authority or the receiver, said receivership shall thereupon be terminated and the authority shall thereupon resume the collection of said moneys.

History.—§14, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.15 Refunding bonds.**—The authority is hereby authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance of revenue-refunding bonds of the authority for the purpose of refunding any bonds of the authority then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premiums thereon and any interest accrued or to accrue to the date of redemption of such bonds, and, if deemed advisable by the authority for the additional purpose of constructing additions, improvements, extensions or enlargements of the inter-American cultural and trade center or any part thereof. The issuance of such bonds, the maturities and other details thereof, the rights of the holders thereof, and the rights, duties and obligations of the authority in respect of the same, shall be governed by the foregoing provisions of this chapter insofar as the same may be applicable.

History.—§15, ch. 26614, 1951; §3, ch. 29830, 1955.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.16 Declaration of public purpose.**—It is hereby determined and declared that the creation of the authority and the carrying out of

its purposes is in all respects for the benefit of the people of this state and is a public purpose and that the authority will be performing an essential governmental function in the exercise of the power conferred upon it by this chapter, and the state covenants with the holders of the bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter that the authority shall not be required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any of the property acquired by it under its jurisdiction, control, possession or supervision or upon its activities in the establishment, maintenance and operation of an inter-American cultural and trade center, or upon any revenues received by the authority. It is further determined and declared that all exhibits within the center for which no admission charge is required by the exhibitor, and structures housing the same, shall be deemed to be property held and used exclusively for scientific or educational purposes and exempt from ad valorem taxation.

History.—§16, ch. 26614, 1951; §24, ch. 57-1; §1, ch. 63-65.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.17 Proceedings and contracts; ratification.**—Any proceedings which have heretofore been taken by the authority and any contracts which have heretofore been entered into by the authority which are authorized under the provisions of this chapter shall be regarded as being taken or entered into under the authority of this chapter, and such proceedings and such contracts are hereby ratified and confirmed.

History.—§17, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.18 Bonds; validation.**—The power of the authority to issue bonds under the provisions of this chapter may be determined and such bonds may be validated and confirmed by the circuit court of Dade county, under the provisions of chapter 75, and laws amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto.

History.—§18, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.19 Bonds; constitute contract with holders.**—While any of the bonds issued by the authority under the provisions of this chapter shall remain outstanding, the powers, duties or existence of said authority or of its officers, employees or agents shall not be diminished or impaired in any manner that will affect adversely the interest and rights of the holders of said bonds. The provisions of this chapter shall be for the benefit of the state, the authority and the holders of any such bonds, and upon the issuance of bonds under the provisions of this chapter, shall constitute a contract with the holders of such bonds.

History.—§19, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.20 Exemption from tort liability.**—Neither the authority nor any member, agent or employee of the authority shall ever be held liable or accountable for or because of any injuries or damages suffered by spectators, patrons, visitors, invitees, licensees or others,

affected by the operation of the said cultural and trade center, either by reason of any failure of the authority to provide facilities or any other act, event or omission arising out of or developing from the operation of said cultural and trade center, independently of contract.

History.—§21, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

cf.—§554.04 Authority to sue and be a party to suits.

***554.201 Authorization to secure public liability insurance.—**

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of §554.20, the authority is authorized, in its discretion, to secure and provide public liability insurance for the authority or any of the facilities under its management, control or supervision or within the confines of the center and to pay the premiums therefor.

(2) In consideration of the premium at which such insurance may be written, it shall be a part of the insurance contract between the insurer and the authority that the insurer shall not be entitled to the benefit of the defense of governmental immunity of the authority in any suit brought against the insured. Immunity of the authority against any liability provided in subsection (1) of this section is waived to the extent of liability insurance carried by the authority.

History.—§1, ch. 67-51.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.21 Cooperation between state agencies.—**All commissions, bureaus, boards, departments and agencies of the state are hereby authorized and requested to extend to the authority every possible assistance in the establishment, financing, construction, maintenance and operation of the center, including such use of their resources, funds, and facilities as they may deem proper and within their authority to utilize for such purposes; and the inter-American center authority is hereby authorized and requested to extend to all other commissions, bureaus, boards, departments and agencies of the state the fullest assistance and cooperation in the performance of their functions and the attainment of their objectives.

History.—§22, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.22 Designation of roads authorized.—**The state road department is hereby authorized to designate all roads within the center and approaching it as a part of the state road system and to expend state road funds to construct, reconstruct, improve, repair and maintain, as a part of the state road system, all roads within the boundaries of said center and leading to it from any other state roads. Such roads shall be located, relocated, constructed, reconstructed, improved, repaired

and maintained in such manner as shall be agreed upon between said state road department and the inter-American center authority, both of which are hereby authorized and empowered to enter into such agreements.

History.—§23, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.23 Contracts with counties and municipalities authorized.—**Counties, cities and municipalities of the state are specifically empowered with the right to enter into agreements with the authority and to contract with the authority to grant to it, sell or lease to it any of their real and personal property (including franchises, rights, privileges, easements, or other property or interest therein) necessary for the full exercise, or convenient or useful for the carrying on, of any of the authority's powers pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§24, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.24 Corporate powers.—**The inter-American center authority which is hereby created and constituted an agency of the state shall be a public corporation having all the usual and ordinary corporate powers.

History.—§25, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.25 Liberal construction.—**This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the state and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to affect the purposes hereof.

History.—§20, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.26 Short title.—**This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center Act."

History.—§27, ch. 26614, 1951.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

***554.27 Foreign-trade zone.—**

(1) The authority may make application to the secretary of commerce or other proper official or agency of the United States for the purpose of establishing, operating and maintaining foreign-trade zones in the inter-American cultural and trade center, providing for the establishment, operation and maintenance of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, trade and other purposes.

(2) The authority may select and describe the location of the zone for which the application is made, and make such rules and regulations concerning the operation, maintenance, and policing of the zone as may be necessary to comply with the act of congress creating foreign-trade zones, made in accordance with acts of congress, relating to foreign-trade zones.

History.—§1, ch. 29828, 1955.

*Note.—See note following §554.01.

CHAPTER 555

OUTDOOR THEATRES

- 555.01 Purpose.
 555.02 Definition and scope.
 555.03 Entrances and exits.
 555.04 Vehicle storage.

555.01 Purpose.—To promote and insure safe ingress and egress to and from state roads of vehicular traffic by preventing the creation of hazardous conditions and locations in the construction of outdoor theatres.

History.—§1, ch. 28085, 1953.

555.02 Definition and scope.—For the purpose of this chapter, an outdoor theatre is a place of outdoor assembly used for the showing of plays, operas, motion pictures and similar forms of entertainment in which the audience views the performance from self-propelled vehicles parked within the theatre enclosure. The requirements of this chapter shall not apply to existing outdoor theatres, but shall apply only to outdoor theatres which may be constructed after June 2, 1953.

History.—§2, ch. 28085, 1953.

555.03 Entrances and exits.—All entrances and exits for outdoor theatres shall comply with the regulations of the division of road operations of the department of transportation for driveways from property abutting state highways and the following additional requirements:

(1) Not more than one entrance shall be provided for each access road but each such entrance may be divided into two roadways and channelized to properly provide for vehicles turning right or left from the highway.

(2) That portion of an entrance or exit lying within the highway right-of-way shall comply with the regulations of the authority in charge of the maintenance of the highway or in the event this authority has no regulation, it shall comply with regulations prescribed by the division of road operations of the department of transportation.

(3) Not more than two exits shall be provided for each access highway but such exit may be suitably channelized to provide for right and left turns to the highway, and not more than one traffic lane shall be permitted for each traffic lane on the highway available to vehicles leaving the theatre.

(4) That no entrance or exit on a state road of the primary state maintained system, located outside an incorporated city or town of this state, shall be located within five hundred feet of its intersection with another state road on the primary state maintained system.

(5) Enclosures surrounding the theatre portion of the property shall begin not less than two hundred feet from the center line of the nearest state road.

History.—§3, ch. 28085, 1953; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

555.04 Vehicle storage.—Sufficient area shall

- 555.05 Location of tower.
 555.06 Ramps and speaker equipment.
 555.07 Lighting.
 555.08 Qualifying certificate.

be provided between the highway and the ramp area to provide storage space for vehicles equal to not less than fifteen per cent of the theatre capacity, and of that storage space so provided not less than five per cent of the theatre capacity shall be provided between the highway and the ticket booth. In all cases, sufficient storage space shall be provided so that vehicles will not back on the traveled way of the highway. Storage area shall be calculated on the basis of one hundred sixty-two square feet per vehicle.

History.—§4, ch. 28085, 1953.

555.05 Location of tower.—The screen shall be so oriented that the picture is not visible from any existing major highway. This requirement does not apply to towers already erected. For the purpose of defining a "major highway", it shall be a primary road as designated by the division of transportation planning of the department of transportation.

History.—§5, ch. 28085, 1953; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

555.06 Ramps and speaker equipment.—

(1) Ramps shall be spaced not less than thirty-eight feet apart. The ramps shall be so designed that any vehicle can move from its parked position to the exit driveway without being required to back up.

(2) An individual speaker shall be provided for each vehicle accommodated in the ramp area. All speakers shall be equipped with sufficient cord to permit the speaker to be placed inside the vehicle.

History.—§6, ch. 28085, 1953.

555.07 Lighting.—All entrance and exit driveways shall be adequately lighted and properly marked to avoid congestion and confusion and shall remain lighted throughout the performance and until the audience has left the area.

History.—§7, ch. 28085, 1953.

555.08 Qualifying certificate.—From and after September 1, 1953, it shall be unlawful for the tax collectors of the several counties of the state to issue state and county occupational licenses to any persons applying for the required license to operate an outdoor theatre, where the theatre was completed after September 1, 1953, unless and until proof of compliance with the applicable provisions of this chapter and the regulations of the division of road operations of the department of transportation are met by tendering and exhibiting to such tax collector at the time of making such application a qualifying certificate duly issued by such division proving such compliance.

History.—§8, ch. 28085, 1953; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—Ch. 205 License taxes.

CHAPTER 556

BEDDING INSPECTION

- 556.011 Designation; purpose.
 556.021 Definitions.
 556.031 Administration.
 556.041 Sale and manufacture of bedding;
 prohibited acts.
 556.051 Division functions, powers and inspection.

- 556.061 Labels; tagging.
 556.071 Registration fees.
 556.081 Scope.
 556.091 Bedding and filling material for export only excluded.
 556.10 Violations; penalties.

556.011 Designation; purpose.—This chapter shall be designated "the bedding inspection law" and shall be deemed an exercise of police powers of the state for the health and welfare of the people of the state.

History.—§1, ch. 65-347.

556.021 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Person" includes all persons, masculine as well as feminine, corporations, partnerships, limited partnerships, societies, individual proprietorships, brokers, auctioneers, trusts, voluntary associations, agents and employees of any of them and it shall import the plural and singular as the case demands.

(2) "Sale," "sell" or "sold" includes offering or exposing for sale or give away, exchange, lease, barter, rent, consigning or delivering in consignment for sale, exchange, lease or holding in possession with like intent. The possession of any article of bedding, or filling material as herein defined, by any maker or dealer, or his agent or servant in course of business, shall be presumptive evidence of intent to sell.

(3) "Bedding" or "article of bedding" includes any mattress, pillow, cushion, quilt, quilted pad, hammock pad, mattress pad or topper, quilted bedspread, comforter, upholstered spring bed, box spring, davenport, day bed, couch, sleeping bag, auto bed, beach pad, chaise lounge pad, bolster, quilted or padded headboard, or any other item containing filling material in whole or part used or intended for use for sleeping purposes.

(4) "Filling material" means any natural fibers of vegetable, animal or fowl origin including cotton, cotton linters, cotton and spinning mill products, waste or by-products, wool, feathers and down, hair, kapok, sisal, jute, excelsior, shredded or garnetted clippings; synthetic foam in any form; natural or synthetic rubber in any form; synthetic fibers; or any other material, or any combination thereof, processed or unprocessed, loose, felted or in batting, pads, or any other prefabricated form, concealed or not concealed, to be used or that could be used in the manufacture or renovating of and for filling articles of bedding.

(5) "New" refers to and means any article of bedding or filling material which has not been previously used for any purpose; provided however, that manufacturing process shall not be considered a previous use.

(6) "Used" refers to and means any article

of bedding, filling material or portion thereof of which a previous use, other than subjecting same to manufacturing processing, has been made.

(7) "Manufacture," "making," "make" or "made" includes altering, repairing, finishing or preparing articles of bedding or filling material for sale, including remaking or renovating when done by any person except the owner.

(8) ["Division" means the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services.]

(9) "Manufacturer" means a person who, either by himself or through employees or agents, makes any article of bedding, in whole or in part, or who does the upholstering or covering of any unit thereof using any material.

(10) "Supply dealer" means any person who manufactures, makes or prepares for sale any filling materials, in pieces, slabs, loose or in bags, bales or containers, concealed or not concealed, to be used or that could be used in articles of bedding.

(11) "Wholesaler," "distributor" or "jobber" means a person who, either by himself or through an agent, sells any article of bedding or filling material to another for the purpose of resale.

(12) "Renovator" or "reupholsterer" means any person who repairs, renovates, makes over, recovers, restores or renews any article of bedding for the owner only and not for sale.

(13) "Retailer" means any person who sells, offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession with intent to sell to a consumer or user an article of bedding.

History.—§1, ch. 65-347; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—In order to conform to the terminology of §19, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for "board" which will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §556.02.

556.031 Administration.—

(1) The division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services is charged with the administration and enforcement of this chapter. It shall be the duty of the division to employ necessary personnel and inspectors who shall be qualified by experience or training and who shall not be interested in either the manufacturing, renovating or sale of bedding or filling material to supervise inspection of all bedding and filling material subject to the provisions of this chapter and enforce the provisions thereof.

(2) All fees collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid to the state treasurer and deposited into the general revenue

fund. The expenses of the division incurred in the discharge of its duties under this chapter including salaries and expenses incurred under this chapter shall be paid from moneys appropriated for that purpose. The division shall include a sufficient amount in its legislative budget request to properly carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(3) The division is authorized to make such regulations as may be necessary for the administration of this chapter and to amend or appeal such regulations; provided, however, such regulations shall not enlarge the scope of this chapter and shall pertain only to the formal procedure.

History.—§1, ch. 65-347; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §556.03.

556.041 Sale and manufacture of bedding; prohibited acts.—

(1) No person shall sell as new any article of bedding or filling material unless it is made from all new material and is tagged as provided herein.

(2) No person shall sell, representing it to be new material, any old or secondhand filling material used for filling articles of bedding.

(3) No person shall sell any article of bedding made from old, used or secondhand material unless it shall be tagged as provided herein.

(4) No person shall sell any article of bedding that has been used or is secondhand unless it shall be tagged as provided herein.

(5) No person shall knowingly sell any article of bedding or any material used in the making thereof, which has been used by or about any person having an infectious or contagious disease.

(6) No person shall use in the manufacture of any article of bedding or filling material for sale any material that comes from an animal or fowl unless such material has been sterilized by process approved by the division.

(7) No person shall sell or hold in his possession for sale any article of bedding or filling material that is in the opinion of the division filthy, dirty, soiled, unsanitary, water damaged or contains bugs or vermin.

History.—§1, ch. 65-347; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §556.04.

556.051 Division functions, powers and inspection.—

(1) The division shall have the power to take possession of any article of bedding or filling material made or offered for sale for inspection and may open the item of bedding at the seams to examine the contents therein and obtain a sample without recourse or compensation. Filling material packed in boxes or bags may be opened for inspection and a sample taken. The outside cover of filling material packed in bales may be cut for inspection and a sample taken. Pillows, comforters, quilts, pads, cushions, or any other small item may be taken for laboratory analysis without recourse or compensation. The division may inspect the purchase records of the owner of such articles in order to

determine compliance with any section of this chapter. Such records shall be kept available to inspection for a period of one year.

(2) The division may suspend, revoke or deny, in accord with the administrative procedure act (chapter 120), the registration number issued under the provisions of this chapter of any person violating any provisions of this chapter and rules and regulations adopted therefrom or convicted of a violation of this chapter and rules and regulations thereunder by a court of the state. Such person shall not thereafter engage in the manufacture, renovation or delivery for sale or the sale in this state of articles of bedding or filling material as covered by this chapter until the division has determined that such person is capable of complying with the provisions of this chapter, whereupon the division may reinstate or reissue the registration number of such person.

(3) If any article of bedding or filling material does not meet the requirements of this chapter the division shall prohibit the sale and shall affix thereto a red label, designed and prescribed by the division, and shall, within fifteen days after seizure or labeling, furnish the owner with written reason or reasons for such action. The red label shall not be removed except by an agent of the division. Any person adversely affected may within fifteen days, file a written appeal to the division for a hearing which shall be held at next regular board meeting after receipt of the appeal by the division. The division or its agent shall not be held responsible for compensation for any articles found to be in violation.

(4) All places where articles of bedding or filling material covered by this chapter are made, remade, renovated, stored or offered for sale or are processed with intent to sell or where sterilization is performed shall be subject to inspection by the division during usual business hours. For purpose of administering or enforcing this chapter it is unlawful for any person to interfere with any employee of the division as provided in §381.411(2).

(5) This chapter shall not apply to any licensed public lodging establishment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-347; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §19, ch. 69-106, subsection (3) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill relative to time of hearing.

556.061 Labels; tagging.—

(1) Every article of bedding or filling material manufactured, renovated, sold or offered for sale shall have attached thereto a label as provided for in this chapter and in rules and regulations adopted therefrom by the division.

(2) Labels for articles of bedding shall be securely attached to outside cover thereof and be plainly visible.

(3) Labels for filling material shall be securely attached to each piece, package, bundle, roll, bale or container thereof as sold or prepared for sale and be plainly visible.

(4) Labels shall be of substantial cloth or cloth-backed material which will not flake when abraded, at least two inches by three inches in

size, upon which shall be indelibly stamped, typed or printed with ink, in English, the following:

(a) Name or description of the material or materials used to fill such articles of bedding and where two or more different materials are included they shall be described in the order of their predominance stating percentage by weight of each.

(b) Registration number of the manufacturer and name and address of the manufacturer, jobber, distributor or vendor of the article of bedding or filling material.

(c) The words "all new material" if such article of bedding or filling material contains no used material; or the words "made of used material" if such article of bedding or filling material is made of any used materials.

(d) The color of the labels for "all new material" shall be white; the color of the labels for "made of used material" shall be yellow.

(e) Any label attached to such articles containing filling materials or to filling materials required by this chapter to be sterilized shall also carry the word "sterilized" with the permit number of the sterilizer.

(5) Nomenclatures or descriptive terms, size of type, and facsimile of labels are to be in compliance with rules and regulations as adopted by the division.

(6) The label on any article of bedding containing artificially colored filling material or any filling material containing artificial color shall state the word "colored" immediately preceding the description of such materials.

(7) Any person who renovates or reprocesses any article of bedding for any owner shall comply with the following:

(a) Any filling material added to the owner's material shall be new unless otherwise specifically agreed to by the owner in writing.

(b) Each item renovated shall be labeled upon receipt with a label securely sewed to the outside cover thereof; the color of the label shall be green; statements on the label shall be printed or typed in indelible ink as follows:

1. "Do not remove this label under penalty of law."

2. "This article not for sale."

3. "Owner's material."

4. "Added material consisting of:"

5. "Certification is made that this article contains the same material it did when received from the owner and the added material is according to law."

(c) The label shall then clearly state the following: Name and address of owner, name of the repairers or renovators thereon who did repair or renovate the bedding or upholstered furniture and the label shall be not less than three inches by five inches and both the printed and imprinted portions shall be of such size to be easily and clearly read.

(8) Any used or secondhand article of bedding sold or offered for sale shall have a label securely attached thereto by the vendor as follows:

(a) Color of label shall be yellow with statement thereon printed or typed in indelible ink and in capital letters of such size as to be easily and clearly read as follows:

1. "Used material."

2. "Contents unknown."

3. Name, address and registration number of the vendor.

(b) Label shall not be less than three inches by five inches.

(9) It is unlawful to use any false or misleading statement, term or designation on the label or to remove, deface or alter, or to attempt to remove, deface or alter the label or statements made thereon.

History.—§1, ch. 65-347; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §556.05.

556.071 Registration fees.—

(1) The division shall register all applicants and assign to every person a registration number which thereafter shall constitute his identification record and the identification shall not be used by any other person.

(2) No person shall manufacture, renovate, sell or offer for sale any article of bedding or filling material as defined herein unless the manufacturer, renovator, retailer or seller or supply dealer of the item of bedding or filling material shall pay to the division for registration and annually thereafter the following fee:

Manufacturer or supply dealer	.....\$60.00
Distributor, jobber or wholesaler	..... 60.00
Renovator	..... 25.00
Retailer	..... 10.00

Date of registration shall constitute birthdate of registration and same shall be renewed on or before expiration date.

(a) Every bedding renovator, unless he holds a manufacturer's registration, shall annually obtain a renovator's registration.

(b) Every bedding distributor, jobber, or wholesaler, unless he holds a manufacturer's registration shall annually obtain a distributor, jobber or wholesaler's registration.

(c) Every supply dealer of filling material, unless he holds a manufacturer's registration, shall annually obtain a supply dealer's registration.

(d) Every bedding or filling material manufacturer shall annually obtain a manufacturer's registration.

(e) Every bedding retailer, unless he holds a manufacturer's registration or a wholesale dealer's registration shall annually obtain a retail dealer's registration.

(f) Each person in each classification shall obtain a separate registration for each branch, factory, store or retail outlet.

(3) Except as otherwise provided, any person who advertises, solicits, or contracts to manufacture, renovate or sell bedding, or filling material and who either does the work himself or has others do it for him, shall obtain the registration required by this section for

the particular type of work which he solicits or advertises he will do, regardless of whether he has a shop or factory.

(4) Each person doing business at the same address under more than one firm name shall be subject to the registration provisions of this section for each firm name.

History.—§1, ch. 65-347; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §556.07.

556.081 Scope.—

(1) This chapter shall apply to all bedding and filling materials including but not limited to any mattress, box spring, pillow, cushion, quilt, quilted pad, packing pad, hammock pad, mattress pad and topper, quilted bedspread, comforter, upholstered spring bed, box spring davenport, sleeping bag, auto bed, beach pad, chaise lounge pad, bolster, quilted or padded headboard, day bed or couch, or any other article of bedding used or intended for use in sleeping, whether manufactured, renovated or remade within the state or brought into the state for sale; also any filling material processed or unprocessed whether manufactured or sold within the state or brought into the state for sale; provided however, that this chapter shall not apply to articles of bedding sold by the owner from his home direct to a

purchaser, unless such article has been exposed to an infectious or contagious disease.

(2) Any article of bedding or filling material purchased by or for use by any state, county or city institution may be inspected by the division for compliance with all provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-347; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §556.07.

556.091 Bedding and filling material for export only excluded.—This chapter shall not apply to bedding or filling material manufactured, processed or held within the state solely for export outside the state, provided such bedding or filling material is at all times clearly labeled "For Export."

History.—§1, ch. 65-347.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §556.08.

556.10 Violations; penalties.—Any person who fails to comply with or who violates any provision of this chapter or the rules and regulations of the division made pursuant hereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$500.00, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 90 days for each offense, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-347; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §556.09.

CHAPTER 559

REGULATION OF TRADE, COMMERCE AND INVESTMENTS, GENERALLY

PART I TRADING STAMPS (§§559.01-559.06)

PART II BUDGET PLANNING (§§559.10-559.13)

PART III FIRE AND GOING-OUT-OF-BUSINESS SALES (§§559.20-559.26)

PART IV FLORIDA CEMETERY ACT (§§559.30-559.51)

PART I

TRADING STAMPS

- 559.01 Definitions; trading stamps.
 559.02 Fraud; false representation and lotteries prohibited.
 559.03 Declared face value; redemption.

- 559.04 Trading stamp companies, requisites for distribution of stamps.
 559.05 Notice of intention to suspend or cease redemption of stamps.
 559.06 Penalties for violations.

559.01 Definitions; trading stamps.—As used in part I of this chapter:

(1) The term "trading stamp" means any stamp or similar device issued in connection with the retail sale of merchandise or service, as a cash discount or for any other marketing purpose, which entitles the rightful holder, on its due presentation for redemption, to receive merchandise, service or cash. This term, however, shall not mean any redeemable device used by the manufacturer or packer of an article, in advertising or selling it, or any redeemable device issued and redeemed by a newspaper, magazine or other publication.

(2) The term "trading stamp company" means any person engaged in distributing trading stamps for retail issuance by others, or in redeeming trading stamps for retailers, in any way or under any guise.

(3) The term "person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association or other organization.

History.—§1, ch. 59-311.

559.02 Fraud; false representation and lotteries prohibited.—No trading stamp company shall commit any fraud or shall make any false representation or shall resort to any lottery, in distributing or redeeming trading stamps in this state.

History.—§2, ch. 59-311.

559.03 Declared face value; redemption.—No trading stamp company shall distribute trading stamps in this state or shall redeem trading stamps hereafter issued therein unless each stamp has legibly printed upon its face in cents or any fraction thereof a cash value determined by the company, and the rightful holders may, at their option, redeem the stamps in cash when duly presented to the company for redemption in a number having an aggregate cash value of not less than twenty-five cents.

History.—§3, ch. 59-311.

559.04 Trading stamp companies, requisites for distribution of stamps.—No trading stamp company shall distribute trading stamps in this

state or shall redeem trading stamps hereafter issued therein until it has filed with the department of banking and finance:

(1) **STATEMENT OF REGISTRATION.**—A statement of registration accompanied by representative samples of its stamps, stamp collection books, stamp redemption catalogues, and stamp distribution and redemption agreement forms currently used in this state. Each such statement shall provide the following information:

(a) The name and principal address of the company;

(b) The state of its incorporation or origin;

(c) The names and addresses of its principal officers, partners or proprietors;

(d) The address of its principal office in this state;

(e) The name and address of its principal officer, employee or agent therein;

(f) The addresses of the places where its stamps are redeemable therein;

(g) A short form of its balance sheet, as at the end of its last fiscal year prior to such filing, certified by an independent public accountant; and

(h) Unless the principal sum of the bond hereinafter required to be filed by the company is the maximum amount hereinafter required, a statement of its gross income from its business in this state as a trading stamp company during such last fiscal year, certified by an independent public accountant; and, simultaneously therewith.

(2) **BOND.**—

(a) A bond payable to the department of banking and finance and duly executed by the company and a corporate surety qualified to do business in this state, which is conditioned upon the performance by the company of its obligation to redeem trading stamps issued by retailers in this state, when they are duly presented for redemption by the rightful holders.

(b) The principal sum of the bond shall be as follows: If the company has not previously done business as a trading stamp company in this state, or if the company's gross

income from such business in this state during its last fiscal year was not in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, ten thousand dollars; for each additional one hundred thousand dollars of gross income from such business in this state or fraction thereof, an additional ten thousand dollars; but such bond shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

(c) On the effective date of each such new bond any and all liability on all bonds previously filed hereunder shall terminate, and all rightful holders of trading stamps who shall prosecute their claims hereunder shall prosecute such claims solely against the new bond and only by filing proofs of claim with the department in the manner hereinbefore provided.

(d) The statement of registration and the bond shall be filed with the department on or before July 1, 1959, and annually thereafter on or before July 1 of each year. The trading stamp company shall pay a registration fee equal to one-half of one per cent of the face amount of the bond but not in excess of two hundred fifty dollars to the department at the time of filing each such registration statement.

(e) In the event the company defaults in performing such obligations, all rightful holders of trading stamps of such company shall be entitled to make claim against said bond. Retailers in possession of trading stamps for issuance to their customers shall also be deemed rightful holders entitled to make such claim. In the event the company defaults in the performance of its obligation to redeem trading stamps, any rightful holder may file within three months after such default a complaint with the department. Upon the filing of any such complaint the department shall forthwith make a determination whether there has been a default. If the department shall determine that there has been such a default it shall give notice of such determination to the company and if such default is not corrected within ten

days it shall publish notice of such default in three consecutive publications of one or more newspapers having general circulation throughout this state and therein require that proof of all claims for redemption of the trading stamps of the company shall be filed with it, together with the trading stamps upon which the claim is based, within three months after date of the first such publication. The department promptly after the expiration of such period shall determine the validity of all claims so filed. Thereupon the department shall be paid by the surety such amount as shall be necessary to satisfy all valid claims so filed, together with reasonable administrative costs incident to the determination and payment of said claims, not exceeding, in the aggregate, the principal sum of the bond. The department shall promptly thereafter make an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the bond to such claimants and shall destroy the trading stamps so surrendered.

History.—§4, ch. 59-311; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.05 Notice of intention to suspend or cease redemption of stamps.—No trading stamp company shall cease or suspend the redemption of trading stamps in this state without filing with the department of banking and finance at least ninety days' prior written notice of its intention to do so and concurrently mailing a copy of such notice to each retailer within this state which has at any time theretofore within one year issued trading stamps which the company is obligated to redeem.

History.—§5, ch. 59-311; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.06 Penalties for violations.—Any person violating any provision of this part shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 and the circuit court shall have jurisdiction in equity on the complaint of any interested person to restrain and enjoin the violation of any of said provisions.

History.—§6, ch. 59-311.

PART II

BUDGET PLANNING

559.10 Definition; budget planning.

559.11 Budget planning prohibited.

559.12 Exceptions.

559.13 Penalty.

559.10 Definition; budget planning.—The term "budget planning" as used in part II of this chapter shall mean the act of entering into a contract by any person, firm, corporation or association with a particular debtor by the terms of which contract the debtor agrees to deposit periodically with such person, firm, corporation or association a specified sum of money and said person, firm, corporation or association agrees to distribute said sum of money among specified creditors of the debtor in accordance with an agreed plan for which service the debtor agrees to pay a valuable consideration.

History.—§1, ch. 59-346.

559.11 Budget planning prohibited.—No person, firm, corporation or association, shall after June 17, 1959, engage in the business of budget planning as defined in §559.10; provided, the provisions of this part shall not affect any contract theretofore made.

History.—§2, ch. 59-345.

559.12 Exceptions.—

(1) "Person" as used in this part shall not include a person actively practicing law in Florida and who is also admitted to the Florida bar, and any person who is currently a member of the Florida bar.

(2) "Firm" as used in this part shall not

include a partnership, all the members of which are admitted to practice law in this state, and who are current members of the Florida bar.

History.—§3, ch. 59-345.

559.13 Penalty.—Whoever either individu-

ally or as an officer, director or employee of a person, firm, corporation or association, violates the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§4, ch. 59-345.

PART III

FIRE AND GOING-OUT-OF-BUSINESS SALES

559.20 Definitions; fire and going-out-of-business sales.
559.21 Regulation of sales.
559.22 Duties of permittee.

559.20 Definitions; fire and going-out-of-business sales.—In construing part III of this chapter, and each and every word, phrase or part thereof, where the context will permit, the definitions contained in §1.01, shall be applicable, and:

(1) "Fire and other altered goods sale" is a sale held out in such a manner as to reasonably cause the public to believe that the sale will offer goods damaged or altered by fire, smoke, water or other means.

(2) "Going-out-of-business sale" is a sale held out in such a manner as to reasonably cause the public to believe that upon the disposal of the stock of goods on hand the business will cease and be discontinued, including but not limited to the following sales: adjusters, adjustment, alteration, assignees, bankrupt, benefit of administrators, benefit of creditors, benefit of trustees, building coming down, closing, creditor's committee, creditors, end, executors, final days, forced out of business, insolvents, last days, lease expires, liquidation, loss of lease, mortgage sale, receiver's, trustees, quitting business, removal. Any sale using any of the foregoing word or words of similar import, at the conclusion of which sale the business will not cease and be discontinued, and not publishing that fact or the qualified nature of said sale with equal prominence with each advertisement of such sale, shall be deemed to be a going-out-of-business sale.

(3) "Goods" is meant to include any goods, wares, merchandise or other property capable of being the object of a sale regulated hereunder.

(4) "Person" is any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company or organization of any kind.

(5) The words "publish," "publishing," "advertising" and "advertisement" shall include any and all means of conveying to the public notice of sale or notice of intention to conduct a sale, whether by word of mouth, by newspaper advertisement, by magazine advertisement, by handbill, by written notice, by printed display, by billboard display, by poster, by radio announcement and any and all means including oral, written or printed.

559.23 Fees.
559.24 Enforcement.
559.25 Exemptions.
559.26 Violations.

(6) The word "shall" is always mandatory and not merely directory.

History.—§1, ch. 59-292.

559.21 Regulation of sales.—

(1) No person shall hereafter publish nor conduct any sale of the type herein defined without a permit therefor. Such permit shall be issued by the sheriff, upon written application, in a form approved by the department of banking and finance, and verified by the person who, or by an officer of the corporation which intends to conduct such sale. Such application shall contain a description of the place where such sale is to be held, the nature of the occupancy, whether by lease or sub-lease and the effective date of termination of such occupancy, the means to be employed in publishing such sale. Such application shall further contain, as part thereof, an itemized list of the goods, wares and merchandise to be offered for sale.

(2) Upon receipt of such application and payment of the fee hereinafter prescribed, the sheriff shall examine the same, and may make such investigation as he may deem proper. If after such investigation he is satisfied as to the truth of the statement contained in such application, he may issue a license permitting the publication and conduct of such sale on the following terms:

(a) The permit shall authorize the sale described in the application for a period of not more than thirty consecutive days, counting Sundays and legal holidays following the issuance thereof. The sheriff may renew a permit for one period of time only, such period to be in addition to the thirty days permitted in the original permit and not to exceed thirty consecutive days, counting Sundays and legal holidays, when he finds:

1. That facts exist justifying the permit renewal;

2. That the permittee has filed an application for renewal;

3. That the permittee has submitted a revised inventory showing the items listed on the original inventory remaining unsold and not listing any goods not included in the original application and inventory.

For the purposes of this subsection, any application for a permit under the provisions of this part covering any goods previously inventoried as required hereunder, shall be deemed to be an application for renewal, whether presented by the original applicant, or by any other person.

(b) The permit shall authorize only the one type of sale described in the application at the location named therein.

(c) The permit shall authorize only the sale of goods described in the inventory attached to the application.

(d) Upon being issued a permit hereunder for a going-out-of-business sale, the permittee shall surrender to the sheriff all other business licenses he may hold at that time applicable to the location and goods covered by the application for a permit under this part, which license or licenses shall be transmitted by the sheriff to the licensing authority for cancellation.

(e) Any permit herein provided for shall not be assignable or transferable.

History.—§2, ch. 59-292; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.22 Duties of permittee.—A permittee hereunder shall:

(1) Make no additions whatsoever, during the period of authorized sale, to the stock of goods set forth in the inventory attached to the application for permit.

(2) Refrain from employing any untrue, deceptive or misleading advertising.

(3) Conduct the authorized sale in strict conformity with any advertising or holding out incident thereto.

History.—§2, ch. 59-292.

559.23 Fees.—Upon filing an original application or renewal application for a permit to advertise and conduct a sale, or special sale, as hereinbefore defined, the applicant shall pay to the sheriff a fee in the sum of twenty-five dollars which shall be deemed income of his office. If any application or renewal application be disapproved, said payment shall be retained as and for the cost of investigating the statements contained in such application or renewal application, and of the applicant.

History.—§3, ch. 59-292.

559.24 Enforcement.—

(1) Upon commencement of any sale, as hereinbefore defined, the permit issued shall be prominently displayed near the entrance to the

premises. A duplicate original of the application and stock list pursuant to which such license was issued, shall at all times be available to the sheriff, who may examine all merchandise in the premises for comparison with such stock list. All advertisements or advertising and the language contained therein shall be in accordance with the purpose of the sale as stated in the application pursuant to which a permit was issued and the wording of such advertisements shall not vary from the wording as indicated in the application. Such advertising should contain a statement in these words and no others:

Sale held pursuant to _____ county,
_____ sale No. _____ granted
the _____ day of _____, (in
such blank spaces shall be indicated the
type of sale, the permit number and the
requisite dates.)

(2) Suitable books and records as prescribed by the department of banking and finance shall be kept by the permittee and shall during business hours be available to the sheriff. At the close of business each day the stock list attached to the application shall be revised and those items disposed of during such day shall be so marked thereon.

History.—§4, ch. 59-292; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.25 Exemptions.—The provisions of this part shall not apply to or affect the following persons:

(1) Persons acting pursuant to an order or process of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) Persons acting in accordance with their powers and duties as public officers such as sheriffs and marshals, and similar public officers.

(3) Duly licensed auctioneers, selling at auction.

(4) Persons holding licenses or permits duly issued to conduct such sales by municipalities having municipal ordinances similar to this part.

History.—§5, ch. 59-292.

559.26 Violations.—Any person who shall violate, neglect or refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this part shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding 60 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§6, ch. 59-292.

PART IV

FLORIDA CEMETERY ACT

559.30 Short title.

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559.30 Short title.—This part IV may be cited as "Florida cemetery act."

History.—§1, ch. 59-363.

559.31 Scope.—

(1) The provisions of this part shall apply to all persons engaged in the business of operating a cemetery as defined herein, except cemeteries owned and operated by governmental agencies or churches.

(2) Any cemetery beneficially owned and operated by a fraternal organization or its corporate agent, for at least fifty years prior to the effective date of this part shall be exempt from the provision of part IV of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 59-363; (2) n. §1, ch. 65-570.

559.32 Definitions; Florida cemetery act.—As used in this part:

(1) "Persons" means an individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, or association.

(2) "Human remains" or "remains" means the bodies of deceased persons, and includes the bodies in any stage of decomposition, and cremated remains.

(3) "Cemetery" means any one or a combination of more than one, of the following, in a place used or to be used, and dedicated or designated, for cemetery purposes:

- (a) A burial park, for earth interment.
- (b) A mausoleum.
- (c) A columbarium.

(4) "Mausoleum" means a structure or building substantially exposed above ground intended to be used for the entombment of remains of a deceased person.

(5) "Columbarium" means a structure or building substantially exposed above ground intended to be used for the inurnment of the cremated remains of a deceased person.

(6) "Cemetery company" means an individual, partnership, corporation, or association, now or hereafter organized, owning or controlling cemetery lands or property and conducting the business of a cemetery.

(7) "Grave space" means a space of ground in a cemetery intended to be used for the interment in the ground of the remains of a deceased person.

(8) ["Department" means the department of banking and finance.]

History.—§3, ch. 59-363; §1, ch. 65-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for "director of state cemeteries." The change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

559.33 Application to organize; filing fee.—

(1) No person shall engage in the business of operating a cemetery company except as authorized by this part, and without first obtaining a license from the department of banking and finance.

(2) A written application for authority to organize a cemetery shall be filed with the department and said application shall be in such form and contain such information as the department shall reasonably require, and shall be accompanied by an initial filing fee of four hundred dollars.

History.—§4, ch. 59-363; §1, ch. 63-324; §2, ch. 65-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.34 Application for change of control; filing fee.—In any case where a person, a group of persons, or a corporation proposes to purchase or acquire control of an existing cemetery company either by purchasing the outstanding capital stock of any cemetery company, or the interest of the owner or owners, and thereby to change the control of said cemetery company, such person shall first make application to the department for a certificate of approval of such proposed change of control of said cemetery company and said application shall contain the name and address of the proposed new owners and the said department shall issue said certificate of approval only after it has become satisfied that the proposed new owners are qualified by character, experience and financial responsibility to control and operate the said cemetery company in a legal and proper manner, and that the interest of the public generally will not be jeopardized by the proposed change in ownership and management. Such application for a purchase or change of control must be accompanied by an initial filing or investigation fee of one hundred dollars.

History.—§5, ch. 59-363; §2, ch. 63-324; §1, ch. 65-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.35 Existing companies, effect of this part IV.—Existing cemetery companies at the time of the adoption of part IV of this chapter shall continue in full force and effect but shall hereafter be operated in accordance with the provisions of part IV of this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 59-363.

***559.36 State department of cemeteries.**—There is hereby established a state department of cemeteries under the direction of the state director, who shall receive no additional compensation for the performance of these duties.

History.—§7, ch. 59-363; §1, ch. 65-288.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §17, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

559.37 Department; powers.—In addition to other powers conferred by this act, the department shall have power to:

(1) Formulate and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations governing the operation of cemetery companies doing business in this state, which shall have the force and effect of law and it shall have the power to enforce same.

(2) Employ, or assign employees necessary to operate the department and fix their compensation.

(3) Restrict or prohibit the sale or rental of space where the department finds it necessary in the public interest.

(4) At such time as the department finds it necessary or desirable to examine the affairs of any cemetery company under this part, the licensee shall pay an examination fee not exceeding fifty dollars per day for each examiner engaged in the examination, with a minimum fee of one hundred dollars.

(5) Prior to the change of control of any cemetery company as defined in this part, an examination of the licensee's records may be required. The fees provided in subsection (4) hereof will apply thereto.

(6)(a) Investigate, upon its own initiative, or upon a verified complaint in writing, the actions of any person engaged in the business or acting in the capacity of a licensee under this part, within this state. The license of a licensee may be revoked or suspended for a period not exceeding two years, or until compliance with a lawful order imposed in the final order of suspension, or both, upon a finding of facts showing that the licensee has either failed to:

1. Pay the fees required herein,
2. Make any reports so required by this act,
3. Remit to the care and maintenance fund the required amounts, or
4. Abide by any other regulations promulgated by the department.

(b) No license shall be suspended or revoked except after a hearing. The department shall give the licensee at least ten days written notice, in the form of an order to show cause, of the time and place of such hearing by registered or certified mail addressed to the principal place of business in this state of such licensee. The said notice shall contain the grounds of complaint against the licensee.

(c) Any order suspending or revoking such license shall recite the grounds upon which the same is based. The order shall be entered upon the records of the department and shall not be effective until thirty days after a copy of such order of suspension or revocation has been, by registered or certified mail, furnished to the licensee at such principal place of business.

(d) Any person aggrieved by an order issued by the department suspending or revoking his license may apply for a review thereof by filing a petition for certiorari in the circuit court of the county in which said person is

licensed within the time and in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules.

(7) At such time as the department finds it necessary it may:

(a) Bring an action in the name of the state in the circuit court of the county in which the licensed place of business is located against such person to enjoin such person from engaging in or continuing such violation or doing any act or acts in furtherance thereof. In any such action, an order or judgment may be entered awarding such temporary or permanent injunction as may be deemed proper; provided that before any such action is brought the department shall give the cemetery at least twenty days notice in writing, stating the alleged violation and giving the cemetery an opportunity within the twenty day period to cure the violation.

(b) In addition to all other means provided by law for the enforcement of a temporary restraining order, temporary injunction, or permanent injunction, the circuit court shall have the power and jurisdiction to impound and to appoint a receiver for the property and business of the defendant, including books, papers, documents, and records appertaining thereto or so much thereof as the court may deem reasonably necessary to prevent further violation of this chapter through or by means of the use of said property and business.

(c) The department may institute proceedings against the cemetery or its officers, where after an examination, pursuant to this part, a shortage in the care and maintenance trust fund is discovered, to recover said shortage.

History.—§8, ch. 59-363; §1, 3, ch. 65-288; §12, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-267.

559.38 Records.—A record shall be kept of every burial in the cemetery of a cemetery company, showing the date of burial, name of the person buried, together with lot, plot, and space in which such burial was made therein. All sales, trust fund, accounting records, and all other accounting records of the licensee shall be available at the licensee's principal place of business in this state and shall be readily available at all reasonable times for examination by an authorized representative of the department.

History.—§9, ch. 59-363; §4, ch. 65-288; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.39 Investigation of applications.—Upon receipt of application for authority under §§559.33 and 559.34, the department shall investigate the following:

(1) Character, reputation, financial standing, business qualifications, and motives of the proponents.

(2) The need for a cemetery in the community to be located, giving consideration to the adequacy of existing facilities and the need for further facilities in the area to be served.

(3) The proposed financial structure.

(4) Zoning approval, where applicable, and if zoning is not in effect, the approval and ac-

ceptance of a majority of adjacent property owners.

(5) Suitability of property for cemetery use.

History.—§10, ch. 59-363; §§1, 5, ch. 65-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.40 Issuance of certificate of authorization.—If the department finds that the proposed cemetery company has in good faith complied with all lawful requirements, it shall, within thirty days, issue a certificate of authorization to transact a cemetery business. This authorization shall be valid for a period of six months and if said cemetery company has not begun operations within that time, shall become null and void. Provisions for an additional period of not to exceed six months may be obtained upon written application to the department, showing good cause for extension. The six months authorization or additional period, shall begin as of the date the department issues the certificate of authorization or the extension of this authorization.

History.—§11, ch. 59-363; §6, ch. 65-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.41 Required trust fund for care and maintenance; remedy of department for non-compliance.—No cemetery company shall be permitted to establish, or operate if already established, a cemetery without providing for the future care and maintenance of such cemetery, for which a trust fund shall be established, to be known as "the care and maintenance trust fund of _____ (here use name of licensee)." Such trust fund shall be established with a trust company operating under the provisions of chapter 660, or a state or national bank holding trust powers under the provisions of chapter 660; provided, that the cemetery company may appoint an individual or committee of two or more individuals to act in an advisory capacity with the trustee in the investment of the trust fund, and provided further, that a cemetery company, with the consent of the department, may change trustee of trust fund. If any cemetery company refuses or otherwise fails to provide or maintain an adequate care and maintenance trust fund in accordance with the provisions of this part, the department after reasonable notice, shall proceed to enforce compliance under the powers vested in it under this act; provided any nonprofit cemetery corporation, incorporated and engaged in the cemetery business continuously since and prior to 1915 and whose current trust assets exceed seven hundred fifty thousand dollars shall not be required to designate a corporate trustee. The trust fund agreement shall contain and include the following: name, location, and address of both the licensee and the trustee showing the date of agreement together with the percentages required deposited as stated in §559.43. No person shall withdraw or transfer any portion of the corpus of the care and maintenance trust fund without first obtaining written consent from the department.

History.—§12, ch. 59-363; §7, ch. 65-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.42 Individual contracts for care and maintenance.—At the time of making a sale or receiving the initial deposit hereunder, the cemetery company shall deliver to the person to whom such sale is made, or who makes such deposit, an instrument in writing which shall specifically state that the net income of the care and maintenance trust fund shall be used solely for the care and maintenance of the cemetery, for reasonable costs of administering such care and maintenance and for reasonable costs of administering the trust fund.

History.—§13, ch. 59-363.

559.43 Trust fund, percentage of payments for burial rights to be deposited.—

(1) There shall be set aside and deposited in the care and maintenance trust fund by the cemetery company, the following percentages for all burial rights sold, which percentages shall apply to:

(a) All such payments received until such time as the amount of the corpus of such trust fund equals the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and thereafter

(b) All such sums received from completed sales only exclusive of such sums on which deposits had previously been made under paragraph (a) of this subsection:

1. For graves ten per cent of all payments received, provided, however, that after December 31, 1959, no such deposit shall be less than ten dollars per grave, for sales made after December 31, 1959.

2. For mausoleum or columbarium, ten per cent of payments received.

3. For general endowments care and maintenance of the cemetery, the full amount of sums received.

4. For special endowments for a specific lot, grave, or a family mausoleum, memorial, marker, or monument, the cemetery may set aside the full amounts received for this individual special care in a separate trust or by a deposit to a savings account in a bank or savings and loan association located within and authorized to do business in the state, provided, however, if the licensee does not set up a separate trust or savings account for the special endowment the full amount thereof shall be deposited into the care and maintenance trust fund as required of general endowments.

(2) Deposits to the care and maintenance trust fund must be made by the cemetery company not later than sixty days following the close of the calendar month in which payments were received as provided in subsection (1) hereof. The care and maintenance trust fund shall be invested and reinvested by the trustee under the provisions of chapter 518, and as the same may be from time to time amended. The fees and other expenses of the trust fund shall be paid by the trustee from the net income thereof and may not be paid from the corpus. To the extent that the said net income is not sufficient to pay such fees and other expenses,

the same shall be paid by the cemetery company.

History.—§14, ch. 59-363; (1) §8, ch. 65-288.

559.44 Trust fund; financial reports.—Within one hundred and five days after the end of the calendar or fiscal year of the cemetery company, the trustee shall furnish adequate financial reports with respect to the care fund on forms provided by the department. However, the department may require the trustee to make such additional financial reports as it may deem advisable.

History.—§15, ch. 59-363; §1, ch. 65-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.45 Financial report of company affairs.—The department shall require each cemetery company to submit a report of its condition, on forms provided by the department, as of such date as it may fix, at least once each calendar or fiscal year, or as often as it may order, and such report shall be submitted within one hundred and five days after the end of the calendar or fiscal year or other reporting period as the case may be. Should the report not be received within the stipulated time, the department shall collect a penalty of five dollars per day for each day of delinquency; provided, that upon application to the department prior to the expiration of the one hundred and five days, and for good cause shown, the department may grant a reasonable extension of the one hundred and five day period.

History.—§16, ch. 59-363; §1, ch. 65-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.46 License fee.—The department shall collect from every cemetery company operating under the provisions of this chapter, an annual license fee based on receipts from the sale of cemetery spaces during the preceding twelve month fiscal period. On receipts under twenty-five thousand dollars the fee shall be twenty-five dollars per annum; at least twenty-five thousand dollars but under one hundred thousand dollars the fee shall be fifty dollars per annum; one hundred thousand dollars and over the fee shall be seventy-five dollars per annum. Applications for such license must be submitted on or before December 31 each and every year in the case of an existing cemetery company and before any sale of cemetery property in the case of a new cemetery company or a change of ownership or control as indicated in §559.34.

History.—§17, ch. 59-363; §3, ch. 63-324; §1, ch. 65-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.47 License not assignable or transferable.—No license issued under §559.46 shall be transferable or assignable and no licensee shall develop or operate any cemetery authorized by this part under any name or at any location other than that contained in the application for such license.

History.—§18, ch. 59-363.

559.481 Minimum acreage; sale or disposition of cemetery lands.—

(1) Each licensee shall set aside a mini-

mum of thirty acres of land for use by said licensee as a cemetery, and shall not sell, mortgage, lease or encumber the same without prior written approval of the department.

(2) The fee simple title, or lesser estate, in any lands owned by licensee and dedicated for use by it as a cemetery, which are contiguous, adjoining, or adjacent to the minimum of thirty acres described in subsection (1), may be sold, conveyed, or disposed of, or any part thereof, by the licensee, for use by the new owner for other purposes than as a cemetery; provided that all of the bodies which have been previously interred therein have been removed from the lands so proposed to be sold, conveyed, or disposed of; and provided further, that any and all titles, interests, or burial rights, which may have been sold or contracted to be sold in such lands which are the subject of such sale, shall be conveyed to and revested in the licensee prior to consummation of any such sale, conveyance, or disposition.

(3) Any licensee may convey and transfer to a municipality or county its real and personal property, together with moneys deposited with the trustee; provided said municipality or county will accept responsibility for maintenance thereof, and prior written approval of the department is first obtained.

(4) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) relating to a requirement for minimum acreage shall not apply to those cemeteries licensed by the department on or before July 1, 1965, which own or control a total of less than thirty acres of land; provided that such cemeteries shall not dispose of any of such lands without the prior written consent of the department.

History.—§9, ch. 65-288; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.49 Bond requirement.—

(1) A bond shall be required of every licensee after ninety days under the following circumstances:

(a) Where, after an official examination of said licensee, a deficit in the care and maintenance trust fund, as required by §559.41 of this part was established by the department or its authorized representative, and the deficit in the trust fund has not been corrected and approved by the department within thirty days after the department has notified the cemetery company of said deficit.

(b) Upon the transfer of control of any licensee cemetery company in compliance with §559.34. Provided, however, should the department's required investigation reveal that a change of control is to one or a majority of existing officers or stockholders, and the operation of the licensee cemetery company has been operating in compliance with this chapter, the department in its discretion may waive the necessity for such bond.

(c) Upon the licensing of a new licensee cemetery company under this part and for a period of five years after commencing operations, a bond in the amount of five thousand dollars. The legislative intent being to insure the re-

quired contributions into the care and maintenance trust fund until such time as the licensee has developed into an operating concern.

(2) Where a bond is required in accordance with this part the amount of said bond shall be based on ten per cent of the gross sales from the sale of cemetery spaces in the preceding year, but in no event shall the amount of the bond exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, except as herein provided.

(3) The bond shall run for one year and be renewed on December 31.

History.—§10, ch. 65-288; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.50 Bond; form of.—The surety bond required by all licensees under this part shall be in the following form:

"State of Florida

County of _____

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That _____ of the State of _____, having a place of business in _____, Florida, as principal, and the _____ of _____, and authorized to conduct and carry on a general surety business in the State of Florida, as surety, are held and firmly bound unto _____ Governor of the State of Florida, and his successors in office, in the sum of (_____ thousand dollars) (_____ lawful money of the United States of America for the payment whereof well and truly to be made, subject to the terms and provisions hereinafter set forth, the said principal and the said surety bind themselves, their successors and assigns, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

Signed and Sealed this _____ day of _____ A.D. _____

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH THAT, WHEREAS the department of banking and finance, under the provisions of part IV of Chapter 559, Florida Statutes, has licensed the said _____ principal herein named as a cemetery company operating in the State of Florida, under part IV of Chapter 559, Florida Statutes, to-wit: _____

AND WHEREAS the said cemetery company is authorized by said laws to appoint salesmen to represent and assist said cemetery company in its operation pursuant to part IV of Chapter 559, Florida Statutes.

PROVIDED HOWEVER, AND UPON THE FOLLOWING EXPRESS CONDITIONS:

Provided always that nothing herein shall be construed to make the total maximum liability hereunder of the above named principal or surety more than twenty-five thousand dollars regardless of the number of acts of omission or commission of the above named principal or its salesmen.

PROVIDED FURTHER, that the liability of the surety on this bond is limited to actual cases of fraud or dishonesty committed by the principal or its salesmen in failing to maintain the care and maintenance trust fund as required by part IV of Chapter 559, Florida Statutes.

PROVIDED FURTHER, that no proceedings or action to recover for the loss or losses hereunder shall be brought after the expiration of three years from discovery. In the event the herein bond shall be replaced by any other satisfactory bond and obligation hereunder shall be terminated upon the effective date of said replacement bond without regard to the sixty days notice provision contained hereafter.

PROVIDED FURTHER, that either the principal or the surety may cancel this bond as an entirety by giving sixty days written notice to the department of banking and finance at Tallahassee, Florida, and if canceled by the surety a copy of said notice of cancellation shall be sent by registered mail to the principal hereunder. Said notice to the department shall also be sent by registered mail. In case of such cancellation by either the principal or the surety no further obligation shall be incurred under this bond after the expiration of said sixty days, but the liability of the principal and surety shall apply as above set out as to any acts or omissions which may have occurred prior to the effective date of such cancellation.

The period for which this bond shall remain in force and effect unless previously canceled as hereinabove provided for shall be from the date of issuance through December 31 of that year, at the expiration of which it shall ipso facto cease and terminate as to all future transactions only."

Which bond shall be duly executed in accordance with all laws governing surety bonds executed by surety companies under the laws of Florida.

History.—§11, ch. 65-288; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

559.51 Penalties.—Any cemetery company, as defined in this part, failing to make required contributions to the care and maintenance trust fund, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or imprisonment for a term of not more than 6 months, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and each violation of this part shall constitute a separate offense.

History.—§12, ch. 65-288.

CHAPTER 560

SALE OF MONEY ORDERS ACT

- 560.01 Short title.
- 560.02 Definitions.
- 560.03 License required to engage in business of selling or issuing money orders.
- 560.04 Qualifications of applicant for license.
- 560.05 Application for license; contents.
- 560.06 Application, investigation fee, bond, deposit of securities in lieu of bond.
- 560.07 Investigation of applicant by department.
- 560.08 Maintenance of qualification of licensee required; renewal of bond; notice of cancellation.

- 560.09 Renewal of license; annual license fee.
- 560.10 Conduct of business at more than one location; agents.
- 560.11 Financial liability of licensee.
- 560.12 Money orders to bear name of licensee.
- 560.13 Revocation of license.
- 560.14 Revocation proceedings.
- 560.15 Rules and regulations.
- 560.16 Sale by agent of unlicensed principal seller or issuer prohibited.
- 560.17 Violations, penalties.

560.01 Short title.—This act may be cited as the "Sale of money orders act."

History.—§1, ch. 65-174.

560.02 Definitions.—For the purposes of this act:

(1) "Person" means any individual, partnership, unincorporated association, joint stock association, trust, or corporation, however organized, but does not include the United States government or the government of this state or any department or agency of either thereof.

(2) "Licensee" means a person duly licensed by the department of banking and finance pursuant to this act.

(3) "Money order" means any check, travelers check, draft, money order, personal money order, or other instrument for the transmission or payment of money whether or not it is a negotiable instrument under the laws of this state.

(4) "Personal money order" means any instrument for the transmission or payment of money in relation to which the purchaser or remitter appoints or purports to appoint the seller thereof as his agent for the receipt, transmission, or handling of money, whether such instrument be signed by the seller or by the purchaser or remitter or some other person.

(5) "Sell" means to sell, to issue, or to deliver a money order.

(6) "Deliver" means to deliver a money order to the purchaser who in payment for same makes or purports to make a remittance of or against the face amount thereof, whether or not the deliverer also charges a fee in addition to the face amount, and whether or not the deliverer signs the money order.

* (7) ["Department" means the department of banking and finance.]

History.—§2, ch. 65-174; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for "commissioner." This change will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

560.03 License required to engage in business of selling or issuing money orders.—

(1) No person shall engage in the business of selling or issuing money orders as a service or for a fee or other consideration without having first obtained a license hereunder. Any person engaged in said business on July 1,

1965, and who files a license application hereunder with the department within thirty days from July 1, 1965, may continue to engage in such business without a license until the department has acted upon his application for a license. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to any nonresident who engages in this state in the business of selling or issuing money orders through a branch, subsidiary, affiliate or agent in this state.

(2) Nothing in this act shall apply to banks or to incorporated telegraph companies insofar as such incorporated telegraph companies receive money at any of their respective offices or agencies for immediate transmission by telegraph.

History.—§3, ch. 65-174; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

560.04 Qualifications of applicant for license.—To qualify for a license hereunder an applicant shall meet and demonstrate to the department that he meets the following requirements:

(1) The applicant's net worth plus long term debt shall be at least one million dollars computed according to generally accepted accounting principles, provided that applicant's net worth shall be at least five hundred thousand dollars.

(2) The financial responsibility, financial condition, business experience, character and general fitness of the applicant shall be such as reasonably to warrant the belief that the applicant's business will be conducted honestly, carefully and efficiently. To the extent deemed advisable by the department, the department may investigate, require a showing of and consider the qualifications of officers, directors, and trustees of an applicant in determining whether the qualifications mentioned in this section are met.

(3) The applicant shall tender to the department the bond or alternative securities and the statements and fees prescribed by this act.

History.—§4, ch. 65-174; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

560.05 Application for license; contents.—Each application for a license shall be made to the department in writing and under oath in such form as the department may prescribe, and shall truthfully and accurately make such

statements and certifications and set forth such information as the department may reasonably require, including the following:

(1) The full name, residence and business address of:

(a) The proprietor, if the applicant is an individual.

(b) Every partner or member, if the applicant is a partnership or other unincorporated organization however organized having less than fifty partners or members, together with the business name and business address of the partnership or other organization.

(c) The principal partners or members, if the applicant is a partnership or an unincorporated organization however organized having fifty or more partners or members, together with the business name and business address of the partnership or other organization.

If such unincorporated organization has officers and a board of directors, the full name and business address of each officer and director may be set forth in lieu and instead of the full name and business address of its principal members.

(d) The corporation and each officer and director thereof, if the applicant is a corporation.

(e) Every trustee and officer if the applicant is a trust.

(2) Such other reasonable data, financial statements and pertinent information as the department may require with respect to the applicant, its directors, trustees, officers, members, branches, subsidiaries, and affiliates.

History.—§5, ch. 65-174; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

560.06 Application, investigation fee, bond, deposit of securities in lieu of bond.—Each application for a license shall be accompanied by:

(1) An investigation fee of two hundred fifty dollars which shall not be subject to refund but which, if the license be granted, shall constitute the license fee for the first license year or part thereof.

(2) A surety bond issued by a bonding company or insurance company authorized to do business in this state, in the principal sum of four hundred fifty thousand dollars and in an additional principal sum of five thousand dollars for each location, in excess of one at or through which the applicant proposes to sell or issue money orders in this state, but in no event shall the bond be required to be in excess of five hundred thousand dollars. If the bond accompanying the application be in a principal sum of less than five hundred thousand dollars, the application shall also be accompanied by a list setting forth the complete name and address of each branch, subsidiary, affiliate, agent or other location at or through which the applicant proposes to issue or sell money orders. The bond shall be in a form satisfactory to the department and shall run to the state for the benefit of any claimants against the applicant or his agents to secure the faithful performance of the obligations of the applicant and his

agents with respect to the receipt, handling, transmission and payment of money in connection with the sale of money orders. The aggregate liability of the surety in no event shall exceed the principal sum of the bond. Such claimants against the applicant or his agents may themselves bring suit directly on the bond, or the department of legal affairs may bring suit thereon in behalf of such claimants, either in one action or successive actions.

(3) In lieu of such corporate surety bond or bonds, or of any portion of the principal thereof as required by this section, the applicant may deposit with the state treasurer securities approved by and acceptable to the department in an aggregate amount, based upon principal amount or market value, whichever is lower, of not less than the amount of the required corporate surety bond or portion thereof. The securities eligible for deposit hereunder shall meet the same requirements as are provided by law for securities eligible to be deposited by banks to secure deposits of state funds. The securities shall be deposited with the treasurer as aforesaid and held to secure the same obligations as would the corporate surety bond, but the depositor shall be entitled to receive all interest and dividends thereon, shall have the right, with the approval of the department, to substitute other securities for those deposited, and shall be required so to do on written order of the department made for good cause shown.

(4) Financial statements reasonably satisfactory to the department.

History.—§6, ch. 65-174; §§11, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

560.07 Investigation of applicant by department.—Upon the filing of an application in due form, accompanied by the fee, bond and other documents required by this act, the department shall investigate to ascertain whether the qualifications prescribed by this act have been met. If it finds that such qualifications have been met, and if it approves said bond and other documents, it shall issue to the applicant a license to engage in the business of selling and issuing money orders in this state. Any license issued pursuant to this act shall remain in force and effect through April 30 next following its date of issuance unless earlier surrendered, suspended or revoked.

History.—§7, ch. 65-174; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

560.08 Maintenance of qualification of licensee required; renewal of bond; notice of cancellation.—

(1) After a license has been granted, the licensee shall at all times have and maintain the qualifications required by this act for the granting of an original license pursuant to this act, and shall maintain said bond or securities in the amount prescribed by this act.

(2) Each licensee who does not have on file or deposit a bond or securities in the undiminished principal sum of five hundred thousand dollars shall file quarter-annual reports with the department setting forth the locations, in-

cluding the full names and addresses of such locations at or through which he sells or issues money orders in this state as of January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1 in each year, the report for each such date being due on or before the fifteenth day thereafter. Within ten days following the filing of such a report, the principal sum of the bond or securities shall be increased to reflect any increase in the number of locations, and may be decreased to reflect any decrease in the number of locations.

(3) If the department shall at any time reasonably determine that the bond or securities aforesaid are insecure, deficient in amount, or exhausted in whole or in part, it may by written order require the filing of a new or supplemental bond or the deposit of new or additional securities in order to secure compliance with this act, such order to be complied with within thirty days following service thereof upon the licensee.

(4) A bond filed with the department for purposes of compliance with this act may not be canceled either by the licensee or the corporate surety except upon notice to the department by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested, the cancellation to be effective not less than thirty days after receipt by the department of such notice.

The corporate surety, shall within ten days after it pays any claim to any claimant, give notice to the department by registered or certified mail of such payment with details sufficient to identify the claimant and the claim or judgment so paid. Whenever the principal sum of such bond or securities is reduced by one or more recoveries or payments, the licensee shall furnish a new or additional bond or new or additional securities so that the total or aggregate principal sum of such bond or securities shall equal the sum required under §560.06(2), or shall furnish an endorsement duly executed by the corporate surety reinstating the bond to the required principal sum thereof.

History.—§8, ch. 65-174; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

560.09 Renewal of license; annual license fee.—A license may be renewed for the twelve-month period following the date of its expiration upon the filing with the department of an application and other statements and documents as may reasonably be required by the department, showing that the licensee remains qualified for such license under the provisions of this act. Such renewal application shall be filed on or after January 1 of the year in which the existing license expires and prior to the expiration date of the existing license. If filed prior to the expiration date of the existing license, no investigation fee shall be payable in connection with such renewal application but an annual license fee of two hundred fifty dollars shall be paid with each renewal application which shall not be refunded or prorated if the renewal application is approved and the renewal license thereunder goes into effect. If a

renewal application is filed with the department before April 1 of any year, the license sought to be renewed shall continue in force until the issuance by the department of the renewal license applied for or until twenty days after the department shall have refused to issue such renewal license.

History.—§9, ch. 65-174; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

560.10 Conduct of business at more than one location; agents.—A licensee may conduct his business at one or more locations within this state through or by means of such agents and subagents as the licensee may from time to time designate or appoint.

History.—§10, ch. 65-174.

560.11 Financial liability of licensee.—Each licensee shall be liable for the payment of all money orders which he sells or issues, in whatever form and whether directly or through an agent, as the maker or drawer thereof according to the negotiable instrument laws of this state and regardless of whether or not such instrument is a negotiable instrument under the laws of this state; and a licensee who sells or issues a money order, whether directly or through an agent, upon which he is not designated as maker or drawer shall nevertheless have the same liabilities with respect thereto as if he had signed the same as the drawer thereof.

History.—§11, ch. 65-174.

560.12 Money orders to bear name of licensee.—Every money order sold or issued by a licensee, directly or through an agent or subagent, shall bear the name of the licensee clearly imprinted thereon.

History.—§12, ch. 65-174.

560.13 Revocation of license.—The department may revoke a license on any ground on which it may refuse to grant a license or for violation of or failure to comply with any provision of this act or any rule or regulation issued by the department under this act, or for failure of the licensee to pay a judgment recovered in any court in this state by a claimant or creditor in an action arising out of the licensee's business in this state of selling or issuing money orders, within thirty days after the judgment becomes final. In furtherance of the foregoing, the department, if it has reasonable cause to believe that grounds for revocation exist, may investigate the business, books and records of the licensee.

History.—§13, ch. 65-174; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

560.14 Revocation proceedings.—No license shall be denied or revoked except after a hearing thereon. The department shall give the applicant or licensee at least twenty days written notice of the time and place of such hearing by registered or certified mail addressed to the principal place of business of such applicant or licensee as shown in the records on file in the office of the department. Any order of the department denying or re-

voking such license shall state the grounds upon which it is based and shall not be effective until twenty days after written notice thereof has been sent by registered or certified mail to the applicant or licensee at such principal place of business.

History.—§14, ch. 65-174; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

560.15 Rules and regulations.—The department may make and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, necessary or appropriate to the implementation of this act or for the enforcement of this act, which rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law.

History.—§15, ch. 65-174; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

560.16 Sale by agent of unlicensed principal seller or issuer prohibited.—No person shall

sell or issue money orders as an agent of a principal seller or issuer when such principal seller or issuer is subject to licensing under this act but has not obtained a license hereunder, and any person who does so shall be deemed to be the principal seller thereof, and not merely an agent, and shall be liable to the holder or remitter as the principal seller.

History.—§16, ch. 65-174.

560.17 Violations, penalties.—Any person who directly or through another violates or attempts to violate any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 90 days, or both. Each transaction in violation of this act and each day that a violation continues shall be a separate offense.

History.—§17, ch. 65-174.

TITLE XXXII

LIQUORS AND BEVERAGES

CHAPTER 561

BEVERAGE LAW; ADMINISTRATION

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561.01 Definitions.—

(1) [The term "division" as hereinafter used shall refer to the division of beverage of the department of business regulation.]

(2) The term "state bonded warehouse" as hereinafter used shall refer to any storage warehouse the operator of which holds a permit obtained from the division of beverage to store beverages subject to tax under the beverage law.

(3) The term "beer" or the words "malt beverage" as used in the beverage law shall extend to and include all brewed beverages containing malt.

(4) The term "wine" as used herein shall extend to and include all beverages made from fresh fruits, berries or grapes, either by natural fermentation or by natural fermentation with brandy added, in the manner required by the laws and regulations of the United States. The term "wine" shall further include all sparkling wines, champagnes, combination of the aforesaid beverages, vermouths, and like products. Sugar, flavors and coloring materials may be added to wine to make it conform to the consumer's taste; provided the ultimate flavor or the color of the product is not altered to imitate a beverage other than wine or to change the character of the wine.

(5) The term "fortified wine" when used herein shall extend to and include all wines containing more than fourteen per cent of alcohol by weight.

(6) The term "liquor" when used herein shall be taken to include the words "distilled spirits" and shall extend to and include all spirituous beverages created by distillation and by mixture of distilled beverages by what is commonly termed "blending."

(7) (a) The term "alcoholic beverages" shall include all beverages containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight.

(b) The percentage of alcohol by weight shall be determined by measuring the weight of the standard ethyl alcohol in the beverage and comparing it with the weight of the remainder of the ingredients as though said remainder ingredients were distilled water. It is the intent of this subsection that the volume and weight tables for standard ethyl alcohol and distilled water as established by the National Bureau of Standards shall be conclusive regardless of the actual weight which variance from the weight of distilled water is due to the adding of sugar, flavoring or other ingredients used in making the final product.

- 561.63 Sale of mixed drinks by certain vendors prohibited.
 561.631 Cigarette vending machines may be operated in package liquor stores.
 561.64 Additional tax upon alcoholic beverages containing fourteen per cent or more of alcohol; exceptions.
 561.65 Mortgagee's interest in license.

(8) The term "intoxicating beverage" and the term "intoxicating liquor" shall include only those liquors, wines and beers containing more than three and two tenths per cent of alcohol by weight.

(9) The term "the beverage law" shall refer to chapters 561, 562, 567-569.

(10) The term "manufacturer" shall mean all persons, firms or corporations who make alcoholic beverages by distillation, the fermentation of fruits, the brewing of brews or other known processes, and shall extend to and include persons licensed under this law; and where a tax or penalty is imposed by the beverage law upon or affecting manufacturers, or manufacturing of alcoholic beverages, the terms shall extend to and include all other persons who manufacture alcoholic beverages.

(11) The word "tax" shall extend to and include all taxes or payments required under the beverage law, and the words "there shall be paid" as used in the beverage law, and particularly in §561.46, shall be taken to read, include and mean "there is hereby levied and imposed and shall be paid."

(12) The term "sale" or "sell" as used in the beverage laws, shall include any transfer of an alcoholic beverage for a consideration or any gift of an alcoholic beverage in connection with, or as a part of, a transfer of property other than an alcoholic beverage for a consideration, or the serving of an alcoholic beverage by a club licensed under the beverage law.

(13) The term "discount in the usual course of business" shall mean a cash discount given simultaneously at the time of sale; provided, however, the same discounts shall be offered to all vendors buying similar quantities. Any discount which is in violation of this section shall be considered an arrangement for financial assistance by gift.

(14) The term "licensed premises" as used in the beverage law includes not only rooms where alcoholic beverages are stored or sold by licensee, but also all other rooms in the building which are so closely connected therewith as to admit of free passage from drink parlor to other rooms over which licensee has some dominion or control and shall also include all of the area embraced within the sketch, appearing on or attached to the application for the license involved, and designated as such on

said sketch, in addition to that included or designated by general law.

History.—§13, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(239), (271a), (271n); §1, ch. 18015, 1937; §§1, 3a, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 451(271a), (271n); §1, ch. 21839, 1943; §1, ch. 25359, 1949; §4, ch. 28149, 1953; §1, ch. 29786, 1955; §1, ch. 57-420; §1, ch. 63-32; §1, ch. 67-73; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.
***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §16, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for that of "director" and "supervisors." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.
cf.—§1.01, For general definitions.

561.02 Creation and duties of division of beverage.—There is created within the department of business regulation a division of beverage, which shall supervise the conduct, management and operation of the manufacturing, packaging, distribution and sale within the state of all alcoholic beverages and shall enforce the provisions of the beverage law and rules and regulations of the division in connection therewith; provided however, that none of the provisions of the beverage law shall apply to ethyl alcohol intended for use or used for the following purposes;

(1) Scientific, chemical, mechanical, industrial or medicinal purposes;

(2) Patented, patent, proprietary, medicinal, pharmaceutical, antiseptic, toilet, scientific, chemical, mechanical or industrial preparations or products unfit for beverage purposes;

(3) Flavoring extracts and syrups, unfit for beverage purposes.

History.—§1, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(227); §1A, ch. 19301, 1939; §2, ch. 57-420; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§568.14, Duty of enforcing provisions of ch. 568.

561.04 Employment of legislators prohibited.—No member of the legislature, during the time for which he was elected, shall be employed as director, assistant director, counsel or otherwise, under the beverage law where such office has been created or the emoluments whereof have been increased during such time.

History.—§2, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(228); §3, ch. 57-420.

***561.05 Beverage department director; bond, duties.**—

(1) The principal officer of the state beverage department shall be the director who shall be appointed by the governor. The term of office of said director shall begin and run concurrently with the regular terms of office of the successive governors of this state, but he may be removed at any time by the governor at the discretion of the governor.

(2) The director shall furnish a surety bond by a surety company authorized to do business in this state in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, payable to the governor and to be approved by the comptroller, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties. He shall promptly report and remit to the treasurer all taxes and fees collected by him hereunder, and shall send a copy of such reports to the comptroller.

(3) The premiums on the bond of the director and the blanket bond covering all employees and assistants of the beverage department, as

herein provided, shall be paid by the state.

History.—§1, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(227); §1A, ch. 19301, 1939; §1, ch. 20299, 1941; §1, ch. 23746, 1947; §6, ch. 57-401 and §4, ch. 57-420.
***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §16, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.
cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

***561.06 Employees; salaries; bonds, discharge.**—The director is hereby granted the power to employ such employees and assistants, in accordance with the applicable regulations of the state personnel board, as may be necessary for the proper operation of the beverage department. Sufficient funds for payment of the salaries and expenses of the director and all employees and assistants of the beverage department, as are incurred in the discharge of their duties in connection therewith, shall be included in the biennial appropriations act. All employees and assistants of the beverage department shall be covered by a blanket bond in such amount as determined by the director, conditioned upon the faithful performance of their duties, payable to the state, for the use and benefit of the state beverage department.

History.—§1, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(227); §1A, ch. 19301, 1939; am. §2, ch. 21839, 1943; am. §2, ch. 22663, 1945; §5, ch. 57-420; §13, ch. 67-437.

***Note.**—See note following §561.05.
cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.
 §561.06 Premiums on bond.

561.07 Employees; powers and duties.—All employees authorized by the division shall have access to and shall have the right to inspect the premises of all licensees under the beverage law and under the cigarette law, now in effect or which may hereafter be reenacted, to collect taxes and remit them to the officers entitled to them and to examine the books and records of all licensees. Such authorized employees shall require of each licensee strict compliance with the laws of this state relating to the transaction of such business and shall have all the power of deputy sheriffs in the enforcement of the beverage law and the cigarette tax law of this state, and in the prosecution of offenders against such laws.

History.—§1, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(227); §1A, ch. 19301, 1939; §3, ch. 22663, 1945; §6, ch. 57-420; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§561.52, Authority of certain employees.

561.08 Enforcement of beverage law; division to prescribe forms.—The division shall enforce the provisions of the beverage law and cigarette tax law and perform such other acts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions thereof, and the division shall prescribe forms of bonds, reports, and other papers, to be used under and in the execution and enforcement of the provisions of the beverage law and the cigarette tax law.

History.—§1, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(227); §1A, ch. 19301, 1939; §7, ch. 57-420; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§561.52, Authority of certain employees.
 Ch. 562, Beverage law; enforcement.

561.09 Labeling regulations, refills; misrepresentation and penalty for violation.—

(1) The division is fully authorized to make and promulgate reasonable rules and regula-

tions governing the labeling of all alcoholic beverages containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight, which rules and regulations shall not conflict with the federal regulations pertaining to such labeling.

(2) Any person who shall re-use or refill with distilled spirituous liquors for the purpose of sale a bottle or other container which has once been used to contain spirituous liquors, or any person who shall willfully misrepresent or permit to be misrepresented the brand of distilled spirits being sold or offered for sale in or from any bottles or containers shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, where such person is licensed under this law, is subject to have his license revoked by the division. The possession of such a refilled or a mislabeled bottle or other container of spirituous liquors shall be prima facie evidence of the violation of this section.

History.—§8, ch. 18015, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271b), 7648(8); §3, ch. 21839, 1943; §8, ch. 57-420; §3, ch. 69-49; §16, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

561.091 Brands or labels to be registered; qualification to do business; fee; revocation.—

(1) No manufacturer, distiller, rectifier, processor, blender, bottler or distributor of spirituous liquors, whether licensed under the beverage laws of this state or not, shall sell or offer for sale in this state, or move or cause to be moved within this state, or into this state, any spirituous liquors, without first qualifying to do business in the state in accordance with the provisions of chapter 613 and registering its name and the brands or labels under which the spirituous liquors are to be sold or moved and furnishing such samples and information as to content, quality, age, proof, and formula of such spirituous liquors as the division may require.

(2) Each registrant shall pay an annual registration fee of twenty dollars for a brand or label. Any registration may be suspended or revoked in the same manner as a beverage license for any violation of the beverage law.

(3) The purchase by any licensed wholesaler of any spirituous liquors from any manufacturer, distiller, rectifier, processor, blender, bottler, distributor or importer who has not complied with the provisions of subsection (1) is prohibited.

(4) The division shall promulgate suitable rules for carrying out the purpose of this section.

History.—§1, ch. 28149, 1953; §2, ch. 29786, 1955; §1, ch. 69-98; §16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.11 Power and authority of division.—

(1) The division shall have full power and authority to make, adopt, amend or repeal such rules, regulations or administrative orders in pursuance of the purposes of the beverage laws, or reasonably necessary for, or calculated to facilitate the enforcement or administration of the provisions thereof as may be appropriate, and such rules, regulations or orders shall have the full force and effect of law; provided, how-

ever, no such rule or regulation affecting the conduct of business or relationship between wholesalers and retailers or the division shall be made, adopted or amended without first having published in at least ten newspapers of general circulation in the state a notice which shall give the general substance of the proposed rule or regulation and shall include a date not less than twenty days after the publication of the said notice before which date any interested party may file in writing with the division any written objections, comments or suggestions concerning the proposed rule or regulation; and, provided further, however, that the validity of any such rule or regulation shall not be questioned by reason of any deficiency in the substance of the said notice; and, provided further, however, that any change in the proposed rule or regulation made subsequent to the publication of the said notice shall be valid without further notice. The rules of the state beverage department presently in effect are hereby specifically excepted from the requirements hereof.

(2) The division shall have full power and authority to provide for the continuous training and upgrading of all division personnel in their respective positions with the division. This training shall include the attendance of beverage division personnel at workshops, seminars or special schools established by the division or other organizations when attendance at such educational programs shall in the opinion of the division be deemed appropriate to the particular position which the employee holds.

History.—§1, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(227); §2, ch. 18015, 1937; §1A, sub-§ (b), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271b); §4, ch. 22663, 1945; §132, ch. 26869, 1951; §9, ch. 57-420; §1, ch. 63-26; §1, ch. 67-366; §16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.12 Deposit of revenue.—All funds collected by the state under the beverage law shall be paid into the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund.

History.—§13, ch. 18015, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271k); §1, ch. 22923, 1945; §133, ch. 26869, 1951.

561.14 License classification.—Licenses referred to in this chapter shall be classified as follows:

(1) Manufacturers who shall be licensed to manufacture the beverage herein referred to and distribute the same at wholesale to licensed distributors and licensed vendors and to no one else within the state, provided persons engaged in the business of distilling, rectifying or blending spirituous liquors licensed under §561.35(1)-(d),(e), shall sell and distribute such beverages at wholesale only to other manufacturers and to licensed distributors and to no one else within this state.

(2) Distributors who when so licensed shall be permitted to sell and distribute the beverages herein referred to at wholesale to other licensed distributors, to licensed vendors, to licensed operators of railroads and steamships, buses and airplanes, to licensed clubs, to nonresident dealers, and to no one else within this state; but

no distributor shall sell or distribute to any vendor any beverage which such vendor is not licensed to sell nor shall any vendor buy from any distributor any beverage which such vendor is not licensed to sell.

(3) Vendors shall include all persons, associations of persons or corporations selling the beverages herein referred to at retail only. No vendor shall purchase or acquire in any manner for the purpose of resale, any of the beverages herein described from any person, firm or corporation not duly licensed as a manufacturer, bottler or distributor under the beverage law. No vendor shall import or engage in the importation of any such beverages from places beyond the limits of the state. No vendor shall knowingly sell alcoholic beverages for the purpose of resale. A sale made by a vendor to a person, firm or corporation known by said vendor to hold a current retail liquor dealer's stamp issued by the internal revenue authorities of the United States shall be prima facie evidence of a sale knowingly made for resale under this section.

(4) Exporters, who shall be licensed to transport tax exempt alcoholic beverages into this state under bond, to be exported under bond for delivery beyond the borders of this state. Each license shall entitle the licensee to store such beverages under bond at one location in this state pending shipment beyond the borders of this state.

History.—§4, sub-§ (b), (c), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151 (230); §1, ch. 19499, 1939; §2, ch. 26359, 1949; sub. §(2) §10, ch. 26484, 1951; (3) §11, ch. 57-420; (4) n. §1, ch. 63-562.

561.15 Licenses; qualifications required.—

(1) Licenses shall be issued only to persons of good moral character, who are not less than twenty-one years of age. Licenses to corporations shall be issued only to corporations whose officers are of good moral character and not less than twenty-one years of age. There shall be no exemptions from the license taxes herein provided to any person, association of persons or corporation, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

(2) No license under the beverage law shall be issued to any person who has been convicted within the last past five years of any offense against the beverage laws of this state, the United States or any other state, or who has been convicted within the last past five years in this state or any other state or the United States of soliciting for prostitution, pandering, letting premises for prostitution, keeping a disorderly place, or illegally dealing in narcotics; or who has been convicted in the last past fifteen years of any felony in this state; or who has been convicted in any other state or the United States, of any offense designated as a felony by such state or the United States; or to a corporation, any of whose officers shall have been so convicted. The term "conviction" shall include an adjudication of guilt on a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or the forfeiture of a bond when charged with a crime.

(3) The division may refuse to issue a license under the beverage law to any person, firm or corporation whose license under the beverage law has been revoked or to any corporation, an officer of which has had his license under the beverage law revoked, or to any person, who is or has been an officer of a corporation whose license has been revoked under the beverage law. Any license issued to a person, firm or corporation prohibited from obtaining such license, under the beverage law, may be revoked by the division.

History.—§3, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(229); §12, ch. 57-420; §1, ch. 61-219; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.17 License applications.—

(1) Any person, firm or corporation before engaging in the business of manufacturing, bottling, distributing, selling or in anywise dealing in alcoholic beverages, shall file with the district supervisor of the district of the division in which the place of business for which a license is sought, is located, sworn application in triplicate on forms provided to the district supervisor by the division. The application shall state the character of the business to be engaged in, the address of existing building wherein is located the premises sought to be licensed and to which applicant must have right of immediate possession, the name of the manager or person to be in charge, and the kind of license as hereinafter defined which the applicant desires. The application shall also give the names and addresses of any persons interested directly or, when required by the division, indirectly, with the applicant in the business for which the license is being sought. Prior to any application being approved, the applicant shall file a set of fingerprints on regular United States department of justice forms for himself and the manager or person to be in charge. The applicant shall also file such a set of fingerprints for any person or persons interested directly or indirectly with the applicant in the business for which the license is being sought, when so required by the division. If the applicant or any person interested with the applicant either directly or indirectly in the business for which the license is sought shall be such a person as is within the definition of persons to whom a license should be denied as prescribed by §561.15 or if the manager or person to be in charge is such a person as is within the definition of persons not to be employed as prescribed in §562.13, then the application shall be denied by the division.

(2) All applications for alcoholic beverage licenses for consumption on the premises shall be accompanied by a certificate of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services that the place of business whether the business is to be conducted meets all of the sanitary requirements of the state.

History.—§2, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(228); §5, ch. 22663, 1945; §4, ch. 25359, 1949; §3, ch. 29786, 1955; §14, ch. 57-420; §1, ch. 59-316; §§16, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.18 License investigation.—After the application has been filed with the district supervisor he shall cause the application to be fully investigated, both as to qualifications of the applicants and a manager or person to be in charge and the premises and location sought to be licensed.

History.—§2, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(228). Am. §5, ch. 25359, 1949; §15, ch. 57-420; §2, ch. 59-316.

561.19 License issuance upon approval of division.—

(1) Upon the completion of the investigation of an application, the division shall endorse its approval or disapproval on said application and notify the tax collector of its action. When so notified, the tax collector shall, in turn, notify the applicant of such approval or disapproval. If approved, the license shall be issued, upon payment to the tax collector of the license tax hereinafter provided.

(2) If the application is disapproved, the division shall give the applicant notice of the disapproval and the reasons therefor and if requested by the applicant, a fair hearing as to his qualifications and the qualifications of the premises. If, after such hearing, the division shall find that the applicant and premises have such qualifications as required by the beverage law, it shall approve the application and the same shall be handled as provided in subsection (1). If the division's disapproval is sustained, it shall so notify the applicant. Any applicant may at any time within thirty days after such disapproval and notice thereof, file with the division a request in writing for a review of such disapproval by the board of business regulation of the department of business regulation. The division shall thereupon certify its findings on which the disapproval was based to the said board which shall review the same and order the application be granted or denied as justice shall require.

History.—§2, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(228); §6, ch. 25359, 1949; §16, ch. 57-420; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.20 Limitation of number of licenses issued.—

(1) No license under §561.34(3)(a)-(f) inclusive, shall be issued so that the number of such licenses within the limits of any incorporated municipality or in the territory of any county lying outside of such municipalities therein shall exceed one such license to each twenty-five hundred residents, or major fraction thereof, within such municipality or within such county outside of the limits of such municipalities as shown by the last regular state-wide census, either federal or state, of such county or municipality; provided, however, that such limitation shall not prohibit the issuance of at least three licenses in any county that may approve the sale of intoxicating liquors in such county.

(2)(a) No such limitation of the number of licenses as herein provided shall henceforth prohibit the issuance of a special license to any bona fide hotel, motel or motor court of not less

than one hundred guest rooms; provided, however, that any license heretofore issued to any such hotel, motel, motor court or restaurant or hereafter issued to any such hotel, motel or motor court under the general law shall not be moved to a new location, such licenses being valid only on the premises of such hotel, motel, motor court or restaurant; provided, further, that licenses issued to hotels, motels, motor courts or restaurants under the general law and held by such hotels, motels, motor courts or restaurants on May 24, 1947, shall be counted in the quota limitation contained in subsection (1); and provided further, that any license issued for any hotel, motel or motor court under the provisions of this law shall be issued only to the owner of said hotel, motel or motor court or in the event the hotel, motel or motor court is leased, to the lessee of the hotel, motel or motor court and the license shall remain in the name of said owner or lessee so long as the license is in existence. Any special license now in existence heretofore issued under the provisions of this law cannot be renewed except in the name of the owner of the hotel, motel, motor court or restaurant, or in the event the hotel, motel, motor court or restaurant is leased in the name of the lessee of the hotel, motel, motor court or restaurant in which the license is located and must remain in the name of said owner or lessee so long as the license is in existence. Any license issued under this section shall be marked "Special"; provided further, nothing herein provided shall limit, restrict or prevent the issuance of a special license for any restaurant or motel which shall hereafter meet the requirements of the law existing immediately prior to the effective date of this act, if construction of such restaurant has commenced prior to the effective date of this act and is completed within thirty days thereafter, or if an application is on file for such special license at the time this act takes effect, and any such licenses issued under this proviso may be annually renewed as now provided by law. Nothing herein shall prevent an application for transfer of a license to a bona fide purchaser of any hotel, motel, motor court or restaurant by the purchaser of such facility nor the transfer of such license pursuant to law.

(b) This subsection shall not apply to any county having home rule under the constitution in which county the provisions of §561.20 (2) in effect prior to the effective date of this law shall apply.

(3) The limitation upon the number of such licenses to be issued as herein provided shall not apply to existing licenses nor to the renewal or transfer of such licenses but upon the revocation of any existing license no renewal thereof or new license therefor shall be issued contrary to the limitation herein prescribed; provided, however, that such transfer permitted herein shall not include the change in location of any licensed premises as provided in §561.33 of the beverage law when such change of location will increase

the number of licenses contrary to the limitation upon the number of such licenses as herein provided. But provided further, that such restriction on the change in location of any licensed premises contained in this paragraph or in §561.33 shall not apply to those applications for change of location of licensed premises from within incorporated cities or towns to a location within the county and outside such incorporated cities or towns where such applications have been filed heretofore with the proper tax collector and the division and the legal right to such change in location is now a subject of litigation pending in the supreme court of Florida.

(4) The limitations herein prescribed shall not affect or repeal any existing or future local or special act relating to the limitation by population and exceptions or exemptions from such limitation by population of such licenses within any incorporated city or town or county that may be in conflict herewith.

(4A) Provisions of subsections (2) and (4) as amended by ch. 57-773, shall take effect January 1, 1958, and shall apply only to those places of business licensed to operate after January 1, 1958, and shall in no manner repeal or nullify any license issued under provisions of law which are now operating or will operate prior to the effective date January 1, 1958, and all such places of business shall be exempt from the provisions of this law so long as they are in continuous operation.

(5) When additional licenses are available by reason of an increase in population, no person, firm or corporation already holding a liquor license shall be permitted to own or have any interest, directly or indirectly, in any such additional licenses, or when additional licenses are available by reason of a county permitting the sale of intoxicating beverages when the same is prohibited, no person, firm or corporation will be permitted to own or have any interest, directly or indirectly, in more than one license. This limitation is enacted pursuant to the police power of the state, for the express purpose of promoting the public health, morals and welfare. This limitation shall only apply when a license is originally issued after first becoming available and shall not apply to subsequent transfers of such licenses from the original purchaser thereof, or to renewals of such licenses.

(6) No license shall be issued under §561.34 (6), to exceed five more than the number of such licenses issued prior to May 24, 1947, and in effect in any county on said date; provided however, in all counties with a population of more than 900,000 inhabitants according to the latest official decennial census, no license shall be issued under §561.34(6), to exceed twenty-five more than the number of licenses issued prior to May 24, 1947, and in effect on said date and provided further, that any additional licenses issued under this section in such counties shall be limited to subordinate lodges or clubs of national fraternal or benevolent

association; golf clubs municipally or privately owned; nonprofit corporations or clubs devoted to promoting community, municipal or county development or any phase of community, municipal or county development; clubs fostering and promoting the general welfare and prosperity of members of showmen and amusement enterprises; clubs assisting, promoting and developing subordinate lodges or clubs of national fraternal or benevolent associations; clubs promoting, developing and maintaining cultural relations of people of the same nationality; provided finally, however, that any chartered or incorporated club owning and maintaining any bona fide regular, standard golf course consisting of at least nine holes, with clubhouse, locker rooms and attendant golf facilities and comprising in all at least one hundred acres of land owned by such club may be issued a license under §561.34(6), but failure of such club to maintain golf course and golf facilities shall be ground for revocation of license.

(7) In addition to any licenses that may be issued to restaurants under the provisions of this section, the division is hereby authorized to issue special licenses to qualified applicants whose applications have been approved by the Inter-American Center authority for use within the confines of the Inter-American Cultural and Trade Center; provided, however, that any such license issued pursuant to this subsection shall not permit the licensee to sell alcoholic beverages by the package for off-premises consumption.

History.—§2, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(228); §2, ch. 23746, 1947; §7, ch. 25359, 1949; §1, ch. 28117, §1, ch. 28113, 1953; §4, ch. 29786, §1, ch. 29978, §1, ch. 29829, 1955; §17, ch. 57-420; §1, ch. 57-733; §1, ch. 57-299; §2, ch. 57-773; §24, ch. 57-1; §1, ch. 57-837; §1, ch. 57-1991; §1, ch. 59-370; §2, ch. 61-219; §§1, 2, 4, ch. 61-300; §1, ch. 61-439; §1, ch. 67-173; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Ch. 61-597, a population act applicable only to Monroe county, exempts it from the provisions of §561.20(2) as amended by ch. 61-300.

561.22 Licensing manufacturers, distributors and exporters as vendors prohibited.—

(1) Except as hereinafter provided, any applicant may receive a license as a manufacturer, distributor or exporter, but no license shall be issued to a manufacturer, distributor or exporter as a vendor, nor shall any license be issued to a vendor as a manufacturer, distributor or exporter.

(2) If any applicant for a vendor's license or renewal thereof shall be an individual or copartnership, such individual or copartnership shall be deemed within the provisions of subsection (1) in the event the individual or any member of the copartnership is interested or connected, directly or indirectly, with any corporation which is engaged, directly or indirectly, or through any subsidiary or affiliate corporation, including any stock ownership as set forth in subsection (3) in manufacturing, distributing or exporting alcoholic beverages under a license of this state or any state of the United States.

(3) If any applicant for a vendor's license or the renewal thereof be a corporation, such

corporation shall be deemed within the provisions of subsection (1) when such corporation is affiliated with, directly or indirectly, any other corporation which is engaged in manufacturing, distributing or exporting alcoholic beverages under a license of this state or any other state of the United States, or when such applicant corporation is controlled by or the majority stock therein owned by another corporation, which latter corporation owns or controls in any way the majority stock or controlling interest in any other corporation that is engaged, directly or indirectly, in manufacturing, distributing or exporting alcoholic beverages under a license in this state or any other state in the United States.

(4) If any applicant for a manufacturer's, distributor's or exporter's license, or renewal thereof, shall be an individual or copartnership, such individual or copartnership shall be deemed within the provisions of subsection (1) in the event the individual or any member of the copartnership is interested or connected, directly or indirectly, with any corporation which is engaged, directly or indirectly, or through any subsidiary or affiliate corporation, including any stock ownership as set forth in subsection (5) in selling alcoholic beverages as a vendor under a license of this state.

(5) If any applicant for a manufacturer's, distributor's or exporter's license or the renewal thereof, be a corporation, such corporation shall be deemed within the provisions of subsection (1) when such corporation is affiliated with, directly or indirectly, any other corporation which is engaged in selling alcoholic beverages as vendor under a license of this state or when such applicant corporation is controlled by, or the majority stock therein owned by another corporation, which latter corporation owns or controls in any way the majority stock or controlling interest in any other corporation that is engaged directly or indirectly, in selling alcoholic beverages as vendor under a license of this state.

History.—§2, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(228); §8, ch. 25359, 1949; §2, ch. 63-562.

561.221 Licensing manufacturers and distributors as vendors prohibited; exceptions.—Nothing contained in §§561.22, 561.42, or any other provision of the beverage law shall prohibit the ownership, management, operation or control of not more than one vendor's license for the sale of alcoholic beverages by a manufacturer of malt beverages or wine licensed and engaged in the manufacture of malt beverages or wine in this state, even if such manufacturer is also licensed as a distributor, provided that no such vendor's license shall be owned, managed, operated or controlled by any licensed manufacturer of malt beverages or wine unless the licensed premises of the vendor are situated on property contiguous to the manufacturing premises of the said licensed manufacturer of malt beverages or wine.

History.—§1, ch. 63-11; §1, ch. 67-511.

561.23 License issued in quadruplicate and display.—

(1) Licenses shall be issued in quadruplicate. The original license shall be delivered to the licensee. One copy of the license shall be delivered to the division of beverage on or before the tenth day of the month succeeding the month in which the original license was issued to the licensee, by the tax collector. One copy of the license shall be retained by the tax collector, and the fourth copy forwarded to the district office of the county wherein the license is located.

(2) All vendors licensed under the beverage law shall display their licenses in conspicuous places on their licensed premises.

History.—§2, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(228); §9, ch. 25359, 1949; §§18, 19, ch. 57-420; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.24 Licensing out-of-state manufacturers as distributors or exporters prohibited; procedure for issuance and renewal of distributors' or exporters' licenses.—

(1) No manufacturer, rectifier or distiller, manufacturing, rectifying or distilling spirituous liquors, in any state other than Florida, shall hereafter be granted a license as a distributor or exporter.

(2) No manufacturer, rectifier or distiller, manufacturing, rectifying or distilling spirituous liquors, in any state other than Florida, shall be granted a renewal of a license theretofore held as a distributor or exporter.

(3) If the applicant for a distributor's or exporter's license or renewal thereof shall be an individual or copartnership, such individual or copartnership shall be deemed within the provisions of subsections (1) or (2), as the case may be, in the event the individual or any member of the copartnership is interested or connected, directly or indirectly, with any corporation which is engaged directly or indirectly or through any subsidiary or affiliate corporation, including any stock ownership as set forth in subsection (4), in manufacturing, rectifying or distilling spirituous liquors in any state other than this state. It is the intent of this subsection that if any individual or any member of such copartnership within six months next preceding the making of an application hereunder has been interested or connected as provided by this subsection, then such individual or such member of the copartnership shall be prima facie presumed to be so interested or connected with such corporation at the time of the making of the application and such prima facie presumption shall continue until overcome by the applicant.

(4) If the applicant for a distributor's or exporter's license, or for the renewal thereof, shall be a corporation, such corporation shall be deemed within the provisions of subsections (1) and (2), as the case may be, when such corporation is affiliated with, directly or indirectly any other corporation which is engaged in manufacturing, rectifying or distilling spirituous liquors in any state other than Florida,

or when such applicant corporation is controlled by, or the majority of stock therein is owned by, another corporation, which latter corporation is engaged, directly or indirectly, in manufacturing, rectifying or distilling spirituous liquors in any state other than this state.

(5) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of the foregoing subsections, any corporation which holds a license as a distributor on June 3, 1947, shall be entitled to a renewal thereof, provided such corporation shall comply with all of the provisions of the beverage laws of Florida, as amended, and of this section and shall establish by satisfactory evidence to the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the original license was issued that during the six months period next preceding its application for such renewal, that, of the total volume of its sales of spirituous liquors, in either dollars or quantity, not more than forty per cent of such spirituous liquors sold by it, in either dollars or quantity, were manufactured, rectified or distilled by any corporation, in any state other than Florida, with which the applicant is affiliated, directly or indirectly, including any corporation which owns or controls in any way any stock in the applicant corporation or any corporation which is a subsidiary or affiliate of the corporation so owning stock in the applicant corporation.

(6) Any person, copartnership or corporation applying for a distributor's or exporter's license or a renewal thereof under the provisions of this section, shall file a written or printed application therefor with the tax collector of the county in which a new license is sought, or, where a renewal license is sought, with the tax collector of the county in which the original license was issued. Such application shall be sworn to by the applicant or a member of the copartnership or an officer of the corporation, depending upon whether the applicant is an individual, copartnership or corporation. Forms for such applications shall be provided by the division to the tax collector. Every such application shall set forth clear and detailed information necessary and sufficient to establish the right of the applicant under the provisions of this section to receive or renew its license, as the case may be. The information herein required to be set forth shall be in addition to any information required to be set forth by any other provision of applicable law. Any application failing to comply fully with the provisions of this section shall be denied.

(7) The procedure otherwise provided in this chapter with regard to every application for license as a distributor or exporter with the addition thereto of the procedure provided by this section, shall be followed with regard to every application for license as distributor or exporter and every application for any renewal of such license; provided, §561.27, shall have no application to the renewal of a license of any distributor or exporter, except that no license of any distributor or exporter shall be renewed if the license of such distributor or exporter

and continuations thereof shall have been revoked or the qualifications of such distributor shall have been impaired.

(8) Any maneuver, shift or device by any applicant whereby any provision of this section, in any manner, is sought to be avoided or evaded shall be deemed a violation of the beverage law and shall subject the applicant, or in case of a corporation, the officer who is responsible for the application, to the penalties provided in §562.45.

History.—§2, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(228); §1, ch. 23899, 1947; §3, ch. 63-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.241 Distributor's licenses; issuance and transfer; procedure.—No new spirituous liquor distributor's license shall be issued by the division of beverage, and no transfer of an existing spirituous liquor distributor's license shall be made unless and until the division shall determine that such issuance or transfer is necessary in the interest of the public and the licensee concerned, after a hearing duly called and held by the division in which fifteen days notice shall be given to the licensee or applicant and to all other licensed spirituous liquor distributors.

History.—§3, ch. 28149, 1953; §7, ch. 29615, §12, ch. 29786, 1955; §19, ch. 57-420; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.25 Officers and employees prohibited from being employed by or engaging in beverage business; penalties.—No officer or employee of the division, and no sheriff or other state, county or municipal officer with state police power granted by the legislature, shall be permitted to engage in the sale of alcoholic beverages under the beverage law; or be employed, directly or indirectly, in connection with the operation of any business licensed under the beverage law; or be permitted to own any stock or interest in any firm, partnership or corporation dealing wholly or partly in the sale or distribution of alcoholic beverages. Any person violating this provision of the beverage law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be automatically removed or suspended from office and punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both.

History.—§3, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(229). 7648(4); §6, ch. 22663, 1945; §20, ch. 57-420; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

561.26 Term of licenses.—

(1) Except as herein otherwise provided, no license shall be issued except annual licenses which shall be paid for on or before October 1 and shall expire on September 30 of the following year; provided that any person beginning business after October 1 may obtain a new license upon the application therefor and the payment of the annual license tax and such license shall expire on the following September 30; provided further, that any person beginning such business on or after April 1 of the license year may obtain a new license expiring on September 30 of the same year upon applica-

tion therefor and the payment of one half the license tax herein required for the annual license. Nothing herein shall be construed to permit the issuance of licenses contrary to the limitation on the number of such licenses as provided in §561.20(3), nor to amend the provisions of this law pertaining to the renewal or transfer of licenses.

(2) In addition to the state license tax herein required, there shall be paid by each licensee a county license tax equal to the state license tax.

History.—§5, sub-§ VII½, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(231); §10, ch. 25359, 1949; §21, ch. 57-420; §1, ch. 67-127.

561.27 Renewing license.—

(1) A duly licensed annual licensee under the beverage law, except as provided in §§561.22 and 561.24 of the beverage law, shall be entitled to a renewal of his annual license from year to year, as a matter of course, on or before the first of October, by presenting the license for the previous year or satisfactory evidence of its loss or destruction to the tax collector, and by paying the annual license tax and giving any bond required of such licensee under the beverage law, without the necessity of applying to the division for approval thereof; provided, the annual license of such licensee shall not have been revoked.

(2) A license may be renewed subsequent to October 1 of each year only upon making to the division a delinquent application for approval, accompanied by an affidavit, that no sales of alcoholic beverages have been made subsequent to October 1, and upon payment of a penalty of five dollars for each month or fraction of a month of delinquency or upon payment of a penalty of five per cent of the license fee, whichever amount is the greater; provided, however, that all licenses not renewed within sixty days of October 1 will be cancelled by the division, unless such license is involved in litigation. If any license is not renewed due to litigation, satisfactory proof that license is involved in litigation must be supplied to the division within sixty days of October 1. If this provision is not carried out then the license must be returned by the county tax collector to the division for cancellation; provided, however, that the division may allow a licensee to renew the license subsequent to the sixty day period after good and sufficient cause for the delinquency has been shown to the division by the licensee.

History.—§9, ch. 18015, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(2711); §11, ch. 25359, 1949; §22, ch. 57-420; §3, ch. 59-316; §4, ch. 61-219; §16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.29 Revocation and suspension of license; power to subpoena; hearing; appeal to courts.—

(1) The division of beverage is given full power and authority to revoke or suspend the license of any person, firm or corporation holding a license under the beverage law, where it is determined or found by the division upon sufficient cause appearing of:

(a) Violation by the licensee, his or its agents, officers, servants or employees, on the licensed premises, or elsewhere while in the scope of employment, of any of the laws of this state, or of the United States, or violation of any municipal or county regulation in regard to the hours of sale, service or consumption of alcoholic beverages, or engaging in or permitting disorderly conduct on the licensed premises, or permitting another on the licensed premises to violate any of the laws of this state or of the United States.

(b) Violation by the licensee, and, if a corporation, by any officers thereof, of any laws of this state, or any state, or territory of the United States.

(c) Maintaining a nuisance on the licensed premises.

(d) Maintaining licensed premises that are unsanitary, or are not approved as sanitary by the county board of health or division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services having jurisdiction thereof.

Whether or not the licensee, his or its officers, agents or employees, have been convicted in any criminal court of any such violation shall not be considered in proceedings before the division of beverage for suspension or revocation of license.

(e) Violation by the licensee, and, if a corporation, by any officers thereof of any rule or rules promulgated by the division in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, or a violation of any such rule by any agent, officer, servant or employee of the licensee on the licensed premises or in the scope of such employment.

(2) The division, or any employee designated by it, shall have the power and authority to examine into the business, books, records and accounts of any licensee, and to issue subpoenas to said licensee or any other person from whom information is desired and to take depositions of witnesses within or without the state. The division, or any employee designated by it, may administer oaths and issue subpoenas. The provisions of the civil law of the state in relation to enforcing obedience to a subpoena lawfully issued by a judge or other person duly authorized to issue subpoenas under the laws of Florida, to issue subpoenas in civil cases, shall apply to a subpoena issued by the division, or any employee designated by it, as authorized in this section, and may be enforced by writ of attachment to be issued by the division, or any employee designated by it, for such witness to compel him to attend before the division, or any employee designated by it, and give his testimony and to bring and produce such books, papers and documents as may be required for examination, and the division, or any employee designated by it, may punish any wilful refusal to so appear or give testimony by citation of any witness before the circuit court who shall punish such witness for con-

tempt as in cases of refusal to obey the orders and process of the circuit court. The division may in such cases pay such attendance and mileage fees as are permitted to be paid to witnesses in civil cases appearing before the circuit court.

(3) Before the division shall revoke or suspend the license of any licensee, it shall give such licensee a written statement of such cause for revocation or suspension of license and a fair hearing, if the licensee shall demand a hearing; provided that said licensee shall in writing demand a hearing within ten days after the receipt of written statement from the division and shall, within ten days deliver to the division, either in person or by due course of mail, a copy of written demand for hearing. If no demand is made within the time herein fixed, the division shall proceed to the revocation or suspension of license. At the hearing the licensee shall be entitled to produce witnesses and be represented by counsel. Hearings may be conducted by a person designated by the division; and this person shall be either a full-time employee of the division or a duly licensed attorney at law in the state employed on a contractual basis by the division for the purpose of conducting hearings. The hearing officer shall make findings of fact and may make recommendations for disposition of the case based on such findings of fact. Upon receipt of the finding of fact made by the person designated as hearing officer, the division may enter its decision thereon.

(4) The division may, after the proceeding prescribed by subsection (3) hereof, impose a civil penalty against a licensee for any violation mentioned in the beverage law, or any rule issued pursuant thereto, not to exceed \$1,000.00 for violations arising out of a single transaction. If the licensee fails to pay the civil penalty, his license shall be suspended for such period of time as the division may specify. The funds so collected as civil penalties shall be deposited in the state general revenue fund.

(5) The division may compromise at a summary hearing upon application therefor any alleged violations of the beverage law, by accepting from the licensee involved an amount not to exceed \$1,000.00 for violations arising out of a single transaction. All funds so collected are to be deposited in the state general revenue fund.

(6) The division may suspend the imposition of any penalty conditioned upon terms the division should in its discretion deem appropriate.

*(7)(a) In order to permit a licensee an opportunity to apply to the court for relief, no order suspending or revoking a license or imposing a civil penalty by the director shall become effective until fifteen days after the date of said order.

(b) Application to the court for relief from the order shall be only by certiorari to the district court of appeal of the district wherein li-

censee is licensed to do business under the beverage law, in accordance with Florida appellate rules. The transcript of the record of the proceedings involved must be duly certified by the director.

(c) The petition for writ of certiorari shall not supersede the order of the director sought to be reviewed unless the petitioner shall give good and sufficient bond conditioned to pay all costs, damages and expenses occasioned by reason of the stay of proceedings. When it shall be made to appear to the director that a petition for certiorari has been or is about to be applied for in the appellate court, the director shall grant a supersedeas or stay upon petitioner giving a good and sufficient bond, conditioned that such petition shall be duly presented to the appellate court within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules and to pay all costs, damages and expenses occasioned by reason of the stay of proceedings, in event the order or judgment of which a review is sought is not quashed, modified or reversed.

History.—§1, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(227); §1A, ch. 19301, 1939; §4, ch. 21839, 1943; §7, ch. 22663, 1945; §3, ch. 23746, 1947; §5, ch. 29786, 1955; §23, ch. 57-420; §5, ch. 61-219; §1, ch. 61-397; §§16, 19, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-267.
*Note.—Subsection (7) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to comply with §16(3), ch. 69-106, providing for appeal to the board of business regulation from an adverse decision by the division.
cf.—§90.14 Compensation of witnesses in various courts.

561.291 Termination of communication service; revocation of license issued by division of beverage or division of hotels and restaurants.—

(1) Whenever the telephone, telegraph or any other communication facility or service furnished by a public utility to any place or installed on the premises of any place in the state operating under a license of the division of beverage or the division of hotels and restaurants has been duly and legally removed or terminated by operation of a state law having for its purpose the prohibiting of bookmaking or other gambling, or because of the operation of any rule, regulation or order of the Florida public service commission, the license or licenses shall be automatically and immediately suspended during the time the communication facilities are denied such places or premises. The Florida public service commission shall notify the division of beverage and the division of hotels and restaurants of the removal of communication services from such places.

(2) This section shall be deemed an exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health, peace, safety and morals of the people of the state, and the provisions of this section shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of this purpose.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as repealing the provisions of any other law or preventing the prosecution or the imposing of criminal or civil penalties provided

by other law, the penalties herein imposed shall be in addition to any other penalties.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 26773, 1951; §1, ch. 65-52; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.32 Transfer of licenses.—

(1) Licenses issued under the provisions of the beverage law shall not be transferable except as follows: When a licensee shall have made a bona fide sale of the business which he is so licensed to conduct he may obtain a transfer of such license to the purchaser of said business, provided the application of the purchaser shall be approved by the division in accord with the same procedure provided for in §§561.17, 561.18 and 561.19, in the case of issuance of new licenses; provided further, however, that no one shall be entitled as a matter of right to a transfer of a license when revocation or suspension proceedings have been instituted against a licensee, and transfer of license in any such case shall be within the discretion of the division; provided further before the issuance of any transfer of license herein provided the transferee shall pay the following transfer fee applicable to the tax collector of the county, and said transfer fee shall be remitted to the division on or before the tenth day of the following calendar month:

LICENSES ISSUED

UNDER §561.34,

FLORIDA STATUTES

	TRANSFER LICENSE FEE
(1) (a)	\$ 6.00
(1) (b)	3.00
(2) (a)	20.00
(2) (b)	10.00
(3) (a)-(f), (4)-(8)	10% of the total state, county and city, if any, annual license fees.

(2) All licenses issued under §561.35, shall pay a transfer license fee equal to ten per cent of the total state, county and city, if any, annual license fee.

(3) There is herein imposed a service fee of twenty-five cents on each such transfer license issued under this section and shall be collected by the county tax collector from each transferee upon the issuance of any such transfer license. The service fee shall be retained by the tax collector and accounted for as a part of his funds in accordance with law.

History.—§6, ch. 18015, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271f); §4, ch. 23746, 1947; §12, ch. 25359, 1949; §1, ch. 28123, 1953; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.33 Licensee moving to new location: changing name of business.—

(1) Any licensee may move his place of business and sell at his new place of business upon making application, in triplicate, for such change of location to the district supervisor of the district of the division wherein the new location is situated, and upon such application being approved by the division, as provided in §§561.18 and 561.19. Upon such application and such approval thereof, there shall be issued

to such licensee a license for the new location without the payment of any further fee or tax; provided, however, that if the new place of business be in a different county from the county where the original license was issued, an additional county license tax shall be paid by the licensee before the issuance of the license applied for; and, provided further, that if the new place of business be in a different incorporated municipality than that in which the original license was issued, the licensee shall be required to pay an additional tax to the incorporated municipality in which the new place of business is located. Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit the change in location of any license that will increase the number of licenses in any county or incorporated municipality contrary to the limitations of the number of licenses provided in §561.20(1).

(2) No licensee may change the name of his place of business, except by making application in triplicate for such change to the district supervisor of the district of the division wherein is located the licensed premises and upon application being approved by the division, as provided in §§561.18 and 561.19.

History.—§11(b), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151-(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §13, ch. 25359, 1949; §24, ch. 57-420; §6, ch. 61-219; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.34 License fees; vendors.—

(1) Each vendor shall pay an annual state license tax as follows:

(a) Vendors of malt beverages containing alcohol of more than one per cent by weight, fifteen dollars.

(b) In counties that have voted against the sale of intoxicating beverages, vendors of beverages containing alcohol of more than one per cent by weight and not more than three and two tenths per cent by weight, fifteen dollars.

(c) Vendors of malt beverages containing alcohol of more than one per cent by weight for consumption off the premises only, seven and one-half dollars.

(d) In counties that have voted against the sale of intoxicating beverages, vendors of beverages containing alcohol of more than one per cent by weight and not more than three and two tenths per cent by weight for consumption off the premises only, seven and one-half dollars.

(2) (a) Vendors of beverages containing alcohol of more than one per cent by weight and not more than fourteen per cent by weight, and wines regardless of alcoholic content, fifty dollars.

(b) Vendors of beverages containing alcohol of more than one per cent by weight and not more than fourteen per cent by weight and wines regardless of alcoholic content, for consumption off the premises only, twenty-five dollars.

(3) The following license taxes shall apply to vendors who are permitted to sell any such beverages regardless of alcoholic content:

(a) Vendors operating places of business where beverages are sold only in sealed containers for consumption off the premises where sold, an amount equal to seventy-five per cent of the amount of the license tax herein provided for vendors in the same county operating places of business where consumption on the premises is permitted.

(b) Vendors operating places of business where consumption on the premises is permitted in counties having a population of over one hundred thousand, according to the latest state or federal census, seven hundred fifty dollars.

(c) Vendors operating places of business where consumption on the premises is permitted in counties having a population over sixty thousand and not over one hundred thousand, according to the latest state or federal census, six hundred dollars.

(d) Vendors operating places of business where consumption on the premises is permitted in counties having a population of over forty thousand and not over sixty thousand, according to the latest state or federal census, five hundred dollars.

(e) Vendors operating places of business where consumption on the premises is permitted in counties having a population of over ten thousand and not over forty thousand, according to the latest state or federal census, three hundred dollars.

(f) Vendors operating places of business where consumption on the premises is permitted in counties having a population of ten thousand or less, according to the latest state or federal census, two hundred dollars.

(4) Any operator of railroads or sleeping cars in this state may obtain a license to sell the beverages mentioned in the beverage law on passenger trains on the payment of an annual license tax of two hundred fifty dollars, said tax to be paid to the division. Such license shall authorize the holder thereof to keep for sale and sell all beverages mentioned in the beverage law upon any dining, club, parlor, buffet or observation car operated by it in this state, but said beverages may be sold only to passengers upon said cars and must be served for consumption thereon. It is unlawful for such licensees to purchase or sell any liquor except in miniature bottles of not more than two ounces. Every such license shall be good throughout the state. No license shall be required or tax levied by any municipality or county for the privilege of selling such beverages for consumption in such cars. Such beverages shall be sold only on cars in which are posted certified copies of the licenses issued to such operator. Such certified copies of such licenses shall be issued by the division upon the payment of a tax of one dollar.

(5)(a) Operators of steamships and steamship lines, buses and bus lines, airplanes and

airlines engaged in interstate commerce or plying between fixed termini and upon fixed schedules in this state may obtain licenses to sell the beverages mentioned in the beverage law on steamships, buses and airplanes operated by such operators on payment of an annual license tax of one hundred dollars, said tax to be paid to the division. Such licenses shall authorize the holders thereof to keep for sale and sell all beverages mentioned in the beverage law upon any steamship, bus or airplane operated by such operators in this state but said beverages may be sold only to passengers upon such steamships, buses and airplanes and may be served only for consumption thereon. It is unlawful for such licensees to purchase for resale any liquor except in miniature bottles of not more than two ounces or liquor in individual containers of not less than one fifth of one gallon. Such sales shall be permitted only while said steamships, buses and airplanes are in transit and shall not be permitted while such steamships are moored at docks or wharves in ports of this state, or while said buses are at stations, or while airplanes are in airports. Every such license shall be good throughout the state. No license shall be required or tax levied by any municipality or county for the privilege of selling such beverages for consumption on such steamships, buses or airplanes. Such beverages shall be sold only on steamships, buses and airplanes in which are posted certified copies of the license issued to their operators. Certified copies of such license shall be issued by the division upon payment of a fee of one dollar for each certified copy; provided, that this paragraph shall not apply to operators of pleasure or excursion boats not having regular round trip runs of more than one hundred miles in each direction, but operators of such pleasure or excursion boats may obtain a license, with such boats being designated as their place of business, upon compliance with all the laws relating to vendors operating places of business where consumption on the premises is permitted; provided further, that no license to sell the beverages herein defined shall be issued to the operator of any boat which plies upon or is anchored upon the waters of any lake within this state.

(b) Operators of railroads, sleeping cars, steamships, buses and airplanes licensed under this section shall not be required to obtain their beverages from licensees under the beverage law, but such operators shall keep strict account of all such beverages sold within this state and shall make monthly reports to the division on the forms prepared and furnished by the division. Said operators are hereby required to pay an excise tax for said beverages sold within this state as to which such excise tax has not theretofore been paid, equal to the tax assessed against manufacturers and distributors. Said operators shall pay said tax monthly to the division at the same time they furnish the reports hereinabove provided for.

Said reports shall be filed on or before the fifteenth day of each month for sales for the previous calendar month.

* (6) Persons associated together as a chartered or incorporated club, including social clubs incorporated by orders of circuit judges after their charters have been found to be for objects authorized by law and approved by said judges as organized for lawful purposes and not for the purpose of evading license taxes on dealers in beverages defined herein, which such organizations are bona fide clubs, and at the time of application for license hereunder shall have been in continuous active existence and operation for a period of not less than two years in the county where they exist, shall before serving or distributing to their members or non-resident guests the beverages defined herein, whether such service or distribution be made upon contribution to the club of money or by check or other device, pay annual license taxes as follows:

To the state.....\$125.00
To the county.....\$125.00

provided, that any golf club operated by or on behalf of any incorporated municipality in this state, and any veteran's or fraternal organization of national scope, need not have been, or need not be, in continuous active existence or operation for any required period of time prior to an application for license hereunder. The payment of such club license tax shall authorize the service and distribution to members and nonresident guests of the club only and such service and distribution to said members and nonresident guests shall not be deemed sales within the meaning of the law in this state but any service or distribution to anyone other than a member or nonresident guest of such licensed club shall be deemed a sale and any officer, member or employee of any such licensed club who shall sell or distribute or serve any such beverages to any person other than a member or nonresident guest of such club for money or other value shall be deemed guilty of selling such beverages without a license and shall be punished as provided by law. Any officer of any such club which has not paid such license, who shall knowingly permit such service or distribution by such club of the beverages herein defined to members or nonresident guests of such club shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished as herein provided; provided, that this paragraph shall not apply to clubs organized or used for the purpose of evading the payment of the license tax on vendors of such beverages, but such club shall be subject to the payment of the license tax imposed by the beverage law upon vendors. The president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer or officers of corresponding duties, by any name they may be called, of any club required by this section to pay a license tax, shall be required to see that such license tax shall be paid and in default thereof shall each be personally liable to the punishment provided by the beverage law for nonpayment of the license hereby required; provided, further,

that clubs not authorized to obtain licenses under this subsection or which do not obtain licenses under this subsection may, if they comply with this provision of the beverage law, obtain licenses as vendors. Clubs obtaining such club licenses shall not purchase any beverage herein defined from anyone other than a distributor licensed under the beverage law, nor shall such clubs dispense or serve any beverages defined herein unless such beverages shall have been purchased by such club from such licensed distributor; nor shall they dispense or serve any such beverage on which a tax stamp is required by the beverage law unless the containers of such beverages have affixed to them the stamps required by said law. Such club license cannot be transferred in any manner whatsoever.

(7) Caterers at horse and dog race tracks and jai alai frontons may obtain licenses upon the payment of an annual state license tax of two hundred fifty dollars and an annual county license tax of two hundred fifty dollars. Incorporated municipalities may provide for a municipal license tax on such caterers of fifty per cent of the state and county license tax, to be deducted from the state and county license tax as provided herein with reference to other municipal license taxes. Such caterers' licenses shall permit sales only within the enclosure wherein such races or jai alai games are conducted and such licensees shall be permitted to sell only during the period beginning ten days before and ending ten days after racing or jai alai under the authority of the state racing commission of the division of pari-mutuel wagering of the department is conducted at such race track or jai alai fronton. Except as in this subsection otherwise provided caterers licensed hereunder shall be treated as vendors licensed to sell by the drink the beverages mentioned herein and shall be subject to all the provisions hereof relating to such vendors.

(8)(a) Any person, firm or corporation operating a commercial establishment catering to the public by offering live band music, singers or other form of live entertainment, and which shall, in addition to said live entertainment, permit consumption of alcoholic beverages on the premises and does not hold a valid beverage license of any classification permitting consumption of said alcoholic beverages on said premises, shall pay a license fee of twenty-five dollars per day for each day of operation in addition to any other license fees now required by law. Such licenses herein required shall be issued by the division of beverage for a period of less than thirty days.

(b) Said premises shall be subject to all general laws and special laws and municipal ordinances regulating the hours of opening and closing as provided for vendors of alcoholic beverages.

(c) The enforcement of this chapter shall be under the division of beverage and the division is hereby authorized to make such nec-

essary rules and regulations to enforce the provisions hereof.

History.—§5, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(231); §5, ch. 23746, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §1, ch. 29960, 1955; §25, ch. 57-420; §1, ch. 59-269; §§4, 5, ch. 59-316; §1, ch. 67-287; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (6) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to comply with §16(8), ch. 69-106.

cf.—§561.20 Limitation on number of licenses issued.

§561.32 Transfer of license.

§561.63, Sale of mixed drinks, when prohibited.

§567.10 Refund on discontinuance by local option.

561.341 Licenses; in Monroe county.—Licenses under §561.34(3)(a), (e) shall be granted to vendors whose places of business are on the Florida Keys or islands in Monroe county, even though such places of business are or shall be within two thousand five hundred feet of an established school or church, provided, however, that such places of business are not or shall not be within five hundred feet of an established school or church. This section shall not apply to vendors whose places of business are or shall be within an incorporated city or town.

History.—§1, ch. 23880, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949.

561.35 License fees; manufacturers, distributors, exporters.—

(1) Each manufacturer authorized to do business under the beverage law shall pay an annual license tax as follows:

(a) If engaged in the manufacture of wines and of nothing else, a state license tax of fifty dollars.

(b) If engaged in the manufacture of wines and cordials and of nothing else, a state license tax of one hundred dollars.

(c) If engaged in the business of brewing malt liquors and nothing else, a state license tax of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

(d) If engaged in the business of distilling spirituous liquors and nothing else, a state license tax of seven hundred and fifty dollars.

(e) If engaged in the business of rectifying and blending spirituous liquors and nothing else, a state license tax of twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

(f) Persons licensed hereunder in the business of distilling spirituous liquors may also engage in the business of rectifying and blending spirituous liquors without the payment of an additional license tax.

(g) All persons licensed under paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e) of this subsection shall be deemed manufacturers within the meaning of the beverage law.

(h) There shall be a separate license tax for each manufacturing plant or establishment operated in the state even though the same manufacturer operates more than one manufacturing plant or establishment.

(i) Each distributor who shall distribute beverages containing alcohol of more than one per cent by weight and not more than three and two tenths per cent by weight, in counties where the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines and beers is prohibited, for each and every establishment or branch he may conduct, shall

pay an annual state license tax of two hundred dollars.

(j) Each distributor who shall sell beverages containing alcohol of more than one per cent by weight and not more than fourteen per cent by weight, and wines regardless of alcoholic content, in counties where the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines and beers is permitted, shall pay for each and every such establishment or branch he may operate or conduct a state license tax of two hundred dollars.

(k) All other distributors authorized to do business under the beverage law shall pay a state license tax of twelve hundred fifty dollars for each and every establishment or branch they may operate or conduct in the state; provided, that in counties having a population of fifteen thousand or less according to the latest state or federal census the state license tax for a restricted license shall be three hundred fifty dollars, but the holder of such a license shall be permitted to sell only to vendors and distributors licensed in the same county, and such license shall contain such restrictions. In such counties licenses without such restrictions may be obtained as in other counties but the tax for a license without such restrictions shall be the same as in other counties. Warehouses of a licensed distributor used solely for storage, located in the county in which license is issued to such distributors, shall not be construed to be separate establishments or branches.

(1) Each exporter as defined in §561.14(4), shall pay an annual state license tax of one hundred twenty-five dollars for each and every establishment or branch that such exporter may operate or conduct in this state.

(2) Each manufacturer, distributor and exporter shall pay an annual county license tax equal to the state license tax.

(3) All licenses of manufacturers, distributors and exporters shall be issued annually and shall run from October 1 to the succeeding October 1, except that where a manufacturer, distributor or exporter shall begin business after April 1 in any year he may obtain a license expiring on the succeeding October 1 upon the payment of one half the tax for such annual license.

History.—§5, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(231); §2, (h), ch. 19301, 1939; §5, ch. 21839, 1943; (4) r. §12, ch. 29786, 1955; §4, ch. 63-562.

cf.—§561.32 Transfer of license.

561.36 Municipal license tax.—

(1) (a) Each incorporated municipality in the state may levy and collect a license tax on each manufacturer, distributor, exporter, vendor, caterer and club having a place of business or club rooms within the corporate limits of such city or town not to exceed fifty per cent of the state and county license tax herein provided, but if such municipality provides and collects such license tax the manufacturer, distributor, exporter, vendor or club paying such license tax shall be entitled to a reduction in his state and county license tax of the amount so paid for such municipal license tax, upon ex-

hibiting to the county tax collector a receipt for the payment of such municipal license tax. Such municipal license shall not apply to state and county licensees who shall have paid their state and county license tax before the ordinance providing for such municipal license tax shall have become effective.

(b) No tax on the manufacture, distribution, exportation, transportation, importation or sale of such beverages shall be imposed by way of license, excise or otherwise, by any municipality, anything in any municipal charter, special or general law to the contrary notwithstanding, except as herein expressly authorized.

(2) Any beverage license issued by an incorporated municipality must be separate from any other municipal license and the amount of license tax paid for such license must show on its face.

History.—§7, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(233); §12, ch. 18015, 1937; §26, ch. 57-420; §5, ch. 63-562.

561.37 Bond for payment of taxes.—Each manufacturer, distributor or exporter shall file with the division a surety bond acceptable to the division in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars as surety for the payment of all taxes, provided, however, that when in the discretion of the division the amount of business done by the manufacturer or distributor is of such volume that a bond of less than twenty-five thousand dollars will be adequate to secure the payment of all taxes assessed or authorized by the beverage law, the division may accept a bond in a lesser sum than twenty-five thousand dollars, but in no event shall it accept bond of less than ten thousand dollars, and it may at any time in its discretion require any bond in an amount less than twenty-five thousand dollars to be increased so as not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; provided, however, that the amount of bond required for a brewer shall be twenty thousand dollars, except that where in the discretion of the division, the amount of business done by the brewer is of such volume that a bond of less than twenty thousand dollars will be adequate to secure the payment of all taxes assessed or authorized by the beverage law, the division may accept a bond in a lesser sum than twenty thousand dollars, but in no event shall it accept bond of less than ten thousand dollars, and it may at any time in its discretion require any bond in an amount less than twenty thousand dollars to be increased so as not to exceed twenty thousand dollars; provided further that the amount of the bond required for a wine or wine and cordial manufacturer shall be five thousand dollars, except that, in the case of a manufacturer engaged solely in the experimental manufacture of wines and cordials from Florida products where in the discretion of the division the amount of business done by such manufacturer is of such volume that a bond of less than five thousand dollars will be adequate to secure the payment of all taxes assessed or au-

thorized by the beverage law, the division may accept a bond in a lesser sum than five thousand dollars, but in no event shall it accept a bond of less than one thousand dollars and it may at any time in its discretion require a bond in an amount less than five thousand dollars to be increased so as not to exceed five thousand dollars; provided, further, that the amount of bond required for a distributor who sells only beverages containing not more than three and two tenths per cent of alcohol by weight, in counties where the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines and beers is prohibited, and to distributors who sell only beverages containing not more than fourteen per cent of alcohol by weight and wines regardless of alcoholic content, in counties where the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines and beers is permitted, shall file with the division a surety bond acceptable to the division in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as surety for the payment of all taxes; provided, however, that where in the discretion of the division the amount of business done by such distributor is of such volume that bond of less than twenty-five thousand dollars will be adequate to secure the payment of all taxes assessed or authorized by the beverage law the division may accept a bond in a less sum than twenty-five thousand dollars but in no event shall it accept a bond less than one thousand dollars and it may at any time in its discretion require any bond in an amount less than twenty-five thousand dollars to be increased so as not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars; provided, further, that the amount of bond required for a distributor in a county having a population of fifteen thousand or less who procures a license by which his sales are restricted to distributors and vendors who have obtained licenses in the same county, shall be five thousand dollars. Each exporter shall file with the division a surety bond acceptable to the division in the sum of five thousand dollars as surety for the payment of all taxes; provided, however, that where in the discretion of the division the amount of business done by the exporter is of such volume that a bond of less than five thousand dollars will be adequate to secure the payment of all taxes assessed or authorized by the beverage law, the division may accept a bond in a lesser sum than five thousand dollars, but in no event shall it accept bond of less than one thousand dollars.

History.—§5, sub-§ XI (b), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(231); §2, ch. 19301, 1939; §6, ch. 63-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.371 Bond for payment of taxes by spirituous liquor distributors.—Each distributor of spirituous liquors shall file with the division a surety bond acceptable to the division in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as surety for the payment of all taxes provided under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 69-49; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.38 Issuance of license prohibited until

bond approved; cancellation or expiration of bond.—No license shall be issued to a manufacturer, distributor or exporter until the bond herein provided for has been approved by the division. If at any time the bond is cancelled or expires, the licensee is enjoined from making any further purchases, sales, distribution or exportation of alcoholic beverages until a new bond is secured and approved by the division.

History.—§5, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(231); §2, ch. 19301, 1939; §7, ch. 61-219; §7, ch. 63-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.39 State license tax collected by county tax collector.—The state license tax provided for in the beverage law shall be collected by the county tax collector of each county and shall be remitted by him monthly with the report to the division on or before the tenth day of the succeeding month.

History.—§5, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(231); §2, ch. 19301, 1939; §7, ch. 61-219; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.41 Maintenance and designation of principal office by manufacturers, distributors and exporters.—Each manufacturer, distributor and exporter licensed hereunder shall have within this state an office which shall be designated as his principal office within this state and may maintain branch offices within or without this state. Said principal and branch offices within this state shall during regular defined business hours be kept open for the inspection of authorized employees of the division.

History.—§4, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(230); §27, ch. 57-420; §8, ch. 63-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.42 Tied house evil; financial aid and assistance to vendor by manufacturer or distributor prohibited; procedure for enforcement; exception.—

(1) No licensed manufacturer, or distributor, of any of the beverages herein referred to shall have any financial interest, directly or indirectly, in the establishment or business of any vendor licensed under the beverage law, nor shall such licensed manufacturer or distributor assist any vendor by any gifts or loans of money or property of any description or by the giving of any rebates of any kind whatsoever. No licensed vendor shall accept, directly or indirectly, any gift or loan of money or property of any description or any rebates from any such licensed manufacturer or distributor; provided, however, that this shall not apply to any bottles, barrels or other containers necessary for the legitimate transportation of such beverages, or advertising materials, and shall not apply to the extension of credit, for liquors sold, made strictly in compliance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Credit for the sale of liquors may be extended to any vendor up to but not including the tenth day after the calendar week within which such sale was made.

(3) In cases where payment for sales to a vendor is not made by the tenth day succeeding the calendar week in which such sale

was made, the distributor who made such sale shall, within three days, notify the division in writing of such fact and the division, upon receipt of such notice, shall, after compliance with the proceedings hereinafter mentioned, declare in writing to such vendor and to all manufacturers and distributors within the state that all further sales to such vendor are prohibited until such time as the division shall certify in writing that such vendor has fully paid for all liquors previously purchased.

(4) Before the division shall so declare, and prohibit such sales to such vendor, it shall, within two days after receipt of such notice, give written notice to such vendor by mail of the receipt by the division of such notification of delinquency and such vendor shall be directed to forthwith make payment thereof, or upon failure to do so, to show cause before the division why further sales to such vendor shall not be prohibited. Good and sufficient cause to prevent such action by the division may be made by showing payment, failure of consideration, or any other defense which would be considered sufficient in a common law action. The vendor shall have five days after receipt of such notice within which to show such cause, and he may demand a hearing thereon, provided he does so in writing within said five days, such written demand to be delivered to the division either in person or by due course of mail within such five days. If no such demand for hearing be made, the division shall thereupon declare in writing to such vendor and to all manufacturers and distributors within the state that all further sales to such vendor are prohibited until such time as the division shall certify in writing that such vendor has fully paid for all liquors previously purchased. If such demand for hearing is made, the vendor shall be entitled to produce witnesses and be represented by counsel. Decision thereon may be made by the hearing officer. In the event no good cause be shown, such prohibition of sales and declaration thereof to the vendor, manufacturers and distributors shall follow five days after such hearing unless the vendor within such time seeks review of such decision by certiorari or any other appropriate remedy to the circuit court of the county wherein the vendor is licensed to do business under the beverage law. In the event application for such review is filed within such time, such prohibition of sales shall not be made, published or declared until final disposition of such review by the courts.

(5) Upon receipt by the division from the distributor of the notice of nonpayment provided for by subsection (3), above, the division shall forthwith notify such delinquent vendor and all distributors in the state that no further purchases or sales of liquor by or to such vendor, except for cash, shall be made until good cause be shown by such vendor as heretofore provided for. No liquor shall be purchased by such vendor or sold to him by any distributor, except for cash, from and after such

notification by the division and until such cause be shown as is provided for in subsection (4), next above. In the event no good cause be shown, then all further sales, for cash or credit are hereby prohibited after such declaration in writing by the division is sent to such vendor and distributors and until all delinquent accounts have been paid.

(6) Nothing herein shall be taken to forbid the giving of trade discounts in the usual course of business upon wine and liquor sales.

(7) The extension or receiving of credits in violation of this section shall be considered as an arrangement for financial assistance and shall constitute a violation of the beverage act and any maneuver, shift or device of any kind by which credit is extended contrary to the provisions of this section shall be considered a violation of the beverage act.

(8) The division may establish rules and require reports to enforce the herein established limitation upon credits and other forms of assistance. Nothing herein shall be taken to affect the provisions for cash sales of wines or beer as are provided in §562.21 or provisions of §562.22 but shall govern all other sales of intoxicating liquors.

(9) The term advertising materials as used in this section shall not include outside signs so located as to be connected with or appertaining to the vendor's licensed premises.

(10) No manufacturer or distributor of the beverages herein referred to shall directly or indirectly give, lend, rent, sell or in any other manner furnish to a vendor any outside sign, printed, painted, electric, or otherwise; nor shall any vendor display any sign advertising any brand of alcoholic beverages on the outside of his licensed premises or on any lot of ground of which the licensed premises are situate, or on any building of which the licensed premises are a part.

(11) A vendor may display in the interior of his licensed premises, including the window or windows thereof, neon, electric, or other signs, including window painting and decalcomanias applied to the surface of the interior or exterior of such windows, and posters, placards, and other advertising material advertising the brand or brands of alcoholic beverages sold by him, whether visible or not from the outside of the licensed premises, but no vendor shall display in the window or windows of his licensed premises more than one neon, electric, or similar sign, advertising the produce of any one manufacturer.

(12) Any manufacturer or distributor may give, lend, furnish, or sell to a vendor who sells the products of such manufacturer or distributor neon or electric signs, window painting and decalcomanias, posters, placards and other advertising material herein authorized to be used or displayed by the vendor in the interior of his licensed premises.

History.—§4, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(230); §1, ch. 22078, 1943; §6, ch. 23746, 1947; §1, ch. 25260, 1949; §1,

ch. 25340, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §28, ch. 57-420; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (4) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform its review procedures to §16(3), ch. 69-106.

561.43 Dry counties; manufacturers' or distributors' licenses; exemptions.—

(1) No license shall be issued under §561.35, to a manufacturer, distributor or exporter for the operation of a manufacturing or distributing plant or exporting establishment, as defined in §561.01, in any county where the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines and beers is prohibited, except:

(a) To manufacturers of wines or wines and cordials;

(b) To distillers of alcoholic or spirituous liquors made exclusively from citrus fruits, citrus fruit products or citrus fruit by-products, agricultural products and by-products;

(c) To manufacturers of beer whose plants are licensed at the time the county in which such plants are located votes to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages therein under the local option provisions of the constitution of Florida.

(d) To rectifiers and blenders of alcoholic or spirituous liquors mixed exclusively with citrus fruit products or citrus fruit by-products, agricultural products or agricultural by-products.

(2) It shall be lawful for any manufacturer or distiller authorized to be licensed under the provisions of this section to sell its products from its plants only for transportation out of the county.

History.—§5, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(231); §2, ch. 19301, 1939; am. §8, ch. 22663, 1945; am. §7, ch. 23746, 1947; §1, ch. 57-1969; (1)(d) n. §1, ch. 61-438; (1) §9, ch. 63-562.

561.44 Licensing vendors near school or church; zoning regulations in cities and counties.—

(1) Incorporated cities and towns are hereby given the power hereafter to establish zoning ordinances restricting the location wherein a vendor licensed under §561.34 may be permitted to conduct his place of business and no license shall be granted to any such licensee to conduct a place of business in a location where such place of business is prohibited from being operated by such municipal ordinance; provided, however, such powers shall not apply to vendors licensed under §561.34(1)(c), (d).

(2) The board of county commissioners of any county of the state may hereafter, by resolution, establish zones or areas, in the territory lying without the limits of incorporated cities or towns, wherein the location of a vendor's place of business licensed under this act may be permitted to be operated; provided, however, such power shall not apply to vendors licensed under §561.34(1)(c), (d), and no license shall be granted to any such licensee to conduct a place of business in a location where such place of business is prohibited from being operated by such resolution, provided, however, that no license under

§561.34(3)(a)-(f) shall be granted to a vendor, in the territory lying without the limits of incorporated cities or towns, whose place of business is within twenty-five hundred feet of an established church or school (which distance shall be measured by following the shortest route of ordinary pedestrian travel along the public thoroughfare from the main entrance of said place of business to the main entrance of the church) and, in the case of a school, to the nearest point of the school grounds in use as part of the school facilities; provided further, that where such established church or school be within the incorporated city or town and the applicant for such license, under §561.34(3)(a)-(f), within the county be outside such incorporated city or town, or in another county and outside any other incorporated city or town, then and in either event such applicant may be granted such license if his place of business be the same or a greater distance from such church or school as required by the ordinance of the incorporated city or town wherein such church or school is located; provided further, that where an established church or school be located in a county outside an incorporated city or town so near the corporate limits of any such city or town that under the ordinances of such city or town a vendor therein shall receive a license under §561.34(3)(a)-(f), within a distance less than twenty-five hundred feet of such church or school, then and in that event any applicant for such license in the county outside such city or town may be issued such license when his place of business is the same or a greater distance from such church or school as any such vendor duly licensed within such incorporated city or town; provided, further, that any such licensed premises located on any populated island the distance from any established church or school shall be two thousand feet. Provided always, that any measurements required by the provisions of this subsection shall be made as heretofore set forth in this subsection.

(3) No license shall be granted under §561.34(3)(a)-(f), where said business is located in any building, or upon a lot or parcel of land located less than three hundred feet to the nearest property line of any public housing project constructed or maintained by or with the aid of federal funds. The provisions of this subsection shall be applicable only in cities having a population of more than one hundred thousand people and less than two hundred thousand people according to the last federal census.

History.—§5, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(231); §2, ch. 19301, 1939; §8, ch. 23746, 1947; §1, ch. 23789, 1947; §1, ch. 23835, 1947; §1, ch. 25104, 1949; §15, ch. 25359, 1949; §2, ch. 59-269.

561.441 Additional zoning powers granted certain counties.—

(1) From and after May 30, 1949, the county commissioners of those counties in the state where the sale of intoxicating liquors is permitted and where said commissioners

are authorized to establish or have established zoning and planning boards, be and they are, hereby authorized to determine the distance from churches and schools within which intoxicating liquors may be sold in those areas within said counties outside the limits of incorporated cities and towns that are now, or which may hereafter be, designated or zoned for business purposes.

(2) Such distance so determined by said county commissioners shall not be less than the distance established by ordinance in the county seats of the respective counties in which county commissioners may exercise such authority, or not more than the distance established by general law in the absence of any such authority being exercised by the county commissioners.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 25184, 1949.

561.45 Establishment of school or church near licensee after license issued.—

(1) Whenever a licensee has procured a license permitting the sale of beverages containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight, and thereafter a church or school be established within a distance otherwise prohibited by law of the place of business of the licensee, the establishment of such church or school shall not be cause for the revocation of the license of such licensee and shall not prevent the subsequent renewal of such license of such licensee.

(2) Provided, that whenever the division has heretofore approved the transfer of any such license from a location which is within the distance from churches or schools prohibited by law to a new location which is likewise in such prohibited distance and such new location is substantially the same distance from churches or schools as the former location or is in the same business block as the former location then such license and transfer thereof by the division is hereby validated, approved and confirmed and provided further, that whenever any license heretofore issued has been issued and renewed yearly for the past five years, including renewals and transfers thereof, it shall not be grounds for revocation of any such license that the location of the licensee thereunder is now or was, when originally issued, within such prohibited distance from churches or schools and provided further that nothing herein shall authorize the division to hereafter transfer any license without such prohibited distance to a location within such prohibited distance.

History.—§11, ch. 18015, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271j); §9, ch. 23746, 1947; §1, ch. 26585, 1951; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.46 Excise taxes on beverages; exemptions.—

(1) As to malt beverages containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight, there shall be paid by all manufacturers, distributors and vendors, as herein defined, a tax of thirty-two cents per gallon upon all such bev-

erages in bulk or in kegs or barrels and when sold in containers of less than one gallon, the tax shall be four cents on each pint or fraction thereof in said container. Provided, however, the excise taxes required to be paid by this subsection upon malt beverages containing alcohol of not more than three and two tenths per cent by weight, shall not be required to be paid upon such beverages, where the same are sold to post exchanges, ship service stores and base exchanges located in military, naval or air force reservations within this state. The additional tax due by vendors shall be payable on or before May 31, 1968.

(2)(a) As to beverages including wines, except natural sparkling wines and malt beverages, containing more than one per cent alcohol by weight and less than fourteen per cent alcohol by weight, there shall be paid by all manufacturers and distributors a tax at the rate of one dollar and fifteen cents per gallon.

(b) As to all wines, except natural sparkling wines, containing more than one per cent alcohol by weight and less than fourteen per cent alcohol by weight, manufactured in Florida from Florida-grown fresh fruits, berries or grapes and not from concentrates thereof, except concentrates of fruits, berries or grapes grown and concentrated in Florida and bottled in Florida and upon all other such beverages except malt beverages, containing more than one per cent alcohol by weight and less than fourteen per cent alcohol by weight manufactured and bottled in Florida from Florida-grown citrus products, citrus by-products, honey, fresh fruits, berries, grapes, sugar cane, guavas, potatoes, peaches, papayas, strawberries and mangoes, and not from concentrates thereof except concentrates grown and concentrated in the state the tax imposed by paragraph (a) hereof shall not apply provided, however, that in lieu thereof there shall be paid by all manufacturers and distributors a tax of twenty-three cents per gallon upon such beverages.

(3) As to all wines, except natural sparkling wines containing fourteen per cent or more alcohol by weight, there shall be paid by manufacturers and distributors a tax at the rate of one dollar sixty cents per gallon; provided, however, that there shall be paid by all manufacturers and distributors a tax of thirty-five cents per gallon and no more, upon all wines manufactured in Florida from fresh fruits, berries or grapes and not from concentrates thereof, except concentrates of fruits, berries or grapes grown and concentrated in the state, bottled within this state and containing fourteen per cent or more of alcohol by weight.

(4) As to natural sparkling wines there shall be paid by all manufacturers and distributors a tax at the rate of two dollars thirty cents per gallon; provided, however, that there shall be paid by all manufacturers and distributors a tax of forty-six cents per gallon and no more, upon all natural sparkling wines manufactured in Florida from fruits, berries or

grapes and not from concentrates thereof, except concentrates of fruits, berries or grapes grown and concentrated in this state and bottled within this state.

(5)(a) As to beverages containing fourteen per cent or more of alcohol by weight and not more than forty-eight per cent of alcohol by weight, except wines, there shall be paid by all manufacturers, distributors and vendors a tax at the rate of two dollars and seventy-six cents per gallon. The additional tax due by vendors shall be payable on or before July 31, 1968.

(b) As to all such beverages manufactured and bottled in Florida from Florida-grown citrus products, citrus by-products, honey, fresh fruits, berries, grapes, sugar cane, guavas, potatoes, peaches, papayas, strawberries and mangoes, and not from concentrates thereof, except concentrates grown and concentrated in the state the tax imposed by paragraph (a) hereof shall not apply; provided, however, that in lieu thereof there shall be paid by all manufacturers and distributors a tax at the rate of twenty-eight cents per gallon.

(6)(a) As to beverages containing more than forty-eight per cent of alcohol by weight, there shall be paid by all manufacturers, distributors and vendors a tax at the rate of five dollars and fifty-two cents per gallon.

(b) As to all such beverages manufactured and bottled in Florida from Florida-grown citrus products, citrus by-products, honey, fresh fruits, berries, grapes, sugar cane, guavas, potatoes, peaches, papayas, strawberries and mangoes, and not from concentrates thereof except concentrates grown and concentrated in the state the tax imposed by paragraph (a) hereof shall not apply; provided, however, that in lieu thereof there shall be paid by all manufacturers and distributors a tax at the rate of fifty-five cents per gallon.

(7) Nothing in this section shall in any manner affect any tax imposed by chapter 24342, laws of 1947, §561.64, or of chapter 25340, laws of 1949, §§561.42, 561.461, 561.462.

(8) Provided further that wine used by any established church as sacramental wine or in connection with religious services is hereby expressly exempted from the provisions of this section.

(9) As to all beverages taxed under this section which are manufactured or bottled in Florida, there shall be a two per cent discount allowed to the manufacturer or bottler on the amount of taxes assessed against wine for his losses from shrinkage, in filtering, breakage and waste in bottling, said two per cent to be computed on the taxable amount assessed by the state when sold taxpaid, and said two per cent shall be deducted by the manufacturer or bottler on his monthly report.

(10) For the purpose of allowing credit to licensed distributors of malt beverages or beer for the keeping of prescribed records, furnishing bond, properly accounting for and remitting taxes due to the State of Florida, such licensed distributors shall be allowed three per cent of

the amount of the tax due, accounted for and remitted to the division, in the form of a deduction from such remittance; provided, however, no allowance shall be granted or permitted when the tax is delinquent at the time of payment.

(11) The addition of the words "and vendors" in subsections (5)(a) and (6)(a), as accomplished by section 1 of chapter 68-29, Laws of Florida, shall not be construed as imposing a new excise tax based upon sale at retail, but shall only be construed as applying the increase in tax rates set out in the act to vendors' inventories of stock on June 1, 1968.

History.—§9, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(235); §10, ch. 18015, 1937; §2, ch. 20830, 1941; §1, ch. 22562, 1945; §§1-7, 9, ch. 26324, 1949; §1, ch. 28177, 1953; §29, ch. 57-420; §9, ch. 61-219; §1, ch. 61-271; §1, ch. 63-466; §1, ch. 63-531; §§1, chs. 63-485 and 63-510; §1, ch. 65-51; §1, ch. 67-255; §§1, 2, ch. 68-28; §§1, 3, ch. 68-29; §3, ch. 69-49; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.461 Additional tax on certain beverages; exceptions.—

(1) In addition to all taxes now levied and imposed by the laws of this state upon the manufacture, distribution and sale of beverages containing fourteen per cent or more of alcohol by weight, except all wines, natural sparkling wines and malt beverages, there is hereby levied and imposed an additional tax of twenty-seven cents per gallon upon such beverages containing fourteen per cent or more of alcohol by weight and not more than forty-eight per cent of alcohol by weight and an additional tax of fifty-four cents per gallon upon such beverages containing more than forty-eight per cent of alcohol by weight. The funds derived from the tax herein levied and imposed shall be deposited in the general revenue fund.

(2) As to beverages manufactured and bottled in this state from Florida-grown citrus products, citrus by-products, honey, fresh fruits, berries, grapes, sugar cane, guavas, potatoes, peaches, papayas, strawberries, and mangoes, and not from concentrates thereof, except concentrates grown and concentrated in the state, the additional tax imposed by subsection (1) of this section shall not apply; provided, however, that in addition to all taxes now levied and imposed by the laws of Florida upon such beverages there is hereby levied and imposed an additional tax of five cents per gallon upon such beverages containing fourteen per cent or more of alcohol by weight and not more than forty-eight per cent of alcohol by weight and an additional tax of ten cents per gallon upon such beverages containing more than forty-eight per cent of alcohol by weight.

History.—§2, ch. 25340, 1949; §2, ch. 65-51; §1, ch. 67-313; §2, ch. 67-255; §3, ch. 69-49.
cf.—§396.121 Appropriation; rehabilitation of alcoholics.

561.462 Legislative intent; interdependence of §§561.42 and 561.461.—It is the intent that §§561.42 and 561.461 shall be dependent upon each other and considered together as making one whole, and should one portion be declared unconstitutional and invalid, then the other shall fail.

History.—§3, ch. 25340, 1949.

561.471 Malt beverages; stamp on crown or can lid, size of containers.—

(1) On and after the first day of October, 1959, all taxable malt beverages packaged in bottles or cans, possessed by any person, firm or corporation in the state, for the purpose of sale or resale in the state, except operators of railroads, sleeping cars, steamships, buses and airplanes engaged in interstate commerce and licensed under this section, shall have printed or lithographed on the crown or can lid thereof, the word "Florida" in not less than 8-point type; crown closures and can lids shall bear the manufacturer's insignia, name or trademark in addition to the word "Florida." Manufacturers of the malt beverages shall be required to submit samples of crowns or lids to the division for approval as to the "Florida" designation. Provided, however, that manufacturers of malt beverages who have heretofore submitted samples of crowns or lids to the division and had said samples approved shall not be required to resubmit such samples for approval.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall require crowns or can lids bearing such designation to be attached to containers of malt beverages which are transported through this state and which are not sold, delivered or stored for sale therein, if transported in accordance with such rules and regulations as adopted by the division; nor shall this requirement apply to malt beverages packaged in bottles or cans and held on the premises of a brewer or bottler, which malt beverages are for sale and delivery to persons, firms or corporations outside the state.

(3) It is further provided that the division shall issue its approval of a crown or can lid only if the word "Florida" is applied in a clear fashion and by a method that will assure the permanent attachment of the design to the crown or can lid.

(4) The possession by any person, firm or corporation in the state, except as otherwise provided herein, of more than four and one-half gallons of malt beverages in bottles or cans, the crowns or lids of which do not have the word "Florida" as herein provided, shall be prima facie evidence that said malt beverage is possessed for the purpose of sale or resale.

(5) Except as otherwise provided herein, any malt beverages in bottles or cans held or possessed in the state for the purpose of sale or resale within the state, the crown or can lid of which does not bear the word "Florida" thereon and for which design there is not an approval and an approved sample thereof on file in the office of the division, shall, at the direction of, or by, the division, be confiscated in accordance with the provisions of §§562.39, 562.40 and 562.44; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not be effective until the 1st day of October, 1949, with respect to malt beverages held or possessed by a manufacturer or

distributor, and shall not be effective until the 1st day of January, 1950, with respect to malt beverages held or possessed by retail vendors.

(6) All malt beverages packaged in bottles or cans sold or offered for sale by vendors at retail in this state shall be in containers containing only eight ounces, twelve ounces, sixteen ounces, or thirty-two ounces of such malt beverages; provided however, that nothing contained in this subsection shall affect malt beverages packaged in bulk or in kegs or in barrels or in any container containing one gallon or more of such malt beverage regardless of container type.

(7) Any person, firm or corporation, its agents, officers or employees, violating any of the provisions of this section, shall upon conviction thereof be fined up to five hundred dollars or imprisoned for one year or both; and the license, if any, shall be subject to revocation or suspension by the division.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 25261, 1949; §9, ch. 29786, 1955; §1, ch. 59-143; §8, ch. 61-219; §1, ch. 65-246; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§95.37 Limitation on claims against state.

§215.26 Limitation on right to refund from state treasury.

***561.48 Stamp redemption.**—The comptroller may upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of the facts, and of approval by the director, make allowance for or redeem such stamps as may have been spoiled, destroyed or rendered useless or unfit for the purposes intended or for which the purchaser may have no use, or which through mistake may have been improperly or unnecessarily used. Such allowance or redemption may be made either by giving to the purchaser other stamps in lieu of the stamps so allowed for or redeemed, or by refunding the amount or value to the owner thereof, but no allowance or redemption shall be made in any case until the stamps so spoiled shall have been returned to the comptroller or until satisfactory proof has been made showing the reason why the same cannot be returned or if so required by the comptroller or by the director when the person presenting the same cannot satisfactorily trace the history of said stamps from their issuance to the presentation of his claim as aforesaid. No allowance or repayment shall be made except to the original purchaser. Such claim shall not be paid unless approved by both the director and the comptroller. Sufficient funds are hereby appropriated out of the revenues collected under the beverage law to make such repayment.

History.—§10, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(236). Am. §10, ch. 29786, 1955; §10, ch. 63-562.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §3, ch. 69-49 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

cf.—§95.37 Claims against state; limitation.
§215.26 Repayment of funds paid into state treasury through error, etc.

561.49 No tax on out-of-state sales.—The excise taxes provided for in this chapter shall be paid as to all such beverages sold within this state. No excise tax shall be required to be paid by manufacturers, distributors or exporters as to the sale of beverages which are ac-

tually delivered by such manufacturer, distributor or exporter to persons outside the state when such deliveries are actually made outside the state in places where the sale of such beverages is authorized by law to persons authorized by the laws of the places where such delivery is made to purchase and receive such beverages in such places. The burden shall always be on the manufacturer, distributor or exporter to show to the satisfaction of the division by bill of lading of a common carrier or other satisfactory evidence that delivery was made outside the state in accordance with the laws of the place of delivery.

History.—§9, ch. 16774, 1935; §10, ch. 18015, 1937; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(235); §2, ch. 20830, 1941; §10, ch. 63-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.50 One state tax payment and reports.—There shall be only one state tax paid as to each gallon or fraction thereof of beverage sold under the beverage law, and no other excise tax shall be levied directly or indirectly. Said tax shall be computed from the reports and books and records of manufacturers and distributors and said tax shall be remitted to the division at intervals of one month, i. e., said tax shall be paid by the tenth of each month for all beverages sold during the previous calendar month and such payment of tax shall accompany the report provided in §561.55. Provided, however, when the monthly tax liability of a manufacturer or distributor exceeds the amount of the bond furnished for payment of taxes, the division may require payment each Monday of the tax on the sales for the previous week.

History.—§9, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(235); §10, ch. 18015, 1937; §2, ch. 20830, 1941; §30, ch. 57-420; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.505 Monthly payment of tax by distributor.—Every distributor selling spirituous beverages within the state shall pay the tax to the division monthly on or before the tenth day of the following month, less one and four tenths per cent of the tax due, which shall be withheld by the distributor for the keeping of prescribed records, furnishing bond, and properly accounting for and remitting taxes due to the state. However, no allowance shall be granted or permitted when the tax is delinquent at the time of payment.

History.—§1, ch. 69-49; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.506 Payment of tax by wholesaler.—

(1) For eleven months beginning with the tax collection payment due the division on August 10, 1969, each wholesaler shall remit the tax due, plus a prepayment in the amount of sixteen and four tenths percent of the tax due to the division. Up to ten percent of the total payment may be made in the form of revenue stamps previously purchased.

(2) Beginning August 10, 1971, each wholesaler may deduct from his monthly tax collection payment an amount not to exceed two percent of the prepaid amount to his credit

as of June 11, 1970, which amount shall include any unamortized stamps.

History.—§2, ch. 69-49; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

***561.51 Beverage stamps; minimum denominations; exceptions.—**

(1) No stamps shall be sold by the beverage department, as provided by the beverage laws of this state, in denominations of less than seven and one half cents and no container of beverages containing alcohol of fourteen per cent or more by weight, except wines, shall be sold in this state without there being affixed thereto a stamp of not less than seven and one half cents, or a stamp of such larger denomination as may be required by the beverage law.

(2) As to beverages, except wines, containing alcohol of fourteen per cent or more by weight manufactured and bottled in this state from Florida-grown citrus products, citrus by-products, honey, fresh fruits, berries, grapes, sugar cane, guavas, potatoes, peaches, papayas, strawberries and mangoes, and not from concentrates thereof, except concentrates grown and concentrated in this state, such beverages shall be sold in this state with a stamp of not less than three and three quarters cents or a stamp of such larger denomination as may be required by the beverage law; provided, however, that for the purposes of this subsection the prohibition against the sale of stamps by the beverage department in denominations of less than seven and one half cents shall not apply.

History.—§9, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(235); §10, ch. 18015, 1937; §2, ch. 20830, 1941; §4, ch. 65-51; §3, ch. 67-255.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §3, ch. 69-49 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

561.52 Authority of certain employees.—All white male employees of the division are hereby vested with all the authority and power that is conferred on supervisors in §§561.07 and 561.08, with respect to the beverage and cigarette tax laws of the state.

History.—CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(235); §10, ch. 18015, 1937; §3, ch. 20830, 1941; §10, ch. 22663, 1945; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.54 Certain deliveries of beverages prohibited.—It is unlawful for common or permit carriers, operators of privately-owned cars, trucks, buses or other conveyances or out-of-state manufacturers or suppliers to make delivery from without the state of any beverage containing more than one per cent alcohol by weight to any person, association of persons or corporation within the state, except to qualified manufacturers, distributors and exporters of such beverages so delivered and to qualified bonded warehouses in Florida, and except sacramental wines ordered under permit issued by the division.

History.—CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(235); §10, ch. 18015, 1937; §5, ch. 20830, 1941; §11, ch. 22663, 1945; §11, ch. 23746, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §11, ch. 29786, 1955; §11, ch. 63-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.55 Manufacturers', distributors' and exporters' records and reports.—

(1) Manufacturers, distributors and ex-

porters shall each keep a complete and accurate record and make reports showing the amount of beverages manufactured or sold within the state and to whom sold; also of all beverages imported from beyond the limits of the state and to whom sold; also all beverages exported beyond the limits of the state, to whom sold, the place where sold and the address of the person to whom sold. Manufacturers, distributors and exporters shall make full and complete report by the tenth day of each month for the previous calendar month. Said report shall be made out in triplicate, two copies of which shall be sent to the division, the third copy retained for the manufacturer's, distributor's or exporter's record. Reports shall be made on forms prepared and furnished by the division.

(2) All manufacturers, distributors and exporters licensed under the beverage law shall maintain and keep for a period of three years at the licensed place of business such records of alcoholic beverages received, sold or delivered within or without this state as may be required by the division.

History.—§4, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(230); §31, ch. 57-420; §3, ch. 61-219; §12, ch. 63-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.56 Transportation of beverages by manufacturers, distributors and exporters.—Manufacturers, distributors and exporters may transport or cause to be transported such beverages from one place in this state to another place in this state, or from any place beyond the limits of this state into any place within this state, or from any place in this state to any place beyond this state, for sale at wholesale or export as herein provided, except that no beverage prohibited to be sold in certain counties in this state shall be transported for sale or be caused to be transported for sale in the counties where their sale is prohibited.

History.—§4, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(230); §13, ch. 63-562.

561.57 Deliveries by licensees.—Vendors shall be permitted to make deliveries away from their places of business of sales actually made at the licensed place of business; provided, telephone orders received at vendor's licensed place of business shall be construed as a sale actually made at the vendor's licensed place of business. Where deliveries are made by a vendor, manufacturer, distributor or exporter away from his place of business, such deliveries shall be made only in vehicles to which are conspicuously attached vehicle plates as herein defined. The division shall have prepared annually vehicle plates suitable to be attached to such vehicles, with the words, Beverage Vehicle No.—, which such plates may be obtained by any licensee upon payment of a fee of one dollar for each such license plate, said fee to be paid to the division.

History.—§11(c), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §17, ch. 25359, 1949; §32, ch. 57-420; §14, ch. 63-562; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.58 Issuance of license for a prior license revoked.—When a license is revoked by the

division under the authority granted in §561.29, it shall be within the discretion of the division to prohibit or permit a license provided for in §§561.34 and 561.35 to be issued for the location of the place of business formerly operated under such revoked license; provided the maximum period of time that any such license shall be prohibited by the division from any such place of business shall be two years from the first day of the succeeding October following such revocation.

History.—§7, ch. 20830, 1941; §18, ch. 25359, 1949; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

561.60 Regulation concerning draft beer.—Each and every tap or spigot through which draft beer is served shall, on the handle of such tap or spigot in plain view of the consuming public, display the name of the beer being presently served through such tap or spigot.

History.—§9, ch. 20830, 1941; §18, ch. 57-1.

561.63 Sale of mixed drinks by certain vendors prohibited.—Vendors licensed to sell alcoholic beverages under §561.34(2)(a),(b), are hereby prohibited from selling or dealing in or possessing for sale any alcoholic beverage except malt and vinous beverages, commonly termed beers, wines and ales, it being intended hereby to forbid the sale of what is known as prepared mixed drinks by those vendors who are licensed under §561.34(2)(a),(b).

History.—§2, ch. 22026, 1943; am. §2, ch. 22562, 1945. Am. §19, ch. 25359, 1949.

561.631 Cigarette vending machines may be operated in package liquor stores.—It shall be lawful for places of business of vendors operating package liquor stores for consumption off the premises, to maintain and operate cigarette vending machines therein and thus through such medium offer for sale and sell cigarettes to patrons.

History.—§1, ch. 28293, 1953.

561.64 Additional tax upon alcoholic beverages containing fourteen per cent or more of alcohol; exceptions.—

(1) In addition to all taxes now levied and imposed by the laws of Florida upon the manufacture, distribution, and sale of beverages containing fourteen per cent or more of alcohol by weight, except all wines, natural sparkling wines and malt beverages, there is hereby levied and imposed an additional tax of seventy-two cents per gallon upon such beverages containing fourteen per cent or more of alcohol by weight and not more than forty-eight percent of alcohol by weight and an additional tax of one dollar and forty-four cents per gallon upon such beverages containing more than forty-eight per cent of alcohol by weight.

(2) As to beverages manufactured and bottled in this state from Florida-grown citrus products, citrus by-products, honey, fresh fruits, berries, sugar cane, grapes, guavas, potatoes, peaches, papayas, strawberries and mangoes, and not from concentrates thereof, except concentrates grown and concentrated in the state, the additional tax imposed by subsection (1) shall not apply; provided, however, that in addition to all taxes now levied and imposed by the laws of this state upon such beverages there is hereby levied and imposed an additional tax of fourteen and four tenths cents per gallon upon such beverages containing fourteen per cent or more of alcohol by weight and not more than forty-eight per cent of alcohol by weight and an additional tax of twenty-eight and eight tenths cents per gallon upon such beverages containing more than forty-eight per cent of alcohol by weight.

History.—§§1, 3, ch. 22713, 1945; §1, ch. 24342, 1947; §6, ch. 65-51; §4, ch. 67-255.

561.65 Mortgagee's interest in license.—

(1) Any lender licensed by the state holding a bona fide mortgage or other lien on a spirituous alcoholic beverage license in Florida shall have the right to enforcement of his lien against the said license within twelve days after any order of revocation or suspension by an administrative officer or department of the government for a cause or causes in which said lienholder did not have knowledge or did not participate.

(2) If any said lienholder is the purchaser at a foreclosure sale of said license he shall have the right to operate under said license, if otherwise lawfully qualified and authorized by the division of beverage to do so or to have a reasonable time within which to transfer the said license to some person qualified under the laws of this state to operate such license.

(3) If any such bona fide mortgagee or lienholder shall serve notice in writing on the division of the extension of such lien and accompany said notice with the payment of a fee of five dollars to the division, which money shall be used by the division to defray the costs of providing this service, then such lienholder shall be notified in writing of the filing of an order to show cause as to why said license should not be suspended and revoked, and also said lienholder shall be furnished a copy of any order of suspension or revocation. In this event, the twelve days within which to file for the enforcement of the lien by the lienholder shall commence running from the date of the mailing of the copy of the order of revocation or suspension.

History.—§1, ch. 69-115; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 562

BEVERAGE LAW; ENFORCEMENT

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562.01 Possession of unstamped beverages by vendor, club or caterer prohibited.—It is unlawful for any vendor, club or caterer to purchase, serve, distribute or store any beverages herein defined requiring stamps, unless said beverages bear or have affixed thereto the Florida excise tax stamps.

History.—§9, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(235); §10, ch. 18015, 1937; §2, ch. 20830, 1941; §1, ch. 57-327.

562.02 Possession of beverage not permitted

to be sold under license.—It is unlawful for a licensee under the beverage law to have in his possession or permit anyone else to have in his or her possession at or in the place of business of such licensee beverages containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight and not permitted to be sold by such licensee under the license issued to him under §561.34.

History.—§7, ch. 18015, 1937; §4, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271g); am. §12, ch. 23746, 1947.

562.03 Storage on licensed premises.—

It is unlawful for any vendor to store or keep any beverages defined hereunder, except for the personal consumption of the vendor, his family and guest, in any building or room other than the building or room shown in the diagram accompanying his license application; provided, however, that where a vendor requires an additional building or storeroom for the storing of a portion of his stock of such beverages, he shall make application to the division of beverage for a permit to store such beverages in some other designated building or room. If such application shall be deemed reasonable by the division, it shall without any fee or other charges issue such permit and the vendor will thereby be permitted to keep or store such beverages in the place designated in the permit. Such permit shall be issued in duplicate, one copy which shall be posted in a conspicuous place in the licensee's place of business; the other duplicate shall be posted on the outside of the entrance door to the building or room described in the permit.

History.—§6, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(232); §1, ch. 57-327; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.031 Inspection and search of licensed premises.—Licensees, by the acceptance of their license, agree that their places of business shall always be subject to be inspected and searched without search warrants by the authorized employees of the division of beverage and also by sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and police officers during business hours or at any other time such premises are occupied by the licensee or other persons.

History.—§2, ch. 57-327; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.04 Sale of unstamped beverages prohibited.—It is unlawful for any person to sell within this state any beverages on which stamps are required unless the bottle or other immediate container in which said beverage is contained shall have affixed to it the stamps hereby required.

History.—§11, sub-§ (a), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941.
cf.—§562.37, Absence of stamp prima facie evidence of violation.

562.05 Sale without license prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to sell beverages herein defined containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight unless such person shall hold a proper license permitting such sale issued by the state and county wherein such sale is made. Any person convicted of violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both.

(2) Upon the arrest of any person charged with the violation of this section, the arresting officer shall take into his custody all intoxicating liquors, wines or beers found in the possession, custody or control of the person arrested, or found on the premises wherein such person was arrested, and safely keep and preserve the

same and have it forthcoming at any investigation, prosecution or other proceeding for the violation of this section. Upon the conviction of the person arrested for the violation of this section such intoxicating liquors, wines or beers found by the arresting officer as aforesaid shall be forfeited to the state and shall be disposed of by the division according to the provisions of §562.44.

History.—§11, sub-§ (b), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §1, ch. 57-327; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.06 Sale only on licensed premises.—

Each license application shall describe the location of the place of business where such beverage may be sold. It is unlawful to sell, or permit the sale of such beverage except on the premises covered by the license as described in the application therefor.

History.—§11, sub-§ (b), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §1, ch. 57-327.

562.061 Misrepresentation of beverages sold on licensed premises.—

It is unlawful for any licensee, his agent or employee knowingly, to sell or serve any beverage represented or purporting to be a beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight which in fact is not such beverage. It is further unlawful for any licensee knowingly to keep or store on the licensed premises any bottles which are filled or contain liquid other than that stated on the label of such bottle.

History.—§2, ch. 57-327.

562.07 Illegal transportation of beverages.

It is unlawful for the beverages herein defined to be transported in quantities of more than twelve bottles except as follows:

(1) By common carriers;

(2) In vehicles of licensees to which said vehicles are attached the license plates herein mentioned;

(3) By individuals who possess such beverages not for resale within the state.

History.—§11, sub-§ (c), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941.

562.08 Beverage container limit.—It is unlawful for any distributor or vendor to sell or distribute spirituous beverages in any size container other than the following sizes: forty ounces, thirty-two ounces, twenty-five and six tenths ounces, sixteen ounces, twelve and eight tenths ounces, eight ounces or two ounces or less, provided that this law shall not apply to any spirituous beverages being sold or offered for sale in this state in some other size container on May 1, 1961, if satisfactory proof of said condition is furnished the state beverage department by the distributor or vendor desiring to sell such product, and provided further that the sale of premixed cocktails or cordials in twenty-four ounce containers shall not be prohibited.

History.—§11, sub-§ (d), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §1, ch. 57-327; §1, ch. 61-447; §1, ch. 65-142; §1, ch. 67-524.

562.09 Package store restrictions.—Vendors licensed under §561.34(3)(a) shall not in said

places of business sell, offer or expose for sale any merchandise other than such beverages, and such places of business shall be devoted exclusively to such sales; provided, however, that such vendors shall be permitted to sell bit-ters, grenadine, nonalcoholic mixer-type beverages (not to include fruit juices produced outside this state), fruit juices produced in this state, home bar and party supplies and equipment (including but not limited to glassware and party-type foods), and miniatures of no alcoholic content. Such places of business shall have no openings permitting direct access to any other building or room, except to a private office or storage room of the place of business from which patrons are excluded.

History.—§11, sub-§ (e), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §13, ch. 23746, 1947; §1, ch. 29964, 1955; §1, ch. 57-327; §1, ch. 65-143; §1, ch. 67-257.

562.10 Regulations for consumption on premises; penalty.—Vendors licensed under §561.34(3)(b)-(f) shall provide seats for the use of their customers. Such vendors may sell the beverages herein defined by the drink or in containers for consumption on or off the premises where sold. It is unlawful for such premises to contain swinging doors or to contain screens so placed as to prevent passersby from seeing into the premises. There shall not be sold at such places of business anything other than the beverages hereby permitted, home bar and party supplies and equipment (including but not limited to glassware and party-type foods), cigarettes and what is customarily sold in a restaurant. The premises of all such vendors shall be subject to and meet all the applicable provisions of chapter 381 and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

History.—§11, sub-§ (f), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §14, ch. 23746, 1947; §1, ch. 67-256.

562.11 Selling, giving or serving alcoholic beverages to minors prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, firm or in the case of a corporation, the officers, agents and employees thereof, to sell, give, serve or permit to be served alcoholic beverages, including wines and beer, to persons under twenty-one years of age or to permit a person under twenty-one years of age to consume said beverages on the licensed premises. Anyone convicted of violation of the provisions hereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months or by fine of not more than \$500.00.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to misrepresent or misstate his or her age or the age of any other person for the purpose of inducing any licensee, his agents or employees, to sell, give, serve or deliver any alcoholic beverages to a person under twenty-one years of age. Anyone convicted of violating the provisions hereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 3 months or by fine of not more than \$250.00; provided, any person under the age of seventeen years violating said provisions shall be within the jurisdiction of the judge of the juvenile court,

if any, or the county judge acting as a juvenile judge and shall be dealt with by said judge as a juvenile delinquent according to law.

(3) Any person under the age of twenty-one years testifying in any criminal prosecution or in any hearing before the division of beverage involving the violation by any other person of the provisions of this section may, at the discretion of the prosecuting officer, be given full and complete immunity from prosecution for any violation of law revealed in such testimony that may be or may tend to be self-incriminating, and any such person under twenty-one years of age so testifying, whether under subpoena or otherwise, shall be compelled to give any such testimony in such prosecution or hearing for which immunity from prosecution therefor is given.

History.—§11, sub-§ (g), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §15, ch. 23746, 1947; §20, ch. 25359, 1949; §1, ch. 57-327; §1, ch. 67-355; §16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.111 Possession of alcoholic beverages by minors prohibited.—It is unlawful for any person under the age of twenty-one years to have in his or her possession alcoholic beverages, except persons employed under the provisions of §562.13, acting in the scope of their employment.

History.—§2, ch. 57-327.

562.12 Beverages sold with improper license, or without license, or held with intent to sell prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful for any licensee under this chapter to make sales of any of the beverages mentioned in this chapter except such beverages as such licensee is permitted by his license to sell, or to sell such beverages in any manner except that permitted by his license, and any licensee or other person who keeps or possesses alcoholic beverages not permitted to be sold by his license, or not permitted to be sold without a license, with intent to sell or dispose of same unlawfully, or who keeps and maintains a place where intoxicating liquors, wines or beer are sold unlawfully, shall, for each offense, upon conviction, be punished as for misdemeanors.

(2) Upon the arrest of any person charged with violation of this section, the arresting officer shall take into his custody all intoxicating liquors, wines or beer not within the purview of his license found in the possession, custody or control of the person arrested, and safely keep and preserve the same and have it forthcoming at any investigation, prosecution or other proceeding for the violation of this section, and for the destruction of the same as provided herein. Upon the conviction of the person arrested for the violation of this section, the judge of the court trying the case after notice to the person convicted and any other person whom the judge may be of the opinion is entitled to notice, as the judge may deem reasonable, shall issue to the sheriff of the county, the division of beverage or the authorized municipality a written order

adjudging and declaring the intoxicating liquors, wines or beer forfeited and directing the sheriff, the division of beverage or authorized municipality to dispose of the liquors, wines or beer as provided in §562.44 or §568.10.

History.—§11, sub-§ (h), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §1, ch. 28069, 1953; §1, ch. 61-218; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.13 Employment of minors or certain other persons by certain vendors prohibited.—It is unlawful for any vendor licensed under the beverage law to employ any person under twenty-one years of age; provided, however, this section shall not apply to professional entertainers between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one years who are not in school or to drug stores, grocery stores or automobile service stations which have obtained licenses to sell beer or wine, where such sales are made for consumption off the premises only. Nothing herein provided shall deny the employment of young citizens of the state, seventeen years of age or over or any person furnishing evidence that he is a senior high school student with written permission of the principal of said senior high school or senior high school graduate or any high school graduate or any person who is under the direct supervision of a parole or probation officer, in bona fide food service establishments in which alcoholic beverages are sold; provided, however, that the persons do not participate in the sale, preparation or service of the beverages and that their duties are of such nature as to provide them with training and knowledge as might lead to further advancement in food service establishments; and provided further that this section shall not prohibit the employment of bellboys, elevator boys and others under the age of twenty-one years in hotels where such employees are engaged in work apart from the portion of the hotel property where alcoholic beverages are offered for sale for consumption on the premises. In the case of a person working under the direct supervision of a parole or probation officer as described herein whose parole or probation is terminated, such person may be permitted to continue his employment upon the recommendation of such parole or probation officer and approval of the division of beverage. It shall also be unlawful for the vendor to knowingly employ any person in the place of business of such vendor who does not meet the qualifications required of licensees, except that such qualifications are not required of a person working under the supervision of a parole or probation officer or a person whose parole or probation is terminated during such person's employment as specifically described herein.

History.—§11, sub-§(j), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §1, ch. 22669, 1945; §21, ch. 25359, 1949; §2, ch. 29964, 1955; §1, ch. 57-327; §1, ch. 61-429; §1, ch. 65-534; §1, ch. 67-2208; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.131 Solicitation for sale of alcoholic beverage prohibited; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for any licensee, his em-

ployee, agent, servant, or any entertainer employed at the licensed premises or employed on a contractual basis to entertain, perform or work upon the licensed premises to beg or solicit any patron or customer thereof or visitor in any licensed premises to purchase any beverage, alcoholic or otherwise, for such licensee's employee, agent, servant or entertainer.

(2) It is unlawful for any licensee, his employee, agent or servant to knowingly permit any person to loiter in or about the licensed premises for the purpose of begging or soliciting any patron or customer of or visitor in such premises to purchase any beverage, alcoholic or otherwise.

(3) Any violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 61-234; §1, ch. 65-111.

562.14 Regulating the time for sale of alcoholic and intoxicating beverages; municipal and county regulations, etc.—

(1) No alcoholic beverages may be sold, consumed or served or permitted to be served or consumed, in any place holding a license under the division of beverage, between the hours of midnight and seven o'clock a.m. of the following day.

(2) No intoxicating beverages may be sold, consumed or served or permitted to be served, or consumed, in any place holding a license under the division of beverage, between twelve o'clock midnight Saturday and seven o'clock a. m. Monday.

(3) Incorporated municipalities may by ordinance independently regulate the hours of sale of alcoholic beverages within the corporate limits thereof, notwithstanding the provisions of this section. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, deputy sheriff and police officers of such municipality, and not the duty of the division of beverage, to enforce the hours of sale as regulated by any incorporated municipality.

(4) The board of county commissioners of any county of the state may, by resolution, independently regulate the hours of sale of alcoholic beverages within the territory of such county not included within any municipality notwithstanding the provisions of this section. It shall be the duty of the sheriff, deputy sheriff and police officers of such county, and not the duty of the division of beverage to enforce the hours of sale as regulated by such resolution.

(5) Any person, firm or in case of a corporation, the officers, agents or employees thereof, violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or by fine of not more than five hundred dollars, either one or both, in the discretion of the court trying the offender.

(6) Provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to beverages

served upon any dining, club, parlor, buffet or observation car operated on any railroad, but such beverages may be sold only to passengers upon said cars and must be served for consumption thereon.

History.—§11, sub-§ (k), ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(237); §1, ch. 20830, 1941; §§1-4, ch. 21944, 1943; §1, ch. 22805, 1945; §16, ch. 23746, 1947; §1, ch. 57-327; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.15 Possession of unstamped beverages.

—It is unlawful for any person to own or possess within this state any alcoholic beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight, unless the immediate container of such beverage shall have affixed to it the Florida excise liquor stamp required to be affixed for beverages of like alcohol content. Provided, that this section shall not apply to manufacturers or distributors licensed under the beverage law, to state bonded warehouses or to common carriers; provided, further, this section shall not apply to persons possessing not in excess of one gallon of such beverages; provided, the beverage shall have been purchased by said possessor outside of the state in accordance with the laws of the place where purchased and shall have been brought into this state by said possessor. The burden of proof that such beverages were purchased outside the state and in accordance with the laws of the place where purchased shall in all cases be upon the possessor of such beverages.

History.—§5, ch. 18015, 1937; §5 (a), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271e); am. §2, ch. 22669, 1945.

562.16 Possession of beverages upon which tax is unpaid.—Any person or corporation who shall own or have in his or its possession any beverage upon which a tax is imposed by the beverage law, or which would be imposed if such beverage were manufactured in or brought into this state in accordance with the regulatory provisions of the beverage law, and upon which such tax has not been paid shall, in addition to the fines and penalties otherwise provided in the beverage law, be personally liable for the amount of the tax imposed on such beverage, and the division may collect such tax from such person by suit or otherwise; provided, that this section shall not apply to manufacturers or distributors licensed under the beverage law, to state bonded warehouses or to common carriers; provided, further, this section shall not apply to persons possessing not in excess of one gallon of such beverages; provided, the beverage shall have been purchased by said possessor outside of the state in accordance with the laws of the place where purchased and shall have been brought into this state by said possessor. The burden of proof that such beverages were purchased outside the state and in accordance with the laws of the place where purchased in all cases shall be upon the possessor of such beverages.

History.—§5, ch. 18015, 1937; §5 (b), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271e); §3, ch. 22669, 1945; §1, ch. 57-327; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.17 Collection of unpaid beverage taxes.

—Any excise tax imposed by the beverage law

may be collected as any other excise tax imposed by the state, and all rights and remedies available in the collection of any excise tax imposed by the state are made available for the collection of taxes imposed under the beverage law. Any and all taxes due the state on alcoholic beverages may be collected as provided in §210.14.

History.—§5, ch. 18015, 1937; §5 (c), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271e); §22, ch. 25359, 1949.

562.18 Possession of beverage upon which federal tax unpaid.—It is unlawful for any person to have in his possession within this state any beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight, on which a federal excise tax is required to be paid, unless such federal excise tax has been paid as to such beverage.

History.—§4, ch. 18015, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271d).

562.19 Illegal use of tax stamps; penalty.—Whoever fraudulently cuts, tears, or removes any adhesive stamp used in pursuance of this chapter, or fraudulently uses, joins, fixes, or places to, with, or upon any container of a beverage, as to which any tax is imposed by this chapter any adhesive stamp which has been cut, torn, or removed from any such container, or any adhesive stamp of insufficient value, or any forged or counterfeit stamp; prepares any adhesive stamp with intent to use or cause the same to be used after it has already been used, or knowingly or willfully buys, sells, offers for sale, or gives away any such washed or restored stamp to any person for use, or knowingly uses the same, or whoever knowingly and without lawful excuse has in his possession any washed, restored, or altered stamp which has been removed from any such container; or whoever knowingly or willfully prepares, buys, sells, offers for sale, or has in his or its possession any counterfeit stamps, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by fine of not more than \$5000.00, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years.

History.—§14, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7648(5). cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

562.20 Monthly reports by common and other carriers of beverages required.—

(1) All common carriers of freight operating in the state shall file monthly reports with the division of beverage on forms to be prepared by the division of beverage which shall show in detail all shipments of alcoholic beverages containing more than one per cent by weight of alcohol transported by them to or from any point within the state.

(2) Every other person, except manufacturers and distributors licensed in this state who are required to make reports under §561.55, who brings into the state from any point without the state, any alcoholic beverage or beverages, in amounts exceeding one gallon in the aggregate, shall likewise file monthly reports with the division of beverage on the forms to be prepared by the division of beverage, which

shall show in detail all such amounts of alcoholic beverages transported by them to any point within the state from any point without the state. Every licensee under this law who ships any alcoholic beverage to points beyond the state shall file monthly reports with the division of beverage on forms to be prepared by the division of beverage, which shall show in detail all shipments of alcoholic beverages transported by them from any point within the state to any point without the state.

(3) Such reports shall show in detail the name of the shipper and the consignee of each shipment and a description of the kind and amount of each such shipment, and shall be filed monthly on or before the fifteenth of each month for the calendar month previous.

History.—§12, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(238); §1, ch. 21840, 1943; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.21 Sale of beer and wine to vendors for cash only.—All sales of malt, brewed or vinous beverages as defined in the beverage law, made by manufacturers, when distributing under a manufacturer's license, wholesalers and distributors to retail licensees must be for cash only, and cash in this instance means that delivery and payment therefor is to be a simultaneous transaction and any maneuver, device or shift of any kind whereby credit is extended shall constitute a violation of the beverage law. Nothing herein shall be construed to permit such manufacturers to distribute to vendors under a manufacturer's license where a warehouse has been established in any county or counties from which such beverages are distributed other than the county wherein they are licensed to so manufacture.

History.—§1, ch. 19568, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271cc); §2, ch. 21840, 1943; §23, ch. 25359, 1949.

562.22 Cash deposit on beer sales.—That all licensed manufacturers, when distributing under a manufacturer's license, wholesalers and distributors of domestic malt or brewed beverages, as defined in the beverage law, shall require a minimum cash deposit of fifty cents on the sale of each case of twenty-four bottles of any domestic malt or brewed beverage herein referred to from their vendors, except nonreturnable bottles, and all vendors thereof shall make a minimum cash deposit of fifty cents on the purchase of each case of twenty-four bottles of any domestic malt or brewed beverage herein referred to, except nonreturnable bottles, and vendors shall require a minimum cash deposit of fifty cents on the sale of each case of twenty-four bottles of any domestic malt or brewed beverages herein referred to from their purchasers, except nonreturnable bottles. Said manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors shall keep a record of all such deposits and shall make refund to their vendors within ten days after receipt of notice from such vendors in writing that empties are ready for return, if such be true, to such manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors.

History.—§1, ch. 19570, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271dd). Am. §24, ch. 25359, 1949.

562.23 Conspiracy to violate beverage law; penalty.—If two or more persons shall conspire to do any act which is in violation of any of the provisions of the beverage law, and one or more of such persons do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy, upon conviction, if the act so conspired to be done would be a misdemeanor under the provisions of the beverage law, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year or by fine of not more than \$500.00, or if the act so conspired to be done would be a felony under the provisions of the beverage law, shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than 5 years in the state penitentiary or fined not more than \$5,000.00.

History.—§6, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(26). Am. §3, ch. 29964, 1955.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

562.24 Administration of oaths by director or supervisor.—The director and supervisors of the division of beverage may administer oaths or affirmations on statements of defendants charged with the violation of the beverage law and other things directly connected with the enforcement of said law.

History.—§7, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271-o); §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.25 State bonded warehouses.—

(1) No operator of any storage warehouse shall accept for storage in such warehouse any beverage subject to tax under the beverage law until such operator shall have obtained from the division of beverage a permit to store such beverage and shall have filed a bond payable to the division of beverage, conditioned upon the full compliance by such operator with the provisions of this section; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to a federal bonded warehouse owned wholly by and operated solely for a manufacturer or distributor licensed under the beverage law. Such permit shall issue upon the payment of one dollar to the division of beverage, and may be refused, suspended or revoked in the same manner and upon the same grounds that the license of a distributor may be refused, suspended or revoked. Such bond shall be in an amount of not more than five thousand dollars nor less than one thousand dollars, in the discretion of the division, with a surety company licensed to do business in the state as surety.

(2) On or before the tenth day of each month the operator of any state bonded warehouse shall report, on forms furnished by the division of beverage, the amount of such beverages on deposit in such warehouse on the last day of the previous calendar month and the amount of such beverages deposited in and withdrawn from such warehouse during the previous calendar month; provided, however, that no report shall be required as to such beverages on which all taxes have been paid which

have been deposited in storage by a vendor licensed under the beverage law.

History.—§8, sub-§§ (a), (b), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271p); §24, ch. 57-1; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.26 Delivering beverage on which tax unpaid.—It is unlawful for any storage warehouse operator to deliver any beverages subject to tax under the beverage law and on which the tax has not been paid to anyone within the state except a common carrier or a manufacturer or distributor licensed under the beverage law to manufacture or distribute the type of beverage so delivered.

History.—§8, sub-§ (c), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271p).

562.27 Seizure and forfeiture.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to have in his possession, custody or control, or to own, make, construct or repair any still, still piping, still apparatus or still worm, or any piece or part thereof, designed or adapted for the manufacture of an alcoholic beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight, or to have in his possession, custody or control any receptacle or container containing any mash, wort or wash or other fermented liquids whatever capable of being distilled or manufactured into an alcoholic beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight, unless such possession, custody, control, ownership, manufacture, construction or repairing be by or for a licensee licensed under the beverage law to manufacture such alcoholic beverage.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to have in his possession, custody or control any raw materials or substance intended to be used in the distillation or manufacturing of an alcoholic beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight unless the person holds a license from the state authorizing the manufacture of the alcoholic beverage.

(3) The terms "raw material" or "substance" for the purpose of this chapter shall mean and include, but not be limited to, any of the following: any grade or type of sugar, syrup or molasses derived from sugar cane, sugar beets, corn, sorghum or any other source; starch; potatoes; grain or corn meal, corn chops, cracked corn, rye chops, middlings, shorts, bran or any other grain derivative; malt; malt sugar or malt syrup; oak chips, charred or not charred; yeast; cider; honey; fruit; grapes; berries; fruit, grape or berry juices or concentrates; wine; caramel; burnt sugar; gin flavor; Chinese bean cake or Chinese wine cake; urea; ammonium phosphate, ammonium carbonate, ammonium sulphate or any other yeast food; ethyl acetate or any other ethyl ester; any other material of the character used in the manufacture of distilled spirits or any chemical or other material suitable for promoting or accelerating fermentation; any chemical or material of the character used in the production of distilled spirits by chemical reaction; or any combination of such

materials or chemicals.

(4) Any such raw materials, substance or any still, still piping, still apparatus or still worm, or any piece or part thereof, or any mash, wort, or wash or other fermented liquid and the receptacle or container thereof, and any alcoholic beverage together with all personal property used to facilitate the manufacture or production of the alcoholic beverage or to facilitate the violation of the alcoholic beverage control laws of this state or the United States may be seized by the division of beverage or by any sheriff or deputy sheriff and shall be forfeited to the state.

(5) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or otherwise dispose of raw materials or other substances knowing same are to be used in the distillation or manufacture of an alcoholic beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight unless such person receiving same, by purchase or otherwise, holds a license from the state authorizing the manufacture of such alcoholic beverage.

(6) Any vehicle, vessel, aircraft or any animal used in the transportation or removal of or for the deposit or concealment of any illicit liquor still or stilling apparatus or any mash, wort, wash, or other fermented liquids capable of being distilled or manufactured into an alcoholic beverage containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight or any alcoholic beverage commonly known and referred to as "moonshine whiskey" shall be seized and forfeited; provided that no vehicle, vessel or aircraft used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as carrier shall be forfeited under the provisions of this law unless it shall appear that in the case of a railway car or engine, the owner, or in the case of any other vehicle, vessel or aircraft the owner or the master of the vessel or the owner or conductor, driver, pilot or other person in charge of the vehicle, or aircraft was at the time of the alleged illegal act a consenting party or privy thereto; provided, further, that no vehicle, vessel or aircraft or other conveyance, shall be forfeited under the provisions of this law by reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed or omitted by any person other than the owner while the vehicle, vessel or aircraft was unlawfully in the possession of a person who acquired possession thereof in violation of the criminal laws of any state or of the United States. Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or any employee of the division of beverage, or constable or police officer may seize any of the vehicles, vessels or conveyances, and the same shall be forfeited as hereinafter provided.

(7) The finding of any still, still piping, still apparatus or still worm, or any piece or part thereof, or any mash, wort or wash or other fermented liquids in the dwelling house or place of business, or so near thereto as to lead to the reasonable belief that they are with-

in the possession, custody or control of the occupants of the dwelling house or place of business, shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section by the occupants of the dwelling house or place of business.

(8) Any person violating any provisions of this section of the law shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 or both.

History.—§9, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271q); §4, ch. 22669, 1945; §1, ch. 28073, 1953; §1, ch. 29804, 1955; §2, ch. 61-218; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.28 Possession of beverages in fraud of beverage law.—All beverages on which taxes are imposed by the beverage law or would be imposed if such beverages were manufactured in or brought into this state in accordance with the regulatory provisions of such law, which shall be found in the possession, or custody, or within the control of any person, for the purpose of being sold or removed by him in fraud of the beverage law, or with design to evade payment of said taxes, may be seized by the division or any sheriff or deputy sheriff and shall be forfeited to the state.

History.—§10, sub-§ (a), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271r); §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.29 Raw materials and personal property; seizure and forfeiture.—All raw materials found in the possession of any person intending to manufacture the same into a beverage subject to tax under the beverage law, or into a beverage which would be subject to tax under such law if manufactured in accordance with the regulatory provisions thereof, for the purpose of fraudulently selling such manufactured beverage, or with the design to evade the payment of said tax; and all tools, implements, instruments, and personal property whatsoever, in the place or building or within any yard or enclosure or in the vicinity where such beverage or raw materials are found, may also be seized by the division or any sheriff or deputy sheriff, and shall be forfeited as aforesaid.

History.—§10, sub-§ (b), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271r); §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.30 Possession of beverage prima facie evidence; exception.—The possession by any person, except a licensed manufacturer or distributor, a state bonded warehouse, or a common carrier, of any beverage which is taxable under the beverage law, or which would be taxable thereunder if such beverage were manufactured in or brought into the state in accordance with the regulatory provisions thereof, and upon which the tax has not been paid, shall be prima facie evidence that such beverage has been manufactured, or is being sold, removed or concealed with design to evade payment of such tax.

History.—§10, sub-§ (c), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271r).

562.31 Possession of raw materials prima facie evidence; exception.—The possession by

any person, except a licensed manufacturer or distributor, a state bonded warehouse or a common carrier, of any mash, wort or wash, or any other raw materials for the manufacture of beverage subject to tax under the beverage law, or which would be taxable thereunder if such beverage were manufactured or brought into the state in accordance with the regulatory provisions of such law, shall be prima facie evidence that such person intends to manufacture the same into such beverage for the purpose of selling such beverage with design to evade the payment of such tax.

History.—§10, sub-§ (d), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271r); am. §5, ch. 22669, 1945.

562.32 Moving or concealing beverage with intent to defraud state of tax; penalty.—Every person who removes, deposits, or conceals, or is concerned in removing, depositing or concealing any beverage for or in respect whereof any tax is imposed by the beverage law or would be imposed if such beverage were manufactured in or brought into this state in accordance with the regulatory provisions thereof, with intent to defraud the state of such tax or any part thereof, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a term of not less than 1 year or more than five years.

History.—§11, sub-§ (a), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(27).

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

562.33 Beverage and personal property; seizure and forfeiture.—Whenever any beverage on which any tax is imposed by the beverage law or would be imposed if such beverage were manufactured in or brought into this state in accordance with the regulatory provisions thereof, or any materials, utensils, or vessels proper, or other personal property whatsoever, intended to be made use of for or in the manufacture of such beverage are removed, or are deposited or concealed in any place, with intent to defraud the state of such tax, or any part thereof, all such beverages and all such materials, utensils, vessels, or other personal property whatsoever, may be seized by the division or any sheriff or deputy sheriff and shall be forfeited to the state.

History.—§11, sub-§ (b), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271s); §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§210.12, Seizures; forfeiture proceedings.

562.34 Containers; seizure and forfeiture.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to have in his possession, custody or control any cans, jugs, jars, bottles, vessels or any other type containers which are being used, are intended to be used or are known by the possessor to have been used to bottle or package alcoholic beverages containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to any person properly licensed to bottle or package such alcoholic beverages or to any person

intending to dispose of such containers to a person, firm or corporation properly licensed to bottle or package such alcoholic beverages.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or otherwise dispose of any cans, jugs, jars, bottles, vessels or any other type containers knowing that such are to be used in the bottling or packaging of alcoholic beverages containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight; unless the person receiving same, by purchase or otherwise, shall hold a license to manufacture or distribute such alcoholic beverages.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to transport any cans, jugs, jars, bottles, vessels or any other type containers intended to be used to bottle or package alcoholic beverages containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight; provided, however, this section shall not apply to any firm or corporation holding a license to manufacture or distribute such alcoholic beverages; and provided, further, that this section shall not apply to any person transporting such containers to any person, firm or corporation holding a license to manufacture or distribute such alcoholic beverages.

(4) Any person violating any provision of this section of the law shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than 5 years or fined not more than \$5,000.00 or both.

(5) Any such cans, jugs, jars, bottles, vessels or any other type container found in the possession, custody or control of any person which are being used or are intended to be used or to be disposed of in violation of this section, shall be seized by the division of beverage, sheriffs or deputy sheriffs and shall be forfeited to the state.

History.—§11, sub-§ (c), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271s); §3, ch. 61-218; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.35 Conveyance; seizure and forfeiture.—Every vehicle, vessel, aircraft or other conveyance, including animals used in the transportation or removal of or for the deposit or concealment of any mash, wort or wash, or other fermented liquids, or any moonshine whiskey, or any raw materials used to manufacture illicit liquors, utensils or stills and stilling apparatus, may be seized and forfeited subject to the provisions of §562.27(4).

History.—§11, sub-§ (d), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271s); am. §2, ch. 28073, 1953.

562.36 Beverage on conveyance prima facie evidence; proviso.—The presence, in any conveyance or place, of any beverage upon which a tax is imposed by the beverage law or would be imposed if such beverage were manufactured in or brought into this state in accordance with the regulatory provisions thereof, and upon which the tax has not been paid, shall be prima facie evidence that such beverage is being removed, deposited or concealed with intent to defraud the state of such tax; provided, that the provisions of this section

shall not apply to any conveyance or any place owned by, or in the possession, custody or control of a licensed manufacturer or distributor, a state bonded warehouse, or a common carrier.

History.—§11, sub-§ (e), ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271s).

562.37 Absence of stamp on container prima facie evidence that state or federal tax not paid.—The absence of the Florida excise liquor stamp upon the immediate container of any beverage as to the sale of which an excise stamp tax is required to be paid by the beverage law, or which would be required thereunder if such beverage were manufactured in or brought into the state in accordance with the regulatory provisions of such law, shall be prima facie evidence that such tax on such beverage has not been paid. The absence of the federal strip stamp on the immediate container of any beverage as to the sale of which an excise liquor stamp tax is required to be paid under the laws of the United States, shall be prima facie evidence that such excise liquor stamp tax has not been paid. The absence of any entry on the page or pages of the records of the division of beverage on which such entry would ordinarily appear, showing the payment of the tax on any beverage upon which a tax is imposed by the beverage law, shall be prima facie evidence that such tax has not been paid. A true copy of such page or pages of such records, sworn to be such by the division, or the testimony in open court of any employee of the division of beverage that such employee has examined such records and that they contain no entry showing the payment of such tax, shall be admissible in any court in the state as evidence that such tax has not been paid.

History.—§11A, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271t); §6, ch. 22669, 1945; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.38 Report of seizures.—Any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable or police officer, upon the seizure of any property under this act shall promptly report such seizure to the division of beverage or its representative, together with a description of all such property seized so that the state may be kept informed as to the size and magnitude of the illicit liquor business.

History.—§12, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271u); §25, ch. 25359, 1949; §3, ch. 28073, 1953; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.39 Disposition and appraisal of property seized under this chapter.—

(1) Every peace officer seizing property pursuant to the provisions of this law shall forthwith make return of the seizure thereof and deliver the said property to the board of county commissioners of the county wherein the said property was seized. The said return to the board of county commissioners shall describe the property seized and give in detail the facts and circumstances under which the same was seized and state in full the reason why the seizing officer knew, or was led to believe, that the said property was being used

for and in connection with a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting the manufacture of and traffic in illicit moonshine whiskey or other materials set forth in section one hereof. The said return shall contain the names of all persons, firms and corporations known to the seizing officer to be interested in the seized property.

(2) When any property is seized by any peace officer or law enforcement officer heretofore named pursuant to this act and delivered to the board of county commissioners as aforesaid, the board shall forthwith fix the approximate value thereof and make return thereof to the clerk of the circuit court as hereinafter provided.

(3) The return of the board of county commissioners shall contain a schedule of the property seized, describing the same in reasonable detail and give in detail the facts and circumstances under which it was seized and state in full the reason why the seizing officer knew or was led to believe that the property was being used for or in connection with a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting the manufacture of or traffic in illicit moonshine whiskey; and a statement of the names of all persons, firms and corporations known to the board to be interested in the seized property; and shall attach to their said return as exhibit thereto, the return of the seizing officer to the board.

(4) The board of county commissioners shall hold the said seized property pending its disposal by the court as hereafter provided.

History.—§13, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271v); §7, ch. 22669, 1945; am. §4, ch. 28073, 1953.

562.40 Forfeiture proceedings.—

(1) The return of the board aforesaid to the clerk of the circuit court shall be taken and considered as the state's petition or libel in rem for the forfeiture of the property therein described, of which the circuit court of the county shall have jurisdiction, without regard to value, under and by virtue of that provision in §6(3), art. V of the state constitution, under which the circuit courts may be given jurisdiction of "such other matters as the legislature may provide." The said return shall be sufficient as said petition or libel notwithstanding the fact that it may contain no formal prayer or demand for forfeiture, it being the intention of the legislature that forfeiture may be decreed without a formal prayer or demand therefor. The said return shall be subject to amendment at any time before final hearing, provided that copies thereof shall be served upon all persons, firms or corporations who may have filed a claim prior to such amendment.

(2) Upon the filing of said return the clerk of the circuit court shall issue a citation, directed to all persons, firms and corporations owning, having or claiming an interest in or lien upon the seized property, giving notice of the seizure and directing that all persons, firms

or corporations owning, having or claiming an interest therein or lien thereon to file their claim to, on, or in said property within the time fixed in said citation, as to persons, firms and corporations not personally served, and within twenty days from personal service of said citation, when personal service is had.

(3) The said citation may be in, or substantially in, the following form:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE _____
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR _____
COUNTY, FLORIDA.

IN RE FORFEITURE OF THE FOLLOWING
DESCRIBED PROPERTY:

(here describe property)

THE STATE OF FLORIDA TO:

ALL PERSONS, FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS OWNING, HAVING OR CLAIMING AN INTEREST IN OR LIEN ON THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY.

YOU AND EACH OF YOU are hereby notified that the above described property has been seized, under and by virtue of chapter 562, Florida Statutes as amended, and is now in the possession of the Board of County Commissioners of this county, and you, and each of you, are hereby further notified that a petition, under said chapter, has been filed in the Circuit Court of the _____ Judicial Circuit, in and for _____ County, Florida, seeking the forfeiture of the said property, and you are hereby directed and required to file your claim, if any you have, and show cause, on or before _____, 19____, if not personally served with process herein, and within twenty days from personal service if personally served with process herein, why the said property should not be forfeited pursuant to said chapter. Should you fail to file claim as herein directed judgment will be entered herein against you in due course. Persons not personally served with process may obtain a copy of the petition for forfeiture filed herein from the undersigned clerk of court.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the above mentioned court, at _____ Florida, this _____ 19____.

(COURT SEAL)

Clerk of the above mentioned
court

By _____
Deputy Clerk

(4) Such citation shall be returnable, as to persons served constructively, as therein directed, not less than twenty-one nor more than thirty days, from the posting or publication thereof, and as to those personally served with process within twenty days from service thereof. A copy of the petition shall be served with the process when personally served. Personal service of process may be made in the same manner as a summons in chancery.

(5) If the value of the property seized is shown by the board's return to have an ap-

praised value of four hundred dollars or less, the above citation shall be served by posting at three public places in the county, one of which shall be the front door of the courthouse; if the value of the property is shown by the board's return to have an approximate value of more than four hundred dollars, the citation shall be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general publication published in the county, if there be such a newspaper published in the county, and if not, then said notice of such publication shall be made by certificate of the clerk if publication is made by posting and by affidavit as provided in chapter 50, if made by publication in a newspaper, which affidavit or certificate shall be filed and become a part of the record in the cause. Failure of the record to show proof of such publication shall not affect any judgment made in the cause unless it shall affirmatively appear that no such publication was made.

History.—§14, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271w); §26, ch. 25359, 1949; §5, ch. 28073, 1953.

562.401 Delivery of property to claimant.—Any person, firm or corporation filing a claim in the cause, which claim shall state fully his right, title, claim or interest, in and to the seized property, may, at any time after said claim is filed with the clerk of the court, obtain possession of the seized property by filing a petition therefor with the board of county commissioners and posting with said board, to be approved by it, a surety bond, payable to the governor of the state, in twice the amount of the value of the said property as fixed in the board's return to the clerk of the circuit court, with a corporate surety duly authorized to transact business in this state as surety, conditioned upon his paying to the board of county commissioners the value of the property together with costs of the proceeding, if judgment of forfeiture be entered by the court. Upon the posting of such bond with the board and the release of the property to the applicant the cause shall proceed to final judgment in the same manner, as it would have, had no such bond been filed, except that any exception to be issued in the cause pursuant to judgment may run against and be enforced against the person posting said bond and his surety.

History.—§6, ch. 28073, 1953.

562.402 Proceeding when no claim filed.—When no claim is filed in the cause within the time required the clerk shall enter a default against all persons, firms and corporations owning, claiming or having an interest in and to the property seized and the cause may then proceed in the same manner as a common law cause after default, and final judgment shall be entered therein ex parte, except as may be herein otherwise provided.

History.—§7, ch. 28073, 1953.

562.403 Proceeding when claim filed.—When one or more claims are filed in the cause

the cause shall be tried upon the issues made thereby with the petition for forfeiture with any affirmative defenses being deemed denied without further pleading. Judgment by default shall be entered against all other persons, firms and corporations owning, claiming or having an interest in and to the property seized, after which the cause shall proceed as in other common law cases; except any claimant shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know or have any reason to believe, at the time his right, title, interest, or lien arose, that the property was being used for or in connection with the violation of any of the statutes or laws of this state prohibiting the manufacture of or traffic in illicit moonshine whiskey, and further that at said time there was no reasonable reason to believe that the said property might be used for such purpose. Where the owner or user of the property has been convicted of a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting the manufacture of or traffic in illicit moonshine whiskey such conviction shall be prima facie evidence that each claimant had reason to believe that the property might be used for or in connection with a violation of such statutes and laws, and the burden of proof shall be upon such claimant to satisfy the court that he was without knowledge of such conviction, providing, however, the prima facie presumption of knowledge of a previous conviction of a violation of this law shall only apply to a subsequent proceeding involving the forfeiture of a motor vehicle when owned by such previous offender and upon which a lien is held by the same lienor involved in the first claim proceedings. Trial of all such causes shall be without a jury, except in such cases as a trial by jury may be guaranteed by the state constitution and in such cases trial by jury shall be deemed waived unless demanded in the claim filed.

History.—§8, ch. 28073, 1953.

562.404 Attorney for board of county commissioners to represent state.—Upon the filing of the board's return with the clerk of the circuit court the said clerk shall furnish the attorney for the board of county commissioners with a copy thereof and the said attorney shall represent the state in the forfeiture proceeding. The department of legal affairs shall represent the state in all appeals from judgments of forfeiture. The state may appeal from any judgment denying forfeiture in whole or in part or that may be otherwise adverse to the state.

History.—§9, ch. 28073, 1953; §1, ch. 59-293; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.405 Judgment of forfeiture.—On final hearing the return of the board to the clerk of the circuit court shall be taken as prima facie evidence that the property seized was or had been used in, or in connection with, the violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting the manufacture of or traffic in illicit moonshine whiskey in this state and shall be

sufficient predicate for a judgment of forfeiture in the absence of other proofs and evidence. The burden shall be upon the claimants to show that the property was not so used, if so used, that they had no knowledge of such violation and no reason to believe that the seized property was or would be used for the violation of such statutes and laws. Where such property is encumbered by a lien or retained title agreement under circumstances wherein the lienholder had no knowledge that the property was or would be used in violating such statutes and laws, and no reasonable reason to believe that it might be so used, then the court may declare a forfeiture of all other rights, titles and interests, subject, however, to the lien of such innocent lienholder, or may direct the payment of such lien from the proceeds of any sale of the said property. The proceedings and the judgment of forfeiture shall be in rem and shall be primarily against the property itself. Upon the entry of a judgment of forfeiture the court shall determine the disposition to be made of the property, which may include the destruction thereof, the sale thereof, the allocation thereof to some governmental function or use, or otherwise as the court may determine. Sales of such property shall be at public sale to the highest and best bidder therefor for cash after two weeks public notice as the court may direct. Where the property has been delivered to a claimant upon the posting of a bond the court shall determine the value of the property or portion thereof subject to forfeiture and shall enter judgment against the principal and surety of the bond in such amount for which execution shall issue in the usual manner. Upon the application of any claimant the court may fix the value of the forfeitable interest or interests in the seized property and permit such claimant to redeem the said property upon the payment of a sum equal to said value which sum shall be disposed of as would the proceeds of a sale of the said property under a judgment of forfeiture.

History.—§10, ch. 28073, 1953.

562.406 Fees for services.—Fees for services required hereunder shall be the same as provided for sheriffs and clerks for like and similar services in other cases and matters.

History.—§12, ch. 28073, 1953.

562.407 Disposition of proceeds of forfeiture.—All sums received from sale or other disposition of the seized property shall be paid into the county fine and forfeiture fund and shall become a part thereof; provided, however, that in instances where the seizure is by a municipal police officer within the limits of any municipality having an ordinance requiring such vehicles, vessels or conveyances to be forfeited, the city attorney shall act in behalf of the city in lieu of the state attorney and shall proceed to forfeit the property as herein provided, and all sums received therefrom shall go

into the general operating fund of the city.

History.—§11, ch. 28073, 1953.

562.408 Exercise of police power.—It is deemed by the legislature that this law is necessary for the more efficient and proper enforcement of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting the manufacture of or traffic in illicit moonshine whiskey and a lawful exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health, safety and morals of the people of the state. All the provisions of this law shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes.

History.—§13, ch. 28073, 1953.

562.41 Searches; penalty.—

(1) Any authorized employee of the division of beverage, any sheriff, any deputy sheriff or any police officer may make searches of person, places, and conveyances of any kind whatsoever, in accordance with the laws of this state for the purpose of determining whether or not the provisions of the beverage law are being violated.

(2) Any authorized employee of the division of beverage, any sheriff, any deputy sheriff or any police officer may enter, in the day time, any building or place where any beverages subject to tax under the beverage law or which would be subject to tax thereunder if such beverage were manufactured in or brought into this state in accordance with the regulatory provisions thereof, or any intoxicating beverages containing more than one per cent of alcohol by weight, are manufactured, produced or kept, so far as may be necessary, for the purpose of examining said beverages. When such premises are open at night, such officers may enter them while so open, in the performance of their official duties.

(3) Any owner of such premises or person having the agency, superintendency or possession of same, who refuses to admit such officer, or to suffer him to examine such beverages, shall, for every such refusal, be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

(4) Any person who shall forcibly obstruct or hinder the director, any beverage department employee, any sheriff, any deputy sheriff or any police officer in the execution of any power or authority vested in him by law, or who shall forcibly rescue or cause to be rescued any property if the same shall have been seized by such officer, or shall attempt or endeavor to do so, shall, for each such offense, be subject to pay a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for six months, or both.

History.—§15, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271x), 7648(28), (29); §1, ch. 57-327; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.42 Destruction of forfeited property.—In case of the seizure of any intoxicating beverage, still, doubler, worm, worm tub, still piping, still apparatus or any piece or part thereof, any mash, wort, or wash or other

fermented liquids and any containers therefor, for any offense involving forfeiture of the same, where such apparatus shall be of less than one thousand dollars in value and it shall be impracticable to remove the same to a place of safe storage from the place where seized, the seizing officer is authorized to destroy the same only so far as to prevent the use thereof, or any part thereof, for the purpose for which it was intended. Such destruction shall be in the presence of at least one credible witness and such witness shall unite with the said officer in a duly sworn report of said seizure and such destruction, to be made to the division, in which report they shall set forth the grounds of the claim or forfeiture and the reasons for such seizure and destruction and an estimate of the fair value of the apparatus destroyed and also of the materials remaining after the destruction and a statement that, from facts within their own knowledge, they have no doubt whatever that such apparatus was set up for use in the unlawful manufacture of intoxicating beverages and that it was impracticable to remove the same to a place of safe storage; provided, that not more than one pint of any such intoxicating beverage shall be preserved by the seizing officer to be used as evidence against anyone accused of violating the provisions of the beverage law, and such pint of intoxicating beverage is hereby declared to be sufficient of such intoxicating beverage upon which to base a conviction of a violation of the beverage law.

History.—§16, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271y); §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.44 Donation of forfeited beverages or raw materials to state institutions; sale of forfeited beverages.—Any alcoholic beverage or raw materials used for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages that may be seized and forfeited under any of the provisions of the beverage law may, with the approval and consent of the board of business regulation, be donated to any state operated or charitable institution that may have a legitimate use therefor in the operation of such institution, or the division may sell such beverage so seized and forfeited to any licensed wholesaler in the state, upon the condition that all federal and state taxes that may be due thereon shall be paid and that such sale shall be made only upon submission by said division of a request for bids to at least five wholesale dealers in the state and such sale shall be made to the highest and best bidder therefor. Provided, however, if no satisfactory bid from a wholesaler is received, the division may then reject all bids and sell such beverage so seized and forfeited to any retailer, licensed in this state to sell such beverage, upon the condition that all federal and state taxes that may be due thereon shall have been paid, that such sale shall be made only upon submission by said division of a request for bids to at least five retail dealers in the state

and that such sale shall be to the highest and best bidder therefor. All moneys received from such sales shall be paid by the division to the state treasurer for the account of the beverage fund and shall be subject to disbursement in accordance with the law relating thereto.

History.—§18, ch. 19301, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(271aa); §8, ch. 22669, 1945; §1, ch. 57-327; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.45 Penalties for violating beverage law.

(1) Any person willfully and knowingly making any false entries in any records required under the beverage law or willfully violating any of the provisions of the beverage law, concerning the excise tax herein provided for shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment of not more than 5 years or by fine of not more than \$5,000.00. It is unlawful for any person to violate any provision of the beverage law, and any provision of the beverage law for which no penalty has been provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months or by fine of not more than \$500.00; provided, that any person who shall have been convicted of a violation of any provision of the beverage law and shall thereafter be convicted of a further violation of the beverage law, shall, upon conviction of said further offense, be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or fined not more than \$5,000.00.

(2) Nothing in the beverage law contained shall be construed to affect or impair the power or right of any incorporated municipality of the state hereafter to enact ordinances regulating the hours of business and location of place of business, and prescribing sanitary regulations therefor, of any licensee under the beverage law within the corporate limits of such municipality.

History.—§15, ch. 16774, 1935; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(240), 7648(6); §3, ch. 19301, 1939; §4, ch. 29964, 1955; §1, ch. 57-327.

562.451 Moonshine whiskey; ownership, possession or control prohibited; penalties; rule of evidence.

(1) Any person who owns or has in his possession or under his control less than one gallon of liquor, as defined in the beverage law, which was not made or manufactured in accordance with the laws in effect at the time when and place where the same was made or manufactured shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months or by fine not exceeding \$500.00, or both.

(2) Any person who owns or has in his possession or under his control one gallon or more of liquor, as defined in the beverage law, which was not made or manufactured in accordance with the laws in effect at the time when and place where the same was made or manufactured shall be guilty of a felony and, upon con-

viction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 5 years or by fine not exceeding \$5,000.00, or both.

(3) In any prosecution under this section, proof that the liquor involved is what is commonly known as moonshine whiskey shall be prima facie evidence that the same was not made or manufactured in accordance with the laws in effect at the time when and place where the same was made or manufactured.

History.—§9, ch. 22669, 1945; am. §17, ch. 23746, 1947.
Sub. §(3) am., sub. §(4) comp. §5, ch. 29964, 1955; §1, ch. 59-435.

562.46 Legal remedies not impaired.—It is the declared legislative intention that no provision or provisions of the beverage law shall in any manner limit, modify or preclude any person from instituting legal proceedings in courts of competent jurisdiction for the adjudication of any rights that such person may have under the federal and state constitutions and under laws now existing, or laws which may be hereinafter enacted.

History.—§17, sub-§ (a), 16774, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(243).

562.47 Rules of evidence; beverage law.—In all prosecutions for violations of "the beverage law" proof that the liquor in question was and is known as whiskey, moonshine whiskey, shine, rum, gin, brandy, or other similar name or names shall be prima facie evidence that such liquor is intoxicating and contains more than three and two-tenths per cent of alcohol by weight and that same is intoxicating. Any person or persons who by experience in the past in the handling or use of intoxicating liquors, or who by taste, smell, or the drinking of such liquors has knowledge as to the intoxicating nature thereof, may testify as to his opinion whether such beverage or liquor is or is not intoxicating, and a verdict based upon such testimony shall be valid.

History.—§1, ch. 20744, 1941.

562.48 Minors patronizing, visiting or loitering in a dance hall.—Any person, firm or corporation, or any employee of such person, firm or corporation operating any dance hall in connection with the operation of any place of business where any malt, spirituous or vinous liquors, including beer, ale and wine or any ardent, or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition, or any article whatsoever under any name, label or brand, which produces intoxication is sold, who shall knowingly permit, or allow any person under the age of eighteen years to patronize, visit or loiter in any such dance hall, or place of business, unless such minor is attended by one or both

of his or her parents, or by his or her natural guardian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.00, or 6 months in the county jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the judge.

History.—§1, ch. 20838, 1941; §1, ch. 28291, 1953.
cf.—§562.11, Selling alcoholic beverages to minors.

562.49 Wines; sacramental and religious purposes.—

(1) For the purpose of this section the term "wine" is hereby defined to mean wine, vinous spirits or vinous liquors.

(2) Any religious order, monastery, church or religious body, or any minister, pastor, priest, or rabbi thereof, may purchase wine for religious or sacramental purposes from any duly licensed wholesaler or retailer within or without the state, by obtaining a permit from the division of beverage for such purchases herein provided.

(3) The division of beverage of Florida shall issue said permit upon sworn application, stating the name of the applicant, the religious purpose for which the wine is to be used, the amount to be purchased, and from whom the purchase is to be made.

(4) The division of beverage for good cause may refuse to issue said permit.

(5) Said wine and the sale thereof, when sold as herein provided for religious or sacramental purposes, shall be exempt from all other restrictions, regulations and taxation now provided by the laws of the State of Florida for the sale and distribution of wine.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 20978, 1941; §7, ch. 29964, 1955; §§16, 35, ch. 69-106.

562.50 Habitual drunkards; furnishing intoxicants to, after notice.—Any person who shall sell, give away, dispose of, exchange or barter any malt, spirituous or vinous liquors, including beer, ale and wine, or any ardent or other intoxicating liquor of any kind whatsoever, or any essence, extract, bitters, preparation, compound, composition or any article whatsoever under any name, label or brand, which produces intoxication, to any person habitually addicted to the use of any or all such intoxicating liquors, after having been given written notice by wife, husband, father, mother, sister, brother, child or nearest relative that said person so addicted is an habitual drunkard and that the use of intoxicating drink or drinks is working an injury to the person using said liquors, or to the person giving said written notice, shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or by fine of not more than \$500.00, or both, for each and every such offense.

History.—§1, ch. 22633, 1945.

CHAPTER 567

LOCAL OPTION ELECTIONS

567.01	Petition, order, notice of election.	567.09	Refund of unused portion of county license tax.
567.02	Registration and qualification of electors.	567.10	Refund of unused portion of municipal license tax.
567.03	Mode of holding election.	567.11	Evidence of legal election.
567.04	Time of holding elections.	567.12	Proceedings to test legality of election.
567.05	Inspectors, returns and canvass.	567.13	Sale by the package only.
567.06	Form of ballot; canvassing votes, etc.	567.14	Penalty for violation.
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567.08	Refund of unused portion of state license tax.		

567.01 Petition, order, notice of election.—

(1) The board of county commissioners of each county shall order an election to decide whether the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer shall be prohibited in said county and if not prohibited, to decide the method of sale, upon the presentation to said board at a regular or special meeting, of a written application asking for such a determination in the county in which said application is made signed by one-fourth of the registered voters of the county. The signature of each registered voter shall be personally signed to such application; provided, however, a copy of said petition shall be dated and filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such election is to be held prior to procuring the signature of any registered voter thereon; and such petition must be completed and presented to the board of county commissioners within one hundred twenty days from the date said copy of said petition is originally filed with the clerk of the circuit court; and if not so done, said petition shall be held to be invalid.

(2) The election so ordered shall be to decide whether the sale of intoxicating liquors, **wines or beer shall be prohibited or permitted** in said county and to decide also whether such sale, if permitted by said election, shall be restricted to sales by the package as hereinafter defined.

(3) The term "sales by the package" is defined to mean sales made in quantities of not less than one-half of a pint, contained in sealed containers, for consumption off the premises where sold.

(4) Such an election shall not be ordered oftener than once every two years. All orders for such election shall be in writing and shall be entered upon the minutes of the board but this requirement shall be directory only.

(5) Upon the making of the order for an election as aforesaid, the board shall cause its clerk to give at least thirty days' notice of said election by publishing a copy of the order for election in one newspaper in each and every town in said county in which a newspaper or newspapers be published, and if no newspaper be published within the county, then by posting at least ten copies of said order in ten of the most public places in said county, one of which shall be the court house door. Proof of publica-

tion or proof of posting shall be filed with the board and shall be made as provided by §§49.10 and 49.11, for making proof of publication and proof of posting incident to constructive service of process, except that the provisions of said sections for recording shall not apply. All proofs of publication and of posting shall be entered upon the minutes of the board, but this requirement shall be directory only.

(6) It is the purpose and intent of the legislature that such election shall obviate the necessity for holding two separate elections by determining in one election:

(a) Whether the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer shall be prohibited or permitted, and

(b) If such sales are determined to be permitted, to further determine whether the sales so made shall be limited to sales by the package as hereinbefore defined, or whether sales by the drink on the premises, as well as sales by the package may be permitted.

A majority of those legally voting at such election must cast their votes "for selling intoxicating liquors, wines or beers" in order that the results of the election on the second question shall be effective and binding.

History.—§1, ch. 3700, 1887; RS 857; GS 1209; §1, ch. 6180, 1911; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(196); am. §1, ch. 23747, 1947; (1) by §1, ch. 57-119.

567.02 Registration and qualification of electors.—For the election under §567.01 electors may be registered as provided in the general law for registration for special elections and they shall have the same qualifications for and prerequisites to voting as in elections under the general election laws.

History.—§1, ch. 3700, 1887; RS 858; GS 1210; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(197).

567.03 Mode of holding election.—The election under §567.01 shall be held and conducted in the manner prescribed by law for holding general elections, except as herein provided.

History.—§1, ch. 3700, 1887; RS 859; GS 1211; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(198).

567.04 Time of holding elections.—All elections ordered under this chapter shall be held within sixty days from the time of presenting such application, but if any such election should thereby take place within sixty days of any state or national election, it shall be

held within sixty days after any such state or national election.

History.—§1, ch. 3700, 1887; RS 860; GS 1212; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(199).

567.05 Inspectors, returns and canvass.—Inspectors of election shall be appointed and qualified as in cases of general elections, and they shall canvass the vote cast and make due returns of the same to the county commissioners without delay. The county canvassing board shall canvass the returns and declare the result, and cause the same to be recorded as provided in the general law concerning elections, as far as applicable.

History.—§1, ch. 3700, 1887; RS 861; GS 1213; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(200).

567.06 Form of ballot; canvassing votes, etc.—

(1) At the election under §567.01, the ballot used shall be printed on one side of a plain white piece of paper in the form following:

OFFICIAL BALLOT NO.

OFFICIAL BALLOT NO.

OFFICIAL ELECTION BALLOT

Month Day, 19 Year

PRECINCT NUMBER

County, Florida

INSTRUCTIONS: Local Option Election on TWO QUESTIONS:

QUESTION NUMBER 1 is to decide whether the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer shall be prohibited or permitted in _____ County, Florida.

QUESTION NUMBER 2 is to decide whether the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer shall be restricted to sales made in quantities of not less than one-half of a pint, contained in sealed containers, for consumption off the premises where sold, such sales being described as "sales by the package". The results on question number 2 shall be effective and binding only in the event a majority of those voting at the election shall cast their votes "For selling intoxicating liquors, wines or beer" on question number 1.

Vote on both questions!

If you fail to vote on question number 1, your vote on question number 2 will not be counted!

To vote, make a cross mark (X) at the right of your choice on each question.

QUESTION NO. 1:

For Selling Intoxicating Liquors, Wines or Beer	
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Against Selling Intoxicating Liquors, Wines or Beer	
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QUESTION NO. 2:

For Sales by the Package and Drink	
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For Sales by the Package Only	
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(2) No vote on question number two shall be counted or considered in determining the results on said question unless the elector casting said vote shall have voted also upon question number 1; provided that:

(a) If a majority of those legally voting at said election cast their votes on question number one, the vote of said majority shall be determinative of said question and the votes cast on question number two shall in no way affect or nullify the result of the vote on question number one; provided that

(b) A majority of votes legally cast on question number two shall be determinative of said question and the number of votes cast on question number one shall in no way affect or nullify the result of the vote on question number two unless a majority of the votes legally cast at said election shall be "Against selling intoxicating liquors, wines or beer";

(c) Provided, further, that voting machines may be used in counties which have adopted voting machines for use in general elections.

History.—§1, ch. 3700, 1887; RS 862; GS 1214; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(201); §2, ch. 23747, 1947.

567.07 Results of election.—

(1) Should a majority of those legally voting at any election under §567.01 cast their votes "Against selling intoxicating liquors, wines or beers" on question number one, then no intoxicating liquors, wines or beer shall be sold in the county in which said election was held until otherwise determined by an election, which shall not be held oftener than once in every two years.

(2) Should a majority of those legally voting at any such election cast their votes "For selling intoxicating liquors, wines or beer" on question number one and a majority of votes legally cast on question number two be cast "For sales by the package only," then

(a) No intoxicating liquors, wines or beer shall be sold in said county in quantities of less than one-half of a pint,

(b) No intoxicating liquors, wines or beer shall be sold in said county that are not contained in sealed containers and

(c) No intoxicating liquors, wines or beer shall be consumed in said county on the premises where such intoxicating liquors, wines or beer are sold or on any other premise under the control, either directly or indirectly, of the licensee, until otherwise determined in an election, which shall not be held oftener than once in every two years.

(3) In the event a majority of those legally voting in any such election cast their vote "For selling intoxicating liquors, wines or beer" on question number one and a majority of the votes legally cast on question number two be not cast "For sales by the package only", then intoxicating liquors, wines or beer may be sold as otherwise provided by law in said county until otherwise determined in an election, which shall not be held oftener than once in every two years.

History.—§1, ch. 3700, 1887; RS 863; GS 1215; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(202); §3, ch. 23747, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949.

567.08 Refund of unused portion of state license tax.—When any county votes by an election to discontinue permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer, prior to the date of expiration of any license issued by the state for the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer in such county, the fee for the unexpired and unused portion of said license shall be refunded to the licensee by warrant drawn by the state comptroller on the state treasurer who shall pay such warrants from any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

History.—§1, ch. 5479, 1905; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(203). cf.—§17.12 Comptroller authorized to issue warrants for payment.

567.09 Refund of unused portion of county license tax.—The county commissioners of such county voting by election to discontinue permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer, shall refund to the licensee the fee for the unexpired and unused portion of any such license issued to him by said county.

History.—§2, ch. 5479, 1905; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(204).

567.10 Refund of unused portion of municipal license tax.—Any municipality in such county voting by election to discontinue permitting the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer, shall refund to the licensee the fee for the unexpired and unused portion of any such license issued to him by said municipality.

History.—§3, ch. 19140, 1939; §1, ch. 20719, 1941.

567.11 Evidence of legal election.—In all prosecutions by the state for the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer contrary to prohibition regulations, the introduction of a copy of the record of the result of the canvass of the returns of the election as made by the county canvassing board and recorded in the minutes of the proceedings of the board of county commissioners, or in any book used as a book of record in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, duly certified to by the clerk of the circuit court, for such county in which an election shall have been held, shall be taken as prima facie evidence that said election was legally called, conducted and held.

History.—§7, ch. 4930, 1901; GS 3559; §1, ch. 7289, 1917; CGL 1936 Supp. 7600(1).

567.12 Proceedings to test legality of election.—Any resident of any county in this state in which an election may be held or which may hereafter be held to determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer should be prohibited or permitted in such county and, if permitted by such election, to determine whether such sale should be restricted to "Sales by the package," as such term is defined in §567.01, shall have the right to test the legality and regularity of such election by suit in equity in

the circuit court of such county to be filed against the county commissioners thereof; and in case any such election shall be adjudged to be illegal and void in any such suit such judgment shall have the effect of nullifying such election in toto as to all inhabitants of such county whether they were parties to such suit or not; provided, no such suit shall be brought to test the validity of any such election unless the same shall be instituted within ninety days after the recording of the declaration of the result of any such election in the minutes of the board of county commissioners.

History.—§1, ch. 5247, 1903; GS 1216; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(205); §4, ch. 23747, 1947; §2, ch. 29737, 1955.

567.13 Sale by the package only.—In any county that has voted "For selling intoxicating liquors, wines or beer" and also has voted to restrict such sale to "Sales by the package only" as herein provided, thereupon;

(1) It shall be unlawful for anyone to sell, or cause to be sold, any intoxicating liquors, wines or beer in quantities of less than one-half of a pint;

(2) It shall be unlawful for anyone to sell, or cause to be sold, any intoxicating liquors, wines or beer not contained in sealed containers;

(3) It shall be unlawful for anyone who sells, or causes to be sold, any intoxicating liquors, wines or beer to permit such intoxicating liquors, wines or beer to be consumed on the premises where such intoxicating liquors, wines or beer are sold or on any other premise under the control, either directly or indirectly, of the licensee and it shall be unlawful for anyone to consume any intoxicating liquors, wines or beer on the premises where such intoxicating liquors, wines or beer are sold or on any other premise under the control, either directly or indirectly, of the licensee.

History.—§5, ch. 23747, 1947.

567.14 Penalty for violation.—Any person violating any of the provisions of §567.13 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or by fine of not more than five hundred dollars; provided, that any person who shall have been convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of said §567.13 and shall thereafter be convicted of a further violation of any of said provisions, shall, upon conviction of said further offense, be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment of not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years in the state penitentiary or by fine of not more than \$5,000.00.

History.—§6, ch. 23747, 1947.

CHAPTER 568

INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN COUNTIES WHERE PROHIBITED

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| <p>568.01 Alcoholic content of intoxicating liquors.</p> <p>568.02 Selling intoxicating liquors in counties where prohibited.</p> <p>568.03 Possessing intoxicating liquors in counties where prohibited with intent to sell.</p> <p>568.04 Maintaining place of business for sale of liquors in counties where prohibited.</p> <p>568.05 Penalty.</p> <p>568.06 Proof necessary to convict.</p> | <p>568.07 Name sufficient proof; competency of witness.</p> <p>568.08 Person required to testify; exemption from prosecution.</p> <p>568.09 Holding federal license or tax stamp prima facie evidence.</p> <p>568.10 Confiscation of liquors.</p> <p>568.11 Right of property forfeited.</p> <p>568.12 Record of confiscation required.</p> <p>568.13 Form of information or indictment.</p> <p>568.14 Division of beverage vested with enforcing powers.</p> |
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568.01 Alcoholic content of intoxicating liquors.—All liquors, wines or beer containing more than three and two-tenths per cent of alcohol by weight shall be deemed and held to be intoxicating liquors, wines or beer and subject to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(14).

568.02 Selling intoxicating liquors in counties where prohibited.—It is unlawful for anyone to sell, or cause to be sold, any intoxicating liquors, wines or beer in any county that has voted against the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer.

History.—§1, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(10).

568.03 Possessing intoxicating liquors in counties where prohibited with intent to sell.—It is unlawful for anyone to keep, or possess, intoxicating liquors, wines or beer in any county that has voted against the sale of such intoxicating liquors, wines or beer with intent to sell or dispose of them unlawfully.

History.—§2, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(11).

568.04 Maintaining place of business for sale of liquors in counties where prohibited.—It is unlawful for anyone to keep or maintain a place where intoxicating liquors, wines or beer are sold in any county that has voted against the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer.

History.—§3, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(12).

568.05 Penalty.—Any person who sells, or causes to be sold, any intoxicating liquors, wines or beer in any county that has voted against the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer, or who keeps or possesses in any such county any intoxicating liquors, wines or beer with intent to sell or dispose of same unlawfully, or who keeps or maintains in any such county a place where intoxicating liquors, wines or beer are sold, shall, for each such offense, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

History.—§4, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(13).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

568.06 Proof necessary to convict.—In any trial of any person for violation of §568.02, it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that the accused had any interest in the

intoxicating liquors, wines or beer delivered or sold by him, or any interest in the money received by the accused for such intoxicating liquors, wines or beer delivered by him, but proof of the delivery of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer by the accused and the receipt of money therefor by him, shall be prima facie evidence of the ownership of said intoxicating beverages by the accused and proof of the sale of a single quantity of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer by such person shall be sufficient evidence upon which to base a conviction for violation of §568.02.

History.—§6, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(15).

568.07 Name sufficient proof; competency of witness.—

(1) In all prosecutions for violation of this chapter proof that the liquor in question was and is known as whiskey, moonshine whiskey, shine, rum, gin, brandy, or other similar name or names shall be prima facie evidence that such liquor is intoxicating and contains more than three and two-tenths per cent of alcohol by weight and that same is intoxicating. Any person or persons who by experience in the past in the handling or use of intoxicating liquors, or who by taste, smell, or the drinking of such liquors have knowledge as to the intoxicating nature thereof, may testify as to this opinion, whether such beverage or liquor is or is not intoxicating, and a verdict based upon such testimony shall be valid.

(2) The alcoholic content of any liquor, wine or beer, or other beverage may be shown by hydrometer or gravity test made in or away from the presence of the jury by any person who has knowledge of the uses of such instruments, but the production of such evidence shall be optional. The alcoholic content of any liquor or beverage, or compound, the subject of any inquiry in and proceedings or prosecution may also be shown by chemical or any other analysis made by and certified by any competent chemist or the state chemist, or any of his duly designated assistants or deputies. The sample analyzed may be identified by the sworn testimony of any peace officer or prosecuting officer, that he personally delivered to said chemist such sample for analysis and that it was personally taken by him from the recep-

tacle containing beverages, drinks or alcoholic liquors or compounds, the subject of inquiry.

(3) The mode of proof herein provided shall be considered cumulative and not exclusive.

History.—§7, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(16).

568.08 Person required to testify; exemption from prosecution.—No person shall, upon any investigation before a grand jury, state attorney, county solicitor or other prosecuting attorney commissioned by the state, or regularly employed by a county, for an alleged violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or before any court upon the trial of any person, association of persons, or corporation, charged with the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter herein made a criminal offense, refuse to testify or give evidence, or produce any document, record, book, papers, or any other personal property of any kind or description, upon the ground that by so doing he may thereby convict himself of crime, or give evidence against himself, or expose himself to criminal prosecution, penalty or forfeiture; and any person who shall so testify or give such evidence, or produce any such document, record, book, paper or any other personal property of any kind or description, shall not be prosecuted or held liable for any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any matter or thing concerning which he may so testify, or give evidence, or produce any such document, record, book, paper or any other personal property of any kind or description, and the same shall not be given in evidence or used against such person in any wise or in any manner in any prosecution or other proceeding in any of the courts of this state, or otherwise; provided, that nothing in this section contained shall protect any person against prosecution for perjury or false swearing.

History.—§8, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(17).

568.09 Holding federal license or tax stamp prima facie evidence.—The holding, owning, having in possession or paying for a license or tax stamp issued by the internal revenue authorities of the United States showing the payment of a tax as a dealer in intoxicating liquors, wines or beer, by the holder thereof to the United States government shall be held in all the courts of this state as prima facie evidence against the holder thereof in prosecution of such holder for violation of this chapter and upon proof being made by the certificate of the collector of internal revenue, as provided for by the federal statute, in cases where the proper prosecuting officers shall produce said certificate or certified copy, the grand jury may indict the holder of such license or tax stamp or the proper prosecuting officer may file information against the holder of such license or tax stamp without further proof, charging such holder with the violation of this chapter, and upon the trial of persons charged with the violation of this chapter,

upon information or indictment proof of the owning, holding or possession of such license or tax stamp by the defendant may be made by two witnesses who have seen such license or tax stamp in the place of business or the holder thereof, or by the production of the original tax stamp or license with proof that said license or tax stamp is the property of the defendant by one or more witnesses, or by production by the prosecuting officer of a certified copy of said license, tax stamp or certificate of the collector of internal revenue of the United States; and proof having been made as provided in this section, it shall be sufficient evidence, without explanation, to convict.

History.—§9, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(18).

568.10 Confiscation of liquors.—Upon the arrest of any person charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, the arresting officer shall take into his custody all of the intoxicating liquors, wines or beers found in the possession, custody or control of the person arrested, and safely keep and preserve the same and have it forthcoming at any investigation, prosecution or other proceeding for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, and for the destruction of same as is in this section provided. Upon the conviction of the person arrested for the violation of any provision of this chapter, the judge of the court trying the case, after notice to the person convicted and any other person who the judge may be of the opinion is entitled to notice, as the judge may deem reasonable, shall issue to the sheriff of the county, division of beverage of the department of business regulation, or the authorized municipality a written order adjudging and declaring such intoxicating liquor, wines or beers forfeited and directing the sheriff, the division of beverage or authorized municipality to sell the liquor, wines or beers to any licensed wholesaler in the state upon the condition that the intoxicating liquor, wines and beers must be first inspected by an employee of the division of beverage to ascertain that all state taxes applicable have been paid. Sale shall be made, however, only upon submission by the sheriff, division of beverage or authorized municipality of a request for bids to at least five wholesalers in the state, and the sale shall be made to the highest and best bidder; provided, however, if in the opinion of the sheriff, division of beverage or authorized municipality no satisfactory bid from a wholesaler is received, bids may then be rejected and the intoxicating liquor, wines or beer so seized and forfeited may be sold to any retailer licensed in this state to sell such beverages provided that the sale shall be made only upon submission by the sheriff, division of beverage or authorized municipality of a request for bids to at least five retail dealers in the state and that the sale shall be made to the highest and best bidder therefor; the order shall further provide, in the event any forfeited liquor, wines or beer cannot be sold, that the

sheriff, division of beverage or authorized municipality shall immediately destroy same or that the sheriff or authorized municipality shall deliver same to the division of beverage for the disposition as provided in §562.44. In the event that the liquor, wines or beer are to be destroyed under the order, the destruction by the sheriff or authorized municipality shall be in the presence of the clerk of the circuit court of the county and at times, places and in the manner as the judge, in his order, directs.

History.—§10, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(19); §1, ch. 22024, 1943; §1, ch. 61-259; §16, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§562.12 Beverage sold with improper license.

568.11 Right of property forfeited.—The right of property in and to intoxicating liquors, wines or beer sold or possessed by any person, association of persons, or corporation in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter is declared not to exist in any person, association of persons, or corporation and the same shall be forfeited.

History.—§11, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(20).

568.12 Record of confiscation required.—Any sheriff, who seizes intoxicating liquors, wines or beer as provided for in this chapter, shall keep a permanent itemized record of all such liquors including a complete record of the destruction of such liquors, which record shall be verified by the signature of the sheriff in person, and such records shall be open to inspection at all times.

History.—§12, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(21).

568.13 Form of information or indictment.—

(1) An indictment or information framed substantially as follows shall be deemed sufficient in counties voting against the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer:

The grand jurors of the State of Florida, inquiring in and for the body of the county of _____, upon their oaths do present that _____, late of the county of _____, did, on, to-wit: the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, in the said county of _____, State of Florida, unlawfully sell intoxicating liquors (or intoxicating wines or intoxicating beer as the case may be), which said county had voted against the sale of intoxicating liquors, wines or beer, contrary to the statute made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the State of Florida.

(2) Said form of indictment or information may also be used in charging violation of §568.03 and §568.04.

History.—§13, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(22).

568.14 Division of beverage vested with enforcing powers.—For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this chapter the division of beverage shall exercise and perform all powers and duties vested in the several sheriffs and their deputies in the state under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§13A, ch. 18016, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(23); §16, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§561.02 Duties of division of beverage.

CHAPTER 569

DISPENSING AND CONSUMING OF LIQUOR AND BEVERAGES

- 569.01 Curb service of intoxicating liquor prohibited.
 569.02 Curb drinking of intoxicating liquor prohibited.
 569.03 Purchase of beverages by licensed clubs; size of individual containers.
 569.04 Clubs to sell only individual drinks.

569.01 Curb service of intoxicating liquor prohibited.—It is unlawful for any person to sell or serve, by the drink, any intoxicating liquor, other than malt beverages of legal alcoholic content, except within the building which is the address of the person holding a license for the sale of such intoxicating liquor. It is intended to forbid the practice of curb or drive-in service in connection with such intoxicating liquors when sold by the drink; provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the regular delivery by licensed dealers of sealed, stamped containers containing such intoxicating liquors.

History.—§1, ch. 19437, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(30); am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.
 cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

569.02 Curb drinking of intoxicating liquor prohibited.—It is unlawful for any person to consume any intoxicating liquor, except malt beverages of legal alcoholic content, at curb or drive-in stands, except within the building which is the address of the person holding a license for the sale of such intoxicating liquors.

History.—§2, ch. 19437, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(31).

569.03 Purchase of beverages by licensed clubs; size of individual containers.—It is unlawful for any person holding a license as a club for the sale of intoxicating liquors and beverages to purchase any of said beverages except from a licensed distributor in the state, and in individual containers not larger than one quart, nor smaller than one-fifth of one gallon.

History.—§1, ch. 19500, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(34).

569.04 Clubs to sell only individual drinks.—It is unlawful for any person holding a license as a club for the sale of intoxicating liquors and beverages to sell the same except by the individual drink.

History.—§2, ch. 19500, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(35).

569.05 Penalty for violation of §§569.01-569.04.—Any person violating the provisions of §§569.01-569.04, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished accordingly; and if a licensee, the license held by such person shall be subject to revocation.

History.—§3, ch. 19437, 1939; §3, ch. 19500, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(32), 7648(36).
 cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

569.06 Limitation of size of individual wine containers; penalty.—It is unlawful for any

569.05 Penalty for violation of §§569.01-569.04.

569.06 Limitation of size of individual wine containers; penalty.

569.08 Saloons to be closed in time of riot.

569.09 Same; penalty violating proclamation of mayor.

569.10 Adulterating liquor; penalty.

person to sell within this state any wine in individual containers holding more than one gallon of such wine. Provided, that qualified distributors and manufacturers may sell to other qualified distributors or manufacturers such wine in any size containers. Any person convicted of a violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished accordingly.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 19498, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7648(33); am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.
 cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

569.08 Saloons to be closed in time of riot.

—Whenever any riot or mob occurs in any town, city or village of this state, all persons therein who sell intoxicating liquors shall, upon being notified by the mayor, chief of police, marshal, or any policeman, sheriff or constable, immediately close their barrooms, saloons, shops or other places where the sale of such intoxicating liquors is carried on, and keep them closed, and refrain from selling, bartering, lending or giving away any intoxicating liquors as above mentioned, until such time as public notice shall be given by the sheriff of the county, or mayor of any city, town or village where any mob or riot may occur, that such places may be opened and the sale of intoxicating liquors carried on. Any person failing to close up such barroom, saloon, shop or other place where the sale of intoxicating liquors is carried on, or who sells, barter or gives away any intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, after receiving such notice that a mob or riot has occurred, or is then going on, shall forfeit his license, and shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000.00, or be imprisoned not exceeding 1 year.

History.—§1, ch. 4033, 1891; GS 3244; CGL 1936 Supp. 7179(1).

569.09 Same; penalty violating proclamation of mayor.—Whenever any riot or mob has occurred, or there is a reasonable cause to apprehend an outbreak thereof in any town, city or village, or in the vicinity thereof, the mayor shall immediately issue his proclamation ordering the closing of all the places mentioned in §569.08, forbidding the selling, lending, giving away, bartering or otherwise disposing of any alcoholic, vinous or malt liquors, intoxicating bitters or beverages, or any other liquors or substances by whatsoever name it may be called, which produces or may produce intoxication, until such time as in his judgment the public peace and safety no longer requires such restrictions. Any person or persons know-

ingly violating the provisions of such proclamation, or suffering any person or persons in his employ to do so, or conniving with any other person or persons to evade the terms of such proclamation, shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000.00, or be imprisoned not exceeding 1 year.

History.—§2, ch. 4033, 1891; GS 3245; CGL 1936 Supp. 7179(2).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

569.10 Adulterating liquor; penalty.—Whoever adulterates, for the purpose of sale, any

liquor, used or intended for drink, with cocculus indicus, vitriol, grains of paradise, opium, alum, capsicum, copperas, laurel water, logwood, brazil wood, cochineal, sugar of lead or any other substance which is poisonous or injurious to health, and whoever knowingly sells any liquor so adulterated, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 3 years, and the articles so adulterated shall be forfeited.

History.—§4, sub-ch. 9, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2664; GS 3593; RGS 5522; CGL 7687.

TITLE XXXIII

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND ANIMAL INDUSTRY

CHAPTER 570

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

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570.01 Department created; commissioner.
—There is hereby created a department of the government of this state to be known as the department of agriculture and consumer services. The affairs of the department shall be transacted

under the control of the commissioner of agriculture.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.02 Definitions of terms.—The following words and phrases as used in this chapter and

the agricultural laws of this state, unless the context otherwise requires, shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

(1) "Department" means the state department of agriculture and consumer services.

*(2) "Division" means a primary subdivision of the department whose administrative head is directly responsible to the head of the department.

*(3) "Director" means the administrative head of a division.

*(4) "Section" means a subdivision of a division whose administrative head is directly responsible to the head of the division.

*(5) "Chief" means the administrative head of a section.

(6) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of agriculture.

(7) "Council" means the state agricultural advisory council.

(8) "Agriculture" means the science and art of production of plants and animals useful to man, including to a variable extent, the preparation of these products for man's use and their disposal by marketing or otherwise and shall include horticulture, floriculture, viticulture, forestry, dairy, livestock, poultry, bee and any and all forms of farm products, and farm production.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—Subsections (2)-(5) were superseded by §4, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

570.03 Boards and offices abolished; transfer of powers, duties, records and property; pending proceedings.—

(1) The department shall exercise the powers and perform the duties now vested by law in the Florida livestock board, the state plant board, the state agricultural marketing board, the state marketing commissioner, the state chemist and any assistant state chemist, the state veterinarian and the plant commissioner. The boards and all officers whose powers and duties are hereby transferred to the department shall be abolished as of January 15, 1961. All records, files and papers of any nature whatsoever pertaining to the functions thereof shall be turned over to the department.

(2) The Florida livestock board, the state plant board, the state agricultural marketing board and the state chemist shall on January 15, 1961, transfer and convey by deeds properly executed to the state department of agriculture all property both real and personal owned by such boards and officers and all other rights, titles and interest in properties which the said boards and officers manage and control.

(3) Any hearing or other proceeding before any commission, board or officer whose tenure is terminated by this section shall not be abated, but shall be deemed transferred to the department and shall be carried on and determined by the commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the law and rules and

regulations governing such hearings or proceedings.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §5, ch. 61-59.

570.04 Continuance of department.—The department shall have and exercise all the powers, jurisdiction, duties and authority now exercised by or required of it or of the commissioner and shall carry out such powers, jurisdiction, duties and authority to the same extent and purpose as now set forth by law.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54.

570.05 Divisions, bureaus, sections and officers abolished.—All divisions, bureaus, sections and officers with the exception of the commissioner of the department as they now exist are hereby abolished and the department is reorganized as provided in this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54.

570.06 Offices of the department.—The principal office of the department shall be located at the seat of state government. Branch offices may be established and maintained by the department in such places as the commissioner may determine. The offices shall be supplied with all necessary books, stationery, office equipment and furniture, to be furnished and paid for in the manner provided by law.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54.

570.07 Department of agriculture and consumer services; functions, powers and duties.—The department shall have and exercise the following functions, powers and duties:

(1) Inquire into the needs of agriculture of the state, and make appropriate recommendations to the governor and the legislature, except as to such functions as are specifically assigned under state law to other state agencies.

(2) Perform all regulatory and inspection services relating to agriculture except agricultural education, demonstration, research and those regulatory functions relating primarily to the protection of the public health or assigned by law to other state agencies.

(3) Make investigations, conduct hearings, and make recommendations concerning all matters relating to the powers, duties and functions of the department as provided by law.

(4) Cooperate with the United States department of agriculture in obtaining and disseminating production statistics, market and trade information concerning demand, supply, prevailing prices and commercial movements of agricultural products and extent of products in storage, and cooperate with any other state or federal agencies which in any manner may be helpful to agriculture. It may compile, publish and disseminate information and pertinent data on crops, livestock, poultry and agricultural products and may provide matching funds with other agencies, local, state or national for the conduct of such service.

(5) Annually fix such inspection and license fees and recording and service charges

within maximum limits provided by law as may be necessary to pay the cost of the service performed, maintenance of reasonable reserves for contingencies, including cost of depository, accounting, disbursement, auditing, rental of quarters and facilities furnished by the state, and payment of compensation to fruit and vegetable inspectors for overtime work, for which industry has been billed, in excess of forty hours per week at the same rate of pay as received for normal work hours, in those cases where conditions do not permit reimbursement for overtime work by giving compensatory time.

(6) Foster and encourage the standardizing, grading, inspection, labeling, handling, storage and marketing of agricultural products. And, after investigation and public hearings thereon, acting in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture, to establish and promulgate standard grades and other standard classifications of and for agricultural products.

(7) Extend in every practicable way the distribution and sale of Florida agricultural products throughout the markets of the world.

(8) Promote, in the interest of the producer, the distributor and the consumer, the economical and efficient distribution of agricultural products of this state; and to that end cooperate with the department of commerce of the United States and any other department or agency of the federal or state government.

(9) Obtain and furnish information relating to the selection of shipping routes, adoption of shipping methods, avoidance of delays in the transportation of agricultural products, or helpful in the solution of other transportation problems connected with the distribution of agricultural products.

(10) Act as advisor to producers and distributors, when requested and to assist them in the economical and efficient distribution of their agricultural products as well as to assist and encourage cooperative effort among producers to gain economical and efficient production of agricultural products.

(11) Foster and encourage cooperation between producers and distributors in the interest of the general public.

(12) Act as a mediator or arbitrator in any controversy or issue that may arise between producers and distributors of any agricultural products concerning the grade or classification of such products.

(13) Protect the agricultural and horticultural interests of the state, and to that end it shall enforce those functions, powers and duties given to it in chapter 581, and all other laws relating thereto.

(14) Inspect apiaries for diseases inimical to bees and beekeeping and enforce the laws relating thereto.

(15) Protect the livestock interests of the state, and to that end it shall enforce those

functions, powers and duties given to it in chapter 585, and all other laws relating thereto.

(16) Enforce the state laws and regulations relating to: fruit and vegetable inspection and grading; spray, residue inspection and removal; registration, labeling, inspection and analysis of commercial stock feeds and commercial fertilizers; classification, inspection and sale of poultry and eggs; registration, inspection and analysis of gasolines and oils; registration, labeling, inspection, and analysis of pesticides; registration, labeling, inspection, germination testing and sale of seeds, both common and certified; weights, measures and standards; foods, as set forth in the foods, drugs and cosmetics law; inspection and certification of honey; sale of liquid fuels; the licensing of dealers in agricultural products; administration and enforcement of all regulatory legislation applying to milk and milk products, ice cream and frozen desserts; recordation and inspection of marks and brands of livestock; and all other regulatory laws relating to agriculture.

(17) Receive and compile reports on all fruits, vegetables and other farm products as are grown in the state, to publish same in the state press that will do so without cost; to obtain and disseminate information as to carriers' rates, to collect information as to additional market centers and their capacity, and to keep and compile a statement of all shipments moving out of the state, that through this information the farmers and producers can be kept posted as to exact conditions existing in the state, and the several markets of the country, to better cooperate with and prevent a loss to our people, and to cooperate with the United States government in establishing and maintaining a market news system; to issue such bulletins or other information along lines of advice as to how best pick, pack, kind of package, and way to distribute; to study all conditions as affecting other states; to keep in touch with the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., that through this close touch and study of conditions, it can advise our people what crops to plant or not plant, what markets are overstocked, and through a system of cooperation aid in development of agricultural interests and protection of Florida's producers; to devise such methods as will best carry forward this work, such as inspection of packages and other measures as conform to plans of the marketing system of the department of agriculture at Washington; to publish or issue bulletins listing for sale, exchange and wanted items for farmers; to do all that can be done to bring relief to and aid in the marketing and distribution of Florida's products.

(18) Instruct in the standardization, grading, packing, processing, loading, refrigeration, routing, diversion and distribution of farm products; to carry on research work or cooperate with other state or federal agricultural

agencies on research work in marketing and to provide any other information and assistance necessary to the efficient selling of farm products; to acquire suitable sites and erect thereon necessary marketing facilities, livestock pens and properly equip, maintain and operate same for the handling of all staple field crops, meats, fruits and vegetables, poultry and dairy products, and all farm and home products, and for selling and loading livestock, and to let or lease space therein and thereon; to store, or refrigerate any meats, vegetables, fruits, poultry or dairy products; to employ such managers and other help as may be necessary to operate the plants and pens and market the products handled, and make such charges for such services as will cover the costs of operation and maintenance.

(19) Protect the dairy interests of the state, and to that end it shall enforce those functions, powers and duties given to it in chapters 502 and 503.

(20) Stimulate, encourage, and foster the production and consumption of agricultural products; conduct activities that may foster a better understanding and more efficient cooperation among producers, dealers, buyers, food editors, and the consuming public in the promotion and marketing of Florida agricultural products; sponsor trade breakfasts, luncheons and dinners and distribute promotional materials and favors in connection with meetings, conferences, and conventions of dealers, buyers, food editors, and merchandising executives that will assist in the promotion and marketing of Florida agricultural products to the consuming public.

*(21) To declare an emergency when such exists, as defined in chapters 581 and 585, and make, adopt, and promulgate rules and regulations which would be effective during the term of such emergency.

** (22) Hold hearings, administer oaths, subpoena witnesses and take testimony in all matters relating to the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of the department. Upon failure or refusal of any witness to obey any subpoena, the department may petition the circuit court having jurisdiction in the county within which the seat of government is located, and upon proper showing, the court shall enter an order compelling the witness to appear and testify or produce documentary evidence. Failure to obey the order of the court shall be punishable as a contempt of court.

** (23) Enact, amend and repeal necessary administrative rules and regulations. The rules and regulations of the department and the commissioner of agriculture in force at the time this chapter takes effect shall continue as the rules and regulations of the department, until amended or repealed by the commissioner; however, all said rules and regulations shall be reviewed and either readopted, repealed or amended within three years from January 15, 1961. And all rules and regulations not ex-

pressly reviewed and readopted, repealed or amended within said time shall be deemed void and of no further force and effect.

** (24) In its discretion, adopt and promulgate, after proper notice and opportunity for hearing, rules and regulations pertaining to the inspection of quality, the truthful and honest branding of each package shipped and the prohibiting of any shipper having the benefit of shipping through the facilities of the department who does not strictly observe and obey such rules and regulations in the preparation, packing and shipping of his agricultural products.

** (25) With the approval of a majority of the board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund, the department may sell, exchange, convey, or otherwise dispose of any real property owned or held by it when, in its judgment, such property is not needed for the purpose for which the said property was held and cannot be put to any other beneficial use by the department. A deed to any real property owned or held by the department, duly executed by the department and witnessed by a majority of the board of trustees shall be sufficient to convey all the right, title and interest of the said department or of the state in and to the property described therein.

** (26) Sell, exchange, convey or otherwise dispose of any personal property and lease any real property owned or held by the department when in its judgment, such property is not needed for the purpose for which the said property was held and cannot be put to any other beneficial use by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §1, ch. 61-407; §1, ch. 67-77; §§14, 27, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-348.

***Note.**—Subsection (21) is a composite of former §§570.35(5) and 570.39(5), which set forth functions of the plant industry technical council and the animal industry technical council, respectively, which were transferred by §14, ch. 69-106 to the department of agriculture and consumer services. This change will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

****Note.**—See note following §570.08.

Note.—See former §§570.35(5) and 570.39(5); §570.08(4), (6)-(9).

570.071 Florida agricultural exposition; responsibility of department and division of adult corrections.—The department of agriculture and consumer services and the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services are authorized to construct and equip an agricultural exposition center in the vicinity of Belle Glade in Palm Beach County to be known as "Florida agricultural exposition," to be administered by the department of agriculture and consumer services as a place to demonstrate and sell Florida agricultural and agriculture business products, to attract and inform buyers, to conduct agricultural short courses and conferences, to organize tours in the aid of marketing Florida agricultural products to the domestic, Latin American, and other foreign markets, and to train prisoners of the correctional institutions of the state in agricultural labor and management. To accomplish the purpose of this section, the department of agriculture and consumer services and division of adult corrections are authorized to receive donations of

funds from growers and dealers of agricultural products and groups and associations thereof, manufacturers and dealers of agriculture business products and groups and associations thereof, the federal government, and other sources, such funds to be deposited in the state treasury in a separate trust. Further, to accomplish the purpose of this section, the department of agriculture and consumer services is authorized to expend up to twenty-five thousand dollars from the funds of the department, if available.

History.—§1, ch. 69-177; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***570.08 Commissioner; powers and duties.**—In addition to all other powers and duties conferred upon the commissioner of agriculture by the provisions of law, the commissioner shall have and exercise the following specific powers and duties:

(1) Determine general policies to be followed by the department in determining and enforcing regulatory and service laws, rules and regulations.

(2) Establish within the divisions such sections as he may deem necessary for the efficient administration and enforcement of the agricultural, horticultural and livestock laws, orders, standards, rules and regulations of the department so long as the activities of such sections are consistent and compatible with the activities of the division within which it is placed.

(3) Regulate the conduct of investigations, inquiries and hearings authorized by law and prescribe necessary forms and notices.

(4) Where not already provided by law, to require and fix the bonds of such employees of the department as may be deemed necessary.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54

***Note.**—In order to conform to §14, ch. 69-106 the editors have transferred former subsection (4) and subsections (6)-(9) to §570.08 as subsections (22)-(26). The remainder of this section will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

570.09 Assistant commissioner.—The commissioner shall appoint and may at pleasure remove an assistant commissioner of agriculture and assign to such assistant the work which shall be under the said assistant's supervision. The assistant commissioner shall serve as the director of the administration division of the department and any other division of the department in which there is a vacancy in the directorship except the divisions of animal and plant industries. Before entering upon the duties of his office the assistant commissioner shall take and subscribe to the same oath of office as required of state officers in §5, Art. II, of the Florida constitution and give bond as provided in §570.11. The said assistant commissioner shall be a person qualified by training and experience for the performance of the duties of his office.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §33, ch. 69-216.

570.10 Counsel.—

(1) The department may have a legal staff of three full time attorneys who shall be assistant attorneys general of the state, one of whom shall be chief counsel. Each attorney shall

be assigned to the department by the department of legal affairs with the concurrence of the department. Removal from the department of agriculture and consumer services of such attorney shall be effected by the department. Such attorney shall be compensated from funds of the department.

(2) The attorneys of the department shall represent and appear for the department at all actions and proceedings involving any question under this chapter or within the jurisdiction of the department under any general or special law or under or in reference to any act, order or proceedings of or before the department, and shall, when directed, intervene, if possible, in behalf of the department in any action or proceeding involving or relating to any matter within the jurisdiction or powers of the department as herein prescribed.

(3) The several prosecuting attorneys of the state shall prosecute all violations of the agricultural laws of this state upon the request of the department.

(4) Counsel shall: act as counsel for any officer of the department in the conduct of a hearing, investigation or inquiry executed under authority of the department or as provided in this chapter; advise any officer of the department, when so requested, in regard to all matters in connection with his powers and duties; and, perform generally all duties and services as counsel of the department which may be reasonably required of them.

(5) For a period of two years following January 15, 1961, the department may retain or employ additional part-time legal counsel to aid in the reorganization of said department and in review of the then existing rules and regulations as required by this chapter.

(6) The department may retain or employ a part time attorney as counsel for the division of plant industry.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §2, ch. 61-407; §§11, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.11 Directors; oath of office.—Each director of the department shall before entering upon the duties of his office take and subscribe to the same oath of office as required of state officers by §5, Art. II, of the Florida constitution and give bond with good security to be approved by the governor; in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Such oath shall be filed with the department of state.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §33, ch. 69-216; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.12 Other officers and employees.—There shall be employed or appointed such agents, inspectors, chemists, experts, statisticians, accountants, stenographers, clerks and other assistants and employees, as the department shall deem necessary for the exercise and the performance of the duties of the department under law. Such officers and employees shall be appointed by the department subject to personnel practices which shall be adopted by

it and administered by the administration division. The officers and employees of the department who are employed when this chapter takes effect shall continue their employment during the pleasure of the department.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.13 Salary of commissioner, officers and employees; expenses.—

(1) The annual salary of the commissioner shall be in that amount as provided by law. The salaries of the assistant commissioner, counsel, directors and all other officers and employees of the department shall be fixed by the department within the limits of appropriations made therefor.

(2) The reasonable and necessary traveling and other expenses of the commissioner, assistant commissioner, counsel, directors and other officers and employees of the department, while actually engaged in the performance of their duties, outside of the city of Tallahassee, or if any such officer or employee be in charge of or regularly employed at a branch office of the department, the reasonable and necessary traveling and other expenses outside the place such branch office is located, shall be paid from the state treasury upon the audit of the comptroller upon vouchers approved by the department in the amount provided in §112.061.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.14 Seal of department.—The department shall have an official seal. Such seal shall be used for the authentication of the orders and proceedings of the department and for such other purposes as the department may prescribe.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.15 Access to place of business.—The commissioner, assistant commissioner, directors, counsel, experts, chemists, agents, and other employees and officers of the department shall have full access at all reasonable hours to all places of business, factories, farm buildings, carriages, railroad cars, motor vehicles and vessels used in the production, manufacture, storage, sales or transportation within the state of any food product or agricultural product or of any article or product with respect of which any authority is conferred by law on the department and all records pertaining thereto. If such access be refused by the owner, agent or manager of such premises, the inspector may apply for a search warrant which shall be obtained as provided by law for the obtaining of search warrants in other cases. The refusal to admit an inspector to any of the above premises, during reasonable hours, shall be construed as prima facie evidence of violation of this section. Such departmental officers and employees may examine and open any package or container of any kind containing or believed to contain any article or product which may be transported, manufactured, sold or exposed for sale in violation of the provisions of this chapter, or of the rules of the depart-

ment, or of the laws which the department enforces, and may inspect the contents thereof, and take therefrom samples for analysis.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54.

570.16 Interference with department employees in performance of duties.—No person shall attempt, by means of any threat or violence, to deter or prevent an inspector, agent or other employee of the department from performing any duties imposed by law upon him or upon the department. Whoever violates this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in §775.07.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54.

570.17 Division of work between department and experiment station and extension service.

—All of the regulatory work of the state relating to the protection of agricultural interests shall be conducted by the department and all of the demonstrational work shall be conducted by the extension service of the university of Florida. The experimental and research work pertaining to agriculture shall be conducted by the experiment station of the university of Florida.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §3, ch. 61-407; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.18 Organization of departmental work.

—In the assignment of functions to the nine divisions of the department created in §570.29 the department shall retain within the division of administration, in addition to executive functions, those powers and duties enumerated in §570.30. The department shall organize the work of the other eight divisions in such a way as to secure maximum efficiency in the conduct of the department. The divisions created in §570.29, are solely to make possible the definite placing of responsibility. The department shall be conducted as a unit in which every employee, including each division director, is assigned a definite work load and there shall exist between division directors a spirit of cooperative effort to accomplish the work of the department.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***570.19 Personnel practices.—**

(1) **ADMINISTRATION; RULES AND REGULATIONS.**—The commissioner on consultation with the division directors of the department shall make, adopt and promulgate as administrative rules and regulations, rules and regulations effectuating a system of personnel administration as contemplated by this chapter. Such rules and regulations shall include provisions for:

(a) The classification of positions and minimum personnel standards for the positions so classified;

(b) The establishment of salary schedules;

(c) Periodic payroll audits of such positions;

(d) Promotions, transfers, demotions, separations, tenure, reinstatements, hours of work; holidays, annual, sick and other forms of leave and such other matters as may be found neces-

sary for the maintenance of a sound personnel administration.

(2) **CLASSIFICATION PLAN.**—

(a) *Provisions of plan.*—A classification plan covering all positions shall be prepared and made effective in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. The plan shall be based upon an investigation and analysis by the respective division directors within such director's division. The classification plan shall include for each class or position an appropriate title, a description of the duties and responsibilities, the length of the probationary period if more or less than six months, and the minimum requirements of training and experience and other qualifications. Class specifications shall be descriptive and explanatory and not restrictive, except as to minimum requirements of training and experience. The language of class specifications shall not be construed as restricting the authority of division heads to assign related or incidental duties, or to assign, direct, supervise and control the work of employees. The commissioner shall have authority to change duties and responsibilities of a position; however, where material changes are made in the duties of a position, the position shall be reassigned to an appropriate class or the class specification revised.

(b) *Adoption of plan.*—Each division director shall submit the classification plan for his respective division for adoption by the commissioner. The plan shall become effective upon adoption by the commissioner.

(c) *Amendment of plan.*—The commissioner upon his own initiative may prepare class specifications for new positions or revise specifications for existing positions. Such specifications or revisions thereof shall be submitted to the division director concerned for his review and recommendations prior to adoption by the commissioner. Objections by any division director to any such specifications shall be submitted in writing to the commissioner, and the commissioner shall duly consider the same.

(d) *Changes; effective upon adoption.*—Changes in class specifications proposed in the manner prescribed in this section shall be effective when adopted by the commissioner.

(e) *Assignment of positions to classes.*—Upon approval of the classification plan by the commissioner every position shall be assigned to an appropriate class by the division director affected with the approval of the commissioner. No person shall be appointed or promoted to any position until the said position has been classified as provided in this chapter. As additional classes are established or existing classes abolished or amended appropriate assignments or re-assignments shall be made in accordance with this chapter.

(3) **PAY PLAN.**—

(a) *Provisions of plan.*—A comprehensive pay plan shall be prepared and made effective for all classes of positions in the classified

service. The plan shall provide salary schedules for various classes with the salary consistent with the functions outlined in the classification plan. Such salary schedules shall include initial, intervening and maximum rates of pay for each class. In establishing such salary schedules, consideration shall be given to rates of pay in effect in the state agencies under the State Personnel Board and in other departments of the state, rates of pay for comparable services in other public and private employment, living costs, maintenance or other benefits received by employees, the state's financial condition and policies, and other relevant factors.

(b) *Preparation of plan.*—When a pay plan is proposed as the result of a pay study conducted by each division director for his own division, the plan shall be submitted to the commissioner for his review. Each such plan shall show budgetary effects of the adoption of the plan upon each division.

(c) *Adoption of plan.*—The plan shall become effective upon adoption by the commissioner.

(d) *Amendment of plan.*—After the adoption of the comprehensive pay plan, any division director may propose a salary range for a new class of position or revision of a salary range for an existing class of position. The proposed salary range or new salary range shall be submitted to the commissioner for his consideration. The division directors shall submit the proposal in writing to the commissioner.

(e) *Salary range proposals by commissioner.*—The commissioner upon his own initiative may propose a salary range for a new class of position or revision of the salary range for an existing class of position. Such proposals or revisions shall be submitted to the division director concerned for his review and recommendations prior to adoption by the commissioner. Objections by any division director to any such proposals or revisions shall be submitted in writing to the commissioner.

(f) *Changes, effective upon adoption.*—Changes in the plan as prescribed in this section shall become effective when adopted by the commissioner.

(4) **ADMINISTRATION OF PLAN.**—

(a) The approved pay plan shall constitute the official schedule of salaries for all classes of positions in the department. No salaries shall be approved on the pay roll of the department unless they conform to the approved compensation plan and are at one of the salary levels specified by the plan for the class, except where budgetary limitations prevail. The entrance salary for any employee shall be at the minimum salary in the class to which he is appointed except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection.

(b) The pay plan shall include regulations relative to administration of the plan, including provisions for advancements within the salary rate ranges and changes of salary rates upon

promotion, transfers and demotions. Salary advancements of one step within the salary range shall be granted at regular periodic intervals provided the work of the employee is satisfactory, and subject to budgetary limitations. In addition to the periodic increase, a salary advancement one step within the salary range may be granted annually by a division director upon approval of the commissioner when such increase is based upon a superior quality and quantity of work of an employee.

(c) In the case of professional classifications, if it is not possible to appoint a qualified person to a position at the first step in the range, the commissioner may approve appointment at the second step. If an appointment at the second step is not possible, the commissioner may approve appointment at a step in the range necessary to pay in order to obtain the services of a qualified person. All such appointments must be justified by the person's unusual qualifications of training and experience, area conditions or other valid reasons, which must be given in writing to the commissioner.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §1, ch. 67-437.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §31, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

570.20 General inspection trust fund.—All inspection fees and funds authorized and received from whatever source in the enforcement of the inspection laws administered by the department shall be paid into the general inspection trust fund of Florida, which said fund is created in the office of state treasurer, and all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of said inspection laws shall be paid from said fund as other funds are paid from the state treasury. Two per cent of all income of a revenue nature deposited in this fund, including transfers from any subsidiary accounts thereof, shall be deposited in the general revenue fund in lieu of the four per cent service charge provided for in §215.20.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §2, ch. 61-119; §4, ch. 61-493; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.21 Publication of department's bulletins, publications and reports.—

(1) There may be published by the department within the division of marketing from time to time bulletins or other publications and reports containing accurate data and statistics and information relating to:

(a) Agriculture, agricultural production, agricultural labor and the agricultural conditions of the state, and the development and improvement thereof, with a view of increasing farm production and values;

(b) The sources, supply and prices of food, their storage and accumulation at different places, and the quantity and location of the available supply thereof;

(c) The market prices of foods;

(d) Facilities afforded for transportation, marketing and distribution of foods within the state;

(e) Matters pertaining generally to the pro-

duction of foods, the actual food value of articles used in food, and the sale and distribution thereof to the consumer, which in the opinion of the department will prove valuable or of interest to the public;

(f) Investigations, hearings and inquiries conducted as provided in this chapter, conclusions reached as to matters involved therein, and the orders and recommendations made as a result thereof;

(g) Rules, regulations and orders of the department;

(h) Any other matter of an agricultural nature which the department deems proper and that is not within the jurisdiction of the agricultural experiment station, agricultural extension service or the division of commercial development of the department of commerce;

(2) Such bulletins, publications, reports, rules, regulations, and orders and the information contained therein shall be published and distributed in the manner deemed best by the department for the dissemination of knowledge as to the agricultural interest of the state and the production, sale, purchase, storage, marketing and distribution of food, and the economic and food value of articles used as food. The cost of publishing such bulletins, publications and reports shall be paid in the same manner as other expenses of the department out of appropriations made therefor. Copies of the bulletins, publications and reports of the department may also be sold to the public at the estimated cost thereof, in accordance with a schedule of charges which the department is hereby authorized to adopt.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 17, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.22 Service of process.—Process against the department shall be served on the commissioner or in his absence, on the assistant commissioner.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.23 State agricultural advisory council; appointment; vacancies; terms; removal.—The state agricultural advisory council is hereby created and shall be composed of twenty-four members as follows:

(1) The said twenty-four members shall be appointed by the department upon recommendations as provided in subsection (2), from the state at large, one member to represent each of the following areas of agricultural or trade interests affected by the activities of the department:

- (a) Beef cattle
- (b) Swine
- (c) Dairy
- (d) Poultry
- (e) Apiary
- (f) Citrus
- (g) Tropical fruits
- (h) Vegetable
- (i) Ornamental horticulture
- (j) Seed

- (k) Commercial feed
- (l) Commercial fertilizer and pesticide
- (m) Field crops
- (n) Forestry
- (o) Retail food stores
- (p) Independent agricultural markets
- (q) Meat processing and packing establishments
- (r) Food, other than meat or citrus, processing and canning establishments
- (s) Petroleum
- (t) Citizen at large
- (u) Sugar
- (v) Commercial flower growers
- (w) Agricultural limestone
- (x) Horses.

(2) Each appointment to the council shall be made by the department from recommendations submitted by the governing bodies of recognized statewide organizations representing the area of agricultural or trade interest for which the appointment is made, except that the citizen at large member shall be appointed by the department from the general public and shall be representative of the views of the general public toward agriculture and its activities. Nominations shall be made by the governing bodies of such agricultural or trade organizations pursuant to proper provisions adopted and made a part of their by-laws, provided, however, that each recommending organization shall recommend no less than two nor more than three candidates for each council seat for which it is eligible to recommend.

(3) Each appointment by the department to the council of representatives of the areas of agricultural interests enumerated (a) through (n), (v), (w) and (x) in subsection (1) shall be limited to those nominees who are producers or growers actively engaged in the area of agricultural interest which he is chosen to represent and who gains from such agricultural interest a major portion of his income. Each appointment by the department to the council of representatives of the areas of trade interest enumerated (o) through (r) in subsection (1) shall be limited to those nominees who are actively engaged in the area of trade interest which he is chosen to represent and who gains from such trade interest a major portion of his income. The petroleum representative appointment by the department enumerated as (s) in subsection (1) shall be limited to those nominees who are distributors of petroleum or petroleum products. The citizen at large member of the council enumerated as (t) in subsection (1) shall not be actively engaged in any agricultural pursuit nor shall any nominations be required for the appointment to the council by the department. The member of the council enumerated as (u) in subsection (1) shall be primarily and actively engaged in the growing and processing of sugar cane into raw sugar and by-products.

(4) In the absence of nominations from an area of agricultural or trade interest as pro-

vided in this section, the department shall appoint a person to that seat on the council without such person first being nominated by a qualified organization, provided that such person meets the requirements of subsection (3) of this section.

(5) Ten members of the first council shall hold office until January 15, 1962, or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified and thereafter shall serve for a term of two years. The remaining members shall serve for a term of two years. The terms of office of members of the first council shall date from January 15, 1961.

(6) In the event of a vacancy among the membership of the council, the unexpired term so occurring shall be filled by the department, who shall appoint a person having the same required qualifications as the person who theretofore held such office.

(7) Any member of the council who fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the council without good cause shall be subject to removal from the council by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; intro. para. (1), (3), (5) a. by §1, ch. 61-224; §1, ch. 63-395; §1, ch. 65-459; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.24 Council; organization; meetings; quorum.—

(1) Immediately after their appointment, the members of the council shall meet and organize by the election of a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary, whose terms shall be for one year.

(2) The council shall meet at the call of the department, its chairman, or at the request of a majority of its membership, and at such times as may be prescribed by its rules, not less frequently, however, than quarterly.

(3) A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum for all purposes, and an act by a majority of such quorum at any meeting shall constitute an official act of the council.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.25 Council; powers and duties.—The state agricultural advisory council, shall, with respect to its field of work and that of the department with which it is associated, have the following powers and duties:

(1) To consider and study the entire field of agriculture; to advise, counsel and consult with the department and division directors and officers of the department upon their request in connection with the promulgation, administration and enforcement of laws, rules and regulations relating to agriculture; to consider all matters submitted to it by the department; to offer suggestions and recommendations to the department on its own initiative in regard to changes in the agricultural laws, rules and regulations, as may be deemed advisable to secure the effective administration and enforcement of said laws, rules and regulations;

to investigate violations of the provisions of the agricultural laws of the state, and rules and regulations promulgated by the authority of said laws and to report its findings or recommendations in connection therewith to the department; to submit with the consent of the department for enactment by the legislature such draft or drafts of legislation in regard to agriculture as it may deem necessary; to suggest or recommend, on its own initiative, policies and practices for the conduct of the department's business to the department which suggestions or recommendations the department shall duly consider but not be bound by.

(2) To adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, to govern its own proceedings, a copy of which rules shall be filed in the office of the department. The secretary shall keep a complete record of all its proceedings which shall show the names of the members present at each meeting and any action taken by the council. The record shall be filed in the office of the department and shall be a public record. All records and other documents of the department relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the council shall be subject to inspection by the members of the council.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.26 Council; ex officio members.—The director of the agricultural extension service of the university of Florida, the director of the experiment station of the university of Florida, and the provost of agriculture of the university of Florida shall be ex officio members of the council without the right to vote.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54.

570.27 Council; compensation.—The members of the council shall receive no compensation for their services, except that they shall receive per diem as provided in §112.061, and their legal traveling expenses when actually engaged on the business of the council.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54.

570.28 Council; clerical help and space.—The department shall detail from time to time to the assistance of the council such employees of the department as may be required, and shall provide suitable space in the offices of the department for the meetings and records of the council.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.281 Short title.—This law shall be known as the Florida Consumer Services Act.

History.—§1, ch. 67-342.

570.282 Florida Consumers' Council; membership; powers.—The Florida Consumers' Council is hereby created as herein described and with duties and powers herein defined:

(1) The commissioner of agriculture shall be chairman of the Florida Consumers' Council. The council, to be appointed by the department, shall not exceed twenty members, selected from the various areas of consumer interest,

who are, where possible, leading members of statewide organizations representing segments of the consumer public so as to establish a broadly based and representative consumer council.

(2) One half of the members appointed by the department shall hold office for one year from July 1, 1967, and the remaining members of such group shall serve for a term of two years. Thereafter, all members shall be appointed for a term of two years.

(3) The members of the council shall receive no compensation for their services, except that they shall receive per diem as provided in §112.061, and their legal traveling expenses when actually engaged on the business of the council.

(4) The failure of any member appointed by the department to attend three consecutive meetings of the council shall create a vacancy in his office.

(5) The Florida Consumers' Council is hereby authorized and empowered:

(a) To conduct studies and make analyses of matters affecting the interests of consumers;

(b) To study the operation of laws for consumer protection;

(c) To advise with and make recommendations to the various state agencies concerned with matters affecting consumers;

(d) To assist, advise and cooperate with local, state or federal agencies and officials in order to promote the interests of the consumer public;

(e) To make use of the testing and laboratory facilities of the department for the detection of consumer frauds;

(f) To report to the appropriate law enforcement officers any information concerning violation of consumer protective laws;

(g) To assist, develop, and conduct programs of consumer education and consumer information through publications and other informational and educational material prepared for dissemination to the consumer public in order to increase the competence of consumers;

(h) To organize and hold conferences on problems affecting consumers; and

(i) To recommend programs to encourage business and industry to maintain high standards of honesty, fair business practices, and public responsibility in the production, promotion and sale of consumer goods and services.

History.—§1, ch. 67-342; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.283 Division of consumer services; director; processing of complaints; records.—

(1) There is further created the division of consumer services with a director to be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the department. The director of consumer services shall serve as executive secretary to the Florida Consumers' Council.

(2) The division of consumer services shall

serve as a clearing house for matters relating to consumer protection, consumer information, and consumer services generally. It shall receive complaints and grievances from consumers and promptly transmit the same to that agency most directly concerned in order that such complaint or grievance may be expeditiously handled in the best interests of the complaining consumer.

(3) If any complaint received by the division of consumer services concerns matters which involve concurrent jurisdiction in more than one agency, duplicate copies of such complaint shall be referred to those offices deemed to have concurrent jurisdiction.

(4)(a) Any agency, office, bureau, division or board of state government receiving a complaint which deals with consumer fraud or consumer protection and which is not within the jurisdiction of the receiving agency, office, bureau, division or board originally receiving it, shall forthwith refer such complaint to the division of consumer services.

(b) Upon receipt of any such complaint, the division of consumer services shall make a determination of the proper jurisdiction to which such complaint relates and shall immediately refer such complaint to the agency, office, bureau, division or board which does have the proper regulatory or enforcement authority to deal with the same.

(5)(a) The office or agency to which a complaint has been referred shall within thirty days acknowledge receipt of the complaint and report on the disposition made of such complaint. In the event a complaint has not been disposed of within thirty days, the receiving office or agency shall file progress reports with the division of consumer services no less frequently than thirty days until final disposition.

(b) The report shall contain at least the following information:

1. A finding of whether the receiving agency has jurisdiction of the subject matter involved in the complaint.

2. Whether the complaint is deemed to be frivolous, sham, or without basis in fact or law.

3. What action has been taken and a report on whether the original complainant was satisfied with the final disposition.

4. Any recommendation regarding needed changes in law or procedure which in the opinion of the reporting agency or office will improve consumer protection in the area involved.

(6)(a) If the office or agency receiving a complaint fails to file a report as contemplated in this section, such failure to file a report shall be construed as a denial by the receiving office or agency that it has jurisdiction of the subject matter contained in the complaint.

(b) If an office or agency receiving a complaint determines that the matter presents a prima facie case for criminal prosecution or if the complaint cannot be settled at the administrative level, such complaint together with all

supporting evidence shall be transmitted to the department of legal affairs or other appropriate enforcement agency with a recommendation for such civil or criminal action as the evidence may warrant.

(7) The records of the division of consumer services shall be public records, except for information which would separately disclose the business transactions of any person, trade secrets, or names of customers, all of which shall be held confidential and shall not be disclosed. However, such disclosure as may be necessary to enforcement procedures shall not be construed as violative of this prohibition against disclosure.

(8) It shall be the duty of the division of consumer services to maintain records and compile summaries and analyses of consumer complaints and their eventual disposition, which data may serve as a basis for recommendations to the legislature and to state regulatory agencies.

(9) No provision of this act shall be construed to give the director of consumer services, the Florida Consumers' Council or the department of agriculture and consumer services any authority or license to act upon matters which are not related to the general areas of supervision delegated by law to the department.

History.—§1, ch. 67-342; §§11, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.284 Unsolicited goods; no obligation on part of recipient.—When unsolicited goods are delivered to a person, he may refuse delivery of the goods, or, if the goods are delivered, the person is not obligated to return the goods to the sender. If unsolicited goods are either addressed to or intended for the recipient, they shall be deemed a gift and the recipient may use or dispose of them in any manner without obligation to the sender.

History.—§1, ch. 69-43.

570.29 Departmental divisions.—The department of agriculture and consumer services shall be organized into nine divisions, as follows:

- (1) Administration
- (2) Plant industry
- (3) Animal industry
- (4) Dairy industry
- (5) Inspection
- (6) Standards
- (7) Fruit and vegetable inspection
- (8) Chemistry
- (9) Marketing.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§20.14(5), (13), Divisions of consumer services and forestry.

570.30 Division of administration; powers and duties.—The division of administration shall be divided into not less than four bureaus as follows: however, it shall also render any other services required by the department and the several divisions of the department that can advantageously and effectively be centralized and other functions of the department that are not specifically assigned by law to some other division;

(1) **RECORDS.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to conduct a central record-keeping system to service the entire department and a secretarial pool to provide stenographic and secretarial services for as much of the department as possible;

(2) **PERSONNEL.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to keep the personnel records of all the department's employees and administer the department's rules and regulations pertaining to personnel and personnel practices;

(3) **FISCAL AND AUDITING.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to conduct all the fiscal and auditing work of the department, including but not restricted to payroll, purchasing, supply, auditing and budget preparation; and,

(4) **GENERAL SERVICES.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to conduct such services as mailing for the department and any other service which the department may assign.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §4, ch. 61-407; §§4, 14, 22, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.31 Director; duties.—

(1) The assistant commissioner of agriculture shall serve as the director of this division.

(2) It shall be the duty of the director to supervise, direct and coordinate the activities provided in §570.30.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54.

570.32 Division of plant industry; powers and duties.—The division of plant industry shall be divided into eight bureaus as follows:

(1) **ENTOMOLOGY.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to identify insects and mites submitted, conduct surveys of agricultural and horticultural crops to determine insect or mite populations present, and to carry on investigations of methods of control, eradication and prevention of dissemination of insect or mite pests.

(2) **PLANT PATHOLOGY.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to identify plant diseases from samples submitted, conduct surveys of agricultural and horticultural crops to determine plant diseases present, and to carry on investigations of methods of control, eradication and prevention of dissemination of plant diseases.

(3) **NEMATOLOGY.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to identify nematodes submitted, conduct surveys of agricultural and horticultural crops to determine nematode population present, and to carry on investigations of methods of control, eradication and prevention of dissemination of nematode pests.

(4) **APIARY.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to enforce the laws of the state and the rules and regulations of the department relating to honeybees and the control and eradication of honeybee diseases.

(5) **PLANT INSPECTION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to inspect all nurseries in the state and enforce the laws of the state and the rules and regulations of the department pertaining to plants and plant products.

(6) **SPECIAL PROGRAMS.**—It shall be the

duty of this bureau to operate the fruit fly detection traps, to direct the division training school for new employees, and to cooperate with the plant inspection bureau in control and eradication programs.

(7) **CITRUS BUDWOOD REGISTRATION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to test citrus trees for certain virus diseases and to register those trees that are eligible. A citrus grove of the finest tested varieties will be maintained as a source of budwood for distribution to the citrus industry. This bureau shall also maintain suitable records and make the necessary observations to verify for nurserymen propagations of new citrus varieties and special rootstocks when requested to do so.

(8) **METHODS DEVELOPMENT.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to develop, investigate or make operative new ideas, techniques and methods for field operation in the detection, control or eradication of plant pests.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; intro. para. (5), (6)-(8) n. §2, ch. 65-459; §§4, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.33 Director; qualifications; duties.—

(1) The department shall appoint a director of the division of plant industry in conformity with §570.32, who may be known as the plant commissioner.

(2) No person shall be appointed director who does not possess the following minimum qualifications:

(a) An expert who has at least five years experience in the regulation, control, eradication and prevention of the dissemination of insect, mite and nematode pests and plant diseases.

(b) A person of recognized ability in regulatory plant industry work.

(c) A graduate of a recognized and reputable college of agriculture with training in plant science.

(3) The director shall be responsible for protecting the plant industry of the state and to that end he shall under the direction of the department direct, coordinate and enforce the activities in chapter 581.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§570.35 Plant industry technical council.

570.34 Plant industry technical council; membership; terms; meetings; quorum; compensation.—The plant industry technical council is hereby created and shall be composed of eight members as follows:

(1) The citrus, vegetable, ornamental horticulture, seed, forestry, apiary and citizen-at-large representatives who serve on the state agricultural advisory council shall constitute seven of the eight member technical council. The terms of office of these seven members shall be concurrent with their terms of office as members of the council.

(2) The remaining member shall be appointed by the department subject to the following qualification:

(a) Such member shall be an additional citrus fruit representative and shall be appoint-

ed by the department subject to the same qualifications and by the same procedure as prescribed in §570.23, for membership to the council by the citrus representative.

(b) The term of office of the second citrus fruit representative provided for in this subsection shall be for two years or until his successor is duly appointed and qualified.

(3) The terms of office of members of the first technical council shall date from January 15, 1961.

(4) Immediately after their appointment, the members of this technical council shall meet and organize by the election of a chairman and vice-chairman, whose terms of office shall be for one year.

(5) This technical council shall meet at the call of its chairman or secretary, at the request of a majority of its membership, at the request of the department, and at such times as may be prescribed by its rules, not less frequently, however, than quarterly.

(6) A majority of the members of this technical council shall constitute a quorum for all purposes, and an act by a majority of such quorum at any meeting shall constitute an official act of this technical council.

(7) The members of this technical council shall receive no compensation for their services, except that they shall receive per diem as provided in §112.061, and their legal traveling expenses when actually engaged on the business of this technical council.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; intro. para., (1) a. by §5, ch. 61-407; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.35 Powers and duties.—The plant industry technical council shall, with respect to its field of work and that of the division of plant industry of the department with which it is associated, have the following powers and duties:

(1) To consider and study the entire field of plant industry; to advise, counsel and consult with the commissioner and the director upon their request in connection with the promulgation, administration and enforcement of all laws, rules and regulations relating to plant industry; to consider all matters submitted to it by the commissioner or the director; to offer suggestions and recommendations to the commissioner and the director on its own initiative in regard to changes in the laws, rules and regulations relating to plant industry, as may be deemed advisable to secure the effective administration and enforcement of said laws, rules and regulations; to investigate violations of the provisions of chapter 581, and rules and regulations promulgated by the authority of said chapter and to report its findings or recommendations in connection therewith to the commissioner and the director; to submit with the consent of the commissioner for enactment by the legislature such draft or drafts of legislation in regard to plant in-

dustory as it may deem necessary; to suggest or recommend, on its own initiative, policies and practices for the conduct of the business of the division of plant industry of the department to the commissioner and the director which suggestions or recommendations the commissioner and director shall duly consider.

(2) To adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, to govern its own proceedings, a copy of such rules shall be filed with the department. The director shall serve as the secretary to the council and shall keep a complete record of all its proceedings which shall show the names of the members present at each meeting and any action taken by the council. The record shall be filed with the department and shall be a public record. All records and other documents of the division of plant industry relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the council shall be subject to inspection by the members of the council.

* (3) To confirm the appointment or release by the commissioner of the director.

* (4) To confirm or reject technical rules and regulations proposed by the commissioner and promulgated by him under the authority of chapter 581.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsections (3) and (4) were rendered obsolete by §14, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

570.36 Division of animal industry; powers and duties.—The division of animal industry shall be divided into not less than seven bureaus as follows:

(1) **BRUCELLOSIS AND TUBERCULOSIS.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to enforce those provisions of chapter 585, and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, relating to testing, supervising, controlling and eradicating brucellosis and tuberculosis in livestock.

(2) **TICK ERADICATION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to enforce those provisions of chapter 585 and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, relating to the dipping, inspection, quarantine, and eradication of the cattle fever tick.

(3) **CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to enforce those provisions of chapter 585 and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, relating to the control and eradication of dangerous transmissible diseases of livestock other than the control and eradication of those diseases specifically delegated to another bureau of the division of animal industry and to enforce those provisions of chapter 534, and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, relating to recordation of livestock marks and brands and such other provisions of such chapter as directed by the department.

(4) **POULTRY SERVICES.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to enforce those provisions

of chapter 585, and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, relating to the enforcement of the provisions of the national poultry improvement plan and the national turkey improvement plan.

(5) **DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to operate and manage the large animal and poultry disease diagnostic laboratories as provided in chapter 585.

(6) **SCREWORM.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to enforce those provisions of chapter 585, and rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto relating to the eradication of screwworm.

(7) **MEAT INSPECTION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to enforce §585.34, relating to inspection of meats in Florida, and the rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, and the provisions of law relating to ante and post-mortem inspection of poultry when such services are instituted by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §1, ch. 67-584; §§4, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.37 Director; qualifications; duties.—

(1) The department shall appoint a director of the division of animal industry in conformity with §570.36, who may be known as the state veterinarian.

(2) No person shall be appointed director who does not possess the following minimum qualifications:

(a) An expert who has at least five years experience in the regulation, control, eradication and prevention of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases of cattle, hogs, poultry and other domestic animals including but not limited to the following pests and diseases: Fever ticks, tuberculosis, hog cholera, brucellosis, hemorrhagic septicemia, anthrax and screwworms.

(b) A person of recognized ability in regulatory veterinary medicine;

(c) A graduate of a recognized and reputable college of veterinary medicine;

(3) The director shall be responsible for protecting the animal and livestock interests of the state and to that end he shall under the direction of the department direct, coordinate and enforce the activities contained in chapters 585 and 534.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.38 Animal industry technical council; membership; terms; meetings; quorum; compensation.—The animal industry technical council is hereby created and shall be composed of the following named members:

(1) The beef cattle, swine, dairy, horse, independent agricultural markets, meat processing and packing establishments, and poultry representatives who serve on the State Agricultural Advisory Council shall constitute seven of the ten member technical council. The terms of office of these members shall be concurrent with their terms of office as members of the council.

(2) The remaining three members shall be representatives of the beef cattle industry and shall be appointed by the department subject to the same qualifications and by the same procedure as prescribed in §570.23 for membership to the council by the beef cattle representative except that under the provision of this subsection each recognized state-wide organization representing the beef cattle industry shall recommend no less than six nor more than nine candidates to fill these three seats on the technical council. The terms of office of the three members provided for in this subsection shall be for two years or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified.

(3) The terms of office of members of the first technical council shall date from January 15, 1961.

(4) Immediately after their appointment, the members of this technical council shall meet and organize by the election of a chairman and vice-chairman, whose terms of office shall be for one year.

(5) This technical council shall meet at the call of its chairman or secretary, at the request of a majority of its membership, at the request of the department, and at such times as may be prescribed by its rules, not less frequently, however, than quarterly.

(6) A majority of the members of this technical council shall constitute a quorum for all purposes, and an act by a majority of such quorum at any meeting shall constitute an official act of this technical council.

(7) The members of this technical council shall receive no compensation for their services, except that they shall receive per diem as provided in §112.061, and their legal traveling expenses when actually engaged on the business of this technical council.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §3, ch. 65-459; §1, ch. 67-69; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.39 Powers and duties.—The animal industry technical council, shall, with respect to its field of work and that of the division of animal industry of the department with which it is associated, have the following powers and duties:

(1) To consider and study the entire field of animal industry; to advise, counsel and consult with the commissioner and the director upon their requests in connection with the promulgation, administration and enforcement of all laws, rules and regulations relating to animal industry; to consider all matters submitted to it by the commissioner or the director, to offer suggestions and recommendations to the commissioner and the director on its own initiative in regard to changes in the laws, rules and regulations relating to animal industry, as may be deemed advisable to secure the effective administration and enforcement of said laws, rules and regulations; to investigate violations of the provisions of chapters 585 and 534, and rules and regulations promulgated by the authority of said chapter and to report its find-

ings or recommendations in connection therewith to the commissioner and the director; to submit with the consent of the commissioner for enactment by the legislature such draft or drafts of legislation in regard to animal industry as it may deem necessary; to suggest or recommend, on its own initiative, policies and practices for the conduct of the business of the division of animal industry of the department to the commissioner and the director which suggestions or recommendations the commissioner and director shall duly consider.

(2) To adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, to govern its own proceedings, a copy of such rules shall be filed with the department. The director shall serve as the secretary to the council and shall keep a complete record of all its proceedings which shall show the names of the members present at each meeting and any action taken by the committee. The record shall be filed with the department and shall be a public record. All records and other documents of the division of animal industry relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the council shall be subject to inspection by the members of the council.

* (3) To confirm the appointment or release by the commissioner of the director.

* (4) To confirm or reject technical rules and regulations proposed by the commissioner and promulgated by him under the authority of chapter 585.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsections (3) and (4) were rendered obsolete by §14, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

570.40 Division of dairy industry; powers and duties.—The division of dairy industry shall be divided into not less than four bureaus as follows:

(1) **DAIRY FARM INSPECTION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to inspect dairy farms of the state and to enforce those provisions of chapter 502, as authorized by the department.

(2) **MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS PLANT INSPECTION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to inspect milk plants, milk product plants, and plants engaged in the manufacture and distribution of frozen desserts and frozen desserts mix and to enforce those provisions of chapters 502 and 503, as authorized by the department.

(3) **MOBILE DAIRY LABORATORY.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to analyze and test samples of milk, milk products, frozen desserts and frozen desserts mix collected by it and to enforce those provisions of chapters 502 and 503, as authorized by the department.

(4) **MASTITIS.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to enforce the law and rules and regulations adopted pursuant to said law which relates to the inspection for detection of mastitis in dairy cattle and supervision of milking operations.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §2, ch. 67-584; §§4, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.41 Director; qualifications; duties.—

(1) The director of the division of dairy industry shall be appointed by the department and shall serve at its pleasure.

(2) No person shall be appointed director of the division of dairy industry who does not possess the following minimum qualifications:

(a) A graduate of a recognized and reputable college of agriculture;

(b) A person with at least four years' experience in dairy farm and milk plant control supervision.

(3) The director shall supervise, direct and coordinate the activities of his division and to that end he shall under the direction of the department enforce the provisions of chapters 502 and 503.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.42 Dairy industry technical council; membership; terms; meetings; quorum; compensation.—

(1) The dairy industry technical council is hereby created and shall be composed of seven members as follows:

(a) Two citizens of the state, one of whom shall be associated with the agricultural extension service of the university of Florida and the other such citizen shall be associated with the college of agriculture of the university of Florida.

(b) An employee of the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services;

(c) Two dairy farmers who are actively engaged in the production of milk in this state and who earn a major portion of their income from the said production of milk.

(d) Two distributors of milk. "Distributor" means any milk dealer who operates a milk gathering station or processing plant where milk is collected and bottled or otherwise processed and prepared for sale.

(2) The department shall appoint the members of this technical council except that its choice of appointment of the four members provided for in paragraphs (c) and (d) of subsection (1) shall be limited to nominations received from the governing bodies of recognized state-wide organizations representing the producer group and the distributor group of the dairy industry. These respective organizations shall each recommend no less than four nor more than six candidates to fill their respective two seats on the technical council. Such nominations shall be made pursuant to proper provisions adopted and made a part of the bylaws of the respective organizations. In the absence of nominations from the producer or distributor groups of the dairy industry, the department shall appoint such persons as are qualified under the provisions of this section.

(3) Three members of the first technical council shall hold office until January 15, 1962,

or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified and thereafter shall serve for a term of two years. The remaining four members shall serve for a term of two years. The terms of office of members of the first technical council shall date from January 15, 1961.

(4) Immediately after their appointment, the members of this technical council shall meet and organize by the election of a chairman and vice-chairman, whose terms shall be for one year.

(5) This technical council shall meet at the call of its chairman or secretary, or at the request of a majority of its membership, or at the request of the department, and at such times as may be prescribed by its rules, not less frequently, however, than quarterly.

(6) A majority of the members of this technical council shall constitute a quorum for all purposes, and an act by a majority of such quorum at any meeting shall constitute an official act of this technical council.

(7) The members of this technical council shall receive no compensation for their services, except that they shall receive per diem as provided in §112.061, and their legal traveling expenses when actually engaged on the business of this technical council.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §6, ch. 61-407; §§14, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.43 Dairy industry technical council; powers and duties.—The dairy industry technical council shall, with respect to its field of work and that of the division of dairy industry of the department with which it is associated, have the following powers and duties:

(1) To consider and study the entire field of dairy industry; to advise, counsel and consult with the commissioner and the division director upon their request in connection with the promulgation, administration and enforcement of all laws, rules and regulations relating to dairy industry; to consider all matters submitted to it by the commissioner or the division director; to offer suggestions and recommendations to the commissioner and the division director on its own initiative in regard to changes in the laws, rules and regulations relating to dairy industry, as may be deemed advisable to secure the effective administration and enforcement of said laws, rules and regulations; to investigate violations of the provisions of chapters 502 and 503 and rules and regulations promulgated by the authority of said chapters and to report its findings or recommendations in connection therewith to the commissioner and the division director; to submit with the consent of the commissioner for enactment by the legislature such draft or drafts of legislation in regard to dairy industry as it may deem necessary; to suggest or recommend, on its own initiative, policies and practices for the conduct of the business of the division of dairy industry of the department to the commissioner and the division director which suggestions or recommendations the com-

missioner and the division director shall duly consider.

(2) To adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, to govern its own proceedings, a copy of such rules shall be filed with the department. The division director shall serve as the secretary to the council and shall keep a complete record of all its proceedings which shall show the names of the members present at each meeting and any action taken by the council. The record shall be filed with the department and shall be a public record. All records and other documents of the division of dairy industry relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the council shall be subject to inspection by the members of the council.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.44 Division of inspection; powers and duties.—The division of inspection shall be divided into not less than three bureaus as follows:

(1) **FEED, SEED, FERTILIZER AND PESTICIDE INSPECTION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to inspect and draw samples of: commercial feeds offered for sale in this state and to enforce those provisions of chapter 580, as authorized by the department; seeds offered for sale in this state and to enforce those provisions of chapter 578, as authorized by the department; certified seed grown in this state and to enforce those provisions of chapter 575, as authorized by the department; commercial fertilizers offered for sale in this state and to enforce those provisions of chapter 576, as authorized by the department; and, pesticides offered for sale in this state and to enforce those provisions of chapter 487, as authorized by the department.

(2) **FOOD, GRADES AND STANDARDS INSPECTION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to conduct those general inspection activities in regard to: foods offered for sale in this state and to enforce those provisions of chapters 500 and 583, relating to foods as authorized by the department; weights, measures and standards of articles offered for sale in this state and to enforce those provisions of chapter 531, as authorized by the department, dairy products offered for sale at retail in this state and to enforce those provisions of chapters 502 and 503, as authorized by the department.

(3) **ROAD GUARDS.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to operate and manage those road guard inspection stations of the state and to perform the general inspection activities relating to the movement of agricultural, horticultural and livestock products and commodities as directed by the department and the division director.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §7, ch. 61-407; §§4, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.45 Director; duties.—

(1) The director of the division of inspec-

tion shall be appointed by the department and shall serve at its pleasure.

(2) It shall be the duty of the director of this division to receive all reports from the inspectors of this division, to direct the inspectors in the performance of their duties under instructions of the department, and such other powers and authority as authorized by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.46 Division of standards; powers and duties.—The division of standards shall be divided into not less than two bureaus as follows:

(1) **GASOLINE AND OIL STANDARDS.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to inspect petroleum measuring devices and perform the quality analysis as required under chapters 525 and 526.

(2) **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES STANDARDS.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to inspect all scales and measures in the state and to carry out the provisions of chapter 531, relating to weights, scales and measuring devices.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §8, ch. 61-407; §§4, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.47 Director; qualifications; duties.—

(1) The director of the division of standards shall be appointed by the department and shall serve at its pleasure.

(2) The director of this division shall be an expert oil analyst in both education and experience and shall have experience in the calibration of weights, scales and measuring devices.

(3) The director shall supervise, direct and coordinate the activities of his division and to that end he shall under the direction of the department enforce the provisions of chapters 525, 526 and 531.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.48 Division of fruit and vegetable inspection; powers and duties.—The fruit and vegetable division shall be divided into not less than five bureaus as follows:

(1) **CITRUS INSPECTION, FRESH.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to perform such duties related to the inspection and certification of fresh citrus fruit shipments for maturity and grade as required by rules and regulations promulgated under the Florida citrus code; to perform such inspection and certification duties as may be assigned in connection with regulations issued under federal or state marketing agreements or orders; and to perform other inspection and certification assignments as requested by and agreed upon with the applicant.

(2) **CITRUS INSPECTION, PROCESSED.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to perform such duties relating to inspection and certification of the maturity and condition of fresh citrus fruits to be processed as required by the rules and regulations promulgated under the Florida citrus code; to inspect and certify the grade, quality or condition of the finished pro-

cessed pack, as required by rules or regulations promulgated under the Florida citrus code; to perform such inspection and certification duties as may be assigned in connection with regulations issued under federal or state marketing agreements or orders; to conduct inspection of internal quality, and to perform other inspection and certification assignments as requested by and agreed upon with the applicant.

(3) **VEGETABLE INSPECTION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to perform such duties relating to inspection and certification of vegetables, other fruits, melons and nuts as requested by and agreed upon with the applicant and to perform such inspection and certification duties as may be assigned in connection with regulations issued under federal or state marketing agreements or orders.

(4) **CITRUS BOND AND LICENSE.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to perform such duties relating to enforcement of the citrus bond and license law as required by chapter 601.

(5) **CITRUS, TECHNICAL.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to perform analyses on waxes, dyes, and other substances used on citrus fruit and to issue authorization for the use of said waxes, dyes, and other substances; to issue and maintain equipment issued to inspectors; to conduct necessary technical investigations relative to inspectional procedures; and to carry out the technical duties prescribed under the arsenical spray provisions of chapter 601, and such other technical duties as may be prescribed by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§4, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.49 Director; duties.—

(1) The director of the division of fruit and vegetable inspection shall be appointed by the department and shall serve at its pleasure.

(2) It shall be the duty of the director of this division to direct and supervise the overall operation of the division and exercise such other powers and duties as authorized by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.50 Division of chemistry; powers and duties.—The chemistry division shall be divided into not less than four bureaus as follows:

(1) **FERTILIZER LABORATORY.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to analyze samples of commercial fertilizer and other plant nutrients offered for sale in this state as required under chapter 576.

(2) **PESTICIDE LABORATORY.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to analyze samples of pesticides, insecticides, fungicides, rodenticides, herbicides, fumigants and all other things included in the Florida pesticide law, offered for sale in this state as required under chapter 487.

(3) **FEED LABORATORY.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to analyze samples of com-

mercial feed offered for sale in this state as required under chapter 580.

(4) **FOOD LABORATORY.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to analyze samples of foods in intrastate commerce or offered for sale in this state as required under chapter 500.

(5) **SEED LABORATORY.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to perform those services and duties pertaining to purity and germination testing of commercial seeds offered for sale in this state as required under chapters 575 and 578, and to enforce those provisions of said chapters as directed by the department. The physical location of the seed laboratory shall be in Tallahassee.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §9, ch. 61-407; §2, ch. 65-459; §§4, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—(5) formerly §570.32(6).

570.51 Director; qualifications; duties.—

(1) The director of the division of chemistry shall be appointed by the department to serve at its pleasure, and shall be known as the state chemist.

(2) No person shall be appointed state chemist who does not possess the following minimum qualifications:

(a) A person who is a professional chemist.

(b) A person who shall hold an advanced degree in chemistry, conferred by a university whose department of chemistry is accredited by the American chemical society, or the equivalent.

(c) A person who has not less than ten years of practical experience in analytical chemistry, including experience in the supervision of an analytical laboratory.

(3) The director shall supervise, direct and coordinate the activities of his division and enforce the provisions of chapters 487, 500, 576 and 580, as they pertain to the duties of the state chemist. The director shall serve on the fertilizer technical council as provided in §576.091, and on the pesticide technical council as provided in §487.061.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.52 Fertilizer and pesticide technical councils; powers and duties.—

(1)(a) The fertilizer technical council shall be composed of three representatives of the department of agriculture and consumer services, the director of the Florida agricultural experiment stations, the director of the Florida Agricultural Extension Service, the beef cattle, field crops, citrus, vegetable, commercial fertilizer, and pesticide members of the State Agricultural Advisory Council, and a representative of the agricultural limestone industry.

*(b) The pesticide technical council shall be composed of thirteen members as follows: a representative of each of the divisions of chemistry and inspection of the department of agriculture and consumer services; the dean for research and the dean of extension services, institute of food and agricultural sciences, University of Florida; the field crops, citrus, vegetable and beef cattle members of the state

agricultural advisory council; and representatives from the air and water pollution control department, the department of natural resources, the game and fresh water fish commission, and the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services. The state chemist shall serve as secretary of the pesticide technical council.

(2)(a) The fertilizer technical council shall, with respect to its field of work and that of the division of chemistry of the department with which it is associated, have those powers and duties as provided in §576.091.

(b) The pesticide technical council shall, with respect to its field of work and that of the division of chemistry of the department with which it is associated, have those powers and duties as provided in §487.061.

(3) The members of the technical councils shall receive no compensation for their services, except that they shall receive per diem as provided in §112.061, and their legal traveling expenses when actually engaged on the business of this technical council.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §10, ch. 61-407; §1, ch. 65-439; §1, ch. 67-508; §1, ch. 69-22; §§14, 25, 26, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The editors have deleted from subsection (1)(b) language relating to an industry member of the council, provision for which was deleted from S.B. 28 prior to final enactment. Also, a phrase requiring appointment of council members by the commissioner was deleted as being inconsistent with the provisions relating to membership.

cf.—§576.091 Creation of fertilizer technical council.

570.53 Division of marketing; powers and duties.—The marketing division shall be divided into not less than four bureaus as follows:

(1) **AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to publish agricultural bulletins and reports as defined in §570.21.

(2) **STATE MARKETS.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to manage the operation of all the farmers' markets, livestock markets and state livestock and crop pavilions owned by the state and perform those duties and responsibilities which are required of the department by §570.07(18).

(3) **LICENSE AND BOND.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to enforce the provisions of §§604.15-604.30, (the dealers in agricultural products law).

(4) **MARKET NEWS SECTION.**—It shall be the duty of this bureau to perform those responsibilities which are required of the department by §570.07(17).

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §4, ch. 65-459; §§4, 35, ch. 69-106.

570.54 Director; duties.—

(1) A director of the division of marketing may be appointed by the department and shall serve at its pleasure.

(2) It shall be the duty of the director of this division to supervise, direct and coordinate the activities as authorized by §§570.21, 570.07(17), (18), and 604.15-604.30, and exercise such other powers and authority as authorized by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 59-54; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 571

FLORIDA SEAL OF QUALITY LAW

- 571.01 Short title.
- 571.02 Purpose.
- 571.03 Definitions.
- 571.04 Powers and duties of the department.
- 571.05 Rules and regulations.

571.01 Short title.—This chapter shall be known as the Florida seal of quality law.

History.—§1, ch. 63-378.

571.02 Purpose.—The purpose of this chapter is to authorize the department of agriculture and consumer services to adopt seals of quality to be used in advertising and promoting the sale of agricultural products produced in Florida and to provide controls in the use of such seals of quality.

History.—§1, ch. 63-378; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

571.03 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

* (1) ["Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(2) Person means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, business, trust, legal representative, or any other business unit.

(3) Seal of quality means any word, device, emblem or symbol adopted by the department for the purpose of identifying and promoting the sale of high quality agricultural products produced in Florida.

(4) Reproduce means to stencil, emboss, print, engrave, impress, imprint, lithograph or duplicate in any manner or to cause any such acts to be done.

(5) Agricultural product includes any fresh or processed horticultural, viticultural, dairy, poultry, apicultural or any other farm or garden product.

(6) Use of seal of quality means to imprint a seal of quality on any produce, packages or container or attach a reproduction of any seal of quality to any Florida agricultural product, package or container of same, or to cause any such acts to be done, for the purpose of identifying any such product in its preparation for market or in any of the various steps in marketing.

History.—§1, ch. 63-378; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—In order to conform to the terminology of §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." The change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

571.04 Powers and duties of the department.—The duty of enforcing and administering this chapter is vested in the department, and the department is authorized to employ all agents and persons necessary therefor.

(1) All fees collected under this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury and placed to the credit of the general inspection trust fund, from which fund there shall be paid the expenses incurred in the enforcement and administration of this chapter to include pub-

- 571.06 License; application, fee and conditions.
- 571.07 Suspension or revocation of license.
- 571.08 Unlawful acts.
- 571.09 Penalties.
- 571.10 Injunction.

licizing, advertising and promoting seals of quality and the agricultural products with which such seals of quality are used. The department may accept contributions of money or services to aid in any advertising or promotion work undertaken by it under authority of this chapter.

(2) The department may register any seal of quality with the department of state of Florida, United States patent office, appropriate offices of other state of the United States and of foreign countries.

(3) The department, through its authorized representatives, is authorized to:

(a) Enter upon the premises, place of business or vehicle of any applicant or licensee during normal business hours and conditions for the purpose of determining by inspection and examination the sufficiency of bookkeeping system, accuracy of records, the agricultural products with which the seal of quality is used, articles purporting to be seals of quality or reproductions of same, and for the purpose of determining whether any other provision of this chapter or any rule or regulation adopted hereunder is being violated.

(b) Issue hold orders to owners and custodians and affix copy of same to seal of quality or reproduction of same in the possession of a nonlicensee; any seal of quality or reproduction of same that is an imitation or counterfeit; any agricultural product with which an imitation or counterfeit seal is used; any agricultural product on which a seal of quality is used after failure to make reports and remittance of advertising and promotion fees provided in this chapter and rules and regulations adopted hereunder; any agricultural product with which a seal of quality is used unless said product is labeled to indicate it is packaged by a licensee or to any agricultural product or article with which a seal of quality is used in violation of this chapter or rules and regulations adopted hereunder. Such hold order shall name and describe the product or article to which attached and the amount and address of same, give notice that the product or article to which attached is or is suspected of being sold, offered for sale or held for the purpose of sale in violation of law or of rules specified in said order and said hold order shall give warning to all persons not to remove or dispose of such product or article by sale or otherwise until permission is granted by the department or by order of court.

History.—§1, ch. 63-378; §§10, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

571.05 Rules and regulations.—The department by rules and regulations may design, determine and adopt seals of quality for use in publicizing, advertising and promoting agricultural products; prescribe minimum standards of quality and grade of agricultural products with which a seal of quality may be used; name and define market packages of agricultural products; fix a reasonable and equitable advertising and promotion fee for such market package of agricultural products; and otherwise interpret, implement and make specific the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 63-378; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

571.06 License; application, fee and conditions.—

(1) Application for license to reproduce or use a seal of quality shall be made to the department on application forms supplied by the department. Anyone making application and payment of license fee in the amount of ten dollars and meeting other qualifications required under this chapter and rules and regulations adopted hereunder shall be granted license for which applied. Such license shall be valid for one year from date of issue. The department, however, may refuse to issue a license to any person whose license has been revoked until such person demonstrates to the department that he no longer will violate the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted hereunder.

(2) Issue of license shall be conditioned upon the applicant's satisfying the department that he has an adequate bookkeeping system, that he keeps and will keep at all times all records necessary to indicate accurately the total volume of agricultural products on which the seal of quality has been used, that such records shall be open at all times for periodic inspection and examination by auditors of the department. The volume and kind of agricultural products on which the seal of quality has been used shall be reported monthly, quarterly, semiannually or annually as prescribed by rule of the department and such report shall be made with remittance of the advertising and promotion fee applicable not later than the twentieth day of the month following the period covered by the report. The report shall be made under oath and on forms furnished by the department. If the report is not filed and advertising and promotion fee paid on the date due or if the report be false, the amount of fee due is subject to a penalty of ten per cent, which shall be added to the advertising and promotion fee and paid therewith.

History.—§1, ch. 63-378; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

571.07 Suspension or revocation of license.—The department, after notice of violation given by registered mail, hearing and finding that licensee has violated any of the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted hereunder, may revoke the license of any licensee or suspend such license for not more than one year.

History.—§1, ch. 63-378; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

571.08 Unlawful acts.—It is unlawful for any person:

(1) To remove or dispose of any hold order or any detained agricultural product or article by sale or otherwise without permission of the department or by order of court.

(2) To reproduce or use any seal of quality without license or in violation of the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted hereunder.

(3) To supply any seal of quality or reproduction of same to any unauthorized person.

(4) To make, reproduce or use any seal of quality that is an imitation or counterfeit.

(5) To market any agricultural product with which an imitation or counterfeit seal of quality is used.

(6) To market any agricultural product with which a seal of quality is used unless the container of such product is labeled to indicate the name of the licensee.

(7) To fail to report the volume and kind of agricultural product on which a seal of quality has been used and make remittance of advertising and promotion fee when due as provided by rule.

(8) To mislead or deceive, use any imitation, counterfeit or likeness of the seal of quality on any label, tag, seal, container, sign or otherwise of any agricultural product of any kind or description for any purpose whatsoever or to mislead or deceive, use any emblem or counterfeit likeness thereof upon or in connection with any offer to sell or advertise for sale or use of any agricultural product of any kind or description which does not in fact lawfully bear a seal of quality.

(9) To fail to do any act required or to do any act prohibited by this chapter or rules adopted hereunder.

History.—§1, ch. 63-378; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

571.09 Penalties.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter or rules adopted hereunder shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00 or not more than 30 days in the county jail or both such fine and imprisonment for the first offense and not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 or not less than 30 days nor more than 6 months in the county jail or both such fine and imprisonment for each succeeding offense.

History.—§1, ch. 63-378.

571.10 Injunction.—In addition to the remedies provided in this chapter and notwithstanding the existence of any adequate remedy at law, the department is authorized to make application for injunction to a circuit judge, and such circuit judge shall have jurisdiction upon a hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or from failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of this chapter or any rule or regulation adopted hereunder, such injunction to be issued without bond.

History.—§1, ch. 63-378; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 573

FLORIDA MARKETING LAWS

PART I CELERY AND SWEET CORN MARKETING LAW (§§573.01-573.29)

PART II FOLIAGE PLANT MARKETING LAW (§§573.50-573.76)

PART III WATERMELON MARKETING LAW (§§573.801-573.827)

PART I

CELERY AND SWEET CORN MARKETING LAW

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573.01 Short title.—This law may be known and cited as "the Florida celery and sweet corn marketing law."

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283.

573.02 Legislative findings; declaration of policy.—This law is passed:

(1) Because it is hereby declared that the marketing of celery and sweet corn grown in Florida in excess of reasonable and normal market demands therefor; disorderly marketing of such commodity; improper preparation for market and lack of uniform grading and classification; unfair methods of competition in the marketing of such commodity; and the inherent inability of individual producers to maintain present markets, or to develop new and larger markets for Florida grown celery and sweet corn result in an unreasonable and unnecessary economic waste of the agricultural wealth of this state. Such conditions and the accompanying waste jeopardize the future continued production of adequate celery and sweet corn food supply for the people of this and other states, and prevent agricultural producers from obtaining a fair return from their labor, their farms, and the celery and sweet corn which they produce. As a consequence, the purchasing power of such producers has been in the past, and in all likelihood will continue to be in the future, unless such conditions are remedied, low in relation to that of persons engaged in other gainful occupations within this state. Celery and sweet corn producers are thereby prevented from maintaining a proper and reasonable standard of living and from contributing their fair share to the support of the necessary

governmental and educational functions, thus tending to increase unfairly the tax burdens of other citizens of this state.

(2) Because the conditions hereinbefore described and set forth vitally concern the health, peace, safety and general welfare of the people of this state, and it is hereby declared to be the policy of this state to aid agricultural producers in preventing economic waste in the marketing of their agricultural commodities, to develop more efficient and equitable methods in the marketing of agricultural commodities, and to aid agricultural producers in restoring and maintaining their purchasing power at a more adequate, equitable and reasonable level.

(3) The marketing of celery and sweet corn within this state is hereby declared to be affected with a public interest. The provisions of this law are enacted in the exercise of the police powers of this state for the purpose of protecting the health, peace, safety and general welfare of the people of this state.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283.

573.03 Purposes.—The proposes of this law are:

(1) To enable celery and sweet corn producers of this state, with the aid of the state, to correlate more effectively the marketing of their agricultural commodities, with market demands therefor.

(2) To establish and maintain orderly marketing of celery and sweet corn.

(3) To provide for uniform grading and proper preparation of celery and sweet corn for market.

(4) To provide methods and means for the

maintenance of present markets, or for the development of new and larger markets for celery and sweet corn grown in Florida.

(5) To eliminate or reduce economic waste in the marketing of celery and sweet corn grown in Florida.

(6) To prevent, modify or eliminate trade barriers which obstruct the free flow of celery and sweet corn to market.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283.

573.04 Definitions.—As used in this law, the following terms have the following meanings:

* (1) ["Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(2) "Person" means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, business, trust, legal representative, or any other business unit.

(3) "Celery" means all varieties and types of celery, *apium graveolens*.

(4) "Sweet corn" means all varieties and types of sweet corn, *zea mays*, variety *rugosa*.

(5) "Producer" means any person engaged within this state in a proprietary capacity in the business of producing, or causing to be produced, any celery or sweet corn for market.

(6) "Primary channel of trade" means celery or sweet corn shall be deemed and held to be in the "primary channel of trade" when such commodity is cut, gathered from the ground, or otherwise harvested for commercial purposes, but any such celery or sweet corn shall cease to be in the "primary channel of trade" if and when it leaves intrastate commerce.

(7) "Handler" is synonymous with "shipper" and means any person, except a common or contract carrier of celery or sweet corn owned by another person, engaged within this state as a distributor in the business of distributing celery or sweet corn in the primary channel of trade.

(8) "Distributor" means any person who engages in the operation of selling, marketing, or distributing, in the primary channel of trade, celery or sweet corn which he has produced, or purchased or acquired from a producer, or which he is marketing on behalf of a producer, whether as owner, agent, employee, broker, or otherwise, but shall not include a retailer as herein defined.

(9) "Retailer" means any person who purchases or acquires any celery or sweet corn for resale at retail to the general public, unless such retailer engages in the business of a distributor.

(10) "Marketing agreement" means an agreement entered into, pursuant to the provisions of this law, by and between the department and distributors, producers, handlers, and others engaged in the handling of celery or sweet corn, regulating the handling of such commodity.

(11) "Marketing order" means an order issued by the department, pursuant to this law, prescribing rules and regulations governing the distributing, or handling, in any manner, of

celery or sweet corn in the primary channel of trade during any specified period or periods.

(12) "To handle" means to engage in the business of handler as herein defined.

(13) "To distribute" means to engage in the business of a distributor as herein defined.

(14) "To retail" means to engage in the business of a retailer as herein defined.

(15) "Advertising and sales promotion," in addition to the ordinarily accepted meaning, means trade promotion and activities for the prevention, modification, or removal of trade barriers which restrict the free flow of celery or sweet corn to market and may include the presentation of facts to and negotiations with the state, federal and foreign governmental agencies on matters which affect the production and marketing of celery or sweet corn.

(16) "Container" means a crate, bag, box, basket, package, bulk load, or other unit used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment or other handling of celery or sweet corn.

(17) "Advisory council" means the advisory council or councils established pursuant to this law.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for "commissioner" which will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

573.05 Required consent by industry.—It is herein expressly stated that no marketing order or amendment thereto directly or indirectly affecting or regulating the celery or sweet corn industry of this state shall become effective unless and until the said marketing order or amendment thereto has been consented to by the majority of celery or sweet corn producers and handlers, both in volume and numbers, as provided in §§573.10 and 573.11.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283.

573.06 Petition of producers.—

(1) Upon the application or petition of five or more celery producers for a celery marketing order or ten or more sweet corn producers for a sweet corn marketing order who state they have reason to believe that the issuance of a marketing order will tend to effectuate the declared policy of this act with respect to celery or sweet corn, the department shall give due notice of, and an opportunity for, a public hearing upon a proposed marketing order.

(2) After a marketing order has been issued and is in effect, said marketing order may be amended after a public hearing upon the proposed amended marketing order, which public hearing may be called by the department after the receipt by it of an application or petition as provided by subsection (1) or upon the receipt by the department of recommendations by the advisory council for the marketing order of such commodity in effect.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §7, ch. 61-467; §1, ch. 63-123; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.07 Petitioner's expense.—

(1) Prior to the issuance of any marketing order by the department under this act, the

department shall require the applicants therefor to deposit with it such amounts as the department may deem necessary to defray the expenses of preparing and making effective such marketing order. Such funds shall be received, deposited and disbursed by the department; provided, however, any balance remaining shall be returned to the petitioners if a marketing order does not become effective. If an order does become effective, the total amount deposited may be refunded from the funds collected under such order upon the recommendation of the council and approval of the department.

(2) This section shall not apply to any amendment to any marketing order which is sought on the recommendations of an advisory council for a marketing order in effect.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §§1, chs. 61-466 and 61-467; §2, ch. 63-123; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.08 Procedure for notice of hearing.—

Due notice of any hearing shall be given to all persons who may be directly affected by any action by the department, pursuant to the provisions of this law. Such hearings shall be open to the public. All testimony shall be received under oath and a full and complete record of all proceedings at any such hearing shall be made and filed by the department in its office.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §§2, chs. 61-466 and 61-467; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.09 Notice of effective date of marketing order.—

At least ten days prior to the effective date of any marketing order or any suspension or termination thereof, a notice of such action or effective date shall be posted on a public bulletin board to be maintained by the department in the division of marketing of the department in the Nathan Mayo building, Tallahassee, Leon county. Within three days after the posting of such notice, a copy of such notice shall be mailed to all producers and handlers in the marketing area known to the department and to each person who has filed with the department a written request for a copy of such notice. A copy of such notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the state and in such other newspaper or newspapers as the department may prescribe. The notice published in a newspaper or newspapers shall be sent by first class mail by the department to those newspapers designated by it on the same date that the notice is posted on the aforesaid bulletin board with instructions to publish the same as a legal advertisement, on the first date after receipt of such notice as such newspaper's policy for publishing legal advertisements provides.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §§3, chs. 61-466 and 61-467; §3, ch. 63-123; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.10 Procedure for referendum.—

(1) With respect to any referendum conducted under the provisions of this act, the department shall fix, determine and publicly announce at least fifteen days prior to the mail-

ing of the copies of the proposed marketing order or proposed amended marketing order and the ballots, the date on which the copies of the proposed marketing order or proposed amended marketing order and ballots will be mailed. Such announcement shall be by notice given in the manner provided for notice in §573.09. The announcement notice aforesaid shall include a list of the counties, if less than all of the counties of the state, in which the county agent will have ballots and copies of the said proposed marketing order, which ballots and said copies of proposed marketing order may be obtained by producers and handlers of celery or sweet corn, whichever is affected, not receiving them by mail from the department. The ballots shall set forth the date on which the ballots must be returned to the department.

(2) The notice required by subsection (1) and the copies of the proposed marketing order or proposed amended marketing order shall be mailed to all celery or sweet corn producers whose names and addresses are known to the department in the state or within the marketing area if the said proposed order pertains only to a portion of the state.

(3) It shall be the duty of the celery or sweet corn producers or handlers, whichever are affected, who vote in each referendum to send their marked ballots to the department the duty of which it shall be to have the ballots counted by qualified and impartial personnel in its office. The department shall, within ten days after the closing date for submitting ballots in any referendum post the notice required by §573.09 in the event the referendum is affirmative as provided by §573.11, or in the event the said referendum is negative, certify the results and thereafter publish the results in a newspaper of general circulation in the state and in such other newspapers as the department may prescribe.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §§4, chs. 61-466 and 61-467; §4, ch. 63-123; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.11 Referendum.—

(1) No marketing order or amendments thereto directly affecting and regulating handlers issued pursuant to this law shall become effective unless and until the department finds that such order has been approved by ballot by the handlers covered by the marketing order, who during a representative period determined by the department handled:

(a) As to celery, not less than seventy-five per cent of the volume of the celery covered by the marketing order and who total by number not less than seventy-five per cent of the handlers covered by the marketing order.

(b) As to sweet corn, not less than sixty-five per cent of the volume of the sweet corn covered by the marketing order.

(2) No marketing order or amendments thereto directly affecting and regulating producers, issued pursuant to this law, shall become effective unless and until the department

finds that such order has been approved by ballot by the producers covered by the marketing order, who during a representative period determined by the department, produced:

(a) As to celery, not less than seventy-five per cent of the volume of the celery covered by the marketing order, and who total by number not less than seventy-five per cent of the celery producers so covered by the marketing order.

(b) As to sweet corn, not less than seventy-five per cent of the volume of the sweet corn covered by the marketing order, and who total by number not less than sixty-five per cent of the sweet corn producers so covered by the marketing order.

(3) No marketing order or amendments thereto directly affecting and regulating both producers and handlers, issued pursuant to this law, shall become effective unless and until the department finds that such order has been approved by ballot by the producers covered by the marketing order, who during a representative period determined by the department, produced:

(a) As to celery, not less than seventy-five per cent of the volume of the celery covered by the marketing order, and who total by number not less than seventy-five per cent of the celery producers so covered by the marketing order; and further finds that such order has been approved by ballot by the handlers covered by the marketing order, who during a representative period determined by the department, handled not less than seventy-five per cent of the volume of celery covered by the marketing order and who total by number not less than seventy-five per cent of the handlers covered by the marketing order, or

(b) As to sweet corn, not less than seventy-five per cent of the volume of the sweet corn covered by the marketing order, and who total by number not less than sixty-five per cent of the sweet corn producers so covered by the marketing order; and further finds that such order has been approved by ballot by the handlers covered by the marketing order, who during a representative period determined by the department, handled not less than sixty-five per cent of the volume of sweet corn covered by the marketing order.

(4) All percentages determined by the department as required in this section shall be computed on the basis of the persons voting in the referendum.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.12 Findings required to issue order.—

After such notice and hearing, the department shall issue a marketing order if it finds and sets forth in such marketing order that such order will tend to accomplish the objectives and purposes of this act.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §5, chs. 61-466 and 61-467; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.13 Criteria considered in making find-

ings.—In making the findings set forth in §573.12, the department shall take into consideration any and all facts available to it with respect to the following factors:

(1) The quantity of celery or sweet corn available for distribution.

(2) The quantity of celery or sweet corn normally required by consumers.

(3) The cost of producing celery or sweet corn as determined by available records, statistics and surveys.

(4) The purchasing power of consumers as indicated by reports and indices.

(5) The level of prices of other commodities which compete with or are utilized as substitutes for celery or sweet corn.

(6) The level of prices of commodities, services and articles which farmers commonly buy.

(7) That no hardship will result to any celery producer(s) by the issuance of such proposed marketing order which cannot be remedied under the provision of §573.23.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.14 Advisory council.—

(1) Any marketing order issued pursuant to the provisions of this law shall provide in it a method for the selection of an advisory council and the term of office of such council members. Such advisory council shall assist the department in the administration of any marketing order. The members of such advisory council shall be appointed by the department. The number of producers, handlers, or distributors upon any such advisory council shall be such number of producers, handlers, or distributors as the department finds is necessary to assist properly in the administration of such order; provided always, that the majority of the members of any such advisory council shall be producers.

(2) No member of any such advisory council shall receive a salary, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. The department may authorize such advisory council to employ necessary personnel, including professional and technical services, fix their compensation and terms of employment, and to incur such expenses, to be paid by the department from moneys collected as herein provided, as the department may deem necessary and proper to enable such advisory council to perform properly such of its duties as are authorized in this law.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §19, ch. 63-400; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***573.15 Advisory committee; duties.**—The duties of any such advisory committee shall be administrative only, and may include the following:

(1) Subject to the approval of the commissioner, to administer such marketing order.

(2) To recommend to the commissioner administrative rules and regulations relating to the marketing order.

(3) To receive and report to the commis-

sioner complaints or violations of the marketing order.

(4) To recommend to the commissioner amendments to the marketing order.

(5) To assist the commissioner in the assessment of members of the said industry and in the collection of funds to cover expenses incurred by the commissioner in the administration of the marketing order.

(6) To assist the commissioner in the collection of such necessary information and data as the commissioner may deem necessary to the proper administration of this law.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(8), ch. 69-106.

573.16 Advisory council; exemption from liability.—The members of any advisory council, duly appointed by the department, including employees of the council, shall not be held responsible, jointly and individually, in any way whatsoever to any producer, distributor or other handler or any other person for errors in judgment, mistakes or other acts, either of commission or omission, as principal, agent, person or employee, except for their own individual acts of dishonesty or crime. No person or employee shall be held responsible jointly or individually for any act or omission of any other member of any such council.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §§6, chs. 61-466 and 61-467; §5, ch. 63-123; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.17 Possible subjects of marketing orders.—Subject to the legislative restrictions and limitations set forth in this law, any marketing order issued by the department pursuant to this law may contain any or all of the following provisions for regulating the handling or any of the operations of distributing of handlers of any celery or sweet corn within this state, but no others;

(1) **AS TO CELERY.**—

(a) Provisions for determining the existence and extent of the surplus of celery or of any grade, size or quality thereof, and providing for the control and distribution of such surplus and for equalizing the burden of such surplus elimination or control among the producers, distributors or other handlers affected.

(b) Provisions for limiting the total quantity of celery or of any grade, size or quality thereof, which may be distributed or otherwise handled in the primary channel of trade by any and all persons engaged in distributing, or handling during any specified period or periods. The total quantity of any such celery so regulated and permitted to be distributed, or otherwise handled, shall not be less than the quantity which the department finds is reasonably necessary to supply the market demands of consumers of such commodity.

(c) Provisions for allotting the quantity of celery or of any grade, size or quality thereof, which each handler may purchase or acquire from or handle on behalf of, any and all producers thereof in the primary channel of trade

during any specified period or periods, under a uniform rule, applicable to all handlers so regulated, based upon the amounts of celery or of any grade, size or quality thereof produced or placed in the primary channels of trade by such producers in a prior period which the department finds to be representative or upon the current season's production or volume placed in the primary channels of trade by such producers, or both, to the end that the total quantity of celery or any grade, size or quality thereof, so purchased or handled in the primary channel of trade, shall be apportioned equitably among the producers thereof.

(d) Provisions for allotting the quantity of celery or any grade, size or quality thereof, which each producer may sell or have handled for his account, or on his behalf, in the primary channel of trade, during any specified period or periods, under a uniform rule applicable to all producers so regulated, based upon the amounts of celery or of any grade, size or quality thereof placed in the primary channels of trade by such producers in a prior period which the department finds to be representative or upon the current season's production or volume placed in the primary channels of trade by such producers or both to the end that the total quantity of such celery or any grade, size, or quality thereof, so purchased from or handled for producers in the primary channel of trade, shall be apportioned equitably among all such producers.

(e) Provisions for allotting the quantity of celery or any grade, size or quality thereof, which each handler may distribute or handle in the primary channel of trade under a uniform rule applicable to all handlers so regulated, based upon the amounts of celery or of any grade, size or quality thereof, of the current season's crop which each such handler has available for such distributing, or handling, or upon the quantities of celery, or of any grade, size or quality thereof so distributed or handled by each such handler in a prior period which the department finds to be representative, or based upon both, to the end that the total quantity of celery, or any grade, size or quality thereof, distributed or handled in the primary channel of trade during any specified period or periods, shall be equitably apportioned among all such handlers thereof.

(f) Provisions regulating the period or periods during which any celery or any grade, size or quality thereof, may be distributed, or otherwise marketed in the primary channel of trade by any and all persons engaged in such distributing or marketing. Provided that, the total quantity of such commodity so regulated and permitted to be distributed, or otherwise marketed during such period or periods, shall not be less than the quantity which the department finds is necessary to reasonably supply the needs of consumers of such commodity.

(g) Provisions for the establishment of surplus or reserve pools of celery, or of any grade, size or quality thereof, and providing for the

sale of such surplus celery and the equitable distribution among the persons interested therein of the net returns derived from the sale of such celery or such distribution of such representative value of such celery.

(2) AS TO SWEET CORN.—

(a) Provisions for determining the existence and extent of the surplus of sweet corn or of any variety, type, grade, size, or quality thereof, and providing for the control and distribution of such surplus and for equalizing the burden of such surplus elimination or control among the producers, distributors or other handlers affected.

(b) Provisions for limiting the total quantity of sweet corn or of any variety, type, grade, size or quality thereof, which may be distributed or otherwise handled in the primary channel of trade by any and all persons engaged in distributing, or handling during any specified period or periods. The total quantity of any such sweet corn so regulated and permitted to be distributed, or otherwise handled, shall not be less than the quantity which the department finds is reasonably necessary to supply the market demands of consumers of such commodity.

(c) Provisions for allotting the quantity of sweet corn or of any variety, type, grade, size or quality thereof, which each handler may purchase or acquire from or handle on behalf of, any and all producers thereof in the primary channel of trade during any specified period or periods, under a uniform rule, applicable to all handlers so regulated, based upon the amounts of sweet corn or of any variety, type, grade, size, or quality thereof produced or placed in the primary channels of trade by such producers in a prior period which the department finds to be representative or upon the current season's production or volume placed in the primary channels of trade by such producers, or both, to the end that the total quantity of sweet corn or any variety, type, grade, size, or quality thereof, so purchased or handled in the primary channel of trade, shall be apportioned equitably among the producers thereof.

(d) Provisions for allotting the quantity of sweet corn or any variety, type, grade, size, or quality thereof, which each producer may sell or have handled for his account, or on his behalf, in the primary channel of trade, during any specified period or periods under a uniform rule applicable to all producers so regulated, based upon the amounts of sweet corn or any variety, type, grade, size, or quality thereof placed in the primary channels of trade by such producers in a prior period which the department finds to be representative or upon the current season's production or volume placed in the primary channels of trade by such producers, or both, to the end that the total quantity of such sweet corn or any variety, type, grade, size, or quality thereof, so purchased from or handled for producers in the primary

channel of trade, shall be apportioned equitably among all such producers.

(e) Provisions for allotting the quantity of sweet corn or any variety, type, grade, size or quality thereof, which each handler may distribute or handle in the primary channel of trade under a uniform rule applicable to all handlers so regulated, based upon the amounts of sweet corn or of any variety, type, grade, size or quality thereof, of the current season's crop which each such handler has available for such distributing, or handling, or upon the quantities of sweet corn, or of any variety, type, grade, size or quality thereof so distributed or handled by each such handler in a prior period which the department finds to be representative, or based upon both, to the end that the total quantity of sweet corn, or any variety, type, grade, size or quality thereof, distributed or handled in the primary channel of trade during any specified period or periods, shall be equitably apportioned among all such handlers thereof.

(f) Provisions regulating the period or periods during which any sweet corn or any variety, type, grade, size or quality thereof, may be distributed, or otherwise marketed in the primary channel of trade by any and all persons engaged in such distributing or marketing. Provided that, the total quantity of such commodity so regulated and permitted to be distributed, or otherwise marketed during such period or periods, shall not be less than the quantity which the department finds is necessary to reasonably supply the needs of consumers of such commodity.

(g) Provisions for the establishment of surplus or reserve pools of sweet corn, or of any variety, type, grade, size or quality thereof, and providing for the sale of such surplus sweet corn and the equitable distribution among the persons interested therein of the net returns derived from the sale of such sweet corn or such distribution of such representative value of such sweet corn.

(3) AS TO CELERY OR SWEET CORN.—

(a) Provisions establishing or providing for establishing, with respect to celery or sweet corn, either as delivered by producers to handlers, or as handled or otherwise prepared for market, or as marketed by producers or handlers:

1. Grading standards of quality, condition, size, maturity or pack, which standards may include minimum standards, provided the standards so established shall not be established below any minimum standards prescribed by law for such commodity.

2. Uniform inspection, grading of and proper labeling of celery or sweet corn, in accordance with the standards so established.

3. Fix the type, specifications, size, weight, capacity, dimensions or pack of the containers which may be used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment, or other handling of celery or sweet corn.

(b) Provisions for the establishment of plans and programs for advertising and sales promotion to maintain present markets or to create new or larger markets for celery or sweet corn grown in Florida, or for the prevention, modification or removal of trade barriers which obstruct the free flow of celery or sweet corn to market. The department is hereby authorized to prepare, issue, administer and enforce plans and programs for promoting the sale of celery or sweet corn. Provided that any such plan or program shall be directed toward increasing the sale of celery or sweet corn without reference to a particular private brand or trade name.

(c) Provisions relating to the prohibition of unfair trade practices. In addition to the unfair trade practices, now prohibited by law, applicable to the distribution or handling of celery or sweet corn within this state, the department is hereby authorized to include in any marketing order issued hereunder provisions designed to correct any trade practice affecting the distributing or handling of celery or sweet corn within this state which the department finds, after a hearing thereupon in which all interested persons are given an opportunity to be heard, is unfair and detrimental to the effectuation of the declared purposes of this act.

(d) Provisions for carrying on research studies in the production or distribution of celery or sweet corn and for the expenditure of moneys for such purposes.

(e) Provisions incidental to and not inconsistent with the terms, conditions and provisions hereinbefore specified and necessary to effectuate the other provisions of such marketing order.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §7, ch. 61-466 and §8, ch. 61-467; §§6, 7, ch. 63-123; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.18 Cooperation with other governments.

—The department is hereby authorized to confer with and cooperate with the legally constituted authorities of other states and of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining uniformity in the administration of federal and state marketing regulations, licenses or orders, and said department is authorized to conduct joint hearings, issue joint or concurrent marketing orders, for the purposes and within the standards set forth in this law, and may exercise any administrative authority prescribed by this law to effect such uniformity of administration and regulation.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.19 Limited marketing orders.—A marketing order issued by the department under this law may be limited in application by prescribing the marketing areas or portions of the state in which a particular order shall be effective; provided, that no marketing order shall be issued by the department unless it embraces all persons of a like class who are engaged in a specific and distinctive agricul-

tural industry or trade within the prescribed marketing area or portion of the state in which a particular order shall be effective.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §8, ch. 61-466 and §9, ch. 61-467; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.20 Marketing agreements.—In order to effectuate the declared policy of this law, the department shall have the power, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, to enter into marketing agreements, which agreements may contain any of those provisions, contained in §573.17, with distributors, producers and others engaged in the handling of celery or sweet corn, regulating the handling of such agricultural commodities, which said marketing agreement shall be binding upon the signatories thereto exclusively. The execution of such marketing agreement shall in no manner affect the issuance, administration or enforcement of any marketing order provided for in this law. The department may issue such marketing order without executing a marketing agreement, or may execute a marketing agreement without issuing a marketing order, or may execute a marketing agreement and issue a marketing order covering the same agricultural commodity. The department, in its discretion, may hold concurrent hearing upon a proposed marketing agreement and proposed marketing order in the manner provided for giving due notice and opportunity for hearing for a marketing order, as provided in this law.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §9, ch. 61-466 and §10, ch. 61-467; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.21 Assessment; funds; audit; loans.—

(1) For the purpose of providing funds to defray the necessary expenses incurred by the department in the formulation, issuance, administration and enforcement of any marketing order issued by the department hereunder, every person engaged in the production, distributing or handling of celery or sweet corn within this state, and directly affected by any marketing order issued pursuant to this law, shall pay to the department at such times and in such installments as the department may prescribe such person's pro rata share of said necessary expenses. Each such person's share of such expenses shall be that proportion thereof which the total quantity of celery or sweet corn produced, distributed or handled by such person during the current marketing season, or part thereof covered by such marketing order, is of the total quantity of such commodity produced, distributed or handled by all such persons during the same current marketing season or part thereof. The department, after receiving the recommendation of the advisory council, shall fix the rate of assessment per container of celery or sweet corn or some other equitable basis; provided however, that such rate of assessment per container shall not be greater than five cents per container of any size not in excess of three thousand one hundred fifty-nine cubic inches inside measurement for celery or five cents per con-

tainer of any size not in excess of two thousand five hundred seventy-four cubic inches inside measurement for sweet corn, nor shall the rate of assessment be greater for larger containers than the ratio of the cubical contents of the larger container to that of aforesaid containers respectively for celery and sweet corn applied to said five cents.

(2) The department may require every producer, distributor or handler directly affected by any marketing order to deposit with it in advance cash or sufficient bond based upon the estimated volume of the celery or sweet corn to be handled by such producer, distributor or handler during the period or periods covered by such marketing order at the close of each marketing season during which the marketing order is effective. The sum so deposited shall be adjusted to the amount which is chargeable against such producer, distributor or handler upon the basis of the actual volume of celery or sweet corn handled by such producer, distributor or handler during such period or periods. The department shall prescribe the rules and regulations with respect to the assessment and collection of such funds.

*(3) Any money so collected by the commissioner shall be transmitted to the proper advisory committee, notwithstanding the provisions of §215.31. The advisory committee shall deposit such money in a depository of their choice. The actual expenses incurred by the commissioner, his department, or the advisory committee, with respect to such celery or sweet corn marketing order, shall be paid out upon warrant of the advisory committee signed by the said committee's chairman, when vouchers therefor are exhibited co-signed by the chairman of such advisory committee, and some other duly authorized person appointed by the commissioner. Any moneys remaining in such fund, at the discretion of the advisory committee may be refunded at the close of any marketing season upon a pro rata basis to all persons from whom such funds were collected; provided that upon termination by the commissioner of any marketing order, and all moneys remaining and not required by the advisory committee to defray the expenses of such order shall be returned by the advisory committee upon a pro rata basis to all persons from whom such funds were collected.

*(4) In the event of the levying and collecting of assessments, as provided herein, then for each fiscal year of the advisory committee in which such assessment funds are received by the advisory committee, the advisory committee chairman shall cause to be made a thorough annual audit of the books and accounts of the advisory committee by a certified public accountant, such audit to be completed within sixty days after the end of the advisory committee's fiscal year. The commissioner, and all producers and handlers covered by the marketing order, shall be properly advised of the details of the annual official audit

of the advisory committee's accounts as shown by the certified public accountant within thirty days of such audit. Before receiving any assessment funds as provided herein, the chairman of the advisory committee and some other duly authorized co-signer of vouchers shall give a bond in an amount prescribed by the commissioner, such bond to have as surety thereon a surety company licensed to do business in Florida, and to be in the form and amount approved by the advisory committee, and to be filed with the advisory committee with a copy to the commissioner.

(5) Any assessment levied hereunder, in such specified amount as may be determined by the department, pursuant to the provisions of this law, shall constitute a personal debt of every person so assessed and shall be due and payable to the department when payment is called for by the department. In the event of failure of such person or persons to pay any such assessment upon the date determined by the department, the department may file a complaint against such person or persons in a state court of competent jurisdiction for the collection thereof as provided in this law.

*(6) In the event any advisory committee of any order has reason to believe that the administration of an order will be facilitated or the attainment of the purposes and objectives of the order will be promoted thereby, the advisory committee is authorized to borrow money with or without interest to carry out any provision of any order authorized by this chapter based upon anticipated assessment collections.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133, 59-283; §§10-12, ch. 61-466; §§11-13, ch. 61-467; §8, ch. 63-123; §1, ch. 67-56; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—Subsections (3), (4) and (6) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(8), ch. 69-106.

573.22 Department; duties.—

(1) The department shall administer and enforce the provisions of this law within the division of marketing in the department. In order to effectuate the declared purposes of this law, the department is hereby authorized to issue, administer, and enforce the provisions of marketing agreements or orders hereunder, regulating the handling of celery or sweet corn in the primary channel of trade.

(2) The department shall have power, consistent with this law and in accordance with the provision of marketing orders and agreements made effective hereunder, to establish such general rules and regulations for uniform application to all marketing orders and marketing agreements issued hereunder as may be necessary to facilitate the administration and enforcement of such marketing orders and agreements. The provisions of this law relative to posting, publication, and time of taking effect shall not be applicable to any such general rule or regulation established pursuant to this law and applicable to marketing orders generally. Such notice shall be mailed to the advisory council for each mar-

keting order or marketing agreement in active operation.

(3) Upon recommendation of the advisory council concerned, the department shall have power, consistent with this law, to establish administrative rules and regulations for each marketing order or marketing agreement issued and made effective as may be necessary to facilitate the administration and enforcement of each such order or agreement.

(4) Upon recommendation of the advisory council concerned, the department shall have the power, consistent with the provisions of this act, to issue and make effective marketing regulations authorized by the provisions of any marketing order or marketing agreement issued and made effective hereunder and necessary to carry out and make effective the purposes and provisions of any such marketing order or agreement. All regulations issued pursuant to this act shall become effective as prescribed in the regulation notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 120. The regulations under this act shall be published in the Florida administrative register as a matter of record only. Notice of any such regulation issued by the department shall be given to all producers and handlers directly affected.

(5) The department shall have full authority and power to review and consider all facts available to it and to determine in its sole discretion, who is a producer or handler under the terms of this act, what period or periods are appropriate and just in fixing allotments or other regulations pertaining to, affecting or controlling the handling of commodities dealt with, and to make all other decisions and determinations reasonably necessary or appropriate to render effective the terms of any marketing order and to promote the objectives of this act.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §§9, 10, ch. 63-123; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.23 Exemptions.—

(1) The department may adopt the procedures pursuant to which certificates of exemption will be issued to producers or handlers.

(2) The department may issue certificates of exemption to any applicant who applies for such exemption and furnishes adequate evidence to the department that, by reason of a marketing order issued pursuant to this law, such applicant has been adversely affected, unduly burdened or the result of the marketing order is confiscatory by reason of acts beyond such applicant's control or by acts beyond reasonable expectation.

(3) The department shall be permitted at any time to make a thorough investigation of any applicant's claim pertaining to exemptions.

*(4) If any applicant for exemption certificates is dissatisfied with the determination by the advisory committee with respect to his application, said applicant may file an appeal with the commissioner. Such an appeal must be taken

promptly after the determination by the advisory committee. Any applicant filing an appeal shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the commissioner for a determination of the appeal. The commissioner shall thereupon consider the application, examine all available evidence, and make a final determination concerning the application. The commissioner shall notify the appellant of the final determination, and shall furnish the advisory committee with a copy of the appeal and a statement of considerations involved in making the final determination.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
***Note.**—Subsection (4) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(8), ch. 69-106.

573.24 Termination of orders.—The department shall suspend or terminate the marketing order or any provision of the marketing order, whenever it finds such provision or order does not tend to effectuate the declared purposes of this act, within the standards and subject to the limitations and restrictions herein imposed and it further finds upon a referendum called by the department that fifty per cent of those producers who vote, who are engaged within the state in the production of celery or sweet corn for market, covered by such marketing order, and who produce for market more than fifty per cent of the volume of such commodity produced within the state for market are opposed to the said marketing order; provided that such suspension or termination shall not be effective until the expiration of the current marketing season. If the department finds that the termination of any marketing order is requested in writing by more than fifty per cent of those producers who are engaged within the state in the production of celery or sweet corn for market, covered by such marketing order, and who produce for market more than fifty per cent of the volume of such commodity produced within the state for market and the department further finds that such marketing order obstructs or does not tend to carry out the declared policy and purposes of this act, it shall terminate or suspend for a specified period such marketing order or provision thereof; provided that such termination shall become effective not less than ten days after the department gives notice of an order of termination as required in §573.09.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §13, ch. 61-466 and §14, ch. 61-467; §11, ch. 63-123; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.25 Inspections.—Any authorized inspector or other authorized person discharging his duties in the checking of compliance with the provisions of any marketing order made effective pursuant to this law may enter and inspect any premises, enclosure, building or conveyance where he has reason to believe any celery or sweet corn subject to a marketing order is produced, stored, being prepared for market or marketed, and inspect or cause to be inspected such representative samples of the commodity as may be necessary to determine whether or not any lot of said celery or sweet corn is in compliance with applicable regula-

tions of any marketing order made effective pursuant to the provisions of this law.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283.

573.26 Maintenance and production of records, etc.—

(1) The department may require any and all persons directly affected by and subject to the provisions of any marketing order issued pursuant to this law to maintain books and records reflecting their operations under said marketing order, and to furnish to the department or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives such information as may be from time to time requested by them relating to operations under said marketing order and to permit the inspection by said department, or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives of such portions of such books and records as relate to operations under said marketing order.

(2) Information obtained by any person hereunder shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by him to any other person save and except to a person with like right to obtain the same, or any attorney employed to give legal advice or by court order.

(3) For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this law, the department or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives, may hold hearings, take testimony, administer oaths, subpoena witnesses and issue subpoenas for the production of books, records, or documents, relevant and material to the subject matter of such hearings.

(4) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing documentary evidence before the department, or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives, in obedience to the subpoena of the department on the ground or the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may be so required to testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before the department in obedience to a subpoena issued pursuant to this law; provided, that no natural person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.27 Penalties; violation; hearings.—

(1) Every person who violates any provision of this law, or any provision of any marketing agreement or order duly issued by the department hereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200 or more than \$10,000. Each day during which any of the violations above referred to continue after the department has issued a cease

and desist order against the violator shall constitute a separate offense. Such fine imposed by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be transmitted by the clerk of such court to the department for depositing in the account of the advisory committee.

(2) Upon the filing of a verified complaint charging a violation of any provision of this law, or of any provision of any marketing order issued by the department hereunder, or of any provision of any marketing agreement enforced by the department hereunder, and prior to institution of any court proceedings authorized hereinafter, the department may, in its discretion, refer the matter to the department of legal affairs, or prosecuting attorney of this state having jurisdiction, for action pursuant to the provisions of this law, or call a hearing to consider the charges set forth in such verified complaint. In such case the department shall cause copy of such complaint, together with notice of the time and place of hearing of such complaint, to be served personally or by registered mail upon the person or persons named as defendant or defendants therein. Such service shall be made at least three days before said hearing, which shall be held in the city or town in which is situated the principal place of business of the defendant, or one of the defendants, if more than one, or in which the violation complained of is alleged to have occurred, or at some convenient place or location, at the discretion of the department. At the time and place designated for such hearing, an agent of the department shall hear the parties to said complaint, and shall enter in the office of the department at Tallahassee his findings based upon the facts established at such hearing.

(3) If the department finds that no violation has occurred, it shall forthwith dismiss such complaint and notify the parties to such complaint.

(4) If the department finds that a violation has occurred, it shall so enter its findings and notify the parties to such complaint. Should the defendant or defendants thereafter fail, neglect, or refuse to desist from such violation within the time specified by the department, the department may thereupon file a complaint against such defendant or defendants in a court of competent jurisdiction, as set forth hereinafter.

(5) The department of legal affairs or any prosecuting attorney of this state having jurisdiction may, upon his own initiative, and shall upon complaint of any person, if after investigation, he believes the violation to have occurred, bring an action in the name of the state in any court of competent jurisdiction within the state against any person violating any provision of this law or of any marketing order duly issued by the department hereunder or any marketing agreement enforced by the department.

(6) The several circuit courts of the state, sitting in chancery, are hereby vested with

jurisdiction specifically to enforce and to enjoin and restrain any person from violating any provisions of this law, or of any marketing order duly issued by the department hereunder or any marketing agreement enforced by the department, in any proceeding brought by the department in any of said circuit courts; and in any such proceeding it shall not be necessary for the department to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist. The said circuit courts may issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, as in other actions for injunctive relief, and upon final hearing, if final decree be in favor of the department, the court shall permanently enjoin the defendant or defendants from further violations. Any such final decree in favor of the department shall provide that the defendant or defendants pay it reasonable costs of such suit, including reasonable attorney's fees to be fixed by the court. Any such action may be commenced either in the county where the defendant resides, or in the county where any other defendant resides, if more than one defendant, or in the county where any act of omission, or part thereof, complained of occurred.

(7) It shall be a misdemeanor for:

(a) Any person to wilfully render or furnish a false or fraudulent report, statement or record required by the department, pursuant to the provisions of this law, or any marketing agreement or marketing order effective thereunder.

(b) Any person engaged in the handling of celery or sweet corn or in the wholesale or retail trade thereof to fail or refuse to furnish to the department or its duly authorized agents, upon request, information concerning the name and address of the persons from whom he has received celery or sweet corn regulated by a marketing order issued and in effect hereunder, and the quantity of such commodity so received.

History.—§§1, chs. 59-133 and 59-283; §§11, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (1) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to make the disposition of money received from fines accord with the provisions of §14, ch. 69-106.

573.28 Continuance of existing orders; conformity.—Any marketing order heretofore duly issued by the commissioner pursuant to this chapter and now in effect shall continue in full force and effect and shall be conclusively presumed to be in conformity with the provisions of this act, as amended, unless the commissioner calls a public hearing within ninety days after May 21, 1963, and as a result of said hearing finds that such marketing order is not in conformity with the provisions of this act, as amended.

History.—§12, ch. 63-123.

573.29 Presumption of validity.—The validity or propriety of any act or action taken by the department hereunder or in pursuance of any marketing order heretofore or hereafter issued shall be presumed until the contrary is affirmatively established by the person or persons objecting thereto.

History.—§12, ch. 63-123; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

PART II

FOLIAGE PLANT MARKETING LAW

- 573.50 Short title.
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573.50 Short title.—Part II of this chapter may be known and cited as the Florida foliage plant marketing law.

History.—§1, ch. 63-126.

573.51 Legislative findings; declaration of policy.—This act is passed:

(1) Because the marketing of foliage plants in Florida in excess of reasonable and normal market demands therefor, disorderly market-

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ing of the commodity, improper preparation for market and lack of uniform grading and classification, unfair methods of competition in the marketing of foliage plants and the inherent inability of individual producers to maintain present markets or to develop new and larger markets for Florida-grown foliage plants result in an unreasonable and unnecessary economic waste of the agricultural wealth of this state. Such conditions and the accompanying

waste jeopardize the future continued production of adequate supplies of foliage plants for the people of this state and other states, and prevent foliage plant producers from obtaining a fair return from their labor, farms and products. As a consequence, the purchasing power of the producers has been, in the past, and in all likelihood will continue to be in the future, low in relation to that of persons engaged in other gainful occupations within this state, unless such conditions are remedied. Foliage plant producers are thereby prevented from maintaining a proper and reasonable standard of living and from contributing their fair share to the support of the necessary governmental and educational functions, thus tending to increase unfairly the tax burdens of the other citizens of this state.

(2) Because these conditions vitally concern the health, peace, safety and general welfare of the people of this state, it is hereby declared to be the policy of this state to aid foliage plant producers in preventing economic waste in the marketing of their commodity, to develop more efficient and equitable methods in the marketing of foliage plants, and to aid foliage plant producers in restoring and maintaining their purchasing power at a more adequate, equitable and reasonable level.

(3) In the exercise of the police power of this state to promote and protect the public health, peace, safety and general welfare of the people, the marketing of foliage plants within this state is hereby declared to be affected with a public interest.

History.—§2, ch. 63-126.

573.52 Purposes.—The purposes of this act are:

(1) To enable foliage plant producers of this state, with the aid of the state, to correlate more effectively the marketing of their foliage plants with market demands therefor.

(2) To establish and maintain orderly marketing of foliage plants.

(3) To provide methods for the maintenance of present markets, or for the development of new and larger markets for foliage plants grown in Florida.

(4) To provide for uniform grading and proper preparation of foliage plants for market.

(5) To eliminate or reduce economic waste in the marketing of foliage plants grown in Florida.

(6) To prevent, modify or eliminate trade barriers which obstruct the free flow of foliage plants to market.

History.—§3, ch. 63-126.

573.53 Definitions.—As used in this act:

* (1) ["Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(2) Person means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, business, trust, legal representative, or any other business unit.

(3) Foliage plants are defined as perennial or woody plants, or vines grown mostly under

partial shade primarily to be used for foliage as potted plants or interior landscaping decor in the home, office or business, including but not limited to philodendron, either established or unestablished on bark or poles, rooted or unrooted, small and variegated leafed plants used in dish gardens, terrariums, and hanging baskets; dwarfed citrus, palms; bromeliads and ferns.

(4) Producer means any person engaged within this state in a proprietary capacity in the business of producing, or causing to be produced, foliage plants for market.

(5) Primary channel of trade means foliage plants shall be deemed and held to be in the primary channel of trade when such commodity is cut, gathered from the ground, or otherwise harvested or prepared for sale in any manner for commercial purposes, but foliage plants shall cease to be in the primary channel of trade if they leave intrastate commerce.

(6) Handler is synonymous with shipper and means any person, except a common or contract carrier of foliage plants owned by another person, engaged within this state as a distributor in the business of distributing foliage plants in the primary channel of trade.

(7) Distributor means any person who engages in the operation of selling, marketing, or distributing, in the primary channel of trade, foliage plants which he has produced, or purchased or acquired from a producer, or is marketing on behalf of a producer, whether as owner, agent, employee, broker, or otherwise, but shall not include a retailer as herein defined.

(8) Retailer means any person who purchases or acquires any foliage plants for resale at retail to the general public, unless such retailer engages in the business of a distributor.

(9) Marketing agreement means an agreement between the department and distributors, producers, handlers, and others engaged in the handling of foliage plants, regulating the handling of the commodity.

(10) Marketing order means an order issued by the department, prescribing rules and regulations governing the distributing, or handling in any manner, of foliage plants in the primary channel of trade during any specified period or periods.

(11) To handle means to engage in the business of a handler as herein defined.

(12) To retail means to engage in the business of a retailer as herein defined.

(13) To distribute means to engage in the business of a distributor as herein defined.

(14) Advertising and sales promotion in addition to the ordinarily accepted meaning, means trade promotion and activities for the prevention, modification, or removal of trade barriers which restrict the free flow of foliage plants to market and may include the presentation of facts to and negotiations with the state, federal and foreign governmental agencies on matters which affect the production and marketing of foliage plants.

(15) Container means a crate, bag, box, basket, carton, package, bulk load, or other unit used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment or any other unit used in the handling of foliage plants.

(16) Advisory council means the advisory council or councils established pursuant to this act.

(17) General rules and regulations means rules and regulations applicable to all marketing orders and marketing agreements issued and made effective by the department without prior notice and public hearing, to provide uniform methods and procedures to facilitate the administration and enforcement of all marketing orders and marketing agreements. Uniform methods and procedures may include but shall not be limited to methods and procedures pertaining to the receiving, depositing and expenditure of moneys received from assessments; the preparation, handling and payment of claim schedules for the payment of bills, salaries and other obligations; establishing the maximum rates to be allowed for travel expenses of council members and council employees; the preparation, verification and filing of evidence relating to violations of marketing orders, agreements and marketing regulations and other fiscal and administrative activities which the department finds are necessary to obtain reasonable uniformity, efficiency and economy in the administration and enforcement of any marketing order or agreement.

(18) Administrative rules and regulations means rules and regulations applicable to a particular marketing order or agreement, issued and made effective by the department upon recommendation of the advisory council concerned, without prior notice and public hearing, to provide methods and procedures to facilitate the administration and enforcement of the marketing order or agreement. Rules and regulations may include but shall not be limited to methods and procedures for the purpose of explaining or clarifying the provisions of the marketing order or agreement; providing information to producers and handlers subject to the provisions of the marketing order or agreement and other similar procedural and explanatory provisions to enable such producers and handlers better to understand the program and their respective obligations thereunder and thereby assist in obtaining cooperation and compliance.

(19) Seasonal marketing regulations means marketing regulations, applicable to a particular marketing order or agreement, made effective by the department upon recommendation of the advisory council concerned, without prior notice and public hearing, for the purpose of carrying into effect by administrative order, the marketing regulator authorizations and provisions of the marketing order or agreement as such authorizations or provisions may be applicable to or required by changing economic or marketing conditions and require-

ments from time to time during each marketing season in which the marketing order or agreement may operate. Seasonal marketing regulations shall not extend beyond the marketing regulatory authorizations specified in the marketing order or agreement concerned.

History.—§4, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." The change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

573.54 Required consent by industry.—No marketing order or amendment directly or indirectly affecting or regulating foliage plants in the primary channel of trade of this state shall become effective unless the marketing order or amendment has been consented to by a majority of producers or handlers of such commodity in Florida, as provided in §573.61.

History.—§5, ch. 63-126.

573.55 Petition of producers.—Upon the application or petition of ten or more producers who state they have reason to believe that the issuance of a marketing order will tend to effectuate the declared policy of part II of this chapter, the department may give due notice of, and an opportunity for, a public hearing upon a proposed marketing order.

History.—§6, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.56 Petitioner's expense.—Prior to the issuance of any marketing order by the department, the department shall require the applicants to deposit with it such amounts as the department may deem necessary to defray the expenses of preparing and making effective any marketing order. Funds shall be received, deposited and disbursed by the department provided, however, any balance remaining shall be returned to the petitioners if the proposed order does not become effective. If such proposed order does become effective, the total amount deposited may be refunded from the funds collected under the order upon the recommendation of the advisory council and approval of the department.

History.—§7, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.57 Public hearing.—Due notice of any hearing shall be given to all persons who may be directly affected by any action of the department. These hearings shall be open to the public. All testimony shall be received under oath and a full and complete record of all proceedings at any hearing shall be made and filed by the department in its office. All interested persons shall have a period of not less than seven days following the public hearing for filing written briefs with the department concerning such action.

History.—§8, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.58 Findings required to issue order.—After notice and hearing, the department shall issue a marketing order if it finds and sets forth that the order will tend to accomplish the objectives and purposes of part II of this chapter, and:

(1) The provisions are necessary in order to effect a reasonable correlation of the supply of foliage plants affected with market demands therefor and the marketing order or amendments thereto will tend to re-establish or maintain a level of prices for foliage plants which will provide a purchasing power for the commodity adequate to maintain sufficient producers as are required to provide such supply of the quantities and qualities of foliage plants as is necessary to fulfill the normal requirements of consumers.

(2) The marketing order or amendments thereto will tend to approach equality of purchasing power at as rapid a rate as is feasible in view of the market demand for foliage plants.

(3) The marketing order or amendments thereto are in conformity with the provisions of part II of this chapter and will tend to effectuate the declared purposes and policies of part II of this chapter.

(4) The marketing order or amendments thereto will protect the interests of consumers of foliage plants, by exercising the powers of part II of this chapter only to the extent necessary to establish the equality of purchasing power described in subsection (1).

History.—§9, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.59 Criteria considered in making findings.—In making the findings set forth in §573.58, the department shall take into consideration all facts available with respect to:

(1) The quantity of foliage plants available for distribution.

(2) The quantity of foliage plants normally required by consumers.

(3) The cost of producing foliage plants as determined by available records, statistics and surveys.

(4) The purchasing power of consumers as indicated by reports and indexes.

(5) The level of prices of other commodities which compete with or are utilized as substitutes for foliage plants.

(6) The level of prices of foliage plants, services and articles which farmers commonly buy.

(7) That no hardship will result to any foliage plant producer by the issuance of any proposed marketing order which cannot be remedied under the provision of §573.72.

History.—§10, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.60 Procedure for referendum.—

(1) With respect to any referendum conducted under the provisions of this act, the department shall, before calling and announcing a referendum, fix, determine and publicly announce, at least fifteen days in advance of the date on which ballots and copies of the proposed order shall be mailed to all agricultural producers or handlers affected who are in the state and whose names and addresses are known, the date by which ballots must be returned to the department. Ballots and copies of the proposed order may be obtained

from county agricultural agents' offices in the marketing area by producers or handlers not receiving them by mail.

(2) It shall be the duty of the producers or handlers affected, who vote in each referendum to send their marked ballots to the department, the duty of which it shall be to have the ballots counted by qualified and impartial personnel in its office, and the department shall within ten days after the closing date for submitting ballots in any referendum, certify in writing and publish the results of such referendum in a newspaper of general circulation in the state and in such other newspapers as the department may prescribe.

History.—§11, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.61 Referendum.—

(1) No marketing order or amendments thereto directly affecting and regulating handlers shall become effective unless the department finds that the order has been approved by ballot by the handlers covered by the marketing order, who during a representative period determined by the department handled no less than sixty-five per cent of the volume of foliage plants produced or marketed within the production or marketing area covered by the order, as provided in subsection (3).

(2) No marketing order or amendments thereto directly affecting and regulating producers, shall become effective unless and until the department finds that the order has been approved by ballot by the producers covered by the marketing order, who during a representative period determined by the department produced not less than sixty-five per cent of the volume of foliage plants covered by the marketing order, and who total by number not less than sixty-five per cent of the foliage plant producers so covered by the marketing order, as provided in subsection (3).

(3) All percentages determined by the department as required in this section shall be computed on the basis of persons voting in the referendum.

History.—§12, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.62 Notice of effective date of marketing order.—Before the issuance of any marketing order, or any suspension, amendment or termination thereof, a notice shall be posted on a public bulletin board to be maintained by the department in the division of marketing of the department in the Nathan Mayo building, Tallahassee, Leon county, and a copy of the notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the state and in such other newspaper or newspapers as the department may prescribe. The notices published in the newspaper or newspapers shall be sent by first class mail, by the department to those newspapers designated by it, the same date that the notice is posted on the bulletin board with instructions to publish the same as a legal advertisement the first date after receipt of the notice as such newspaper's policy

for publishing legal advertisements provide. No marketing order, or any suspension, amendment or termination thereof shall become effective until the termination of a period of five days from the date of posting and publication. It shall also be the duty of the department to mail a copy of the notice of the issuance to every person who files with the department a written request for such notice.

History.—§13, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.63 Advisory council.—

(1) Any marketing order shall provide in it a method for the selection of an advisory council and the term of office of the members of the council. The advisory council shall assist the department in the administration of any marketing order. Members of the advisory council and their alternates shall be appointed by the department. The number of producers, handlers, or distributors, upon any advisory council shall be such number of producers, handlers, or distributors as the department finds is necessary to assist properly in the administration of the order; provided always, the majority of the members and alternate members of any advisory council shall be producers.

(2) No members or alternate members of any advisory council shall receive a salary, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. The department may authorize the advisory council to employ necessary personnel, including professional and technical services, fix their compensation and terms of employment, and to incur expenses, to be paid by the department from moneys collected as herein provided, as the department may deem necessary and proper to enable the advisory council to perform properly its authorized duties.

History.—§14, ch. 63-126; §19, ch. 63-400; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***573.64 Advisory committee; duties.**—The duties of any advisory committee shall be administrative only, and may include the following:

(1) To administer the marketing order, subject to the approval of the commissioner.

(2) To recommend to the commissioner administrative rules and regulations relating to the marketing order.

(3) To receive and report to the commissioner complaints or violations of the marketing order.

(4) To recommend to the commissioner amendments to the marketing order.

(5) To assist the commissioner in the assessment of members of the industry and in the collection of funds to cover expenses incurred by the commissioner in the administration of the marketing order.

(6) To assist the commissioner in the collection of information and data which the commissioner may deem necessary to the proper administration of part II of this chapter.

History.—§15, ch. 63-126.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(12), ch. 69-106.

573.65 Advisory council; exemption from liability.—The members and alternate members of any advisory council, duly appointed by the department, including employees of the council, shall not be held responsible individually in any way whatsoever to any producer, distributor or other handler or any other person for errors in judgment mistakes or other acts, either of commission or omission as principal, agent, person or employee, except for their own individual acts of dishonesty or crime. No person or employee shall be held responsible individually for any act of any other member of any council.

History.—§16, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.66 Possible subjects of marketing orders.—Subject to the legislative restrictions and limitations set forth herein any marketing order issued by the department may contain any or all of the following provisions:

(1) Provisions for the establishment of plans and programs for advertising and sales promotion to maintain present markets or to create new or larger markets for foliage plants grown in Florida, or for the prevention, modification or removal of trade barriers which obstruct the free flow of foliage plants to market. The department is hereby authorized to prepare, issue, administer and enforce plans and programs for promoting the sale of foliage plants; provided that any plan or program shall be directed toward increasing the sale of the commodity without reference to a private brand or trade name.

(2) Provisions for carrying on research studies in the production or distribution of foliage plants and for the expenditure of moneys for such purposes. In any research in production or distribution carried on hereunder, the department upon recommendation of the advisory council shall select the research project or projects to be carried on. These projects may be carried out by any research agency the department determines, based upon recommendations of the advisory council.

(3) Provisions relating to the prohibition of unfair trade practices. In addition to the unfair trade practices, now prohibited by law, applicable to the distribution or handling of foliage plants within this state, the department is hereby authorized to include in any marketing order issued hereunder provisions designed to correct any trade practices affecting the distributing or handling of foliage plants within this state which the department finds, after a hearing in which all interested persons are given an opportunity to be heard, is unfair and detrimental to the effectuation of the declared purposes of part II of this chapter.

(4) Provisions establishing or providing for establishing, with respect to foliage plants, either as delivered by producers to handlers, or as handled or otherwise prepared for market, or as marketed by producers or handlers:

(a) Grading standards of quality, condi-

tion, size, shape, maturity, pack, or any other criteria for indicating desirability of foliage plants, which standards may include minimum standards, provided the standards shall not be established below any minimum prescribed by law for this commodity.

(b) Uniform inspection, grading of and proper labeling of foliage plants in accordance with the standards so established.

(c) Fix the size, weight, capacity, dimensions or pack of the containers which may be used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment, or other handling of foliage plants.

(5) Provisions for the establishment of surplus, stabilization, or by-product pools for foliage plants or of any grade, size, quality or condition and providing for the sale of the commodity in any pool and for the equitable distribution among the persons participating of the net returns derived from the sale of the commodity. Whenever the marketing order authorizes the establishment of any pool or pools, the department shall have power to receive the commodity from each producer or handler and to handle the same according to the grade, size, quality or condition and to account to each producer or handler participating upon a pro rata basis for the net proceeds derived from the sale.

(6) Provisions incidental to and not inconsistent with the terms, conditions and provisions specified and necessary to effectuate the other provisions of the marketing order.

History.—§17, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.67 Cooperation with other governments.—The department is hereby authorized to confer with and cooperate with the legally constituted authorities of other states and of the United States, for the purposes of obtaining uniformity in the administration of federal and state marketing regulations, licenses or orders, and the department is authorized to conduct joint hearings, issue joint or concurrent marketing orders, and may exercise any administrative authority to effect such uniformity of administration and regulation.

History.—§18, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.68 Limited marketing orders.—A marketing order issued by the department may be limited in application by prescribing the marketing areas or portions of the state in which a particular order shall be effective; provided that no marketing order shall be issued by the department unless it embraces all persons of a like class who are engaged in a specific and distinctive agricultural industry or trade within the prescribed marketing area or portion of the state in which a particular order shall be effective.

History.—§19, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.69 Marketing agreement.—In order to effectuate the declared policy of part II of this chapter, the department shall have the power, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, to enter into marketing agreements, which

agreements may contain any of those provisions contained in §573.66 with distributors, producers and others engaged in the handling of foliage plants regulating the handling of the commodity, which marketing agreement shall be binding upon the signatories exclusively. The execution of a marketing agreement shall in no manner affect the issuance, administration or enforcement of any marketing order. The department may issue a marketing order without executing a marketing agreement, or may execute a marketing agreement and issue a marketing order covering the same commodity. The department, in its discretion, may hold a concurrent hearing upon a proposed marketing agreement and proposed marketing order, giving due notice and opportunity for hearing in the manner provided for marketing orders.

History.—§20, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.70 Assessment; funds; audit; loans.—

(1) To provide funds to defray the necessary expenses incurred by the department in the formulation, issuance, administration and enforcement of any marketing order, every person engaged in the production, distributing or handling of foliage plants within this state, and directly affected by any marketing order, shall pay to the department at such times and in such installments as the department may prescribe, such person's pro rata share of necessary expenses. Each person's share of expenses shall be that proportion which the total volume of foliage plants produced, distributed, or handled by the person during the current marketing season, or part thereof covered by such marketing order, is of the total volume of the commodity produced, distributed or handled by all such persons during the same current marketing season or part thereof. The department, after receiving the recommendations of the advisory council, shall fix the rate of assessment on the volume of foliage plants sold or some other equitable basis. For convenience of collection, upon request of the department, handlers of the commodity shall pay any producer assessments. Handlers paying assessments for and on behalf of any producers shall at their discretion, collect the producer assessments from any moneys owed by the handlers to the producers.

(2) The department may require every producer, distributor or handler directly affected by any marketing order to deposit with it in advance cash or sufficient bond based upon the estimated volume of foliage plants to be handled during the period or periods covered by the marketing order to defray the costs involved in the formulation, issuance, administration, and enforcement of any marketing order. At the close of each marketing season during which the marketing order is effective, the sum so deposited shall be adjusted to the amount which is chargeable against the producer, distributor or handler upon the basis of the volume of foliage plants handled during

the period or periods. The department shall prescribe rules and regulations with respect to the assessment and collection of these funds.

* (3) Any money so collected by the commissioner may be transmitted to the foliage plant advisory committee, notwithstanding the provisions of §215.31. Upon the receipt of any assessment funds, the advisory committee shall deposit the money in a depository of its choice upon the approval of the commissioner. The actual expenses incurred by the commissioner, his department, or the advisory committee with respect to the foliage plant marketing order, shall be paid out upon warrant of the advisory committee and some other duly authorized person appointed by the commissioner. Any moneys remaining in the fund, at the discretion of the advisory committee upon approval of the commissioner, may be refunded at the close of any marketing season upon a pro rata basis to all persons from whom the funds were collected; provided that upon termination by the commissioner of any marketing order, all moneys remaining and not required by the advisory committee to defray the expenses of the order shall be returned by the advisory committee upon a pro rata basis to all persons from whom the funds were collected.

* (4) In the event of levying and collecting of assessments for each fiscal year of the advisory committee in which assessment funds are received by the advisory committee, the advisory committee chairman shall cause to be made a thorough annual audit of the books and accounts of the advisory committee by a certified public accountant, the audit to be completed within sixty days after the end of the advisory committee's fiscal year. The commissioner, and all producers and handlers covered by the marketing order, shall be properly advised of the details of the annual official audit of the advisory committee's accounts as shown by the certified public accountant within thirty days of the audit. Before receiving any assessment funds, the chairman of the advisory committee and some other duly authorized cosigner of vouchers shall give a bond in an amount prescribed by the commissioner, such bond to have as surety a surety company licensed to do business in Florida, to be filed with the advisory committee, with a copy to the commissioner.

(5) Any assessment levied, in the specified amount as may be determined by the department, shall constitute a personal debt of every person so assessed and shall be due and payable to the department; the department may file a complaint against any person or persons in a state court of competent jurisdiction for the collection of the assessment.

* (6) If any advisory committee has reason to believe that the administration of any order will be facilitated or the attainment of the purposes and objectives of the order will be promoted thereby, the advisory committee is authorized to borrow money with or without interest to carry out any provision of any order

based upon anticipated assessment collections.

History.—§21, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsections (3), (4) and (6) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(12), ch. 69-106.

573.71 Department; powers and duties.—

(1) The department shall administer and enforce the provisions of part II of this chapter within the division of marketing in the department. In order to effectuate the declared purposes of this act, the department is authorized to issue, administer, and enforce the provisions of any marketing agreement or order, regulating producer marketing and handling of foliage plants in the primary channel of trade.

(2) The department shall have the power to establish general rules and regulations for uniform application to all marketing orders and marketing agreements as may be necessary to facilitate the administration and enforcement of the marketing orders and agreements. These general rules shall not be applicable to the provisions of this act relative to posting, publications and effective date. General rules shall be mailed to the advisory council for each marketing order or marketing agreement in active operation.

(3) Upon recommendation of the advisory council concerned, the department shall have the power to establish administrative rules and regulations for each marketing order or marketing agreement issued and made effective as may be necessary to facilitate the administration and enforcement of each order or agreement.

(4) Upon recommendation of the advisory council concerned, the department shall have the power to issue and make effective seasonal marketing regulations authorized by the provisions of any marketing order or marketing agreement necessary to carry out and make effective the purposes and provisions of any marketing order or agreement. Notice of any regulations issued by the department shall be given to all producers and handlers directly affected.

History.—§22, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.72 Exemptions.—

(1) The department may adopt the procedures pursuant to which certificates of exemption will be issued to producers or handlers.

(2) The department may issue certificates of exemption to any applicant who applies for an exemption and furnishes adequate evidence to the department, that by reason of a marketing order, the applicant has been adversely affected, unduly burdened or the result of the marketing order is confiscatory by reason of acts beyond the applicant's control or by acts beyond reasonable expectation.

(3) The department shall be permitted at any time to make a thorough investigation of any applicant's claim pertaining to exemption.

* (4) If any applicant for exemption certificates is dissatisfied with the determination by

the advisory committee with respect to his application, the applicant may file an appeal with the commissioner. An appeal must be taken promptly after the determination by the advisory committee. Any applicant filing an appeal shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the commissioner for a determination of the appeal. The commissioner shall consider the application, examine all available evidence, and make a final determination concerning the application. The commissioner shall notify the appellant of the final determination, and shall furnish the advisory committee with a copy of the appeal and a statement of considerations involved in making the final determination.

History.—§23, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (4) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(12), ch. 69-106.

573.73 Termination of orders.—The department shall suspend or terminate the marketing order or any provision of the marketing order, whenever it finds the provision or order does not tend to effectuate the declared purposes of part II of this chapter, within the standards and subject to the limitations and restrictions herein imposed and it further finds upon a referendum called by the department that fifty-one per cent of the producers who are engaged within the state in the production of foliage plants for market, covered by the marketing order, and who produce for market more than fifty-one per cent of the volume of foliage plants produced within the state for market are opposed to the marketing order; provided the suspension or termination shall not be effective until the expiration of the current marketing season. If the department finds that the termination of any marketing order is requested in writing by more than fifty-one per cent of the producers who are engaged within the state in the production of foliage plants for market, covered by the marketing order, and who produce for market more than fifty-one per cent of the volume of the commodity produced within the state for market, covered by the order, and the department further finds the marketing order obstructs or does not tend to carry out the declared policy and purposes of part II of this chapter, it shall terminate or suspend for a specified period the marketing order or provision thereof; provided the termination shall be effective only if announced on or before the date, prior to the end of the current marketing period, as may be specified in the order.

History.—§24, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.74 Inspections.—Any authorized inspector or other authorized person discharging his duties in the checking of compliance with the provisions of any marketing order may enter and inspect any premises, enclosure, building or conveyance where he has reason to believe any foliage plants subject to a marketing order are produced, stored, being prepared for market or marketed, and inspect or cause to be inspected the representative samples of the commodity as may be necessary to determine

whether or not any lot of foliage plants is in compliance with applicable regulations of any marketing order.

History.—§25, ch. 63-126.

573.75 Maintenance and production of records.—

(1) The department may require any and all persons directly affected by and subject to the provisions of any marketing order to maintain books and records reflecting their operations under the marketing order, and to furnish to the department or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives any information as may be from time to time requested by them relating to operations under the marketing order and to permit the inspection by the department or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives of such portions of the books and records as relate to operations under the marketing order.

(2) Information obtained by any person shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by him to any other person except to a person with like right to obtain it, or any attorney employed to give legal advice or by court order.

(3) The department or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives may hold hearings, take testimony, administer oaths, subpoena witnesses and issue subpoenas for the production of books, records, or documents relevant and material to the subject matter of the hearings.

(4) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing documentary evidence before the department, or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives, in obedience to the subpoena of the department on the ground or the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may be so required to testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before the department in obedience to a subpoena issued; provided, no natural person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

History.—§26, ch. 63-126; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.76 Penalties; violation; hearings.—

(1) Every person who violates any provision of part II of this chapter, or any provision of any marketing agreement or order duly issued by the department shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$10,000.00. Each day during which any of the violations above referred to continue after the department has issued a cease and desist order against the violator shall consti-

tute a separate offense. Any fine imposed by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be transmitted by the clerk of such court to the commissioner for depositing in the account of the advisory committee.

(2) Upon the filing of a verified complaint with the department charging a violation of any provision of part II of this chapter, or of any provision of any marketing order issued by the department, or of any provision of any marketing agreement enforced by the department, and prior to institution of any court proceedings authorized, the department may refer the matter to the department of legal affairs, or prosecuting attorney of this state having jurisdiction, for action pursuant to the provisions of part II of this chapter, or call a hearing to consider the charges set forth in such verified complaint. In such case the department shall cause copy of the complaint, together with notice of the time and place of hearing of the complaint, to be served personally or by registered mail upon the person or persons named as defendant or defendants. Such service shall be made at least three days before the hearing, which shall be held in the city or town in which is situated the principal place of business of the defendant, or one of the defendants, if more than one, or in which the violation complained of is alleged to have occurred or at some other convenient place or location, at the discretion of the department. At the time and place designated for the hearing, the department, or its agents, shall hear the parties to the complaint and shall enter in the office of the department at Tallahassee, Leon county, its findings based upon the facts established at the hearing.

(3) If the department finds no violation has occurred, it shall forthwith dismiss the complaint and notify the parties to the complaint.

(4) If the department finds a violation has occurred, it shall so enter its findings and notify the parties to the complaint. Should the defendant or defendants thereafter fail, neglect, or refuse to desist from the violation within the time specified by the department, the department may thereupon file a complaint against the defendant or defendants in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) The department of legal affairs, or any prosecuting attorney of this state having jurisdiction, may upon his own initiative and shall upon complaint of any person, if after investigation, it believes the violation to have occurred, bring an action in the name of the state in any court of competent jurisdiction within the state against any person violating any pro-

vision of part II of this chapter or any marketing order duly issued by the department or any marketing agreement enforced by the department.

(6) The several circuit courts of the state, sitting in chancery, are hereby vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce and to enjoin and restrain any person from violating any provisions of part II of this chapter, or of any marketing order duly issued by the department or any marketing agreement enforced by the department in any of the circuit courts; and in any such proceeding it shall not be necessary for the department to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist. The circuit courts may issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, as in other actions for injunctive relief, and upon final hearing, if final decree be in favor of the department, it shall provide that the defendant or defendants pay it reasonable costs of each suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees to be fixed by the court. These actions may be commenced either in the county where the defendant resides, if more than one defendant, or in the county where any act or part thereof, complained of occurred.

(7) No marketing order, general rules and regulations, administrative rules and regulations, or seasonal marketing regulations issued in compliance with part II of this chapter shall be required to comply with the provisions of chapter 120.

(8) The provisions of part II of this chapter shall not be applicable to retailers of agricultural commodities except to the extent that any retailer also engages in the processing or distributing of agricultural commodities as defined in part II of this chapter.

(9) It shall be a misdemeanor for:

(a) Any person to willfully render or furnish a false or fraudulent report, statement or record required by the department, or any marketing agreement or marketing order effective thereunder.

(b) Any person engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or in the wholesale or retail trade thereof to fail or refuse to furnish to the department or its duly authorized agents, upon request, information concerning the name and address of the persons from whom he has received any agricultural commodity regulated by a marketing order issued and in effect hereunder, and the quantity of the commodity so received.

History.—§27, ch. 63-126; §§11, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (1) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to make the disposition of money received from fines accord with the provisions of §14, ch. 69-106.

PART III

WATERMELON MARKETING LAW

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- 573.815 Advisory committee; duties.
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573.801 **Short title.**—Part III of this chapter may be known and cited as the Florida watermelon marketing law.

History.—§1, ch. 63-292.

573.802 **Legislative findings; declaration of policy.**—This law is passed:

(1) Because the marketing of watermelons in Florida in excess of reasonable and normal market demands therefor, disorderly marketing of such commodity, improper preparation for market and lack of uniform grading and classification, unfair methods of competition, and the inherent inability of individual producers to maintain present markets or to develop new and larger markets for Florida-grown watermelons result in an unreasonable and unnecessary economic waste of the agricultural wealth of this state. Such conditions jeopardize the continued production of adequate supplies of watermelons for the people of this state and other states, and prevent watermelon producers from obtaining a fair return from their labor, their farms and their products. As a consequence, the purchasing power of such producers has been low in relation to that of persons engaged in other gainful occupations within this state and in all likelihood will continue to be so in the future, unless these conditions are remedied. Watermelon producers are thereby prevented from maintaining a proper and reasonable standard of living and from contributing their fair share to the support of the necessary governmental and educational functions, thus tending to increase unfairly the tax burdens of the other citizens of this state.

(2) Because these conditions vitally concern the health, peace, safety and general welfare of the people of this state, it is hereby declared to be the policy of this state to aid watermelon producers in preventing economic waste in the marketing of their commodity, to develop more efficient and equitable methods in the marketing of watermelons, and to aid watermelon producers in restoring and maintaining their purchasing power at a more adequate, equitable and reasonable level.

(3) The marketing of watermelons within this state is declared to be affected with a public interest. The provisions of part III of this chapter are enacted in the exercise of the police powers of this state for the purpose of protecting the public health, peace, safety and general welfare of the people.

History.—§2, ch. 63-292.

- 573.817 Possible subjects of marketing orders.
- 573.818 Cooperation with other governments.
- 573.819 Limited marketing orders.
- 573.820 Marketing agreement.
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- 573.822 Department; powers and duties.
- 573.823 Exemptions.
- 573.824 Termination of orders.
- 573.825 Inspections.
- 573.826 Maintenance and production of records.
- 573.827 Penalties; violation; hearings.

573.803 **Purposes.**—The purposes of part III of this chapter are:

(1) To enable watermelon producers of this state, with the aid of the state, to correlate more effectively the marketing of their watermelons with market demands therefor.

(2) To establish and maintain orderly marketing of watermelons.

(3) To provide for uniform grading and proper preparation of watermelons for market.

(4) To provide methods for the maintenance of present markets, or for the development of new and larger markets for watermelons grown in Florida.

(5) To eliminate or reduce economic waste in the marketing of watermelons grown in Florida.

(6) To prevent, modify or eliminate trade barriers which obstruct the free flow of watermelons to market.

History.—§3, ch. 63-292.

573.804 **Definitions.**—As used in part III of this chapter:

* (1) ["Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(2) Person means an individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, business, trust, legal representative, or any other business unit.

(3) Watermelon means all varieties and types of watermelons, *citrullus vulgaris*.

(4) Producer means any person engaged within this state in a proprietary capacity in the business of producing, or causing to be produced, watermelons for market.

(5) Primary channel of trade means watermelons shall be deemed and held to be in the primary channel of trade when such commodity is cut, gathered from the ground, or otherwise harvested or prepared for sale in any manner for commercial purposes, but watermelons shall cease to be in the primary channel of trade if and when they leave intrastate commerce.

(6) Handler is synonymous with shipper and means any person, except a common or contract carrier of watermelons owned by another person, engaged within this state as a distributor in the business of distributing watermelons in the primary channel of trade.

(7) Distributor means any person who engages in the operation of selling, marketing, or distributing, in the primary channel of trade, watermelons which he has produced, or pur-

chased or acquired from a producer, or is marketing on behalf of a producer, whether as owner, agent, employee, broker, or otherwise, but shall not include a retailer as herein defined.

(8) Retailer means any person who purchases or acquires any watermelons for resale at retail to the general public, unless such retailer engages in the business of a distributor.

(9) Marketing agreement means an agreement between the department and distributors, producers, handlers, and others engaged in the handling of watermelons, regulating the handling of the commodity.

(10) Marketing order means an order issued by the department prescribing rules and regulations governing the distribution, or handling, in any manner, of watermelons in the primary channel of trade during any specified period or periods.

(11) To handle means to engage in the business of a handler as herein defined.

(12) To retail means to engage in the business of a retailer as herein defined.

(13) To distribute means to engage in the business of a distributor as herein defined.

(14) Advertising and sales promotion, in addition to the ordinarily accepted meaning, means trade promotion and activities for the prevention, modification, or removal of trade barriers which restrict the free flow of watermelons to market and may include the presentation of facts to and negotiations with the state, federal and foreign governmental agencies on matters which affect the production and marketing of watermelons.

(15) Container means a crate, bag, box, basket, carton, package, bulk load, or other unit used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment or any other unit used in the handling of watermelons.

(16) Advisory council means the advisory council or councils established pursuant to part III of this chapter.

(17) General rules and regulations means rules and regulations applicable to all marketing orders and marketing agreements issued and made effective by the department without prior notice and public hearing to provide uniform methods and procedures to facilitate the administration and enforcement of all marketing orders and marketing agreements. Uniform methods and procedures may include but shall not be limited to methods and procedures pertaining to the receiving, depositing and expenditure of moneys received from assessments; the preparation, handling and payment of claim schedules for the payment of bills, salaries and other obligations; establishment of maximum rates to be allowed for travel expenses of council members and council employees; the preparation, verification and filing of evidence relating to violations of marketing orders, agreements and marketing regulations and other fiscal and administrative activities which the department finds are necessary to obtain reasonable uniformity, efficiency and economy

in the administration and enforcement of any marketing order or agreement.

(18) Administrative rules and regulations means rules and regulations applicable to a particular marketing order or agreement, issued and made effective by the department upon recommendation of the advisory council concerned, without prior notice and public hearing to provide methods and procedures to facilitate the administration and enforcement of the marketing order or agreement. Rules and regulations may include but shall not be limited to methods and procedures for the purpose of explaining or clarifying the provisions of the marketing order or agreement; providing information to producers and handlers subject to the provisions of the marketing order or agreement and other similar procedural and explanatory provisions to enable such producers and handlers better to understand the program and their respective obligations thereunder and thereby assist in obtaining cooperation and compliance.

(19) Seasonal marketing regulations means marketing regulations, applicable to a particular marketing order or agreement, made effective by the department upon recommendation of the advisory council concerned without prior notice and public hearing, for the purpose of carrying into effect by administrative order, the marketing regulatory authorizations and provisions of the marketing order or agreement as such authorizations or provisions may be applicable to or required by changing economic or marketing conditions and requirements from time to time during each marketing season in which the marketing order or agreement may operate. Seasonal marketing regulations shall not extend beyond the marketing regulatory authorizations specified in the marketing order or agreement concerned.

History.—§4, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This change will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

573.805 Required consent by industry.—No marketing order or amendment directly or indirectly affecting or regulating watermelons in the primary channel of trade of this state shall become effective unless the marketing order or amendment thereto has been consented to by a majority of producers or handlers of such commodity in Florida, as provided in §573.812.

History.—§5, ch. 63-292.

573.806 Petition of producers.—Upon the application or petition of ten or more producers who state they have reason to believe that the issuance of a marketing order will tend to effectuate the declared policy of part III of this chapter, the department may give due notice of, and an opportunity for, a public hearing upon a proposed marketing order.

History.—§6, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.807 Petitioner's expense.—Prior to the issuance of any marketing order, the department shall require applicants to deposit with

it such amounts as the department may deem necessary to defray the expenses of preparing and making effective such marketing order. These funds shall be received, deposited and disbursed by the department. Any balance remaining shall be returned to the petitioners if the proposed order does not become effective. If such proposed order does become effective, the total amount deposited may be refunded from the funds collected under the order upon the recommendation of the advisory council and approval of the department.

History.—§7, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.808 Public hearing.—Due notice of any hearing shall be given to all persons who may be directly affected by any action of the department. These hearings shall be open to the public. All testimony shall be received under oath and a full and complete record of all proceedings at any hearing shall be made and filed by the department in its office. All interested persons shall have a period of not less than seven days following the public hearing for filing written briefs with the department concerning such action.

History.—§8, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.809 Findings; required to issue order.—After such notice and hearing, the department shall issue a marketing order if it finds and sets forth that the order will tend to accomplish the objectives and purposes of part III of this chapter, and:

(1) The provisions are necessary in order to effect a reasonable correlation of the supply of watermelons affected with market demands therefor and the marketing order or amendments thereto will tend to reestablish or maintain a level of prices for watermelons which will provide a purchasing power for this commodity adequate to maintain enough producers to provide the quantities and qualities of watermelons necessary to fulfill the normal requirements of consumers.

(2) The marketing order or amendments thereto will tend to approach such equality of purchasing power at as rapid a rate as is feasible in view of the market demand for watermelons.

(3) The marketing order or amendments thereto are in conformity with the provisions of part III of this chapter and will tend to effectuate the declared purposes and policies of part III of this chapter.

(4) The marketing order or amendments thereto will protect the interests of consumers of watermelons, by exercising the powers of part III of this chapter only to such extent as is necessary to establish the equality of purchasing power described in subsection (1).

History.—§9, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.810 Criteria considered in making findings.—In making the findings set forth in §573.809, the department shall take into consideration all facts available with respect to:

(1) The quantity of watermelons available for distribution.

(2) The quantity of watermelons normally required by consumers.

(3) The cost of producing watermelons as determined by available records, statistics and surveys.

(4) The purchasing power of consumers as indicated by reports and indexes.

(5) The level of prices of other commodities which compete with or are utilized as substitutes for watermelons.

(6) The level of prices of watermelons, in relation to services and articles which farmers commonly buy.

(7) Hardship resulting to any watermelon producer by the issuance of any proposed marketing order which cannot be remedied under the provision of §573.823.

History.—§10, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.811 Procedure for referendum.—

(1) With respect to any referendum conducted under the provisions of part III of this chapter, the department shall, before calling and announcing a referendum, fix, determine and publicly announce, at least fifteen days in advance of the date on which ballots and copies of the proposed order shall be mailed to all agricultural producers or handlers affected who are in the state and whose names and addresses are known, the date by which ballots must be returned to the department. Ballots and copies of the proposed order may be obtained from county agricultural agents' offices in the marketing area by producers or handlers not receiving them by mail.

(2) It shall be the duty of producers or handlers affected, who vote in the referendum to send their marked ballots to the department, which shall have the ballots counted by qualified and impartial personnel in its office, and the department shall within ten days after the closing date for submitting ballots in any referendum, certify in writing and publish the results in a newspaper of general circulation in the state and in such other newspapers as the department may prescribe.

History.—§11, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.812 Referendum.—

(1) No marketing order or amendments directly affecting handlers shall become effective unless and until the department finds that the order has been approved by ballot by the handlers covered by the marketing order, who during a representative period determined by the department handled no less than fifty-one per cent of the volume of watermelons produced or marketed within the production or marketing area covered by the order, as provided in subsection (3).

(2) No marketing order or amendments thereto directly affecting and regulating producers shall become effective unless and until the department finds that the order has been approved by ballot by the producers covered

by the marketing order, who during a representative period determined by the department produced not less than seventy-five per cent of the volume of watermelons covered by the marketing order, and who total by number not less than seventy-five per cent of the watermelon producers so covered by the marketing order, as provided in subsection (3).

(3) All percentages determined by the department as required in this section shall be computed on the basis of persons voting in the referendum.

History.—§12, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.813 Notice of effective date of marketing order.—Before the issuance of any marketing order, or any suspension, amendment or termination thereof, a notice shall be posted on a public bulletin board to be maintained by the department in the division of marketing of the department in the Nathan Mayo building, Tallahassee, Leon county, and a copy of the notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the state and in such other newspaper or newspapers as the department may prescribe. Notices published in the newspaper or newspapers shall be sent by first class mail, by the department to those newspapers designated by it, the same date that the notice is posted on the aforesaid bulletin board with instructions to publish the same as a legal advertisement the first day after receipt of the notice as such newspaper's policy for publishing legal advertisements provides. No marketing order, or any suspension, amendment or termination thereof shall become effective until the termination of a period of five days from the date of posting and publication. It shall also be the duty of the department to mail a copy of the notice of said issuance to every person who files in the office of the department a written request for such notice.

History.—§13, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.814 Advisory council.—

(1) Any marketing order issued shall provide in it a method for the selection of an advisory council and the term of office of such council members. The advisory council shall assist the department in the administration of any marketing order. Members of the advisory council and their alternates shall be appointed by the department. The number of producers, handlers, or distributors, upon any advisory council shall be such number of producers, handlers, or distributors as the department finds is necessary to assist properly in the administration of the order; provided always, the majority of the members and alternate members of any advisory council shall be producers.

(2) No members or alternate members of any advisory council shall receive a salary, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. The department may authorize the advisory council to employ necessary personnel, including professional and technical services, fix their compensation and

terms of employment, and to incur expenses, to be paid by the department from moneys collected as herein provided, as the department may deem necessary and proper to enable the advisory council to perform properly its authorized duties.

History.—§14, ch. 63-292; §19, ch. 63-400; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***573.815 Advisory committee; duties.**—The duties of any advisory committee shall be administrative only, and may include the following:

(1) Subject to the approval of the commissioner to administer the marketing order.

(2) To recommend to the commissioner administrative rules and regulations relating to the marketing order.

(3) To receive and report to the commissioner complaints or violations of the marketing order.

(4) To recommend to the commissioner amendments to the marketing order.

(5) To assist the commissioner in the assessment of members of the industry and in the collection of funds to cover expenses incurred by the commissioner in the administration of the marketing order.

(6) To assist the commissioner in the collection of information and data which the commissioner may deem necessary to the proper administration of part III of this chapter.

History.—§15, ch. 63-292.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(11), ch. 69-106.

573.816 Advisory council; exemption from liability.—The members and alternate members of any advisory council, duly appointed by the department, including employees of the council, shall not be held responsible individually in any way whatsoever to any producer, distributor or other handler or any other person for errors in judgment, mistakes or other acts, either of commission or omission as principal, agent, person or employee, except for their own individual acts of dishonesty or crime. No such person or employee shall be held responsible individually for any act of any other member of any council.

History.—§16, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.817 Possible subjects of marketing orders.—Subject to the restrictions and limitations set forth herein any marketing order issued by the department may contain any or all of the following provisions for regulating or providing methods for regulating producer marketing or the handling or any other of the operations of processing or distributing by handlers of watermelons within this state, but no others:

(1) Provisions for the establishment of plans and programs for advertising and sales promotion to maintain present markets or to create new or larger markets for watermelons grown in Florida, or for the prevention, modification or removal of trade barriers which obstruct the free flow of watermelons to market. The department is hereby authorized to pre-

pare, issue, administer and enforce plans and programs for promoting the sale of watermelons; provided that any plan or program shall be directed toward increasing the sale of the commodity without reference to a private brand or trade name.

(2) Provisions for carrying on research studies in the production or distribution of watermelons and for the expenditure of moneys for such purposes. In any research in production or distribution carried on hereunder, the department upon recommendation of the advisory council shall select the research project or projects to be carried on. These projects may be carried out by any research agency the department determines, based upon recommendations of the advisory council.

(3) Provisions relating to the prohibition of unfair trade practices. In addition to the unfair trade practices, now prohibited by law, applicable to the distribution or handling of watermelons within this state, the department is authorized to include in any marketing order issued provisions designed to correct any trade practices affecting the distributing or handling of watermelons within this state which the department finds are unfair and detrimental to the effectuation of the declared purposes of part III of this chapter, after a hearing, in which all interested persons are given an opportunity to be heard.

(4) Provisions establishing or providing for establishing, with respect to watermelons, either as delivered by producers to handlers, or as handled or otherwise prepared for market, or as marketed by producers or handlers:

(a) Grading standards of quality, condition, size, shape, maturity, pack, or any other criteria for indicating desirability of watermelons which standards may include minimum standards, provided the standards shall not be established below any minimum standards prescribed by law for this commodity.

(b) Uniform inspection, grading of and proper labeling of watermelons in accordance with the standards so established.

(c) Fixing the size, weight, capacity, dimensions or pack of the containers which may be used in the packaging, transportation, sale, shipment, or other handling of watermelons.

(5) Provisions for the establishment of surplus, stabilization, or by-product pools for watermelons or of any grade, size, quality or condition, and providing for the sale of the commodity in any pool and for the equitable distribution among the persons participating of the net returns derived from the sale of the commodity. Whenever the marketing order authorizes the establishment of any pool or pools, the department shall have power to receive the commodity from each producer or handler and to handle the same according to the grade, size, quality or condition and to account to each producer or handler participating upon a pro rata basis for the net proceeds derived from the sale.

(6) Provisions incidental to and not inconsistent with the terms, conditions and provisions specified and necessary to effectuate the other provisions of such marketing order.

History.—§17, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.818 Cooperation with other governments.—The department is authorized to confer with and cooperate with the legally constituted authorities of other states and of the United States, for the purposes of obtaining uniformity in the administration of federal and state marketing regulations, licenses or orders, and the department is authorized to conduct joint hearings, issue joint or concurrent marketing orders, and may exercise any administrative authority prescribed by part III of this chapter to effect uniformity of administration and regulation.

History.—§18, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.819 Limited marketing orders.—A marketing order issued by the department may be limited in application by prescribing the marketing areas or portions of the state in which a particular order shall be effective; provided that no marketing order shall be issued by the department unless it embraces all persons of a like class who are engaged in a specific and distinctive agricultural industry or trade within the prescribed marketing area or portion of the state in which a particular order shall be effective. The provisions of part III of this chapter shall not apply to any part of the state west of the Apalachicola river.

History.—§19, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.820 Marketing agreement.—In order to effectuate the declared policy of part III of this chapter, the department shall have the power, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, to enter into marketing agreements, which agreements may contain any of those provisions contained in §573.817, with distributors, producers and others engaged in the handling of watermelons, regulating the handling of the commodity, which said marketing agreement shall be binding upon the signatories thereto exclusively. The execution of a marketing agreement shall in no manner affect the issuance, administration or enforcement of any marketing order. The department may issue a marketing order without executing a marketing agreement, or may execute a marketing agreement and issue a marketing order covering the same commodity. The department, in its discretion, may hold a concurrent hearing upon a proposed marketing agreement and proposed marketing order, giving due notice and opportunity for hearing, in the manner provided for marketing orders.

History.—§20, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.821 Assessment; funds; audit; loans.—

(1) Every person engaged in the production, distributing or handling of watermelons within this state, and directly affected by any marketing order, shall pay to the department at such

times and in such installments as the department may prescribe, such person's pro rata share of necessary expenses, to provide funds to defray the necessary expenses incurred by the department in the formulation, issuance, administration and enforcement of any marketing order. Each person's share of such expenses shall be that proportion which the total volume of watermelons produced, distributed, or handled by the person during the current marketing season, or part thereof covered by such marketing order, is of the total volume of the commodity produced, distributed or handled by all such persons during the same current marketing season or part thereof. The department, after receiving the recommendations of the advisory council, shall fix the rate of assessment on the volume of watermelons sold or some other equitable basis. For convenience of collection, upon request of the department, handlers of the commodity shall pay producer assessments. Handlers paying assessments for and on behalf of any producers shall at their discretion, collect the producer assessments from any moneys owed by the handlers to the producers.

(2) The department may require every producer, distributor or handler directly affected by any marketing order to deposit with it in advance cash or sufficient bond based upon the estimated volume of watermelons to be handled during the period or periods covered by the marketing order to defray the costs involved in the formulation, issuance, administration, and enforcement of any marketing order. At the close of each marketing season during which the marketing order is effective, the sum so deposited shall be adjusted to the amount which is chargeable against the producer, distributor or handler upon the basis of the volume of watermelons handled during the period or periods. The department shall prescribe the rules and regulations with respect to assessment and collection of these funds.

*(3) Any money so collected by the commissioner may be transmitted to the watermelon advisory committee, notwithstanding the provisions of §215.31. Upon the receipt of any assessment funds, the advisory committee shall deposit the money in a depository of its choice upon the approval of the commissioner. The actual expenses incurred by the commissioner, his department, or the advisory committee with respect to the agricultural commodity marketing order, shall be paid out upon warrant of the advisory committee and some other duly authorized person appointed by the commissioner. Any moneys remaining in the fund, at the discretion of the advisory committee upon approval of the commissioner, may be refunded at the close of any marketing season upon a pro rata basis to all persons from whom the funds were collected; provided that upon termination by the commissioner of any marketing order, all moneys remaining and not required by the advisory committee to defray the expenses of the order shall be returned by the advisory commit-

tee upon a pro rata basis to all persons from whom the funds were collected.

*(4) In the event of the levying and collecting of assessments for each fiscal year of the advisory committee in which assessment funds are received by the advisory committee, the advisory committee chairman shall cause to be made a thorough annual audit of the books and accounts of the advisory committee by a certified public accountant, such audit to be completed within sixty days after the end of the advisory committee's fiscal year. The commissioner, and all producers and handlers covered by the marketing order shall be properly advised of the details of the annual official audit of the advisory committee's accounts as shown by the certified public accountant within thirty days of such audit. Before receiving any assessment funds, the chairman of the advisory committee and some other duly authorized cosigner of vouchers shall give a bond in an amount prescribed by the commissioner, such bond to have as surety a surety company licensed to do business in Florida, to be filed with the advisory committee, with a copy to the commissioner.

(5) Any assessment levied, in the specified amount as may be determined by the department, shall constitute a personal debt of every person so assessed and shall be due and payable to the department; the department may file a complaint against any person or persons in a state court of competent jurisdiction for the collection of the assessment.

*(6) If any advisory committee has reason to believe that the administration of any order will be facilitated or the attainment of the purposes and objectives of the order will be promoted thereby, the advisory committee is authorized to borrow money with or without interest to carry out any provision of any order based upon anticipated assessment collections.

History.—§21, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—Subsections (3), (4) and (6) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(1), ch. 69-106.

573.822 Department; powers and duties.—

(1) The department shall administer and enforce the provisions of part III of this chapter within the division of marketing in the department. In order to effectuate the declared purposes of part III of this chapter, the department is authorized to issue, administer, and enforce the provisions of any marketing agreement or order, regulating producer marketing and handling of watermelons in the primary channel of trade.

(2) The department shall have power to establish general rules and regulations for uniform application to all marketing orders and marketing agreements as may be necessary to facilitate the administration and enforcement of the marketing orders and agreements. These general rules shall not be applicable to the provisions of part III of this chapter relative to posting, publications and effective date. General rules shall be mailed to the advisory coun-

cil for each marketing order or marketing agreement in active operation.

(3) Upon recommendation of the advisory council concerned, the department shall have power to establish administrative rules and regulations for each marketing order or marketing agreement issued and made effective as may be necessary to facilitate the administration and enforcement of each order or agreement.

(4) Upon recommendation of the advisory council concerned, the department shall have power to issue and make effective seasonal marketing regulations authorized by the provisions of any marketing order or marketing agreement necessary to carry out and make effective the purposes and provisions of any marketing order or agreement. Notice of any regulations issued by the department shall be given to all producers and handlers directly affected.

(5) Upon finding that any regulation issued pursuant to the provisions of a marketing order imposes an unfair burden upon any person or group, the department shall exempt such person or group from the provisions of such regulation and, upon finding that any regulation in effect under a marketing order does not tend to accomplish the purpose of part III of this chapter, the department shall suspend or terminate such regulation.

History.—§22, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.823 Exemptions.—

(1) The department may adopt the procedures pursuant to which certificates of exemption will be issued to producers or handlers.

(2) The department may issue certificates of exemption to any applicant who applies for an exemption and furnishes adequate evidence to the department, that by reason of a marketing order, the applicant has been adversely affected, unduly burdened or the result of the marketing order is confiscatory by reason of acts beyond the applicant's control or by acts beyond reasonable expectation.

(3) The department shall be permitted at any time to make a thorough investigation of any applicant's claim pertaining to exemption.

*(4) If any applicant for exemption certificates is dissatisfied with the determination by the advisory committee with respect to his application, the applicant may file an appeal with the commissioner. An appeal must be taken promptly after the determination by the advisory committee. Any applicant filing an appeal shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the commissioner for a determination of the appeal. The commissioner shall thereupon consider the application, examine all available evidence, and make a final determination concerning the application: The commissioner shall notify the appellant of the final determination, and shall furnish the advisory committee with a copy of the appeal and a statement of consid-

erations involved in making the final determination.

History.—§23, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (4) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(11), ch. 69-106.

573.824 Termination of orders.—The department shall suspend or terminate the marketing order or any provision of the marketing order, whenever it finds the provision or order does not tend to effectuate the declared purposes of part III of this chapter, within the standards and subject to the limitations and restrictions herein imposed and it further finds upon a referendum called by the department that fifty-one per cent of the producers who are engaged within the state in the production of watermelons for market, covered by the marketing order, and who produce for market more than fifty-one percent of the volume of such commodity produced within the state for market are opposed to the said marketing order; provided that the suspension or termination shall not be effective until the expiration of the current marketing season. If the department finds that the termination of any marketing order is requested in writing by more than fifty-one per cent of the producers who are engaged within the state in the production of watermelons for market, covered by the marketing order, and who produce for market more than fifty-one per cent of the volume of such commodity produced within the state for market, covered by the order, and the department further finds the marketing order obstructs or does not tend to carry out the declared policy and purposes of part III of this chapter it shall terminate or suspend for a specified period the marketing order or provision thereof; provided that the termination shall be effective only if announced on or before the date, prior to the end of the current marketing period, as may be specified in the order.

History.—§24, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.825 Inspections.—Any authorized inspector or other authorized person discharging his duties in the checking of compliance with the provisions of any marketing order may enter and inspect any premises, enclosure, building or conveyance where he has reason to believe any watermelons subject to a marketing order are produced, stored, being prepared for market or marketed, and inspect or cause to be inspected representative samples of the commodity as may be necessary to determine whether or not any lot of watermelons is in compliance with applicable regulations of any marketing order.

History.—§25, ch. 63-292.

573.826 Maintenance and production of records.—

(1) The department may require any and all persons directly affected by and subject to the provisions of any marketing order to maintain books and records reflecting their operations under the marketing order, and to furnish

to the department or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives any information as may be from time to time requested by them relating to operations under said marketing order and to permit the inspection by the department or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives of such portions of the books and records as relate to operations under the marketing order.

(2) Information obtained by any person shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by him to any other person except to a person with like right to obtain it, or any attorney employed to give legal advice or by court order.

(3) The department or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives, may hold hearings, take testimony, administer oaths, subpoena witnesses and issue subpoenas for the production of books, records, or documents relevant and material to the subject matter of the hearings.

(4) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing documentary evidence before the department or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives, in obedience to the subpoena of the department on the ground or the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. But no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may be so required to testify, or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, before the department in obedience to a subpoena issued pursuant to this act; provided, that no natural person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

History.—§26, ch. 63-292; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

573.827 Penalties; violation; hearings.—

*(1) Every person who violates any provision of part III of this chapter, or any provision of any marketing agreement or order duly issued by the department, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$200.00 nor more than \$10,000.00. Each day during which any of the violations above referred to continue after the department has issued a cease and desist order against the violator shall constitute a separate offense. Any fine imposed by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be transmitted by the clerk of such court to the commissioner for deposit in the account of the advisory committee.

(2) Upon the filing of a verified complaint with the department charging a violation of any provision of part III of this chapter, or of any provision of any marketing order issued by the department hereunder, or of any provision of any marketing agreement enforced by the department, and prior to institution of any court proceedings authorized, the department

may, at its discretion, refer the matter to the department of legal affairs of Florida, or prosecuting attorney of this state having jurisdiction, for action pursuant to the provisions of part III of this chapter, or call a hearing to consider the charges set forth in such verified complaint. In such case the department shall cause copy of the complaint, together with notice of the time and place of hearing of the complaint, to be served personally or by registered mail upon the person or persons named as defendant or defendants therein. Such service shall be made at least three days before the hearing, which shall be held in the city or town in which is situated the principal place of business of the defendant, or one of the defendants, if more than one, or in which the violation complained of is alleged to have occurred or at some other convenient place or location, at the discretion of the department. At the time and place designated for the hearing, the agent of the department, shall hear the parties to the complaint and shall enter in the office of the department at Tallahassee, his findings based upon the facts established at the hearing.

(3) If the department finds that no violation has occurred, it shall forthwith dismiss the complaint and notify the parties to the complaint.

(4) If the department finds that a violation has occurred, it shall so enter its findings and notify the parties to the complaint. Should the defendant or defendants thereafter fail, neglect, or refuse to desist from the violation within the time specified by the department, the department may thereupon file a complaint against the defendant or defendants in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) The department of legal affairs of Florida, or any prosecuting attorney of this state having jurisdiction, may upon his own initiative and shall upon complaint of any person, if after investigation, he believes the violation to have occurred, bring an action in the name of the state in any court of competent jurisdiction within the state against any person violating any provision of part III of this chapter or any marketing order duly issued by the department or any marketing agreement enforced by the department.

(6) The several circuit courts of the state, sitting in chancery, are hereby vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce and to enjoin and restrain any person from violating any provisions of part III of this chapter, or of any marketing order duly issued by the department or any marketing agreement enforced by the department in any circuit court; and in any such proceeding it shall not be necessary for the department to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist. Circuit courts may issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, as in other actions for injunctive relief, and upon final hearing, if final decree be in favor of the department, it shall provide that the defendant or defendants pay it reasonable costs of

each suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees to be fixed by the court. Action may be commenced either in the county where the defendant resides, or in the county where any other defendant resides, if more than one defendant, or in the county where any act of omission, or part thereof, complained of occurred.

(7) No marketing order, general rules and regulations, administrative rules and regulations, or seasonal marketing regulations issued in compliance with part III of this chapter shall be required to comply with the provisions of chapter 120.

(8) The provisions of part III of this chapter shall not be applicable to retailers of agricultural commodities except to the extent that any retailer also engages in the processing or distributing of agricultural commodities as defined in part III of this chapter.

(9) It shall be a misdemeanor for:

(a) Any person to willfully render or furnish a false or fraudulent report, statement or record required by the department, or any marketing agreement or marketing order effective thereunder.

(b) Any person engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or in the wholesale or retail trade thereof to fail or refuse to furnish to the department or its duly authorized agents, upon request, information concerning the name and address of the persons from whom he has received an agricultural commodity regulated by a marketing order issued and in effect hereunder, and the quantity of the commodity so received.

History.—§27, ch. 63-292; §§11, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (1) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to make the disposition of money received in fines accord with the provisions of §14, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 574

REGULATION OF SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO

- 574.01 Administration of law.
- 574.02 Purpose of act.
- 574.03 Sales; licenses.
- 574.04 Council; membership; appointment; terms; chairman.
- 574.05 Council; compensation; expenses.
- 574.06 Opening date of marketing season.
- 574.07 Revocation of licenses.
- 574.08 Accounts of sales; weekly reports.

574.01 Administration of law.—This act shall be administered within the division of marketing of the department of agriculture and consumer services.

History.—§14, ch. 59-154; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

574.02 Purpose of act.—The purpose of this act is to enable producers to have sufficient time to properly cure, prepare, and have an adequate time to market their leaf tobacco. Nothing herein shall prohibit a producer from selling his tobacco at a private sale at any time. The provisions of this act shall apply only to sales of leaf tobacco produced in the calendar year in which the sale is made.

History.—§1, ch. 59-154.

574.03 Sales; licenses.—No person, real or corporate, shall operate, hold or conduct an auction sale for the sale of leaf tobacco within this state without having first obtained a license for the year in which the sale is made from the department of agriculture and consumer services. The license shall be for the calendar year for each tobacco warehouse. The license fee shall be ten dollars for one calendar year and shall expire on December 31 of each year and subject to renewal under such rules and regulations as the department shall prescribe.

History.—§2, ch. 59-154; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

574.04 Council; membership; appointment; terms; chairman.—There is hereby created a tobacco advisory council which shall consist of six members as follows:

(1) The commissioner of agriculture or some employee of the department of agriculture and consumer services;

(2) One member of the senate who is from one of the leaf tobacco producing senatorial districts of the state to be appointed by the president of the senate;

(3) One member of the house of representatives who is from one of the leaf tobacco producing counties of the state to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;

(4) One member of the Florida farm bureau to be appointed by the president of the Florida farm bureau;

(5) One member of the Florida tobacco warehousemen's association to be appointed by the governing body of the said association;

(6) One member who is a Florida tobacco farmer or producer to be appointed by the de-

- partment of agriculture and consumer services.
- 574.09 Department; records; penalty.
- 574.10 Failure to comply; publication of names.
- 574.11 Commissioner's certificate admissible as evidence.
- 574.12 Tobacco warehouses; charges, fees, penalties.
- 574.13 Penalty.

The appointive members shall serve for a term of two years from date of appointment. The commissioner of agriculture or his chosen representative shall be chairman of the council.

History.—§3, ch. 59-154; §§3, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

574.05 Council; compensation; expenses.—Members of the council shall serve without compensation but shall be entitled to per diem and travel expenses as provided by §112.061, which, together with any other operating expenses, shall be paid out of the general inspection trust fund of the department of agriculture and consumer services.

History.—§4, ch. 59-154; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

574.06 Opening date of marketing season.—The tobacco advisory council shall meet prior to the meeting of the bright leaf tobacco warehousemen's association of each year on the call of the chairman to survey the condition of the tobacco crop and recommend an opening date of the marketing season. The chairman shall determine the time and place of the meeting. The council shall recommend to the department of agriculture and consumer services a date for the opening of the tobacco marketing season. If the department approves the opening date, it shall cause one or more members of the council to attend the meeting of the board of governors of bright leaf tobacco warehousemen's association to make known the recommendation as to the opening of the marketing season in Florida.

History.—§5, ch. 59-154; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

574.07 Revocation of licenses.—If the board of governors of bright leaf tobacco warehousemen's association shall set an opening date for the tobacco marketing season in Florida that is not in accordance with, nor agreeable to, the tobacco advisory council or the department of agriculture and consumer services, the department shall determine the opening date of the tobacco marketing season in the state. If any warehouseman shall hold a sale prior to the date determined by the department, the license of that warehouseman shall be revoked and shall not be reinstated or reissued in that calendar year. The revocation of license as provided herein shall be in addition to the penalty for the violation of the provisions of this act.

History.—§6, ch. 59-154; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

574.08 Accounts of sales; weekly reports.—On or after July 15, 1959, the proprietor of each leaf tobacco warehouse doing business in the state shall keep a correct account of the number of pounds of leaf tobacco sold upon the floor of his warehouse daily. On and before the Monday of each succeeding week the said warehouse proprietor shall make a statement under oath, of all the tobacco sold upon the floor of his warehouse during the past week and shall transmit the said statement at once to the department of agriculture and consumer services at Tallahassee. The report so made to the department shall be so arranged and classified as to show the number of pounds of firsthand tobacco received, average price per pound, and the total sales firsthand, at the close of business, the number of pounds sold for the producers of tobacco from firsthand; the number of pounds sold for dealers, and the number of pounds resold by the proprietor of the warehouse for his own account, or for the account of some other warehouse, together with other information or reports as required by law and by the rules and regulations promulgated by the department.

History.—§7, ch. 59-154; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

574.09 Department; records; penalty.—

(1) The department of agriculture and consumer services shall cause said statement to be accurately copied into a book to be kept for this purpose, and shall keep separate and apart the statements returned to it from each tobacco market in this state, so as to show the number of pounds sold to producers and the number of pounds resold upon each market. And the said department shall keep said books open to the inspection of the public, and shall on or before the tenth day of each month, and after the receipt of the reports above required to be made to it, on or before the fifth day of each month, cause the said reports to be published in the market news report of the department or some other department bulletin.

(2) Any warehouse failing to make the report required by §574.08 shall be subject to a penalty of \$25.00 and the cost of the case, to be recovered by any person suing for same in

any court of competent jurisdiction and the judge in whose court the matter is adjudicated shall include in the costs of each case where the penalty is allowed, one dollar, to be paid to the department for expenses of advertising.

History.—§8, ch. 59-154; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

574.10 Failure to comply; publication of names.—The department of agriculture and consumer services shall on the twelfth day of each month publish in some Florida newspaper the names of the tobacco warehouses that have failed to comply with this act.

History.—§9, ch. 59-154; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

574.11 Commissioner's certificate admissible as evidence.—The certificate of the commissioner under the seal of the department shall be admissible as evidence the same as if it were his deposition taken in form as provided by law.

History.—§10, ch. 59-154.

574.12 Tobacco warehouses; charges, fees, penalties.—

(1) The charges for auctioneer fees, weighing and handling and commissions for selling leaf tobacco upon the floor of the tobacco warehouses shall be determined by the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(2) The proprietor of each warehouse shall render to each seller of tobacco at his warehouse a bill plainly stating the amount charged for weighing and handling, the amounts charged for auction fees, and the amounts charged for commission on each sale.

(3) It is unlawful for any charges in excess of those named by the department to be made or accepted and any proprietor or person in charge of a leaf tobacco warehouse in this state violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§11, ch. 59-154; §1, ch. 65-415; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

574.13 Penalty.—Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon a conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§12, ch. 59-154.

CHAPTER 575

CERTIFICATION SEED LAW

- 575.01 Definitions.
- 575.02 Certification of seed.
- 575.03 Fees for certification.
- 575.04 Unlawful terms.
- 575.05 Rules and regulations.

575.01 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) The term "department" shall mean the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(2) The word "commissioner" shall mean the commissioner of agriculture of the state.

(3) The terms "certified seed" and "registered seed" shall mean seed that have been produced and labeled in accordance with the procedure and in compliance with the rules and regulations under this chapter.

(4) The term "foundation seed" shall mean seed that have been produced and labeled in accordance with the procedures and in compliance with the rules and regulations of any agency authorized by the laws of this state or the laws of another state. Foundation seed in Florida will be under the control of the Florida foundation seed producers association, inc.

(5) The term "breeder seed" shall mean seed that are released directly from the breeder of experiment station who developed such seed. These are one class above foundation seed.

(6) The term "agricultural seed" shall include the seeds of grass, forage, cereal and fiber crops and any other seed commonly recognized within the state as agricultural or field seed.

(7) The term "vegetable seed" shall include the seeds of those crops which are grown in gardens or on truck farms, and are generally known and sold under the name of vegetable seed in this state.

(8) The term "grower" shall mean any resident of the state engaged in the business of farming or growing seed.

History.—§2, chs. 19364, 19432, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(591), 4151(607); §1, ch. 20627, §2, ch. 20251, 1941; §2, 21942, 1943; §2, ch. 26961, 1951; §1, ch. 61-414; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—§14, ch. 69-106 transferred all powers, duties, and functions of the commissioner of agriculture to the department of agriculture and consumer services. Subsection (2) will therefore be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—See former §578.01.

575.02 Certification of seed.—Any grower of agricultural or vegetable seed, located in Florida, may make application to the department for inspection and certification of his crop for seed purposes, under rules and regulations covered by this chapter. The department, or its authorized agents, shall make all necessary inspections, issue official seals and tags for marking containers of "certified seed" and "registered seed" as are necessary to safeguard the privileges and service provided for in this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 19432, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(608); §3, ch. 26961, 1951; §2, ch. 61-414; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §578.05.

575.03 Fees for certification.—The department may fix, assess and collect, or cause to

- 575.06 Employees.
- 575.07 Penalty.
- 575.08 Enforcement of chapter.
- 575.09 Short title.
- 575.10 Purpose.

be collected, fees for the certification inspection service, the same to be paid in such manner as it may direct. Such fees shall be large enough to meet the reasonable expenses incurred by the department in making such inspections as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 19432, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(609); §4, ch. 26961, 1951; §3, ch. 61-414; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §578.06.

575.04 Unlawful terms.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, distribute, offer for sale, expose for sale, handle for sale, or solicit orders for the purchase of any agricultural or vegetable seed within this state, labeled "certified seed," "registered seed," "foundation seed," "breeder seed," or similar terms, unless it has been produced and labeled in accordance with the procedure and in compliance with the rules and regulations of an agent authorized by law.

History.—§5, ch. 19432, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(610); §5, ch. 26961, 1951; §4, ch. 61-414.

Note.—See former §578.07.

575.05 Rules and regulations.—The department may make all necessary rules, regulations and standards to carry out the provisions of this chapter, after notice of hearing to all growers of certified seed.

History.—§12, ch. 19364, §6, ch. 19432, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(601), (611); §6, ch. 26961, 1951; §5, ch. 61-414; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

575.06 Employees.—The department may employ such assistants, inspectors, specialists and others as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, to fix their salaries and to pay same from such funds as may be available for the purpose.

History.—§11, ch. 19364, §7, ch. 19432, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(600), (612); §7, ch. 26961, 1951; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §578.03.

575.07 Penalty.—Any person, copartnership, association or corporation, and any officer, agent, servant or employee thereof, violating any of the provisions of this chapter or any of the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§15, ch. 19364, §8, ch. 19432, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8135(54), (55); §12, ch. 20251, 1941; §15, ch. 21942, 1943; §8, ch. 26961, 1951.

Note.—See former §578.18.

575.08 Enforcement of chapter.—The department is vested with power and authority to enforce the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto by writ of injunction in the proper court as well as by criminal proceedings. It shall be the duty of the department of legal affairs, the state attorneys, prosecuting attorneys, county solicitors,

tors, and all public prosecutors in each county to represent the department when called upon to do so. The department in the discharge of its duties and in the enforcement of the powers herein delegated may send for books and papers, administer oaths and hear witnesses, and to that end it is made the duty of the various sheriffs throughout the state to serve all summons and other papers upon request of said department.

History.—§13, ch. 19364, §9, ch. 19432, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(602), (613); §9, ch. 26961, 1951; §§11, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §578.15.

575.09 Short title.—This chapter shall be known by the title of the Florida certification seed law.

History.—§10, ch. 26961, 1951.

575.10 Purpose.—The purpose of this chapter is to maintain and make available to the public, through certification, high quality seed of superior crop plant varieties so grown and distributed as to insure genetic identity and genetic purity.

History.—§6, ch. 61-414.

CHAPTER 576

AGRICULTURAL FERTILIZERS

576.011 Definitions of words and terms.
 576.021 Registration.
 576.031 Labeling.
 576.041 Inspection fees; records; bond.
 576.051 Inspection, sampling, analysis.
 576.061 Plant food tolerances, deficiencies and penalties.
 576.071 Commercial value.
 576.085 Minimum plant food content.
 576.091 Fertilizer technical council.
 576.101 Cancellation of registration.

576.011 Definitions of words and terms.—
 When used in this chapter:

* (1) [The word "department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(2) The term "person" includes individual, partnership, association, firm, and corporation.

(3) Words importing the singular number may extend and be applied to several persons or things and words importing the plural number may include the singular.

(4) The term "commercial fertilizer" means any substance containing one or more recognized plant foods which is used for its plant food content and which is designed for use or claimed to have value in promoting plant growth or which is designed for use or claimed to have value in controlling soil acidity or alkalinity (except unmanipulated animal and vegetable manures).

(5) The term "mixed fertilizer" means a fertilizer containing any combination or mixtures of commercial fertilizers designed for use or claimed to have value in promoting plant growth.

(6) The term "bulk fertilizer" means commercial fertilizer in a nonpackaged form.

(7) The term "brand" means a term, design, or trade mark used in connection with one or several grades of commercial fertilizer.

(8) "Guaranteed Analysis":

(a) "Primary plant foods."—The term "guaranteed analysis" means the minimum percentage of plant foods claimed in the following order and form:

Total Nitrogen	per cent
Nitrate Nitrogen	per cent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	per cent
Water Soluble Organic Nitrogen	
(and/or Urea Nitrogen)	per cent
Water Insoluble Nitrogen	per cent
Available Phosphoric Acid (P_2O_5)	per cent
Water Soluble Potash (K_2O)	per cent
Total Available Primary Plant	
Food	per cent

When urea is present it may be guaranteed as urea nitrogen or as water soluble organic nitrogen at the option of the registrant. When urea-formaldehyde is present, not more than thirty-three per cent of the total nitrogen from this source may be claimed as urea nitrogen or

576.111 Stop sale, stop use, removal or hold orders.

576.122 Seizure, condemnation and sale.

576.132 Recovery of damages.

576.141 Sales or exchanges between manufacturers.

576.151 Prohibited acts.

576.161 Criminal penalties.

576.171 Remedy by injunction.

576.181 Administration; rules and regulations; procedure.

576.191 Enforcing official.

water soluble organic nitrogen.

(b) "Secondary plant foods."—When a secondary plant food is guaranteed, claimed or advertised the guarantee shall be expressed as oxide only, except free sulphur which shall be guaranteed as an element. Magnesium shall be guaranteed as to both total and water soluble magnesium oxide (MgO). When any element forms more than one oxide the particular oxide which shall be used in a guaranteed analysis shall be established by technical regulation.

(c) "Other plant food materials when sold as such."—

1. Unacidulated mineral phosphatic materials, basic slag, bone meal, tankage, and other phosphatic materials shall be guaranteed as to both total and available phosphoric acid and in addition thereto unacidulated mineral phosphatic materials and basic slag shall be guaranteed as to degree of fineness.

2. Limestone and dolomite shall be guaranteed as to moisture and the degree of fineness and calcium carbonate, and in addition thereto dolomite shall be guaranteed as to magnesium carbonate.

3. Gypsum shall be guaranteed as to calcium sulphate content.

(d) "Authorized pesticides."—The name, the percentage by weight and the pounds of active ingredients per ton of all authorized pesticides added shall be guaranteed.

(e) "Chlorine."—Chlorine shall be guaranteed as to maximum percentage content, when applicable, in commercial fertilizer.

(9) The term "grade" means the percentages in mixed fertilizer of total nitrogen (N), available phosphoric acid (P_2O_5), and the water soluble potash (K_2O) stated in whole numbers in the same terms, order and percentages as in the "guaranteed analysis" form.

(10) The words "primary plant food" mean the nitrogen or any form of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, or potash, or any combination of these substances.

(11) The words "available primary plant food" mean the total nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and water soluble potash.

(12) The words "secondary plant food" mean any element or substance useful as plant food other than the primary plant foods hereinabove defined.

(13) The term "official sample" means any sample of commercial fertilizer taken by the department or its representative, in accordance with the provisions of this law or rules adopted hereunder, and designated as "official" by the department.

(14) The term "ton" means a net weight of two thousand pounds avoirdupois.

(15) The term "per cent" or "percentage" means the percentage by weight.

(16) The word "manufacturer" means a person engaged in the business of importing, preparing, mixing, blending, or manufacturing commercial fertilizer for sale, either direct to consumers or by or through other media of distribution, and the word "manufacture" means preparation, mixing, blending, or manufacturing.

(17) The word "dealer" means any person, other than the manufacturer, who offers for sale, sells, barter, or otherwise supplies commercial fertilizer.

(18) The term "registrant" means the person who registers commercial fertilizer under the provisions of this chapter.

(19) The term "label" means a display of written, printed or graphic matter upon the immediate container of any commercial fertilizer or accompanying same when moved in bulk.

(20) The term "labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matters upon an article or any of its containers or wrappers, or accompanying such article.

(21) The term "advertisement" means all representations disseminated in any manner or by any means, other than by labeling, for the purpose of inducing, or which are likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of commercial fertilizer.

(22) A commercial fertilizer is deemed to be misbranded:

(a) If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.

(b) If it is sold, offered for sale, or distributed under the name of another fertilizer.

(c) If it is not labeled as required by law or rules prescribed under this chapter.

(d) If any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this chapter to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs or devices in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

(e) If any constituent in whole or in part has been omitted.

(f) If its contents fail to meet the guaranteed analysis as expressed on the labeling under which it is sold, in excess of authorized tolerances.

(g) If it contains any poisonous, deleterious or nonnutritive ingredient in sufficient amount to render it injurious to plants when used in accordance with directions for use on the label,

or, if there are no directions given, when used in a generally acceptable manner.

(h) If any unauthorized substance has been substituted.

(23) The words "water insoluble nitrogen" mean nitrogen not soluble in water and shall be so classified. All organic nitrogen soluble in water shall be classified as "water soluble organic nitrogen." However, soluble organic nitrogen derived from urea may be classified either as "urea nitrogen" or "water soluble organic nitrogen" at the option of the registrant. Nitrogen in the form of nitrate nitrogen shall be classified as "nitrate nitrogen." Nitrogen in the form of "ammoniacal nitrogen" shall be so classified.

(24) A "unit" of plant food means one per cent by weight or twenty pounds per ton.

(25) The word "excess" means the amount found by analysis over and above that guaranteed on the label.

(26) The word "deficiency" means the amount found by analysis less than that guaranteed.

(27) The word "tolerance" means the variation authorized by law or regulation from the guaranteed analysis.

(28) The term "fertilizer-pesticide mixture" means a commercial fertilizer containing a pesticide.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §1, ch. 67-213; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for "commissioner" in subsection (1), which definition will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.01.

576.021 Registration.—

(1) Each commercial fertilizer shall be registered before being offered for sale or sold in this state. Upon approval by the department, a copy of the registration and a registration number series shall be furnished to the applicant. The application shall include the following information:

(a) The net weight of packages if sold only in packages of twenty-five pounds or less.

(b) The brand.

(c) The guaranteed analysis.

(d) The name and street address of the registrant.

(e) The sources from which the nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium are derived.

(f) The sources of secondary plant foods if guaranteed, claimed or advertised.

(2) No one shall be required to register any brand of commercial fertilizer which is already registered under this chapter by another person, provided the commercial fertilizer is in the original and unbroken container.

(3) Any change in or deviation from the information filed with the department upon registration of commercial fertilizer, shall require a separate registration. The addition of secondary plant foods or authorized pesticides to a registered mixed fertilizer shall not require separate registration as long as such additions do not in any way change or qualify other requirements of the registration previously made.

(4) Registration may be handled by telegraph or telephone prior to delivery of the commercial fertilizer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.02.

576.031 Labeling.—

(1) Any commercial fertilizer distributed in this state in containers shall have placed on or affixed to the immediate and outside container, if there be one, a label setting forth in clearly legible and conspicuous form the information required in §576.021(1)(b)-(f), and the net weight.

(2) If distributed in bulk, five labels containing the information required in §576.021(1)(b)-(f), shall accompany delivery and be supplied to the purchaser at time of delivery with the delivery ticket which shall show the certified net weight.

(3) Each label shall bear the Florida registration number, provided the department may relieve a registrant of this requirement if the registrant has less than five registrations on file with the department.

(4) The form of the label shall be as prescribed by technical regulations.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.04.

576.041 Inspection fees; records; bond.—

(1) Every registrant shall pay to the department an inspection fee in the amount of twenty-five cents per ton for commercial fertilizer sold in the state, except raw ground phosphate rock, soft phosphate, colloidal phosphate, phosphatic clays and all other untreated phosphatic materials, gypsum, hydrated lime, limestone, and dolomite when sold or used for agricultural purposes, on which inspection fee shall be ten cents per ton. However, there shall be paid by each registrant inspection fees in the amount of not less than fifty dollars annually for commercial fertilizer, except raw ground phosphate rock, soft phosphate, colloidal phosphate, phosphatic clays and all other untreated phosphatic materials, gypsum, hydrated lime, limestone and dolomite when sold or used for agricultural purposes, on which inspection fees shall be not less than twenty-five dollars annually. All fees paid to the department, as herein provided, shall be paid by it into the state treasury to be placed in the general inspection trust fund.

(2) Before the registration of a commercial fertilizer, the manufacturer or dealer shall make application to the department for a permit to report monthly the tonnage of commercial fertilizer sold in the state and make payment of inspection fee therefor. The issuance of permit is conditioned upon the applicant's maintaining records and a bookkeeping system that will accurately indicate the tonnage of commercial fertilizer sold by the registrant and consent to examination of his records and books by the department or its representative for a verification of the correctness of tonnage reports and inspection fees. Tonnage reports

of sales and payment of inspection fee shall be made monthly on forms furnished by the department and submitted on or before the fifteenth day of the month succeeding the month covered by the reports. If the report is not filed and the inspection fee paid on the date due or if the report of tonnage is false, the amount of inspection fee due is subject to a penalty of ten per cent which may be added to the inspection fee due and constitutes a debt and becomes a claim and lien against the surety bond which is required as hereinafter provided. Failure to make an accurate statement of tonnage or to pay the inspection fee or comply as provided herein shall constitute sufficient cause for revocation of the permit and also for cancellation of all registrations on file for the registrant.

(3) In order to guarantee faithful performance of the provisions of subsection (2), the applicant for permit shall furnish to the department a surety bond in the amount of one thousand dollars, executed by some corporate surety company authorized to do business in Florida. The department shall examine and approve as to sufficiency all such bonds before acceptance. When the registrant ceases operation said bond shall be returned, provided there are no outstanding fees due and payable.

(4) In order to obtain information that will facilitate the collection of inspection fees and serve other useful purposes relating to fertilizer, the department may require manufacturers, registrants and dealers to report movements of commercial fertilizer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§2, 3, ch. 67-213; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.07.

576.051 Inspection, sampling, analysis.—

(1) Agents of the department are authorized to enter upon any public or private premise or carrier during regular business hours in the performance of their duties relating to commercial fertilizers and records pertaining to same.

(2) The department or its agent, is authorized and directed to sample, test, inspect, and make analyses of commercial fertilizer sold or offered for sale within this state within the provisions of this law and rules adopted hereunder, at time and place and to such an extent as it may deem necessary to determine whether such commercial fertilizers are in compliance with the provision of this law.

(3) The official analysis shall be made from the official sample. The department or its authorized agent, before making said official analysis, shall take a sufficient portion from the official sample for check analysis and shall place the same in a bottle sealed and identified by number, date and initials of the person preparing it. A sealed and identified sample, herein called "official check sample" shall be kept until the analysis is completed on the official sample. Provided, however, that the registrant may obtain upon request a portion of said official sample. Upon completion of the analysis of the

official sample, a true copy of the certificate of analysis shall be mailed to the registrant of the commercial fertilizer from which the official sample was taken and also to the dealer or agent, if any, and purchaser, if known. This certificate of analysis shall show all determinations of plant food and pesticides that are claimed or guaranteed as specified in §576.011(8). If the official analysis conforms with the provisions of this law, the official check sample may be destroyed. If the official analysis does not conform with the provisions of this law, then the official check sample shall be retained for a period of ninety days from the date of the certificate of analysis of the official sample, and if within said time the manufacturer of the commercial fertilizer from which the official sample was taken, upon receipt of certificates, shall make demand for analysis of this official check sample by a referee chemist, a portion of the said official check sample sufficient for analysis shall be sent to a referee chemist mutually acceptable to the department and the registrant for analysis at the expense of the registrant. The referee chemist, upon completion of his analysis, shall forward to the department and to the manufacturer a certificate of analysis bearing a proper identification mark or number and said certificate of analysis shall be verified by an affidavit of the person or laboratory making the analysis. If said certificate of analysis checks within three tenths of one actual per cent with the state chemist's analysis on each element for which analysis was made, then the mean average of the two analyses shall be accepted as final and binding on all concerned; provided, however, that if the referee's certificate of analysis shows a variation in any one or more elements for which an analysis was made greater than three tenths of one actual per cent a portion of the official check sample sufficient for analysis shall be submitted to a second referee chemist mutually acceptable to the department, and to the registrant from which the official sample was taken, upon demand of either of them at the expense of the party or parties requesting the referee analysis. The second referee chemist, upon completion of his analysis shall make a certificate and report as provided above for the first referee chemist. The mean average of the two certificates of analysis nearest in conformity shall be accepted as final and binding on all concerned; if said mean average shows that the registrant's guarantee has not been met within the tolerance hereinafter provided in this chapter.

(4) The department, in determining for administrative purposes whether any commercial fertilizer is deficient in plant food, shall be guided solely by the official sample as defined in §576.011(13) and obtained and analyzed as provided for in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(5) Certificates of analysis shall be admissible in any court or other legal procedure.

(6) If any error occurs in analyzing commercial fertilizer or reporting same, a corrected report shall be immediately prepared and furnished to the registrant and purchaser.

(7) In drawing any official sample and in making any analysis the officially adopted methods and terminology of the association of official agriculture chemists shall be used. In cases not covered by such officially adopted methods and terminology, the department shall, as soon as practicable, adopt and publish appropriate methods and terminology. In any instance where the officially adopted methods and terminology of the association of official agricultural chemists are not applicable to conditions, circumstances, or cases, in the state, then the department shall, with the approval of the technical council, adopt by regulation methods and terminology which shall be official in the state.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§576.03 and 576.08(5).

576.061 Plant food tolerances, deficiencies and penalties.—

(1) Tolerances shall be set by the department in technical rules and regulations.

(2) Deficiencies and penalties shall be as follows: Where the commercial value of a mixed fertilizer which has been found to be deficient in primary plant food equals or exceeds the amount guaranteed by the manufacturer, no penalty shall be assessed, provided that no element of primary plant food is deficient more than one half of one per cent when the guarantee does not exceed ten per cent nor more than one per cent when the guarantee exceeds ten per cent. If the commercial value found fails to equal or exceed that which is guaranteed, a penalty shall be assessed based on the deficiency found, but in no instance shall the penalty be less than ten dollars. No overage in any secondary plant food shall compensate for a deficiency in primary plant food nor of another secondary plant food. Where a deficiency is found in any plant food, the buyer shall be entitled to collect an amount from the registrant of three times the commercial value of the deficiency found.

(3) (a) In tobacco brands of mixed commercial fertilizer, penalty for an excess of chlorine of more than twenty-five per cent of the guarantee, a penalty of one hundred per cent of the commercial value of said mixed fertilizer shall be assessed. No penalty shall be assessed for an excess of chlorine of less than twenty-five per cent of the guarantee and in no case shall a penalty be assessed unless the chlorine present is one per cent or more.

(b) In brands of commercial fertilizer other than tobacco brands the penalty for excess in chlorine shall be one eighth the penalties as set forth above for excess in tobacco brands.

(c) When a manufacturer or dealer or agent is liable for the penalties under the provisions of this chapter, such manufacturer or dealer or agent shall make payment in full, in cash or

credit memo, if and to the extent the consumer may be indebted to the manufacturer or dealer, to the buyer within sixty days from the date of the receipt of a certificate of analysis of the state chemist showing the amount of said liabilities and shall also notify the department in writing that such payment has been made.

(d) If any fertilizer is found to be of short weight by an inspector of the department, the registrant within thirty days after receipt of notice of such short weight, shall make payment to the department an amount of three times the commercial value of the shortage to the consumer. Said penalty shall be deposited to the credit of the general inspection trust fund from which there shall be paid to the consumer the amount of said penalty.

(e) In any case wherein the registrant, dealer or agent fails or refuses to make such payment to the consumer within the time required, the consumer may institute legal proceedings against such registrant, dealer or agent for recovery of penalties as in this chapter provided. Any judgment against a registrant, dealer or agent shall be double the amount of the penalty and shall include a reasonable attorney's fee and costs.

(f) Where a deficiency is found in a sample drawn from a lot of fertilizer in the hands of a "dealer" or "agency" said "dealer" or "agency" shall collect the amount due under said deficiency from the manufacturer and shall within sixty days pay to each person purchasing fertilizer from said lot his proportionate share of the amount collected and shall notify the department in writing that such payment has been made; provided, that, as to any individual sale by a dealer or agent of commercial fertilizer subject to penalties for deficiencies and such dealer or agent is unable to ascertain or determine the purchaser of such lot of fertilizer then and in such case the dealer or agent shall pay the proportionate amount of penalties on such sale to the department to be placed in the state treasury to the credit of the general inspection trust fund.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§576.082, 576.083, 576.084.

576.071 Commercial value.—The commercial value used in assessing penalties for any deficiency shall be the latest established by rule, consistent with market prices, and reviewed annually to keep the values consistent with current fertilizer market prices.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.081.

576.085 Minimum plant food content.—No one shall register any mixed fertilizer of which the available primary plant food constitutes less than sixteen per cent; provided, however, that the department, upon request from any manufacturer, may issue a permit to said manufacturer permitting him to manufacture mixed fertilizer of less than sixteen per cent available primary plant food; and provided further

that the manufacturer has complied with all provisions of this chapter and all regulations pertaining to "low analysis" mixed fertilizer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.02(1).

576.091 Fertilizer technical council.—

(1) **COMPOSITION.**—There is hereby created a "fertilizer technical council" to be composed of three representatives of the department of agriculture and consumer services; the director of the Florida agricultural experiment stations; the director of the Florida agricultural extension service; and the beef cattle, field crops, citrus, vegetable, commercial fertilizer and pesticide, and agricultural limestone members of the state agricultural advisory council. The state chemist shall serve as secretary of the fertilizer technical council.

(2) **MEETINGS.**—The technical council shall meet at the call of the chairman or secretary.

(3) **OFFICIAL ACTION.**—Official action of the technical council requires a majority vote of the council.

(4) **POWERS AND DUTIES.**—The fertilizer technical council with respect to its field of work and that of the divisions of chemistry and inspection of the department, shall have the powers and duties to consider and study the entire field of commercial fertilizer; to review and make recommendations to the department on any commercial fertilizer registration submitted to it by the department; to advise, counsel and consult with the department and the directors of the divisions of chemistry and inspection upon their request in connection with the promulgation, administration and endorsement of all laws, rules and regulations relating to commercial fertilizer; to consider all matters submitted to it by the department or its secretary or other members of the council and to offer suggestions and make recommendations to the department on its own initiative in regard to changes in the laws, rules and regulations relating to commercial fertilizer, as may be deemed advisable to secure the effective administration and enforcement of said laws and rules and regulations; to suggest or recommend on its own initiative, policies or practices for the administration of this chapter, which suggestions and recommendations the department shall duly consider.

(5) **MEETING PROCEEDINGS; RECORDS.**—In conducting its meetings, the technical council shall use accepted rules of procedure and the secretary shall keep a complete record of the proceedings of each meeting of the technical council, which proceedings shall show the names of the members present at each meeting and the actions taken at council meetings. Such record of proceedings of the council shall be kept on file with the secretary and in the office of the department and all such records and other documents relating to matters within the jurisdiction of the coun-

cil shall be subject to inspection by the members of the council.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.09.

576.101 Cancellation of registration.—The department may refuse or cancel registration of anyone who violates any of the provisions of this chapter provided, however, that no registration may be canceled until the registrant shall have been notified and given opportunity to be heard before the department and no registration may be refused until applicant has been notified of the department's intention to refuse, giving its reasons therefor. If the applicant fails to request a hearing within fifteen days thereafter, refusal shall become permanent.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.02(1).

576.111 Stop sale, stop use, removal or hold orders.—

(1) When commercial fertilizer is being offered or exposed for sale in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, the department, through its authorized representative, may issue and enforce a stop sale, stop use, removal or hold order to the owner or custodian of said fertilizer ordering it to be held at a designated place until the law has been complied with and said fertilizer is released in writing by the department or its authorized representative or said violation has been disposed of by court order.

(2) Such written or printed notice is notice and warning to all persons, including but not limited to the owner or custodian thereof or his agents or employees, to scrupulously refrain from moving, bothering, altering or interfering with said fertilizer or from altering, defacing or in any wise interfering with such notice itself or permitting the same to be done.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to willfully violate any of the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The department or its authorized representative shall release the commercial fertilizer so withdrawn when the provisions of this law have been complied with.

(5) Such owner or custodian, with the consent and authorization of the department, may relabel said fertilizer so that the label will conform to the product, or transfer and return said product to the manufacturer or supplier thereof for the purpose of bringing the product in compliance with the law; provided, that such relabeling or return to the manufacturer or supplier shall be under the direction and supervision of the department or its authorized representative.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §4, ch. 67-213; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.121.

576.122 Seizure, condemnation and sale.—Any lot of commercial fertilizer not in compliance with the provisions of this law shall be subject to seizure on complaint of the department to the circuit court in the county in which said fertilizer is located. In the event the court

finds said fertilizer to be in violation of this law and orders it condemned, it shall be disposed of as the court may direct; provided, that in no instance shall the disposition of said commercial fertilizer be ordered by the court without first giving the owner or custodian an opportunity to apply to the court for release of said fertilizer or for permission to process or relabel it to bring it into compliance with this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.131.

576.132 Recovery of damages.—

(1) The department may file for penalties due for deficiencies in a court of competent jurisdiction upon ten days notice after the sixty days payment period.

(2) When penalties are due and unpaid by a nonresident registrant, dealer or agent, the department may proceed by attachment as provided by law, in case of nonresident and absconding debtors, against any such commercial fertilizer, credits of such registrant, dealer or agent wherever same may be found within the limits of this state.

(3) When commercial fertilizer in lots of one or more tons is delivered in the same car, boat or other form of transport and consigned to more than one purchaser, analysis of one sample representing any one registered commercial fertilizer shall be considered representative of all the fertilizer of that registration and shall entitle each purchaser to the remedies provided by this chapter.

(4) Any certificate of analysis required or provided by this chapter, when properly verified, shall be competent evidence in any court of law or equity in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.08.

576.141 Sales or exchanges between manufacturers.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to apply to sales or exchanges of commercial fertilizers between importers, manufacturers or registrants.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.07(1).

576.151 Prohibited acts.—The following acts, or the causing thereof, knowingly, are prohibited:

(1) The dissemination of any false advertisement or advertising matter with reference to the distribution or sale of commercial fertilizer.

(2) The refusal to permit entry or inspection or the taking of samples, as authorized by §576.051.

(3) The removal or disposal of a detained or "stop sale" lot of commercial fertilizer or the stop sale order pursuant to §576.111.

(4) The detaching, altering, defacing or destruction, in whole or in part, of any label or labeling provided for in this law or rules adopted hereunder.

(5) The placing or causing to be placed on labels any false advertisement or misleading statement.

(6) The misbranding of commercial fertilizer.

(7) The forging, counterfeiting, simulating, falsely representing or improper use of any label authorized or required by §576.031, or any rule or regulation.

(8) The sale of unprocessed leather, hair, wool waste, or any other organic material as a commercial fertilizer or as an ingredient of any mixed fertilizer showing an activity of water insoluble nitrogen less than prescribed by the association of official agricultural chemists.

(9) The failure or refusal to do or perform any affirmative provision or the doing or performing of any prohibited provision of this chapter or of any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to this chapter not expressly covered in this section.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.06(1).

576.161 Criminal penalties.—Whoever knowingly violates any of the provisions of this chapter by doing anything prohibited or by failing or refusing to do anything herein required to be done shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned for not more than 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.10.

576.171 Remedy by injunction.—In addition to the remedies provided in this chapter and notwithstanding the existence of any adequate remedy at law, the department is hereby authorized to make application for injunction to a circuit court and such court shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter or rules and regulations hereunder and such injunction shall be issued without bond. A single act in violation of the provisions of this chapter shall be sufficient to authorize the issuance of an injunction.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.11.

576.181 Administration; rules and regulations; procedure.—

(1) This chapter and all rules and regulations adopted and promulgated hereunder shall be administered and enforced by the department.

(2) The department is authorized by rule, to implement, make specific and interpret the provisions of this chapter and specifically to determine the composition and uses of commercial fertilizer as defined in this chapter, including, without limiting the foregoing general terms, the taking and handling of samples, the establishment of tolerances, deficiencies, and penalties where not specifically provided for in this chapter; to prohibit the sale or use in fertilizer of any material proven to be detrimental to agriculture or of questionable value; to provide for the incorporation into commer-

cial fertilizer of such other substances as pesticides and proper labeling of such mixture; and to prescribe the information which shall appear on the label other than specifically set forth in this chapter.

(3) All rules and regulations heretofore made and promulgated under existing commercial fertilizer laws which are consistent with the provisions of this chapter, as herein amended, shall remain in force and effect until superseded, modified, or repealed as in this chapter provided.

(4) (a) All rules and regulations made, adopted or promulgated under authority of this chapter shall be divided into two classes to be known as "technical rules and regulations" and "administrative rules and regulations."

(b) The department shall have full and complete power and authority to and may make, adopt, promulgate, amend and repeal, without prior notice and hearing, all rules and regulations under the classification "administrative rules and regulations" which it shall deem necessary or helpful in the efficient administration and enforcement of this chapter.

(c) "Administrative rules and regulations" are defined as those rules and regulations which control and regulate the internal affairs of the department relating to the administration of this chapter.

(d) "Technical rules and regulations" are defined as those rules and regulations other than administrative rules and regulations.

(e) All rules and regulations under the classification technical rules and regulations shall be made, adopted and promulgated by the department, subject to the approval of the fertilizer technical council, in the following prescribed manner: Any member of the fertilizer technical council or any person, firm or corporation, manufacturing, offering for sale, selling, consuming or otherwise using commercial fertilizers in the state may suggest a rule to the department from which the department shall propose a rule and file same with the secretary of the technical council. Thereafter the secretary shall submit a copy of such proposal to each member of the technical council. The technical council shall approve or disapprove such proposed rule within a reasonable time, not less than ten days nor exceeding ninety days after it is filed with the secretary of the technical council.

(f) Any person, firm or corporation who files its name and address with the department shall be furnished notice of hearing of the technical council and copy of proposed rule at least ten days before said hearing.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (4)(e) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform the functions of the technical council to the provisions of §14, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §576.09.

576.191 Enforcing official.—This chapter shall be administered by the department of agriculture and consumer services.

History.—§1, ch. 65-348; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 578

FLORIDA SEED LAW

- 578.011 Definitions; Florida seed law.
- 578.08 Registrations.
- 578.09 Label requirements.
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- 578.26 Complaint, investigation, findings and recommendation prerequisite to legal action.
- 578.27 Arbitration council; composition; purpose; meetings; duties; expenses.
- 578.28 Seed in hermetically sealed containers.

578.011 Definitions; Florida seed law.— When used in this chapter:

(1) The term "person" shall include a partnership, corporation, company, society, association or agency.

*(2) [The term "department" shall mean the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(3) The term "agricultural seed" shall include the seed of grass, forage, cereal and fibre crops and chufas and any other seed commonly recognized within the state as agricultural or field seed and mixtures of such seed.

(4) The term "vegetable seed" shall include the seed of those crops which are grown in gardens or on truck farms, and are generally known and sold under the name of vegetable seed in this state.

(5) The term "lot of seed" means a definite quantity of seed identified by a lot number or other identification, every portion or bag of which is uniform, for the factors which appear in the labeling, within permitted tolerances.

(6) The term "kind" means one or more related species or subspecies which singly or collectively is known by one common name; e. g. corn, beans, lespedeza.

(7) The term "variety" means a subdivision of a kind characterized by growth, plant fruit, seed or other characteristics by which it can be differentiated from other sorts of the same kind; e. g. Whatley's Prolific corn, Bountiful beans, Kobe lespedeza.

(8) The term "pure seed" shall include all seed of the kind or kind and variety or strain under consideration, whether shriveled, cracked or otherwise injured, and pieces of broken seed larger than one-half the original size.

(9) The term "inert matter" shall include broken seed when one-half in size or less; seed of legumes or crucifers with the seed coats removed; undeveloped and badly injured weed seed such as sterile dodder which, upon visual examination, are clearly incapable of growth; empty glumes of grasses; attached sterile glumes of grasses (which must be removed from the fertile glumes except in Rhodes grass); dirt, stone, chaff, nematode, fungus bodies and any matter other than seed.

(10) The term "other crop seed" shall include

all seed of plants grown in this state as crops, other than the kind or kind and variety included in the pure seed, when not more than five per cent of the whole of a single kind or variety is present, unless designated as weed seed.

(11) The term "weed seed" shall include the seed of all plants generally recognized as weeds within this state, and shall include prohibited and restricted noxious weed seed, bulblets and tubers.

(12) "Prohibited noxious weed seed" are the seed and bulblets of perennial weeds such as not only reproduce by seed or bulblets, but also spread by underground roots or stems and which, when established, are highly destructive and difficult to control in this state by ordinary good cultural practice.

(13) "Restricted noxious weed seed" are the seed of such weeds as are very objectionable in fields, lawns or gardens of this state, but can be controlled by good cultural practice. Seed of poisonous plants may be included.

(14) The term "germination" means the percentage of seed capable of producing normal seedlings under ordinarily favorable conditions. Broken seedlings and weak, malformed and obviously abnormal seedlings shall not be considered to have germinated.

(15) The term "hard seed" means the percentage of seed which because of hardness or impermeability did not absorb moisture or germinate under prescribed tests but remain hard during the period prescribed for germination of the kind of seed concerned.

(16) The term "firm seed" are seed, other than hard seed, which neither germinate nor decay during the prescribed test period and under the prescribed test conditions.

(17) The term "labeling" includes all labels and other written, printed or graphic representations, in any form whatsoever, accompanying and pertaining to any seed, whether in bulk or in containers, and includes invoices and other bills of shipment when sold in bulk.

(18) The term "advertisement" means all representations, other than those on the label, disseminated in any manner or by any means, relating to seed within the scope of this law.

(19) "Stop-sale" shall include any written or printed notice or order given or issued by the department to the owner or custodian of any

lot of agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed in the state, directing such owner or custodian not to sell, offer or expose such seed for sale within the state until the requirements of this law shall have been complied with and a written release has been issued. Provided, such seed may be released to be sold for feed.

(20) The term "flower seed" includes seed of herbaceous plants grown for their blooms, ornamental foliage, or other ornamental parts, and commonly known and sold under the name of flower seed in this state.

(21) The term "processing" means cleaning, scarifying, or blending to obtain uniform quality and other operations which would change the purity or germination of the seed and, therefore, require retesting to determine the quality of the seed.

(22) The term "forest tree seed" includes seed of woody plants commonly known and sold as forest tree seed.

(23) The term "dealer" means any person who buys, sells or offers for sale any agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed for seeding purposes, and shall include farmers who sell five thousand dollars worth or more of cleaned, processed, packaged and labeled seed in any one year.

(24) The term "record" shall include the symbol identifying the seed as to origin, amount, processing, testing, labeling and distribution, file sample of the seed, and any other document or instrument pertaining to the purchase, sale or handling of agricultural, vegetable, flower or forest tree seed.

(25) The terms "certified seed," "registered seed," and "foundation seed" mean seed that have been produced and labeled in accordance with the procedures and in compliance with the rules and regulations of any agency authorized by the laws of this state or the laws of another state.

(26) The term "breeder seed" means seed that are released directly from the breeder or experiment station that develops the seed. These seed are one class above foundation seed.

(27) The term "date of test" means the month and year the percentage of germination appearing on the label was obtained by laboratory test.

(28) The term "origin" means the state, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, or possession of the United States, or the foreign country where the seed were grown, except for forest tree seed the term "origin" means the county or state forest service seed collection zone and the state where the seed were grown.

(29) The terms "mixed" or "mixture" mean seed consisting of more than one kind or variety, each present in excess of five percentum of the whole.

(30) The term "treated" means that the seed has been given an application of a material or subjected to a process designed to

control, or repel disease organisms, insects or other pests attacking seed or seedlings grown therefrom to improve its planting value or to serve any other purpose.

(31) The term "hybrid" means the first generation seed of a cross produced by controlling the pollination and by combining:

(a) Two or more inbred lines;

(b) One inbred or a single cross with an open-pollinated variety; or

(c) Two varieties or species, except open-pollinated varieties of corn (*Zea mays*).

The second generation or subsequent generations from such crosses shall not be regarded as hybrids. Hybrid designations shall be treated as variety names.

(32) The term "type" means a group of varieties so nearly similar that the individual varieties cannot be clearly differentiated except under special conditions.

History.—§2, ch. 22694, 1945; §1, ch. 57-199; §1, ch. 61-436; §1, ch. 63-116; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §§1-3, ch. 69-144.

***Note.**—In order to conform to §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for the definition of "commissioner." The subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

578.08 Registrations.—

(1) Every person, except as provided in subsection (4) and §578.14, before selling, distributing for sale, offering for sale, exposing for sale, handling for sale, or soliciting orders for the purchase of any agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed or mixture thereof, in the state, shall first register with the department as a seed dealer, giving the name and location of each place of business at which such seed is sold, distributed for sale, offered for sale, exposed for sale or handled for sale and the name and address of each representative soliciting orders for purchase of any agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed, and at the time of registration shall pay to the department an annual registration fee for each such place of business or each such representative based on the gross receipts from the sale of such seed for the last preceding license year as follows:

(a) Receipts less than one thousand dollars and one cent, fee\$ 5.00

(b) Receipts more than one thousand dollars and less than two thousand five hundred dollars and one cent, fee\$ 10.00

(c) Receipts more than two thousand five hundred dollars and less than five thousand dollars and one cent, fee\$ 20.00

(d) Receipts more than five thousand dollars and less than ten thousand dollars and one cent, fee\$ 35.00

(e) Receipts more than ten thousand dollars and less than twenty thousand dollars and one cent, fee\$ 50.00

(f) Receipts more than twenty thousand dollars and less than thirty thousand dollars and one cent, fee\$ 75.00

(g) Receipts more than thirty thousand dollars and less than forty thousand dollars and one cent, fee\$ 100.00

(h) Receipts more than forty thousand dol-

lars and less than fifty thousand dollars and one cent, fee \$ 150.00

(i) Receipts more than fifty thousand dollars and less than seventy thousand dollars and one cent, fee \$ 200.00

(j) Receipts more than seventy thousand dollars and less than one hundred thousand dollars and one cent, fee \$ 250.00

(k) Receipts more than one hundred thousand dollars and less than one hundred fifty thousand dollars and one cent, fee .. \$ 300.00

(l) Receipts more than one hundred fifty thousand dollars and less than two hundred thousand dollars and one cent, fee .. \$ 400.00

(m) Receipts more than two hundred thousand dollars and less than three hundred thousand dollars and one cent, fee \$ 500.00

(n) Receipts more than three hundred thousand dollars and less than four hundred thousand dollars and one cent, fee .. \$ 600.00

(o) Receipts more than four hundred thousand dollars and less than five hundred thousand dollars and one cent, fee \$ 800.00

(p) Receipts more than five hundred thousand dollars, fee \$1,000.00

(q) For places of business not previously in operation, the fee shall be based on anticipated receipts for the first license year.

(2) A receipt or acknowledgment from the department of such registration and payment of such fee or fees shall constitute a sufficient permit for such dealer to engage in or continue in the business of selling, distributing for sale, offering or exposing for sale, handling for sale or soliciting orders for the purchase of any agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed within the state until July 1 next thereafter, subject to compliance with the other requirements of this law. Provided, that the department shall have authority to suspend or revoke any such permit for the violation of any provision of this law, or of any rule or regulation made and promulgated under authority hereof, after notice to and an opportunity to be heard by such seed dealer. Such registration shall expire on June 30 next thereafter and shall be renewed on July 1 of each year. Provided, that if any person who is subject to the requirements of this section shall fail to comply herewith by August 1 of any year the department shall have the authority to issue a stop-sale notice or order against such person which shall prohibit such person from selling or causing to be sold any agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed until the requirements of this section are complied with.

(3) Every person selling, distributing for sale, offering for sale, exposing for sale, handling for sale, or soliciting orders for the purchase of any agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed in the state other than as provided in §578.14, shall be subject to the requirements of this section. Provided, that Florida state agricultural experiment stations shall not be subject to the requirements of this section.

(4) The provisions of this act shall not apply to farmers who sell uncleaned, unpro-

cessed, unpackaged and unlabeled seed, but shall apply to farmers who sell cleaned, processed, packaged and labeled seed in amounts in excess of five thousand dollars in any one year; provided that the first five thousand dollars worth of cleaned, processed, packaged and labeled seed of any farmer shall be exempted from the provisions of this act.

History.—§4, ch. 19364, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(593); §8, ch. 20251, 1941; §8, ch. 21942, 1943; §8, ch. 22694, 1945; §1, ch. 26969, 1951; §2, ch. 57-199; §2, ch. 61-436; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §4, ch. 69-144.

578.09 Label requirements.—Each container of agricultural, vegetable, or flower seed sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale or distributed for sale within this state for sowing or planting purposes shall bear thereon or have attached thereto, in a conspicuous place, a single label containing all information required under this section, plainly written or printed in the English language, in century type, giving the following information:

(1) **FOR TREATED SEED.**—For all agricultural, vegetable, or flower seed treated as defined in this chapter:

(a) A word or statement indicating that the seed has been treated or description of process used.

(b) The commonly accepted coined, chemical or abbreviated chemical (generic) name of the applied substance and the words "poison treated" in red letters, in not less than one fourth inch type.

(c) A caution statement such as "Do not use for food, feed, or oil purposes."

(d) Rate of application or statement "Treated at manufacturer's recommended rate."

(e) If the seed is treated with an inoculant, the date beyond which the inoculant is not to be considered effective (date of expiration).

(2) **FOR AGRICULTURAL SEED.**—

(a) Commonly accepted name of kind and variety of each agricultural seed component in excess of five per cent of the whole, and the percentage by weight of each in the order of its predominance. Where more than one component is required to be named, the word "mixture" or the word "mixed" shall be shown conspicuously on the label.

(b) Lot number or other lot identification.

(c) Net weight.

(d) Origin, if known; if unknown, that fact shall be stated.

(e) Percentage by weight of all weed seed.

(f) The name and number per pound of each kind of restricted noxious weed seed.

(g) Percentage by weight of other crop seed.

(h) Percentage by weight of inert matter.

(i) For each named agricultural seed:

1. Percentage of germination, exclusive of hard seed;

2. Percentage of hard seed when present, if desired; and

3. The calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentages.

(j) Name and address of the person who

labeled said seed or who sells, distributes, offers or exposes said seed for sale within this state.

(3) FOR VEGETABLE SEED IN CONTAINERS OF EIGHT OUNCES OR MORE.—

- (a) Name of kind and variety of seed.
- (b) Net weight.
- (c) Lot number or other lot identification.
- (d) Percentage of germination.
- (e) Calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentages.
- (f) Name and address of the person who labeled said seed or who sells, distributes, offers or exposes said seed for sale within this state.

(g) For seed which germinate less than the standard last established by the department the words "below standard," in not less than eight-point type, must be printed or written in ink on the face of the tag, in addition to the other information required. Provided, that no seed marked "below standard" shall be sold which falls more than twenty per cent below the standard for such seed which has been established by the department, as authorized by this law.

(h) The name and number of restricted noxious weed seed per pound.

(4) FOR VEGETABLE SEED IN CONTAINERS OF LESS THAN EIGHT OUNCES.—

- (a) Name of kind and variety of seed.
- (b) Name and address of person who labeled seed or who sells, distributes, offers or exposes said seed for sale within this state.
- (c) For seed which germinate less than standard last established by the department, the additional information must be shown:
 1. Percentage of germination, exclusive of hard seed.
 2. Percentage of hard seed when present, if desired.
 3. Calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentages.
 4. The words "below standard" in not less than eight-point type.

(d) No seed marked "below standard" shall be sold which fall more than twenty per cent below the established standard for such seed.

(5) FOR FLOWER SEED IN PACKETS PREPARED FOR USE IN HOME GARDENS OR HOUSEHOLD PLANTINGS OR FLOWER SEED IN PREPLANTED CONTAINERS, MATS, TAPES, OR OTHER PLANTING DEVICES:

- (a) For all kinds of flower seed:
 1. The name of the kind and variety or a statement of type and performance characteristics as prescribed in the rules and regulations promulgated under the provisions of this chapter,
 2. The calendar month and year the seed was tested or the year for which the seed was packaged, and,
 3. The name and address of the person who labeled said seed, or who sells, offers, or exposes said seed for sale within this state.

(b) For seed of those kinds for which standard testing procedures are prescribed and which germinate less than the germination standard last established under the provisions of this chapter:

1. The percentage of germination exclusive of hard seed, and
2. The words "below standard" in not less than eight-point type.

(c) For seed placed in a germination medium, mat, tape, or other device in such a way as to make it difficult to determine the quantity of seed without removing the seed from the medium, mat, tape, or device, a statement to indicate the minimum number of seed in the container.

(6) FOR FLOWER SEED IN CONTAINERS OTHER THAN PACKETS PREPARED FOR USE IN HOME FLOWER GARDENS OR HOUSEHOLD PLANTINGS AND OTHER THAN PREPLANTED CONTAINERS, MATS, TAPES, OR OTHER PLANTING DEVICES:

- (a) The name of the kind and variety or a statement of type and performance characteristics as prescribed in rules and regulations promulgated under the provisions of this chapter,
- (b) The lot number or other lot identification,

(c) The calendar month and year that the seed were tested or the year for which the seed were packaged,

(d) The name and address of the person who labeled said seed or who sells, offers, or exposes said seed for sale within this state, and,

(e) For those kinds of seed for which standard testing procedures are prescribed:

1. The percentage germination exclusive of hard seed, and,
2. The percentage of hard seed, if present.

(f) For those seeds which germinate less than the standard last established by the department, the words "below standard" in not less than eight-point type must be printed or written in ink on the face of the tag.

(7) DEPARTMENT TO PRESCRIBE UNIFORM ANALYSIS TAG.—The department shall have the authority to prescribe a uniform analysis tag required by this section.

History.—§5, ch. 19364, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(594); §3, ch. 20251, 1941; §§3, 13, ch. 21942, 1943; §§3, 12, ch. 22694, 1945; §§1-4, ch. 26926, 1951; §3, ch. 57-199; §3, ch. 61-436; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §5, ch. 69-144.

578.091 Forest tree seed.—

(1) Each container of forest tree seed which is sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or transported within this state for sowing purposes shall bear thereon or have attached thereto in a conspicuous place a plainly written or printed label or tag in the English language, giving the following information:

(a) For all forest tree seed treated as defined in this law:

1. A word or statement indicating that the seed has been treated.
2. The commonly accepted coined, chemical or abbreviated chemical (generic) name of the

applied substance or description of the process used.

3. The words "poison treated" in red letters at least one fourth inch type and a caution statement such as "Do not use for food, feed or oil purposes."

4. If the seed has been treated with an inoculant, the date beyond which the inoculant is not to be considered effective (date of expiration).

(b) For all forest tree seed subject to this law:

1. Common name of the species of seed (and subspecies, if appropriate).

2. The scientific name of the genus and species (and subspecies, if appropriate).

3. Lot number or other lot identification.

4. State of origin and forest tree seed collection zone in state if state is divided into zones.

5. Purity as a percentage of pure seed by weight.

6. For those species for which standard germination testing procedures are prescribed by the department, the following:

a. Percentage germination exclusive of hard seed.

b. Percentage of hard seed, if present.

c. Calendar month and year test was completed to determine such percentages.

7. In lieu of a., b., and c., of subparagraph 6., above, the seed may be labeled "Test is in process, results will be supplied upon request."

8. For those species for which standard germination testing procedures have not been prescribed by the department, the calendar year in which the seed was collected.

9. The name and address of the person who labeled said seed or who sells, offers, or exposes said seed for sale within this state.

(2) The information required by subsection (1) to be placed on labels attached to seed containers shall not be modified or denied in the labeling or on another label attached to the container. However, labeling of seed supplied under a contractual agreement may be by invoice accompanying the shipment or by an analysis tag attached to said invoice if each bag or other container is clearly identified by a lot number stenciled on the container or if the seed is in bulk. Each bag or container that is not so identified must carry complete labeling.

History.—§6, ch. 69-144; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

578.10 Exemptions.—

(1) The provisions of §578.13 shall not apply to any common carrier in respect to any seed transported or delivered for transportation in the ordinary course of its business as a carrier. Provided, that such carrier is not engaged in processing or merchandising seed subject to the provisions of this law.

(2) The provisions of §§578.09 and 578.13 do not apply:

(a) To seed or grain not intended for sowing or planting purposes.

(b) To seed in storage in, consigned to or being transported to seed cleaning or processing establishments for cleaning or processing only. Provided, that any labeling or other representation which may be made with respect to the unclean seed shall be subject to this law.

(3) No person shall be subject to the criminal penalties of this law for having sold, offered, exposed, or distributed for sale in this state any agricultural, vegetable, or forest tree seed which were incorrectly labeled or represented as to kind and variety or origin, which seed cannot be identified by examination thereof, unless he has failed to obtain an invoice or grower's declaration giving kind and variety and origin.

(4) When seeds are sold from a duly labeled container and taken therefrom in the presence of the purchaser, the container in which such seeds are delivered to the purchaser will not be required to have a label or tag unless so requested by the purchaser. This, however, shall not relieve or exempt any seed dealer from any liability imposed by the Florida seed law.

History.—§6, ch. 19364, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(595); §5, ch. 20251, 1941; §5, ch. 21942, 1943; §5, ch. 22694, 1945; §2, ch. 26969, 1951; §§4, 9, ch. 57-199; §7, ch. 69-144.

578.11 Duties, authority and rules and regulations of the department.—

(1) The duty of administering this law and enforcing its provisions and requirements shall be vested in the department of agriculture and consumer services, which is hereby authorized to employ such agents and persons as in its judgment shall be necessary therefor. It shall be the duty of the department, which may act through its authorized agents, to sample, inspect, make analyses of, and test agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed transported, sold, offered or exposed for sale, or distributed within this state for sowing or planting purposes, at such time and place and to such extent as it may deem necessary to determine whether said agricultural, vegetable, flower or forest tree seed are in compliance with the provisions of this law, and to notify promptly the person who transported, distributed, sold, offered or exposed the seed for sale, of any violation.

(2) The department is authorized:

(a) To prescribe and adopt reasonable rules and regulations, after notice of hearing to registered dealers, the Florida Farm Bureau Federation, the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association and Florida Cattlemen's Association by United States mail, which shall have the full force and effect of law, for the enforcement of this act, governing the methods of sampling, inspecting, testing, and examining agricultural, vegetable, flower or forest tree seed;

(b) To establish standards and tolerances to be followed in the administration of this law, which shall be in general accord with officially prescribed practices in interstate commerce;

(c) To prescribe uniform labels;

(d) To adopt prohibited and restricted noxious weed seed lists;

(e) To prescribe limitations for each restricted noxious weed to be used in enforcement of this act and to add or subtract therefrom from time to time as the need may arise;

(f) To make commercial tests of seed and to fix and collect charges for such tests;

(g) To list the kinds of flower and forest tree seed subject to this law; and

(h) To prescribe such other rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure the efficient enforcement of this act.

(3) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this law, the department, through its authorized agents, is authorized:

(a) To enter upon any public or private premises, where agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed is sold, offered, exposed, or distributed for sale during regular business hours, in order to have access to seed subject to this law and the rules and regulations hereunder.

(b) To issue and enforce a stop-sale notice or order to the owner or custodian of any lot of agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed, which the department finds or has good reason to believe is in violation of any provisions of this law, which shall prohibit further sale, barter, exchange, or distribution of such seed until the department is satisfied that the law has been complied with and has issued a written release or notice to the owner or custodian of such seed. After a stop-sale notice or order shall be given or issued against or attached to any lot of seed and the owner or custodian of such seed shall have received confirmation that the same does not comply with this law, he shall have fifteen days beyond the normal test period within which to comply with the law and obtain a written release of the seed. The provisions of this paragraph shall not be construed as limiting the right of the department to proceed as authorized by other sections of this law.

(c) To establish and maintain a seed laboratory and employ seed analysts and other personnel whose qualifications shall be approved by the state chemist, and whose work shall be under the supervision and direction of the state chemist, and to incur such other expenses as may be necessary to comply with these provisions.

History.—§7, ch. 19364, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(596); §6, ch. 20251, 1941; §6, ch. 21942, 1943; §6, ch. 22694, 1945; §5, ch. 57-199; §4, ch. 61-436; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §8, ch. 69-144.

578.12 Stop-sale, stop use, removal or hold orders.—When agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed is being offered or exposed for sale or held in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, the department, through its authorized representative, may issue and enforce a stop-sale, stop use, removal, or hold order to the owner or custodian of said seed ordering it to be held at a designated place until the law has been complied with and said seed is released in writing by the depart-

ment of its authorized representative. If seed is not brought into compliance with this law it shall be destroyed within thirty days or disposed of by the department in such a manner as it shall by regulation prescribe.

History.—§8, ch. 19364, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(597); §7, ch. 20251, 1941; §7, ch. 21942, 1943; §7, ch. 22694, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §9, ch. 69-144.

578.13 Prohibitions.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, distribute for sale, offer for sale, expose for sale, handle for sale, or solicit orders for the purchase of any agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed within this state:

(a) Unless the test to determine the percentage of germination required by §578.09 shall have been completed within a period of seven months, exclusive of the calendar month in which the test was completed, immediately prior to sale, exposure for sale, offering for sale, or transportation, except for germination test for seed in hermetically sealed containers which is provided for in §578.28.

(b) Not labeled in accordance with the provisions of this law, or having false or misleading labeling.

(c) Pertaining to which there has been a false or misleading advertisement.

(d) Containing noxious weed seeds subject to tolerances and methods of determination prescribed in the rules and regulations under this law.

(e) Unless a seed license has been obtained in accordance with the provisions of this law.

(f) Unless such seed conforms to the definition of a "lot of seed."

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person within this state:

(a) To detach, deface, destroy, or use a second time any label or tag provided for in this law or in the rules and regulations made and promulgated hereunder or to alter or substitute seed in a manner that may defeat the purpose of this law.

(b) To disseminate any false or misleading advertisement concerning agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed in any manner or by any means.

(c) To hinder or obstruct in any way any authorized person in the performance of his duties under this law.

(d) To fail to comply with a stop-sale order or seizure order.

(e) To sell, distribute for sale, offer for sale, expose for sale, handle for sale, or solicit orders for the purchase of any agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed labeled "certified seed," "registered seed," "foundation seed," "breeder seed," or similar terms, unless it has been produced and labeled under seal in compliance with the rules and regulations of any agency authorized by law.

(f) To fail to keep a complete record, including a file sample which shall be retained for one year after seed is sold, of each lot of seed and to make available for inspection such

records to the department or its duly authorized agents.

(g) To use the name of the department of agriculture and consumer services or Florida state seed laboratory in connection with analysis tag, labeling advertisement, or sale of any seed in any manner whatsoever unless such seed are "certified seed."

History.—§4, ch. 20251, 1941; §4, ch. 21942, 1943; §4, ch. 22694, 1945; §6, ch. 57-199; §5, ch. 61-436; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §10, ch. 69-144.

578.14 Packet vegetable and flower seed.

When vegetable or flower seed are sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale in packets of less than eight ounces, the company who packs seed for retail sale shall register and pay fees as provided under §578.08.

History.—§9, ch. 20251, 1941; §9, ch. 21942, 1943; §9, ch. 22694, 1945; §6, ch. 61-436; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §11, ch. 69-144.

578.181 Penalties.—Every violation of any of the provisions of §§578.011, 578.08-578.14, 578.22-578.25 shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable as such.

History.—§15, ch. 22694, 1945.

578.20 Short title.—Sections 578.011, 578.08-578.14, 578.181, 578.22-578.25 shall be known and cited as the "Florida seed law."

History.—§1, ch. 20251, 1941; §1, ch. 21942, 1943; §1, ch. 22694, 1945.

578.22 Disposition of fees collected.—All fees required and collected, as provided in this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury and placed to the credit of the general inspection trust fund, from which fund the expenses incident to the enforcement of this law shall be paid.

History.—§11, ch. 21942, 1943; §10, ch. 22694, 1945; §3, ch. 26960, 1951; §2, ch. 61-119.

578.23 Dealers' records to be kept available.

—Every seed dealer shall make and keep for a period of three years satisfactory records of all agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed bought or handled to be sold, which records shall at all times be made readily available for inspection, examination or audit by the department or its duly authorized agents.

History.—§14, ch. 21942, 1943; §13, ch. 22694, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §12, ch. 69-144.

578.24 Mixed varieties of seed oats prohibited.—Oats consisting of mixed varieties shall not be sold for planting purposes in this state unless permitted by regulation promulgated by the department upon recommendation of the Florida agricultural experiment station at Gainesville.

History.—§12, ch. 21942, 1943; §11, ch. 22694, 1945; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

578.25 Use of disclaimer clause.—The use of a disclaimer or nonwarranty clause in any invoice, advertising, labeling or written, printed or graphic matter pertaining to any seed shall not relieve or exempt any person from any provisions of the Florida seed law.

History.—§14, ch. 22694, 1945.

578.26 Complaint, investigation, findings and recommendation prerequisite to legal action.

(1) When any farmer is damaged by the failure of agricultural, vegetable, flower, or forest tree seed to produce or perform as represented by the label attached to such seed as required by §578.09, as a prerequisite to his right to maintain a legal action against the dealer from whom such seed were purchased, such farmer shall make a sworn complaint against such dealer alleging damages sustained and file same with the department within ten days after defect or violation becomes apparent and send a copy of said complaint to said dealer by United States registered mail; provided that requirement for filing complaint therein set forth appears legibly typed or printed on the analysis label attached to the package containing such seed at the time of purchase by the farmer. A filing fee of ten dollars shall be paid to the department with each complaint filed and shall be recovered from the dealer upon the recommendation of the arbitration council. Within five days after receipt of a copy of complaint, the dealer shall file with the department his answer to said complaint and send a copy of same to the farmer by United States registered mail.

(2) The department shall refer the complaint and the answer thereto to the arbitration council provided in §578.27, for investigation, findings and recommendation on the matters complained of. Upon receipt of same the department shall transmit the findings and recommendation of the arbitration council to the farmer and to the dealer by United States registered mail.

History.—§1, ch. 26814, 1951; §7, ch. 57-199; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §13, ch. 69-144.

cf.—§1.01 defines "registered mail" to include certified mail.

578.27 Arbitration council; composition; purpose; meetings; duties; expenses.

(1) The department of agriculture and consumer services shall appoint an arbitration council composed of five members, one each to be appointed upon the recommendation of the following: director of the Florida agricultural experiment station, director of the Florida agricultural extension service, president of the Florida seedsmen's association, president of the Florida farm bureau, and the department. Each member shall continue to serve until replaced by the department. The council shall elect a chairman and a secretary from its membership. It shall be the duty of the chairman to conduct all meetings and deliberations held by the council and to direct all other activities of the council. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep accurate and correct records on all meetings and deliberations and perform other duties for the council as directed by the chairman.

(2) The purpose of the arbitration council is to assist farmers and agricultural seed dealers in determining the validity of com-

plaints made by farmers against dealers and recommend cost damages resulting from alleged failure of seed to produce as represented by label on the seed package.

(3) The arbitration council may be called into session by the department or upon the direction of the chairman to consider matters referred to it by the department.

(4)(a) When the department refers to the arbitration council any complaint made by a farmer against a dealer said council shall make a full and complete investigation of the matters complained of and at the conclusion of said investigation report its findings and make its recommendation of cost damages and file same with the department.

(b) In conducting its investigation the arbitration council or any member or members thereof is authorized to examine the farmer on his farming operation of which he complains and the dealer on his packaging, labeling and selling operation of the seed alleged to be faulty; to grow to production a representative sample of the alleged faulty seed through the facilities of the state, under the supervision of the department when such action is deemed to be necessary; to hold informal hearings at a time and place directed by the chairman of the council upon reasonable notice to the farmer and the dealer.

(c) Any investigation made by less than the whole membership of the council shall be by authority of a written directive by the chairman and such investigation shall be summarized in writing and considered by the council in reporting its findings and making its recommendation.

(5) The members of the council shall receive no compensation for the performance of their duties hereunder, but the members of the council shall be reimbursed for travel expenses as provided in §112.061, when they attend a meeting or perform a service in conformity with the requirements of this section.

History.—§8, ch. 57-199; §§3, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

578.28 Seed in hermetically sealed containers.—The period of validity of germination tests is extended to the following periods for seed packaged in hermetically sealed containers, under conditions and label requirements set forth in this section:

(1) **GERMINATION TESTS.**—The germination test for agricultural and vegetable seed shall have been completed within the following periods, exclusive of the calendar month in which the test was completed, immediately prior to shipment, delivery, transportation, or sale:

(a) In the case of agricultural or vegetable seed shipped, delivered, transported, or sold to a dealer for resale, eighteen months;

(b) In the case of agricultural or vegetable seed for sale or sold at retail, twenty-four months.

(2) **CONDITIONS OF PACKAGING.**—The following conditions are considered as minimum:

(a) *Hermetically sealed packages or containers.*—A container, to be acceptable under the provisions of this section, shall not allow water vapor penetration through any wall, including the wall seals, greater than 0.05 gram of water per 24 hours per 100 square inches of surface at 100°F. with a relative humidity on one side of 90% and on the other of 0%. Water vapor penetration (WVP) is measured by the standards of the U. S. bureau of standards as: gm H₂O/24 hr./100 sq. in./100°F/90% RHV. 0% RH.

(b) *Moisture of seed packaged.*—The moisture of agricultural or vegetable seed subject to the provisions of this section shall not exceed the following:

Family	Kind	Maximum percent Seed Moisture
Gramineae	Sweet corn	8.0
	Kentucky bluegrass	6.0
	Creeping red fescue	3.0
	Perennial ryegrass	8.0
Liliaceae	Onion, leek, chive	
	welsh onion	6.5
Chenopodiaceae	Beet, chard	7.5
	spinach	8.0
Cruciferae	Cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, collards, chinese cabbage, kale, turnip, rutabaga, kohlrabi, brussels sprouts, mustard, radish	5.0
Leguminosae	Snap bean, lima bean, pea	7.0
	Crimson clover	8.0
Umbelliferae	Carrot, celery, celeriac	7.0
	Parsnip	6.0
	Parsley	6.5
Solanaceae	Tomato	5.5
	Pepper	4.5
	Eggplant	6.0
Cucurbitaceae	Cucumber, muskmelon, squash, pumpkin	6.0
	Watermelon	6.5
Compositae	Lettuce	5.5
All other agricultural or vegetable seed not listed above		6.0

A tolerance of one percent is applicable to the maximum percentage of moisture listed above and the percentage of moisture found by an official test. The percentage of moisture shall be determined by the air oven method.

(3) **LABELING REQUIRED.**—In addition to the labeling required by §578.09, seed packaged under the provisions of this section shall be labeled with the following information:

(a) Seed has been preconditioned as to moisture content.

(b) Container is hermetically sealed.

(c) "Germination test valid until (month, year)" may be used. (Not to exceed twenty-four months from date of test)

History.—§14, ch. 69-144.

CHAPTER 579

SEA ISLAND COTTON LAW

- 579.01 Sea island cotton production districts.
 579.02 Duty of county commissioners.
 579.03 Report to department.
 579.04 Duties of department.
 579.05 Election by freeholders.
 579.06 Notice of election; holding same, etc.

- 579.07 Certificate of election to department.
 579.08 Abolition of districts.
 579.09 Powers of department.
 579.10 Only sea island cotton may be planted; penalties.
 579.11 Construction of chapter.

579.01 Sea island cotton production districts.—Whenever residents of any territory containing not less than one hundred contiguous square miles of reasonably compact shape, within any county of this state, desire to have such territory constituted into a cotton production control district, they shall present to the board of county commissioners of said county, a petition signed by not less than ten percent of the duly registered voters, who are freeholders, residing within the territory which it is proposed to create into such cotton production control district. Said petition shall describe, by metes and bounds, or other accurate description, the said territory.

History.—§2, ch. 17808, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(430).

579.02 Duty of county commissioners.—At their first meeting after the receipt of said petition, such board of county commissioners shall investigate the facts, and find and determine whether such petition has been duly signed by the requisite number of registered voters, who are freeholders, residing within said territory.

History.—§3, ch. 17808, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(431).

579.03 Report to department.—If such board of county commissioners, after such investigation, shall find and determine that such petition has been duly signed by the requisite number of registered voters, who are freeholders, residing within said territory; and that it is in all respects strictly in accordance with the requirements of law, such finding and determination shall be regarded for all purposes as conclusive; and such board shall thereupon immediately certify to the department of agriculture and consumer services, a copy of such petition, together with its finding and determination thereon.

History.—§4, ch. 17808, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(432); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

579.04 Duties of department.—Upon the receipt by the department of agriculture and consumer services of such copy and certificate of the findings of the board of county commissioners thereon, said department may make such surveys and inspections of the territory described in the petition, as it may deem necessary. If said department shall find that such described territory is suited to the production of sea island cotton, it shall certify that fact to the board of county commissioners of the county within which such territory is located.

History.—§5, ch. 17808, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(433); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

579.05 Election by freeholders.—When said

department of agriculture and consumer services shall have so certified that the territory described in said petition, is suited to the production of sea island cotton, said board of county commissioners, at their first meeting after receipt of such certification, shall order an election to be held in the territory which it is proposed to constitute into the said cotton production control district, to determine whether or not such territory shall be constituted into a cotton production control district of the state. Only duly qualified electors, who are freeholders, shall be entitled to vote at such election.

History.—§6, ch. 17808, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(434); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

579.06 Notice of election; holding same, etc.—The board of county commissioners shall have a notice of such election published for not less than thirty days next preceding the date of such election. Said notice shall describe the territory proposed to be included in the cotton production control district. The inspectors for such election shall be appointed by, and the ballots to be voted shall be prepared and furnished by, the board of county commissioners; and the election shall be held in substantial conformity to the laws of Florida, applicable to general elections. The inspectors shall make returns to the board of county commissioners immediately after said election; and the board of county commissioners shall hold a special meeting as soon thereafter as is practicable, for the purpose of canvassing said election returns and certifying to the result thereof.

History.—§7, ch. 17808, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(435).

579.07 Certificate of election to department.—If the board of county commissioners shall find and determine that the result of said election is adverse to the proposition of constituting the cotton production control district, it shall immediately so certify to the department of agriculture and consumer services, and no other election for the same purpose, shall be held within one year from the receipt, by said department, of such certification. But if a majority of the votes cast at such special election shall be in favor of the proposition to create a cotton production control district, then said board of county commissioners shall certify such fact to the department of agriculture and consumer services, which shall then enter an order constituting the territory, in which said election was held, into a cotton production control district, effective as of January 1st next succeeding the date of the entry of said order.

Said department shall then transmit a copy of such order to said board of county commissioners, who shall, upon the receipt of such copy, duly attest it, designate said district by name or number, and declare and publish the boundaries of the same. Upon the expiration of thirty days after the finding and determination, by the board of county commissioners, as to the result of any such election that shall have been held, it shall be regarded for all purposes as conclusive.

History.—§8, ch. 17808, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(436); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

579.08 Abolition of districts.—Any such cotton production control district may be abolished by a majority vote at an election called by the board of county commissioners of the county for the purpose, after publication of such notice as is required to create such cotton production control district, at which election the qualification of voters shall be the same as in elections to create cotton production control districts; provided, however, that no such election for the purpose of abolishing any such district shall be called within one year next succeeding the entry of the order constituting such territory into a cotton production control district.

History.—§9, ch. 17808, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(437).

579.09 Powers of department.—The department of agriculture and consumer services shall have all necessary and reasonable power to enable it to promote the planting and production of sea island cotton in any county of the state and to enforce and carry out the provisions of this chapter, including among others, the power to:

(1) Make reasonable rules and regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter;

(2) Institute, in its name, such proceedings, either at law or in equity, in the courts of this state, as it may reasonably deem necessary to enforce and carry out the provisions of this chapter and the regulations made by reason hereof; provided however that none of the funds appropriated by this chapter shall be expended for legal advice or in any legal proceedings.

(3) Appoint and fix the compensation of all necessary agents and inspectors to carry out

and enforce the provisions of this chapter;

(4) Make, or cause to be made, all necessary surveys and inspections in connection with the provisions of this chapter;

(5) Refer to proper officers, charged with the enforcement of the criminal or civil laws of this state, such facts as may come to its attention concerning violations of this chapter;

(6) Make, or cause to be made, studies and investigations, in any county in the state, that might aid in the increased planting of sea island cotton in the state and in the promotion of this industry in the state.

Provided, however, that the enumeration of specific powers in this section shall not be construed to limit or circumscribe said department in the exercise of all lawful and reasonable power in and about the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§11, ch. 17808, 1937; §1, ch. 19017, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(438); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

579.10 Only sea island cotton may be planted; penalties.—It is unlawful for any person to plant, cultivate, or produce within any such cotton production control district any seed or plants of any variety, kind, type, or species of cotton, other than seed or plants of the type known as sea island cotton. Within the meaning of this chapter, no cotton shall be deemed sea island cotton unless having a staple of not less than one and one-half inches in length. Any person found guilty of any violation of the provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days; provided, however, that the punishment in this section provided, shall not be deemed or construed to prevent or to limit other provisions of this chapter relating to violations hereof.

History.—§10, ch. 17808, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 8135(31). cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

579.11 Construction of chapter.—It is the intention of the legislature that the provisions of this chapter be liberally construed to effect the purpose hereof.

History.—§14, ch. 17808, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(440).

CHAPTER 580

FLORIDA COMMERCIAL FEED LAW

- 580.011 Title.
- 580.021 Enforcement agency.
- 580.031 Definition of words and terms.
- 580.041 Master registration; application; refusal or cancellation of registration.
- 580.051 Labeling.
- 580.061 Inspection fees, payment thereof; enforcement; reporting system and bond requirement.
- 580.071 Adulteration.

580.011 Title.—This chapter shall be known as the "Florida commercial feed law."

History.—§1, ch. 29755, 1955.

580.021 Enforcement agency.—This chapter shall be administered by the department of agriculture and consumer services, hereinafter referred to as the "department."

History.—§2, ch. 29755, 1955; §1, ch. 61-440; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.031 Definition of words and terms.—When used in this chapter the following terms shall have the meaning ascribed to them:

- (1) "Person" means individual, partnership, corporation, firm or association.
- (2) "Distribute" means to offer for sale, sell, barter or exchange commercial feed, or to supply, furnish or otherwise provide commercial feed for use in the state.
- (3) "Distributor" means any person who distributes commercial feed.
- (4) "Commercial feed" means any material or combination of materials which are distributed for use as feed or for mixing in a feed for animals as may be designated by the department, except:
 - (a) Unmixed and unprocessed whole seeds.
 - (b) Unground hay, straw, stover, silage, cobs, husks and hulls when unmixed with other material, provided that the department may by regulation prohibit the inclusion of non-nutritive ingredients in commercial mixed feeds other than customer-formula feeds.
 - (c) Individual chemical compounds when unmixed with other materials.
 - (d) Mixed feed for consumer's own use made entirely or in part from products raised on said consumer's farm, except as may be provided by regulations of the department.
- (5) "Ingredient" means each of the constituent materials used to make a commercial feed.
- (6) "Customer-formula feed" means a commercial feed that is mixed according to the formula of the customer, furnished in writing over the signature of the customer.
- (7) The term "contract feeder" means a person who, as an independent contractor, feeds commercial feed or customer-formula feed to animals pursuant to a contract whereby such commercial feed or customer-formula feed is supplied, furnished or otherwise provided to such person; and whereby such person's remuneration is determined all or in part

- 580.081 Misbranding.
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by feed consumption, mortality, profits, or amount or quality of product.

(8) "Brand name" or "product name" means the term, design, or trademark or any other specific designation under which a commercial feed is distributed.

(9) "Label" means a display of written, printed or graphic matter upon or affixed to the container in which a commercial feed is distributed, or on the invoice accompanying the commercial feed.

(10) The term "labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matters upon an article or any of its containers or wrappers, or accompanying such article; provided also, that if an article is alleged to be misbranded because the labeling is misleading, or if an advertisement is alleged to be false because it is misleading, then in determining whether the labeling or advertisement is misleading, there shall be taken into account (among other things) not only representations made or suggested by statement, word, design, device, sound, or in any combination thereof, but also the extent to which the labeling or advertisement fails to reveal facts material in the light of such representations or material with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the article to which the labeling or advertisement relates under the conditions of use prescribed in the labeling or advertisement thereof or under such conditions of use as are customary or usual.

(11) The term "advertisement" means all representations disseminated in any manner or by any means, other than by labeling, for the purpose of inducing, or which are likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of feed.

(12) "Ton" means a net weight of two thousand pounds avoirdupois.

(13) "Per cent" or "percentage" means percentage by weight.

(14) "Official sample" means any sample of commercial feed taken by the department or its authorized agent and designated as official by the department.

(15) "Special sample" means any sample of commercial feed taken by the department or its authorized agent which is not an "official sample."

(16) Words importing the singular number have the meaning of the plural and words im-

porting the plural number have the meaning of the singular.

(17) Except as provided by law or regulation, all terms used in connection with commercial feed shall have the meaning ascribed to them by the association of American feed control officials.

History.—§3, ch. 29755, 1955; §2, ch. 61-440; §1, ch. 69-62; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.041 Master registration; application; refusal or cancellation of registration.—

(1) Each distributor of commercial feed shall obtain a master registration before his brands are distributed in Florida. The application for master registration shall be submitted to the department on forms furnished by the department and shall be accompanied by a label for each brand being distributed. A label to cover each new brand or to cover each change in labeling shall be mailed to the department at the time such new or changed brand is distributed in Florida. Said form shall provide that applicant will comply with labeling, inspection fee payment and all other provisions of this chapter and regulation hereunder. The application shall cover all branches listed by the distributor and be signed by the owner, a partner of a partnership, or an authorized officer or agent of a corporation. The department shall mail a copy of the master registration to the distributor to signify that administrative requirements have been met, but this shall not necessarily signify approval of labeling.

(2) A customer-formula feed shall be distributed only to the customer who requested it and shall not be redistributed.

(3) Failure of any distributor to comply with registration shall be considered prima facie evidence of an attempt to violate this chapter, and the department shall have full authority to sample, analyze and assess penalties where deficiencies are found for any feed distributed in Florida prior to registration.

(4) The department is empowered to refuse or to cancel the master registration of any distributor who violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter or regulations hereunder, or for other good cause shown, but only after notice and opportunity for hearing.

(5) The master registration shall remain in effect until cancelled by the department or until withdrawn or discontinued by the registrant by written notice to the department.

History.—§4, ch. 29755, 1955; §3, ch. 61-440; §§2, 3, ch. 69-62; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.051 Labeling.—

(1) Any commercial feed distributed in this state shall be accompanied by a legible label bearing the following information:

- (a) An accurate statement of the net weight.
- (b) The name and principal address of the distributor.
- (c) The brand name or product name under which the commercial feed is distributed.

(d) The guaranteed analysis, listing the minimum percentage of crude protein, minimum percentage of crude fat, and maximum percentage of crude fiber, and, when more than ten percent mineral ingredients are present, the minimum or maximum percentages of mineral elements or compounds as provided by regulation. Vitamin ingredients, when guaranteed, shall be shown in amounts and terms provided by regulation. For mineral feeds the list shall include the following: Maximum or minimum percentages of calcium (Ca), phosphorus (P), salt (NaCl), iron (Fe), copper (Cu), cobalt (Co), manganese (Mn), and fluorine (F) if ingredients used as sources of any of these constituents are declared. All mixtures containing mineral or vitamin ingredients, generally regarded as dietary factors essential for the normal nutrition of animals, and which are sold or represented for the primary purpose of supplying these minerals or vitamins as additions to rations in which these same mineral or vitamin factors may be deficient, shall be classified as mineral or vitamin supplements. The department may by regulation limit the use of active drug ingredients in commercial feeds and prescribe the labeling to be used to insure safe usage of such medicated feeds. Other nutritional substances or elements determinable by laboratory methods may be guaranteed by permission of or shall be guaranteed at the request of the department as may be provided by regulation. Products sold solely as mineral or vitamin supplements and guaranteed as specified in this section need not show guarantees for protein, fat and fiber.

(e) The common or usual name of each ingredient used in the manufacture of the commercial feed; provided the terms used shall be those recognized by the association of American feed control officials.

(f) For customer-formula feed the labeling shall also show the name and address of the customer ordering the formula.

(2) When a commercial feed is distributed in this state in bags or other containers, the label shall be placed on or affixed to the container; when a commercial feed is distributed in bulk the label shall accompany delivery and be furnished to the purchaser at time of delivery.

(3) There shall be paid to the department the amount of \$10.00 as penalty for the distribution of any commercial feed that is not accompanied with labeling required under this chapter, as may be determined by the department, and proceeds from any such penalty payments shall be deposited by the department in the general inspection trust fund.

History.—§5, ch. 29755, 1955; §4, ch. 61-440; §2, ch. 61-119; §4, ch. 69-62; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.061 Inspection fees, payment thereof; enforcement; reporting system and bond requirement.—

(1)(a) Each registrant or distributor of commercial feeds distributed in Florida shall make application to the department for a per-

mit to report the tonnage of commercial feeds sold and pay the inspection fee of twenty-five cents per ton as in this chapter provided. The issuance of all permits will be conditioned on the applicant satisfying the department that he has a good bookkeeping system and keeps such records as may be necessary to indicate accurately the tonnage of commercial feeds sold in this state and as are satisfactory to the department and granting the authorized representatives of the department permission to examine such records and verify the tonnage statement. The tonnage report shall be monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually as determined by the department, and the inspection fee shall be due and payable on or before the twentieth day of the month covering the tonnage and kind of commercial feeds sold during the preceding reporting period. The report shall be on forms furnished by the department and shall show the number of tons of each type of feed as shown on the forms so furnished. If the report is not filed and the inspection fee paid on the date due or if the report of tonnage be false, the amount of inspection fee due is subject to a penalty of ten percent or ten dollars, whichever is greater. Such penalty may be added to the inspection fee due and constitutes a debt and becomes a claim and lien against the surety bond which is required as hereinafter provided. Failure to make an accurate statement of tonnage or to pay the inspection fee or comply as provided herein shall constitute sufficient cause for revocation of the permit and also for cancellation of the master registration on file for the permittee. In order to guarantee faithful performance with the provisions of this chapter, each applicant for permit shall post with the department a surety bond in such amount as shall be required by the department to cover fees for any given reporting period, which amount shall not be less than one thousand dollars, surety bond to be executed by a corporate surety company authorized to do business in Florida. The department shall approve all such bonds before acceptance.

(b) In the event the permittee for any reason discontinues operating under the provisions of subsection (1)(a), the said bond posted by the permittee as provided therein, shall continue in full force and effect. However, in the event of such discontinuance of operation, the permittee may by written notice of such discontinuance to the department setting forth the date of such discontinuance, in which event said bond shall remain in force and effect for a period of six months thereafter for the filing of any claim or claims against the same; and after such period of six months the bond shall stand cancelled except as to such claim or claims as have been filed prior thereto.

(2) There shall be paid to the department for all commercial feed distributed in this state an inspection fee at the rate of twenty-five cents per ton; provided, that sales of commercial feeds to manufacturers or exchanges between them are hereby exempted if the commercial feeds so sold or exchanged are used

solely in the manufacture of feeds which are registered; provided, further, that invoices for such sales or exchanges show the following: "For mixing in registered brands only"; and provided, further, that such sales or exchanges shall be supported by a written purchase order or confirmation of purchase, which in form shall be subject to the approval of the department, signed by the manufacturer to whom such feeds are invoiced, showing that such feeds were purchased for use solely in the manufacture of feeds which are registered. A registrant may be exempted from subsection (1)(a) if he submits a written statement that all sales made are to registered manufacturers and exemption from inspection fee payment is made on all shipments as herein provided. All fees collected by the department under this chapter shall be paid to the state treasurer to the credit of the general inspection trust fund. The department may employ all help necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of this chapter and may designate any such employee to perform any duties necessary to carry out the terms of this chapter. All expenses and salaries shall be paid out of the general inspection trust fund.

History.—§6, ch. 29755, 1955; §1, ch. 57-16; §2, ch. 61-119; §5, ch. 61-440; §5, ch. 69-62; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.071 Adulteration.—No person shall distribute an adulterated commercial feed. A commercial feed shall be deemed to be adulterated:

(1) If it contains any poisonous, deleterious, or nonnutritive ingredient in sufficient amount to render it injurious to the health of the animal fed or to man using food produced by animals being fed in accordance with directions for use on the label.

(2) If any valuable constituent has been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted therefrom or any less valuable substance substituted therefor.

(3) If its composition or quality falls below or differs from that which it is purported or is represented to possess by its labeling.

(4) If it contains added hulls, screenings, straw, cobs or other high fiber material unless the name of each such material is stated on the label.

(5) If it contains a pesticide chemical, chemical additive or drug in an amount in excess of the permissible tolerances established by the department.

History.—§7, ch. 29755, 1955; §6, ch. 61-440; §1, ch. 67-526; §6, ch. 69-62; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.081 Misbranding.—No person shall distribute misbranded feed. A commercial feed shall be deemed to be misbranded:

(1) If its labeling is false or misleading in any particular.

(2) If it is distributed under the name of another feed.

(3) If it is not labeled as required in §580.051 and in regulations prescribed under this chapter.

(4) If it purports to be, or is represented as, a commercial feed for which a definition of identity and standard of quality has been

prescribed by regulation unless it conforms to such definition and standard.

(5) If any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this chapter to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use.

History.—§8, ch. 29755, 1955; (3) a. by §7, ch. 61-440.

580.091 Inspection; sampling; analysis.—

(1) It shall be the duty of the department, which may act through its authorized agent, to sample and inspect commercial feeds distributed within this state at such time and place to such an extent as it may deem necessary to determine whether such commercial feeds are in compliance with the provisions of this chapter. The department, through its agent, is authorized to enter upon any public or business premises and in any vehicle of transport during regular business hours in order to have access to commercial feeds and records relating to their transportation and sale, subject to the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations pertaining thereto.

(2) It shall be the duty of the department to draw and to have analyses made of official and special samples.

(3) The methods of sampling and analysis shall be those adopted by the department.

(4) The department, in determining for administrative purposes whether a commercial feed is deficient in any component, shall be guided solely by the official sample as defined in §580.031 (14) and obtained and analyzed as provided for in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(5) When the inspection and analysis of an official sample indicate a commercial feed has been adulterated or misbranded, the results of analysis shall be forwarded by the department to the guarantor and the purchaser. On request, within thirty days from the date of report, the department shall furnish to the guarantor a portion of the sample concerned for check analysis. If requested by the guarantor within sixty days from the date of report, the department shall forward other portions of said sample to two referee chemists agreed upon by the department and the guarantor. The analysis fees of the referee chemists shall be paid by the guarantor. The average of analyses reported by the department and the two referee chemists shall become the official analysis.

History.—§9, ch. 29755, 1955; §8, ch. 61-440; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.101 Regulations; standards, definitions.—

The department is authorized to adopt and promulgate such reasonable rules and regulations as, in its judgment, shall be necessary or helpful in the efficient enforcement of this chapter, and the department is authorized specifically to adopt regulations establishing definitions and reasonable standards for commercial

feeds and permissible tolerances for pesticide chemicals, chemical additives, or drugs in or on commercial feed in such amount as will insure the safety of livestock and poultry and the products thereof used for human consumption and to adopt by reference the regulations of the federal food and drug administration that relate to the manufacture and distribution of medicated feeds. An open hearing shall be held by the department before proposed rules, regulations, and standards are adopted. However, during an emergency involving health of animals the department may promulgate temporary regulations effective for the period of emergency or until regulations as above-mentioned may be promulgated. Notice of all hearings for consideration of proposed rules and regulations shall be sent at least ten days prior to the hearings to the advisory council members representing the following areas: Beef cattle, swine, dairy, poultry, and commercial feed.

History.—§10, ch. 29755, 1955; §9, ch. 61-440; §2, ch. 67-526; §7, ch. 69-62; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.111 Detained commercial feeds.—

(1) **STOP-SALE, STOP-USE, REMOVAL OR HOLD ORDERS.**—When the department has reasonable cause to believe any lot of commercial feed is being distributed in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or of any of the prescribed regulations under this chapter, it may issue and enforce a written or printed stop-sale, stop-use, removal or hold order warning the distributor not to dispose of the feed in any manner until written permission is given by the department or a court of competent jurisdiction. The department shall release the commercial feed so withdrawn when the provisions and regulations have been complied with and all costs and expenses incurred in the withdrawal have been paid; provided that with the permission of the department any lot of feed under said stop-sale, stop-use, removal or hold order for reason of being "below guarantee" may be sold as such to a consumer who shall sign a statement professing that he, the consumer, had knowledge of the same at the time of purchase. If compliance is not obtained within a reasonable time, the department shall begin proceedings for condemnation.

(2) **CONDEMNATION AND CONFISCATION.**—Any lot of commercial feed not in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, or regulations hereunder, shall be subject to seizure on complaint of the department to the circuit judge or circuit court of the circuit in which said commercial feed is located. In the event the court finds the said commercial feed to be in violation of this chapter, or regulations hereunder, and orders the condemnation of said commercial feed, it shall be disposed of in the manner provided by said circuit judge or circuit court in the said order of condemnation; provided, that in no instance shall the disposition of said commercial feed be ordered by the court without first giving the claimant an opportunity to apply to the court for release of said commercial feed or for permission to

process or relabel said commercial feed to bring it into compliance with this chapter.

History.—§11, ch. 29755, 1955; §10, ch. 61-440; §8, ch. 69-62; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.112 Certain acts prohibited.—The following acts, or the causing thereof knowingly, within the state are prohibited:

(1) The distribution of any commercial feed that is adulterated or misbranded.

(2) The adulteration or misbranding of any commercial feed.

(3) The dissemination of any false advertisement or any other false advertising matter or material with reference to the distribution of commercial feed.

(4) The refusal to permit entry or inspection, or to permit the taking of a sample, as authorized by §580.091.

(5) The removal or disposal of a detained or "stop-saled" lot of commercial feed pursuant to §580.111.

(6) The forging, counterfeiting, simulating, or falsely representing, or without proper authority using any label authorized or required by §580.051, or any rules or regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(7) Placing, or permitting to be placed, any false advertisement or misleading fact or statement on labels as required under §580.051.

(8) The redistribution of a customer-formula commercial feed.

(9) The using or placing of fasteners which may be injurious to animals on any commercial feed, or bags of commercial feed, excepting only those distributed exclusively for poultry.

(10) The failure or refusal to do or perform any affirmative provision, or the doing or performing of any prohibited provision of this chapter or of any rule or regulation promulgated pursuant to this chapter not expressly covered in this section.

History.—§13, ch. 61-440.

580.121 Penalties; duties of law enforcement officers.—

(1) Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or the rules and regulations issued hereunder, or who shall impede, obstruct, hinder, or otherwise prevent or attempt to prevent said department in the performance of its duty in connection with the provisions of this chapter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$100.00 for the first violation, and not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each subsequent violation. In all prosecutions under this chapter involving the composition of a lot of commercial feed, a certified copy of the official analysis signed by the authorized agent of the department shall be accepted by the court as prima facie evidence of the composition. Each state or county law enforcement officer, shall make arrests for violations of this chapter or of any rule, regulation or order pro-

mulgated or issued by the department under authority of this law, when such officer is notified of such violation by the department.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as requiring the department to report for prosecution or for the institution of seizure proceedings as a result of minor violations of the chapter when it believes that the public interests will be best served by a suitable notice of warning in writing.

(3) The department is hereby authorized to apply for, and the court may grant, upon sufficient evidence, a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of this chapter, or any rule or regulation promulgated under the chapter, notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at law; said injunction to be issued without bond.

History.—§12, ch. 29755, 1955; §11, ch. 61-440; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.131 Penalty payable to consumer.—Any consumer who shall purchase without notice a feed which is below guarantee as is forthwith described shall recover in any legal or administrative action that may be instituted penalties or damages as follows:

(1) If the official analysis shall show that any feed bearing a guarantee of twenty per cent protein, or less, falls more than one per cent protein below the guarantee, or, if the analysis shall show that any feed bearing a guarantee of more than twenty per cent protein falls more than two per cent protein below the guarantee, two dollars per ton for each per cent protein deficiency shall be assessed against the guarantor.

(2) If the official analysis shall show that any feed is deficient in fat by more than five-tenths per cent fat, two dollars per ton for each per cent fat deficiency shall be assessed against the guarantor.

(3) If the official analysis shall show that any feed bearing a maximum guarantee of not more than twenty per cent fiber shall exceed this guarantee by more than one per cent fiber, or if the analysis shall show that any feed bearing a maximum guarantee of more than twenty per cent fiber shall exceed this guarantee by more than two per cent fiber, two dollars per ton for each per cent fiber excess shall be assessed against the guarantor.

(4) If any feed is found by the department to be short in weight, four times the invoice value of the actual shortage shall be assessed against the guarantor. The department, in its discretion, may allow reasonable tolerances for short weight due to loss through handling and transporting.

(5) The minimum penalty under any of the foregoing provisions shall in no case be less than three dollars, regardless of the monetary value of the deficiency.

(6) Within sixty days from the date of notice by the department to the registrant

or the guarantor all penalties assessed under this section shall be paid to the department which shall deposit same in the state treasury to the credit of the general inspection trust fund, from which said general inspection trust fund there shall be paid to the consumer, upon approval of the department, the amount of said penalties to which the said consumer is entitled under the provisions of this section.

History.—§13, ch. 29755, 1955; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

580.141 Publications.—The department may

publish, in such forms as it may deem proper, information concerning the sales of commercial feeds, together with such data on their production and use as it may consider advisable, and a summary report of the results of the analyses of official samples of commercial feeds sold within the state as compared with the analyses guaranteed on the label; provided, however, that the information concerning production and use of commercial feeds shall not disclose the operations of any person.

History.—§14, ch. 29755, 1955; §12, ch. 61-440; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 581

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES; PLANT INDUSTRY

581.011 Definitions.
 581.021 Continuance of powers, duties, etc., in department; location; privileges.
 581.031 Department; powers and duties.
 581.041 Director of division of plant industry; powers and duties.
 581.051 Rules and regulations; procedure.
 581.061 Review for person affected.
 581.071 Principal responsible for agent, etc.
 581.083 Introduction of injurious disease.
 581.091 Information to department.
 581.101 Quarantines.
 581.111 Emergency.
 581.121 Nursery stock; sale, etc.
 581.131 Certificate of inspection.
 581.141 Certificate of inspection; revocation.

581.011 Definitions.—For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms, when used in this chapter or the rules, regulations and orders made pursuant thereto, shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(1) "Insect pests and diseases."—Diseases and insect pests, injurious to plants and plant products of this state, including any of the stages of development of such diseases and insect pests.

(2) "Plants and plant products."—Trees, shrubs, vines, forage and cereal plants, and all other plants, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, and all other parts of plants; and fruit, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds, wood, lumber, and all other plant products.

(3) "Plant pest."—Any insect, fungus, bacteria or virus disease, nematode, parasitic plant or any other organism or thing injurious to plants or plant products including any stage of development of such organism or thing.

(4) "Nursery stock."—All plants, trees, shrubs, vines, bulbs, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, grown or kept for or capable of propagation, distribution or sale, unless specifically excluded by the rules and regulations of the department.

(5) "Nursery."—Any grounds or premises on or in which nursery stock is grown or propagated for sale or distribution.

(6) "Nurseryman."—Any person engaged in the production of nursery stock for sale or distribution.

(7) "Dealer."—Any person not a grower of nursery stock in this state who buys or otherwise acquires nursery stock for the purpose of reselling or reshipping independently of any control of the nurseryman.

(8) "Agent."—Any person selling or distributing nursery stock under the partial or full control of a nurseryman.

(9) "Places."—Vessels, railroad cars, automobiles, aircraft and other vehicles, buildings, docks, nurseries, orchards and other premises where plants or plant products are grown, kept or handled.

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(10) "Distribution."—The movement of nursery stock from the property where it is grown or kept to any other property that is not contiguous thereto, regardless of the ownership of the properties concerned.

(11) "Commissioner."—The commissioner of agriculture of the state.

(12) "Department."—The department of agriculture and consumer services of the state.

(13) "Director."—The director of the division of plant industry.

(14) "Division."—The division of plant industry of the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(15) "Technical council."—The plant industry technical council.

History.—§2, ch. 12291, 1927; CGL 3831; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §6, ch. 29767, 1955; §13, ch. 59-1; §1, ch. 59-261; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform with the provisions of §14, ch. 69-106, subsection (11) will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—See former §581.14.

581.021 Continuance of powers, duties, etc., in department; location; privileges.—

(1) This chapter shall be enforced by and under the control of the department of agriculture and consumer services as provided in chapter 570.

(2) The department, through the division of plant industry, shall have and exercise all the powers, jurisdiction, duties and authority exercised by, or required of, the state plant board, and the provisions of this chapter shall be applicable to the division within the department. Provided, however, that all rules, regulations, orders, quarantines and official acts of the said state plant board shall remain in full force and effect until and unless repealed, amended, changed or superseded by action of the department in accordance with the procedure prescribed in §581.051.

(3) The division and its employees shall be provided the same suitable quarters and faculty privileges, including but not limited to library facilities, by the university of Florida as the state plant board and its employees now enjoy.

History.—§2, ch. 59-261; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

581.031 Department; powers and duties.—

The department shall have the following powers and duties subject to the procedural requirements of §581.051, pertaining to rules and regulations:

(1) To make all rules and regulations governing nurseries and the movement of nursery stock therein as may be necessary in the eradication, control or prevention of the dissemination of insect pests and diseases;

(2) Make and publish standard grades for nursery stock;

(3) Make rules and regulations governing the grading, marking, sale and distribution of nursery stock by nurserymen, dealers and agents;

(4) Provide rules and regulations under which nursery stock may be brought into this state from other states, territories and foreign countries;

(5) Make such rules and regulations with reference to plants and plant products while in transit through this state as may be deemed necessary to prevent the introduction into and dissemination within this state of injurious plant pests and diseases;

(6) Declare a dangerous insect pest or disease to be a nuisance as well as any plant or other thing infested or infected therewith or that has been exposed to infestation or infection and therefore likely to communicate same;

(7) Declare a quarantine against any area, place, nursery, grove, orchard, county or counties within this state, other states, territories, foreign countries or portion thereof in reference to dangerous insect pests or diseases and prohibit the movement within this state from other states, territories or foreign countries of all plants, plant products or other things from such quarantined places or areas which are likely to carry such dangerous insect pests and diseases if such quarantine be determined after due investigation, to be necessary in order to protect the agricultural and horticultural interests of this state. In such cases the quarantine may be made absolute, or rules and regulations may be adopted prescribing the method and manner under which the prohibited articles may be moved into or within, sold or otherwise disposed of in this state;

(8) Make and publish reasonable rules and regulations governing the application for, issuance and revocation of such certificates of inspection;

(9) Enter into cooperative arrangements with any person, municipality, county and other departments of this state, and boards, officers and authorities of other states and the United States for inspection with reference to insect pests and plant diseases and for the control and eradication thereof and contribute a just proportionate share of the expenses incurred under such arrangements;

(10) Publish at regular intervals, to be determined by it, an official organ of the department for public distribution and may from time

to time publish and distribute to the public such further information as may be deemed necessary;

(11) Revoke certificates of inspection to nurserymen, dealers and agents in the state after notice and a hearing;

(12) Purchase all necessary materials, supplies, office and field equipment and other things and make such other expenditures as may be essential and necessary in carrying out the provisions of this chapter within the limits of the amount appropriated by law;

(13) Enforce the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto by writ of injunction in the proper court as well as by criminal proceedings;

(14) The department is empowered to test nursery stock to determine its freedom from specific diseases and to so register such stock. Nursery stock found free of the diseases for which it was tested may be propagated by the department and distributed in limited quantities to qualified nurserymen for further propagation under procedures prescribed by the department when recommended by the industry concerned. The department may prescribe standards and procedures for the propagation and distribution of new or superior strains of plants when not provided for by other agencies, and upon recommendation of the industry concerned;

(15) To inspect, or cause to be inspected by duly authorized employees, plants, plant products or other things and substances that may, in its opinion, be capable of disseminating or carrying insect pests and diseases, and for this purpose shall have power to enter into or upon any place and to open any bundle, package or other container containing, or thought to contain, plants or plant products or other things capable of disseminating or carrying insect pests or diseases;

(16) To carry on investigations of methods of control, eradication and prevention of dissemination of insect pests and diseases;

(17) To supervise or cause to be supervised, the treatment, cutting and destruction of plants when necessary to prevent or control the dissemination of insect pests and diseases or to eradicate same and to suggest rules and regulations therefor;

(18) To inspect, or cause to be inspected, all nurseries in the state at such intervals as it may deem best;

(19) To demand of any person who has plants or plant products or other things likely to carry insect pests and diseases in his possession to give full information as to the origin and source of same, and it shall be a misdemeanor for such person to refuse to give the information demanded, if able to do so;

(20) To intercept and inspect or cause to be inspected, while in transit, or after arrival at destination, all plants, plant products or other things likely to carry insect pests and diseases being moved in this state from another

state, territory or foreign country, and if upon inspection the same be found to be infested or infected with an injurious insect pest or disease or if such material is believed to be likely to communicate or transmit same or is being transported in violation of any of the rules and regulations of the department then said plants, plant products or other things may be treated when necessary and released, returned to the sender or destroyed, such disposition to be determined under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the department;

(21) To make and issue certificates of inspection to nurserymen, dealers and agents in the state, after proper inspection of their nursery stock, authorizing them to do business as nurserymen, dealers or agents within the state;

(22) To collect or accept from other agencies or individuals specimens of arthropods, nematodes, fungi, bacteria, parasitic plants, or other organisms for positive identification, and to provide suitable space for their storage and maintenance. The department arthropod collection will be known as the Florida state collection of arthropods;

(23) The division is authorized to provide, when requested by farmers, growers, or other interested parties, special inspections, special certifications, special investigations, or other plant regulatory activities not otherwise specifically provided for in these statutes; and as authorized, to prescribe the fee for such services, provided that the fee shall not exceed the cost of the service rendered, including the salaries and expenses of the personnel involved;

(24) To prescribe the duties of assistants, inspectors and other employees as may be required and delegate to such assistants, inspectors and other employees such powers and authority as may be deemed proper within the limits of the powers and authority conferred upon the said director by this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 59-261; §1, ch. 61-409; §§1, 2, ch. 65-202; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

581.041 Director of division of plant industry; powers and duties.—The director shall have authority to carry out any of the powers and duties of the department as authorized in §581.031, or as directed by the department.

History.—§4, ch. 59-261; §2, ch. 61-409; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§570.33 Qualifications and duties of director of division of plant industry.

581.051 Rules and regulations; procedure.—

(1) All rules and regulations made, adopted, or promulgated under authority of this chapter shall be divided into two classes to be known as "technical rules and regulations" and "administrative rules and regulations."

(2) The department shall have full and complete power and authority to and may make, adopt, promulgate, amend and repeal, without prior notice and hearing, all rules and regulations under the classification "administrative rules and regulations" which it shall deem

necessary or helpful in the efficient administration and enforcement of this chapter.

(3) "Administrative rules and regulations" are defined as those rules and regulations which control and regulate the internal affairs of the division of plant industry and define organizational, procedural or practice requirements of the said division.

(4) "Technical rules and regulations" are defined as those rules and regulations other than administrative rules and regulations.

(5) All rules and regulations under the classification technical rules and regulations shall be made, adopted and promulgated by the department in the following prescribed manner subject to the approval of the technical council on plant industry:

(a) The department shall submit to each member of the technical council on plant industry a copy of the proposed technical rule or regulation.

(b) The technical council on plant industry may meet at any time after ten days and within thirty days from the date that the department transmitted to them a copy of the proposed technical rule or regulation for the purpose of either approving or disapproving such rule or regulation. In the event the said council takes no action on the proposed rule or regulation within the said thirty day period, the department shall consider this as conclusive evidence of the said council's approval of the said rule or regulation and the department shall forthwith adopt and promulgate the said rule or regulation and file the same with the department of state.

(c) The director may propose technical rules or regulations relative to the activity of his division to the department, copy of which shall at the same time be furnished the chairman of the technical council on plant industry.

History.—§5, ch. 59-261; §1, ch. 63-117; §§10, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.
***Note.**—This subsection will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§570.34 Plant industry technical council; membership; terms; meetings, etc.

581.061 Review for person affected.—Any person affected by any rule or regulation made or notice given pursuant to this chapter may have a review thereof by the department for the purpose of having such rule, regulation or notice modified, suspended or withdrawn. Such review shall be allowed and considered and the cost thereof fixed, assessed, collected and paid in such manner and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the department.

History.—§6, ch. 12291, 1927; CGL 3835; §6, ch. 59-261; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §581.04.

581.071 Principal responsible for agent, etc.—In construing and enforcing the provisions of this chapter, the act, omission or failure of any official, agent or other person acting for or employed by any association, partnership, corporation or other principal within the scope of his employment or office shall in every case be deemed the act, omission or failure of

such association, partnership, corporation or other principal as well as that of the individual.

History.—§12, ch. 12291, 1927; CGL 3840; §7, ch. 59-261.

Note.—See former §581.10.

581.083 Introduction of injurious disease.—The introduction into this state of any live insect or specimen of any disease injurious to plants is prohibited, except under a special permit issued by the department through the division of plant industry.

History.—§7, ch. 12291, 1927; CGL 3836; §8, ch. 59-261; §3, ch. 61-409.

Note.—See former §581.05.

581.091 Information to department.—Any person, including common carriers, who receives plants, plant products or other things sold, given away, carried, shipped or delivered for carriage or shipment within this state, as to which provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto have not been complied with, shall immediately inform the director or an inspector of the division of plant industry and isolate and hold the said plant, plant product or other thing unopened or unused subject to such inspection or other disposition as may be provided by the director.

History.—§8, ch. 12291, 1927; CGL 3837; §9, ch. 59-261.

Note.—See former §581.06.

***581.101 Quarantines.**—Whenever the department under the provisions of this chapter shall declare a quarantine against any place, nursery, grove, orchard, or county of this state, other states, territory or foreign countries as to a dangerous insect pest or disease, it is unlawful thereafter until such quarantine is removed for any person to introduce into this state, or to move, sell or otherwise dispose of within this state any plant, plant product or other thing included in such quarantine, except under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the department; provided that in case of emergency where it is necessary to place a quarantine to take effect immediately the promulgation may be made by the plant industry technical committee.

History.—§9, ch. 12291, 1927; CGL 3838; §10, ch. 59-261; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §581.07.

581.111 Emergency.—An emergency is any situation wherein the department has declared a plant pest to be a public nuisance or when in the opinion of the said department a plant pest endangers or threatens the horticultural and agricultural interest of the state. Rules and regulations promulgated and adopted by the department in cases where an emergency is declared to exist shall be effective immediately. These rules and regulations shall continue in effect while the emergency for which the rules and regulations were promulgated and adopted continues to exist, provided, however, that no emergency shall exist for a period in excess of six months, without review by the depart-

ment and redeclaration by it that such emergency continues to exist.

History.—§11, ch. 59-261; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

581.121 Nursery stock; sale, etc.—It is unlawful for any nurseryman, dealer or agent to sell, give away, carry, ship or deliver for carriage or shipment any nursery stock except in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations made pursuant to law.

History.—§10, ch. 12291, 1927; CGL 3839; §12, ch. 59-261.

Note.—See former §581.08.

581.131 Certificate of inspection.—Before any nurseryman, dealer, or agent shall sell or distribute, or offer for sale or for distribution, any nursery stock in this state, he shall apply to the director of the division of plant industry and obtain a certificate of inspection indicating that he has complied with the provisions of this chapter and the lawful rules and regulations made and promulgated by the department. Each application for a certificate of inspection shall be accompanied by a certificate fee in such amount as shall be determined by the department; and upon the issuance of such certificate, it shall be renewed annually thereafter on its anniversary date upon satisfactory showing to the director of the division of plant industry that the provisions of this law and the regulations of the department have been complied with and upon the payment of an annual renewal fee in such amount as shall be determined by the department; provided, however, that neither such certificate of inspection nor annual renewal fee shall exceed twenty-five dollars; provided further, that the department may exempt from the payment of a certificate fee all dealers and agents, and those nurserymen whose nursery stock is used exclusively for planting on their own property; provided further, that all applications for annual renewal of certificates of inspection required by this section shall be made not later than the anniversary date of the certificate being renewed, and any such application received after such date shall be accompanied by a penalty or late filing fee not to exceed five dollars.

History.—§4, ch. 29767, 1955; §13, ch. 59-261; §2, ch. 61-119; §1, ch. 63-115; §1, ch. 65-539; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §581.081.

581.141 Certificate of inspection; revocation.—If it shall be determined by the department that any nurseryman, dealer or agent is selling or offering for sale, or is distributing or offering to distribute, nursery stock in violation of the provisions of this chapter, the department may revoke his certificate of inspection or annual renewal thereof; provided the holder of the certificate has been given an opportunity by the department for public hearing not less than thirty days after notice to it by registered mail.

History.—§5, ch. 29767, 1955; §14, ch. 59-261; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §581.082.

cf.—§1.01 Registered mail defined to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

581.142 Viable nursery stock; requirements for sale.—

(1) It shall be unlawful to sell or offer for sale any plant or nursery stock unless such plant or nursery stock is viable and meets the basic requirements of a viable plant or viable nursery stock, at the time and place of sale.

(2) Nursery stock or a plant that is capable of living and accomplishing the purpose for which it is grown, whether foliage, flowers, fruit or special use shall be considered viable.

(3) The basic requirements of viable nursery stock or a viable plant are as follows:

(a) Same must be free of physiological and pathological defects to the extent that all essential parts may function normally.

(b) The root system must have adequate roots or the ability to produce them to support normal performance of all essential parts of the plant. The root system must be adequately protected to prevent excessive loss of moisture while in storage and transit.

(c) Trunk and branches must be capable of transporting fluids throughout the plant and be free from any infirmity of a permanent nature which would interfere with this function. Any damaged branches must be capable of being pruned without seriously deterring growth of the plant.

(d) Leaves must be capable of performing essential manufacturing functions, such as photosynthesis. In the case of deciduous plants, when void of leaves, must have the ability to put out new leaves capable of functioning normally.

(4) This act shall be enforced by and under the control of the department of agriculture and consumer services and the division of plant industry in the same manner as provided for the enforcement of other matters contained in this chapter, and the department and the division of plant industry are authorized to use the powers given in this chapter to the same extent as if the provisions of this act were specifically incorporated in this chapter and as if the wording of said chapter specifically included viable plants and viable nursery stock and shall have the right to make regulations, inspect, enforce, search, seize, and destroy, after reasonable notice, plants and nursery stock which do not meet the standards provided herein and which are offered for sale in violation of this act.

(5) The department shall have the powers and duties subject to procedural requirements of §581.051, pertaining to rules and regulations:

(a) To make all rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this act and the enforcement thereof;

(b) In connection with and in order to insure inspection thereof;

(c) Providing standards to assist in the determination of what are viable plants or nursery stock;

(d) Such other and further regulations as are within the purview of this act and will assist in its proper administration.

(6) Any person who shall violate any of the provisions or requirements of this act or the rules and regulations made thereunder or any notice given pursuant thereto or who shall interfere with or obstruct any inspector or any other employee of the department shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment of not more than 6 months.

History.—§§1-6, ch. 63-260; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

581.151 Control of spreading decline.—The department is empowered to join with the U. S. department of agriculture or to proceed independently in a program to control and eradicate, wherever possible, spreading decline resulting from a burrowing nematode (*Radopholus similis* (Cobb) Thorne), in the state.

History.—§15, ch. 59-261.

581.152 Eradication of burrowing nematode in commercial groves.—

(1) The citrus disease known as spreading decline, caused by the burrowing nematode is hereby declared to be a dangerous public nuisance and a serious threat to the citrus industry of Florida.

(2) (a) The department of agriculture and consumer services is directed to carry out a program of containment or eradication of spreading decline, caused by the burrowing nematode, in all commercial citrus grove areas in Florida. This program shall include the destruction of all trees and plants in commercial citrus groves or adjacent thereto which are infested by the burrowing nematode and the fumigation of the soil in such areas in accord with rules and regulations of the department.

(b) Trees and plants which are known to be hosts to the burrowing nematode but which are not infested with the burrowing nematode shall also be destroyed as a part of the program if their destruction is deemed necessary as provided by the rules and regulations of the department to prevent the spread of the burrowing nematode from an infested area into an uninfested area. Provided, however, no trees shall be destroyed without the owner's consent unless so decreed by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) Any grove owner objecting to the destruction of his trees, infested or otherwise, deemed necessary by the department to be destroyed shall, prior to any further action on the part of the department, have the right to judicial declaration as to the validity of any rule or order requiring such destruction by bringing an action for a declaratory judgment.

(d) Reasonable compensation based on fair market value shall be made by the department for the compulsory destruction of trees in carrying out the program authorized by this section and in providing protection for the commercial citrus industry of Florida.

(e) The amount of compensation to be paid each grove owner for the loss of his trees in accord with this section shall be determined by

the department or its agents, and the grove owner shall be paid such compensation upon his written request before the destruction of his trees.

(f) In the event any grove owner deems such compensation to be inadequate or unreasonable he may petition in writing for a hearing before an independent appraisal board which shall be comprised of one member selected by the grove owner, one member selected by the department, and one member selected and mutually agreed upon by the parties. Such board shall make a fair, impartial appraisal of the value of the trees in question and submit same to the department in writing along with the written proceedings of the hearing. Each member of such appraisal board may be compensated by the department in a reasonable amount as determined by the department.

(g) The administrative determination of such appraisal board as to the amount of compensation to which a grove owner is entitled may be reviewed by certiorari by the circuit court of the county in which the trees are located in the manner provided for in chapter 59 and the Florida appellate rules.

(h) Provided, however, in any proceeding instituted by a grove owner objecting to the destruction of his trees, in which the decision of the court is adverse to said grove owner, the compensation for such trees shall be adjudicated in the same proceeding, pursuant to the procedure herein.

(3) The department shall conduct public hearings for consideration of rules and regulations and such public hearings shall be held prior to the making or promulgating of rules and regulations. Notice of such public hearing must be given at least fifteen days prior to such hearing. Any person, firm, or corporation with property in, or who is a resident of, the state, affected by the department's rules or regulations, may file his name and address with the department and request that he be furnished with a copy of any proposed rule or regulation, and the department shall, in not less than fifteen days before any public hearing, mail a copy of such proposed rule or regulation to every person so requesting same. Any such person shall have the right to be fully heard in person, or through an attorney, by the department upon any proposed rule or regulation.

(4) The department is authorized to cooperate with other public agencies both state and federal and with the Florida citrus industry in carrying out the program of containment, eradication and research of spreading decline authorized by this section.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 57-365; §1, ch. 59-464; §5, ch. 61-409; §1, ch. 61-516; §33, ch. 63-512; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §581.17.

581.161 Fumigation or treatment of fruit or plants infested by Mediterranean fruit fly or other pests.—The division of plant industry is authorized to supervise or cause the fumigation or treatment of fruit or plants infested

by the Mediterranean fruit fly or any other agricultural pest when such pest has been declared to be a nuisance by the department under its emergency powers. Such fumigation may be performed by employees of the said division or other persons supervised by the director of the said division and the persons engaged in such fumigation or treatment of fruit or plants shall not be required to be licensed by any other board or agency notwithstanding the provisions of any other law.

History.—§1, ch. 31392, 1956; §16, ch. 59-261; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §581.16.

581.171 Printed copies as evidence.—Printed copies of all acts, rules, regulations, standard grades of nursery stock, quarantines or notices of the department which shall be published under the authority of the department shall be admitted as sufficient evidence of such acts, rules, regulations, standard grades of nursery stock, quarantines or notices in all courts and on all occasions whatsoever; provided the correctness of such copies be certified by the department.

History.—§5, ch. 12291, 1927; CGL 3834; §3, ch. 29767, 1955; §17, ch. 59-261; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §581.03.

581.181 Notice of infection of plants; destruction.—

(1) If the director shall find, on examination, any plant or plant product infested or infected with injurious insects or plant diseases, he shall notify the owner or person having charge of such premises to that effect, and the owner or person in charge shall, within ten days after such notice, cause the removal and destruction of infested and infected plant or plant product if it is incapable of successful treatment; otherwise, such owner or person in charge shall cause it to be treated as directed in the notice. No damage shall be awarded to the owner for the destruction of infested or infected plant or plant product under the provisions of this chapter.

(2) In case the owner or person in charge shall refuse or neglect to comply with the terms of the notice, within ten days after receiving it, the director may, under authority of the department, proceed to treat or destroy the infested or infected plant or plant product. The expense thereof shall be assessed, collected and enforced against the owner by the department.

History.—§18, ch. 59-261; §6, ch. 61-409; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

581.191 Appropriations.—The department shall include in its legislative budget request the estimated amounts needed to carry out the purposes of this chapter and the legislature shall appropriate from the general revenue fund such amounts as it deems necessary for these purposes.

History.—§14, ch. 12291, 1927; CGL 3841; §134, ch. 26869, 1951; §19, ch. 59-261; §1, ch. 61-59.

Note.—See former §581.11.

581.201 Injunction.—A single act in viola-

tion of the provisions of this chapter shall be sufficient to authorize the issuance of an injunction. The department is not required to furnish bond when making complaint for injunction. The department of legal affairs, the state attorneys, prosecuting attorneys, county solicitors, and all public prosecutors in each county shall represent the department when called upon to do so. The department in the discharge of its duties and in the enforcement of powers herein delegated may send for books, records, and papers, administer oaths and hear witnesses, and to that end the various sheriffs throughout the state shall serve all summonses and other papers upon request of the department.

History.—§20, ch. 59-261; §7, ch. 61-409; §§11, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

581.211 Penalties for violations.—Any person who shall violate any provisions or requirement of this chapter or of the rules and regulations made thereunder or of any notice given pursuant thereto, or who shall forge, counterfeit, destroy or wrongfully or improperly use

any certificate provided for in this chapter or in the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, or who shall interfere with or obstruct any inspector or other employee of the department in the performance of his duties, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months.

History.—§11, ch. 12291, 1927; CGL 7854; §21, ch. 59-261.
Note.—See former §581.09.

581.212 Handling of moneys received.—All moneys received by the department under the provisions of this chapter, other than appropriated funds, shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the special account known as the plant industry account within the general inspection trust fund and shall be used by the department to defray its expenses in carrying out the duties imposed on it by this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 65-539.

CHAPTER 582

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

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- 582.40 Change of district boundaries; additions, detachments, transfers of land from one district to another; change of district name.
- 582.41 Board of directors of district.
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- 582.44 Levy of taxes; procedure, etc.
- 582.45 Fiscal powers of governing body; bonds, etc.
- 582.46 Additional powers and authority.
- 582.47 Watershed improvement district to coordinate work with flood control districts.
- 582.48 Discontinuance of watershed improvement district.
- 582.49 Discontinuance of soil and water conservation district.

582.01 Definitions.—Wherever used or referred to in this chapter unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) "District" or "soil conservation district" or "soil and water conservation district" means a governmental subdivision of this state, and a body corporate and politic, organized in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, for the purpose, with the powers, and subject to the provisions set forth in this chapter. The term "district" or "soil conservation district," when used in this chapter, shall mean and include a "soil and water conservation district." All districts heretofore or hereafter organized under this chapter shall be known as soil and water conservation districts and shall have all the powers set out herein.

(2) "Supervisor" means one of the members of the governing body of a district, elected

in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

* (3) "Board," "state board" or "State Soil and Water Conservation Board" means the agency created in §582.06.

(4) "Land owner" or "owner of land" includes any person who shall hold legal or equitable title to any lands lying within a district organized under the provisions of this chapter.

(5) "Land occupier" or "occupier of land" includes any person, other than the owner, who shall be in possession of any lands lying within a district organized under the provisions of this chapter, whether as lessee, renter, tenant, or otherwise.

(6) "Qualified elector" includes any person qualified to vote in general elections under the constitution and statutes of this state who,

in addition to such qualifications, is a land owner or owner of land as herein defined.

(7) "Due notice" means notice published at least twice, with an interval of at least seven days between the two publication dates, in a newspaper or other publication of general circulation within the appropriate area, or if no such publication of general circulation be available, by posting at a reasonable number of conspicuous places within the appropriate area, such posting to include, where possible, posting at public places where it may be customary to post notices concerning county or municipal affairs generally. At any hearing held pursuant to such notice, at the time and place designated in such notice, adjournment may be made from time to time without the necessity of renewing such notice for such adjourned dates.

History.—§3, ch. 18144, 1937; §1, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(474); §1, ch. 65-334; §1, ch. 67-207.

***Note.**—§14, ch. 69-106 transferred the powers, duties, and functions of the state soil and water conservation board to the department of agriculture and consumer services. This subsection will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

582.02 Lands a basic asset of state.—The farm, forest and grazing lands of the state are among the basic assets of the state and the preservation of these lands is necessary to protect and promote the health, safety, and general welfare of its people; improper land-use practices have caused and have contributed to, and are now causing and contributing to a progressively more serious erosion of the farm and grazing lands of this state by fire, wind and water; the breaking of natural grass, plant, and forest cover has interfered with the natural factors of soil stabilization, causing loosening of soil and exhaustion of humus, and developing a soil condition that favors erosion; the top soil is being burned, washed and blown out of fields and pastures; there has been an accelerated washing of sloping fields; these processes of erosion by fire, wind and water speed up with removal of absorptive topsoil, causing exposure of less absorptive and less protective but more erosive subsoil; failure by any landowner or occupier to conserve the soil and control erosion upon his lands causes destruction by burning, washing and blowing of soil and water from his lands onto other lands and makes the conservation of soil and control erosion of such other lands difficult or impossible.

History.—§2, ch. 18144, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(473).

582.03 Consequence of soil erosion.—The consequences of such soil erosion in the form of soil washing and soil blowing are the silting and sedimentation of stream channels, reservoirs, dams, ditches, and harbors; the loss of fertile soil material in dust storms; the piling up of soil on lower slopes, and its deposit over alluvial plains; the reduction in productivity or outright ruin of rich bottom lands by overwash or poor subsoil material, sand; deterioration of soil and its fertility, deterioration of crops grown thereon, and declining

acre yields despite development of scientific processes for increasing such yields; loss of soil and water which causes destruction of food and cover for wildlife; a blowing and washing of soil into streams which silts over spawning beds, and destroys water plants, diminishing the food supply of fish; a diminishing of the underground water reserve, which causes water shortages, intensifies periods of drought, and causes crop failure; an increase in the speed and volume of rainfall runoff, causing severe and increasing floods, which bring suffering, disease, and death; impoverishment of families attempting to farm eroding and eroded lands; damage to roads, highways, railways, farm buildings, and other property from floods and from dust storms; and losses in navigation, hydroelectric power, municipal water supply, drainage facilities, irrigation developments, farming and grazing.

History.—§2, ch. 18144, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(473); §1, ch. 65-334.

582.04 Appropriate corrective methods.—To control or prevent soil erosion and prevent floodwater and sediment damages, and further the conservation, development and utilization of soil and water resources and the disposal of water, it is necessary that land-use practices contributing to soil wastage and soil erosion be discouraged and discontinued, and appropriate soil-conserving land-use practices and works of improvement for flood prevention or the conservation, development and utilization of soil and water resources and the disposal of water be adopted and carried out; among the works of improvement and procedures necessary for widespread adoption, are the carrying on of engineering operations, such as the construction of terraces, terrace outlets, check-dams, desilting basins, floodwater retarding structures, channel improvements, floodways, dikes, ponds, ditches, and the like; the utilization of strip-cropping, lister furrowing, contour cultivating, and contour furrowing; land drainage; land irrigation, seeding and planting of waste, sloping, abandoned, or eroded lands to water conserving and erosion-preventing plants, trees, and grasses; forestation and reforestation; rotation of crops; soil stabilization with trees, grasses, legumes, and other thick-growing, soil-holding crops; the addition of soil amendments, manurial materials and fertilizers for the correction of soil deficiencies or for the promotion of increased growth of soil protecting crops; retardation of runoff by increasing absorption of rainfall; retirement from cultivation of steep, highly erosive areas and areas now badly gullied or otherwise eroded; fish and wildlife or recreational developments; and control of artesian wells.

History.—§2, ch. 18144, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(473); §1, ch. 65-334; §1, ch. 69-235.

582.05 Legislative policy for conservation.—It is the policy of the legislature to provide for control and prevention of soil erosion, and for the prevention of floodwater and sediment damages, and for furthering the conservation, de-

velopment and utilization of soil and water resources, and the disposal of water, and thereby to preserve natural resources, control floods, prevent impairment of dams and reservoirs, assist in maintaining the navigability of rivers and harbors, preserve wildlife, protect the tax base, protect public lands, and protect and promote the health, safety and general welfare of the people of this state.

History.—§2, ch. 18144, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(473); §1, ch. 65-334; §2, ch. 69-235.

582.06 State Soil and Water Conservation Council; advisory committee.—

(1) The State Soil and Water Conservation Council is hereby created.

(2) The State Soil and Water Conservation Council shall be composed of five members from among active farmers of at least five years continuous practice of farming at time of appointment who have been practicing soil conservation and who shall be appointed by the governor. No two members shall be appointed from the same congressional district. Two members shall be appointed for a term of one year; one member for a term of two years; one member for a term of three years; and one member for a term of four years. After the completion of the initial terms, the terms of the members of the state council shall be for four years. The chairman of the state council shall be selected by the members of the state council at a meeting to be called immediately upon appointment of the original members of the state council and annually thereafter. The department of agriculture and consumer services is authorized to receive gifts, appropriations, materials, equipment, lands, and facilities and to manage, operate and disburse same for the use and benefit of the soil and water conservation districts of the state. *The state board, except as provided in this chapter, shall act in conjunction with, but at all times under and subject to the control and supervision of, the State Board of Conservation as defined by §370.01.

(3) The state council may create an advisory committee which shall be composed of the commissioner of agriculture, the state director of agricultural extension, the state forester and such other persons representing recreation, fish and wildlife, and other interests affected by district activities, as the state council may deem qualified. The state council may use this advisory committee in the planning and accomplishment of the objectives of this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 18144, 1937; §2, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(475); §1, ch. 28094, 1953; §2, ch. 67-207; §14, 35, ch. 69-106; §3, ch. 69-235.

*Note.—Subsection (2) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14, ch. 69-106.

582.07 Quorum of council; compensation; powers; etc.—A majority of the council shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority in any matter within their duties shall be required for its determination. The members of the council shall receive no compensation for their services on the council, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as

provided in §112.061. The council shall provide for the execution of surety bonds for all employees and officers who shall be entrusted with funds or property; shall provide for the keeping of a full and accurate record of all proceedings and of all resolutions, regulations, and orders issued or adopted; and shall provide for an annual audit of the accounts of receipts and disbursements.

History.—§4, ch. 18144, 1937; §2, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(475); §24, ch. 57-1; §19, ch. 63-400; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***582.08 Additional powers of board.—**The State Soil and Water Conservation Board shall have the following additional duties and powers:

(1) To offer such assistance as may be appropriate to the supervisors of soil and water conservation districts, organized as provided in §582.10, in the carrying out of any of their powers and programs.

(2) To keep the supervisors of each of the several districts organized under the provisions of this chapter informed of the activities and experience of all other such districts, and to facilitate an interchange of advice and experience between such districts and cooperation between them.

(3) To coordinate the programs of the several soil and water conservation districts so organized so far as this may be done by advice and consultation.

(4) To secure the cooperation and assistance of the United States and any of its agencies, and of agencies and counties of this state, in the work of such districts, including the receipt and expenditure of state, federal, and other funds or other contributions.

(5) To disseminate information throughout the state concerning the activities and programs of the soil and water conservation districts so organized and to encourage the formation of such districts in areas where their organization is desirable.

History.—§4, ch. 18144, 1937; §2, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(475); §3, ch. 67-207; §4, ch. 69-235.

*Note.—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14, ch. 69-106.

582.09 Administrative officer of board.—The *State Soil and Water Conservation Board may employ an administrative officer and such technical experts and such other agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and shall determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation. The board may call upon the attorney general of the state for such legal services as it may require, or may employ its own counsel and legal staff. It may delegate to one or more of its members, or to one or more agents or employees, such powers and duties as it may deem proper, and the board may furnish information as well as call upon any or all state or local agencies for cooperation in carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 18144, 1937; §2, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(475); §3, ch. 67-207.

*Note.—This section was rendered obsolete by §14, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

before each proposition and a direction to insert an X mark in the square before one or the other of said propositions as the voter may favor or oppose creation of such district. The ballot shall set forth the boundaries of such proposed district as determined by the department. All owners of lands lying within the boundaries of the territory, as determined by the department, shall be eligible to vote in such referendum. Only such landowners shall be eligible to vote.

History.—§5, ch. 18144, 1937; §3, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(476); §3, ch. 67-207; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.13 Expenses of referendum.—The department of agriculture and consumer services shall pay all expenses for the issuance of such notices and the conduct of such hearings and referenda, and shall supervise the conduct of such hearings and referenda. It shall issue appropriate regulations governing the conduct of such hearings and referenda, and providing for the registration prior to the date of the referendum of all eligible voters, or prescribing some other appropriate procedure for the determination of those eligible as voters in such referendum. No informalities in the conduct of such referendum or in any matters relating thereto shall invalidate said referendum or the result thereof if notice thereof shall have been given substantially as provided in §582.12, and said referendum shall have been fairly conducted.

History.—§5, ch. 18144, 1937; §3, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(476); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.14 Results of referendum; publication, etc.—The department of agriculture and consumer services shall publish the result of such referendum and shall thereafter consider and determine whether the operation of the district within the defined boundaries is administratively practicable and feasible. If the department shall determine that the operation of such district is not administratively practicable and feasible, it shall record such determination and deny the petition. If the department shall determine that the operation of such district is administratively practicable and feasible, it shall record such determination and shall proceed with the organization of the district in the manner herein-after provided. In making such determination the department shall give due regard and weight to the attitude of the owners and occupiers of lands lying within the defined boundaries, the number of land owners eligible to vote in such referendum who shall have voted, the proportion of the votes cast in such referendum in favor of the creation of the district to the total number of votes cast, the approximate wealth and income of the land owners and occupiers of the proposed district, the probable expense of carrying on erosion-control operations within such district, and such other economic and social factors as may be relevant to such determination having due regard to the legislative determinations set forth in this chapter; provided, however, that the department shall not determine that the operation of the proposed

district within the defined boundaries is administratively practicable and feasible unless at least a majority of the votes cast in the referendum upon the proposition of creation of the district shall have been cast in favor of the creation of such district.

History.—§5, ch. 18144, 1937; §3, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(476); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.15 Organization of district, etc.—

(1) If the department of agriculture and consumer services shall determine that the operation of the proposed district within the defined boundaries is administratively practicable and feasible, any five of the petitioners who signed the petition for the creation of the proposed district may present to the department of state an application signed by them which shall set forth (and such application need contain no details other than the mere recitals):

(a) That a petition for the creation of the district was filed with the department of agriculture and consumer services pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and that the proceedings specified in this chapter were taken pursuant to such petition; that the application is being filed in order to complete the organization of the district under this chapter;

(b) The name which is proposed for the district; and

(c) The location selected by the department to be the principal office of the supervisors of the district.

The application shall be accompanied by a statement by the department of agriculture and consumer services, which shall certify (and such statement need contain no detail other than the mere recitals) that a petition was filed, notice issued, and hearing held as aforesaid; that the department did duly determine that there is need, in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare, for a soil and water conservation district to function in the proposed territory and did define the boundaries thereof, that notice was given and a referendum held on the question of the creation of such district, and that the result of such referendum showed a majority of the votes cast in such referendum to be in favor of the creation of the district; that thereafter the department did duly determine that the operation of the proposed district is administratively practicable and feasible. The said statement shall set forth the boundaries of the district as they have been defined by the department.

(2) The department of state shall examine the application and statement and, if it finds that the name proposed for the district is not identical with that of any other soil and water conservation district of this state or so nearly similar as to lead to confusion or uncertainty, it shall receive and file them and shall record them in an appropriate book of record in its office. If the department of state shall find that the name proposed for the district is identical with that of any other soil and water conservation

district of this state, or so nearly similar as to lead to confusion and uncertainty, it shall certify such fact to the department of agriculture and consumer services and to the five petitioners and the petitioners shall thereupon submit to the department of state a new name for the said district not subject to such defects. Upon receipt of such new name, free of such defects, the department of state shall record the application and statement, with the name so modified, in an appropriate book of record in its office. The department of state shall make and issue a certificate under the seal of the state, of the due organization of the said district, and shall record such certificate with the application and statement. The boundaries of such district shall include the territory as determined by the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(3) After six months shall have expired from the date of entry of a determination by the department of agriculture and consumer services that operation of a proposed district is not administratively practicable and feasible, and denial of a petition pursuant to such determination, subsequent petitions may be filed as aforesaid, and action taken thereon in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 18144, 1937; §3, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(476); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 25407, 1949; §3, ch. 67-207; §§10, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§582.17 Presumption as to establishment.
§582.30 Discontinuance of districts.
§582.31 Certification of results of referendum; dissolution.

582.16 Addition of territory to district or removal of territory therefrom.—Petitions for including additional territory or removing territory within an existing district may be filed with the department of agriculture and consumer services, and the proceedings provided for in this chapter in the case of petitions to organize a district shall be observed in the case of petitions for such inclusion or removal. The department shall prescribe the form for such petition, which shall be as nearly as may be in the form prescribed in this chapter for petitions to organize a district. If the petition is signed by a majority of the landowners of such area, no referendum need be held. In referenda upon petitions for such inclusions or removals, all owners of land lying within the proposed area to be added or removed shall be eligible to vote.

History.—§5, ch. 18144, 1937; §3, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(476); §2, ch. 25407, 1949; §3, ch. 67-207; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.17 Presumption as to establishment.—In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of, or relating to, any contract, proceeding, or action of the district, the district shall be deemed to have been established in accordance with the provisions of this chapter upon proof of the issuance of the aforesaid certificate by the department of state. A copy of such certificate duly certified by the department of state shall be admissible in evidence in any such suit, action, or proceeding

and shall be proof of the filing and contents thereof.

History.—§5, ch. 18144, 1937; §3, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(476); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.18 Election of supervisors for each district.—

(1) Regular elections shall be held every two years beginning in 1953 for the purpose of electing supervisors for each district. The department of agriculture and consumer services shall determine the date of such elections, shall pay all expenses of such elections, shall supervise the conduct thereof, shall give due notice of such elections, shall determine the eligibility of voters therein and shall publish the results thereof. Candidates for supervisor in each district shall be nominated by nominating petitions subscribed by twenty-five or more qualified electors of such district and filed with the department at least thirty days prior to the date set by the department for the regular election. The names of all nominees on behalf of whom such nominating petitions have been filed shall appear, arranged in the alphabetical order of the surnames, upon ballots, with a square before each name and a direction of insert an X mark in the square before the names to indicate the voter's preference according to the number of supervisors to be elected. All qualified electors residing within the district shall be eligible to vote in such election. The candidates who shall receive the largest number, respectively, of the votes cast in such election shall be the elected supervisors for such district. In the case of newly organized districts participating in a regular election for the first time the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes, respectively, shall be elected for terms of four years each, the two candidates receiving the next highest number of votes shall be elected for initial terms of two years.

(2) Following the issuance by the department of state of a certificate of organization of a soil and water conservation district, or in the event of a vacancy resulting from death, resignation, removal or otherwise, nominating petitions for a special election may be filed with the department of agriculture and consumer services to nominate candidates for supervisors of such districts; provided, if within six months from the date of the filing of such nominating petitions a regular election is to be held then the department shall not call a special election; otherwise it shall call a special election. The regulations governing the regular election shall apply to the special election insofar as may be applicable.

History.—§6, ch. 18144, 1937; §4, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(477); §2, ch. 28094, 1953; §3, ch. 67-207; §§10, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.19 Qualifications and tenure of supervisors.—

(1) The governing body of the district shall consist of five supervisors, elected as provided hereinabove.

(2) The supervisors shall designate a chair-

man and may, from time to time, change such designation by majority vote. The term of office of each supervisor shall be four years, except that two supervisors shall be elected to serve for initial terms of two years, respectively, from the date of their election as provided in this chapter. A supervisor shall hold office until his successor has been elected and qualified. The selection of successors to fill an unexpired term, or for a full term, shall be by election by the qualified electors of the district. A majority of the supervisors shall constitute a quorum and the concurrence of a majority of the supervisors in any matter within their duties shall be required for its determination. A supervisor shall receive no compensation for his services, but he shall, with approval of the supervisors of the district, be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

(3) The supervisors may utilize the services of the county agricultural agents and the facilities of the county agricultural agents' offices insofar as practicable and feasible and may employ such additional employees and agents, permanent and temporary, as they may require, and determine their qualifications, duties and compensation. The supervisors may delegate to their chairman, to one or more supervisors, or to one or more agents, or employees such powers and duties as they may deem proper. The supervisors shall furnish to the department of agriculture and consumer services, upon request, copies of such rules, regulations, orders, contracts, forms and other documents as they shall adopt or employ, and such other information concerning their activities as it may require in the performance of its duties under this chapter.

(4) The supervisors shall provide for the execution of surety bonds for all employees and officers who shall be entrusted with funds or property; shall provide for the keeping of a full and accurate record of all proceedings and of all resolutions, regulations, and others issued or adopted; and shall provide for an annual audit of the accounts of receipts and disbursements. Any supervisors may be removed by the governor of this state upon notice and hearing, for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other reason.

(5) The supervisors may invite the legislative body of any municipality or county located within or near the territory comprised within the district to designate a representative to advise and consult with the supervisors of the district on all questions of program and policy which may affect the property, water supply, or other interest of such municipality or county.

History.—§7, ch. 18144, 1937; §5, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(478); §3, ch. 28094, 1953; §19, ch. 63-400; §3, ch. 67-207; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§112.061 Per diem and traveling expenses of state officers and employees.
§113.07 Bonds of officials.

582.191 Election of successors to supervisors of existing districts.—The terms of office of all supervisors now existing shall not be affected

by this law. Upon the expiration of each term of a supervisor now in office, his successor shall be elected for terms as provided herein based upon the classification of districts set forth as follows:

(1) Classification of soil and water conservation districts.

Group A.

Yellow River, Blackwater, Nassau.

Group B.

Holmes Creek, Orange Hill, Choctawhatchee River, Perdido River, Chipola River, Jefferson, Lafayette, Flagler, Sumter, Gilchrist, Pasco, Orange, Brevard, Manatee River.

Group C.

Ochlockonee River, Gadsden, Hamilton, Bradford, Gulf, Putnam, Hillsborough, Martin, Clay, Pinellas, Volusia.

Group D.

Madison, Tupelo, Union, Marion, Levy, Lake, Polk, Seminole, Osceola, Peace River, Lee, Sarasota, Indian River, Highland, Hendry, Glades, Okeechobee.

Group E.

Dixie

Group F.

Wakulla, Hardee, St. Lucie, Suwannee River.

Group G.

Santa Fe

Group H.

Baker, Franklin

(2) The terms of office of successors to supervisors of existing districts as grouped in subsection (1) shall be for four years except as follows:

(a) Group A: Successors to supervisors whose terms expire in 1954, one shall be elected for an initial term of three years and one shall be elected for an initial term of one year.

(b) Group B: Successors to supervisors whose terms expire in 1954, one shall be elected for a term of three years.

(c) Group C: Successors to supervisors whose terms expire in 1954, one shall be elected for an initial term of one year.

(d) Group D: Successors to supervisors whose terms expire in 1953, one shall be elected for an initial term of two years. Successors to supervisors whose terms expire in 1954, three shall be elected for initial terms of three years each.

(e) Group E: Successors to supervisors whose terms expire in 1954, one shall be elected for an initial term of one year; and three shall be elected for initial terms of three years each.

(f) Group F: Successors to supervisors whose terms expire in 1953, two shall be elected for initial terms of two years. Successors to supervisors whose terms expire in 1954, three shall be elected for initial terms of three years.

(g) Group G: Successors to supervisors whose terms expire in 1954, one shall be elected for an initial term of three years. Successors to supervisors whose terms expire in 1955, one shall be elected for an initial term of two years.

(h) Group H: Successors to supervisors

whose terms expire in 1954 shall be elected for an initial term of one year.

(3) In all existing districts not herein provided for and after expiration of the initial terms as provided herein, all subsequent terms of office of all supervisors shall be for four years.

History.—§4, ch. 28094, 1953; §3, ch. 67-207.

582.20 Powers of districts and supervisors.

—A soil and water conservation district organized under the provisions of this chapter shall constitute a governmental subdivision of this state, and a public body corporate and politic, exercising public powers, and such district and the supervisors thereof, shall have the following powers, in addition to others granted in other sections of this chapter:

(1) To conduct surveys, investigations, and research relating to the character of soil erosion and floodwater and sediment damages, to the conservation, development and utilization of soil and water resources and the disposal of water, and to the preventive and control measures and works of improvement needed; to publish the results of such surveys, investigations, or research; and to disseminate information concerning such preventive and control measures and works of improvement; provided, however, that in order to avoid duplication of research activities, no district shall initiate any research program except in cooperation with the government of this state or any of its agencies, or with the United States or any of its agencies;

(2) To conduct demonstrational projects within the district on lands owned or controlled by this state or any of its agencies, with the cooperation of the agency administering and having jurisdiction thereof, and on any other lands within the district upon obtaining the consent of the owner and occupiers of such lands or the necessary rights or interests in such lands, in order to demonstrate by example the means, methods, and measures by which soil and soil resources may be conserved, and soil erosion in the form of soil blowing and soil washing may be prevented and controlled, and works of improvement for flood prevention or the conservation, development and utilization of soil and water resources, and the disposal of water may be carried out;

(3) To carry out preventive and control measures and works of improvement for flood prevention or the conservation, development and utilization of soil and water resources, and the disposal of water within the district, including, but not limited to, engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, changes in use of land, and the measures listed in §582.04 on lands owned or controlled by this state or any of its agencies, with the cooperation of the agency administering and having jurisdiction thereof, and on any other lands within the district upon obtaining the consent of the owner and the occupiers of such lands or the necessary rights or interests in such lands;

(4) To cooperate, or enter into agreements

with, and within the limits of appropriations duly made available to it by law, to furnish financial or other aid to, any agency, governmental or otherwise, or any owner or occupier of lands within the district, in the carrying on of erosion control or prevention operations and works of improvement for flood prevention or the conservation, development and utilization, of soil and water resources and the disposal of water within the district, subject to such conditions as the supervisors may deem necessary to advance the purposes of this chapter;

(5) To obtain options upon and to acquire, by purchase, exchange, lease, gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise, any property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein; to maintain, administer, and improve any properties acquired, to receive income from such properties and to expend such income in carrying out the purposes and provisions of this chapter; and to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of its property or interests therein in furtherance of the purposes and the provisions of this chapter;

(6) To make available, on such terms as it shall prescribe, to landowners and occupiers within the district, agricultural and engineering machinery and equipment, fertilizer, seeds and seedlings, and such other material or equipment, as will assist such landowners and occupiers to carry on operations upon their lands for the conservation of soil resources and for the prevention or control of soil erosion and for flood prevention or the conservation, development and utilization, of soil and water resources and the disposal of water;

(7) To construct, improve, operate and maintain such structures as may be necessary or convenient for the performance of any of the operations authorized in this chapter;

(8) To develop comprehensive plans for the conservation of soil and water resources and for the control and prevention of soil erosion and for flood prevention or the conservation, development and utilization of soil and water resources, and the disposal of water within the district, which plans shall specify in such detail as may be possible the acts, procedures, performances, and avoidances which are necessary or desirable for the effectuation of such plans, including the specification of engineering operations, methods of cultivation, the growing of vegetation, cropping programs, tillage practices, and changes in use of land; control of artesian wells; and to publish such plans and information and bring them to the attention of owners and occupiers of lands within the district.

(9) To take over, by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and to administer any soil-conservation, erosion-control, erosion-prevention project, or any project for flood-prevention or for the conservation, development and utilization of soil and water resources, and the disposal of water, located within its boundaries undertaken by the United States or any of its agencies, or by this state or any of its agencies; to manage as agent of the United States or any of its agencies, or

of the state or any of its agencies, any soil-conservation, erosion-control, erosion-prevention, or any project for flood-prevention or for the conservation, development, and utilization of soil and water resources, and the disposal of water within its boundaries; to act as agent for the United States, or any of its agencies, or for the state or any of its agencies, in connection with the acquisition, construction, operation or administration of any soil-conservation, erosion-control, erosion-prevention, or any project for flood-prevention or for the conservation, development and utilization of soil and water resources, and the disposal of water within its boundaries; to accept donations, gifts, and contributions in money, services, materials, or otherwise, from the United States or any of its agencies, or from this state or any of its agencies, or from others, and to use or expend such moneys, services, materials or other contributions in carrying on its operations;

(10) To sue and be sued in the name of the district; to have a seal, which seal shall be judicially noticed; to have perpetual succession unless terminated as provided in this chapter; to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers; upon a majority vote of the supervisors of the district, to borrow money and to execute promissory notes and other evidences of indebtedness in connection therewith, and to pledge, mortgage, and assign the income of the district and its personal property as security therefor, the notes and other evidences of indebtedness to be general obligations only of the district and in no event to constitute an indebtedness for which the faith and credit of the state or any of its revenues are pledged; to make, amend, and repeal rules and regulations not inconsistent with this chapter to carry into effect its purposes and powers.

(11) As a condition to the extending of any benefits under this chapter to, or the performance of work upon, any lands not owned or controlled by this state or any of its agencies, the supervisors may require contributions in money, services, materials, or otherwise to any operations conferring such benefits, and may require landowners and occupiers to enter into and perform such agreements or covenants as to the permanent use of such lands as will tend to prevent or control erosion and prevent floodwater and sediment damages thereon;

(12) No provisions with respect to the acquisition, operation, or disposition of property by public bodies of this state shall be applicable to a district organized hereunder unless the legislature shall specifically so state. The property and property rights of every kind and nature acquired by any district organized under the provisions of this chapter shall be exempt from state, county, and other taxation.

History.—§8, ch. 18144, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(479); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §2, ch. 65-334; §3, ch. 67-207; §5, ch. 69-235.

582.21 Adoption of land-use regulations.—

(1) The supervisors of any district shall have authority to formulate regulations governing the use of lands within the district in the interest of conserving soil and soil resources, and preventing and controlling soil erosion. The supervisors may conduct such public meetings and public hearings upon tentative regulations as may be necessary to assist them in this work. The supervisors shall not have authority to adopt such land-use regulations until after they shall have caused due notice to be given of their intention to conduct a referendum for submission of such regulations to the owners of lands lying within the boundaries of the district, for their indication of approval or disapproval of such proposed regulations, and until after the supervisors have considered the result of such referendum. Copies of such proposed regulations shall be available for the inspection of all eligible voters during the period between publication of such notice and the date of the referendum. The notices of the referendum shall recite the contents of such proposed regulations, or shall state where copies of such proposed regulations may be examined. The question shall be submitted by ballots, upon which the words "For approval of proposed land-use regulations for the conservation of soil and prevention of erosion" and "Against approval of proposed land-use regulations for conservation of soil and prevention of erosion" shall appear, with a square before each proposition and a direction to insert an X mark in the square before one or the other of said propositions as the voter may favor or oppose approval of such proposed regulations. The supervisors shall supervise such referendum, shall prescribe appropriate regulations governing the conduct thereof, and shall publish the result thereof. All owners of lands within the district shall be eligible to vote in such referendum. Only such land owners shall be eligible to vote. No informalities in the conduct of such referendum or in any matters relating thereto shall invalidate said referendum or the result thereof if notice thereof shall have been given substantially as herein provided and said referendum shall have been fairly conducted.

(2) The supervisors shall not adopt such proposed regulations unless at least a majority of the votes cast in such referendum shall have been cast for approval of the said proposed regulations. The approval of the proposed regulations by a majority of the votes cast in such referendum shall not be deemed to require the supervisors to adopt such proposed regulations. Land-use regulations adopted pursuant to the provisions of this section by the supervisors of any district shall be binding and obligatory upon all owners and occupiers of land within such districts.

(3) Any owner of land within such district may at any time file a petition with the supervisors asking that any or all of the land-use regulations adopted by the supervisors under the

provisions of this section shall be amended, supplemented, or repealed. Land-use regulations adopted pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not be amended, supplemented, or repealed except in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this section for adoption of land-use regulations. Referenda of adoption, amendment, supplementation, or repeal of land-use regulations shall not be held more often than once in six months.

History.—§9, ch. 18144, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(480).

582.22 Regulations; contents.—The regulations to be adopted by the supervisors under the provisions of this chapter may include:

(1) Provisions requiring the carrying out of necessary engineering operations, including the construction of terraces, terrace outlets, check dams, dikes, ponds, ditches, and other necessary structures;

(2) Provisions requiring observance of particular methods of cultivation including contour cultivating, contour furrowing, lister furrowing, sowing, planting, strip cropping, changes in cropping systems, seeding, and planting of lands to water-conserving and erosion-preventing plants, trees and grasses, forestation, and reforestation;

(3) Specifications of cropping programs and tillage practices to be observed;

(4) Provisions requiring the retirement from cultivation of highly erosive areas or of areas on which erosion may not be adequately controlled if cultivation is carried on;

(5) Provisions for such other means, measures, operations and programs as may assist conservation of soil resources and prevent or control soil erosion in the district, having due regard to the legislative findings set forth in this chapter.

The regulations shall be uniform throughout the territory comprised within the district except that the supervisors may classify the lands within the district with reference to such factors as soil type, degree of slope, degree of erosion threatened or existing, cropping and tillage practices in use, and other relevant factors, and may provide regulations varying with the type or class of land affected, but uniform as to all lands within each class or type. Copies of land-use regulations adopted under the provisions of this chapter shall be printed and made available to all owners and occupiers of lands lying within the district.

History.—§9, ch. 18144, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(480).

582.23 Performance of work under the regulations by the supervisors.—

(1) The supervisors may go upon any lands within the district to determine whether land-use regulations adopted are being observed. Where the supervisors of any district shall find that any of the provisions of land-use regulations adopted are not being observed on particular lands, and that such nonobservance tends to increase erosion on such lands and is interfering with the prevention or control of erosion

on other lands within the district, the supervisors may present to the circuit court for the county or counties within which the lands of the defendant may lie, a petition, duly verified, setting forth the adoption of the land-use regulations, the failure of the defendant landowner or occupier to observe such regulations, and to perform particular work, operations, or avoidances as required thereby, and that such nonobservance tends to increase erosion on such lands and is interfering with the prevention or control of erosion on other lands within the district, and praying the court to require the defendant to perform the work, operations, or avoidances within a reasonable time and to order that if the defendant shall fail so to perform the supervisors may go on the land, perform the work or other operations or otherwise bring the condition of such lands into conformity with the requirements of such regulations, and recover the costs and expenses thereof, with interest, from the owner of such land. Upon the presentation of such petition the court shall cause process to be issued against the defendant, and shall hear the case. If it shall appear to the court that testimony is necessary for the proper disposition of the matter, it may take evidence, or appoint a referee to take such evidence as it may direct and report the same to the court within his findings of fact and conclusions of law, which shall constitute a part of the proceedings upon which the determination of the court shall be made.

(2) The court may dismiss the petition; or it may require the defendant to perform the work, operations, or avoidances, and may provide that upon the failure of the defendant to initiate such performance within the time specified in the order of the court, and to prosecute the same to completion with reasonable diligence, the supervisors may enter upon the lands involved and perform the work or operations, or otherwise bring the conditions of such lands into conformity with the requirements of the regulations and recover the costs and expenses thereof, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, from the owner of such lands.

(3) The court shall retain the jurisdiction of the case until after the work has been completed. Upon completion of such work pursuant to such order of the court the supervisors may file a petition with the court, a copy of which shall be served upon the defendant in the case, stating the costs and expenses sustained by them in the performance of the work and praying judgment therefor with interest. The court shall have jurisdiction to enter judgment for the amount of such costs and expenses, with interest at the rate of five per cent per annum until paid, together with the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed by the court.

History.—§10, ch. 18144, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(481).

582.24 Board of adjustment.—Where the supervisors of any district organized under

the provisions of this chapter shall adopt an ordinance prescribing land-use regulations, said supervisors shall constitute, and be ex-officio members of, a board of adjustment to hear and consider petitions which may be submitted to such board by any land owner in the district praying for relief from any of the provisions of the said land-use regulations.

History.—§11, ch. 18144, 1937; §6, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(482).

582.25 Rules of procedure of board.—The board of adjustment shall adopt rules to govern its procedures, which rules shall be in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and with the provisions of any ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter. The board shall designate a chairman from among its members, and may, from time to time, change such designation. Meetings of the board shall be held at the call of the chairman and at such other times as the board may determine. Any three members of the board shall constitute a quorum. The chairman, or in his absence such other member of the board as he may designate to serve as acting chairman, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. All meetings of the board shall be open to the public. The board shall keep a full and accurate record of all proceedings and of all documents filed in its office, which shall be a public record.

History.—§11, ch. 18144, 1937; §6, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(482).

582.26 Petition to board to vary from regulations.—Any land owner or occupier may file a petition with the board of adjustment alleging that there are great practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship in the way of his carrying out upon his lands the strict letter of the land-use regulations prescribed by ordinance approved by the supervisors, and praying the board to authorize a variance from the terms of the land-use regulations in the application of such regulations to the lands occupied by the petitioner. Copies of such petition shall be filed by the petitioner with the department of agriculture and consumer services. The board of adjustment shall fix a time for the hearing of the petition and cause due notice of such hearing to be given. The department of agriculture and consumer services shall have the right to appear and be heard at such hearing. Any owner or occupier of lands lying within the district who shall object to the authorizing of the variance prayed for may intervene and become a party to the proceedings. Any party to the hearing before the board may appear in person, by agent, or by attorney. If, upon the facts presented at such hearing, the board shall determine that there are great practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship in the way of applying the strict letter of any of the land-use regulations upon the lands of the petitioner, it shall make and record such determination and shall make and record findings of fact as to the specific con-

ditions which establish such great practical difficulties and unnecessary hardships. Upon the basis of such findings and determination, the board shall have power by order to authorize such variance from the terms of the land-use regulations, in their application to the lands of the petitioner, as will relieve such great practical difficulties or unnecessary hardship and will not be contrary to the public interest, and such that the spirit of the land-use regulations shall be observed, the public health, safety, and welfare secured, and substantial justice done.

History.—§11, ch. 18144, 1937; §6, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(482); §3, ch. 67-207; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.27 Review of order by circuit court.—Any petitioner aggrieved by an order of the board granting or denying, in the whole or in part, the relief sought, or any intervening party, may obtain a review of such order in the circuit court for the county or counties within which the lands of the petitioner may be, by filing in such court a petition praying that the order of the board be modified or set aside. A copy of such petition shall forthwith be served upon the parties to the hearing before the board and thereupon the party seeking review shall file in the court a transcript of the entire record in the proceedings, certified by the board, including the documents and testimony upon which the order complained of was entered, and the findings, determination, and order of the board. Upon such filing, the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon the parties and shall have jurisdiction of the proceedings and of the questions determined or to be determined therein, and shall have power to grant such temporary relief as it deems just and proper, and to make and enter a decree enforcing, modifying, and enforcing as so modified, or setting aside, in whole or in part, the order of the board. No contention that has not been urged before the board shall be considered by the court unless the failure or neglect to urge such contention shall be excused because of extraordinary circumstances. The findings of the board as to the facts, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive. If any party shall apply to the court for leave to produce additional evidence and shall show to the satisfaction of the court that such evidence is material and that there were reasonable grounds for the failure to produce such evidence in the hearing before the board, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the board and to be made a part of the transcript. The board may modify its findings as to the facts or make new findings, taking into consideration the additional evidence so taken and filed, and it shall file such modified or new findings, which, if supported by evidence, shall be conclusive, and shall file with the court its recommendations, if any, for the modification or setting aside of its original order. The jurisdiction of the court shall be exclusive and its judgment and decree shall

be final, except that the same shall be subject to review in the same manner as are other judgments or decrees of the court.

History.—§11, ch. 18144, 1937; §6, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(482).

582.28 Cooperation between districts.—The supervisors of any two or more districts organized under the provisions of this chapter may cooperate with one another in the exercise of any or all powers conferred in this chapter.

History.—§12, ch. 18144, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(483).

582.29 State agencies to cooperate.—Agencies of this state which shall have jurisdiction over, or be charged with, the administration of any state-owned lands, and of any county, or other governmental subdivision of the state, which shall have jurisdiction over, or be charged with the administration of, any county-owned or other publicly owned lands, lying within the boundaries of any district organized under this chapter, shall cooperate to the fullest extent with the supervisors of such districts in the effectuation of programs and operations undertaken by the supervisors under the provisions of this chapter. The supervisors of such districts shall be given free access to enter and perform work upon such publicly owned lands. The provisions of land-use regulations adopted shall be in all respects observed by the agencies administering such publicly owned lands.

History.—§13, ch. 18144, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(484).

582.30 Discontinuance of districts; referendum.—

(1) Any time after five years from the organization of a district under the provisions of this chapter, any twenty-five owners of land lying within the boundaries of such district may file a petition with the department of agriculture and consumer services praying that the operations of the district be terminated and the existence of the district discontinued. The department may conduct such public meetings and public hearings upon petition as may be necessary to assist it in the consideration thereof. Within sixty days after such a petition has been received by the department it shall give due notice of the holding of a referendum, and shall supervise such referendum, and issue appropriate regulations governing the conduct thereof, the question to be submitted by ballots upon which the words "For terminating the existence of the _____ (Name of the soil and water conservation district to be here inserted)" and "Against terminating the existence of the _____ (Name of the soil and water conservation district to be here inserted)" shall appear with a square before each proposition and a direction to insert an X mark in the square before one or the other of said propositions as the voter may favor or oppose discontinuance of such district. All owners of lands lying within the boundaries of the district shall be eligible to vote in such referendum. Only such land owners shall be

eligible to vote. No informalities in the conduct of such referendum or in any matters relating thereto shall invalidate said referendum or the result thereof if notice thereof shall have been given substantially as herein provided and said referendum shall have been fairly conducted.

(2) If two-thirds or more of the qualified voters in such referendum shall have voted for the discontinuance of the district, the department shall certify to the supervisors of the district the result of such referendum and that the continued operation of the district is not administratively practicable and feasible.

History.—§14, ch. 18144, 1937; §7, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(485); §3, ch. 67-207; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.31 Certification of results of referendum; dissolution.—Upon receipt from the department of agriculture and consumer services of a certification that the department has determined that the continued operation of the district is not administratively practicable and feasible, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the supervisors shall forthwith proceed to terminate the affairs of the district. The supervisors shall dispose of all property belonging to the district at public auction and shall pay over the proceeds of such sale to be converted into the state treasury, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the department for the purpose of liquidating any legal obligations said district may have at the time of its discontinuance. The supervisors shall thereupon file an application, duly verified, with the department of state for the discontinuance of such district, and shall transmit with such application the certificate of the department of agriculture and consumer services setting forth the determination of the department that the continued operation of such district is not administratively practicable and feasible. The application shall recite that the property of the district has been disposed of and the proceeds paid over as in this section provided, and shall set forth a full accounting of such properties and proceeds of the sale. The department of state shall issue to the supervisors a certificate of dissolution and shall record such certificate in an appropriate book of record in its office.

History.—§14, ch. 18144, 1937; §7, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(485); §3, ch. 67-207; §§10, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.32 Continuance of existing contracts, etc.—

(1) Upon issuance of a certificate of dissolution all land-use regulations theretofore adopted and in force within such districts shall be of no further force and effect. All contracts theretofore entered into, to which the district or supervisors are parties, shall remain in force and effect for the period provided in such contracts. The department of agriculture and consumer services shall be substituted for the district or supervisors as party to such contracts. The department shall be entitled to all benefits and subject to all liabilities under such contracts and shall have the same right and liability to perform, to require performance, and to modify or terminate such contracts by

mutual consent or otherwise, as the supervisors of the district would have had. Such dissolution shall not affect the lien of any judgment entered under the provisions of this chapter, nor the pendency of any action instituted under the provisions of this chapter, and the department shall succeed to all the rights and obligations of the district or supervisors as to such liens and actions.

(2) The department shall not be required to entertain petitions for the discontinuance of any district nor conduct referenda upon such petitions nor make determinations pursuant to such petitions in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, more often than once in five years.

History.—§14, ch. 18144, 1937; §7, ch. 19473, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(485); §3, ch. 67-207; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.331 Establishment of watershed improvement districts within soil and water conservation districts authorized.—Watershed improvement districts may be formed as subdistricts of soil and water conservation districts, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, for the development and execution of plans and projects for works of improvement for the control and prevention of soil erosion, flood prevention, conservation, development, and utilization of soil and water resources, disposal of water, fish and wildlife or recreational development, preservation and protection of land and water resources, and protection and promotion of the health, safety, and general welfare of the people of this state.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.34 Petition for establishment; provisions.—

(1) The owners of the major portion of land lying within the limits of a proposed watershed improvement district may file a petition with the supervisors of the soil and water conservation district in which the proposed watershed improvement district is situated asking that a watershed improvement district be organized to function in the area described in the petition.

(2) The petition shall set forth:

(a) The proposed name of the watershed improvement district;

(b) That there is need, in the interest of the public health, safety, and welfare for a watershed improvement district to function in the area described in the petition;

(c) A description of the area proposed to be organized as a watershed improvement district, which description shall be deemed sufficient if generally accurate;

(d) That the land within the area described in the petition is contiguous and is situated in the same watershed;

(e) The maximum millage rate, including not more than one mill for maintenance, expressed in mills on each dollar of assessed valuation at which taxes may be levied for any one fiscal year for the purposes of the watershed improvement district or to amortize indebtedness or bonds.

(f) A request that the area described in the

petition be established as a watershed improvement district.

(3) Land lying within the limits of one watershed improvement district shall not be included in another watershed improvement district.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.35 Notice and hearing on petition; determination of need for district; boundaries.—

Within sixty days after a petition has been filed with the supervisors of the soil and water conservation district, the supervisors shall cause due notice to be given of a public hearing upon the practicability and feasibility of creating the proposed watershed improvement district. All owners of land within the proposed district and all other interested parties shall have the right to attend such a hearing and to be heard. If the supervisors determine from the hearing that there is need, in the interest of public health, safety, and welfare, for the organization of the proposed district, they shall record such determination and shall define the boundaries of the watershed improvement district.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.36 Determination of feasibility of proposed district; referendum.—After the supervisors have determined that a need for the proposed watershed improvement district exists,

have defined the boundaries of the proposed district, and have obtained the approval of the department of agriculture and consumer services for the formation of the proposed district, the supervisors shall consider the question of whether the operation of the proposed district is administratively practicable and feasible. To assist the supervisors in determining such question, a referendum shall be held by the supervisors upon the proposition of the creation of the proposed district. Due notice of such referendum shall be given by the supervisors, and ballots therefor shall be in substantially the form set forth in §582.12, but the proposed district and name thereof shall be substituted for the soil and water conservation district, and the millage rate to be approved by the electors who are owners of freeholds within the proposed district not wholly exempt from taxation shall be included. At such referendum each owner of land lying within the proposed district shall be entitled to cast one vote, in person or by proxy, for each acre or fractional part thereof of land within the proposed district belonging to such owner, except that only one vote may be cast for each such acre or fractional part thereof regardless of whether the legal title thereto is held in single or multiple ownership. The supervisors may prescribe such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the hearing and referendum as they deem necessary.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.37 Consideration of results of referendum; declaration of organization of district.—

The results of the referendum shall be considered by the supervisors in determining whether the

operation of the proposed watershed improvement district is administratively practicable and feasible. If the supervisors determine that the operation of the proposed district is not administratively practicable and feasible, they shall record such determination and deny the petition. If the supervisors determine that the operation of the proposed district is administratively practicable and feasible, they shall record such determination in the manner hereinafter provided; provided, however, that the supervisors shall not be authorized to determine that the operation of the proposed district is administratively practicable and feasible unless at least a majority of the votes cast in the referendum, representing not less than a majority of the land area within the proposed district, shall have been cast in favor of the creation of the watershed improvement district.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.38 Organization of district; certification to clerks of circuit courts; limitation on tax rate.—If the supervisors determine that the operation of the proposed watershed improvement district is administratively practicable and feasible, they shall declare the watershed improvement district to be duly organized and shall record such fact in their official minutes. Following such entry in their official minutes, the supervisors shall certify the fact of the creation of the district to the department of agriculture and consumer services, and shall furnish a copy of such certification to the clerk of the circuit court of each county in which any portion of the watershed improvement district is situated for recordation in the public land records of each such county. The watershed improvement district shall thereupon constitute a governmental subdivision of this state and a public body corporate and politic. The rate at which taxes for any one fiscal year may be levied for the purposes of the watershed improvement district shall be subject to the limitations set forth in §582.44.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.39 Establishment of watershed improvement district situated in more than one soil and water conservation district.—If a proposed watershed improvement district is situated in more than one soil and water conservation district, copies of the petition for the establishment of such district shall be presented to the board of supervisors of each of the soil and water conservation districts in which the proposed district is situated, and the supervisors of all such soil and water conservation districts affected shall act jointly as a board of supervisors with respect to all matters concerning the watershed improvement district, including its creation. Such watershed improvement district shall be organized in like manner and shall have the same powers and duties as a watershed improvement district situated entirely in one soil and water conservation district.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.40 Change of district boundaries; additions, detachments, transfers of land from one district to another; change of district name.—

(1) Any one or more owners of land may petition the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district in which a watershed improvement district is situated to have their lands added to the watershed improvement district. The petition shall also be signed by the owners of a majority of the land area within the watershed improvement district, and shall be subject to approval by the board of directors of the watershed improvement district. The petition shall describe the land desired to be annexed and state the number of acres of land involved and other information pertinent to such proposal.

(2) Within thirty days after such petition is filed, the board shall cause due notice to be given of a hearing on the petition. All interested parties shall have a right to attend the hearing and be heard. The board shall determine whether the lands described in the petition or any portion thereof shall be included in the watershed improvement district. If it is determined that such land should be added, the board shall certify this fact to the department of agriculture and consumer services and furnish a copy of such certification to the clerk of the circuit court of each county in which any portion of the added lands is situated for recordation in the public land records of each such county.

(3) The owner or owners of land which is not benefited by its inclusion in a watershed improvement district may petition the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district in which the watershed improvement district is situated to have such land excluded from the district. The petition shall describe the land and state the reasons why it should be excluded. A hearing shall be held within sixty days after the petition is received. Due notice of the hearing shall be given by the board. If it is determined by the board that such land is not benefited by its inclusion in the watershed improvement district, such land shall be excluded from the district. The board shall certify such determination to the department of agriculture and consumer services and shall furnish a copy of such certification to the clerk of the circuit court of each county in which any portion of such excluded land is situated for recordation in the public land records of each such county.

(4) Landowners desiring a transfer of their land from one watershed improvement district to another may file a petition for such transfer with the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district in which the watershed improvement district is situated. The board of supervisors may hold such hearings as it deems appropriate to enable it to make a determination as to the desirability of the proposed transfer of land. If the board makes a determination in favor of such transfer of land, it shall certify such determination, setting out the new boundaries of the watershed improvement districts involved, to the department of agriculture and consumer services, and shall furnish a copy of such certification to the clerk of the circuit court of

each county in which the affected watershed improvement districts are situated for recordation in the public land records of each such county.

(5) Landowners within a watershed improvement district desiring a change of name of such district may file a petition for such change of name with the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district in which the watershed improvement district is situated. If the board approves the change of name, it shall certify the fact of such change of name to the department of agriculture and consumer services, and shall furnish a copy of such certification to the clerk of the circuit court of the county or counties in which the watershed improvement district is situated for recordation in the public land records of each such county.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.41 Board of directors of district.—

(1) Petitions to nominate candidates for directors of the watershed improvement district may be filed with the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district in which the watershed improvement district is situated. No such nominating petition shall be accepted by the board unless it is signed by at least ten owners of land lying within the watershed improvement district or by a majority of such owners if there be less than ten. Such owners may sign more than one nominating petition to nominate more than one candidate for director. No person shall be eligible to be a director unless he is an owner of land within the watershed improvement district in which he seeks election.

(2) Within thirty days after a watershed improvement district is established, the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district in which the watershed improvement district is situated, or the joint board if more than one district is affected, shall cause an election to be held for the election of a board of three directors of the watershed improvement district. Due notice of such election shall be given by the board to supervisors. At such election each owner of land lying within the watershed improvement district shall be entitled to cast one vote, in person or by proxy, for each acre or fractional part thereof of land within the watershed improvement district belonging to such owner, except that only one vote may be cast for each such acre or fractional part thereof regardless of whether the legal title thereto is held in single or multiple ownership. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected as directors. The first board of directors shall determine by lot from among its membership one member to serve a term of three years, one member to serve a term of two years, and one member to serve a term of one year, thereafter, as these initial terms expire, the members of the board of directors shall be elected for terms of three years. Vacancies occurring before the expiration of a term shall be filled

for the unexpired term by appointment by the remaining members of the board of directors with the approval of the board of supervisors. The board of directors shall, under the supervision of the board of supervisors, be the governing body of the watershed improvement district. The board of directors shall annually elect from its membership a chairman and vice-chairman.

(3) A director shall receive compensation for his service at the rate of ten dollars per day for those days on which he renders services pursuant to this chapter. A director shall also be entitled to expenses in the same amount and extent as provided for public officers and employees of the state in §112.061.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.42 Officers, agents, and employees; surety bonds; annual audit.—The board of directors may, with the approval of the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district in which the watershed improvement district is situated, or the joint board if more than one district is affected, employ such officers, agents, and other employees as they may require, and shall determine their qualifications, duties, and compensation. The board of directors shall provide for the execution of surety bonds for such officers, agents and employees as shall be entrusted with funds or property of the watershed improvement district, and for the making and publication of an annual audit of the accounts of the district.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.43 Status and general powers of districts; power to levy tax; power to construct, operate, improve and maintain works of improvement; power to obtain necessary lands or interests therein.—A watershed improvement district organized under the provisions of this chapter shall constitute a governmental subdivision of this state, and a public body corporate and politic, exercising public powers. Such district shall exercise its powers and duties under the supervision of the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district in which it is situated, or the joint board if more than one district is affected. The watershed improvement district shall have all of the powers of such soil and water conservation district, and in addition thereto shall have authority to levy a tax, as hereinafter provided, to be used for the purposes of the watershed improvement district; to acquire by purchase, gift, grant, bequest, devise or other legal means, including by eminent domain proceedings in accordance with chapter 73, such lands or interests therein as are necessary for the exercise of any authorized function of the district, including needed or necessary real property outside of the district needed in connection with the administration of this law; to borrow money and issue bonds as hereinafter provided; and to construct, improve, operate and maintain such structures and works

as may be necessary for the performance and carrying on of any function authorized by this law.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.44 Levy of taxes; procedure, etc.—The board of directors of the district is authorized to levy annually a uniform ad valorem tax on all taxable property in the district as determined for county taxing purposes, not to exceed the amount necessary to provide the funds necessary for the purpose of maintaining, operating, and administering such district and obtaining necessary rights-of-way for the works of said district; provided, however, that such tax shall not exceed the rate of three mills on the dollar of the assessed value of such property or such rate approved by the qualified electors of said district pursuant to §582.36. The said district shall be deemed a district within the purview of former §§193.03 and 193.031, whether within the purview and intention of said sections or not, for the purposes of the assessment, collection, and distribution of the taxes herein provided for. Upon the equalization of the county tax rolls the governing board of the district shall be furnished with the same information furnished by the tax assessor to the taxing authorities of the county and taxing districts for use in determining the millages to be imposed by them. Upon the determination by the board of the taxing district of the millages to be imposed by it, it shall forthwith notify the boards of county commissioners of the counties wherein the said district lies, who shall include such millages in their directives to the assessors of taxes. Upon receipt of these millages the tax assessors shall impose and assess such taxes in the usual manner, to be collected and distributed in the usual manner. For purposes of taxation the district shall be treated as a taxing district. Such district tax assessments shall be liens against the properties assessed as is provided for in §197.011. The taxes of the district when distributed in the usual manner shall be paid into the district's depository to the credit of the said district to be expended in the usual manner for like district. Expenditures from such funds shall be made with the approval of the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district or districts in which the watershed improvement district is situated on requisition by the chairman or vice-chairman of the board of directors of the watershed improvement district.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.45 Fiscal powers of governing body; bonds, etc.—The board of directors of any watershed improvement district shall have power, subject to the conditions and limitations of this chapter, to incur indebtedness and issue bonds of the watershed improvement district; however, such bonds shall be issued in full conformity with §12, Art. VII, of the revised state constitution, and chapter 100 in-

sofar as said chapter relates to bond elections under said §12, Art. VII of the constitution.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.46 Additional powers and authority.—The authority and powers herein granted watershed improvement districts shall be additional to those of the soil and water conservation district in which the watershed improvement district is situated. The soil and water conservation district shall be authorized, notwithstanding the creation of the watershed improvement district, to continue to exercise its authority within the boundaries of the watershed improvement district.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.47 Watershed improvement district to coordinate work with flood control districts.—The board of directors of any watershed improvement district located within the southwest Florida water management district created by chapter 61-691, Laws of Florida, or the central and southern Florida flood control district created by chapter 25270, Laws of Florida, 1949, shall consult and advise with the boards of such districts in order to coordinate the work of the districts involved.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235.

582.48 Discontinuance of watershed improvement district.—

(1) At any time after five years from the organization of a watershed improvement district, the owners of not less than twenty-five percent of the land area within such district may file a petition with the board of supervisors of the soil and water conservation district or districts in which the watershed improvement district is situated requesting that the existence of the watershed improvement district be discontinued. The petition shall state the reasons for discontinuance, and that all maintenance and operation assurances and other obligations of the district have been met. A copy of such petition shall be furnished to the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(2) After giving due notice of a hearing on such petition, the board of supervisors may conduct such hearing on the petition as may be necessary to assist it in making a determination.

(3) Within sixty days after the petition is filed, a referendum shall be held by the board of supervisors substantially as provided for in §§582.36 and 582.37. No informalities in the conduct of the referendum or in any matters relating to the referendum shall invalidate it or its results if due notice of the referendum has been given.

(4) If a majority of the votes cast in such referendum, representing a majority of the land area within the watershed improvement district, shall have been cast in favor of the discontinuance of the watershed improvement district, and the board of supervisors determines that all maintenance and operation as-

surances and other obligations of the district have been met, the watershed improvement district shall be discontinued. A copy of such determination and discontinuance shall be certified to the department of agriculture and consumer services and to the clerk of the circuit court of each county in which any portion of the watershed improvement district is situated for recordation in the public land records of such county.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

582.49 Discontinuance of soil and water conservation district.—If any soil and water conservation district in which a watershed improvement district is situated is discontinued, the department of agriculture and consumer services shall thereafter serve in the same supervising capacity over the watershed improvement district as was theretofore served by the board of supervisors of such soil and water conservation district.

History.—§6, ch. 69-235; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 583

CLASSIFICATION AND SALE OF EGGS, POULTRY, ETC.

- 583.01 Definitions.
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- 583.17 Grades and standards for fowls.
- 583.18 Inspection by department.
- 583.19 Sale of unsound, etc., fowls prohibited.
- 583.20 Penalties for violations of chapter.

583.01 Definitions.—In construing this chapter, where the context permits, the words, phrases, or term:

* (1) ["Department" shall mean the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(2) "Dealer" in eggs shall mean any person, firm or corporation selling or offering for sale in this state thirty dozen or more eggs or its equivalent in any one week.

(3) "Eggs" within the intent and purposes of this chapter shall be construed to mean all edible shell eggs, frozen whole eggs, frozen yolks, frozen whites and frozen egg products.

(4) "Shell eggs" within the intent and purposes of this chapter are construed to mean all edible eggs still in their original shell and shall be classified as follows:

(a) "Cold storage eggs" mean eggs which have been in cold storage for a period of thirty days or longer.

(b) "Shipped eggs" mean eggs which have been produced or processed outside this state which meet the grades and standards of qualification set up by the department.

(c) "Florida eggs" mean eggs which have been produced and processed in Florida which meet the grades and standards of qualification set up by the department.

(d) "Unclassified eggs" shall mean eggs which have not been in cold storage for sufficient period to be classified as "cold storage eggs" as defined in the regulations and which do not meet the grades and standards of qualification as set up by the department because they have never been graded for internal quality and size and no declaration shall be made in the sale of "unclassified eggs" as to quality grade or size and such eggs because of failure to have been graded shall not be offered at retail in the one dozen type cartons after July 1, 1957.

(e) "Shell treated eggs" are eggs which shells have been treated with oil or other substance in the interest of preserving their internal quality and when such treatment is used a descriptive declaration using the term "shell treated," shall be added to the carton legends by printing or stamping or in any other legible manner.

(f) "Fresh eggs" mean eggs of grade A or better quality which have not been held in cold storage for a period of thirty days or longer.

(5) "Frozen eggs, frozen whole eggs, frozen mixed eggs," are the food prepared by freezing liquid eggs.

(6) "Liquid eggs, mixed eggs, liquid whole eggs, mixed whole eggs," are eggs of the domestic hen, broken from the shells, and with yolks and whites in their natural proportions as so broken. They may be mixed, or mixed and strained.

(7) "Egg yolks, liquid egg yolks, yolks, liquid yolks," are yolks of eggs of the domestic hen so separated from the whites thereof as to contain a total egg solid content which conforms with the specifications prescribed by the definition and standard of identity established under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act and the Florida food, drug and cosmetic law.

(8) "Frozen yolks, frozen egg yolks," are the food prepared by freezing egg yolks.

(9) "Egg whites, liquid egg whites, whites, liquid whites," are whites of eggs of the domestic hen separated from the yolks thereof and conform with specifications prescribed or to be prescribed by the definition and standard of identity established under the federal food, drug and cosmetic act and the Florida food, drug and cosmetic law.

(10) "Frozen whites, frozen egg whites," are the food prepared by freezing egg whites.

(11) "Frozen egg products," are frozen whole eggs, frozen whites or frozen yolks or any combination thereof to which have been added salt, sugar or other foods and noninjurious food additives.

(12) Grading for internal quality shall be determined by candling and only after candling may a grade be declared by any dealer or packer of shell eggs; however, it is understood that should some new method be devised and approved by the department that is accepted commercially by the industry, it shall be within the authority of the department to allow such new method for determining internal quality in place of the now universally accepted candling operation.

(13) "Dealer" in poultry shall mean any

person, firm or corporation, including processors and retailers, engaged in the business of selling, offering for sale or holding for the purpose of sale in this state any dressed poultry in excess of one hundred pounds in any one week, that are free from disease.

(14) "Broker" shall mean any person, firm or corporation who sells dressed poultry in this state for a dealer on a commission basis.

(15) "Processor" shall mean any person, firm or corporation slaughtering and dressing poultry for commercial purposes.

(16) "Poultry" shall mean all kinds of poultry and shall include chickens, turkeys, ducks, guineas, geese, pigeons and other domesticated food birds.

(17) "Carton" within the intent and purpose of this chapter shall be construed to mean any container of paper, cardboard or other material used as a carrier of eggs where each egg has an individual cell in lots of any amount from one-half dozen to three dozen. It is understood that paper bags or other containers where eggs are packed in bulk without separation between individual eggs shall in no way be construed as being a carton as intended in this chapter.

(18) "Classifications" within the intent and purposes of this chapter, eggs shall be classified for official state inspection labeling purposes as: "Florida eggs," "shipped eggs," "unclassified eggs," and "cold storage eggs." Official labels showing these classifications shall be affixed to all cases, half-cases and cartons (with the exception of "unclassified eggs" which shall not be sold in cartons as defined in the law). "Shell treated eggs" shall not be considered a classification but must be added to the other descriptive legends on the cases, half-cases and cartons where grade and size are declared.

History.—§1, ch. 16012, 1933; §§1, 2, ch. 16982, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4126(1), (2), 4151(379); §1, ch. 24106, 1947; §1, ch. 57-151; §1, ch. 61-413; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." The subsection will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

583.02 Labeling, marking and advertising eggs; sales between dealers.—It is unlawful for any dealer:

(1) (a) To offer for sale or sell in this state any case of eggs, or partial case of eggs or any carton containing eggs which fails to carry the official inspection label.

(b) In the event a dealer who is a holder of a certificate shall sell or consign eggs to another dealer in Florida who also holds a certificate, the department may permit the consignor or original seller to deliver to the consignee the eggs so sold or consigned without labels or stamps; provided said eggs are accompanied by proper bill of lading, and provided further that the consignee, immediately upon receipt of such eggs and prior to selling or offering them for sale, shall affix to each case the inspection stamp and the label required by this chapter.

(2) To offer for sale or sell eggs in bulk (not in cases or cartons) from any open case, box, basket, or other receptacle holding said eggs in bulk without displaying conspicuously on every such case, box, basket, or other receptacle a placard or heavy cardboard not smaller than seven inches by seven inches in size, on which shall be legibly and plainly printed in letters not smaller than one inch in height, wording showing whether said eggs offered for sale or sold are "cold storage eggs" (inserting the state of origin), "shipped (inserting the state of origin) eggs," "Florida eggs," "unclassified eggs" (inserting the state of origin) or "processed eggs" (inserting the state of origin), and also stating the grade and standard to which the eggs contained therein conform.

(3) To offer eggs for sale in any newspaper advertisement, circular, radio or other form of advertising without plainly designating in such advertisement the classification, grade and standard to which the eggs being offered for sale properly belong.

(4) To use the term "Florida" in connection with the advertisement and sale of eggs not produced in this state.

(5) To bring shipped eggs into Florida labeled as Florida eggs and all eggs shipped into Florida labeled as Florida eggs shall have stop-sale order placed thereon until properly labeled.

(6) To take, send or mail to any address outside of Florida, or place into the hands of another to be taken out of Florida, egg labels for use on Florida eggs.

History.—§2, ch. 16012, 1933; §§2, 3, ch. 16982, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4126(2), (3); §2, ch. 57-151; §2, ch. 61-413; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.03 Department to fix grades and standards, etc.—The department of agriculture and consumer services may determine, establish, and promulgate, from time to time, reasonable grades and standards of quality for eggs to be sold or offered for sale in the state, such as will promote honest and fair dealing in the interest of the consumer; and it may alter or modify such grades and standards of quality from time to time, as honest and fair dealing in the interest of the consumer may require; provided, however, that the grades and standards of quality so fixed by the department shall be based upon requirements not exceeding the requirements necessary to meet the grades and standards of quality prescribed by the United States department of agriculture, or which may hereafter be prescribed by such United States department of agriculture, and the tolerance to be allowed shall be the same as is allowed in each grade or standard of quality by the United States department of agriculture.

History.—§9, ch. 16982, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4126(9); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.04 Promulgation of regulations. — The

department may make and promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§8, ch. 16012, 1933; §10, ch. 16982, 1935, CGL 1936 Supp. 4126(10); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.05 Powers of department in making inspections.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the department, through its authorized inspectors or agents, is authorized:

(1) (a) To enter on any business day during the usual hours of business, any store, market or other building or place where eggs are sold, offered for sale, or held for the purpose of sale, in order to ascertain by inspection whether in the exhibition of such eggs all of the provisions and conditions of this chapter or any rule or regulation duly promulgated in relation to the sale, offering for sale, or holding for the purpose of sale have been complied with.

(b) Upon good and sufficient cause to believe that any of the provisions of this chapter are being violated, to stop and inspect any truck or other vehicle engaged in the transportation of eggs upon the highway to be sold, offered for sale, or held for the purpose of sale in the state, and to make such examination or inspection thereof as is necessary to ascertain whether all of the provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation duly promulgated thereunder relating to the quality and wholesomeness, grade and standard required by the provisions of this law have been complied with.

(c) To enter on any business day during the usual hours of business, any restaurant kitchen, hotel dining room kitchen, or the kitchen of any other public eating place where eggs and egg products are served as food, in order to ascertain by inspection whether in the serving of such eggs or egg products as food all of the provisions and conditions of this chapter or any rule or regulation duly promulgated in relation thereto have been complied with; provided that no such restaurant, hotel dining room or other public eating place where eggs or egg products are served as food shall not be construed to be a dealer and do not come under the provisions of this law except in order to permit inspection of eggs or egg products for the protection of the public health and to insure that the provisions of this law are being complied with by the dealer from which such eggs or egg products were purchased.

(2) To issue and enforce a stop sale notice or order to the owner or custodian of any lot of eggs which the department or its inspectors or agents find, or have good reason to believe, is in violation of any of the provisions of §§583.01, 583.05, 583.09, 583.12, 583.14, 583.18, 583.20 or any regulation issued hereunder which shall prohibit further sale, barter, exchange or distribution of eggs until the department is satisfied that the law has been complied with

and has issued a written release or notice to the owner or custodian of such eggs.

History.—§11, ch. 16982, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4126 (11); §2, ch. 24106, 1947; §3, ch. 57-151; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.06 Employment of assistants.—The department may employ such assistants as are necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of this chapter, such assistants to be paid out of the general inspection trust fund.

History.—§12, ch. 16982, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4126(12); §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.07 Egg inspection fee.—An inspection fee of four cents on each thirty-dozen case of eggs, or its equivalent, is imposed, the same to be collected by the department and the proceeds thereof to be placed in the general inspection trust fund of the department of agriculture and consumer services. The method and manner of collection of such inspection fee, by stamps or otherwise, shall be prescribed by the department.

History.—§3, ch. 16012, 1933; §4, ch. 16982, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4126(4); §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.09 Certification of dealers.—It is unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale eggs as a dealer unless such person has obtained from the department a certificate to be issued free of charge authorizing such person to engage in the selling of eggs as such dealer in the state. Such certificate shall be subject to revocation by the department for cause. All such certificates shall be permanent registration and effective until revoked; provided that all certificates heretofore or hereafter issued shall serve as valid certificates until replaced with permanent certificates by the department.

History.—§4, ch. 16012, 1933; §6, ch. 16982, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4126(6); §3, ch. 24106, 1947; §21, ch. 57-1; §4, ch. 57-151; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.10 Records, inspection, invoices and information; penalty.—

(1) Egg dealers shall keep for a period of two years all invoices, manifests, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, receiving and delivery receipts, record of checks issued, bank deposits, bank account statements, and paid checks, ledgers, books of accounts, memoranda or other equivalent information, relating to the purchase, sale or transfer of eggs, showing the name of the seller or consignor, the name of the purchaser or consignee, the quantity, source and classification, and make such records readily available to a duly authorized representative of the department during all business hours for the purpose of inspection, examination and audit.

(2) The department may for cause require any dealer so granted a certificate to mail to the office of the department of agriculture and consumer services at Tallahassee, duplicate copies of all invoices or equivalent information, showing the consignor, the consignee, the quantity, source, classification, grades and standard of eggs included in each purchase or sale, or such other information as the depart-

ment may require; and the department may prescribe the forms to be used to give such information.

(3) Any person violating this section, upon conviction shall be punished as provided in §583.20.

History.—§5, ch. 16012, 1933; §7, ch. 16982, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4126(7); §1, ch. 59-425; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.11 Eggs in interstate commerce excepted.—This chapter shall not apply to any shipment of eggs while the same constitutes a bona fide shipment in interstate commerce, but this chapter shall apply at the very instant when an interstate shipment comes to rest within the state and the police power may be exerted thereon, or whenever such interstate shipment loses its character as such.

History.—§8, ch. 16982, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4126(8).

583.12 Live, dressed and ready-to-cook poultry.—Live, dressed and ready-to-cook poultry is classified as:

(1) **Live poultry, construed to mean fowl, not diseased, to be slaughtered for human consumption.**

(2) **Florida dressed, construed to mean any fowl, free of disease, slaughtered and offered for sale in Florida, that have not been hard-chilled or frozen.**

(3) **Shipped (state of origin) dressed, construed to mean any fowl, free of disease, produced and slaughtered outside of Florida, that have not been hard-chilled or frozen.**

(4) **Quick frozen, or frozen, construed to mean any fowl that have been processed, packed, sealed and frozen in strict conformity with accepted standards for quick freezing, or frozen, that have not developed any appearance of cold storage stock and show no evidence of deterioration from freezing.**

(5) **Storage (or cold storage) fowl, construed to mean all fowl free from disease and regardless of where slaughtered, that show evidence of deterioration from freezing or that which have been held at low temperature for sixty days or more.**

(6) **"Ready-to-cook poultry"** means any dressed poultry from which the protruding pinfeathers, vestigial feathers (hair or down as the case may be), head, shanks, crop, oil gland, trachea, esophagus, entrails, reproductive organs and lungs have been removed, and with or without giblets, and which is ready to cook without need of further processing. Ready-to-cook poultry also means any cut-up or disjointed portion of such poultry or any edible part thereof.

History.—§2, ch. 17170, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(380); §4, ch. 24106, 1947; §1, ch. 67-477.

583.13 Labeling and advertising dressed poultry as to classification, grade and standard.—

(1) It is unlawful for any dealer or broker to sell, offer for sale, or hold for the purpose of sale in the state any dressed or ready-to-cook poultry in bulk unless such poultry is packed

in a container clearly bearing a label, not less than three inches by five inches, on which shall be plainly and legibly printed, in letters not less than one quarter inch or twenty-four-point type in height, the classification, grade and standard of such poultry contained therein. Grade may be expressed in terms of plant grade "A," "B" or "C" or the grade of another state whose standards of quality, by law, are equal to the standards of quality provided by this law and rules promulgated hereunder.

(2) It is unlawful to sell unpackaged dressed or ready-to-cook poultry at retail unless same is labeled by a placard immediately adjacent thereto or unless each bird is individually labeled to show classification, grade and standard. The size of the print used on such placard shall be seventy-two-point or larger.

(3) It is unlawful to sell packaged dressed or ready-to-cook poultry at retail unless same is labeled to show classification, grade and standard, net weight and the name and address of the dealer. The size of the type on the label shall be ten-point or larger.

(4) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use dressed or ready-to-cook poultry in bulk in the preparation of food served to the public, or to hold same for the purpose of such use, unless such poultry when received was packed in a container clearly bearing a label, not less than three inches by five inches, on which was plainly and legibly printed, in letters not less than one quarter inch in height, the classification, grade and standard of such poultry contained therein. Grade may be expressed in terms of plant grade "A," "B" or "C" or the grade of another state whose standards of quality, by law, are equal to the standards of quality provided by this law and rules promulgated hereunder.

(5) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to offer dressed or ready-to-cook poultry for sale in any newspaper advertisement, circular, radio, television, or other form of advertising without plainly designating in such advertisement the classification, grade and standard of such poultry.

History.—§3, ch. 17170, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(381); §5, ch. 57-151; §2, ch. 67-477.

583.14 Certification of poultry dealers.—It is unlawful to sell, offer for sale, or hold for the purpose of sale any poultry as a dealer or broker unless such person has obtained from the department a certificate authorizing such person to engage in the business of selling poultry in Florida. Such certificate shall be subject to revocation by the department for cause. All such certificates shall be permanent registration and effective until revoked; provided that all certificates heretofore or hereafter issued shall serve as valid certificates until replaced with permanent certificates by the department.

History.—§4, ch. 17170, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(382); §5, ch. 24106, 1947; §22, ch. 57-1; §6, ch. 57-151; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.15 Reports of poultry dealers.—The department may require every dealer and broker granted a certificate and every person, firm or corporation, using dressed poultry in the preparation of food served to the public on which inspection fee has not been previously paid to keep records of all purchases, sales, receipts or other transactions pertaining to the sale, purchase or use of dressed poultry and to mail to the office of the department of agriculture and consumer services at Tallahassee, duplicate copies of all invoices, or equivalent information, showing the consignor, the consignee, the quantity, source and classification of poultry included in each purchase or sale, or such other information as the department may require; and the department may prescribe the forms to be used to give such information.

History.—§5, ch. 17170, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(383); §7, ch. 57-151; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.16 Interstate shipments exempt.—This law shall not apply to any shipment of live or dressed poultry while the same constitutes a bona fide shipment in interstate commerce, but shall apply at the very instant when an interstate shipment comes to rest within the state and the police power may be asserted thereon, or whenever such interstate shipment loses its character as such.

History.—§6, ch. 17170, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(384).

583.17 Grades and standards for fowls.—

(1) The department may determine, establish and promulgate, from time to time, reasonable grades and standards of quality as to each or all of the classifications for fowl to be sold or offered for sale in the state, such as will promote honest and fair dealing in the interest of the consumer; and it may alter or modify such grades and standards of quality from time to time, as honest and fair dealing in the interest of the consumer may require; provided, however, that the grades and standards of quality so fixed by the department shall be based upon requirements not exceeding the requirements necessary to meet the grades and standards of quality prescribed by the United States department of agriculture, or which may hereafter be prescribed by such United States department of agriculture, and the tolerance to be allowed shall be the same as is allowed in each grade or standard of quality by the United States department of agriculture.

(2) The department may also make and promulgate such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this law.

History.—§§7, 8, ch. 17170, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(385), (386); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.18 Inspection by department.—The inspectors or agents of the department, in carrying out the provisions of this law:

(1) (a) May enter on any business day during the usual hours of business, any store, market or other building or place where poultry is sold, offered for sale, or held for the purpose of sale, in order to ascertain by in-

spection whether in the exhibition of such poultry all of the provisions and conditions of this chapter or any rule or regulation duly promulgated in relation to the sale, offering for sale, or holding for the purpose of sale have been complied with.

(b) May, upon good and sufficient cause to believe that any of the provisions of this law are being violated, stop and inspect any truck or other vehicle engaged in the transportation of poultry upon the highway, to be sold, offered for sale, or held for the purpose of sale in Florida, and to make such examination or inspection thereof as is necessary to ascertain whether all of the provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation duly promulgated thereunder relating to the quality and wholesomeness, grade and standard required by the provisions of this law have been complied with.

(2) May issue and enforce a stop sale notice or order, or a stop use notice or order, to the owner or custodian of any lot of poultry which the department or its inspectors or agents find, or have good reason to believe, are in violation of any of the provisions of this law or any regulation issued hereunder, which shall prohibit further sale, barter, exchange, distribution or use of such poultry until the department is satisfied that the law or regulation has been complied with and has issued a written release or notice to the owner or custodian of such poultry.

(3) May enter on any business day during the usual hours of business any restaurant kitchen, hotel dining room kitchen, or the kitchen of any other public eating place where dressed poultry is used in the preparation of food served to the public, and to make such examination and inspection thereof as is necessary to ascertain whether all of the provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation duly promulgated thereunder relating to the quality and wholesomeness, grade and standard required by the provisions of this law have been complied with.

(4) (a) An inspection fee of not less than one eighth of one cent per pound nor more than one fourth of one cent per pound is hereby imposed, and shall be paid to the department on all dressed poultry sold by dealers in this state and on all dressed poultry used in the preparation of food served to the public, if the fee has not been previously paid, which said inspection fee shall be paid by the dealer who first sells, offers for sale or holds for the purpose of sale dressed poultry in this state or by any person, firm or corporation using dressed poultry in the preparation of food served to the public, on which inspection fee has not been previously paid.

(b) It is unlawful for any dealer to sell, offer for sale or hold for the purpose of sale in this state any dressed poultry on which said inspection fee shall not have been paid, and it is unlawful to use, or hold for the purpose of use,

in this state any dressed poultry in the preparation of food served to the public on which said inspection fee shall not have been paid. The manner of collection of such inspection fee shall be as prescribed by the department which is hereby authorized to so prescribe and enforce the method and manner of collecting same. All such fees so collected shall be paid into and become a part of the general inspection trust fund of the state.

(5) The possession of more than one hundred pounds of dressed poultry in any one week by any dealer or broker or any person, firm or corporation using dressed poultry in the preparation of food served to the public, shall be deemed held for the purpose of sale or for the purpose of use in the preparation of food served to the public.

History.—§§9, 10, ch. 17170, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(387), (388); §6, ch. 24106, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §8, ch. 57-151; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

583.19 Sale of unsound, etc., fowls prohibited.—It is unlawful for any person to sell fowl, live or dressed, which is unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption.

History.—§11, ch. 17170, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(389).

583.20 Penalties for violations of chapter.—

(1) Any person violating any provision of

this chapter, or any rule or regulation promulgated by the department within this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than ninety days or shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars. In addition thereto, the department may revoke the certificate of any dealer convicted of any violation of this chapter.

(2) In addition to the remedies provided in this chapter and notwithstanding the existence of any adequate remedy at law, the department is hereby authorized to apply by a bill in equity to a circuit court or circuit judge and such circuit court or circuit judge shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of §§583.01, 583.05, 583.09, 583.12, 583.14, 583.18, 583.20 or from failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of said §§583.01, 583.05, 583.09, 583.12, 583.14, 583.18, 583.20 or any rule or regulation duly promulgated as in §583.04 authorized. Such injunction shall be issued without bond.

History.—§13, ch. 16982, 1935; §12, ch. 17170, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(390), 7688(1), 8135(19); §7, ch. 24106, 1947; §24, ch. 57-1; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 585

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES; ANIMAL INDUSTRY

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585.01 Definitions.—In construing this chapter, where the context permits, the word, phrase or term:

(1) "Domestic animal" shall include any equine or bovine animal, goat, sheep, swine, dog, poultry or other domesticated beast or bird;

(2) "Cattle" shall include any bull, steer, ox, cow, heifer, calf, or any other animal subject to infestation by cattle fever ticks.

(3) "Owner" shall include any owner, custodian, or other person in charge of cattle.

*(4) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of agriculture of the state.

(5) "Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services of the state.

(6) "Director" means the director of the division of animal industry who may be known as the state veterinarian.

(7) "Division" means the division of animal industry of the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(8) "Technical council" means the animal industry technical council.

History.—§5, ch. 9201, 1923; §2, ch. 17273, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3321, 3323(2); §1, ch. 25358, 1949; §1, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform with the provisions of §14, ch. 69-106, subsection (4) will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

585.011 Department control; continuance of powers, duties, rules, orders, etc.—

(1) This chapter shall be enforced by and under the control of the department as provided in chapter 570.

(2) The department, through the division of animal industry, shall have and exercise all the powers, jurisdiction, duties and authority now exercised by, or required of, the Florida livestock board, and the provisions of this chapter shall be applicable to the division within the department. All rules, regulations, orders, quarantines and official acts of the said Florida livestock board shall remain in full force and effect until and unless repealed, amended, changed or superseded by action of the department.

History.—§2, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.08 General powers of the department; rules and regulations.—The division of animal industry is authorized to:

(1) Establish, maintain and enforce quarantine areas within the state, or the entire state, and restrict, regulate or prohibit the movement or transportation of domestic animals and all other animals or cattle found, determined or suspected by the department to be carriers of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease or cattle fever ticks, into, from and within such areas, when necessary for tick eradication, or for the carrying out of any of the purposes of this chapter, and for the prevention or the control of the spread or dissemination of cattle fever ticks or any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease among domestic animals and cattle.

(2) Prescribe quarantine areas, their locations and boundaries, for the purpose of eradicating the cattle fever tick (*Margaropus Annulatus*) and controlling and preventing the propagation and spread of the same, and to restrict, regulate and prohibit the movement or transportation of domestic animals or cattle into, within, or out of such quarantine areas, when deemed necessary for the prevention or the control of the spread or dissemination of the cattle fever tick (*Margaropus Annulatus*).

(3) Make, promulgate, amend, repeal and enforce rules and regulations:

(a) For the carrying out of the provisions, purposes and requirements of this chapter;

(b) Governing the introduction of domestic animals into or within the state, which rules and regulations, when deemed necessary by the department, may require that all domestic animals moved into the state be covered by an official health certificate and requisite test chart approved by the livestock sanitary officer of the state or county of origin;

(c) Governing the disposal or destruction of carcasses of domestic and other animals, which are condemned or die from or while afflicted with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, in such manner as to prevent the spread or continuance of such contagion or infection;

(4) Condemn and destroy any domestic animals, or other animals affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or which have been exposed to or are suspected of being liable to spread any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease.

(5) Condemn and destroy any barn, yard, shed, corral, or pen which, in the opinion of the department is liable to convey the said infection or contagion.

History.—§§5, 11, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2105, 2110, 2111; §6, ch. 9201, 1923; CGL 3322, 3323(6), 3339, 3340; §§5, 6, ch. 17273, 1935; §4, ch. 23775, 1947; §2, ch. 25358, 1949; §3, ch. 59-457; §1, ch. 61-408; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§585.41 Violation of rules and regulations of department.

585.09 Procedure for condemnation of domestic animals and property by department.—

Condemnation and destruction of domestic animals, barns, yards, sheds, corrals and pens, as provided in §585.08 shall take place only after a fair appraisal of the value of the property, which value shall be determined by the department and the owner; provided, however, should the department and the owner be unable to agree on such value, the value shall then be determined by three disinterested appraisers, one to be appointed by the department, one by the owner of the property, and the third to be selected by these two. The appraised price, subject to the provisions of §585.10, shall be paid by the department as other expenses are paid. If the owners or person in charge of such domestic animal, barn, yard, shed, corral, or pen fails or refuses to name his or her appraiser within five days after requested by the department to do so, or refuses to permit the same to be condemned and destroyed, the department may make an order to the sheriff of the county wherein the property lies, directing him to destroy such domestic animal, barn, yard, shed, corral or pen, in the manner to be prescribed by such order, which order shall be executed by said sheriff forthwith. Upon the destruction of the said property by the said sheriff, the department shall have the right to recover, from the owner of the property destroyed, all costs and expenses incurred by it in connection therewith.

History.—§11, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2111; §11, ch. 9201, 1923; CGL 3340; §5, ch. 23775, 1947; §4, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.10 Condemned and destroyed animals;

limitation on payment to owner.—The department may indemnify and reimburse the owners of all animals condemned and destroyed by order of the department in cases where such animals have reacted to the tuberculin test or the agglutination blood test for brucellosis (Bang's disease); provided, however, that such indemnity or reimbursement shall not exceed the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents for any one animal.

History.—§1, ch. 18152, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 3348(23); §1, ch. 22886, 1945; §5, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.11 Cooperation with United States authorities.—The department may cooperate with:

(1) The authorities of the United States in the enforcement of all acts of congress for the control, prevention, suppression and extirpation of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases affecting domestic animals or cattle and in connection therewith may:

(a) Appoint inspectors of the United States department of agriculture as temporary assistant state veterinarians or livestock inspectors; provided, they shall first consent to act without compensation or profit from the state;

(b) Accept aid or assistance from the United States in conducting the work of tuberculosis, brucellosis and hog cholera eradication or control, or from any of its officers, representatives or agents, in carrying out such work.

(2) The officials of the United States department of agriculture in tuberculosis, brucellosis and hog cholera eradication or control work and the owners of domestic animals or cattle, who accept indemnity for animals found to be diseased and slaughtered in accordance with the special acts of congress now in effect and appropriating funds for this purpose, or that may hereafter be available from such source.

(3) The United States department of agriculture in carrying out the provisions of the national poultry improvement plan and the national turkey improvement plan in Florida, and in connection therewith, may promulgate rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the national poultry improvement plan and the national turkey improvement plan in Florida.

History.—§12, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2112; §12, ch. 9201, 1923; CGL 3341; §7, ch. 17273, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3323(7); §1, ch. 22581, 1945; §3, ch. 25358, 1949; §6, ch. 59-457; §2, ch. 61-408.

585.14 Information concerning, and control of, livestock diseases.—The department shall collect, preserve and disseminate information concerning infectious, contagious, communicable and other diseases of domestic animals, their origin, locality, nature, appearance, manner of dissemination or contagion and method of treatment required for the successful eradication and control thereof. The division shall take such measures through the director as may be necessary and proper for the control, suppression, eradication and prevention of the spread thereof and to protect domestic animals

in the state therefrom. The department shall also quarantine such domestic animals as it shall find, or have reason to believe, to be infected with or exposed to any such disease.

History.—§4, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2104; §4, ch. 9201, 1923; CGL 3320; §7, ch. 59-457; §3, ch. 61-408; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.15 Dangerous transmissible diseases.—The following named diseases and any other contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases now or hereafter proclaimed by the department to be of a dangerous transmissible nature, shall be known as dangerous transmissible diseases: Glanders, anthrax, blackleg, contagious pleuropneumonia, rinderpest or cattle plague, hemorrhagic septicemia, foot and mouth disease or aphous fever, southern cattle fever or Texas fever, sheep or cattle scabies, hog cholera, swine plague, swine erysipelas, fowl plague or fowl pest, rabies, dourine, tuberculosis, brucellosis, vesicular exanthema, atrophic rhinitis, sheep scrapie, equine piroplasmiasis, laryngotracheitis, infectious bronchitis, Newcastle disease, coxliomyiasis (screwworm infestation), or domestic animals or cattle infested with or infected by the cattle fever tick or ticks.

History.—§3, ch. 17273, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3323(3); §4, ch. 25358, 1949; §8, ch. 59-457; §1, ch. 63-356; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.16 Powers of division in connection with certain diseases.—Whenever any of the diseases enumerated in §585.15 or any disease now or hereafter proclaimed by the department to be of a dangerous or transmissible nature, shall exist anywhere within the state, or whenever it is deemed necessary or advisable to dip, examine, test, identify, treat or destroy, the division may, or through its representatives and agents, dip, examine, test, identify, treat or destroy, any infected, exposed, suspected or susceptible animal and any goods, products or materials that may carry contagion, or may quarantine on or in, for or against any premises, areas, or localities within the state; provided that provisions of this chapter shall not apply to game animals.

History.—§4, ch. 17273, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3323(4); §8, ch. 23775, 1947; §9, ch. 59-457; §2, ch. 63-356; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.17 Care of domestic animals or cattle with transmissible diseases and liability therefor.—Any person, firm or corporation who knowingly sells or offers for sale or knowingly or wilfully transports or moves, or knowingly or wilfully allows or permits any domestic animal or cattle to stray or drift within the state, knowing such animal or cattle to be suffering from, afflicted with or affected with any of the diseases enumerated in §585.15, or who knowingly or wilfully transports or moves or knowingly or wilfully allows or permits any domestic animal or cattle to stray or drift from any quarantine area, or who knowingly or wilfully sprays or dips any domestic animal or cattle in an effort to destroy any evidence of the cattle fever tick infestation upon said domestic animals or cattle, without first obtaining permission of the division, shall be liable in

damages, in addition to the penal provisions of this chapter, to the department for the expense incurred by said department by reason thereof, or to any owner of domestic animals or cattle who might be injured thereby; provided, however, that the division may issue written permission for the movement or transportation of such animals or cattle.

History.—§9, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2109; CGL 3338; §5, ch. 17273, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3323(5); §9, ch. 23775, 1947; §5, ch. 25358, 1949; §10, ch. 59-457.

585.18 Diseased animals.—No person who has knowledge of the existence of any contagious, infectious or communicable disease in or among domestic animals or livestock, or who shall have knowledge that any such animal or livestock is afflicted with or suffering from any such disease, shall conceal or attempt to conceal such diseased animal or livestock or knowledge that such diseased animal or livestock is afflicted with or suffering from any such disease, from the division, its agents and employees, or shall remove or attempt to remove such animal or livestock from the reach, care or control of the division, its agents and employees.

History.—§8, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2108; CGL 3337; §11, ch. 59-457.

585.19 Practitioners of veterinary medicine and owners of domestic animals or cattle to report communicable diseases, infection by or infestation of domestic animals or cattle with the cattle fever tick.—All practitioners of veterinary medicine, and the owner of any domestic animal or cattle afflicted with or suffering from any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, or who know of or suspect the infection of any domestic animal or cattle or the infestation thereof with the cattle fever tick, immediately upon gaining such information of the existence of any such disease in or among such domestic animals or cattle, or the infection of any such domestic animal or cattle or infestation thereof with the cattle fever tick, shall report the same to the division, within the department. All such reports shall be in writing and shall describe the diseased domestic animal or cattle or the domestic animal or cattle infected by or infested with the cattle fever tick, and shall give the name and address of the owner or person in charge thereof and the place where the same are kept.

History.—§7, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2107; CGL 3336; §6, ch. 25358, 1949; §12, ch. 59-457; §4, ch. 61-408.

585.20 Injection of germs into animals.—No person may inject or otherwise administer to any domestic animal that is producing or that is to be used as food for man, any virus or other substance containing pathogenic or disease producing germs of a kind that is virulent for man or for animals except upon written permission to do so from the division.

History.—§9, ch. 17273, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3323(9); §13, ch. 59-457.

585.21 Sale of biological products.—It is unlawful for any person to manufacture for sale,

sell or offer for sale any biological product intended for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes with animals except upon written permission to do so from the division and unless such product is officially approved by the United States department of agriculture.

History.—§8, ch. 17273, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3323(8); §1, ch. 57-140; §14, ch. 59-457.

585.22 Public notice of general quarantines.—Whenever the department shall place any area of the state under general quarantine, it shall forthwith give public notice thereof, which notice shall in general terms define the quarantine lines established, by causing said notice to be published, at least once, in a newspaper to be selected by the department within the county wherein the said quarantined area lies, and by posting a copy of said notice at the door of the courthouse of said county; provided, however, if said quarantined area lies within more than one county notice shall be published in each county affected thereby. The provisions of this section shall not apply to quarantines for tick eradication.

History.—§5, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2105; §6, ch. 9201, 1923; CGL 3322; §15, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.23 Owners of livestock and premises under quarantine to comply with rules and regulations.—All owners, custodians or persons in charge of quarantined domestic animals and all owners, tenants, custodians or persons in charge, or in possession of any lot, yard, pasture, field, stall, enclosure, barn or building, which has been quarantined, shall comply with all rules and regulations prescribed by the department within a reasonable time, and clean and disinfect such animals or premises, and shall destroy carriers, or cause, or means of communicating any contagious, infectious or communicable diseases affecting such animals or infecting such premises.

History.—§21, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2119; CGL 3345; §16, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§585.40 Violation of quarantine regulations.

585.24 Cattle fever tick eradication; quarantine.—

(1) Whenever the department decides to place any area under quarantine for the purpose of cattle fever tick eradication, public notice thereof shall be given by publishing said notice once each week, in at least one newspaper of general circulation to be selected by the department in each county within said quarantine area, for two successive weeks (two publications being sufficient), before work is to commence, and by posting copies of said notice at the door of the courthouse in each county, at least eight days before the commencement of work. The time within which any right of appeal, as hereinafter provided, from any order of the department placing any area under quarantine for the purpose of cattle fever tick eradication, shall begin to run, shall be from date of issuance of said order and not the date of publication of said notice.

(2) Upon any such area being freed of the cattle fever tick, the director shall enter his findings of such facts upon a report to the department and the technical council.

History.—§8, ch. 9201, 1923; CGL 3324; §10, ch. 23775, 1947; §7, ch. 25358, 1949; §17, ch. 59-457; §14, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§585.40 Violation of quarantine regulations.

585.25 Same; vats, corrals, buffer fences, acquisition of lands and equipment and dipping schedules.—Whenever the department shall have placed any area under cattle fever tick quarantine:

(1) The department shall construct, or cause to be constructed, or procure all necessary vats, corrals, pens and equipment, and shall be authorized and empowered to purchase or lease, upon such terms and conditions as approved by it, such lands, facilities and equipment as may be necessary to effectively and systematically prevent, suppress and control the spread of the cattle fever tick. The division is hereby authorized and empowered to construct or erect buffer or quarantine fences when deemed advisable by the department.

(2) The department shall fix the date when systematic dipping of cattle or other domestic animals, which shall include horses and mules, in the quarantined area or any portion thereof, shall begin, and the said regulation shall contain a schedule showing each dipping vat by name or number and the date on which the first systematic dipping of domestic animals or cattle, which shall include horses and mules, is to be held at each such vat, and the date of each subsequent dipping. Notice of adoption of such regulation and schedule shall be given by publishing said notice in some newspaper published in or near said area, once each week for two successive weeks (two publications being sufficient), and by posting a copy of said notice eight days before dipping shall begin, at the courthouse door in the county or as near as may be convenient to each and every dipping vat to be used. Each owner of domestic animals or cattle, which shall include horses and mules, then or thereafter being within said area, shall dip such domestic animals or cattle, which shall include horses and mules, at the dipping vat described in the regulation and schedule as shall be most convenient upon the dates specified for dipping, respectively, and to dip all such domestic animals or cattle, which shall include horses and mules, every fourteen days from and after the date of the first dipping, unless otherwise permitted by division director, until such time as the department shall discontinue dipping in such area or be relieved of such dipping by permission of the division director.

History.—§11, ch. 9201, 1923; CGL 3327; §11, ch. 23775, 1947; §8, ch. 25358, 1949; §18, ch. 59-457; §5, ch. 61-408; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.26 Same; pasture rotation method.—The department may employ the pasture rotation method of tick eradication in conjunction with fever tick eradication in this state. Whenever

the department shall adopt the said pasture rotation method and shall require the removal, from the area in which systematic tick eradication work is being carried on, of cattle of any owner, custodian or person in charge of such cattle, the said department shall furnish the necessary assistants required to remove such cattle; or in lieu thereof may, at its election, pay to such owner the actual, necessary or reasonable expense incurred by him in complying with the requirements of the department in removing such cattle from such area as hereinbefore provided.

History.—§11, 13, ch. 9201, 1923; CGL 3327, 3329; §19, ch. 59-457.

585.28 Same; arbitration of costs, etc.—In the event the owner fails or refuses to dip his cattle or other domestic animals, which shall include horses and mules, or to have them inspected, the division may collect, drive, dip, and inspect such cattle or other domestic animals, which shall include horses and mules, and one-half of the expenses so incurred by the department shall become a charge against the owner and if not paid within thirty days, the department shall have a lien upon said cattle or other domestic animals, which shall include horses and mules, to secure said charge against the owner.

History.—§11, ch. 9201, 1923; CGL 3327; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §13, ch. 23775, 1947; §20, ch. 59-457.

585.30 Same; procedure where owner fails or refuses to dip.—

(1) Any cattle, within any tick eradication area, which are not dipped in accordance with the rules and regulations of the department and under the department's supervision shall be taken into custody, dipped and retained in its custody, at some place to be selected by the director, until redeemed or sold as hereinafter provided.

(2) The division and its agents and employees may enter into any range, premises, pen, pasture, barn or inclosure or place where cattle may be found and take into custody, remove, dip and pen any cattle which have not been dipped in accordance with the requirements of this chapter, and the rules and regulations of the department, and all expenses so incurred by the department, including expenses for penning, feeding and dipping, shall be a lien upon said cattle. If said expenses be not forthwith paid and the cattle redeemed by the owner, the division shall notify the sheriff of the county wherein said cattle are held, by written notice thereof, stating the time and place said cattle were taken into custody, the number thereof and any marks and brands thereon, and the name of the owner if known.

(3) Upon receipt of the notice aforesaid the said sheriff shall forthwith give public notice, to whom it may concern and to the owner if known, that on a day and hour to be specified in said notice, which shall not be less than ten days nor more than twenty days from and after the first publication of said notice as here-

inafter provided, he will offer for public sale and sell for cash to the highest bidder, the cattle described in said notice. Said notice shall also state the time and place such cattle were taken into custody, the number thereof and any marks and brands thereon. Said sale shall be held at the place where said cattle are situated or penned. Said public notice shall be given by publishing the same in some newspaper published in the county wherein said cattle are penned, if there be such newspaper, for two publications, the first of which shall be not less than ten days prior to the date of sale, and by publishing a copy of said notice, at least ten days prior to sale, at the courthouse door and at two dipping vats near where the cattle were taken into custody. A copy of said notice shall also be served upon the owner or one of them if more than one, or their agent, in the manner provided by law for service of summons, at least ten days before sale, if such owner or his agent, together with his address, be known to the sheriff and he resides or can be found within the state.

(4) If such cattle shall not be redeemed before the sale thereof by payment of all costs and expenses incurred by the department in taking into custody, feeding, penning and dipping of such cattle, and all sheriff's costs, then such sheriff shall offer for sale and shall sell and deliver to the highest bidder for cash all such cattle and shall deduct from the proceeds thereof all sheriff's costs, and shall pay to the department all costs and expenses incurred in taking into custody, penning, feeding and dipping such cattle, and forthwith pay into the fine and forfeiture fund of such county the balance of such proceeds; and such sale and delivery shall vest in the purchaser an absolute title and right of possession of such cattle, superior to all other title, liens and claims, except any lien for unpaid taxes on such cattle.

(5) If the former owner shall, within twelve months from and after the date of such sale, file with and establish to the satisfaction of the county commissioners of such county his claim to the net proceeds arising from said sale, the county commissioners shall deliver to such claimant the amount of such net balance.

(6) The term "sheriff's costs," as used in this section, shall be taken and held to mean such costs as sheriffs are allowed by law for similar services, and the term "expenses of keeping and feeding" shall be taken and held to mean the actual, reasonable and necessary expenses for such keeping and feeding incurred, to be shown by a sworn, itemized statement thereof filed with the clerk of the circuit court.

History.—§12, ch. 9201, 1923; CGL 3328; §21, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.32 Purchase and distribution of hog cholera antiserum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent.—

(1) The department is hereby authorized and required to purchase hog cholera antiserum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent in

such units as it deems advisable at the lowest and best bid or bids, from one or more reliable manufacturers or suppliers producing or handling a high quality product.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4), the department shall distribute through employees of the division, licensed veterinarians and recognized and approved agents of the state and federal governments, hog cholera antiserum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent without cost thereof to any farmer who is an owner of swine in Florida, making application therefor on forms to be furnished by the department and approved by the administrator of said serum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent.

(3) Whenever said serum, virus, vaccine and other immunization agents are distributed without cost as provided in subsection (2), the administrator thereof shall identify each and every hog to which said serum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agents are so administered, by means of a permanent identification without cost to the owner. The department shall designate a permanent identification to be used in all cases for this purpose.

(4) The department shall designate persons to whom it will sell serum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent at cost, which persons so purchasing said serum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent at cost are to sell the same to owners of swine in Florida who are unwilling to submit said swine to identification as provided in subsection (3), at a price not to exceed cost plus ten per cent; provided, however, that persons designated hereunder shall not include employees of the department or agents of the state in their capacities as such employees or agents.

(5) All moneys accruing from the sale of hog cholera antiserum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent as provided in this section, shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the current appropriation made for such purpose, which amounts are hereby appropriated to be used for the further purchase and distribution of hog cholera antiserum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent, as provided in this section.

(6) For the purchase and distribution of the hog cholera antiserum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent foregoing, there shall be used funds appropriated therefor by the legislature at the same session of the legislature at which this law is enacted and at all succeeding sessions of the legislature.

(7) The department is hereby authorized to promulgate and enforce all rules and regulations necessary for the administration of this section.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 7919, 1917; §1, ch. 8499, 1919; §§1-6, ch. 9329, 1923; §§1-6, ch. 10173, 1925; §§1-6, ch. 12048, 1927; §§1, 2, ch. 13656, 1929; §§1-6, ch. 15618, 1931; §§1-4, ch. 15867, 1933; §§1-4, ch. 17059, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3346, 3348, 3348(8), (14), 7742(1), (2); §§1-4, ch. 18153, 1937; §§1-3, ch. 19006, 1939; §§1-3, ch. 20357, §§1, 2, ch. 20733, 1941; §1, ch. 21638; §§1-2A, ch. 21741, 1943; §1, ch. 22517, 1945; §1, ch. 26895, 1951; §2, ch. 57-140; §22, ch. 59-457; §3, ch. 61-59; §6, ch. 61-408; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §585.43.

585.321 Distribution of hog cholera antiserum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent to farmers.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided by law, the department shall distribute through employees of the division, licensed veterinarians, recognized and approved agents of the state and federal governments, and within the boundaries of any county not adequately provided with the foregoing distributors, one or more persons selected by the board of county commissioners of such county and certified to the department, hog cholera antiserum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent without cost thereof to any farmer who is an owner of swine in Florida making application therefor upon blanks to be furnished by the department and approved by the administrator of said serum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent.

(2) Before any person, selected by a board of county commissioners as provided in subsection (1), shall distribute hog cholera antiserum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent, such person shall be required to give a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars with some surety company authorized to do business in the state, as surety, payable to the department, and conditioned upon the due and faithful performance of his duties as distributor of hog cholera antiserum, virus, vaccine or other immunization agent, said bond to be approved by the clerk of the court in said county in which application is made.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 22592, 1945; (1) by §3, ch. 57-140; §23, ch. 59-457; §7, ch. 61-408.

585.34 Inspection and transportation of meats in Florida.—

(1) Any person engaged in the slaughter of meat-producing animals within the state may make application to the department for a permit to transport and sell his products at any place within the limits of the state.

(2) The department, on receipt of such application described above, shall cause to be made a thorough investigation of the sanitary conditions existing in such establishment, the efficiency of the inspection provided and the manner in which the food products of such establishment are slaughtered and prepared. If such establishment is found to be operating in accordance with the regulations of the department, a numbered permit shall be issued to the person making application for same.

(3) Municipal corporations may establish and maintain the inspection of slaughter houses, abattoirs, meat-packing plants, meat and meat food products, at establishments located within their corporate limits, and elsewhere within the counties in which such municipal corporations are located and within all other counties immediately adjoining the counties in which said municipalities are located respectively, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not meats and meat food products

intended for distribution in said municipalities are fit for human consumption. No person shall be employed as such inspector unless qualified by education and experience and is a permanent resident of the state.

(4) The officials of all municipalities maintaining such inspections may, in such municipalities and counties, fix and collect fees for such inspection of such establishments and any and all meat animals and meat food products so inspected, which may be necessary to the maintenance of such inspection service, but no further inspection charge shall be made within the state.

(5) No permit shall be issued to any establishment except where the meat inspection is conducted under the supervision of the department or its duly designated representatives.

(6) The numbered permit shall be the establishment's official state number, and such number may be used to identify all passed meats and meat food products prepared in such establishment. Such permit may be revoked by the department at any time when the establishment issued such permit violates any of the regulations prescribed for efficient inspection and sanitation.

(7) All meat carcasses inspected and passed shall be branded with a rubber stamp bearing the number of the establishment and the words "Florida inspected and passed."

(8) The department may make and adopt all necessary rules and regulations for the efficient inspection, preparation and handling of meats and meat food products in such establishments, and for the disposal of all condemned meats, and such rules and regulations shall govern the inspection of all meats and meat food products at establishments operating under this section.

(9) There shall be required by law only one inspection of meat or meat food products as herein defined, which may be an inspection by the United States department of agriculture or the department; provided, however, that inspection by local municipal authorities as permitted by this law shall be considered as state inspection within this provision.

(10) When any meat or meat food product that has been inspected as provided by this law and marked "inspected and passed," shall be placed or packed in any can, pot, tin, canvas, or other receptacle or covering in any establishment where inspection under the provisions of this law is maintained, the person preparing such meat or meat food product shall cause a label to be attached to said can, pot, tin, canvas or other receptacle or covering under the supervision of an inspector, which label shall state that the contents thereof have been "inspected and passed" under the provisions of this law; and no inspection of meat or meat food products deposited or enclosed in a can, pot, tin, canvas or other receptacle or covering in any establishment where inspection is maintained under the provisions of this law shall

be deemed to be complete until such meat or meat food product has been sealed or enclosed in said can, pot, tin, canvas or other receptacle or covering under supervision of an inspector; and no such meat or meat food product shall be sold by any person in the state under any false or deceptive name; but established trademarks that are usual to such products and which are not false or deceptive, and which shall be approved by the department are permitted. The department shall confiscate and cause to be destroyed all such labels that are found to be false or deceptive.

(11) No establishment may be operated in the state for the purpose of slaughtering animals, or for the manufacture of meat food products unless such establishment is operated under federal inspection, state inspection, or approved municipal inspection. No dressed carcasses of animals intended for food purposes, parts thereof, prepared meats or meat food products shall be sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale or be possessed for sale within the state, unless the same shall bear the "inspected and passed" stamp of an establishment operating under federal inspection, state inspection or approved municipal inspection.

(12) When it is deemed necessary in order to safeguard the public health, the department shall cause to be made an ante-mortem inspection of any animals before they are slaughtered for food purposes. Satisfactory facilities shall be provided for conducting such inspection and for separating from the passed animals those deemed unfit for immediate slaughter. If any owner or person in charge is about to slaughter for food purposes any animal which the department believes may be affected with disease, the department shall notify the owner or person in charge of said animals to refrain from slaughtering them for food purposes until the ante-mortem examination is completed. Any owner or person slaughtering animals for food purposes after such notification by the department shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. No owner or person shall be required to refrain from slaughtering animals for a period longer than seventy-two hours.

(13) The department may provide post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered for food purposes in any establishment in the state. The head, tongue, tail, thymus glands, viscera, and other parts and blood used in the preparation of meat, food, meat food products, or medicinal products shall be retained in such manner as to preserve their identity until after the post-mortem examination has been completed. Carcasses and parts thereof found to be sound, healthful and wholesome after inspection and otherwise fit for human food shall be passed and may be marked in the following manner: "Florida inspected and passed," or with the inspection legend of an approved and municipal inspection department, to which has been added the words "Fla. approved." This mark may also include any number given the establish-

ment. Each carcass or part thereof which is found on post-mortem inspection to be unsound, unhealthful, unwholesome, or otherwise unfit for human food, shall be marked conspicuously by the inspector at the time of inspection with the words, "Fla. inspected and condemned," or with the condemned brand of an approved municipal inspection department and such carcass or parts thereof, under the supervision of the inspector, shall be rendered unfit for human consumption in a manner approved by the department.

(14) Inasmuch as it cannot be determined for certain, by any present known method of inspection, whether meat is unwholesome unless the organs and other tissues of an animal are inspected when slaughtered, and as meat and products thereof from uninspected animals may be unfit for human food, the department shall seize and destroy for human food purposes any meat or meat food product that does not bear the "Inspected and passed" stamp, brand, mark, or label, as provided by this law; provided nothing herein shall affect the transportation of dead and condemned carcasses of animals to rendering plants; nor the transportation of dressed carcasses of calves for inspection to points where inspection is maintained in accordance with the provisions of this article; nor meat or meat products to which a statement is attached in accordance with the provisions of this law.

(15) The dressed carcasses of all animals intended for human consumption, parts thereof, meats, or meat food products, inspected and marked in accordance with this law may be transported or sold anywhere in the state without restriction, except that imposed upon meat or meat food products bearing the inspection stamp of the United States department of agriculture.

(16) It is unlawful for any person, except employees of the United States department of agriculture, the department or a municipal inspection department, to possess, keep or use any mark, stamp, or brand provided or used for marking, stamping or branding the carcass of any animal, parts thereof, meats or meat food products, or to possess, keep or use any mark, stamp or brand having thereon a device or words the same or similar in character, or import to the marks, stamps, or brands provided or used by the United States department of agriculture, the department or of any municipal inspection department for marking, stamping, or branding the carcasses of animals or parts thereof intended for food purposes, meats, or meat food products.

(17) Every establishment in Florida, where animals are slaughtered or where meat or meat food products are prepared or processed for human consumption, shall be maintained and operated in a clean and sanitary manner and inspection conducted in accordance with the provisions of this law and the regulations of the department and in the event that an estab-

lishment is not so maintained and operated the department may suspend inspection in any establishment having state inspection or municipal inspection.

(18) Nothing contained in this law shall restrict or prevent a retail meat market as a part of its retail meat business and as a consequence of same or an incident to same, from making or preparing or selling prepared meat or meat food products that are made or prepared on its own premises from meats which bear the inspected and passed stamp of federal inspection, state inspection or approved municipal inspection; provided, that said prepared meat or meat food products are sold on the premises of said retail meat market and are not made or prepared by cooking or drying. No application is required of such retail meat markets, or the owners or operators thereof for the inspection service provided for in this law and no such inspection service is required to enable them to make, prepare or sell such prepared meat or meat food products. Nothing contained in this law shall prohibit a retail meat market from selling or offering for sale meat, prepared meat, meat products, or meat food products which bear the inspected and passed stamp of federal inspection, state inspection or approved municipal inspection.

(19) It is unlawful to sell any cold storage meat that has been imported into the state from without the United States, herein referred to as foreign cold storage meat, without having first obtained a permit from the department and without having submitted all such meat for inspection and examination at port of entry and paid inspection fee required therefor. The department shall cause all such meat to be inspected upon arrival and shall establish such bacteriological or chemical standards as it deems proper to determine the wholesomeness and fitness of such meat for human consumption; any meats found unfit for human consumption shall be marked conspicuously with the words "Fla. inspected and condemned" and the sale thereof for human food is prohibited. All meats inspected and passed for food, as provided in this subsection, shall be marked with a stamp of such size and design as shall be required by the rules and regulations established by the department for the enforcement of this section, and shall bear the words "foreign cold storage meat inspected and passed." Such meat, when displayed for sale, shall bear placard showing that it is foreign cold storage meat, which placard shall also contain the name of the country of origin. Such meats shall at all times be subject to reinspection. The department is hereby authorized to collect reasonable fees for inspection service provided for in this subsection.

(20) The department shall make available a qualified inspector at each slaughter house or meat packing or processing plant in the state at all times when the same is operating, in order that no loss or delay may result to such

slaughter house or packing plant by reason of the unavailability of a qualified inspector. Should any such slaughtering, or meat processing or packing be conducted at such slaughter houses or plants at hours considered overtime for state employees, or on legal holidays, then the owner or operator of the establishment shall, by contract or agreement with the department make arrangements to defray the additional or overtime costs for salaries and expenses for inspectors to conduct the necessary meat inspection during such overtime periods.

(21) Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this law, for which violation a specific penalty is not otherwise prescribed herein, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500, or sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding 6 months, or be both so fined and imprisoned.

(22) Animals slaughtered on the farm for home use by the owner thereof are exempt from this section. Also exempt are animals delivered by the owner to an establishment for custom slaughter for use exclusively in the household of such owner, provided that such custom slaughterer does not engage in the business of buying or selling any carcasses, parts of carcasses, meat, or meat food products capable of use as human food.

(23) No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the business of buying, selling, transporting, or receiving for transportation in intrastate commerce any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased animals, any parts of the carcasses of any animals that died otherwise than by slaughter, or any inedible meat or meat product that is capable of use as human food unless such animals, parts, or products have been visibly denatured by an approved method such as dye, except in accordance with such regulations as the department may prescribe to assure that such animals, or parts or products thereof, will be prevented from being used for human food purposes.

History.—§§1-8, ch. 17096, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3348(15)-(22); §§1, 2, ch. 23080, 1945; §§1, 2, ch. 26831, 1951; §1, ch. 28255, 1953; §24, ch. 59-457; §§1, 2, ch. 69-31; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.341 Inspection of establishments and poultry meat and poultry food products for wholesomeness. —

(1) DEFINITIONS.—

(a) "Person" means any natural person, partnership, association, corporation, trust, estate, or other legal entity or business unit.

(b) "Poultry meat" means the carcasses or parts thereof of any poultry.

(c) "Poultry food product" means a food product which contains poultry meat and one or more other food products.

(d) "Establishment" means any building or structure in which the slaughtering of poultry, canning or manufacturing of poultry food products is carried on, the ground upon which such building or structure is erected, and so much ground adjacent thereto as is used in

carrying on the business of such establishment, including drains, gutters, waste disposal and cesspools used in connection with the establishment.

(e) "Equipment" means all machinery, fixtures, containers, vessels, tools, implements and apparatus used in and about an establishment.

* (f) ["Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(2) INSPECTION FOR WHOLESOMENESS.—The department is hereby authorized to adopt and maintain an adequate system of wholesomeness inspection as to poultry meat, poultry food products offered for sale in this state and of establishments. This wholesomeness inspection program may require post-mortem and ante-mortem inspection of all poultry slaughtered and offered for sale as food in this state, except those plants under inspection by the United States department of agriculture.

(3) DUTIES OF DEPARTMENT.—In the discharge of its duty under this act, the department shall have the power:

(a) To make and promulgate such rules as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

(b) To employ inspectors necessary to enforce this act and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder.

(4) PERMIT.—Any person operating an establishment as defined in subsection (1)(d) of this section, except establishments operating under inspection of the United States department of agriculture, shall make application to the department for a permit to operate such an establishment. The department, on receipt of such application, shall cause to be made a thorough investigation of the sanitary conditions existing in such establishment and the manner in which poultry and poultry food products are slaughtered and prepared. If such establishment is found to be operating in accordance with the regulations pursuant to this act, a numbered permit shall be issued to the person making application for same.

(5) DESIGNATION FOR WHOLESOMENESS.—Employees of the department assigned to inspect poultry meat, poultry food products and establishments shall, under the rules and regulations prescribed by the department, mark, stamp or otherwise designate with the words, "Florida inspected for wholesomeness," any poultry meat or poultry food products found on inspection to be wholesome and fit for human consumption.

(6) DESIGNATION FOR UNWHOLESOMENESS.—If, upon inspection of any establishment, any diseased poultry or any unwholesome poultry meat or poultry food product is found, such poultry, poultry meat or poultry food product shall be condemned, properly marked, stamped, or otherwise designated with the word, "condemned," and treated in such a way it cannot thereafter be used for human consumption.

(7) UNSANITARY CONDITIONS; CORRECTIVE MEASURES.—

(a) If, upon inspection, it is found that any establishment, or any part of any establishment, or any equipment, is in an unclean or unsanitary condition or is being conducted or used in such a manner as to make it probable that the poultry meat or poultry food products therein or produced therein may be rendered unwholesome, or is being conducted or used in violation of this act, the employees making such inspection shall report the unsanitary condition to the department, and shall at the same time notify in writing the owner, lessee, or manager of the establishment.

(b) Upon receipt of such report, the department shall notify the permitted establishment of the result of the inspection and direct that the unsanitary condition be corrected within the time specified in the notice; provided that the time so specified shall not be less than five days, unless the unsanitary condition mentioned in said notice is of such character and nature as can be removed immediately, or the continued existence shall be a hazard and a danger to the health of the community, or dangerous to consumers of the product, in which event such unsanitary condition shall be corrected within a time less than five days as directed by the department.

(c) If, upon the expiration of the time specified in the notice, the condition so reported to exist has not been corrected, the department may order the permit suspended or revoked and the establishment closed after hearing upon ten days notice. It is unlawful to operate an establishment, or any part thereof, which has been closed and the permit suspended or revoked by the department, until the unsanitary condition reported to exist has been corrected to the satisfaction of the department and permit re-established by order of the department.

(8) UNLAWFUL ACTS.—

(a) It is unlawful for any representative of a permitted establishment to give or offer to give, directly or indirectly, to an employee of the department, anything of value, monetary or otherwise, with intent to influence such employee in the discharge of his duties under the provisions of this act.

(b) It is unlawful and a violation of this act for any person, without specific authority in writing from the department to make, duplicate, reproduce, use or possess any stamp, mark, tag, permit, or emblem in imitation of an official state stamp, mark, tag, permit, or emblem that is used, or that is authorized to be used, by the department for stamping, marking, or otherwise identifying poultry as having been inspected and marked, stamped or otherwise designated as being wholesome and fit for human consumption.

(9) DESIGNATION OF WHOLESOMENESS IN LABELING, ADVERTISING AND DISPLAY.—The term, "Florida inspected for wholesomeness," may be used in labeling, advertising, and displaying poultry or poultry

food products offered for sale under the provisions of this act.

(10) **PENALTIES AND INJUNCTION.**—Any person who shall fail to obtain a permit herein required, or who shall refuse to comply with the terms of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine for the first offense in the sum not to exceed \$500.00. Notwithstanding remedies by law should any person violate or refuse to comply with the terms of this act and shall continue to engage in any of the businesses covered by this act, the department is authorized and directed to obtain an injunction without bond against such violator.

(11) **EXEMPTIONS.**—Stewing fowl and poultry slaughtered on the farm for home use are exempt. Also exempt is any establishment which slaughters less than one thousand head of poultry per year.

(12) No person, firm, or corporation shall engage in the business of buying, selling, transporting, or receiving for transportation in intrastate commerce any dead, dying, disabled, or diseased poultry, any parts of the carcasses of poultry that died otherwise than by slaughter, or any inedible poultry or poultry product that is capable of use as human food unless such poultry, parts, or products have been visibly denatured by an approved method such as dye, except in accordance with such regulations as the department may prescribe to assure that such poultry, or parts or products thereof, will be prevented from being used for human food purposes.

History.—§1, ch. 65-406; §3, ch. 69-31; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." Subsection (1)(f) will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

585.35 Power of department to enter private premises for purpose of inspection, etc.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions and requirements of this chapter, and all rules and regulations made pursuant thereto, the department, and all its employees duly authorized, are empowered to enter upon any grounds or premises in this state for the purpose of inspection, quarantine or disinfection, or to carry out any other provisions of this chapter.

History.—§16, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2116; CGL 3343; §25, ch. 59-457.

585.36 Department charged with enforcement of law; duties of prosecuting attorneys.—The department shall see that the provisions of this chapter are carried out, and may require the state attorney or county solicitor or other prosecuting officer in any circuit or county to institute suits, civil or criminal, for the purpose of enforcing or carrying out the terms of this chapter and the rules of the department and preventing violations thereof, and any person or officer charged with any duty under this chapter may be compelled to perform the same by mandamus, injunction or other extraordinary remedy upon the application and in the

name of the department. Injunction shall issue without bond.

History.—§13, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2113; CGL 3342; §26, ch. 59-457; §8, ch. 61-408.

585.37 Courts have power to enforce provisions by mandamus or injunction.—The circuit courts of this state shall have the power to enforce any of the provisions of this chapter, and any rule or regulation of the department pursuant thereto by mandamus, or temporary or permanent injunction, either or both, upon the application of the director, against any person who shall violate any provision of this chapter or any such rule or regulation.

History.—§20, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 2118; CGL 3344; §27, ch. 59-457.

585.38 Injuring property used in the eradication of diseases of cattle, etc.—Any person who shall injure, destroy or attempt to destroy any property or equipment or facilities owned by any individual, firm, company, corporation or county or any property or equipment or facilities owned by the department or the state, used or intended to be used in the prevention, control, suppression or eradication of any infectious, contagious or communicable diseases affecting domestic animals, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished for each and every offense by a fine not exceeding \$1000 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year.

History.—§21, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 5555; CGL 7741; §28, ch. 59-457.

585.39 Interference with department employees.—Any person who forcibly assaults, resists, opposes, prevents, impedes or interferes with the duly authorized inspector or representatives of the department in the execution of their duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment of not exceeding 6 months.

History.—§16, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 5552; §4, ch. 8508, 1921; CGL 7738; §29, ch. 59-457.

585.40 Violation of quarantine regulations.—Whenever the department places any area under quarantine, it shall be unlawful for any person, while such quarantine exists, to take, drive, or transport any cattle, hogs or other domestic animals, either out of or into such quarantined locality without permission of the division director; any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment of not exceeding 6 months.

History.—§17, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 5553; §5, ch. 8508, 1921; CGL 7739; §30, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.401 Emergency; rules and regulations.—An emergency is defined as any situation wherein the department has declared a livestock pest or communicable, contagious, or infectious disease of livestock to be a public nuisance or

when in the opinion of the said department a livestock pest or disease endangers or threatens the livestock interests of the state. Rules and regulations promulgated and adopted by the department in cases in which an emergency is declared to exist shall be effective immediately. These rules and regulations shall continue in effect while the emergency for which the rules and regulations were promulgated and adopted continues to exist, provided, however, that no emergency shall exist for a period in excess of six months, without review by the department and redeclaration by it that such emergency continues to exist.

History.—§31, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.402 Rules and regulations; procedure.—

(1) All rules and regulations made, adopted, or promulgated under authority of this chapter shall be divided into two classes to be known as "technical rules and regulations" and "administrative rules and regulations."

(2) The department shall have full and complete power and authority to and may make, adopt, promulgate, amend and repeal, without prior notice and hearing, all rules and regulations under the classification "administrative rules and regulations" which it shall deem necessary or helpful in the efficient administration and enforcement of this chapter.

(3) "Administrative rules and regulations" are defined as those rules and regulations which control and regulate the internal affairs of the division of animal industry and define organizational, procedural or practice requirements of the said division.

(4) "Technical rules and regulations" are defined as those rules and regulations other than administrative rules and regulations.

(5) All rules and regulations under the classification technical rules and regulations shall be made, adopted and promulgated by the commissioner in the following prescribed manner subject to the approval of the technical committee on animal industry:

(a) The commissioner shall submit to each member of the technical committee on animal industry a copy of the proposed technical rule or regulation.

(b) The technical committee on animal industry may meet at any time after ten days and within thirty days from the date that the commissioner transmitted to them a copy of the proposed technical rule or regulation for the purpose of either approving or disapproving such rule or regulation. In the event the said committee takes no action on the proposed rule or regulation within the said thirty day period, the commissioner shall consider this as conclusive evidence of the said committee's approval of the said rule or regulation and the commissioner shall forthwith adopt and promulgate the said rule or regulation and file the same with the secretary of state.

(c) The director may propose technical rules or regulations relative to the activity of

his division to the commissioner, copy of which shall at the same time be furnished the chairman of the technical committee on animal industry.

History.—§32, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (5) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(18), ch. 69-106.

***585.403 Same; copies upon request.**—Any person, firm or corporation with property in, or who is a resident of the state, or any Florida agricultural association or organization may file with the department his or its name and address and request that he or it be furnished with a copy of any proposed technical rule or regulation which would affect his or its property or interests under the provisions of this chapter, and the department shall, in not less than five days before any scheduled meeting of the animal industry technical council at which time the said technical rule or regulation is to be considered, mail a copy of such proposed rule or regulation to every person so requesting same.

History.—§33, ch. 59-457; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(18), ch. 69-106.

585.41 Violation of administrative rules or regulations.—Any person who violates or fails to keep and perform any rule or regulations of the department shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment of not exceeding 6 months.

History.—§19, ch. 7345, 1917; RGS 5554; §6, ch. 8508, 1921; CGL 7740; §10, ch. 17273, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7742(4); §34, ch. 59-457.

585.432 Screwworm control; eradication.—

(1) The department shall formulate a program and promulgate all rules and regulations necessary for the successful implementation and administration of a comprehensive program for the control and eradication of screwworms within this state, and for the conduct of research and experimentation incidental thereto.

(2) In the discharge of its duty under this law the department shall have the power:

(a) To establish, maintain and enforce quarantine areas within the state, or the entire state, and restrict, regulate or prohibit the movement of all animals found and determined by the department to be carriers of the screwworm in any state of its life cycle when necessary for screwworm eradication, or for the carrying out of any of the purposes of this law;

(b) To acquire by gift, lease, purchase, or otherwise, facilities for breeding sterile screwworm flies; and to secure their controlled distribution;

(c) To employ such persons, and to make such contracts, as are necessary to carry out the purposes of this law.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 57-200; §35, ch. 59-457; (3) r. by §9, ch. 61-408.

585.44 Purchase, distribution and administration of brucellosis (Bang's disease) vaccine.—

(1) The department is hereby authorized

and required to purchase brucellosis (Bang's disease) vaccine in such units as deemed advisable at the lowest and best bid or bids, from one or more reliable manufacturers producing a high quality product.

(2) The department shall distribute through employees of the division, licensed veterinarians and recognized and approved agents of the state and federal governments, brucellosis (Bang's disease) vaccine without cost thereof to any owner of cattle in Florida making application therefor upon blanks to be furnished by the department and approved by the administrator of said vaccine.

(3) Whenever said vaccine is distributed as provided in subsection (2), the administrator thereof shall identify each and every animal to which said vaccine is so administered by means of a permanent identification. The department shall designate one or more proper means of identification to be used for this purpose. It shall be unlawful for any person to administer said vaccine to any animal bearing such identification or to any animal known to said administrator to have been so identified.

History.—§2, ch. 22517, 1945; (4) r. by §136, ch. 26869, 1951; §36, ch. 59-457.

585.45 Right to declaratory judgment.—

Any owner or custodian of any cattle or other domestic animals, which shall include horses and mules, which the department has required to be dipped or inspected, shall have the right to a judicial declaration as to the validity of the order by bringing an action for declaratory judgment in the circuit court. If the order is affirmed, the cost shall be paid by the person applying for the declaration. In disposing of said cases the court shall have the power and authority to issue subpoenas to any witness the court may deem necessary or that may be applied for by respective parties to said cause.

History.—§15, ch. 23775, 1947; §37, ch. 59-457; §34, ch. 63-512.

585.47 Failure of veterinarians or the owners of domestic animals or cattle afflicted or suffering with contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, or infected by or infested with the cattle fever tick, to report the same.—Any practitioner of veterinary medicine in the state, or the owner of any domestic animal or cattle afflicted with or suffering from any contagious, infectious or communicable disease or infected by or infested with the cattle fever tick, who, upon gaining such information of the existence of any such disease or the infection by or infestation with the cattle fever tick, in, on or among such domestic animals or cattle, wilfully fails to report the same to the division, within the department, in writing, as required under the provisions of §585.19, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not exceeding 10 years, or by a fine not exceeding \$5000.

History.—§9, ch. 25358, 1949; §38, ch. 59-457; §10, ch. 61-408.

585.48 Policy and purpose of §§585.49-585.53, 585.59.—Because of the existing and increasing possibility of the occurrences of highly contagious and infectious diseases in the livestock of this state which threaten to destroy the same, and because certain known agents and vectors are instrumental in the spread of certain highly infectious and contagious diseases in livestock, it is hereby found and declared to be necessary to regulate the feeding of garbage.

History.—§1, ch. 28313, 1953; §39, ch. 59-457.

585.49 Definitions; §§585.48-585.53, 585.59.—As used in §§585.48-585.53, 585.59:

(1) The word "garbage" shall mean all refuse matter, animal or vegetable, by-products of a restaurant, kitchen or slaughter house; and shall include every accumulation of animal, fruit or vegetable matter, liquid or otherwise. The word "garbage" shall also include the word "swill" as commonly used; provided, however, the word "garbage" shall not include fruit or vegetable matter which does not contain or has not been in contact or mixed with raw meats.

(2) The term "carcasses of domestic animals" means all or any part or portion of any dead domestic animal not slaughtered for human consumption.

History.—§§2, 3, ch. 28313, 1953; §40, ch. 59-457.

585.50 Garbage feeding prohibited unless sterilized.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership or corporation (including municipalities and counties) to feed garbage to animals unless such garbage has been heated, cooked, treated or processed under such temperature, pressure, process or method, and for such a period of time as is necessary to render the same free of any infectious or contagious disease which might either affect the domestic animals of this state or the citizens of this state. The department is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations covering the method of heating, cooking, treating or processing, and to prescribe the temperature and time for such heating, cooking, treating and processing as may be determined by scientific research; provided, however, that the requirements of §§585.48-585.53, 585.59, shall not apply to an individual who feeds his own animals only the garbage from his own household.

History.—§4, ch. 28313, 1953; §41, ch. 59-457.

585.51 Permitting of feeders of garbage.—No person, firm, partnership or corporation shall feed garbage without first having applied for and obtained a permit from the department. Each permit shall expire as of July 1 of each year.

History.—§5, ch. 28313, 1953; §42, ch. 59-457.

585.52 Requirement regarding the collection, transportation and distribution of garbage.—Every permitted feeder of garbage shall keep and furnish the department such information as it may by rule and regulation require re-

garding the collection, transportation, distribution and processing of garbage, and further such permitted feeder shall be required to keep and maintain sanitary at all times his vehicles used in the collection, transportation and distribution of garbage under such rules and regulations as may be required. The department is authorized to promulgate such other rules and regulations as may be necessary to effectuate the purpose of §§585.48-585.53, 585.59.

History.—§6, ch. 28313, 1953; §43, ch. 59-457.

585.53 Permit revocation.—Every permitted feeder of garbage who shall violate the laws of this state or the rules and regulations promulgated by the department pursuant thereto upon a notice and hearing shall have his permit revoked, cancelled, or suspended.

History.—§7, ch. 28313, 1953; §44, ch. 59-457.

585.59 Penalties for violation.—

(1) Any person violating the provisions of §§585.48-585.53 shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished according to law.

(2) Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of §§585.48-585.53 shall not be allowed to recover compensation from the department for the confiscation or destruction of any hogs fed uncooked garbage.

History.—§§15, 16, ch. 28313, 1953; §4, ch. 57-140; §45, ch. 59-457.

585.60 Definitions for §§585.61-585.621, 585.64, 585.65.—In construing §§585.61-585.621, 585.64, 585.65, wherever the context permits, the words, phrases or terms:

(1) "Domestic animal" shall include any equine or bovine animal, goat, sheep, swine, dog, poultry or other domesticated beast or bird.

(2) "Poultry" shall include all domesticated birds which serve man as a source of food, either eggs or meat.

History.—§1, ch. 29889, 1955; §46, ch. 59-457.

585.61 Domestic animal diagnostic disease laboratories.—

(1) There is hereby created and established a domestic animal disease diagnostic laboratory in Orange County, or in a county adjacent to Orange County, for the purposes of diagnosing diseases of domestic animals, determining their cause and methods of control and eradication of such diseases and furnishing such information for use in Florida.

(2) There is hereby created and established an equine disease diagnostic laboratory in Marion County for the purposes of diagnosing diseases of domestic animals, determining their cause and methods of control and eradication of such diseases and furnishing such information for use in Florida.

History.—§2, ch. 29889, 1955; §47, ch. 59-457; §1, ch. 67-311.

585.62 Poultry diagnostic disease laboratories.—There is hereby created and established five poultry diagnostic disease laboratories in the following locations in Florida, to-

wit: One in Pasco county, which is now being operated by the agricultural experiment station; one in Dade county; one in Flagler county; one in Jackson county; one in Nassau county; for the purposes of diagnosing diseases of poultry, determining the cause and methods of control and eradication of such diseases and furnishing such information for use in Florida.

History.—§3, ch. 29889, 1955; §48, ch. 59-457.

585.621 Poultry and domestic animal disease diagnostic laboratory in Suwannee county.—

(1) There is hereby created and established a poultry and domestic animal disease diagnostic laboratory in Suwannee county, for the purposes of diagnosing diseases of poultry and domestic animals, determining their causes and methods of control and eradication of such diseases and furnishing such information for use in Florida.

(2) The land used for the laboratory shall be conveyed to the state without cost by fee simple deed by the board of county commissioners of Suwannee county.

(3) The construction and operation of the laboratory shall be under the supervision and control of the department of agriculture and consumer services as provided in §585.64.

(4) The services of the laboratory shall be available as provided in §585.65.

History.—§1, ch. 63-476; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

585.64 Poultry diagnostic disease laboratories; construction and operation under supervision of department.—The construction of the five new laboratories and the operation of all the laboratories established by §§585.61 and 585.62, shall be under the supervision and control of the department. It shall be the duty of the department to operate the said laboratories in an efficient manner so that persons, firms and corporations who maintain domestic animals or poultry in Florida may obtain prompt reliable diagnosis of domestic animal or poultry diseases in Florida, and recommendations for the control and eradication of such diseases, to the end that diseases of domestic animals and poultry may be reduced and controlled, and if scientifically possible, eradicated. The department shall from time to time adopt rules and regulations for the use of the services of the laboratories.

History.—§5, ch. 29889, 1955; §49, ch. 59-457.

585.65 Availability of services of laboratories.—Any person, firm or corporation who maintains domestic animals or poultry in the state may use the services of the laboratories under the terms of §§585.61 and 585.62 and under the rules and regulations for such use as adopted from time to time by the department. The department shall require any user of its services to pay handling, packing, postage and transportation charges necessary in rendering the services requested, which shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the special

account known as the animal industry account within the general inspection trust fund.

History.—§6, ch. 29889, 1955; §51, ch. 59-457; §2, ch. 61-119.

585.661 Appropriation.—The department shall include in its legislative budget request the estimated amounts needed to carry out the purposes of this chapter and the legislature shall appropriate from the general revenue fund such amounts as it deems necessary for these purposes.

History.—§50, ch. 59-457; §4, ch. 61-59.

585.671 Control and eradication of infectious anemia and piroplasmosis.—

(1) The department shall formulate a program and promulgate all rules and regulations necessary for the successful implementation and administration of a comprehensive program for the control and eradication of infectious

anemia and piroplasmosis within this state, and for the conduct of research and experimentation incidental thereto.

(2) In the discharge of its duty, the department shall have the power:

(a) To employ such persons and to make such contracts as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this law.

(b) To negotiate with officials of institutions of research and to make such contracts as are necessary for the conduct of research for the purpose of developing and effectuating improved methods of diagnosis, control and eradication of infectious anemia and piroplasmosis. Toward this end it may employ such competent guidance as it deems necessary in negotiating said contracts.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 63-442; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 586

HONEY CERTIFICATION LAW; HONEYBEES

- 586.01 Short title.
- 586.02 Definitions.
- 586.03 Inspection and certification of honey.
- 586.04 Fees for certification.
- 586.05 Unlawful to use words "certified," "registered," or "inspected."
- 586.06 Rules and regulations.
- 586.07 Employees.
- 586.08 Penalty.
- 586.09 Enforcement of chapter.

- 586.10 Powers of department over honeybees.
- 586.11 Certificate of inspection to accompany shipments.
- 586.12 Authority to enter depots, etc., to make inspections.
- 586.13 Department may require removal, destruction, etc., of exposed or infected bees.
- 586.14 Compensation for destroyed property.
- 586.15 Penalty for violation.

586.01 Short title.—This chapter shall be known as the Florida honey certification law.

History.—§9, ch. 28167, 1953.

586.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) The term "department" shall mean the department of agriculture and consumer services of the state.

(2) The term "commissioner" shall mean the commissioner of agriculture of the state.

(3) The term "certified honey" shall include honey which is principally of one type or variety, such as tupelo, orange blossom, saw palmetto, gallberry or mango as shall have been inspected during its period of production, extraction and preparation for market by the department or its authorized agents and found to be reasonably free from a mixture of other types or varieties of honey, and meet other requirements as specified in the rules and regulations issued by the department under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 28167, 1953; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—In order to conform to §14, ch. 69-106, subsection (2) will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

586.03 Inspection and certification of honey.

(1) Any producer of honey located in Florida may make application to the department for inspection and certification of his honey crop under such rules and regulations as the department may issue.

(2) The department shall issue such certificates of inspection and designate or provide such official tags or labels for marking containers of "certified tupelo honey," "certified orange blossom honey" or certified honey of other identifiable types or varieties, and establish such standards of grade and quality, as are necessary to safeguard the privileges and service provided for in this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 28167, 1953; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

586.04 Fees for certification.—The department may fix, assess and collect, or cause to be collected, fees for the certification inspection service, the same to be paid in such manner as it may direct. Such fees shall be large enough to meet the reasonable expenses incurred by the department in making such inspection as may be necessary for certification.

History.—§3, ch. 28167, 1953; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

586.05 Unlawful to use words "certified," "registered," or "inspected."—It is unlawful to use the terms "certified," "registered," or "inspected," or any form or modification of such terms which tends to convey to the purchaser of such honey that the same has been certified, on tags, labels or containers, either orally or in writing, or in advertising material intended to promote the sale of honey, except when such honey shall have been inspected and certified to under the provisions of this chapter by the department or by its authorized agents.

History.—§4, ch. 28167, 1953; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

586.06 Rules and regulations.—The department may make all necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 28167, 1953; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

586.07 Employees.—The department may employ such assistants, inspectors, specialists and others as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter, fix their salaries and pay same from such funds as may be available for the purpose.

History.—§6, ch. 28167, 1953; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

586.08 Penalty.—Any person, copartnership, association or corporation, and any officer, agent, servant or employee, thereof, violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each separate offense. Each fifty-five gallon drum of honey, or its equivalent in smaller containers, falsely tagged, labeled or otherwise falsely designated in contravention of this act shall constitute a separate offense.

History.—§7, ch. 28167, 1953.

586.09 Enforcement of chapter.—The department is vested with power and authority to enforce the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations made pursuant thereto by writ of injunction in the proper court as well as by criminal proceedings. It shall be the duty of the department of legal affairs, the state attorneys, prosecuting attorneys, county solicitors, and all public prosecutors in each county to represent the department when called upon to do so. The department in the discharge

of its duties and in the enforcement of the powers herein delegated may send for books and papers, administer oaths and hear witnesses, and to that end it is made the duty of the various sheriffs throughout the state to serve all summonses and other papers upon request of said department.

History.—§8, ch. 28167, 1953; §§11, 14, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§30.23 Fees of sheriffs and constables.

586.10 Powers of department over honeybees.—The department may deal with American and European foulbrood, Isle of Wight disease and all other contagious or infectious diseases of honeybees which may be prevented, controlled or eradicated; and may make, promulgate and enforce such rules, ordinances and regulations and do and perform such acts, through its agents or otherwise, as may be necessary to control, eradicate or prevent the introduction, spread or dissemination of any and all contagious diseases of honeybees, as far as may be possible, and all such rules, ordinances and regulations shall have the force and effect of law.

History.—§1, ch. 61-415; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

586.11 Certificate of inspection to accompany shipments.—All honeybees (except bees in combless packages) and used beekeeping equipment shipped or moved into the state, or shipped or moved within the state, shall be accompanied by a permit issued by the department. Before any bees (except bees in combless packages) or used beekeeping equipment is shipped or moved from any other state into the state, the owner thereof shall make application on forms provided by the department for a permit. The application shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection signed by the state entomologist, state apiary inspector, or corresponding official of the state from which such bees or equipment are shipped or moved. Such certificate shall certify that all of the colonies, apiaries, and beeyards owned or operated by the applicant, his agents or representatives, have been inspected annually at a time when the bees are actively rearing brood, including one inspection within the period of thirty days immediately preceding the date of shipment or movement into Florida, and that no American foulbrood or other contagious or infectious diseases have been found in any colony, apiary, beeyard or other places where bees or equipment have been held by the applicant, within the period of two years immediately preceding the date of shipment or movement into Florida; provided that when honeybees are to be shipped into this state from other states or countries wherein no official apiary inspector or state entomologist is available, the department may issue permit for such shipment upon presentation of suitable evidence showing such bees to be free from disease.

History.—§2, ch. 61-415; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

586.12 Authority to enter depots, etc., to make inspections.—The department, and its

agents and employees, may enter any depot, express office, storeroom, warehouse, or premises for the purpose of inspecting any honeybees or beekeeping fixtures or appliances therein or thought to be therein, for the purpose of ascertaining whether said bees or fixtures are infected with any contagious or infectious disease, or which they may have reason to believe have been, or are being transported in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 61-415; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

586.13 Department may require removal, destruction, etc., of exposed or infected bees.—The department through its agents or employees, may require the removal from this state of any honeybees or beekeeping fixtures which have been brought into the state in violation of the provisions of this chapter, or if finding any honeybees or fixtures infected with any contagious or infectious disease, or if finding that such bees or fixtures have been exposed to danger of infection by such a disease, may require the destruction, treatment or disinfection of such infected or exposed bees, hives, fixtures or appliances.

History.—§4, ch. 61-415; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

586.14 Compensation for destroyed property.—Whenever bees, hives or other equipment is ordered destroyed pursuant to §586.13, the department shall appraise the property to be destroyed. If the department and the owner are unable to agree on the value, the department shall appoint a disinterested appraiser, the owner shall appoint a disinterested appraiser and these two appraisers shall appoint a third disinterested appraiser who shall appraise the property. When the property is destroyed, the department shall pay any Florida resident beekeeper whose property is destroyed, a sum equal to fifty per cent of the appraised value of the property destroyed. For the purposes of this section the "property" shall include bees, hive, frames and other equipment.

History.—§5, ch. 61-415; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

586.15 Penalty for violation.—Whoever violates any of the provisions of §§586.10 through 586.14, or whoever violates any of the rules and regulations promulgated by the department in accordance with the provisions of said sections, shall, for the first offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months in the county jail, and upon a second conviction thereof shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not to exceed 3 years. It shall be the duty of the sheriffs and the Florida highway patrol officers to enforce the provisions of said sections relating to the movement of bees, used bee equipment into the state, as well as movement thereof within the state.

History.—§6, ch. 61-415; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 588

LEGAL FENCES AND LIVESTOCK AT LARGE

- 588.01 Requirements of general fence.
- 588.011 Legal fence; requirements.
- 588.07 Prohibition of stakes, etc.
- 588.08 Right to land not in issue.
- 588.09 Legally enclosed land; fenced and posted.
- 588.10 Posted notices; requirement.
- 588.11 Owner to maintain fences and notices.
- 588.12 Livestock at large; legislative findings.
- 588.13 Same; definitions.
- 588.14 Same; duty of owner.
- 588.15 Same; liability of owner.
- 588.16 Same; authority to impound livestock running at large or strays.

588.01 Requirements of general fence.—All fences or enclosures of land shall be substantially constructed, whether with rails, logs, post and railing, iron, steel, or other material, and not less than five feet high; to the extent of two feet from the ground there shall not be a space between the material used in the construction of any fence greater than four inches; provided, that when any fence or enclosure shall be made with a trench or a ditch, the same shall be four feet wide; and in that case the fence shall be five feet high from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the fence.

History.—§875, RS 1892; §1, ch. 5038, 1901; GS 1233; RGS 2364; CGL 3773.

588.011 Legal fence; requirements.—

(1) Any fence or enclosure at least three feet in height made of barbed or other wire consisting of not less than three strands of wire stretched securely on posts, trees, or other supports, standing not more than twenty feet apart, shall be considered as a legal fence.

(2) Any fence or enclosure made of any other material which meets substantially the minimum requirements or specifications mentioned in subsection (1) hereof, shall be considered as a legal fence.

(3) Legal fences may include gateways or openings therein provided:

(a) That any such gateways shall be equipped with gates which are so constructed as to meet the minimum requirements or specifications of a legal fence; or

(b) That any such opening shall be equipped with a cattle or livestock guard at least six feet in width extending to each end of the opening.

(4) The requirements of §588.01, shall constitute and be a legal fence to prevent the intrusion of swine where the running at large of swine is not prohibited by law.

History.—§§1-3, 8, ch. 25357, 1949.

588.07 Prohibition of stakes, etc.—No planter or other person not having a lawful fence shall fix or cause to be fixed in any of his enclosures, any canes or stakes or any thing that shall or may kill or maim, hurt or destroy any cattle, horses, sheep, goat or swine, under

- 588.17 Same; disposition of impounded livestock.
- 588.18 Same; fees.
- 588.19 Same; failure to secure purchaser or insufficient funds to defray certain costs.
- 588.20 Same; report of sale and disposition of proceeds.
- 588.21 Same; duty of commissioners to provide places for impounding of livestock and transportation of same.
- 588.22 Same; duty of impounder.
- 588.23 Same; right of owner.
- 588.24 Same; penalty.
- 588.25 Same; application; limitation.

penalty of ten dollars for every such offense, to be recovered before the proper court; one half of the penalty thereof shall go to the informer and the other half to the county.

History.—§3, June 11, 1823; RS 878; GS 1239; RGS 2370; CGL 3779.

588.08 Right to land not in issue.—In all trials to be had by virtue of this chapter, the right to the land on which the trespass or damages shall be said to be done, of the party in possession thereof, shall not be brought into question, but the same shall be taken for granted for all intents and purposes.

History.—§5, June 11, 1823; RS 879; GS 1240; RGS 2371; CGL 3780.

588.09 Legally enclosed land; fenced and posted.—

(1) Land shall be legally enclosed land, or posted land, when enclosed by a legal fence, and when there shall be placed along the boundary of said land in the manner herein provided posted notices to the public; provided that it shall not be necessary to erect any fence along any portion of the boundaries of the land formed by any ocean, gulf, bay, river, creek, or lake.

(2) The fences, enclosures and the posted notices, when erected, placed and maintained as herein required shall be notice to the public that the land enclosed thereby is private property upon which unauthorized entry for any purpose is prohibited and shall constitute a warning to unauthorized persons to remain off of or to depart from said land.

History.—§§4, 6, ch. 25357, 1949.

588.10 Posted notices; requirement.—Posted notices to the public as required by §588.09 shall be signs upon which there shall appear prominently, in letters of not less than two inches in height, the word "posted," and in addition thereto there shall appear the name of the owner, lessee, or occupant of said land. Said posted notices shall be placed along, on, or close within the boundaries of any legally enclosed or posted land in a manner and in such position as to be clearly noticeable from the outside of the enclosure, and said notices shall be placed not farther than five hundred

feet apart along, and at each corner, of the boundaries of the land, and also at each gateway or opening of the fence enclosing the same. Said notices shall be placed along all boundaries formed by the waters mentioned herein on trees or posts close to the banks of said waters in position so as they may be noticeable to persons approaching the boundary formed by said waters.

History.—§5, ch. 25357, 1949.

588.11 Owner to maintain fences and notices.—The owner of legally enclosed land shall maintain in reasonable good condition the fence or enclosure around such land and shall maintain in legible condition any and all posted notices as required by §§588.09, 588.10, but a substantial or reasonably effective compliance with the provisions of §§588.011, 588.09, 588.10, disregarding minor or inconsequential differences in the size, shape or condition thereof, shall be sufficient for the purpose of evidencing the legal enclosure of said land.

History.—§7, ch. 25357, 1949.

588.12 Livestock at large; legislative findings.—There is hereby found and declared a necessity for a statewide livestock law embracing all public roads of the state and necessity that its application be uniform throughout the state, except as hereinafter provided.

History.—§1, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.13 Same; definitions.—In construing §§588.12-588.25 the following words, phrases or terms shall be held to mean:

(1) "Livestock" shall include all animals of the equine, bovine or swine class, including goats, sheep, mules, horses, hogs, cattle and other grazing animals.

(2) "Owner" shall include any person, association, firm or corporation, natural or artificial, owning or having custody of or in charge of livestock.

(3) "Running at large" or "straying" shall mean any livestock found or being on any public roads of this state and not under manual control of a person.

(4) "Public roads" as used herein shall mean those highways within the state which are, or may be, maintained by the department of transportation, including the full width of the right of way.

History.—§2, ch. 25236, 1949; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

588.14 Same; duty of owner.—No owner shall permit livestock to run at large on or stray upon the public roads of this state.

History.—§3, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.15 Same; liability of owner.—Every owner of livestock who intentionally, wilfully, carelessly or negligently suffers or permits such livestock to run at large upon or stray upon the public roads of this state shall be liable in damages for all injury and property damage sustained by any person by reason thereof.

History.—§4, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.16 Same; authority to impound livestock running at large or strays.—It shall be the duty of the sheriff or his deputies or any other law enforcement officer of the county or state highway patrolmen, where livestock is found to be running at large or straying, to take up, confine, hold and impound any such livestock, to be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

History.—§5, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.17 Same; disposition of impounded livestock.—

(1) Upon the impounding of any livestock by the sheriff or his deputies or any other law enforcement officers of the county or state highway patrolmen, the sheriff shall forthwith serve written notice upon the owner, advising such owner of the location or place where the livestock is being held and impounded, the amount due by reason of such impounding, and that unless such livestock be redeemed within three days from date thereof that the same shall be offered for sale.

(2) In the event the owner of such livestock is unknown or cannot be found, service upon the owner shall be obtained by once publishing a notice in a newspaper of general circulation where the livestock is impounded (Sundays and holidays excluded). If there be no such newspaper then by posting of the notice at the court house door and at two other conspicuous places within said county.

Such notice shall be in substantially the following form:

"To Whom It May Concern:

You are hereby notified that the following described livestock (giving full and accurate description of same, including marks and brands) is now impounded at (giving location where livestock is impounded)

..... and the amount due by reason of such impounding is dollars. The above described livestock will, unless redeemed within three days from date hereof, be offered for sale at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash.

Date Sheriff of County, Florida

(3) Unless the impounded livestock is redeemed within three days from date of notice, the sheriff shall forthwith give notice of sale thereof which shall be held not less than five days nor more than ten days (excluding Sundays and holidays) from the first publication of the notice of sale. Said notice of sale shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the said county (excluding Sundays and holidays) and by posting a copy of such notice at the court house door. If there be no such newspaper then by posting such copy at the court house door and at two other conspicuous places in said county.

Such notice of sale shall be in substantially the following form:

(Name of owner, if known, otherwise "To Whom It May Concern") you are hereby noti-

fied that I will offer for sale and sell at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash the following described livestock (giving full and accurate description of each head of livestock) at o'clock,M. (the hour of sale to be between 11 o'clock A.M. and 2 o'clock P.M. Eastern Standard Time) on the day of at the following place (which place shall be where the livestock is impounded or at the place provided by the county commissioners for the taking up and keeping of such livestock) to satisfy a claim in the sum of for fees, expenses for feeding and care and costs hereof.

Date Sheriff of County, Florida

History.—§6, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.18 Same; fees.—The fees allowed for impounding, serving notice, care and feeding, advertising, and disposing of impounded animals, shall be as follows:

(1) For impounding each animal, the sum of two and one-half dollars and mileage as provided by law for the arrest and commitment of prisoners.

(2) For serving any notice and making return thereon, the sum of one and one-half dollars and mileage provided by law for executing writs in actions at law and making return upon the same.

(3) For feed and care of impounded animals the sum of fifty cents per day per animal.

(4) For advertising or posting notices of sale of impounded animals, the same as provided by law for advertising property for sale under process.

(5) For sale or other dispositions of impounded animals, the sum of one dollar.

(6) For report of sale of impounded animals the sum of fifty cents.

History.—§7, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.19 Same; failure to secure purchaser or insufficient funds to defray certain costs.—If there be no bidder for such livestock at the sale aforesaid, the sheriff shall kill or cause the same to be killed and shall dispose of the carcass thereof and if there be any money received by him on account of the said disposal, the same shall be disbursed in the manner hereinafter provided, and if there be no ready sale for said carcass the sheriff shall forthwith deliver the carcass to a public institution of the county, state or municipality within said county, or to any private charitable institution, in the order herein set forth, according to their needs.

History.—§8, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.20 Same; report of sale and disposition of proceeds.—

(1) The sheriff, upon making a sale or other disposal as herein provided, shall forthwith make a written return thereof to the clerk of the circuit court of such county, with a full and accurate description of the livestock sold or disposed of by him, to whom, and the sale

price thereof, which report shall be filed by said clerk.

(2) At the time of making his return the sheriff shall pay over to the clerk of the circuit court the entire proceeds of the sale.

(3) The clerk of the circuit court shall pay all costs and fees as allowed in §588.18 if there be any balance remaining, such balance shall be paid to the owner of such livestock, provided the owner shall make satisfactory proof of ownership to the board of county commissioners within ninety days from the date the sheriff reports the sale. If proof of ownership, as aforesaid, be not made within the time mentioned, the clerk shall pay such proceeds into the fine and forfeiture fund of said county. The clerk shall keep a permanent record of all sales, disbursements, and distributions made under §§588.12-588.25.

(4) If the amount realized from the sale or other disposition of the animal is insufficient to pay all fees, costs and expenses as provided in §§588.12-588.25, the deficit shall be paid by the county from its fine and forfeiture fund.

History.—§9, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.21 Same; duty of commissioners to provide places for impounding of livestock and transportation of same.—The county commissioners of the several counties of Florida shall establish and maintain pounds or suitable places for the keeping of any livestock taken up and impounded hereunder until the same shall be sold, redeemed or otherwise disposed of. In any case such county commissioners shall provide truck transportation for the impounded animals.

History.—§10, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.22 Same; duty of impounder.—The sheriff shall provide feed for the impounded animals and see that such livestock shall have feed and water not less than twice a day and that all milk cows and milk goats are milked twice a day. The sheriff shall employ poundmasters, guards or other persons as may be necessary to protect, feed, care for and have custody of the impounded animals and the sheriff shall be entitled to the fees herein allowed for such feed and care.

History.—§11, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.23 Same; right of owner.—The owner of any impounded livestock shall have the right at any time before sale thereof to redeem the same by paying to the sheriff all impounding expenses, including fees, keeping charges, advertising or other costs incurred therewith which sum shall be deposited by the sheriff with the clerk of the circuit court who shall pay all fees and costs as allowed in §588.18. In the event there is a dispute as to the amount of such costs and expenses, the owner may give bond with sufficient sureties to be approved by the sheriff, in an amount to be determined by the sheriff, but not exceeding the fair cash value of such livestock, conditioned to pay such costs and damages; thereafter,

within ten days, the owner shall institute suit in equity to have the damage adjudicated by a court of equity or referred to a jury if requested by either party to such suit.

History.—§12, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.24 Same; penalty.—Any owner of livestock who unlawfully, intentionally, knowingly or negligently permits the same to run at large or stray upon the public roads of this state or any person who shall release livestock, after being impounded, without authority of the impounder, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months, or by fine not exceeding \$500.00, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§13, ch. 25236, 1949.

588.25 Same; application; limitation.—The provisions of §§588.12-588.25 shall not apply

to counties having special laws or general laws of local application requiring the confinement and restraint of livestock; provided, however, where the provisions of such special laws or general laws of local application do not prohibit livestock from running upon or straying upon the public highways, or the provisions of such special laws or general laws of local application do not provide for liability of owners of livestock for damages and injuries caused by such livestock, or provide less severe penalties than imposed by §588.24, the provisions of this act shall apply in each such case as if the provisions hereof were inserted in full in any such special law or general law of local application. Provided, further, that if any such special law or general law of local application is found unconstitutional or in any way inoperative, then this act shall be in full force and effect in the county, or counties, affected.

History.—§14, ch. 25236, 1949.

CHAPTER 589

FORESTRY

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***589.01 Florida forestry council.**—The Florida forestry council hereinafter called the council, shall be composed of five members, to be appointed by the governor for terms of four years each, dating from the termination of the now existing terms. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties as members of said council each member shall subscribe to the oath of office as required by the constitution and shall also be required to give a good and sufficient bond, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars with some surety company authorized to do business in Florida as surety, payable to the governor and his successors in office and conditioned upon the due and faithful performance of his duties as a member of said council.

History.—§1, ch. 12283, 1927; CGL 4151(1); §1, ch. 20419, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(13), ch. 69-106.

cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

Ch. 590, Forest protection.

Ch. 591, Forest development.

***589.011 Same; duties, powers, etc., after name change.**—

(1) The name of the governmental agency now designated as "Florida board of forestry and parks" is changed, and henceforth shall be known and officially designated as "Florida board of forestry."

(2) The present members of "Florida board of forestry and parks" hereafter to be known and designated as "Florida board of forestry" shall have and are invested with all rights, powers, duties, privileges and authority heretofore vested in "Florida board of forestry and parks" in so far as they pertain, or are applicable, to the development, production, harvesting and protection of forest lands and forest products, and the said board is charged with the duty and responsibility, under the

name of "Florida board of forestry" of carrying out, performing and discharging, all duties and obligations, contractual or otherwise heretofore assumed by or imposed upon "Florida board of forestry and parks."

(3) All funds, credits, property of every nature, real, personal or mixed, which may be owned or be now vested in "Florida board of forestry and parks" acquired, held, appropriated or by any means secured for the purpose of development, production, protection and harvesting of forest lands and forest products is by this section transferred to and vested in "Florida board of forestry" with full power to own, possess, control and administer the same as though acquired in its name.

(4) The Florida board of forestry is a body corporate and shall adopt and have a corporate seal; shall act in its corporate name by its president, vice-president or secretary; sue and be sued in all courts of law and equity, provided no suit sounding in tort shall be maintained against the said corporation, and exercise all powers of a body corporate in all transactions and for all lawful purposes.

(5) The division of forestry of the department of agriculture and consumer services may grant privileges, permits, leases and concessions for the use of state forest lands, timber and forest products for purposes not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

(6) The division of forestry is authorized to grant easements for rights of way, over, across and upon state forest lands for the construction and maintenance of poles and lines for the transmission and distribution of electrical power, pipelines for the distribution and transportation of oils and gases and for telephone and telegraphic purposes and for public roads, under

such conditions and limitations as the division may impose.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 25324, 1949; §1, ch. 59-168; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsections (1), (2), (3) and (4) were rendered obsolete by §14, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

589.02 Headquarters and meetings of council.

—The official headquarters of said council shall be in Tallahassee, but it may hold meetings at such other places in the state as it may determine by resolutions or as may be selected by a majority of the members of said council in any call for a meeting. The annual meeting of the council shall be held on the first Monday in October of each year. Special meetings may be called at any time by the president or upon the written request of a majority of the members. The said council shall annually select from its members a president, a vice-president and secretary, said election to be held at the annual meetings of the council. A majority of the members of said council shall constitute a quorum for said purposes.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 12283, 1927; CGL 4151(1), (2); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.03 Compensation and allowances.—

Members of the council shall receive no compensation for the services which they may render under the provisions of this chapter; provided, however, that they shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061 for attending meetings of the council and in the performance of duties as members of the council; provided further that the aggregate expense of all members of the council shall not, during any fiscal year, exceed the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

History.—§3, ch. 12283, 1927; CGL 4151(3); §1, ch. 24034, 1947; §19, ch. 63-400; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.04 Duties of division.—It shall be the duty of the division of forestry of the department of agriculture and consumer services under such terms as will best serve the public interest to assist and cooperate with federal and state departments or institutes, county, town, corporation or individual, to gather and disseminate information in regard to forests, their care and management, to prevent and extinguish forest fires, and enforce all laws pertaining to forests and woodlands.

History.—§4, ch. 12283, 1927; CGL 4151(4); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***589.05 State forester, employees, clerks, etc.**—The board shall employ a state forester, who shall have been technically trained in the profession of forestry, and, in addition, shall have had at least two years' experience in practical and administrative work of that profession, the exact extent and character of which shall be certified by the secretary of the United States department of agriculture, or state administrative officer having personal knowledge thereof, whose expenses when traveling, shall be paid from funds to the credit of the board, and whose duties shall be to take such action as is authorized by law and by the board to prevent

and extinguish forest fires, and enforce all laws pertaining to forests and woodlands, and to cause prosecution for any violation of said laws, and have charge and full authority of law with the immediate direction and control of all matters relating to forestry as authorized by this chapter, or as may be otherwise authorized by law, subject to the supervision and approval of the board, and said board shall employ such assistants, agents, clerks and employees on such terms and conditions as said board shall deem advisable.

History.—§5, ch. 12283, 1927; CGL 4151(5); §1, ch. 15720, 1931; §1, ch. 21961, 1943; §1, ch. 25118, 1949; §7, ch. 57-401.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §14(13), ch. 69-106.
cf.—§112.061 Travel expenses of state officers and employees.

589.06 Warrants for payment of accounts, expenses, etc.—Upon the presentation to the comptroller of any accounts duly approved by the division of forestry, accompanied by such itemized vouchers or accounts as shall be required by him, the comptroller shall audit the same and draw a warrant on the state treasurer for the amount for which the account is audited, payable out of funds to the credit of the division.

History.—§7, ch. 12283, 1927; CGL 4151(7); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.07 Division may acquire lands for forest purposes.—The division of forestry, on behalf of the state and subject to the restrictions mentioned in §589.08, may acquire lands, suitable for state forest purposes, by gift, donation, contribution or otherwise and may enter into agreements with the federal government, or other agency, for acquiring by gift, purchase or otherwise, such lands as are, in the judgment of the division, suitable and desirable for state forests.

History.—§1, ch. 17027, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10y); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§589.27, Power of eminent domain.

589.08 Restrictions upon acquisition of lands.—The division of forestry shall enter into no agreement for the acquisition, lease or purchase of any land or for any other purpose whatsoever which shall pledge the credit of, or obligate in any manner whatsoever, the state to pay any sum of money or other thing of value for such purpose, and the said division shall not in any manner or for any purpose pledge the credit of or obligate the state to pay any sum of money. The said division may receive, hold the custody of and exercise the control of any lands, and set aside into a separate, distinct and inviolable fund, the proceeds which may be derived from the sales of the products of such lands, the use thereof in any manner, or the sale of such lands save the twenty-five per cent of the proceeds thereof to be paid into the state school fund as provided by law. The division may use and apply such funds for the acquisition, use, custody, management, development or improvement of any lands vested in or subject to the control of such division. After full payment has been made for the purchase of a state forest, to the federal government or other grantor, then fifteen per cent of the gross re-

ceipts from a state forest shall be paid to the county or counties in which it is located in proportion to the acreage located in each county for use by the county or counties for school purposes.

History.—§3, ch. 17027, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10aa); §1, ch. 57-159; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§589.27, Power of eminent domain.

589.081 Withlacoochee state forest; payment to counties of portion of gross receipts.—The division of forestry shall pay fifteen per cent of the gross receipts from Withlacoochee state forest to Hernando, Citrus, Sumter and Pasco counties in proportion to the acreage located in each county. The funds shall be equally divided between the board of county commissioners and the school board of each county, all the acreage of the Withlacoochee state forest being within the said four counties. The provisions of this act shall apply to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1960.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 61-170; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-300.

589.09 Use of lands acquired.—All lands acquired by the division of forestry on behalf of the state shall be in the custody of and subject to the jurisdiction, management and control of the said division, and, for such purposes and the utilization and development of such land, the said division may use the proceeds of the sale of any products therefrom, the proceeds of the sale of any such lands, save the twenty-five per cent of such proceeds which shall be paid into the state school fund as required by §228.151, and such other funds as may be appropriated for use by the division, and in the opinion of such division, available for such uses and purposes.

History.—§2, ch. 17027, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10z); §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.10 Disposition of lands.—The division of forestry, with the concurrence of the board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund and the governor, may sell, exchange or lease or otherwise dispose of any lands under its jurisdiction by the provisions of this chapter when in its judgment it is advantageous to the state to do so in the interest of the highest orderly development, improvement and management of the state forests and state parks. All such sales, exchanges or leases, or dispositions of such lands, shall be at least upon a thirty days' public notice, to be given in the manner deemed reasonable by the said division.

History.—§4, ch. 17027, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10bb); §24, ch. 57-1; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 27, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.101 Blackwater river state forest; lease of board's interest in gas, oil, and other minerals.—Notwithstanding the provisions of §§253.51-253.58, 253.60, 253.61, the division of forestry is hereby expressly granted the authority to lease its twenty-five per cent interest in oil, gas and other minerals within the boundaries of the Blackwater river state forest; provided, however, that grants shall be made only to the lessee or lessees holding the seventy-five per cent interest in said minerals retained by the United States in its conveyance to this state. The concurrence of the board of

trustees of the internal improvement trust fund required by §589.10 shall not be necessary under the provisions of this section.

History.—§1, ch. 59-184; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 27, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.102 Blackwater river state forest; use of leased forest lands.—Each person leasing land within the Blackwater river state forest shall confine all grazing animals upon the area covered by the lease.

History.—§1, ch. 65-565.

589.11 Duties of division as to Clarke-McNary law.—The division of forestry is designated and authorized as the agent of the state to cooperate with the United States secretary of agriculture under the provisions of "§§4 and 5, chapter 348, 43 statutes 654, acts of congress, June 7, 1924, known as the Clarke-McNary law," to assist owners of farms in establishing, improving and renewing wood lots, shelter belts, wind breaks and other valuable forest growth, and also in growing and renewing useful timber crops and also to cooperate with the wood using industries or other agencies governmental or otherwise interested in proper land use, forest management and conservative forest utilization.

History.—§7, ch. 17027, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10ee); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.12 Rules and regulations.—The division of forestry may make rules and regulations and do such acts and things as shall be reasonable and necessary to accomplish the purposes of §§589.07-589.11.

History.—§8, ch. 17027, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10ff); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.13 Lien of division and other parties, for forestry work, etc.—Liens prior in dignity to all others accruing thereafter shall exist in favor of the following persons, boards, firms, or corporations upon the following described real estate, under the circumstances herein-after mentioned:

In favor of the division of forestry, the United States government, or other governmental authority, upon all lands covered in any cooperative or other agreement entered into between the landowner and the division (which term shall embrace and include agreements with division of forestry), the United States government or other governmental authority, for the prevention and control of woods fires and other forestry work to the extent of the amounts expended by such division, service or other governmental authority for and on behalf of the landowner, and not paid by the landowner under the terms of said agreement.

History.—§1, ch. 17026, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10t); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.14 Enforcement of lien; notice, etc.—The division of forestry, United States government or other governmental authority shall be entitled to subject said real estate in equity for the value of such expenditures made by it in pursuance of any such agreement, and may, at any time after the expenditure thereof and after default in payment thereof by the

landowner in accordance with the terms of such agreement, file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the property is located, and have recorded in the record of liens kept by said clerk, a notice of the expenditures made in pursuance of said agreement and of default of the landowner in the payment of same in accordance with the terms thereof (the form of notice being provided in §589.15), and from the date of the filing of such notice the rights of purchasers or creditors of such landowner shall be subject and subordinate to the claim set out in said notice.

History.—§2, ch. 17026, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10u); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.15 Form of notice.—The said notice shall be substantially as follows: It shall be in writing and shall be sworn to by the duly authorized agent of such division or governmental authority filing same. It shall state the name of the owner of said property, the nature and character of the labor or services performed or to be performed, an itemized statement of the expenditures made in pursuance of said agreement and the value thereof, and shall also contain a description of the property covered by the said agreement and to which said services and expenditures are applicable.

History.—§3, ch. 17026, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10v); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.16 Time for filing notice of lien.—The notice of lien may be filed prior to the filing of a complaint brought to enforce said lien; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the filing of such notice at any time after the contract or agreement has been entered into and default made by the landowner in payment of any amount due under the contract or agreement; and suit in equity to enforce the rights of the division or governmental authority as provided in this chapter, must be brought within twelve months from the filing of said notice of lien.

History.—§4, ch. 17026, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10w); §2, ch. 29737, 1955; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.17 Application of general laws.—The general laws of this state with reference to the acquisition and enforcement of statutory liens shall be applicable to the lien created by §§589.13-589.16 insofar as the same may be consistent with and pertinent hereto.

History.—§5, ch. 17026, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10x).

589.18 Division to make certain investigations.—The division of forestry shall conduct investigations and make surveys to determine the areas of land in the state which are available and suitable for reforestation projects and state forests, and may recommend to the board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund, any state agency, or any agency created by state law which is authorized to accept lands in the name of the state, concerning their acquisition. The division shall be considered as a state agency under this law.

History.—§1, ch. 16030, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10a); §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 27, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.19 Creation of certain state forests.

—When the board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund, any state agency, or any agency created by state law, authorized to accept reforestation lands in the name of the state, approve the recommendations of the division of forestry in reference to the acquisition of land and acquire such land, the said board, state agency, or agency created by state law, may formally designate and dedicate any area as a reforestation project, or state forest, and where so designated and dedicated such area shall be under the administration of the division which shall be authorized to manage and administer said area according to the purpose for which it was designated and dedicated.

History.—§2, ch. 16030, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10b); §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 27, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.20 Cooperation by division.—The division of forestry may cooperate with other state agencies, who are custodians of lands which are suitable for forestry purposes, in the designation and dedication of such lands for forestry purposes when in the opinion of the state agencies concerned such lands are suitable for these purposes and can be so administered. Upon the designation and dedication of said lands for these purposes by the agencies concerned, said lands shall be administered by the division.

History.—§3, ch. 16030, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10c); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.21 Management to be for public interest.—All state forests, and reforestation projects mentioned in this chapter shall be managed and administered by the division of forestry in the interests of the public. If the public interests are not already safeguarded and clearly defined by law or by regulations adopted by the state agencies authorized by law to administer such lands, or in the papers formally transferring said projects to the division for administration, then, and in that event, the division may define the purpose of said project. Such definition of purposes shall be construed to have the authority of law.

History.—§4, ch. 16030, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10d); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.26 Dedication of state park lands for public use.—The division of forestry is authorized and empowered, from time to time, to dedicate and reserve for the use of the public all or any part of the lands heretofore or hereafter acquired by the said division of forestry for park purposes; provided, however, that said dedication and reservation shall be subject to such rules and regulations, as to reasonable use by the public, as may be adopted by the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources.

History.—§1, ch. 20418, 1941; §28, ch. 29615, 1955; §§14, 25, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.27 Power of eminent domain; procedure.—Whenever the division of forestry shall find it necessary to acquire private property for state forests or rights-of-way for state forest roads, or for exercising any of the powers and duties

authorized and prescribed by law to be exercised and performed by the division of forestry the said division of forestry is hereby empowered and authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain and to proceed to condemn said property in the same manner as provided by law for the condemnation of private property by counties.

History.—§1, ch. 20900, 1941; §28, ch. 29615, 1955; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—Ch. 73 Eminent domain.

Chs. 74, 127 Eminent domain by counties.

§592.074 Power of eminent domain; procedure.

589.28 County commissioners authorized to cooperate with division of forestry.—For the purpose of stimulating the production of timber wealth through the proper use of forest land in any county, and in Florida in general, and making and keeping the land best suited to that purpose profitable to the owner, the county and the state, the board of county commissioners of any county is hereby authorized to appropriate funds and to enter into cooperative agreements with the division of forestry under terms and conditions specified herein, and such other terms and conditions not inconsistent herewith as in the judgment of the board and the division will best serve the individual landowner, the county, and the state as a whole with respect to reforestation and the utilization of forest products.

History.—§1, ch. 20899, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.29 Same; qualifications of county forester.—Any county forester employed under the provisions of this law shall be responsible to the division of forestry and shall be equipped through forestry training and experience to handle all forestry work assigned to him in a highly efficient manner, to the end that the greatest assistance may be given and continuous value accrue to timber landowners in the county.

History.—§2, ch. 20899, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.30 Same; duty of county forester.—It shall be the duty of the county forester, under general direction of the district forester in whose district the county is situated, to direct all work in accordance with law and rules and regulations of the division of forestry, gather and disseminate information in regard to growing timber, its care, management, utilization, and sale, assist in furthering fire prevention and control, enforce all laws pertaining to timber theft, fire, and the growing, preservation, and utilization of timber, aid in enforcing laws for the protection of ornamental trees and shrubs outside of city limits, assist timber landowners in planting idle lands with forest tree seedlings of commercial forest value where planting is deemed advisable, advise and assist timber land-

owners on proper timber cutting practices for pulpwood and other forest products, and perform such other work as may be mutually agreed upon by the division of forestry and the county commissioners, as will aid in keeping the forest lands of the county in a high state of timber production.

History.—§3, ch. 20899, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.31 Same; cooperative agreement.—Before any county forester is employed under this law, the county and the division of forestry, through their duly constituted representatives, shall enter into a mutually satisfactory cooperative agreement covering the specific duties, and set up a budget for any fiscal period beginning July 1 and ending June 30, and the county's share of the budget provided shall be turned over to the division of forestry, one-half on or before July 1, and the remainder on or before January 1, and placed in the incidental trust fund of the division of forestry.

History.—§4, ch. 20899, 1941; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.32 Same; salary and expense of county forester.—The salary and expenses of any county forester employed under the provisions of this law shall be jointly determined and paid by the division of forestry and the county commissioners of the county for which the forester is employed on the basis of the county assuming and paying forty per cent of such salary and expenses; provided, however, the county share shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars per annum for each forester employed.

History.—§5, ch. 20899, 1941; §1, ch. 63-399; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.33 Same; expenditure of budgeted funds.—Any money budgeted for a fiscal period shall be expended by the division of forestry during the period for which it was budgeted and amounts not expended or specifically obligated by contract or other legal procedure during that period shall be available for the next fiscal period or shall be returned to the division of forestry and the county in the same proportions as appropriated.

History.—§6, ch. 20899, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

589.34 Same; revocation of agreement.—Any agreement or revision thereof entered into by the division of forestry and the county under the provisions of this law shall continue from year to year, unless written notice is given to the other party thirty days prior to July first of any year of the intention to discontinue the work and cancel the agreement.

History.—§7, ch. 20899, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 590

FOREST PROTECTION

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590.01 Protection of forests.—Whenever it shall appear to the division of forestry of the department of agriculture and consumer services, hereinafter called the division, from investigation, hearing or otherwise that areas in the state are in need of special protection from forest fires, the said division may designate and establish a forest protection district in such areas. The limits of each such fire protection district shall be defined by the division, and public notice of its establishment shall be published in some one or more newspapers of general circulation in the region affected, once each week for three successive weeks (three insertions), and such additional publicity shall be given to the establishment of said district as the division may deem necessary.

History.—§2, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10HH); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—Ch. 589, Forestry.

Ch. 591, Forest development.

590.02 Powers of division; appointment of forest investigators and rangers; powers and duties; entry upon lands; arrests, etc.—

(1) The division of forestry, in connection with the enforcement of this chapter and other forest and forest fire laws, shall have the following powers, authority and duties:

(a) To enforce the provisions of this chapter and other forest fire and forest protection laws of this state;

(b) To prevent, detect, suppress, and extinguish forest fires in this state and to do all things necessary in the exercise of such powers, authority and duties;

(c) To provide forest fire fighting crews, who shall be under the control and direction of forest rangers and other designated agents of the division; and

(d) To appoint district foresters, assistant district foresters, investigators, rangers, and other employees.

(e) To use the resources of the division on state-owned parks and historic memorials wherever located within the state to prevent and suppress fires, to cut fire lines, to establish regional fire fighting crews who shall be authorized to suppress fires on state owned park lands and subject to department of administration approval, use funds not otherwise appropriated for the purchase of the necessary equipment for combatting fires in state parks.

(2) Forest rangers, and the fire fighting crews under their control and direction, may enter upon any lands for the purpose of preventing and suppressing forest fires and to enforce the provisions of this chapter and other forest fire and forest protection laws of this state.

(3) Forest rangers, employees of the division and all persons, federal and state agencies who are under contract or agreement with the division to assist in fire fighting operations as well as persons, federal or state agencies, firms, companies or corporations called upon by forest rangers or other authorized employees of the division to assist in fire fighting under the direction or supervision of employees of the division may, in the performance of their duties, set backfires, dig trenches, cut fire lines and carry on all customary activities in the fighting of forest fires without incurring liability to any person.

(4)(a) The governor may, upon the application of the division, appoint a sufficient number of special officers, the exact number to be determined by the division, but not to exceed twenty in number, who shall have the power and au-

thority of arrest. Such special officers shall furnish bond in the penal sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, payable to the governor of the state, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of their duties as such special officers, such bonds to be approved by the division. Such special officers shall have power and authority throughout the state, under the direction and control of the division, to enforce the criminal provisions contained in this chapter and in other laws relating to forests and forest fires.

(b) Such special officers shall have power and authority to make arrests with or without warrants for violations of the criminal provisions of this chapter and of other laws relating to forests and forest fires to the same extent and under the same limitations and duties as do peace officers under the provisions of chapter 901, as amended.

(c) In each case where any of the special officers effect an arrest, the sheriff of the county in which such arrest is made shall be entitled to the lawful fees the same as though such arrest had been effected by him or his deputies.

(d) In connection with the enforcement of the said criminal provisions, such special officers may go upon all premises, posted or otherwise, when necessary for the enforcement of such laws. All such special officers shall be ex officio forest rangers and shall be under the control and direction of the division; except, the governor may at any time, for cause, remove any powers and authority of arrest conferred by him. Such special officers shall have the same right and authority to carry arms as do the sheriffs of this state, unless otherwise provided by order of the governor. The compensation of such special officers shall be fixed and paid by the division from its funds.

History.—§14, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10SS); §1, ch. 26915, 1951; §1, ch. 57-55; §§2, 3, ch. 67-371; §§14, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

590.03 Authority of fire wardens.—It is unlawful for any person either willfully or carelessly, to burn or cause to be burned or to set fire to or cause fire to be set to, any forest, grass, woods, wild lands or marshes within a forest protection district, unless written permission shall have first been secured from a duly appointed fire warden. The permit must show date and hour for burning and description of lands to be burned over. The division shall prepare the necessary forms and blanks for this purpose, shall prescribe rules and regulations for the issuance of such permits, shall appoint, if necessary, in addition to the regular or emergency fire wardens, other persons who shall be authorized to issue such permits, and shall have complete jurisdiction over all other details concerned with the setting of fires within such district.

History.—§4, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10JJ); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.04 Organization of districts.—The division shall organize each forest protection district so as to most effectively prevent, detect and sup-

press forest fires, and to that end, may employ wardens or forest rangers to have charge of its activities in each such district, may subdivide each district into patrol areas, may construct lookout towers, roads, bridges, fire lines, ranger stations, and telephone lines, purchase tools for fire fighting as well as other necessary supplies and equipment, and may carry on all other activities deemed necessary to effectively protect the district from such fires.

History.—§3, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10II); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.05 Road crews to extinguish fires.—Every member of a road construction or maintenance crew, whether employed by the department of transportation, or by the highway department or county commissioners of any county, and every road contractor or sub-contractor of said department of transportation, or the highway department or county commissioners of any county, and their employees shall keep all fires set by them under control and confined to the right-of-way and suppress all fires discovered and detected by them within two hundred feet of the center line of the right-of-way of any state, county or public road, or highway on which and adjacent to which the said crew, contractor, sub-contractor and employees are employed.

History.—§5, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10KK); §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.06 Adoption of rules for road crews.—The division of road operations of the department of transportation, and the county commissioners or highway departments of the several counties of this state shall require their construction and maintenance crews, contractors, sub-contractors and employees to comply with the provisions of this chapter and the said division of road operations, county commissioners and highway department to that end may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for the observance of said crews, contractors, sub-contractors and employees in carrying out the purposes and provisions of this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10LL); §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.07 Refusal of road crews.—Any road foreman or member of a road construction or maintenance crew, or any foreman, superintendent or employee of any road contractor or sub-contractor, who shall, without sufficient cause, willfully refuse or neglect to prevent and suppress fires as provided in this chapter, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided in §590.14.

History.—§7, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7404(1).

590.08 Unlawful burning of lands.—It is unlawful for any person to willfully or carelessly burn or cause to be burned, or to set fire to or cause fire to be set to, any forest, grass, woods, wild lands or marshes not owned or controlled by such person.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3141, 1879; RS 2527; GS 3426; RGS 5284; §1, ch. 12024, 1927; CGL 7403, 7404; §8, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10MM).

590.081 Emergency drought conditions; burning prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to set fire to any forest, grass, woods, wild lands or marshes, or to build a campfire or bonfire or to burn trash or other material that may cause a forest, grass or woods fire, in any county, counties or area within a county, where because of emergency drought conditions, there is extraordinary danger from fire, unless the setting of any backfire during the drought emergency is necessary to afford protection as determined by a representative of the division of forestry, or unless it can be established that the setting of such backfire was necessary for the purpose of saving life or property. The burden of proving such shall rest on such person claiming same as a defense.

(2) The division of forestry or the state forester will advise the governor when forests in any county, counties or area within a county of this state, because of emergency drought conditions are in extraordinary danger from fire. The governor may by proclamation declare a drought emergency to exist and describe the general boundaries of the area affected.

(3) Any proclamation promulgated by the governor under authority of this section shall be effective immediately upon publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected or the posting of the proclamation at the front door of the courthouse or courthouses and in at least ten public places throughout the area. Evidence of publication or posting as herein provided must be filed with the state forester.

(4) When conditions warrant, due notice of the termination of the emergency shall be promptly made by proclamation, which shall be published or posted in like manner as when officially declared.

(5) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished as for a misdemeanor as provided by §590.14.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 57-246; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.09 Setting fire on right-of-ways.—It is unlawful for any person to set or cause to be set willfully or carelessly a fire within the confines of the right-of-way of any public road, state road, railroad, or in any other place and allow it to escape onto and burn over any adjoining land.

History.—§10, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(1000).

590.10 Disposing of lighted cigars, etc.—It is unlawful for any person to throw or drop from an automobile or vehicle, or otherwise, a lighted match, cigarette, cigar, ashes, or other flaming or glowing substance, or any substance or thing which may or does cause a forest, grass, or woods fire.

History.—§11, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10PP).

590.11 Camp fires.—It is unlawful for any individual or group of individuals to build a

warming or camp fire and leave same unextinguished.

History.—§12, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10QQ).

590.12 Procedure to lawfully burn land.—It is unlawful for any person, either willfully or carelessly, to burn or cause to be burned, or to set fire to or cause fire to be set to, any forest, grass, woods, wild lands or marshes owned or controlled by such person without first giving notice to all resident owners, managers or tenants of lands adjoining and surrounding the area to be burned, said notice to be given in the presence of at least one witness or in writing, not less than one nor more than ten days prior to such burning; or to fail to take reasonable precaution against the spreading of fire to other lands by providing adequate fire lines, man-power and fire fighting equipment for the control of such fire, or to watch over said fire until it is extinguished, or to permit fire to escape to adjoining lands; provided, however, that no notice shall be required to be given of the setting of fire in a forest protection district where written permission to set such fire has been obtained from a duly appointed fire warden.

History.—§9, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10NN).
cf.—§§590.25-590.27 specifically do not repeal this section. See §4, ch. 26833, 1951.

590.13 Civil liability.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall be liable for all damages caused by such violation, which damages shall be recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction. The civil liability shall obtain whether there be criminal prosecution and conviction or not.

History.—§17, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10UU).

590.14 Penalties.—Whoever violates any of the provisions of this chapter:

(1) Willfully or intentionally shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not more than 3 years or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court; and whoever

(2) Carelessly violates any of the provisions of this chapter, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$200.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed 3 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court, and the penalties herein provided shall extend to both the actual violator and to the person or persons, firm or corporation causing, directing, or permitting such violation.

History.—§15, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7404(2); §1, ch. 20898, 1941; §2, ch. 26915, 1951.
cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

590.15 Burden of proof.—In any prosecution or civil action brought under the provisions of this chapter it shall not be necessary for the state or plaintiff to allege and prove absence of the right or authority of the defendant to set or

cause to be set the fire, but such right and authority shall be a matter of affirmative defense to be alleged and proved by the defendant.

History.—§13, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10RR).

590.16 Rewards.—The division, in its discretion, may offer and pay rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person violating any of the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§16, ch. 17029, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10TT); §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.25 Penalty for preventing or obstructing extinguishment of woods fires.—Whoever shall interfere with, obstruct or commit any act aimed to obstruct the extinguishment of forest fires by the employees of the division of forestry or any other person engaged in the extinguishment of a woods fire or who injures, or destroys any equipment being used for such purpose, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment of not more than three years or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§1, ch. 26833, 1951; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.26 Liability for costs of suppressing fires.—Whoever willfully or carelessly shall cause an unlawful forest, grass, or woods fire shall in addition to all other penalties provided by law be liable for payment of all reasonable costs and expenses incurred in suppressing same. Said costs and expenses shall be payable to the division of forestry. When such costs and expenses are not paid in a reasonable time after demand, it shall be the duty of said division to take proper legal proceedings for the collection thereof. The liability for costs of suppression shall obtain whether there be criminal prosecution or not and the liability shall extend to the person or persons, firm or corporation causing, directing or permitting such activity as well as to the actual violator.

History.—§2, ch. 26833, 1951; §1, ch. 63-207; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.27 Penalty for mutilating or destroying state forestry or fire control signs and posters.—Whoever intentionally breaks down, mutilates, removes or destroys any fire control or forestry sign or poster of the division of forestry erected in the administration of its lawful duties and authorities, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to imprisonment not exceeding three months or by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§3, ch. 26833, 1951; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.28 Willful, malicious or intentional burning of lands.—

(1) Whoever willfully, maliciously or intentionally burns, sets fire to, or causes to be burned or any fire to be set to, any forest, grass, or woodlands not owned by, or in the lawful possession of, the person setting such

fire or burning such lands or causing such fire to be set or lands to be burned shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a felony and punished as provided in §590.30.

(2) The terms "willful," "malicious" and "intentional" as used in this section mean not merely gross negligence or disregard for the rights of others and not merely general criminal intent, but a specific intent to damage or destroy public property or the property of another, such intent being engendered by malice or spite or by the hope of material gain or employment to be derived either directly or indirectly.

History.—§1, ch. 29919, 1955.

590.29 Illegal possession of incendiary device.—

(1) Whoever, being outside the corporate limits of any municipality, has in his possession any incendiary device as defined by subsection (3) of this section with the intent to use such device for the purpose of burning or setting fire to any forest, grass, or woodlands, which forest, grass or woodlands such person possessing such device is not the owner of, nor in possession of lawfully, as under a lease, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a felony and punished as provided in §590.30.

(2) The possession of any incendiary device as defined by subsection (3) of this section outside the corporate limits of any municipality shall be prima facie evidence of the intent of the person possessing such device to use such device for the purpose of burning or setting fire to forest, grass or woodlands which forest, grass or woodlands such person possessing such device is not the owner of, nor in possession of lawfully, as under a lease.

(3) The term "incendiary device" as used in this section is included but not limited to any "slow match" which is any device contrived to accomplish the delayed ignition of a match or matches or other inflammable material by the use of a cigarette, rope or candle to which such match or matches are attached, or a magnifying glass so focused as to intensify heat on inflammable material and thus cause a fire to start at a subsequent time, and any chemicals or chemically treated paper or material, or other combustible material so arranged or designed as to make possible its use as a delayed firing device.

History.—§1, ch. 29919, 1955.

590.30 Penalties for violating §§590.28 and 590.29.—

(1) Whoever violates any of the provisions of §590.28 or §590.29 or both such sections of this chapter shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not more than five years.

(2) Neither the provisions of §590.14 nor the penalties provided thereby shall apply to

violations of the provisions of §590.28 or §590.29 or both such §§590.28 and 590.29, but such violations shall be punished by the penalties provided in §590.30 only.

History.—§1, ch. 29919, 1955.

590.31 Southeastern interstate forest fire protection compact.—The governor on behalf of this state is hereby authorized to execute a compact, in substantially the following form, with any one or more of the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the legislature hereby signifies in advance its approval and ratification of such compact:

SOUTHEASTERN INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT

ARTICLE I

The purpose of this compact is to promote effective prevention and control of forest fires in the southeastern region of the United States by the development of integrated forest fire plans, by the maintenance of adequate forest fire fighting services by the member states, by providing for mutual aid in fighting forest fires among the compacting states of the region and with states which are party to other regional forest fire protection compacts or agreements, and for more adequate forest protection.

ARTICLE II

This compact shall become operative immediately, as to those states ratifying it whenever any two or more of the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, which are contiguous have ratified it and congress has given consent thereto. Any state not mentioned in this article which is contiguous with any member state may become a party to this compact, subject to approval by the legislature of each of the member states.

ARTICLE III

In each state, the state forester or officer holding the equivalent position who is responsible for forest fire control shall act as compact administrator for that state and shall consult with like officials of the other member states and shall implement cooperation between such states in forest fire prevention and control.

The compact administrators of the member states shall coordinate the services of the member states and provide administrative integration in carrying out the purposes of this compact.

There shall be established an advisory committee of legislators, forestry commission representatives, and forestry or forest products industries representatives which shall meet from time to time with the compact administrators. Each member state shall name one

member of the senate and one member of the house of representatives who shall be designated by that state's commission on interstate cooperation, or if said commission cannot constitutionally designate the said members, they shall be designated in accordance with laws of that state; and the governor of each member state shall appoint two representatives, one of whom shall be associated with forestry or forest products industries to comprise the membership of the advisory committee. Action shall be taken by a majority of the compacting states, and each state shall be entitled to one vote.

The compact administrators shall formulate and, in accordance with need, from time to time, revise a regional forest fire plan for the member states.

It shall be the duty of each member state to formulate and put in effect a forest fire plan for that state and take such measures as may be necessary to integrate such forest fire plan with the regional forest fire plan formulated by the compact administrators.

ARTICLE IV

Whenever the state forest fire control agency of a member state requests aid from the state forest fire control agency of any other member state in combating, controlling or preventing forest fires, it shall be the duty of the state forest fire control agency of that state to render all possible aid to the requesting agency which is consonant with the maintenance of protection at home.

ARTICLE V

Whenever the forces of any member state are rendering outside aid pursuant to the request of another member state under this compact, the employees of such state shall, under the direction of the officers of the state to which they are rendering aid, have the same powers (except the power of arrest), duties, rights, privileges and immunities as comparable employees of the state to which they are rendering aid.

No member state or its officers or employees rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission on the part of such forces while so engaged, or on account of the maintenance, or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as relieving any person from liability for his own negligent act or omission or as imposing liability for such negligent act or omission upon any state.

All liability, except as otherwise provided hereinafter, that may arise either under the laws of the requesting state or under the laws of the aiding state or under the laws of a third state on account of or in connection with a request for aid, shall be assumed and borne by the requesting state.

Any member state rendering outside aid

pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the member state receiving such aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment answering a request for aid, and for the cost of all materials, transportation, wages, salaries, and subsistence of employees and maintenance of equipment incurred in connection with such request; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any assisting member state from assuming such loss, damage, expense or other cost or from loaning such equipment or from donating such service to the receiving member state without charge or cost.

Each member state shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured employees and the representatives of deceased employees in case employees sustain injuries or are killed while rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within such state.

For the purposes of this compact the term employee shall include any volunteer or auxiliary legally included within the forest fire fighting forces of the aiding state under the laws thereof.

The compact administrators shall formulate procedures for claims and reimbursement under the provisions of this article, in accordance with the laws of the member states.

ARTICLE VI

Ratification of this compact shall not be construed to affect any existing statute so as to authorize or permit curtailment or diminution of the forest fire fighting forces, equipment, services or facilities of any member state.

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit or restrict the powers of any state ratifying the same to provide for the prevention, control and extinguishment of forest fires, or to prohibit the enactment or enforcement of state laws, rules or regulations intended to aid in such prevention, control and extinguishment in such state.

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to affect any existing or future cooperative relationship or arrangement between any federal agency and a member state or states.

ARTICLE VII

The compact administrators may request the United States forest service to act as a research and coordinating agency of the southeastern interstate forest fire protection compact in cooperation with the appropriate agencies in each state, and the United States forest service may accept responsibility for preparing and presenting to the compact administrators its recommendations with respect to the regional fire plan. Representatives of any federal agency engaged in forest fire pre-

vention and control may attend meetings of the compact administrators.

ARTICLE VIII

The provisions of articles IV and V of this compact which relate to mutual aid in combating, controlling or preventing forest fires shall be operative as between any state party to this compact and any other state which is party to a regional forest fire protection compact in another region; provided, that the legislature of such other state shall have given its assent to such mutual aid provisions of this compact.

ARTICLE IX

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding on each state ratifying it until the legislature or the governor of such state, as the laws of such state shall provide, takes action to withdraw therefrom. Such action shall not be effective until six months after notice thereof has been sent by the chief executive of the state desiring to withdraw to the chief executives of all states then parties to the compact.

History.—§1, ch. 29635, 1955.

590.32 Same; effective date; ratification.—

When the governor shall have executed the compact on behalf of this state and shall have caused a verified copy thereof to be filed with the department of state and when the compact shall have been ratified by one or more of the states named in §590.31, then the compact shall become operative and effective as between this state and such other state or states. The governor is hereby authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to complete the exchange of official documents as between this state and any other state ratifying the compact.

History.—§2, ch. 29635, 1955; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.33 State compact administrator; compact advisory committee.—In pursuance of Art. III of the compact, the director of the division of forestry shall act as compact administrator for Florida of the southeastern interstate forest fire protection compact during his term of office as director, and his successor as compact administrator shall be his successor as director of the division of forestry. As compact administrator he shall be an ex-officio member of the advisory committee of the southeastern interstate forest fire protection compact, and chairman ex-officio of the Florida members of the advisory committee. There shall be four members of the southeastern interstate forest fire protection compact advisory committee from Florida. Two of the members from Florida shall be members of the legislature of Florida, one from the senate and one from the house of representatives, designated by the Florida commission on interstate cooperation, and the terms of any such members shall terminate at the time they cease to hold legislative office, and their successors as mem-

bers shall be named in like manner. The governor shall appoint the other two members from Florida, one of whom shall be associated with forestry or forest products industries. The terms of such members shall be three years and such members shall hold office until their respective successors shall be appointed and qualified. Vacancies occurring in the office of such members from any reason or cause shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. The director of the division of forestry as compact administrator for Florida may delegate, from time to time, to any deputy or other subordinate in his department or office, the power to be present and participate, including voting as his representative or substitute at any meeting of or hearing by or other proceeding of the compact administrators or of the advisory committee. The terms of each of the initial four memberships, whether appointed at said time or not, shall begin upon the date upon which the compact shall become effective in accordance with Art. II of said compact. Any member of the advisory committee may be removed from office by the governor upon charges and after a hearing.

History.—§3, ch. 29635, 1955; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.34 Same; powers; other state agencies, etc.—There is hereby granted to the director of the division of forestry, as compact administrator and chairman ex-officio of the Florida members of the advisory committee, and to the members from Florida of the advisory committee all the powers provided for in the compact and all the powers necessary or incidental to the carrying out of the compact in every particular. All officers of Florida are hereby authorized and directed to do all things falling within their respective provinces and jurisdiction necessary or incidental to the carrying out of the compact in every particular; it being hereby declared to be the policy of the state to perform and carry out the said compact and to accomplish the purposes thereof. All officers, bureaus, departments and persons of and in the state government or administration of the state are hereby authorized and directed at convenient times and upon request of the compact administrator or of the advisory committee to furnish information data relating to the purposes of the compact possessed by them or any of them to the compact administrator of the advisory committee. They are further authorized to aid the compact administrator or the advisory committee by loan of personnel, equipment, or other means in carrying out the purposes of the compact.

History.—§4, ch. 29635, 1955; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.35 Construction §§590.31-590.34.—Any powers herein granted to the division shall be regarded as in aid of and supplemental to and in no case a limitation upon any of the powers vested in the division by other laws of Florida or by the laws of the states of Ala-

bama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia or by the congress or the terms of the compact.

History.—§5, ch. 29635, 1955; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.36 State and county fire prevention councils, appointment by division.—

(1) The division of forestry is authorized to appoint a forest fire prevention council, consisting of not less than two members of each forest service administrative district, to be known as the Florida forest fire prevention council.

(2) The division of forestry is authorized to appoint a forest fire prevention council in each of the counties of the state, to be known as the

(name of county)

forest fire prevention council.

(3) A member of the Florida forest fire prevention council may also be a member of the forest fire prevention council of the county of his residence.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 57-54; §§3, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.37 Same; term of office.—

(1) The Florida forest fire prevention council shall be appointed by the division of forestry to serve for a period of two years, or until its successors are appointed and qualified; provided, however, if a member of the Florida forest fire prevention council shall move his residence from the forest service administrative district from which he was appointed his position shall become vacant immediately, and the division of forestry may fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

(2) The forest fire prevention council of the counties, as provided in §590.36 (2) shall consist of not less than five members. The members of these councils shall be appointed for two years, and shall serve until their successors are duly appointed and qualified; provided, however, if a member moves his residence from the county from which he was appointed his position shall become vacant immediately and the division of forestry may fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

History.—§3, ch. 57-54; §§3, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.38 Duties of state council.—The duties of the Florida forest fire prevention council shall be:

(1) To assist the division of forestry, in implementing the policies and programs of the division of forestry.

(2) To coordinate the activities of the councils in the several counties of the state appointed as provided by §590.36 (2).

(3) To assist the division of forestry in forest fire prevention, law enforcement in matters related to forestry, and in other forestry activities when called upon to do so by the division of forestry.

History.—§4, ch. 57-54; §§3, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.39 Duties of county councils.—The

duties of the councils appointed as set out in §590.36(2), located within the several counties, shall be to assist the division of forestry in implementing the policies and programs of the division of forestry in their respective counties; to assist the division of forestry and the Florida fire prevention councils in forest fire prevention, law enforcement activities when called upon to do so by the division of forestry.

History.—§5, ch. 57-54; §§3, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.40 Compensation and expenses of councils.—The members of the councils shall serve

without compensation. The division of forestry may designate one of its employees to serve as secretary to each of the councils. The division of forestry may authorize the expenditure of funds of the division for incidental operating expenses of each council, when needed.

History.—§6, ch. 57-54; §§3, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

590.41 Council organization.—Each council shall elect, annually, one of its members chairman and two other members to serve with the chairman as an executive council.

History.—§7, ch. 57-54; §§3, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 591
FOREST DEVELOPMENT

591.15 Community forests; short title.
 591.16 Community forests; purposes.
 591.17 Community forests; definitions.
 591.18 Community forests; purchase or establishment.
 591.19 Community forests; tax delinquent lands.
 591.20 Community forests; forestry committee.
 591.21 Community forests; duties of forestry committee.
 591.22 Community forests; appropriations.
 591.23 Community forests; revenues, use.
 591.24 Community forests; fiscal reports.
 591.25 Community forests; fire protection, etc.
 591.26 Community forests; sale; election; etc.

591.15 Community forests; short title.—The short title for §§591.16-591.26 shall be Florida Community Forest law.

History.—§2, ch. 20902, 1941.

591.16 Community forests; purposes.—The general purposes of this law are:

(1) To encourage counties, cities, towns and school districts to utilize idle lands for productive forest purposes.

(2) To encourage reduction of taxation through producing income from wise use of such lands.

(3) To encourage development and make available, in community forests, areas having desirable recreational features.

(4) To encourage forestry education by establishing permanent forests for use of vocational agriculture departments, schools, and boy and girl scout troops.

History.—§1, ch. 20902, 1941.

591.17 Community forests; definitions.—The terms hereinafter used, unless the text clearly indicates a different meaning, shall be as follows:

(1) The term "governing board" shall mean county commissioners, city commissioners, town councils, school boards, school trustees, or any other governing body of counties, cities, towns or school districts.

(2) The term "community forest" shall mean any forest area established under this law by a county, city, town or school district.

(3) The term "forestry committee" shall mean the appointed committee for directing the activities of community forests.

(4) The term "counties, cities, towns" shall mean any recognized political subdivision of the state government.

(5) The term "school district" shall mean individual school districts of a county or vocational agricultural departments located in these districts.

*(6) [The term "division" shall mean the division of forestry of the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(7) The term "forest products" shall mean any product produced from trees.

591.27 Designating and marking seed trees; definitions.

591.28 Same; designation and dedication of trees.

591.29 Same; form of designation and dedication.

591.30 Same; division of forestry; duty.

591.31 Same; designated trees not transferred by deed, lease, etc.

591.32 Same; duty of landowner.

591.33 Same; penalties for cutting, destroying, etc., trees.

591.34 Same; cutting trees, procedure; department of agriculture and consumer services, duty.

(8) The term "contiguous sale" shall mean sale of like forest products from adjoining areas that normally would be in the same sale area as determined by the forester on the forestry committee.

History.—§3, ch. 20902, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-300.

*Note.—In order to conform to §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "division" for the definition of "state forester." This subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

591.18 Community forests; purchase or establishment.—All counties, cities, towns or school districts, through their governing boards, are hereby empowered to establish, from lands owned by such county, city, town or school district in fee simple, or to acquire by purchase or gift, lands at present covered with forest or tree growth, or suitable for the growth of trees, and to administer the same under the direction of the division of forestry, in accordance with the practice and principles of scientific forestry, for the benefit of the said counties, cities, towns or school districts. Such tracts may be of any size suitable for the purpose but must be located within the county embracing the county, city, town or school district, provided that it shall be requisite for the governing board availing itself of the provisions of this law to submit to the division of forestry, and secure its approval of the area and location of any lands proposed to be acquired or used for the purposes of county, city, town or school district forests.

History.—§4, ch. 20902, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§197.700 Fixing valuation on land acquired by county, etc.

591.19 Community forests; tax delinquent lands.—The department of agriculture and consumer services, department of revenue, the board of trustees of internal improvement trust fund, counties, cities, towns, school districts or any other public agency holding fee simple or tax certificate lands are hereby empowered to, and may, upon application to them, transfer title of fee simple lands not in other public use to any county, city, town or school district for forest purposes as described under this law, provided such lands are approved by the division of forestry for this purpose.

History.—§5, ch. 20902, 1941; §§14, 21, 27, 35, ch. 69-106.

591.20 Community forests; forestry committee.—The governing board of any county, city, town or school district desiring to establish community forests after enactment of this law shall appoint a forestry committee, consisting of three members, as follows: one member of governing board, one member from the division of forestry to be designated by the division, and one taxpayer of the county, city, town or school district not a member of the governing board. The first two members of such committee shall hold office until replaced in their respective official positions. The third member shall hold office for three years. Any vacancy shall be filled at the first regular session of the governing board after the vacancy occurs. The president of the committee shall be selected by the three members for a one-year term at their first regular meeting. The representative of the division of forestry shall not serve as an officer of the committee nor be responsible for making reports. All members shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

History.—§6, ch. 20902, 1941; §23, ch. 57-1; §19, ch. 63-400; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

591.21 Community forests; duties of forestry committee.—

(1) It shall be the duty of the forestry committee to advise the governing board in acquiring, developing and managing the forest and in making contracts, agreements and permits for and with the forest, and, if desirable, in hiring a qualified forester and laborers and in making rules and regulations for operating the forest.

(2) For any sale in excess of one hundred dollars, the governing body shall ask for and receive open competitive bids and purchase from the lowest and best bidder. For sale of forest products in excess of five hundred dollars for the total contract, the sale shall be advertised in one issue each of two consecutive weeks in a county newspaper of general circulation, and the highest and best bid accepted. Contiguous sales shall not be made.

History.—§7, ch. 20902, 1941.

591.22 Community forests; appropriations.—Counties, cities, towns or school districts in which forestry committees have been appointed may appropriate money from available funds to be used by said committee to carry out the purposes of this law. The forestry committee shall each year make a budget of recommendation for acquisition and operation and management of the forest for approval by the governing board.

History.—§8, ch. 20902, 1941.

591.23 Community forests; revenues, use.—Revenue from the forests shall be credited to the general fund of counties, cities, towns or school districts; provided, however, revenues from lands under land use agreements with youth organizations such as chapters of the future farmers of America, shall be disposed of subject to the terms of such agreements. When the revenue from any forest other than these under such land use agreements, exceeds

the necessary expenses of the forest, including desirable acquisition, the excess will be used by the governing board for regular purposes and in reduction of taxation.

History.—§9, ch. 20902, 1941; §1, ch. 57-790.

591.24 Community forests; fiscal reports.—

A fiscal year report of expenditures, income, sales, development and management shall be made by the forestry committee to the governing board of the county, city, town or school district, and a copy sent to the division of forestry. All reports shall be audited by the regular auditor of the county, city, town or school district.

History.—§10, ch. 20902, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

591.25 Community forests; fire protection, etc.—All lands entered or acquired under the provisions of this law shall be protected at all times from wild fire and shall be kept and maintained as a permanent public forest except as hereinafter provided. The timber growing thereon shall be cut in accordance with forestry methods approved by the division of forestry and in such a manner as to perpetuate succeeding stands of trees. All such forest lands shall be open to the use of the public for recreational purposes so far as such recreational purposes do not interfere with, or prevent the use of, such lands to the best advantage as a public forest as determined by the forestry committee.

History.—§11, ch. 20902, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

591.26 Community forests; sale; election; etc.—If it becomes desirable to sell any community forest or portion thereof as determined jointly by the governing board and forestry committee, it shall be put to a vote of the people at any regular election and a majority of those voting must approve the action. Any funds received from such sale shall be deposited in the general fund of the county, city, town or school district making the sale and used in consolidating existing community forests or in establishing another community forest.

History.—§12, ch. 20902, 1941.

591.27 Designating and marking seed trees; definitions.—Wherever the following words are used in §§591.28-591.34, they shall be defined as follows:

(1) "Owner." The person, and in the event there is more than one, all those in whom the fee simple title to real estate stands of record.

(2) "Real estate." All lands located in this state, including the trees standing or growing thereon.

(3) "Seed trees." All standing or growing trees marked with the letters S. T.

(4) "Person." The word "person" wherever it appears in said sections shall include persons, firms and corporations.

History.—Preamble, ch. 21940, 1943; §10, ch. 26484, 1951.
Note.—See former §590.17.

591.28 Same; designation and dedication of trees.—The owner of real estate shall have the right to cause to be designated and marked at

the rate of not less than three or more than eight trees per acre as seed trees and such designating and marking shall by law operate as a dedication, transfer and conveyance of the legal title to such trees to the department of agriculture and consumer services of the state without further words or evidence of transfer of title.

History.—§1, ch. 21940, 1943; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §590.18.

591.29 Same; form of designation and dedication.—

(1) Seed trees shall be designated as such by filling out and signing an instrument by the owner in substantially the following form:

**CONVEYANCE AND/OR DEDICATION OF
STANDING TIMBER TO DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES
OF FLORIDA.**

State of Florida,

County of _____

Owner(s) of Land _____

Description of Land _____

Approximate number

of seed trees designated _____

This _____ day of _____ 19____.

Signed: _____

(Owner(s))

(2) Upon the filling out and execution of said instrument and upon same being properly acknowledged in the same manner as is now provided by law for the acknowledgment of deeds, said instrument shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which said real estate is located and in the record where deeds are recorded.

History.—§2, ch. 21940, 1943; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §590.19.

591.30 Same; division of forestry; duty.—

It shall be the duty of the division of forestry to cause to be made a branding hammer and a sufficient number of reproductions thereof to accomplish the purpose of this law, which said hammers shall bear the letters "S. T.," which letters shall mean "seed tree," and shall be as distinctively constructed as possible. Said branding hammers shall at all times remain in the custody and possession of said division or its duly authorized representatives. It shall be the duty of said division, upon the application of any owner of real estate to the effect that such owner is desirous of marking and designating trees on his real estate as seed trees, to direct as soon as is convenient and practical an employee or representative of said division, trained in the field of forestry, to contact such owner and mark and designate seed trees in accordance with the rules and practices of good forestry. Each of said seed trees shall be marked as such by branding on the trunk the letters S. T. at a point not more than four and one-half feet from the ground and again at a point not more than six inches from the ground with the branding hammer or reproduction thereof hereinbefore described. Immediately upon said trees being so marked title thereto shall vest in the department of agriculture and consumer serv-

ices of Florida as aforesaid.

History.—§3, ch. 21940, 1943; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §590.20.

591.31 Same; designated trees not transferred by deed, lease, etc.—All standing trees marked with the letters "S. T." as provided in this law shall by operation of law be excluded from any subsequent sale, deed, conveyance, lease or transfer of title to such trees or the real estate on which same are located.

History.—§4, ch. 21940, 1943.
Note.—See former §590.21.

591.32 Same; duty of landowner.—It shall be the duty of every owner of real estate who has designated or marked seed trees thereon in accordance with the terms of this law, to expressly exclude said seed trees from any deed of conveyance or transfer thereof; provided, however, the failure so to do shall not pass title to said seed trees to the purchaser or grantee; provided, further, however, should the owner fail to expressly exclude said trees from any deed of conveyance or other evidence of transfer of title the grantee or transferee shall have the same remedy against the owner as is now provided by law.

History.—§5, ch. 21940, 1943.
Note.—See former §590.22.

591.33 Same; penalties for cutting, destroying, etc., trees.—Any person, firm or corporation who shall willfully or carelessly cut, destroy, burn or damage any trees marked with the letters "S. T." without obtaining permission of the department of agriculture and consumer services shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished therefor by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The cutting of each seed tree shall constitute a separate offense under this section.

History.—§6, ch. 21940, 1943; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §590.23.

591.34 Same; cutting trees, procedure; department of agriculture and consumer services, duty.—Permission may be obtained from the department of agriculture and consumer services to cut seed trees by any owner of real estate on which same have been marked in accordance with the provisions of this law, upon filing with said department an affidavit that he is the owner and that all timber and trees on his land have been cut except seed trees and shade trees and that it is the intent of such owner to cultivate the land on which the seed trees sought to be cut are located, or that said seed trees sought to be cut are over mature, and if the said department is satisfied as to the truth of the contents of said affidavit it may issue a certificate giving such owner permission to cut said seed trees and said certificate shall be made a permanent record of the office of said department and a certified copy thereof may be obtained by the owner upon request. Upon the issuance of said certificate the owner shall have the right to cut the seed trees on the real estate designated in the certificate.

History.—§7, ch. 21940, 1943; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §590.24.

CHAPTER 592

RECREATION AND PARKS

- 592.01 Florida board of parks and historic memorials created.
- 592.02 Park regions.
- 592.03 Appointment of board members; term of office.
- 592.04 Members of board; oath, bond.
- 592.05 Meetings of board.
- 592.06 Duties of division.
- 592.07 Powers of division.
- 592.071 Rules and regulations for certain parks.
- 592.072 Fees for use of state parks.
- 592.073 Dedication of state park lands for public use.
- 592.074 Power of eminent domain; procedure.
- 592.08 Division to take over certain functions.

***592.01 Florida board of parks and historic memorials created.**—There is created a department of state government which is designated as Florida board of parks and historic memorials, which shall be administered under the direction of a board of five members, appointed and commissioned by the governor, in the manner herein-after provided. The headquarters of said department shall be located at or near the city of Tallahassee and if in the city of Tallahassee the board of commissioners of state institutions shall assign to the department suitable office room in the state capitol or other state building at the capital.

History.—§1, ch. 25353, 1949; §1, ch. 59-467.

***Note.**—The board of parks and historic memorials was abolished by §25, ch. 69-106 and its functions transferred to the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources. This section will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

592.02 Park regions.—For the purpose of administering chapter 592 regulating the public parks, monuments and memorials of this state, the state is divided into five park regions which are defined as:

(1) **FIRST REGION.**—The counties of Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Bay, Washington, Holmes, Jackson, Calhoun, Gulf, Gadsden, Liberty, Franklin, Wakulla, Leon and Jefferson shall constitute the first park region.

(2) **SECOND REGION.**—The counties of Madison, Taylor, Hamilton, Suwannee, Lafayette, Dixie, Levy, Gilchrist, Columbia, Baker, Union, Bradford, Alachua, Marion, Putnam, Clay, Duval, Nassau and St. Johns shall constitute the second park region.

(3) **THIRD REGION.**—The counties of Citrus, Sumter, Lake, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough, Pinellas, Polk, Manatee, Hardee, Highlands, Sarasota, DeSoto, Charlotte, and Glades shall constitute the third park region.

(4) **FOURTH REGION.**—The counties of Flagler, Volusia, Seminole, Orange, Osceola, Brevard, Indian River, Okeechobee, St. Lucie, and Martin shall constitute the fourth park region.

(5) **FIFTH REGION.**—The counties of Lee, Hendry, Palm Beach, Collier, Broward, Dade and Monroe shall constitute the fifth park region.

History.—§2, ch. 25353, 1949; §§25, 35, ch. 69-106.

- 592.09 Department of transportation to assist division.
- 592.10 Advisory council.
- 592.11 State park trust fund created.
- 592.12 Policy of division.
- 592.121 Cooperation of division with counties, etc.
- 592.13 Exemption from chapter.
- 592.14 Drew mansion, Madison county.
- 592.15 Sale of state land in Lake county; Lake Griffin park trust fund.
- 592.16 Bahia Honda park, Long Key area; acquisition by board.
- 592.17 John Pennekamp coral reef state park; taking or damaging of coral prohibited.

***592.03 Appointment of board members; term of office.**—The governor shall appoint one member of the governing board from each of the park regions defined in §592.02, subject to confirmation of the senate. Each member of the board shall have been a citizen and resident of the state for a period of five years immediately preceding the date of appointment. Members of the board shall serve for a term of four years, except that one member of the board first appointed shall serve for a term of one year, one member for a term of two years, one member for a term of three years and two members for a term of four years. Members shall serve without compensation, provided they shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061.

History.—§3, ch. 25353, 1949; §19, ch. 63-400.

***Note.**—See note following §592.01.

***592.04 Members of board; oath, bond.**—Before entering upon the discharge of their duties as members of the board, each member shall subscribe to the oath of office as required by the constitution and shall give a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars with a surety company authorized to do business in the state as surety, payable to the governor and his successors in office, conditioned upon the due and faithful performance of the duties of their office.

History.—§4, ch. 25353, 1949.

***Note.**—See note following §592.01.
cf.—§113.07 Bonds of officials.

***592.05 Meetings of board.**—The annual meeting of the board shall be held at the headquarters in Tallahassee during the month of October, the date thereof to be set by the chairman. The board shall at this meeting select from its membership a chairman, a vice-chairman and a secretary to serve during the ensuing year, whose duties shall be those generally appertaining to such offices. A regular meeting shall be held each year within each of the regions at such locations as the board may designate.

History.—§5, ch. 25353, 1949; §1, ch. 63-478.

***Note.**—See note following §592.01.

592.06 Duties of division.—It shall be the duty of the division of recreation and parks of the department of natural resources to supervise, administer, regulate and control:

(1) The operation of all public parks, including all monuments, memorials, sites of historic interest and value, sites of archeological interest and value owned, or which may be acquired, by the state, or to the operation, development, preservation and maintenance of which the state may have made or may make contribution or appropriation of public funds.

(2) To employ a director of park service whose qualifications shall be fixed by the board and who shall be designated as director of state parks and to employ such other persons as the board may consider necessary to efficiently administer the provisions of this chapter; to determine and fix the compensation to be paid to the director and such employees. The director of state parks shall perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the board.

History.—§6, ch. 25353, 1949; §§25, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This subsection is inconsistent with §25, ch. 69-106, and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

592.07 Powers of division.—

(1) The division of recreation and parks shall have power to acquire, in the name of the state, any property real or personal, by purchase, grant, devise, condemnation, donation, or otherwise, in which in its judgment may be necessary or proper toward the administration of the purposes of this chapter, provided, however, that no property of any nature may be acquired by purchase, lease, grant, donation, devise, or otherwise, under conditions which shall pledge the credit of, or obligate in any manner whatsoever the state to pay any sum of money; provided, that the power of condemnation as herein granted is limited to the acquisition of property or property rights which may be required for park purposes and which are contiguous to areas under the jurisdiction of the board of parks and historic memorials on July 1, 1949. Express legislative approval is required for the acquisition by condemnation of any new area or memorial which the division may desire for the purposes set forth in this chapter.

(2) The division shall make and publish such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary or proper for the management and use of the parks, monuments and memorials under its jurisdiction, and the violation of any of the rules and regulations authorized by this section shall be a misdemeanor and punishable accordingly.

(3) The division may grant privileges, leases, concessions and permits for the use of land for the accommodation of visitors in the various parks, monuments and memorials, provided no natural curiosities or objects of interest shall be granted, leased or rented on such terms as shall deny or interfere with free access to them by the public; provided, further, such grants, leases and permits may be made and given without advertisement or securing competitive bids; and provided further that no such grant, lease or permit shall be assigned or transferred by

any grantee without consent of the division.

(4) The division is authorized to grant easements for rights of way over, across and upon lands of the state for the maintenance of poles and lines for the transmission and distribution of electrical power and for telephone and telegraphic purposes, under such conditions and with such limitations as the division may impose.

(5) (a) The division is authorized and empowered to select and designate sites of historic interest and value of state-wide significance and to erect and maintain appropriate signs or markers indicating said sites upon public property as well as upon private property where permission is obtained.

(b) The department of transportation, the governing body of each county and municipality is authorized to permit the division of recreation and parks to erect and maintain said historic signs or markers within the right-of-way of any state highway, county road or municipal street or any other property under their jurisdiction and control, under such conditions and limitations as may be appropriate. The division is hereby vested with the exclusive authority and power to erect and maintain said historic signs or markers within the right-of-way of any state highway.

(c) The division is authorized to receive gifts and donations from any source to carry out the purpose of this section.

History.—§7, ch. 25353, 1949; §7, ch. 29615, 1955; §1, ch. 59-392; §§23, 25, 35, ch. 69-106.

592.071 Rules and regulations for certain parks.—The division of recreation and parks may adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the protection, utilization, development, occupancy, and use of said parks, and consistent with existing laws and with the purpose, or purposes, for which said areas were acquired, designated, and dedicated, and when such rules and regulations shall have been adopted they shall have the force and effect of law.

History.—§5, ch. 16030, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 4151(10e); §§25, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §589.22.

592.072 Fees for use of state parks.—

(1) The division of recreation and parks shall have the power to charge reasonable fees, rentals or charges for the use or operation of facilities and concessions in state parks, and all such fees, rentals and charges so collected shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of "state park trust fund," which is hereby created, the continuing balance of which fund is hereby appropriated to be expended by said division for the administration, improvement and maintenance of state parks and for the acquisition and development of lands hereafter acquired for state park purposes. The appropriation of said fund shall be continuing, and shall not revert to the general revenue fund at the end of any fiscal year or at any other time but shall, until expended, be continually available to said division for the uses and purposes set forth.

(2) Any moneys received in trust by the

division by gift, devise, appropriation or otherwise shall, subject to the terms of such trust, be deposited with the state treasurer in a fund to be known as the "state park trust fund," and shall be subject to withdrawal upon application of said division for expenditure or investment in accordance with the terms of said trust. Unless prohibited by the terms of the trust by which said moneys are derived, all of such moneys may be invested as provided by law.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 20417, 1941; §2, ch. 61-119; §9, ch. 67-354; §§25, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §589.25.
cf.—§§518.07, 518.15, 654.05, 659.20 Authorized investments for trust companies.

592.073 Dedication of state park lands for public use.—The division of recreation and parks is authorized and empowered, from time to time, by resolution, to dedicate and reserve for the use of the public all or any part of the lands acquired by the said division for park purposes; provided, however, that said dedication and reservation shall be subject to such rules and regulations, as to reasonable use by the public, as may be adopted by the division.

History.—§28, ch. 29615, 1955; §§25, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§589.26 Dedication of state park lands for public use—division of forestry.

592.074 Power of eminent domain; procedure.—Whenever the division of recreation and parks shall find it necessary to acquire private property for state parks, or rights-of-way for state parks, or for exercising any of the powers and duties authorized and prescribed by law to be exercised and performed by the division, the said division is hereby empowered and authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain and to proceed to condemn said property in the same manner as provided by law for the condemnation of private property by counties.

History.—§28, ch. 29615, 1955; §§25, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—Chs. 73, 74, 127 Eminent domain.
§589.27 Power of eminent domain; procedure—division of forestry.

592.08 Division to take over certain functions.—The division of recreation and parks is vested with all rights, powers, duties, privileges and authority relating to park matters heretofore vested in and exercised by the Florida board of forestry and parks and is charged with the responsibility of carrying out, performing and discharging all duties and liabilities, contractual and otherwise heretofore imposed upon or incurred by the Florida board of forestry and parks in connection with or appertaining to the management, control, improvement, operation and administration of state parks. All park property, real, personal and mixed now owned by, or held under management, direction and control, of Florida board of forestry is transferred to and vested in division.

History.—§8, ch. 25353, 1949; §§25, 35, ch. 69-106.

592.09 Department of transportation to assist division.—The division of road operations of the department of transportation is authorized and directed to construct, reconstruct,

maintain and improve, in cooperation with and under the direction of the division of recreation and parks, roads, and trails, including necessary bridges, within and adjacent to state parks, monuments and memorials which roads and trails when constructed, reconstructed and improved shall become a part of the state system of highways, provided the division of recreation and parks is vested with and shall exercise jurisdiction over the use of all such roads and trails lying within state parks, monuments and memorials and shall make and enforce reasonable rules and regulations regarding their use for travel.

History.—§9, ch. 25353, 1949; §§23, 25, 35, ch. 69-106.

592.10 Advisory council.—The division of recreation and parks shall select and appoint an advisory council of five members for each of the parks or memorials under the jurisdiction of the division. The members of this council shall be residents of the respective counties wherein such park or memorial may be situate, and shall be selected from persons who are interested and competent in the fields of history, archaeology, architecture or landscape gardening. They shall serve at the pleasure of the division without salary or compensation, but shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. It shall be the duty of said councils to advise the division on any matter relating to the development and use of parks or memorials in their respective counties. The council may also recommend policies to the division pertaining to state parks generally and to the restoration, reconstruction, conservation and general administration of historic and archaeologic sites, buildings and properties.

History.—§10, ch. 25353, 1949; §19, ch. 63-400; §§3, 25, 35, ch. 69-106.

592.11 State park trust fund created.—There is created a "state park trust fund" to which shall be credited all money deposited in the state treasury by appropriations, or from any other source, whether in trust, by gift, devise, fees, rentals and charges, together with any unexpended balance of any appropriation heretofore made for the expenditure of public funds toward the support, maintenance and preservation of any monument, memorial or historic site which under this chapter comes under the jurisdiction of the division of recreation and parks, to be expended by the division for the administration, improvement and maintenance of state parks and historic memorials by this chapter placed under the jurisdiction of the division and for the acquisition and development of lands hereafter acquired for state park purposes.

History.—§11, ch. 25353, 1949; §2, ch. 61-119; §§25, 35, ch. 69-106.

592.12 Policy of division.—It shall be the policy of the division of recreation and parks: To promote the state park system for the use, enjoyment and benefit of the people of Florida and visitors; to acquire typical portions of the

original domain of the state which will be accessible to all of the people, and of such character as to emblemize the state's natural values; conserve these natural values for all time; administer the development, use and maintenance of these lands and render such public service in so doing, in such a manner as to enable the people of Florida and visitors to enjoy these values without depleting them; to contribute materially to the development of a strong mental, moral and physical fibre in the people; to provide for perpetual preservation of historic sites and memorials of statewide significance and interpretation of their history to the people; to contribute to the tourist appeal of Florida.

History.—§12, ch. 25353, 1949; §§25, 35, ch. 69-106.

592.121 Cooperation of division with counties, etc.—The division of recreation and parks may cooperate with counties in county and state park work, and in this connection county commissioners may acquire, by gift, devise, or purchase from general funds, from individuals, corporations, the United States government or any of its departments or agencies, any lands, which are suitable for public parks or for the preservation of natural beauty or places of historic association, and operate the same as public parks. Said county commissioners may also convey any such lands so acquired to the board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund or the division, provided such lands are acceptable by said board of trustees or division.

History.—§§4-6, ch. 17025, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 1749(4)-(6); §2, ch. 61-119; §§25, 27, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §589.24.

592.13 Exemption from chapter.—This chapter shall not apply to the Stephen Foster memorial commission created by §265.13, nor to its powers and duties as prescribed by §§265.14 and 265.15, nor to any appropriations existing or that may be made for the Stephen Foster memorial.

History.—§12a, ch. 25353, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951.

***592.14 Drew mansion, Madison county.**—This appropriation is contingent on the Florida board of parks and historic memorials receiving without cost to said board, the following described lands necessary for the administration and protection of the Drew mansion:

A portion of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 13 and of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 14, township 1 south range 11 east, described as follows:

From the United States coast and geodetic survey bench mark No. U-145, which is set in the concrete base at the southeast corner of the Florida power corporation tower immediately north of the Seaboard air line railway grade crossing on Madison county secondary road 141, proceed north 80° 30' west a distance of 335.5 feet, thence north 76° 57' west a distance of 247.7 feet, to a point of beginning, which lies on the north line of the Seaboard air line railroad right of way.

From this point, proceed north 10° 00' east a distance of 650 feet, thence due west 800 feet, thence due south 487.2 feet to the north line of the Seaboard air line railroad right of way; thence easterly along the said right of way a distance of 691 feet to the point of beginning. Said property to embrace the Drew house, the burial plot, and the remaining structures of the stables and silos.

Also a strip of land 30 feet wide along and parallel to the Seaboard air line railway right of way from the boundary of the above described property to the west right of way of Madison county secondary road 141 for access to the Drew house.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 57-835; §1, ch. 50-240.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §25, ch. 69-106, and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Appropriation provided for restoration of Drew mansion; however, after study and investigation decided not practicable.

***592.15 Sale of state land in Lake county; Lake Griffin park trust fund.**—

(1) The Florida board of parks and historic memorials is empowered to sell any lands owned by the state on January 1, 1959 as park property in sections thirty-five and thirty-six, township eighteen south range twenty-four east of the Tallahassee meridian and in sections one, two and three, township nineteen south, range twenty-four east of the Tallahassee meridian, all in Lake county, in the same manner as is prescribed for the sale of public lands by the trustees of the internal improvement trust fund and the state board of education in §§270.07-270.09, and 270.10, provided however such sale shall only be for the purpose of acquiring funds for the Lake Griffin park trust fund of the state.

(2) There is hereby created a trust fund in the state treasury as contemplated by §592.072 (2), to be known as the Lake Griffin park trust fund, this fund to be administered by the Florida board of parks and historic memorials and the funds to be expended only for:

(a) The development and expansion of Lake Griffin park, Lake county.

(b) Construction and maintenance of park and public facilities at or in connection with Lake Griffin park, Lake county.

(c) The administration, operation and management of Lake Griffin park, Lake county.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 59-523; §2, ch. 61-119.

***Note.**—See note following §592.14.

***592.16 Bahia Honda park, Long Key area; acquisition by board.**—The Florida board of parks and historic memorials is authorized to accept a deed, without cost to the said board to the following areas:

(1) The Bahia Honda park area more particularly described as:

Commencing at the intersection of the East abutment of Bahia Honda bridge and the centerline of U. S. Highway No. 1; thence Easterly along said centerline 1369 feet; the point of beginning: thence N 45° 48' W, 189.93 feet; thence N 77° 18' W, 370

feet, more or less, to the M.H.W.L. of Florida bay; thence meandering said M.H.W.L. Southwesterly, Northwesterly and Southeasterly to the East bank of a canal; thence S 44° 12' W, 100 feet, more or less, across said canal to the West bank of said canal; thence meander said M.H.W.L. of Florida bay Southeasterly and Southwesterly to a seawall; thence along said seawall Southwesterly and Southeasterly to the M.H.W.L. of the Atlantic ocean; thence meander said M.H.W.L. of the Atlantic ocean to a point S 45° 48' E of the Point of Beginning; thence N 45° 48' W, 175 feet, to the Point of Beginning: except the 100 foot right-of-way of U. S. Highway No. 1 traversing this area, all in Sec. 34, T66S, R30E, Tallahassee Meridian, Bahia Honda Key, Monroe County, Florida.

(2) The Long Key area more particularly described:

Commencing at the intersection of the SE R/W line of U. S. Highway No. 1 and the West line of Sec. 4, T65S, R35E, Tallahassee Meridian, Monroe county, Florida; thence South along said West line of Sec. 4 to the M.H.W. line of the Atlantic ocean, the point of beginning: Thence meander said M.H.W. Easterly 2,670 feet, more or less, to the East line of Gov't Lot 3, said Sec. 4; thence North along said East line of Gov't Lot 3 to the M.H.W. line of a shallow lake; thence meander said M.H.W. line in a Westerly direction, to the West line of said Sec. 4; thence South along said West line of Sec. 4, 750 feet, more or less, to the Point of Beginning: containing 54.56 acres, more or less; excepting a strip of land 100 feet wide and lying 50 feet on each side of a centerline, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point

on the East line of said Gov't Lot 3, Sec. 4, T65S, R35E, Tallahassee Meridian, Monroe county, Florida, located 300 feet due North of an existing concrete monument which lies 60 feet, more or less, due North of the M.H.W. line of the Atlantic ocean; thence West 2,145 feet, more or less, to the point of curve of a 2° 21' curve right; thence along the centerline of said curve 495 feet, more or less, to its intersection with the West line of said Section 4: containing 6.06 acres, more or less.

History.—§1, ch. 61-249.

*Note.—See note following §592.14.

592.17 John Pennekamp coral reef state park; taking or damaging of coral prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to bring into or transport through any part of the state, including its waters, any coral or other material taken from the subsoil or sea bed of any portion of the John Pennekamp coral reef state park adjacent to or in the vicinity of the state which has been taken in violation of any law or regulation of the federal government.

(2) It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to destroy, damage, remove, deface, or take away any coral, rock or other formation or any part thereof, of any portion of the John Pennekamp coral reef state park adjacent to or in the vicinity of the state in which such action is in violation of any law or regulation of the federal government.

(3) Violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 6 months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 61-454.

CHAPTER 600

FLORIDA CITRUS MARKETING ACT

- 600.011 Short title.
 600.021 Declaration of state policy.
 600.031 Purposes of law.

600.011 Short title.—This act may be known and cited as "Florida citrus marketing act."

History.—§6, ch. 61-88.

600.021 Declaration of state policy.—

This act is passed:

(1) In the exercise of the police power of this state to promote and protect the public health, peace, safety and general welfare, and to stabilize and protect the citrus fruit industry of the state.

(2) Because the citrus fruit crop grown in Florida comprises the major agricultural crop of Florida and the marketing thereof is affected with a public interest.

(3) Because it is hereby found and declared that because of the increased and ever-increasing production of citrus fruit in Florida and elsewhere, except in years of freezes or other disasters that substantially reduce the total crop, the marketing of citrus fruit grown in Florida in excess of reasonable and normal market demands therefor, disorderly marketing of such citrus fruit, unfair methods of competition in the marketing of such citrus fruit, and the inherent inability of individual producers to develop new and larger markets for Florida grown citrus fruit, result in an unreasonable and unnecessary economic waste of the agricultural wealth of this state. Such conditions and the accompanying waste jeopardize the future continued production of quality citrus fruit for the people of this and other states and areas, and prevent citrus fruit producers from obtaining a fair return from their labor, the citrus fruit which they produce, and impair the economic value of their citrus fruit groves. As a consequence, the purchasing power of such producers has been in the past, and in all likelihood will continue to be in the future, unless such conditions are remedied, low in relation to that of persons engaged in other gainful occupations within this state. Citrus fruit producers are thereby prevented from maintaining a proper and reasonable standard of living and from contributing their fair share to the support of the necessary governmental and educational functions, thus tending to unfairly increase the tax burdens of other citizens of this state.

(4) Because the conditions hereinbefore described and set forth vitally concern the health, peace, safety and general welfare of the people of this state, it is hereby declared to be the policy of this state to aid citrus fruit producers and handlers in preventing economic waste in the production and marketing of their citrus fruit, to develop more efficient and equitable methods in the marketing of citrus fruit, and to aid citrus fruit producers and

- 600.041 Definitions.
 600.051 Marketing agreements; powers of department.

handlers in restoring and maintaining their purchasing power at a more adequate, equitable and reasonable level.

History.—§1, ch. 61-88.

600.031 Purposes of law.—The purposes of this act are:

(1) To enable citrus fruit producers of this state, with the aid and under the direction and control of the state, more effectively to correlate the production and marketing of their citrus fruit with market demands therefor.

(2) To establish and maintain orderly marketing of citrus fruit grown in Florida.

(3) To provide methods and means for the development of new and larger markets for citrus fruit grown in Florida.

(4) To eliminate or reduce economic waste in the production, handling and marketing of citrus fruit grown in Florida.

(5) To restore and maintain adequate purchasing power for the citrus fruit producers of Florida; and

(6) To conserve the agricultural wealth of the state.

History.—§2, ch. 61-88.

600.041 Definitions.—As used in this act the following terms have the following meaning:

* (1) ["Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(2) "Person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, business trust, legal representative or any organized group of individuals.

(3) "Citrus fruit" and/or "fruit" means and includes grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, Temple, tangelos and murcott honey oranges grown in Florida as defined in and by §601.03, and when regulated by the Florida citrus commission of the department of citrus, all other citrus fruit grown in Florida, including lemons, sour oranges, limes and citrus hybrids.

(4) "Variety" or "varieties" means any one or all of the following classifications or groupings of citrus fruit:

(a) Early and mid-season oranges, including Temple oranges, navel types and other varieties commonly called "round oranges," except Valencias, Lue Gim Gongs, and similar late maturing oranges of the Valencia type;

(b) Valencias, late Valencias, Lue Gim Gongs and similar late maturing oranges of the Valencia type;

(c) Marsh and other seedless grapefruit, including pinks and reds;

(d) Duncan and other seeded grapefruit, including pinks and reds;

(e) Tangerines;

- (f) Tangelos;
- (g) Persian, Key and Tahiti limes;
- (h) Murcott honey oranges; and
- (i) Lemons.

(5) "Producer" means any person growing or producing citrus fruit within this state for market.

(6) "Handler" means any person engaged within this state as a distributor in the business of handling and distributing citrus fruit in fresh fruit form in the primary channel of trade, whether such citrus fruit be purchased from the producer thereof or handled for his account.

(7) "Distributor" means any person who engages in the operation of packing, selling, marketing, handling and distributing, in the primary channel of trade, citrus fruit in fresh fruit form in commercial quantities (other than express or gift fruit shippers) which he has produced, or purchased or acquired from a producer or which he is marketing on behalf of a producer, but shall include only such persons who own and operate or have available to them facilities for packing the fresh citrus fruit handled by them; provided however, that any common marketing agency handling the sales of fresh citrus fruit for the account of any of such persons who do not maintain their own sales force or organization shall be deemed a distributor as herein defined.

(8) "Marketing agreement" means an agreement entered into, pursuant to the provisions of this act, by and between the department and handlers and distributors engaged in the handling and distributing of citrus fruit in fresh fruit form regulating the handling of such citrus fruit.

(9) "To handle" means to engage in the business of handler and distributor as herein defined.

(10) "To distribute" means to engage in the business of a distributor as herein defined.

(11) "Standard packed box" means a unit of measure as defined in §601.03(34).

(12) "Shipping season" means that period of time beginning August 1 of one year and ending July 31 of the following year.

(13) Whenever and wherever the context so admits any word or term used in this act which is not herein specifically defined shall have the meaning given by the laws of Florida.

History.—§3, ch. 61-88; §§14, 29, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This change will be reflected in a subsequent reviser's bill.

600.051 Marketing agreements; powers of department.—

(1) In order to effectuate the declared policy and purposes of this act, the department shall have the power, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, to enter into, administer and enforce marketing agreements with handlers and distributors engaged in any one or more of the citrus districts established in and by §601.09, in the handling and distributing of citrus fruit in fresh fruit form

or any variety or varieties, grade, size or quality thereof, regulating the handling of such citrus fruit in the way and manner and to the extent therein prescribed and agreed upon, which said marketing agreements shall be binding only upon the signatories thereto exclusively. The execution of any such marketing agreement shall in no manner affect the issuance, administration, or enforcement of any marketing order otherwise provided for by chapter 601, and any marketing agreement executed hereunder shall be ineffective to the extent that it is in conflict with any rule, regulation, marketing order or marketing agreement under any federal law relating to the handling of citrus fruit grown in Florida.

(2) After such notice and opportunity for hearing, the department may issue and execute a marketing agreement, or any amendment thereof after its issuance, if it finds and sets forth in such marketing agreement that such agreement or amendment, as the case may be, will, with respect to the citrus fruit covered thereby, tend to:

(a) Re-establish or maintain prices received by producers for citrus fruit at a level which will give to such citrus fruit a purchasing power, with respect to the articles and services which producers commonly buy, equivalent to the purchasing power of such citrus fruit in the base period. The base period shall be such prior period in which the department finds that:

1. The volume of production of citrus fruit was adequate to supply the requirements of consumers thereof; and

2. The returns to producer of citrus fruit were sufficient to provide an adequate standard of living to the citrus fruit producer and his family.

(b) Approach such equality of purchasing power at as rapid a rate as is feasible in view of the market demand for citrus fruit.

(c) Prevent the unreasonable or unnecessary waste of the wealth of the citrus fruit industry of Florida by developing new and larger markets for citrus fruit.

(d) Protect the interests of consumers of citrus fruit by exercising the powers of this act only to such extent as is necessary to establish the equality of purchasing power described in subsection (2)(a).

(3) In making the findings set forth above in this section, the department shall take into consideration any and all facts available to it with respect to the following economic factors:

(a) The quantity of citrus fruit available for distribution.

(b) The quantity of citrus fruit normally required by consumers.

(c) The cost of producing citrus fruit as determined by available records, statistics and surveys.

(d) The purchasing power of consumers as indicated by reports and indices.

(e) The level of prices of similar and other commodities which compete with or are utilized as substitutes for Florida citrus fruit.

(4) Subject to the legislative restrictions and limitations set forth herein, any marketing agreement entered into between the department and signatories thereto pursuant to this act may contain any or all of the following provisions for regulating the handling or distributing of citrus fruit in fresh fruit form within this state, in the primary channel of trade, but no others:

(a) Provisions for determining the existence and extent of the surplus of citrus fruit or of any variety, grade, size or quality thereof, and providing for the control and distribution of such surplus and for equalizing the burden of such surplus elimination or control among the handlers or other distributors affected.

(b) Provisions for limiting the total quantity of citrus fruit, or of any variety, grade, size or quality thereof, which may be distributed or otherwise handled in the primary channel of trade by any and all affected persons engaged in such distributing or handling during any specified period or periods. The total quantity of any such citrus fruit so regulated and permitted to be distributed, or otherwise handled, shall not be less than the quantity which the department finds is reasonably necessary to supply the market demands of consumers of such citrus fruit.

(c) Provisions for allotting the quantity of citrus fruit, or of any variety, grade, size or quality thereof, which each handler signatory to such agreement may purchase or acquire from, or handle on behalf of any and all producers thereof in the primary channel of trade during any specified period or periods, under a uniform rule applicable to all handlers so

regulated based upon the current season's production or sales of such producers, or upon production or sales of such producers in such prior period as the department determines to be representative, or both, to the end that the total quantity of such citrus fruit or any variety, grade, size or quality thereof, so purchased or handled in the primary channel of trade, shall be apportioned equitably among the producers thereof.

(d) Provisions for the establishment of surplus or reserve pools of citrus fruit, or of the representative value of such citrus fruit, or of any variety, grade, size or quality thereof, and providing for the sale or other disposition of such surplus citrus fruit and the equitable distribution among the persons interested therein of the net returns or other consideration derived from the sale or other disposition of such citrus fruit or such distribution of such representative value of such citrus fruit.

(e) Prohibiting unfair methods of competition and unfair trade practices.

(f) Provisions for the establishment of plans or programs for advertising, merchandising, sales promotion and incentive payments, or matters connected therewith, to create new or larger markets for citrus fruit or any variety, grade, size or quality thereof grown in the state.

(g) Provisions incidental to and not inconsistent with the terms, conditions and provisions hereinbefore specified and necessary to effectuate the other provisions of such marketing agreement and the provisions of this act, including, but not limited to, provisions for paying the costs and expenses of administration of any such agreement, and provisions for penalties and for liquidated damages for violation of any such agreement.

History.—§4, ch. 61-88; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 601
FLORIDA CITRUS CODE

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601.01 Short title.—This chapter may be known and cited as "The Florida citrus code of 1949."

History.—§1, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.02 Purposes.—This chapter is passed:

(1) In the exercise of the police power to protect health and welfare and to stabilize and protect the citrus industry of the state.

(2) Because the planting, growing, cultivat-

ing, spraying, pruning, and fertilizing of citrus groves and the harvesting, hauling, processing, packing, canning, and concentrating of the citrus crop produced thereon is the major agricultural enterprise of Florida and, together with the sale and distribution of said crop, affects the health, morals, and general economy of a vast number of citizens of the state who are either directly or indirectly dependent

thereon for a livelihood, and said business is therefore of vast public interest.

(3) Because it is wise, necessary, and expedient to protect and enhance the quality and reputation of Florida citrus fruit and the canned and concentrated products thereof in domestic and foreign markets.

(4) To provide means whereby producers, packers, canners, and concentrators of citrus fruit and the canned and concentrated products thereof may secure prompt and efficient inspection and classification of grades of citrus fruit and the canned and concentrated products thereof at reasonable costs, it being hereby recognized that the standardization of the citrus fruit industry of Florida by the proper grading and classification of citrus fruit and the canned and concentrated products thereof by prompt and efficient inspection under competent authority is beneficial alike to producer, packer, shipper, canner, concentrator, carrier, receiver, and consumer in that it furnishes them prima facie evidence of the quality and condition of such products and informs the carrier and receiver of the quality of the products carried and received by them and assures the ultimate consumer of the quality of the products purchased.

(5) To stabilize the Florida citrus industry and to protect the public against fraud, deception, and financial loss through unscrupulous practices and haphazard methods in connection with the processing and marketing of citrus fruit and the canned or concentrated products thereof.

(6) Because said act is designed to promote the general welfare of the Florida citrus industry, which in turn will promote the general welfare and social and political economy of the state.

History.—§2, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.03 Definitions.—In construing this chapter, where the context permits the word, phrase, or term:

(1) "Additive" means any foreign substance which, when added to any citrus fruit juice, will change the amount of total soluble solids or anhydrous citric acid therein, or the color or taste thereof, or act as an artificial preservative thereof;

(2) "Agent" means any person who, on behalf of any citrus fruit dealer, negotiates the consignment, purchase or sale of citrus fruit, or weighs citrus fruit so that the weight thereof may be used in computing the amount to be paid therefor.

(3) "Broker" means any person engaged in the business of negotiating the sale or purchase of citrus fruit for others;

(4) "Canned products" means juices, segments or sections of citrus fruits sealed in hermetically sealed containers at a concentration of not exceeding twenty degrees Brix and sufficiently processed by heat to insure preservation of the product, and when regulated by the commission, these same products packed

in any other manner or in any other type container;

(5) "Canning plant" means any building, structure, or place where citrus fruit or the juice thereof is canned or prepared for canning at a concentration of not exceeding twenty degrees Brix for market or shipment;

(6) "Cash buyer" means any person who purchases citrus fruit in this state from the producer for the purpose of resale;

(7) "Citrus fruit" means grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, Temples and tangelos as defined by law; and when regulated by the commission, all other citrus fruit, including lemons, sour oranges, and citrus hybrids, and juices, segments and other food products thereof for human consumption, but shall not include limes (meaning the fruit *citrus aurantifolia*, variety Persian, Tahiti, or Barrs, grown in Florida), and shall not include Florida Key limes, nor marmalades, jellies, preserves, or candies, or any other citrus product, or by-product containing less than twenty per cent of citrus or citrus juice;

(8) "Citrus fruit dealer" means any consignor, commission merchant, consignment shipper, cash buyer, broker, association, cooperative association, express or gift fruit shipper, or person who in any manner makes or attempts to make money or other thing of value on citrus fruit in any manner whatsoever, other than of growing or producing citrus fruit, but the term shall not include retail establishments whose sales are direct to consumers and not for resale;

(9) "Citrus producing area" means that part or parts of the state in which citrus fruit is grown or produced;

(10) "Color-add" or "color-added" means the application or use of any coloring matter to any citrus fruit;

(11) "Coloring matter" means any dye, or any liquid or concentrate or material containing a dye or materials which react to form a dye used or intended to be used for the purpose of enhancing the color of citrus fruit by the addition of artificial color to the peel thereof; provided that said term shall not include any process or treatment of fruit which merely brings out or accelerates the natural color of the fruit;

(12) "Coloring room" means any room or place where citrus fruit is placed, with or without the use of heat or any gas, for the purpose of bringing out the natural color of the fruit;

(13) "Commission" means the Florida citrus commission as head of the department of citrus;

* (14) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of agriculture of the state;

(15) "Commission merchant" means any person engaged in the business of receiving any citrus fruit for sale on commission for or on behalf of another;

(16) "Concentrated products" mean:

(a) Frozen citrus fruit juice frozen at a concentration of exceeding twenty degrees

Brix and kept at a sufficiently freezing temperature to insure preservation of the product; and

(b) Citrus fruit juice sealed in hermetically sealed containers at a concentration of exceeding twenty degrees Brix and sufficiently processed by heat to insure preservation of the product;

(17) "Concentrating plant" means any building, structure, or place where citrus fruit is canned, or frozen, or prepared for canning or freezing at a concentration of more than twenty degrees Brix for market or shipment;

(18) "Consignment shipper" means any person who contracts with the producer of citrus fruit for the marketing thereof for the sole account and risk of such producer and who agrees to pay such producer the net proceeds derived from such sale;

(19) "Consignor" means any person (other than a producer) who ships or delivers to any commission merchant or dealer any citrus fruit for handling, sale, or resale;

(21) "Express or gift fruit shipper" means any person having an established place of business who ships or delivers for transportation in any manner, citrus fruit to a consumer and not for the purpose of resale;

(22) "Fresh fruit juice distributor" means any person extracting and preparing for market or shipment any citrus fruit juice in fresh form;

(23) "Grapefruit" means the fruit citrus paradisi, Macf, commonly called grapefruit and shall include white, red and pink meated varieties;

(24) "Handler" means any person engaged within this state in the business of distributing citrus fruit in the primary channel of trade or any person engaged as a processor in the business of processing citrus fruit;

(25) "Manufacturer" means any person who shall manufacture, or sell or offer for sale, or license or offer for license for use any coloring matter, or any soaps, oils, waxes, gases, gas-forming material, or other similar compositions, or the component parts thereof on or in the processing of citrus fruits;

(26) "Oranges" means the fruit citrus sinensis, Osbeck, commonly called sweet oranges;

(27) "Packing house" means any building, structure, or place where citrus fruit is packed or otherwise prepared for market or shipment in fresh form;

(28) "Person" means any natural person, partnership, association, corporation, trust, estate, or other legal entity;

(29) "Primary channel of trade" means that fruit shall be deemed to have been delivered into the primary channel of trade when it is sold or delivered for shipment in fresh form, or when it is received and accepted at a canning, concentrating, or processing plant for canning, concentrating or processing;

(30) "Producer" means any person growing or producing citrus in this state for market;

(31) "Ship" or "shipping" means to move or cause citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof to be moved in intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce by rail, truck, boat, or airplane, or any other means.

(32) "Shipper" means any person engaged in shipping, or causing to be shipped, citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof in intrastate, interstate, or foreign commerce, whether as owner, agent, or otherwise;

(33) "Shipping season" means that period of time beginning August 1 of one year and ending July 31 of the following year;

(34) "Standard packed box" means one and three fifths bushels of citrus fruit, whether in bulk or containers;

(35) "Tangerines" means the fruit citrus reticulata, Blanco, commonly called tangerines;

(36) "Temple oranges" (probably Tangor hybrid, citrus reticulata X C sinensis) commonly called Temples.

(37) "Tangelo" is defined as a hybrid between tangerine or mandarin orange (citrus reticulata) with either the grapefruit or pummelo (C. paradisi and C. grandis).

(38) "Lemons" including "rough" lemons means the acid lemons of Citrus Limon, including the varieties Eureka, Genoa, Wheatley, Amerfo, Belair and Villafranca of the Eureka group; varieties Bonnie Brae, Kennedy, Lisbon, Messer, Messina and Sicily of the Lisbon group; varieties Meyer, Cuban, Ponderosa, Rough of the Anomalous group; varieties Dorshapo and Millsweet of the sweet lemon group and other varieties not included above such as everbearing, Palestine sweet, Perrine, and Spheriola.

(39) "Sour oranges"—"sour" or "bitter" oranges means the fruit of Citrus Aurantium Linnaeus and contains several sub-species. Among the most important are varieties African, Brazilian, Rubidoux, and standard of the normal group; varieties Daidai, Goleta, Bouquet of the Aberrant group; variety Chinooto of the Myrtifolia group and varieties bittersweet and Paraguay of the bittersweet group.

(40) "Citrus hybrids" means citrus fruits other than grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, and the hybrids tangelos and Temples as may be defined by law, may also be defined as citrus hybrids. Such citrus hybrids shall include hybrids between or among sour orange (C. aurantium), pummelo (C. grandis), lemon (C. limon), citron (C. medica), grapefruit (C. paradisi), tangerine or mandarin orange (C. reticulata), sweet orange (C. sinensis), tangelo (C. reticulata x C. paradisi or C. grandis), tangor (C. reticulata x C. sinensis), kumquat (Fortunella, species) and trifoliate orange (Poncirus trifoliata), and varieties of these species.

(41) "Murcott honey oranges" (probably tangor hybrid, C. reticulata x C. sinensis) commonly called Murcotts.

(42) "Variety" or "varieties" means any one or all of the following classifications or groupings of citrus fruit:

(a) Early and mid-season oranges, including Temple oranges, navel types and other varieties commonly called "round oranges," except Valencias, Lue Gim Gongs, and similar late maturing oranges of the Valencia type;

(b) Valencias, late Valencias, Lue Gim Gongs and similar late maturing oranges of the Valencia type;

(c) Marsh and other seedless grapefruit, including pinks and reds;

(d) Duncan and other seeded grapefruit, including pinks and reds;

(e) Tangerines;

(f) Tangelos;

(g) Persian, Key and Tahiti limes;

(h) Murcott honey oranges;

(i) Lemons; and

(j) Sour oranges.

(43) "Processor" means any person engaged within this state in the business of canning, concentrating, or otherwise processing citrus fruit for market other than for shipment in fresh fruit form.

History.—§3, ch. 25149, 1949; §§1-5, ch. 26492, 1951; §2, ch. 29757, 1955; §§1-8, ch. 57-28; §1, ch. 59-12; §1, ch. 59-16; §§1-3, ch. 59-20; §§1, 2, ch. 61-91; §1, ch. 63-71; §1, ch. 65-85; §5, ch. 67-220; §§14, 29, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (14) was rendered obsolete by §14, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

601.04 Florida citrus commission; creation and membership.—

(1)(a) There is hereby created and established within the department of citrus a board to be known and designated as the "Florida citrus commission" to be composed of twelve practical citrus fruit men who are resident citizens of the state, each of whom is and has been actively engaged in growing, or growing and shipping, or growing and processing of citrus fruit in the state for a period of at least five years immediately prior to his appointment to the said commission and has, during said period, derived a major portion of his income therefrom or, during said time, has been the owner of, member of, officer of, or paid employee of a corporation, firm, or partnership which has, during said time, derived the major portion of its income from the growing, or growing and shipping, or growing and processing of citrus fruit.

(b) Seven members of said commission shall be designated as grower members and shall be primarily engaged in the growing of citrus fruit as an individual owner, or as the owner of, a member of, an officer of, or a stockholder of a corporation, firm or partnership primarily engaged in citrus growing, and none of whom shall receive any compensation from any licensed citrus fruit dealer or handler as defined in §601.03 (other than gift fruit shippers), but any of said grower members shall not be disqualified as a member if, individually, or as the owner of, a member of, an officer of or a stockholder of a corporation, firm or partnership primarily engaged in citrus growing which processes, packs and markets its own fruit and whose business is primarily not purchasing and handling fruit grown by others, and one of said seven grower members shall be a resident of

and appointed from each of the seven citrus districts as defined in §601.09. Five members of said commission shall be designated as grower-handler members and shall be engaged as owners, or paid officers or employees of a corporation, firm, partnership or other business unit engaged in handling citrus fruit. Two of said five grower-handler members shall be engaged in the fresh fruit business and three of the said five grower-handler members shall be engaged in the processing of citrus fruits. One of the said five grower-handler members shall be appointed from citrus district No. 7 and the remaining four shall be appointed from the state-at-large but of these four no two members shall be appointed from the same citrus district.

***(2)(a)** The members of such commission shall possess the qualifications herein provided and shall be appointed by the governor for terms of three years each, and four members shall be appointed each year. Such members shall serve until their respective successors are appointed and qualified. The regular terms shall begin on June 1 and shall end on May 31 of the third year after such appointment. The present members of the commission shall continue to serve until the expiration of their present term of office.

(b) Upon the expiration of the terms of the present members and in order to accomplish the purpose of appointing four members each year on a staggered term basis, the governor shall in 1965 appoint or reappoint four members for a term of three years, and two members for a term of two years. In 1966 he shall appoint or reappoint four members for a term of three years and two members for a term of one year. Thereafter, when such initial terms have expired, successors shall be appointed or reappointed for a term of three years. When appointments are made the governor shall publicly announce the actual classification and district (or state-at-large as the case may be) that each appointee represents. A majority of the members of said commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business and the carrying out of the duties of said commission. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties as members of said commission, each member shall take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed in §5, Art. II of the constitution of the state. The qualification of each member of the Florida citrus commission as herein required shall continue throughout the respective term of his office and in the event a member should, after appointment, fail to meet the qualifications or classification which he possessed at the time of his appointment as above set forth, said member shall resign or be removed and be replaced with a member possessing the proper qualifications and classification.

History.—§3, ch. 16854, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. (57); §1, ch. 20449, 1941; §1, ch. 22535, 1945; §4, ch. 25149, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §1, ch. 59-11; §1, ch. 65-71; §33, ch. 69-216; §§29, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—§29, ch. 69-106 provides for the appointment of membership by the governor and each person holding office as of July 1, 1969 shall continue for the remainder of his term.

Thereafter, confirmation by the senate shall be required for appointment to or removal from the board. Subsection (2) will be amended in a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—Formerly §595.01.

601.05 Commission a body corporate.—The Florida citrus commission shall be a body corporate, and shall have power to contract and be contracted with, and shall have and possess all the powers of a body corporate for all purposes necessary for fully carrying out the provisions and requirements of this chapter. The said commission shall adopt a corporate seal with which it shall authenticate its proceedings.

History.—§5, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.06 Compensation of commission members.—No member of the commission shall receive any salary or other compensation, but each member shall receive the sum of twenty-five dollars per day for each day, or fraction thereof, spent by him while enroute and in actual attendance in regular or special meetings of the commission, or meetings of committees of the commission, or in transacting other business authorized by the commission, whether within or without the state, to cover his personal expense while in attendance thereon, together with his traveling expenses, including mileage at the rate allowed by law to state employees per mile traveled by automobile, or actual fare when traveling by airplane, railway, including pullman, or boat or other manner of transportation necessarily incurred for the transaction of such business, and, in addition, amounts paid for telephone and telegraph charges.

History.—§6, ch. 25149, 1949; §16, ch. 63-400; §1, ch. 65-70. cf.—§112.061 Travel expenses of state officials and employees.

601.07 Location of executive offices.—The executive offices of the commission shall be established and maintained at Lakeland.

History.—§7, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.071 Citrus museum authorized; location, operation.—

(1) There is hereby authorized, created and established the Florida citrus museum which said museum shall be located, maintained and operated at or in the environs of Winter Haven.

(2) The Florida citrus commission is authorized, empowered and directed to develop, operate and maintain the said Florida citrus museum and for that purpose and in that connection the said Florida citrus commission is hereby authorized to accept and receive and to hold in trust for the state gifts, gratuities, donations of money and other property to be used for and in connection with the establishment, development, operation and maintenance of the Florida citrus museum, using therefor such funds within its control as in its judgment may be necessary.

(3) In carrying out the purpose and intent of this section the Florida citrus commission is authorized to cooperate with and enter into contracts and agreements with the Florida citrus mutual, Florida citrus exposition, Florida horticultural society, Florida historical so-

ciety and the department of agriculture and consumer services, the latter being hereby authorized to expend reasonable sums from the general inspection trust fund of Florida to be used in carrying out and promoting the purpose and intent of this section.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 26728, 1951; §2, ch. 61-119; §1, ch. 63-74; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.08 Authenticated copies of commission records as evidence.—Copies of the proceedings, records, and acts of the commission and certificates purporting to relate the facts concerning such proceedings, records, and acts, signed by the chairman of the commission and authenticated by the seal of the commission, shall be prima facie evidence thereof in all the courts of the state.

History.—§8, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.09 Citrus districts.—The citrus belt of the state, for the purpose of this chapter, shall be divided into seven citrus districts composed of the following counties, to-wit:

(1) Citrus district one: Hillsborough, Pinellas, and Manatee.

(2) Citrus district two: Citrus, Sumter, Lake, Hernando, and Pasco.

(3) Citrus district three: Alachua, Putnam, St. Johns, Flagler, Marion, Levy, Seminole, and that portion of Volusia county lying west of a line beginning at a point on the shore of the Atlantic ocean where the line between Flagler and Volusia counties intersects said shore, thence follow the line between said two counties to the southwest corner of section 23, township 14 south, range 31 east; thence continue south to the southwest corner of section 35, township 14 south, range 31 east; thence east to the northwest corner of township 15 south, range 32 east; thence south to the southwest corner of township 17 south, range 32 east; thence east to the northwest corner of township 18 south, range 33 east; thence south to the St. Johns river.

(4) Citrus district four: Orange and Osceola.

(5) Citrus district five: Brevard, Indian River, St. Lucie, Martin, Palm Beach, Broward, Dade, and that portion of Volusia county lying east of a line beginning at a point on the shore of the Atlantic ocean where the line between Flagler and Volusia counties intersects said shore, thence follow the line between said two counties to the southwest corner of section 23, township 14 south, range 31 east; thence continue south to the southwest corner of section 35, township 14 south, range 31 east; thence east to the northwest corner of township 15 south, range 32 east; thence south to the southwest corner of township 17 south, range 32 east; thence east to the northwest corner of township 18 south, range 33 east; thence south to the St. Johns river; thence along the main channel of the St. Johns river and through Lake Harney; and thence along the main channel of the St. Johns river to a point in said river where Orange and Volusia counties corner with each other.

(6) Citrus district six: Sarasota, Hardee, Highlands, Okeechobee, Glades, DeSoto, Charlotte, Lee, Hendry, Collier, and Monroe.

(7) Citrus district seven: Polk.

History.—§9, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.10 Powers of the commission.—The commission shall have and shall exercise such general and specific powers as are delegated to it by this chapter and other statutes of the state, which such powers shall include, but not be confined to, the following:

(1) To elect a chairman and a vice-chairman and, from time to time, such other officers as it may deem advisable, and to adopt and, from time to time, alter, rescind, modify, or amend all proper and necessary rules, regulations, and orders for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under this chapter and other statutes of the state, and which said rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law when not inconsistent therewith.

(2) To act as the general supervisory authority over the administration and enforcement of this chapter and to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be imposed upon it by other laws of the state.

(3) To employ and, at its pleasure, discharge an executive director and such attorneys, clerks, and employees as it deems necessary, and to outline their powers and duties and fix their compensation; provided, however, that the salaries of persons employed in the headquarters of the commission in its actual administrative departments shall not exceed one hundred fifty thousand dollars per annum, and provided further, that this limitation shall not apply to nor include the expenses and salaries of the field department, statistical department and the employees therein, nor other necessary expenses of the commission or its agents or employees for the necessary and proper administration and functioning of the commission otherwise authorized herein to be incurred by the commission. The commission may pay, or participate in the payment of, premiums for health, accident and life insurance for its full-time employees, pursuant to such rules or regulations as it may adopt, and said payments or participation payments shall be in addition to the regular salaries of such full-time employees.

(4) To purchase or authorize the purchase of all office equipment and supplies and to incur all necessary expenses in connection with and required for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this chapter and other applicable laws.

(5) To investigate violations of the provisions of this chapter and other laws conferring powers and duties upon said commission, and to report its findings or recommendations in connection therewith to the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(6) To incur such reasonable obligations and expenses as may be necessary and proper

for the discharge of its powers and duties hereunder or other laws, and to have such obligations and expenses paid out of the funds authorized by law to be collected and expended.

(7) To adopt, promulgate, alter, rescind, modify, amend and enforce rules and regulations and establish minimum maturity and quality standards for citrus fruits not inconsistent with existing laws, to regulate and control methods and practices followed or used in the harvesting, grading, packing, extracting, canning, concentrating, sectionizing, or otherwise processing citrus fruits or citrus juices or the products thereof for human consumption, including the addition or prohibition of any and all additives, and including application to or use of coloring matter thereon and coloring of fruit by placing in coloring room with or without use of heat or any form of gas in such process, to the end that such methods and practices as affect the eating and keeping qualities and depreciate the value of citrus fruits or the juices or other food products thereof in any form may be minimized to the greatest extent possible, if not altogether eliminated.

(8) When, in the opinion of the commission, the tax revenues collected pursuant to this chapter, whether allocated for research, advertising or promotion, reserve funds, advertising incentive plans, or other purposes, are not immediately needed for the purpose for which such funds are provided, the board of administration, in addition to existing constitutional and statutory authority, is hereby authorized and shall, upon the request and approval of the commission, or its general manager if he has been given such authority, invest and reinvest the funds designated and for the period of time specified in such request. In the investment of such funds, the board of administration shall have the powers and be subject to the limitations provided for in chapter 215.

History.—§§3A, 8, ch. 16854, 1935; §§1-4, ch. 16863, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 3254(62), (63); §§1-4, ch. 19309, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 3254(177)-(181); §2, ch. 20449, 1941; §1, ch. 23680, 1947; §10, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 57-14; §1, ch. 65-65; §1, ch. 65-66; §1, ch. 67-68; §§3, 14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §595.07.
cf.—§216.181(5) Budget of department of citrus.

601.11 Power of commission to establish standards.—The commission shall have full and plenary power to and may establish state grades and minimum maturity and quality standards not inconsistent with existing laws for citrus fruits and food products thereof containing twenty per cent or more citrus, or citrus juice, whether canned or concentrated, or otherwise processed, including standards for frozen concentrate for manufacturing purposes, and for containers therefor, and shall prescribe rules or regulations governing the marking, branding, labeling, tagging, or stamping of citrus fruit, or products thereof whether canned or concentrated, or otherwise processed, and upon containers therefor for the purpose of showing the name and address of the person marketing such citrus fruit or products thereof whether canned or concentrated or otherwise

processed; the grade, quality, variety, type or size of citrus fruit, the grade, quality, variety, type, and amount of the products thereof whether canned or concentrated or otherwise processed, and the quality, type, size, dimensions, and shape of containers therefor, and to regulate or prohibit the use of containers which have been previously used for the sale, transportation, or shipment of citrus fruit or the products thereof whether canned or concentrated or otherwise processed, or any other commodity; provided, however, that the use of secondhand containers for sale and delivery of citrus fruit for retail consumption within the state shall not be prohibited; provided, however, that no standard, regulation, rule, or order under this section which is repugnant to any requirement made mandatory under federal law or regulations shall apply to citrus fruit, or the products thereof whether canned or concentrated or otherwise processed, or to containers therefor, which are being shipped from this state in interstate commerce. All citrus fruit and the products thereof whether canned or concentrated or otherwise processed sold, or offered for sale, or offered for shipment within or without the state shall be graded and marked as required by this section and the regulations, rules, and orders adopted and made under authority of this section, which regulations, rules, and orders shall, when not inconsistent with state or federal law have the force and effect of law.

History.—§11, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 57-30.

601.111 Commission authorized to lower maturity standards.—

(1) The legislature of the state finds and declares that emergencies creating abnormal conditions in the Florida citrus industry, such as unusual climatic conditions that produce unusual growing conditions of citrus fruit, freezes and hurricanes or other acts of God that may affect a substantial part of the citrus industry, require that the Florida citrus commission be given the power and authority to lower the maturity standards established by law for citrus fruit or any variety thereof, not including oranges except as to minimum juice content requirement, under and subject to the limitations, conditions, restrictions and provisions and within the standards hereinafter prescribed and established.

(2) That in the event of an emergency such as is mentioned in subsection (1), and after a public hearing, to be called and held by the Florida citrus commission, the said commission, in addition to all other powers and authority which it now possesses, which have heretofore been granted or delegated to it by the legislature of the state, shall have the additional power to issue rules and regulations to:

(a) Lower by not more than ten percent the existing minimum requirement as to the total soluble solids of the juice of citrus fruit or any variety, except oranges, or size thereof;

(b) Lower by not more than ten percent the

existing ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of citrus fruit or any variety thereof, except oranges, to the anhydrous citric acid; and

(c) Lower by not more than ten percent the existing minimum requirement for juice content of citrus fruit or any variety or size thereof.

Any action under this subsection shall not be taken until after a public hearing has been called by the vote or with the consent of at least nine members of the Florida citrus commission and any regulation adopted pursuant to this section shall be by the affirmative vote of at least nine members of said Florida citrus commission and every such regulation shall contain an expiration date not later than one year from its effective date.

(3) Any order, rule or regulation adopted by the Florida citrus commission under and in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall take effect at a time to be fixed by the commission but not less than twenty-four hours from the time same is adopted, irrespective of the provisions of §601.12.

(4) This act shall not repeal any other section or part of this chapter, but shall be deemed as supplemental and additional to the express power vested in the Florida citrus commission, subject only to the limitations, restrictions, conditions, provisions and standards herein set forth.

History.—§1, ch. 63-104.

601.12 Power of commission to promulgate rules and regulations.—All rules, regulations, and orders promulgated by the commission under the provisions of this chapter shall be published one time within ten days after the same are promulgated in at least one daily newspaper of general circulation in each of two cities within the citrus-producing area of the state to be selected by the commission. All such rules, regulations, and orders shall become effective ten days after the same are promulgated, unless otherwise ordered by the commission, but no rule, regulation, or order shall be effective sooner than seventy-two hours after promulgation thereof, except orders and regulations as may be promulgated under §§601.89 and 601.90. In case written protests by any interested persons shall be made to any one or more of such rules, regulations, or orders within thirty days after publication of same, hearings shall be conducted at places and at times to be determined by the commission, or its authorized agent or representative, at which all interested persons shall have a right to be heard. Due notice of the time and place of such hearings by the commission, or its authorized agent or representative, shall be given to the persons making such protests. In all cases such written protests shall be filed with the commission and, if there be no such written protests filed with the commission within thirty days after such rules, regulations, or orders become effective, then and in that event such rules, regulations, or orders shall be final. Any action of the

commission refusing to modify the rules or regulations or orders protested shall be subject to review by any court of competent jurisdiction.

History.—§12, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 28197, 1953.

601.13 Citrus research; administration by commission; appropriation.—

(1) The administration of this section shall be vested in the commission which shall prescribe suitable and reasonable rules and regulations for the proper carrying out of the provisions hereof.

(2) It shall be the duty of the commission, and it is empowered:

(a) To conduct or cause to be conducted a thorough and comprehensive study of citrus fruit and the juices thereof

1. With respect to the quality and maturity of said fruit and the juices thereof, including proper effort to assemble data and arrive at a proper standard of quality, grade, and maturity with reference to its texture, stability, and general marketability and so far as possible reduce such findings to specific and readily understood chemical, mathematical, or descriptive terms, and

2. With respect to the nutritional and other value or values of such fruit and the juices thereof; and to provide suitable facilities and equipment of every kind whatsoever proper and necessary in connection with all such work.

(b) To conduct or cause to be conducted such study and research as is necessary to provide all the information and data required to be disseminated pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(c) To provide suitable and sufficient laboratory facilities and equipment, making use of the laboratory facilities and equipment of the university of Florida, insofar as it is practicable for the purpose of conducting thorough and comprehensive study and research to determine all possible new and further uses for citrus fruit and citrus fruit juices and the products and by-products into which the same can be converted or manufactured, as well as to determine and develop new and profitable methods and instruments of distribution thereof.

(d) To carry on or cause to be carried on suitable experiments in an effort to prove the commercial value of each, determine and develop new and further use for citrus fruit and citrus fruit juices or the products and by-products into which the same can be converted or manufactured.

(e) To carry on or cause to be carried on suitable experiments in an effort to prove the commercial value of any and all new profitable methods and instruments of distribution of citrus fruit and citrus fruit juices and the products and by-products into which the same can be converted or manufactured.

(f) To carry on or cause to be carried on an economic and marketing research program relating to citrus fruits, products or by-products thereof.

(g) To enter into any mutually satisfactory contracts or agreements with any person, firm, institution, corporation, or business unit, as well as any state or federal agency which the commission deems wise, necessary, and expedient in the carrying out of any of the provisions of this chapter.

(h) To incur and pay such expenses and obligations as are necessary in connection with and required for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this chapter.

(3) There is hereby appropriated and made available for defraying the expenses of the administration of this section from the moneys derived from advertising excise taxes levied on citrus fruit such amounts as the commission may deem necessary within the percentage limitations imposed by §601.15.

History.—§13, ch. 25149, 1949; §7, ch. 26492, 1951; §1, ch. 61-48; §1, ch. 63-80; §1, ch. 65-67.

601.14 Transportation problems affecting citrus; investigation by commission; appropriation.—

(1) It shall be the duty of the commission to cause to be investigated the transportation problems affecting the Florida citrus industry and the lawfulness of any and all existing or proposed rates, charges, rules, regulations, or practices affecting any rate or charge in so far as the same may affect the Florida citrus industry and, to that end, shall cause such proper investigations to be made by other agencies established and existing for the purpose of handling such problems. The commission may authorize such other agency as selected by it to compile the facts concerning the transportation rates, charges, rules, regulations, or practices affecting the Florida citrus industry and, when any such transportation rate, charge, rule, regulation, or practice is in its opinion excessive, unjust, unreasonable, discriminating in nature or otherwise unlawful, may cause such agency to file with the interstate commerce commission or other proper regulatory body complaints, protests, petitions, or other pleadings and papers and to participate in any proceedings or hearings concerning the same to the end that the Florida citrus industry may be fully protected in obtaining and enjoying just, reasonable, and otherwise lawful transportation rates and charges. In the performance of any such duties, the commission shall pay such agency so selected by it such reasonable compensation as the commission may fix for defraying the expenses of the agency, including the employment of counsel, rate experts, accountants, or other assistants in any such proceeding or hearing.

(2) There is hereby appropriated and made available during each year for the expenses of the administration and enforcement of this section from the moneys derived from the excise taxes levied for advertising on citrus fruit such amounts as the commission may deem necessary within the percentage limitations imposed by §601.15; provided further that in case any ex-

penditure is made as authorized herein, it shall be charged against the excise taxes levied upon oranges, grapefruit, Temples and tangerines, respectively, pro rata as the commission may find they are affected by such expenditure.

History.—§14, ch. 25149, 1949; §8, ch. 26492, 1951; §4, ch. 59-20; §1, ch. 65-68.

601.15 Advertising campaign; methods of conducting; excise tax; emergency reserve fund; grapefruit brand advertising rebates; citrus research.—

(1) The administration of this section shall be vested in the commission which shall prescribe suitable and reasonable rules and regulations for the enforcement hereof and the commission shall administer the taxes levied and imposed hereby. Said commission shall have power to cause its duly authorized agent or representative to enter upon the premises of any handler of citrus fruits and to examine or cause to be examined any books, papers, records, or memoranda bearing on the amount of taxes payable and to secure other information directly or indirectly concerned in the enforcement hereof. Any person required to pay the taxes levied and imposed who shall by any practice or evasion make it difficult to enforce the provisions hereof by inspection or any person who shall, after demand by the commission or any agent or representative designated by it for that purpose, refuse to allow full inspection of the premises or any part thereof or any books, records, documents, or other instruments in any manner relating to the liability of the tax payer for the tax imposed or shall hinder or in anywise delay or prevent such inspection shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished accordingly.

(2) The commission shall plan and conduct a campaign for commodity advertising, publicity, and sales promotion to increase the consumption of citrus fruits and may contract for any such advertising, publicity, and sales promotion service. To accomplish such purpose, the commission shall have power, and it shall be its duty to disseminate information:

(a) Relating to citrus fruits and the importance thereof in preserving the public health, the economy thereof in the diet of the people and the importance thereof in the nutrition of children;

(b) Relating to the manner, method, and means used and employed in the production and marketing of citrus fruits and to laws of the state regulating and safeguarding such production and marketing;

(c) Relating to the added cost to the producer and dealer in producing and handling citrus fruits to meet the high standards imposed by the state that insure a pure and wholesome product;

(d) Relating to the effect upon the public health which would result from a breakdown of the Florida citrus industry or any part thereof;

(e) Relating to the reasons why producers and dealers should receive a reasonable return on their labor and investment;

(f) Relating to the problem of furnishing the consumer at all times with an abundant supply of fine quality citrus fruits at reasonable prices;

(g) Relating to factors of instability peculiar to the citrus fruit industry, such as unbalanced production, effect of the weather, influence of consumer purchasing power and price relative to the cost of other items of food in the normal diet of people, all to the end that an intelligent and increasing consumer demand may be created;

(h) Relating to the possibilities with particular reference to increased consumption of citrus fruits;

(i) Relating to such other, further, and additional information as shall tend to promote increased consumption of citrus fruits and as may foster a better understanding and more efficient cooperation among producers, dealers, and the consuming public;

(j) To decide upon some distinctive and suggestive trade name and to promote its use in all ways to advertise Florida citrus fruit.

(3) (a) There is hereby levied and imposed the following excise taxes upon each standard packed box of the following citrus fruit grown in this state, to-wit: grapefruit, six cents per box; oranges, eight cents per box; Murcotts, five cents per box; Temples, five cents per box; tangerines, five cents per box; tangelos, five cents per box.

(b) When grapefruit are purchased, acquired, or handled on a weight basis rather than under the standard-packed-box basis, eighty-five pounds thereof shall be considered equal to or the equivalent of one standard-packed box for tax purposes under this section.

(c) When oranges, including Temples and Murcotts, are purchased, acquired, or handled on a weight basis rather than under the standard-packed-box basis, ninety pounds thereof shall be considered equal to or the equivalent of one standard-packed box for tax purposes under this section.

(d) When tangerines are purchased, acquired, or handled on a weight basis rather than under the standard-packed-box basis, ninety-five pounds thereof shall be considered equal to or the equivalent of one standard-packed box for tax purposes under this section.

(e) The taxes imposed by the provisions of this section shall not apply to citrus fruit consumed for domestic purposes on the premises where produced.

(f) When tangelos are purchased, acquired or handled on a weight basis rather than under the standard-packed-box basis ninety pounds shall be equal to, or the equivalent of, one standard-packed box for tax purposes under this section.

(4) Every handler shall keep a complete and accurate record of all citrus fruit handled

by him. Such record shall be in such form and contain such other information as the commission shall by rule or regulation prescribe. Such records shall be preserved by such handlers for a period of one year and shall be offered for inspection at any time upon oral or written demand by the commission or its duly authorized agents or representatives.

(5) Every handler shall, at such times as the commission may by rule or regulation require, file with the commission a return certified as true and correct on forms to be prescribed and furnished by the commission, stating the number of standard-packed boxes of each kind of citrus fruit handled by such handler in the primary channel of trade during the period of time prescribed by the commission. Such returns shall contain such further information as the commission may require.

(6) (a) All taxes levied and imposed under and pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be due and payable and shall be paid, or the amount thereof provided for and guaranteed, as hereinafter provided, when the citrus fruit is first handled in the primary channels of trade. All such taxes shall be paid to the commission or the payment thereof guaranteed to the commission by the person first handling the fruit in the primary channel of trade, except that all taxes on fruit delivered or sold for canning, concentrating, or processing in this state shall be guaranteed to the commission by the person so canning, concentrating, or processing such fruit by the giving of a security bond, or cash deposit under rules and regulations promulgated by the commission.

(b) Payment of the taxes upon the several citrus fruits may be evidenced by stamps to be known and designated as "Florida citrus advertising stamps" or by periodic payment by the person liable for the payment thereof upon such terms and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the commission for the payment thereof. In all instances, unless such taxes shall be paid by the use of stamps, as herein provided, the commission shall require the payment to be secured by the filing and posting of sufficient bond to be approved by the commission or the depositing of a sufficient cash deposit to be determined by the commission. The methods of payment shall be in the alternative, and either method of payment may be used at the option of the person liable for the payment of the tax under regulations promulgated by the commission, except canners, concentrators, or processors shall give bond or cash deposit as above set forth.

(c) In the event said taxes are paid by the use of stamps, the commission may provide for both the use of adhesive stamps or the impression by use of stamp machines to be approved by the commission. Said stamps or impressions shall indicate the amount paid therefor and shall, in every instance be affixed to or impressed on the grade certificate show-

ing the grade of fruit covered thereby, and, in all other cases, such stamps or impressions shall be affixed to the return provided for in this section.

(d) In the event that periodic payment of said taxes is made under rules and regulations of the commission, evidence of the guarantee of the payment of such taxes shall be made to appear on the grade certificate or on the return provided in this section in such manner and form as shall be prescribed by the commission.

(e) The commission shall cause such stamps to be made and distributed for the payment of taxes provided in this chapter and shall make regulations for the use of stamp machines and impressions thereby and for the periodic payment of such taxes with payment guaranteed as shall be necessary to carry out and comply with the intent and purposes of this chapter.

(f) All taxes collected by the commission shall be delivered to the state treasury for payment into the proper advertising fund.

(g) All of the other provisions of this chapter as to payment of advertising tax, inspection fees, maturity standards and penalties shall apply to tangelos the same as applicable under said chapter to other citrus fruits as they are therein defined.

(7) All excise taxes levied and collected under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury on or before the fifteenth day of each month, such moneys to be accounted for in a special fund to be designated as the Florida citrus advertising trust fund, and all moneys in such fund are hereby appropriated to the commission for the following purposes:

(a) Two percent of all income of a revenue nature deposited in this fund, including transfers from any subsidiary accounts thereof, shall be deposited in the general revenue fund in lieu of the service charge provided for in §215.20; provided, however, that if any moneys are withdrawn from the trust fund for investment, such two percent shall not again be charged against said moneys when they are redeposited in the trust fund.

(b) An amount equal to one half of the amount deposited in the general revenue fund pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection, shall be set aside in the Florida citrus advertising trust fund to be used exclusively for citrus research by the commission.

(c) Not more than twenty-four percent of such trust fund shall be expended for the activities authorized by §§601.13 and 601.14 and for the cost of those general overhead, research and development, maintenance, salaries, professional fees, enforcement costs and other such expenses which are not related to advertising, merchandising, public relations, trade luncheons, publicity and other associated activities. The cost of general overhead, maintenance, salaries, professional fees, enforcement costs and other such expenses which are related to

advertising, merchandising, public relations, trade luncheons, publicity and associated activities shall be paid from the balance of the citrus advertising trust fund and shall not be included in the twenty-four percent limitation.

(d) An amount equal to twenty-five percent of the excise taxes levied and imposed by this section upon oranges shall be set aside in the Florida citrus advertising fund as an emergency reserve fund to be used only in the event of serious economic emergencies which will result in a direct and serious adverse effect upon the market value of oranges, processed orange products, or orange by-products in sales thereof by producers and handlers. The authority and duty to determine the existence of such an emergency is hereby vested in the commission which shall make such a determination only upon the affirmative vote of at least nine of its members after a public hearing. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of such hearing shall be published at least two times in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each of three cities within the citrus producing area of the state to be selected by the commission. The first of such notices shall be so published at least ten days prior to such hearing and the last of such notices shall be so published not less than two nor more than five days prior to such hearing. Such hearings shall be open to the public. All testimony shall be received under oath and a full and complete record of all proceedings at such hearing shall be made and filed by the commission in its offices. Such record, when signed by the chairman of the commission and authenticated by the seal of the commission, shall constitute prima facie evidence of such proceedings in all courts of the state. If, after such notice and hearing, the commission so determines that such an emergency exists, then it shall plan and conduct an intensive campaign of commodity advertising and sales promotion of oranges, processed orange products, or orange by-products utilizing such portion of the emergency reserve fund as may be required for such purpose. Upon the completion of any such intensive campaign of commodity advertising and sales promotion, the balance remaining shall be retained in said emergency reserve fund to be used only in the event of another such emergency, in which event the determination of the existence of such emergency shall be made under the same procedure and upon the same criterion, and the funds shall be used in the same manner and for the same purpose and for no other purpose. The sums to be so set aside in said special reserve fund during said period shall not be removed therefrom but shall continue to be so held solely for such use.

(e) An amount equal to one hundred thousand dollars out of the citrus excise taxes levied and imposed upon grapefruit shall be set aside in the Florida citrus advertising trust fund as a processed grapefruit products brand advertising fund, which shall be used exclusively for making refunds to handlers of pro-

cessed grapefruit products as an incentive to encourage brand advertising of processed grapefruit products produced in Florida.

1. The Florida citrus commission is hereby authorized and directed to issue and promulgate rules and regulations providing for such refunds to handlers payable as soon as practicable following the end of each shipping season, and providing for prorating the funds hereby appropriated in the event the total claims for such brand advertising so conducted during any shipping season should exceed the total funds hereby appropriated;

2. No handler shall receive in grapefruit advertising incentive payments more than one dollar for each two dollars spent by such handler in such brand advertising;

3. The term "advertising" shall be restricted to point of sale material, retail price cards, or other printed matter used in the display of processed grapefruit products, and to newspaper, billboard, magazine, radio or television advertising;

4. As of September 15 of each year the balance remaining in the grapefruit brand advertising fund over and above the aggregate of all claims filed against said grapefruit brand advertising reserve fund shall be removed from said grapefruit advertising reserve fund after formal notification to the department of banking and finance of the state and may thereafter be used by the commission for any other purposes authorized by the Florida citrus code.

(f) The balance of the moneys in the Florida citrus advertising trust fund shall be used by the commission for defraying those expenses not included within the twenty-four percent limitation established by subsection (7)

(c). After payment of said expenses the money levied and collected under the provisions of subsection (3) of this section shall be used exclusively for the advertisement of citrus fruits, either in fresh or processed form, including citrus cattle feed and all other products of citrus fruits, produced in the state in such equitable manner and proration as the commission may determine but provided that funds expended for advertising thereunder shall be expended through an established advertising agency.

(8) (a) On certification by any employee of the Florida citrus commission that his actual and necessary expenses on any particular day while traveling outside of the state, exceeded the per diem provided by law, such employee shall show such excess on his regular expense voucher and support the same by the proof required pursuant to rules and regulations to be promulgated by the Florida citrus commission.

(b) The Florida citrus commission is authorized to spend such amount as it deems advisable for guests involved in promotional activities in the sale of Florida citrus fruits and products.

(c) All obligations, expenses, and costs in-

curred under the provisions of this section shall be paid out of the citrus advertising fund upon warrant of the comptroller when vouchers thereof, approved by the commission, are exhibited.

(9) (a) Any handler who fails to file a return or to pay any tax within the time required shall thereby forfeit to the commission a penalty of five percent of the amount of tax determined to be due; but the commission, if satisfied that the delay was excusable, may remit all or any part of said penalty. Such penalty shall be paid to the commission and disposed of as provided with respect to moneys derived from the taxes levied and imposed by subsection (3) of this section.

(b) The commission may collect the taxes levied and assessed by subsection (3) of this section in either or all of the following methods:

1. By the voluntary payment by the person liable therefor;

2. By a suit at law;

3. By a suit in equity to enjoin and restrain any handler, citrus fruit dealer, or other person owing said taxes from operating his business or engaging in business as a citrus fruit dealer until the delinquent taxes are paid. Such action may include an accounting to determine the amount of taxes plus delinquencies due. In any such proceeding, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist;

4. By use of the method provided for in §205.121, in the collection of delinquent license or privilege taxes by state and county officials.

(10) The powers and duties of the commission shall include the following:

(a) To adopt and from time to time alter, rescind, modify, and amend all proper and necessary rules, regulations, and orders for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under this chapter;

(b) To employ and at its pleasure discharge an advertising manager, agents, advertising agencies, and such clerical and other help as it deems necessary and to outline their powers and duties and fix their compensation;

(c) To make in the name of the commission such advertising contracts and other agreements as may be necessary;

(d) To keep books, records, and accounts of all of its doings, which books, records, and accounts shall be open to inspection and audit by the auditor general at all times;

(e) To purchase or authorize the purchase of all office equipment and supplies and to incur all other reasonable and necessary expenses and obligations in connection with and required for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this chapter.

(f) To conduct and pay out of the Florida citrus advertising trust fund, premium and prize promotions designed to increase the use of citrus in any form.

(g) To advertise citrus cattle feed and promote its use.

History.—§15, ch. 25149, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, §§9-11, ch. 26492, 1951; §2, ch. 29737, 1955; §§3, 6, ch. 29757, 1955; §§1-3, ch. 57-31; §§1-4, ch. 57-49; §§1-3, ch. 59-5; §1, ch. 59-10; §5, ch. 59-20; §2, ch. 61-119; §1, ch. 61-297; §1, ch. 62-2; §1, ch. 63-78; §1, ch. 63-79; §§1, 2, ch. 63-320; §§1, 2, ch. 65-62; §1, ch. 65-69; §1, ch. 65-91; §1, ch. 67-103; §8, ch. 69-82; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§215.20 Certain trust funds to contribute to general fund.

601.151 Additional tax on fresh fruit; brand advertising rebates, special promotion.—

(1) There is hereby levied and imposed an additional excise tax of two cents per box upon each standard packed box of grapefruit, oranges, Temples, Murcotts and tangelos grown in Florida that is sold or delivered for shipment in fresh form.

(2) One half of the tax collected by the commission under this section shall be set aside in the Florida citrus advertising trust fund as a special fund to be known as the reserve fund for fresh fruit brand advertising refunds. The Florida citrus commission is hereby authorized and directed on or before September 15, 1965 to issue and promulgate rules and regulations relating to the administration and expenditure of said reserve fund. The reserve fund shall be used exclusively to refund handlers as a rebate for brand advertising for fresh grapefruit, oranges, Temples, Murcotts and tangelos only, upon a basis not to exceed one dollar for each two dollars spent in brand advertising. No handler shall receive in rebate with respect to any shipping season more than he has paid in such shipping season in additional taxes levied by this section.

(3) The term "advertising" shall be restricted to point of sale material, price cards or other printed matter used in the display of fresh grapefruit, oranges, Temples, Murcotts or tangelos or any combination thereof and to newspaper, billboard, magazine, radio or television advertising.

(4) As of September 15 of each year, the Florida citrus commission shall determine what claims have been filed against said reserve fund and thereupon any balance remaining in said reserve fund over and above the amount of such claims shall be released therefrom and expended according to the provisions of subsection (5) hereof. If, with respect to any shipping season, such claims for refunds exceed in the aggregate the amount of such reserve fund for that season, such claims shall be paid on a pro rata basis.

(5) Such portion of the additional excise taxes levied and collected hereunder, after deducting the two per cent service charge provided by §601.15(7), and which is not set aside in a reserve fund to refund handlers as a rebate for brand advertising as hereinbefore provided shall, to the extent the Florida citrus commission finds practicable, be expended in special sales promotion campaigns to enlarge the distribution and sale of fresh grapefruit, oranges, Temples, Murcotts and tangelos.

(6) The definitions contained in §601.03

shall apply to this section. The provisions of §601.15, as now existing or hereafter amended, not inconsistent with the express provisions of this section, shall apply to this section.

History.—§§1, 2, 4, ch. 28130, 1953; §1, ch. 29647, 1955; §1, ch. 59-6; §2, ch. 61-119; §§1, 3, ch. 65-92.

601.152 Special campaigns.—

(1)(a) Whenever upon its own motion or upon application of any handler or producer or group or association of handlers or producers of citrus fruit, the commission upon affirmative vote of nine of its members, determines that the conduct of a special advertising and promotional campaign or the conduct of market and product research and development, in addition to the advertising campaign being conducted pursuant to §601.15, and the research being conducted pursuant to the other provisions of the Florida Citrus Code, may substantially further increase the consumer acceptance and consumption of and strengthen the market for any type, variety or form of citrus fruit or processed citrus product by further increasing the number of families buying such citrus fruit or such processed citrus product, or further increasing the quantity of such citrus fruit or processed citrus product purchased by buying families and that such substantial further increase and strengthening may be of substantial benefit to handlers thereof, producers thereof, and to the economy and well-being of the state, it shall direct that a plan be formulated for a special campaign of advertising and sales promotion, including but not limited to brand advertising rebate promotions, or the conduct of market and product research and development for such type, variety or form of citrus fruit or processed citrus product, and hold a public hearing to consider the implementation of such special campaign. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of such hearing shall be published two times, as hereinafter specified, in at least one daily newspaper of general circulation in each of two cities, to be selected by the commission, within the citrus producing area of the state and shall be mailed, by certified mail, return receipt requested, as hereinafter specified.

(b) The first of such published notices shall be so published at least ten days prior to such hearing and the last of such published notices shall be published not less than two nor more than five days prior to such hearing. Such hearing shall be open to the public. A full and complete record of all proceedings at such hearing shall be made and filed by the commission at its offices which record when signed by the chairman of the commission and authenticated by the seal of the commission shall constitute prima facie evidence of said proceedings in all courts of this state.

(c) Such mailed notices shall be addressed to each handler who, during the twelve months immediately preceding such mailing has handled in the primary channel of trade in Florida the type, variety, and form of citrus fruit or citrus product specified in such plan and to

each handler whom the commission has good cause to believe will, during the period of time covered by the plan, handle in the primary channel of trade in Florida the type, variety, and form of citrus fruit or processed citrus product specified in such plan.

(d) Copies of the plan so formulated shall be made available to the public at the offices of the commission at Lakeland at least five days prior to such hearing and shall be in sufficient detail to apprise all persons having an interest therein of the approximate amount of moneys proposed to be expended, the assessments to be levied thereunder, and the general details of the proposed special campaign of advertising, or sales promotion, or market or product research and development. Among the details so specified shall be the period of time during which the assessment imposed pursuant to subsection (8) hereof shall be levied upon the privilege so assessed, which period shall not be greater than two years. The plan may, however, provide that the expenditure of the funds received from the imposition of such assessments shall not be so confined but may be expended during such time or times as shall be specified in such plan which may be either during the shipping season immediately preceding the shipping seasons during which such assessments are imposed or during or at any time subsequent to the shipping seasons during which such assessments are imposed. Nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the imposition of a subsequent plan either before, during, or after the expenditure of funds collected pursuant to a previously imposed plan provided that the aggregate of the assessments imposed shall not exceed the maximum permitted under subsection (8) hereof.

(e) In specifying the type, variety, and form of citrus fruit or citrus product covered by the plan, the plan shall specify whether it applies:

1. To such citrus fruit or citrus product if it was so packed or processed from fruit first placed in the primary channel of trade during the period of time specified in the plan for the imposition of such assessments, or

2. To such citrus fruit or citrus product if it was so packed or processed in such type, variety, and form during the period of time specified in the plan for the imposition of such assessments.

(f) If such plan provides for a brand advertising rebate promotion, the details specified shall include the requirements which must be met by the handler, broker, distributor or grower in order to be eligible for rebate of advertising or promotional expenditures, the amount or a method for computing the amount rebatable, and the procedure for making rebates.

(g) Any plan may provide that policy decisions with respect to details not specifically set forth in such plan may be made by the commission with the concurrence of a handlers' committee established by the plan. Otherwise

such policy decisions shall be made at the direction of the commission.

(2) After such notice and hearing, the commission shall determine whether or not the conduct of the campaign proposed by such plan will substantially further increase the consumer acceptance and consumption of the citrus fruit or processed citrus product specified in such plan and that such substantial further increase in the consumer acceptance and consumption thereof will be of substantial benefit to the handlers thereof, producers thereof, and to the economy and well-being of the state. If the commission so determines and if it approves the plan so formulated and proposed, the commission shall enter an order directing that such plan be implemented subject to a referendum of the handlers who have, during a representative period to be selected by the commission, handled in the primary channel of trade in Florida the type, variety, and form of citrus fruit or processed citrus product specified in such order.

(3) No order issued pursuant to this section shall become effective unless and until the commission finds such order has been assented to in writing by at least sixty-seven per cent of the handlers covered by the order who during the representative period determined by the commission first handled in the primary channel of trade in Florida not less than fifty-one per cent of the total volume of the type, variety, and form of citrus fruit or processed citrus product specified in the order and handled in the primary channel of trade in Florida.

(4) The commission is authorized to prescribe such procedures as it deems necessary to properly conduct a referendum among handlers covered by the order to determine whether such order has been so assented to in writing.

(5)(a) Every order entered pursuant to this section shall become effective fifteen days after the same is issued. Chapter 120 shall not apply to this section. Any such order shall be reviewable by any person adversely affected by certiorari to the district courts of appeal in the manner prescribed by the Florida Appellate Rules. The venue of the proceeding for such review shall be the appellate district which includes the county in which the hearings were conducted, or if the venue cannot be thus determined, the appellate district wherein the commission's executive offices are located.

(b) In cases where certiorari is granted pursuant to this section, the court may issue its mandate, or order, with directions to the agency to enter in the proceedings as is appropriate on the record, or the court may remand the cause for such further proceedings, including the taking of testimony, as may to the court seem necessary or proper:

1. To accord the parties due process of law;
2. To establish a sufficient record for review;
3. To accord the parties their constitutional, statutory or procedural rights; or
4. To accomplish the purposes and objec-

tives of the law pursuant to which the administrative proceeding was initiated.

(6) Any such plan or order may be amended or extended subsequent to its implementation provided such amendment shall have been formulated, published, subjected to public hearing, determined by the commission to meet the requirements set forth in the other subsections hereof, and assented to in writing by at least sixty-seven per cent of the handlers covered by the order who, during the representative period determined by the commission, first handled in the primary channel of trade in Florida not less than fifty-one per cent of the total volume of the type, variety, and form of citrus fruit or processed citrus product specified in the order, all in accordance with the procedures set forth hereinabove for the implementation of the order. Any such amendment or extension may accelerate or defer the conduct of the campaign, defer for one or more shipping seasons the imposition of assessments thereunder, extend by not more than two additional years the period of time during which the assessments imposed pursuant to subsection (8) hereof may be levied upon the privilege so assessed, increase (subject to the maximum limitations imposed hereinabove) or reduce the assessments or the amount of moneys to be expended, alter the general details of the campaign, or otherwise amend the original plan.

(7) For the purpose of carrying out any and all provisions of this section, the commission, or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives, may hold hearings, take testimony, and administer oaths. Copies of the proceedings, records and acts of the commission and the handlers' committee, if any, established by the plan, and certificates purporting to relate the facts concerning such proceedings, records and acts signed by the chairman of the commission and authenticated by the seal of the commission shall be prima facie evidence thereof in all the courts of the state.

(8)(a) Each person who, during the period of time specified in an order issued pursuant to this section, first handles in the primary channel of trade in Florida any citrus fruit or processed citrus product of the type, variety, and form specified in such order shall, for the privilege of so handling such citrus fruit or such citrus product, pay to the commission such assessments as are levied and imposed thereon by such order which funds shall be used by the commission to defray the necessary expenses incurred in the formation, issuance, administration, and enforcement of such order and in the conduct of the special campaign or market and product research and development provided for in such order; provided, however, that such assessments levied and imposed pursuant hereto shall be at a rate not to exceed eight cents per standard packed box on citrus fruits in fresh form, or one and three tenths cents per gallon on single strength citrus juices or sections, or one and three tenths cents per

pound of soluble citrus solids on concentrated citrus juices.

(b) The commission shall prescribe procedures for the assessment and collection of such funds to defray the necessary expenses incurred, or expected to be incurred, by the commission in the formation, issuance, administration, and enforcement of any order issued by it pursuant to the provisions of this section.

(c) Every handler shall, at such times as the commission may require, file with the commission a return not under oath on forms to be prescribed and furnished by the commission, certified as true and correct, stating the quantity of the type, variety, and form of citrus fruit or citrus product specified in the order first handled in the primary channels of trade in Florida by such handler during the period of time specified in the order. Such returns shall contain such further information as the commission may reasonably require in order to enforce the provisions of this section.

(d) All assessments imposed under and pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be due and payable and shall be paid by such handlers at such times and in such installments as the commission shall prescribe in such order, or the amount thereof shall be provided for and guaranteed by giving a surety bond or cash deposit or as the commission may prescribe in such order.

(9)(a) All money collected by the commission under this section shall be set aside in the Florida Citrus Advertising Trust Fund as a special fund to be known as the Special Citrus Campaign or Market and Product Research and Development Fund. All moneys in such fund, after deducting the two per cent service charge as provided in §601.15(7) are hereby appropriated to the commission for the actual expenses incurred by the commission with respect to the formulation, issuance, administration, and enforcement of any order and in the conduct of the special campaign or market and product research and development to be carried out pursuant to any such order. Upon the completion of the special campaign or market and product research and development provided for pursuant to any order issued hereunder, any and all moneys remaining and not required by the commission to defray the expenses of such order shall be deposited to and made a part of the Florida Citrus Advertising Trust Fund created by §601.15.

(b) If the commission finds it necessary to do so, it may transfer to said Special Citrus Campaign or Market and Product Research and Development Fund from any other portion of the Florida Citrus Advertising Trust Fund, including the Emergency Reserve Fund and any other special or reserve fund, such sum of money as the commission determines is initially required to formulate, issue, administer, and enforce any such order and conduct the special campaign or market and product research and development to be carried out pursuant to such order until moneys in said Special Citrus Cam-

paign or Market and Product Research and Development Fund derived from assessments imposed and collected pursuant to this section are sufficient for such purposes, and thereafter repay such advance out of the Special Citrus Campaign or Market and Product Research and Development Fund.

(10)(a) Any handler who fails to file a return or to pay any assessment within the time required shall thereby forfeit to the commission a penalty of five per cent of the amount of assessment then due; but the commission, upon good cause shown, may waive all or any part of said penalty. Such penalty shall be paid to the commission and disposed of as provided with respect to moneys derived from the assessments imposed pursuant to this section.

(b) The commission may collect the assessments imposed pursuant to this section in either or all of the following methods:

1. The voluntary payment by the handler liable therefor;

2. By a suit at law;

3. By a suit in equity to enjoin and restrain any handler owing said assessments from operating his business or engaging in business as a citrus fruit dealer until the delinquent assessments are paid. Such action may include an accounting to determine the amount of assessments plus delinquencies due. In any such proceeding, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist.

(11) This section shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes set forth and as additional and supplemental powers vested in the Florida Citrus Commission under the police power of this state.

History.—§§1, 3, ch. 61-87; §2, ch. 61-119; §1, ch. 63-81; §1, ch. 65-90; §1, ch. 67-85; §1, ch. 69-267.

601.153 Processed orange products excise tax; brand advertising rebates.—

(1) For the purposes of this section, the term "orange products" shall mean whole, reconstituted or concentrated orange juice to which only sweeteners and other fruit juices may or may not have been added. The term "orange juice" shall mean the juice of one or more of the citrus *sinensis*, citrus *aurantium*, citrus *reticulata* or hybrids thereof. The term "orange solids" shall mean soluble orange juice solids derived from orange juice.

(2) The first person who processes in Florida orange products, or orange products and diluted beverages or concentrates for diluted beverages containing orange juice, shall pay an excise tax on the privilege of processing of such products equal to one cent per gallon of orange juice contained in chilled or canned juice, and one cent per pound of soluble orange solids contained in concentrated juice; provided, however, that this tax shall not apply to any person who processes oranges or orange products only for his own use in reprocessing the same into diluted beverages or concentrates for diluted beverages containing orange juice

and who does not sell or offer orange products for sale.

(3) The imposition of the excise tax provided for in this section may be terminated effective August 1, 1966, by order of the commission.

(4) All taxes imposed under this section shall be reported and the payment thereof guaranteed to the commission by giving a surety bond or cash deposit under rules and regulations promulgated by the commission, when the orange products or diluted beverages or concentrates for diluted beverages containing orange juice are processed by the taxpayer. All taxes shall become due and payable within ten days after billing of the orange products, or diluted beverages or concentrates for diluted beverages containing orange juice, to the first purchaser thereof.

(5) All moneys collected by the commission under this section shall be set aside in the Florida citrus advertising trust fund as a special fund to be known as the Florida orange products advertising trust fund. All moneys in such fund, after deducting the two percent service charge provided by §601.15(7), are hereby appropriated to the commission for the following purposes:

(a) Not to exceed two percent of the moneys in said fund shall be used by the commission for defraying the expenses of the commission in the administration and enforcement of this act.

(b) As much of said fund for which there may be filed valid claims for refund as hereinafter provided, shall be used for payment of said claims.

(c) The balance of said fund shall be used exclusively for advertising orange products, in such equitable manner and proration as the commission may determine, subject to the provisions set forth in this section.

(6)(a) An amount of said tax, not to exceed ninety-six per cent of the total tax paid by a taxpayer shall be refundable to such taxpayer, or to his assigns, as hereinafter provided, based upon brand advertising or brand promotion of orange products done by or on behalf of the claimant of the refund. The amount of said refund shall be calculated at the rate of one dollar of refund for every two dollars expended for said advertising measured by such criteria as may be established by the commission. If a taxpayer has processed an orange product for a customer under a brand name owned by such customer, or has processed an orange product for reprocessing or repackaging as an orange product by a customer under a brand name owned by such customer, the taxpayer, if requested by any such customer, shall assign to the customer the right to the refund of that portion of the tax paid hereunder on account of the orange products supplied to such customer, but any such customer must submit to the commission proof of advertising to support the claim for refund of tax within one hundred

eighty days after the end of the month in which the orange product is billed to the purchaser thereof or such assignment shall be void.

(b) To be eligible for refund hereunder, advertising or brand promotion must advertise orange products processed in Florida consisting solely of whole, reconstituted, or concentrated orange juice to which only sweeteners and other fruit juices may or may not have been added; and meet such additional standards as the commission, subject to the provisions set forth in this section, shall by rule or regulation specify. Moreover, if an orange product consisting of a blend of the whole, reconstituted, or concentrated juices of oranges and some other fruit or fruits is brand advertised, the proportion of the advertising of such blended orange product eligible for refund hereunder shall not exceed that proportion of the total amount expended by or on behalf of the claimant of the refund for the brand advertising of orange products processed in Florida that the number of pounds of soluble orange solids contained in such blended orange product bears to the number of pounds of soluble orange solids contained in all orange products and diluted beverages or concentrates for diluted beverages containing orange juice processed in Florida and billed by claimant (if a taxpayer hereunder be the claimant), or billed to the claimant (if the assignee of a taxpayer hereunder be the claimant) during the period for which the claim is filed; provided, however, that nothing contained in this sentence shall be construed to limit the proportion of advertising eligible for refund hereunder with respect to orange products which do not contain the juice of any fruit other than orange juice.

(c) All claims by taxpayers for refund of tax paid hereunder shall be filed with the commission within one hundred eighty days after the end of the month in which the orange product is billed to the first purchaser thereof, except that for refund of tax assigned by the taxpayer to a customer but not claimed by the customer, the one hundred eighty day period permitted for filing claims shall begin on the date the said assignment to the said customer becomes void. Claims shall be void unless filed together with proof of advertising within the time required.

(7) After making suitable provision for establishing reserves to pay refunds, the commission shall expend any balance remaining in said fund, as provided in this section.

(8) (a) The administration and enforcement of this section shall be vested in the commission, which, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) hereof, shall have the following powers and duties:

1. To adopt and from time to time alter, rescind, modify and amend all proper and necessary rules, regulations, and orders for the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under this act; and

2. To cause its duly authorized agents or representatives to enter upon the premises of any processor in Florida of orange products and to examine or cause to be examined any books, papers, records, or memoranda bearing on the amount of taxes payable and to secure other information reasonably related to the enforcement of this section.

*(b) There is hereby created and established a processors advertising council of the department of citrus consisting of twelve members, each of whom is experienced in, and is actively engaged in an executive capacity as an officer, employee, or owner of a corporation, firm, partnership, or other business unit engaged in processing orange products in Florida; and representing all segments of the business of processing orange products in Florida. The members of said council shall be appointed by the governor for the period covered by this section. Any vacancies on the council shall be filled by appointment by the governor. Upon the recommendation and approval of not less than nine members of said council, the commission may, by a majority vote, issue rules, regulations or orders establishing standards for advertising eligible for refund and governing the expenditure of the balance remaining in the fund. In the absence of a recommendation and approval by nine members of said council, the commission may, by the affirmative vote of at least nine members of the commission, issue any such rules, regulations and orders.

(9) All persons required to pay the tax imposed by this section shall, at such times and in such manner as the commission by rule or regulation may determine, file with the commission a return, certified as true and correct and on coded forms to be furnished by the commission, reporting such information as the commission may require to administer the assessment, collection and refund of the tax imposed hereunder. The code used and all information supplied to the commission hereunder shall be held in strict confidence by those employees of the commission to whom it is entrusted, and any such employee or former employee who shall make a disclosure of the code used or any such information to any person except an employee of the commission engaged in the assessment, collection and refund of the tax imposed hereunder, or the auditor general charged with the audit of the affairs of the commission, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished accordingly.

(10) (a) Any processor who fails to file a return or to pay the tax imposed by this section within the time required shall thereby forfeit to the commission a penalty of five per cent of the amount of tax determined to be due; but the commission, if satisfied that the delay was excusable, may waive all or any part of said penalty. Such penalty shall be paid to the commission and disposed of as provided with respect to moneys derived from said tax.

(b) The commission may collect the taxes

levied and assessed by this section in either or all of the following methods:

1. By the voluntary payment by the person liable therefor;

2. By a suit at law;

3. By a suit in equity to enjoin and restrain any processor or other person owing said taxes from operating his business or engaging in business as a citrus processor until the delinquent taxes are paid. Such action may include an accounting to determine the amount of taxes plus delinquencies due. In any such proceedings, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist;

4. By use of the method provided for in §205.121 in the collection of delinquent license or privilege taxes by state and county officials.

(11) Any persons required to pay the taxes imposed by this section who shall by any practice or evasion impede the enforcement of the provisions hereof, or any person who shall, after demand by the commission or any agent or representative designated by it for that purpose, refuse to allow full inspection of the premises or any part thereof or any books, records, documents, or other instruments reasonably relating to the liability of the taxpayer for the tax imposed or shall hinder or in any wise delay or prevent such inspection, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished accordingly.

(12) Any person violating any provision of this section or of the rules and regulations adopted by the commission hereunder shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

(13) The imposition of the tax imposed by this section shall expire July 31, 1967.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 65-89; §1, ch. 65-505; §1, ch. 67-105; §§1, 2, ch. 67-146; §8, ch. 69-82; §§29, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (8)(b) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §29(7), ch. 69-106.

601.154 Orange Stabilization Act of Florida.—

(1) The purposes of this section are:

(a) To enable producers of oranges (*Citrus sinensis*, Osbeck) in the State of Florida, who deliver or cause oranges to be delivered into the primary channel of trade, with the aid and under the direction and control of the state, more effectively to correlate the supply of their oranges with market demands therefor.

(b) To establish and maintain orderly marketing of oranges grown in Florida or the products thereof.

(c) To provide methods and means for the development of new and larger markets for oranges grown in Florida, or the products thereof.

(d) To eliminate or reduce economic waste in the production, handling and marketing of oranges grown in Florida.

(e) To restore and maintain adequate purchasing power for orange producers of Florida.

(f) To conserve the agricultural wealth of the state.

(g) To stabilize the production and marketing of oranges and products thereof in the Florida citrus industry as the legislature finds it will promote and protect the health, peace, safety and general welfare of the people of this state, which in turn will promote the general welfare and social and political economy of this state.

(2)(a) The commission shall administer and enforce the provisions of this section. In order to effectuate the declared purposes of this section, the commission is hereby authorized to issue, administer and enforce the provisions of marketing orders hereunder in the way and manner hereinafter provided.

(b) Whenever the commission has reason to believe that the issuance of a marketing order, or any amendment thereof after its issuance, will tend to effectuate the declared purposes of this section, it shall at a regular or special meeting of the commission, either upon its own motion or upon application of any producer or group or association of producers of oranges, provide for a public hearing upon a proposed marketing order or amendment thereof.

(c) Due notice of any hearing called for such purpose shall be given by the commission by publishing notice one time of the time and place of such hearing in at least eight daily newspapers of wide circulation within the citrus producing area of the state to be selected by the commission. Such notice shall be so published not less than seven nor more than sixty days prior to the date set for such hearing. A copy of the proposed marketing order or amendment thereto shall be available at the commission for examination or copying by any interested party on or before the date of publication of notice of hearing, and such notice shall so state. Such hearing shall be open to the public. All testimony shall be received under oath and a full and complete record of all proceedings at any such hearing shall be made and filed by the commission in its offices, which record signed by the chairman of the commission and authenticated by the seal of the commission shall constitute prima facie evidence of such proceedings in all courts of the state.

(3)(a) After such notice and hearing, the commission may issue a marketing order or amendment as originally proposed or as the same may be modified based on evidence submitted at the hearing if it finds and sets forth in such marketing order or amendment that such order or amendment, as the case may be, will tend to:

1. Return to producers of oranges in Florida at least average cost of production.

2. Prevent the unreasonable or unnecessary waste of the wealth of the orange industry and of the economy of the state.

3. Protect the interests of consumers of oranges and the products thereof.

(b) In making the findings set forth in this subsection, the commission shall take into consideration any and all relevant and material

facts available to it, including but not limited to the following factors:

1. The quantity and quality of oranges and products thereof available for sale and distribution.

2. The quantity and quality of oranges and products thereof being purchased by consumers.

3. The cost of producing oranges as determined by available records, statistics and surveys.

4. The level of prices of commodities which compete with Florida oranges and products thereof.

5. The level of prices of commodities, services and articles which orange producers and handlers commonly buy and utilize.

(4)(a) Every marketing order issued pursuant to the provisions of this section shall provide for an administrative committee to assist the commission in the administration thereof. One member of such administrative committee shall be appointed by the commission in such marketing order from each of the seven citrus districts as defined in §601.09 from producer nominees submitted by producers on or before the date of the hearing provided for in subsection (2). To qualify for appointment, such producer nominees shall meet the same qualifications as those for grower members of the commission set forth in §601.04(1).

(b) If the marketing order contains provisions authorized by subsection (5)(c) or (e), seven additional members of such administrative committee shall be appointed by the commission in such marketing order from processor nominees, each of whom shall be experienced in and actively engaged in an executive capacity as an officer, employee or owner of a corporation or other business unit engaged in processing the type of processed orange products to be purchased or marketed pursuant to the provisions of such marketing order, which processor nominees shall have been submitted by processors on or before the date of such hearing.

(c) If the marketing order contains provisions authorized by subsection (5)(b), seven additional members of such administrative committee shall be appointed by the commission in such marketing order from shipper nominees, each of whom shall be experienced in and actively engaged in an executive capacity as an officer, employee or owner of a corporation, or other business unit engaged in shipping fresh oranges to be purchased or marketed pursuant to the provisions of such marketing order, which fresh fruit shipper nominees shall have been submitted by fresh fruit shippers on or before the date of such hearing.

(d) Any vacancy on the committee shall be filled by appointment by the commission.

(e) The commission may, if it sees fit, appoint one or more advisory committees to perform such duties as the commission finds wise and proper; provided always that the majority

of the members of any such advisory committee or committees shall be producers.

(f) No member of the administrative committee or advisory committees shall receive a salary, but each member of the administrative committee shall be entitled to his expenses as provided by law while engaged in performing his duties.

(g) Subject to the approval of the commission, the administrative committee may employ necessary personnel, including those performing or furnishing professional or technical services, fix their compensation and terms of employment, and may incur or may authorize such administrative committee to incur such expenses, to be paid by the commission from moneys collected as hereinafter provided, as the commission may deem necessary to perform properly such of its duties and those of the administrative committee as are authorized herein. The duties of such administrative committee shall include the following:

1. Subject to the approval of the commission, administer and operate such marketing order under the direction and control of the commission.

2. To recommend to the commission administrative rules and regulations relating to the marketing order. With respect to rules and regulations relating to the provisions of subsection (5) (c) or (e), the same may be adopted by the commission only upon the recommendation of the administrative committee by a vote of both a majority of the producer members and a majority of the processor members of such administrative committee. With respect to rules and regulations relating to subsection (5) (b), the same may be adopted by the commission only upon the recommendation of the administrative committee by a vote of both a majority of the producer members and a majority of the fresh orange shipper members of such administrative committee.

3. To receive and report to the commission any and all complaints with respect to alleged violations of the marketing order and rules and regulations thereunder.

4. To recommend to the commission amendments to the marketing order and request public hearing and referendum thereon.

5. To assist the commission in the assessment and the collection of funds hereunder.

6. To assist the commission in the collection of such necessary information and data as the commission may deem necessary to the proper administration of this section.

(5) Subject to the legislative restrictions and limitations set forth herein, any marketing order issued by the commission pursuant to this section may contain one or more of the following provisions relating to oranges, or products thereof, produced within this state, but no others:

(a) Provisions for determining, or providing methods for determining, the existence and extent of any surplus of oranges or products thereof.

(b) Provisions authorizing the imposition of quality standards for oranges, fixing the minimum ratios of total soluble solids of the juice of such oranges to the anhydrous citric acid thereof or the minimum total soluble solids of the juice thereof or both at levels higher than those provided in §601.20(1)-(31).

(c) Provisions for the establishment of a reserve pool of frozen concentrated orange juice or any other type of processed orange product which can be stored without expectation of significant quality loss for a period of not less than twenty years, for disposition following serious freezes, hurricanes or other catastrophes which result in a shortage of oranges or processed orange products as hereinafter provided, and for the renting or leasing of facilities for the storage thereof.

(d) Provisions for the establishing of assessments as hereinafter provided on producers, or associations of producers, to provide funds for the formulation, issuance, administration, operation and enforcement of any marketing order promulgated hereunder.

(e) Provisions for underwriting or subsidizing the development or expansion of new or secondary markets for surplus processed orange products.

(f) Provisions for the borrowing of money by the commission to effectuate the particular marketing order.

(g) Provisions for the establishment of such plans or programs for advertising, merchandising, and sales promotion to create new or larger domestic or foreign markets for oranges grown in the state and the processed products and by-products thereof as circumstances may warrant, only to the extent of supplementing existing programs and with adequate safeguards to avoid overlapping of existing commission programs.

(h) Provisions incidental to and not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions.

(6)(a) No marketing order or amendments thereto issued pursuant to this section, shall become effective unless and until the commission finds that such order has been assented to in writing by at least sixty-five per cent of the producers voting in a referendum on the marketing order. The said marketing order must also be consented to in writing by producers voting in the said referendum who, during a preceding representative shipping season determined by the commission, produced and delivered or caused to be delivered into the primary channel of trade not less than sixty-five per cent of the total number of standard packed boxes of oranges, or the equivalent thereof which were found by the commission to have been produced and delivered by such voting producers into the primary channel of trade during such representative period.

(b) No marketing order or amendments thereto issued pursuant to this section which contain provisions authorized by subsection (5) (c) or (e) shall become effective unless and until such order has also been submitted to

processors who, during a preceding representative shipping season determined by the commission, handled in the primary channel of trade the type or types of processed orange products specified for purchase or marketing by the provisions of such marketing order, and the commission finds that such order has been assented to in writing by at least fifty-one per cent of such processors voting in such referendum who processed, from oranges delivered into the primary channels of trade during such representative period, not less than sixty-five per cent of the number of gallons of such processed orange products, expressed on a single-strength basis, so processed by such voting processors from oranges delivered into the primary channel of trade during such representative period.

(c) No marketing order or amendments thereto issued pursuant to this section which contain provisions authorized by subsection (5) (b) shall become effective unless and until such order has also been submitted to shippers of fresh oranges who, during a preceding representative shipping season determined by the commission, handled oranges in the primary channel of trade, and the commission finds that such order has been assented to in writing by at least fifty-one per cent of such shippers of fresh oranges voting in such referendum who, during such representative period, handled in the primary channel of trade not less than sixty-five per cent of the number of standard packed boxes of such oranges handled by such voting shippers of fresh oranges in the primary channel of trade during such representative period.

(d) In finding whether such marketing order or any amendment thereof or any proposal to suspend or terminate or continue any such marketing order is assented to in writing pursuant to the provisions of this section, the commission shall consider the approval or disapproval of any cooperative association of producers bona fide engaged in marketing and processing or packing oranges covered by such order, as the approval or disapproval of such of the producers who are members of or stockholders in such cooperative association of producers. Unless a producer notifies the commission in writing prior to the day of the referendum for the adoption, suspension, termination, or amendment of a marketing order that he desires to vote as an individual producer rather than to have his vote cast by a cooperative of which he is a member, then such cooperative of which he is a member shall have the right to cast his vote, if such cooperative is bona fide engaged in marketing and processing or packing oranges covered by such order.

(7) The commission is authorized to prescribe by rule or regulation such procedures as it deems necessary or required to properly conduct a referendum hereunder.

(8) Every marketing order and amendment thereto issued by the commission, under the provisions of this section, shall be published

one time within ten days after the same is adopted in at least one daily newspaper of general circulation in each of two cities within the citrus-producing area of the state to be selected by the commission. All such orders shall become effective five days after the same are found by the commission to be so assented to, unless the commission orders a later date. In case written protest by any affected person shall be made to any such order within fifteen days after the commission has found it so assented to, a hearing shall be conducted at a place and time determined by the commission or its authorized agent or representative; all interested persons shall have an opportunity to be heard. Due notice of the time and place of such hearing by the commission or its designated agent, representative or hearing officer shall be given to the persons making such protest. In all cases such written protests shall be filed with the commission; however, the filing thereof shall not stay the effective date of such order. The commission may, on application of the protestant and for good cause shown, stay the effective date of said order for such time as the commission may direct. Any action of the commission refusing to modify the order protested, or refusing to stay the effective date of such order shall be subject to review by any court of competent jurisdiction.

(9) For the purpose of carrying out any and all provisions of this section, the commission, or its duly authorized or designated representative or representatives, may hold hearings, take testimony, administer oaths, and may, after any marketing order shall have become final, subpoena witnesses and issue subpoenas for the production of books, records or documents relevant and material to the marketing order. Copies of the proceedings, records and acts of the commission and certificates purporting to relate the facts concerning such proceedings, records and acts, signed by the chairman of the commission and authenticated by the seal of the commission, shall be prima facie evidence thereof in all the courts of the state.

(10)(a) The commission shall suspend or terminate any marketing order, or any provision thereof, whenever it finds such order or provision does not tend to effectuate the declared purposes of this section within the standards and subject to the limitations and restrictions herein imposed; provided that such suspension or termination shall not be effective until the expiration of the then current marketing, shipping or harvesting season unless otherwise provided in any such marketing order.

(b) If the commission finds that the termination or suspension of any marketing order is requested in writing by orange producers who produced for market during the last preceding shipping season more than fifty-one per cent of the total standard packed boxes of oranges covered by the marketing order, the commission shall terminate or suspend for a

specified period such marketing order or provision thereof.

(11) Upon the issuance of any order of suspension or termination of any marketing order, a notice thereof shall be published one time in at least one daily newspaper of general circulation in each of two cities within the citrus-producing area of the state to be selected by the commission. No order of suspension or termination shall become effective until the expiration of a period of five days from the date of such publication. It shall also be the duty of the commission to mail a copy of the notice of said issuance to all persons directly affected by the terms of such order of suspension or termination, who file in the offices of the commission a written request for such notice.

(12) For the privilege of delivering oranges into the primary channel of trade, every person so engaged shall pay to the commission an assessment specified in the marketing order; provided, however, that the aggregate of all assessments levied with respect to one or more marketing orders shall not exceed ten cents per standard packed box or the equivalent thereof with respect to oranges so produced and so delivered during any shipping season in which such marketing order or orders are in effect. The commission shall prescribe rules and regulations with respect to the assessment and collection of such funds.

(13)(a) Every handler, producer or other person delivering oranges to any handler or other person shall keep a complete and accurate record of all oranges handled by him. Such record shall be in such form and contain such information as the commission shall by rule or regulation prescribe. Such records shall be preserved by all such persons for a period of at least one year after the termination of the marketing order to which such records relate and shall be offered for inspection at any time upon oral or written demand by the commission or its duly authorized agent or representative.

(b) Every handler shall, at such times as the commission may by rule or regulation require, file with the commission a return on forms to be prescribed and furnished by the commission certifying the number of standard packed boxes of oranges covered by a marketing order handled by him in the primary channel of trade during the period of time prescribed by the commission.

(c) All assessments levied and imposed under and pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be due and payable and shall be paid, or the amount thereof provided for and guaranteed as hereinafter provided, at such times and in such installments as the commission shall by regulation prescribe. All such assessments shall be paid by the producer or other person delivering the oranges into the primary channel of trade; provided, however, that the handler who receives the oranges in the primary channel of trade shall not be con-

strued to be the person delivering the oranges into the primary channel of trade except when such handler and the producer are one and the same person. Such assessments shall be collected from the producer or other person delivering the oranges into the primary channel of trade by the handler first handling the oranges in the primary channel of trade, and shall be guaranteed and transmitted to the commission by the handler so shipping or processing such oranges by the giving of a security bond or cash deposit under rules and regulations promulgated by the commission. Such assessments shall not be absorbed by the handler unless the handler is one and the same person as the producer, but shall be deducted by the handler from the price paid or to be paid by the handler to the producer or other person who delivered the oranges into the primary channel of trade.

(14)(a) All money so collected by the commission under this section, including the net proceeds received by the commission from the sale of any processed orange product pursuant to subsection (5)(c), shall be set aside in the Florida Citrus Advertising Trust Fund as a special fund to be known as the "Orange Stabilization Fund." All moneys in such fund, after deducting the two per cent service charge as provided in §601.15(7) are hereby appropriated to the commission for the payment of the actual expenses incurred by the commission or by the administrative committee in the formulation, issuance, administration, enforcement and operation of the marketing order pursuant to which such funds are so collected. The marketing order may provide that any moneys remaining in such fund upon the termination of a marketing order shall be refunded on a pro rata basis to all persons assessed pursuant to such marketing order, or may provide that such moneys may be used to pay expenses incurred by the commission or the administrative committee in the formulation, issuance, administration, enforcement and operation of any other marketing order issued pursuant to this section, or may provide that such moneys may be deposited to and made a part of the Citrus Advertising Trust Fund created by §601.15.

(b) If the commission finds it necessary to do so it may transfer to said Orange Stabilization Fund from the Florida Citrus Advertising Trust Fund created by §§601.15, 601.151, 601.152 or 601.153, only such sum of money as the commission determines is required to formulate and issue any such marketing order until moneys in said Orange Stabilization Fund derived from assessments imposed and collected pursuant to this section are sufficient to finance the administration, enforcement and operation of such marketing order and to replace such transferred funds.

(15)(a) Any marketing order which contains provisions authorized by subsection (5)(c) shall include provisions specifying:

1. The type and form of processed orange

product proposed to be purchased, stored and sold.

2. The maximum price at which the processed orange product to be pooled may be purchased or the criteria to be used in computing such maximum price.

3. The criteria to be used in determining whether a freeze, hurricane or other catastrophe, which results in a shortage of oranges or processed orange products, is sufficiently serious to justify the sale of all or part of the processed orange products then held in the reserve pool.

4. The minimum price at which the pooled processed orange product shall be sold after a determination pursuant to subparagraph 3. of this paragraph, or the criteria to be used in computing such minimum price.

5. The criteria to be used in determining upon what basis or allocation, or both, and upon what time schedule the pooled processed orange product may be sold to Florida processors of processed orange products after a determination pursuant to paragraph (a)3. of this subsection.

6. The quality standards to which the processed orange product to be pooled shall be required to conform.

7. The criteria for determining at what level the quantity of processed orange products in the reserve pool will be sufficient to accomplish the purposes intended.

8. The criteria to be used in determining to what limited extent processed orange products held in such reserve pool may be sold to defray costs of storage at such times when no other funds are available for such purpose.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the provisions of any marketing order authorized by subsection (5)(c) shall not, under any circumstances, be suspended, terminated or amended within twelve months following a catastrophe, which under the criteria established pursuant to paragraph (a)3. of this subsection, is sufficiently serious to justify the sale of all or part of the processed citrus products then held in the reserve pool.

(16) Any person who violates any provision of this section, or any provision of any marketing order or any rule or regulation of the commission relating thereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed 6 months or both such fine and imprisonment. Any person who violates any marketing order or commission regulation relating thereto shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000.00 or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a period of not to exceed 3 years or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(17) The several circuit courts of the state are hereby vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce and to enjoin and restrain any

person from violating any provisions of this section, or of any marketing order, rules or regulations duly issued by the commission hereunder in any proceeding brought by the commission in any of said circuit courts; and in any such proceeding it shall not be necessary for the commission to post any bond or to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist. The said circuit courts may issue a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction, as in other actions for injunctive relief, and upon final hearing, if final decree be in favor of the commission, the court shall permanently enjoin the defendant or defendants from further violations, and any such final decree in favor of the commission shall provide that the defendant or defendants pay it reasonable costs of such suit, including reasonable attorney's fees. Any such action may be commenced either in the county where the defendant resides, or in the county where any other defendant resides, if more than one defendant, or in the county where any act or omission, or part thereof complained of occurred.

(18) This section shall be liberally construed to effectuate the purposes set forth and as additional and supplemental powers vested in the Florida Citrus Commission under the police power of this state.

(19) Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the commission in any manner to fix prices of citrus.

History.—§§1, 2, 4, ch. 67-220.

601.16 Grapefruit; maturity standards.—

(1) Seedless grapefruit shall be deemed to be mature only when each grapefruit, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color, caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than twenty-five percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is no less than seven and five-tenths percent; and the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.17; and when the juice content of each grapefruit is not less than the minimum requirements for their sizes as set forth in §601.18; provided, however, that from January 1 to July 31, both dates inclusive, seedless grapefruit shall be deemed to be mature when after meeting the previous requirements of this paragraph with respect to ratio, juice content and color break, the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is no less than seven percent, and provided further, that from April 15 to July 31, both dates inclusive, seedless grapefruit shall be deemed to be mature when after meeting the previous requirements of this paragraph with respect to minimum solids, juice content and color break it has a minimum ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to anhydrous citric acid of six to one.

(2) Provided, however, that from November 1 to November 30, both dates inclusive, red and pink seedless grapefruit meeting all other requirements of subsection (1) shall be deemed to be mature when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than seven percent, and that from December 1 to July 31, both dates inclusive, red and pink seedless grapefruit meeting all other requirements of subsection (1) shall be deemed to be mature when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than six and five-tenths percent.

(3) Seeded grapefruit shall be deemed to be mature only when each grapefruit, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color, caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than twenty-five percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than eight percent; and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.17; and when the juice content of each grapefruit is not less than the minimum requirements for their sizes as set forth in §601.18; provided, however, that from January 1 to July 31, both dates inclusive, seeded grapefruit shall be deemed to be mature when after meeting the previous requirements of this paragraph with respect to ratio, juice content and color break the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than seven and five-tenths percent, and, provided further, that from April 15 to July 31, both dates inclusive, seeded grapefruit shall be deemed to be mature when after meeting the previous requirements of this paragraph with respect to minimum solids, juice content and color break it has a minimum ratio of total soluble solids of the juice thereof to anhydrous citric acid of six to one.

(4) Provided, however, that from December 1 to December 31, both dates inclusive, grapefruit shall be deemed to be mature for canning and concentrating purposes when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than seven percent and when the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.17 with no minimum requirements as to the juice content, acid, or color break; provided, further, that from January 1 to July 31, both dates inclusive, grapefruit meeting all other requirements of this subsection shall be deemed to be acceptable for canning or concentrating purposes when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than six and five-tenths percent and when the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is six to one.

(5) Irrespective of any minimum require-

ment for total soluble solids of grapefruit to be used for processing purposes, now or hereafter provided by law, the Florida citrus commission, after a public hearing to be called and held for that purpose may waive such minimum requirements for the period of time between April 15 and July 31 of any particular year. Any regulation adopted pursuant to this subsection shall expire on July 31 following its adoption.

History.—§16, ch. 25149, 1949; §12, ch. 26492, 1951; §1, ch. 28090, 1953; §1, ch. 59-13; §1, ch. 61-50.

601.17 Grapefruit; minimum ratios of solids to acid.—The minimum ratios of the total soluble solids of the juice of grapefruit to the anhydrous citric acid shall be as follows:

(1) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than six and five-tenths percent and not more than nine and one-tenth percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven to one.

(2) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and one-tenth percent and not more than nine and two-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and ninety-five hundredths to one.

(3) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and two-tenths percent and not more than nine and three-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and ninety-hundredths to one.

(4) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and three-tenths percent and not more than nine and four-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and eighty-five hundredths to one.

(5) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and four-tenths percent and not more than nine and five-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and eighty-hundredths to one.

(6) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and five-tenths percent and not more than nine and six-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and seventy-five hundredths to one.

(7) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and six-tenths percent and not more than nine and seven-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and seventy-hundredths to one.

(8) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and seven-tenths percent and not more than nine and eight-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and sixty-five hundredths to one.

(9) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and eight-tenths percent and not more than nine and nine-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to

anhydrous citric acid shall be six and sixty-hundredths to one.

(10) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and nine-tenths percent and not more than ten percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and fifty-five hundredths to one.

(11) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten percent and not more than ten and one-tenth percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and fifty-hundredths to one.

(12) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and one-tenth percent and not more than ten and two-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and four-hundred-and-seventy-five thousandths to one.

(13) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and two-tenths percent and not more than ten and three-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and forty-five hundredths to one.

(14) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and three-tenths percent and not more than ten and four-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and four-hundred-and-twenty-five thousandths to one.

(15) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and four-tenths percent and not more than ten and five-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and forty-hundredths to one.

(16) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and five-tenths percent and not more than ten and six-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and three-hundred-and-seventy-five thousandths to one.

(17) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and six-tenths percent and not more than ten and seven-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and thirty-five hundredths to one.

(18) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and seven-tenths percent and not more than ten and eight-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and three-hundred-and-twenty-five thousandths to one.

(19) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and eight-tenths percent and not more than ten and nine-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and thirty-hundredths to one.

(20) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and nine-tenths percent and not more than eleven percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous

citric acid shall be six and two-hundred-and-seventy-five thousandths to one.

(21) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven percent and not more than eleven and one-tenth percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and twenty-five hundredths to one.

(22) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and one-tenth percent and not more than eleven and two-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and two-hundred-and-twenty-five thousandths to one.

(23) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and two-tenths percent and not more than eleven and three-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and twenty-hundredths to one.

(24) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and three-tenths percent and not more than eleven and four-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and one-hundred-and-seventy-five thousandths to one.

(25) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and four-tenths percent and not more than eleven and five-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and fifteen-hundredths to one.

(26) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and five-tenths percent and not more than eleven and six-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and one-hundred-and-twenty-five thousandths to one.

(27) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and six-tenths percent and not more than eleven and seven-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and ten-hundredths to one.

(28) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and seven-tenths percent and not more than eleven and eight-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and seventy-five thousandths to one.

(29) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and eight-tenths percent and not more than eleven and nine-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and five-hundredths to one.

(30) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and nine-tenths percent and not more than twelve percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six and twenty-five thousandths to one.

(31) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than twelve percent or is more than twelve percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be six to one.

History.—§17, ch. 25149, 1949; §2, ch. 28090, 1953.

601.18 Grapefruit; minimum juice content.—

(1) During that period of time beginning with August 1 of each year and ending with November 15 of the same year, both dates inclusive, the minimum juice content of the juice of the respective sizes of grapefruit is as follows, each size being designated by the commercial number assigned to it based on the number of grapefruit of said size packed commercially in a standard Florida packed box of grapefruit containing two compartments each having inside dimensions of twelve inches by twelve inches by twelve inches:

(a) A grapefruit of size twenty-eight shall contain not less than 400 cubic centimeters of juice.

(b) A grapefruit of size thirty-six shall contain not less than 350 cubic centimeters of juice.

(c) A grapefruit of size forty-six shall contain not less than 320 cubic centimeters of juice.

(d) A grapefruit of size fifty-four shall contain not less than 280 cubic centimeters of juice.

(e) A grapefruit of size sixty-four shall contain not less than 255 cubic centimeters of juice.

(f) A grapefruit of size seventy shall contain not less than 230 cubic centimeters of juice.

(g) A grapefruit of size eighty shall contain not less than 210 cubic centimeters of juice.

(h) A grapefruit of size ninety-six shall contain not less than 185 cubic centimeters of juice.

(i) A grapefruit of size one hundred twelve shall contain not less than 175 cubic centimeters of juice.

(j) A grapefruit of size one hundred twenty-six shall contain not less than 165 cubic centimeters of juice.

(k) A grapefruit of size one hundred fifty shall contain not less than 145 cubic centimeters of juice.

(2) During that period of time beginning with November 16 of each year and ending with March 1 of the following year, both dates inclusive, the minimum juice content of the juice of the respective sizes of grapefruit shall be as follows:

(a) A grapefruit of size twenty-eight shall contain not less than 380 cubic centimeters of juice.

(b) A grapefruit of size thirty-six shall contain not less than 335 cubic centimeters of juice.

(c) A grapefruit of size forty-six shall contain not less than 305 cubic centimeters of juice.

(d) A grapefruit of size fifty-four shall contain not less than 270 cubic centimeters of juice.

(e) A grapefruit of size sixty-four shall contain not less than 240 cubic centimeters of juice.

(f) A grapefruit of size seventy shall contain not less than 220 cubic centimeters of juice.

(g) A grapefruit of size eighty shall contain not less than 200 cubic centimeters of juice.

(h) A grapefruit of size ninety-six shall contain not less than 180 cubic centimeters of juice.

(i) A grapefruit of size one hundred twelve shall contain not less than 170 cubic centimeters of juice.

(j) A grapefruit of size one hundred twenty-six shall contain not less than 160 cubic centimeters of juice.

(k) A grapefruit of size one hundred fifty shall contain not less than 135 cubic centimeters of juice.

(3) During that period of time beginning with March 2 of each year and ending with July 31 of the same year, both dates inclusive, the minimum juice content of the juice of respective sizes of grapefruit shall be as follows:

(a) A grapefruit of size twenty-eight shall contain not less than 360 cubic centimeters of juice.

(b) A grapefruit of size thirty-six shall contain not less than 320 cubic centimeters of juice.

(c) A grapefruit of size forty-six shall contain not less than 290 cubic centimeters of juice.

(d) A grapefruit of size fifty-four shall contain not less than 255 cubic centimeters of juice.

(e) A grapefruit of size sixty-four shall contain not less than 230 cubic centimeters of juice.

(f) A grapefruit of size seventy shall contain not less than 210 cubic centimeters of juice.

(g) A grapefruit of size eighty shall contain not less than 190 cubic centimeters of juice.

(h) A grapefruit of size ninety-six shall contain not less than 170 cubic centimeters of juice.

(i) A grapefruit of size one hundred twelve shall contain not less than 160 cubic centimeters of juice.

(j) A grapefruit of size one hundred twenty-six shall contain not less than 150 cubic centimeters of juice.

(k) A grapefruit of size one hundred fifty shall contain not less than 130 cubic centimeters of juice.

(4) Provided, however, that if the Florida Citrus Commission determines that unusual or abnormal conditions exist and a change in the juice requirements will be in the best interests of the citrus industry, it may, by resolution, decrease the required juice content of grapefruit, by varieties, during the period beginning November 16 and ending March 1 of the following year, both dates inclusive as provided in subsection (2) of this section, but in no

event shall the required juice content during this period be less than the juice content required during the period beginning March 2 of each year and ending July 31 of the same year, as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(5) Provided further, however, that the commission is hereby authorized to establish by regulation different sizes, including changes in diameter ranges for existing sizes, for grapefruit based on the number of grapefruit as packed commercially. At that time it shall also fix for each period the minimum juice content for the respective sizes so established, but in no event shall the juice content, during any period, be proportionately less than as above fixed.

History.—§18, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 29760, 1955; §1, ch. 57-12; §1, ch. 61-93; §1, ch. 67-22.

601.19 Oranges; maturity standards.—

(1) During that period of time beginning with August 1 of each year and ending with October 31 of the same year, both dates inclusive, oranges, not including Temple oranges, shall be deemed to be mature only when each orange, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color, caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than fifty percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate, but provided that oranges of the Parson Brown variety need show only such a break in color on not less than twenty-five percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than nine percent; and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.20; and when the juice of the sample contains not less than four-tenths of one percent of anhydrous citric acid; and when the juice content of said orange sample is in an amount not less than at the rate of four and one-half gallons of juice per standard-packed box.

(2) During that period of time beginning with November 1 of each year and ending with November 15 of the same year, both dates inclusive, oranges, not including Temple oranges, shall be deemed to be mature only when each orange, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color, caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than fifty percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate, but provided that oranges of the Parson Brown variety need show only such a break in color on not less than twenty-five percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than eight and seven-tenths percent; and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.20; and when the juice of the sample contains not less than four-tenths

of one percent of anhydrous citric acid; and when the juice content of said orange sample is in an amount not less than at the rate of four and one-half gallons of juice per standard-packed box.

(3) During that period of time beginning with November 16 of each year and ending with July 31 of the following year, both dates inclusive, oranges, not including Temple oranges, shall be deemed to be mature only when each orange, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color caused solely by nature with yellow color predominating on not less than twenty-five percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than eight and five-tenths percent; and when the ratio of the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.20; and when the juice of the sample contains not less than four-tenths of one percent of anhydrous citric acid; and when the juice content of said orange sample is in an amount not less than at the rate of four and one-half gallons of juice per standard-packed box but provided however that if in any particular shipping season it shall appear to the commission, after a public hearing held not earlier than October 5 and called and held to determine such question, that oranges, not including Temple oranges, are then maturing earlier than normally as herein defined in this section, then the commission may by order, rule or regulation to be issued or promulgated and to become effective not later than October 10, declare and provide that during that period of time beginning with August 1 and ending with October 16, both dates inclusive, oranges, not including Temple oranges, meeting all other maturity standards, shall be deemed to be mature when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than nine percent, and during that period of time beginning with October 17 and ending with October 31, both dates inclusive, oranges, not including Temple oranges, meeting all other maturity standards, shall be deemed to be mature when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than eight and seven-tenths percent, and during that period of time beginning with November 1 and ending July 31 of the following year, both dates inclusive, oranges, not including Temple oranges, meeting all other maturity standards, shall be deemed to be mature when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than eight and five-tenths percent.

(4) Provided, however, that from December 1 of each year to July 31 of the following year, both dates inclusive, oranges, not including Temple oranges, shall be deemed to be mature for canning and concentrating purposes when the total soluble solids of the juice thereof is not less than eight percent and when the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids

of the juice thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.20, with no minimum requirement as to juice content, acid or color break.

History.—§19, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.20 Oranges; minimum ratios of solids to acid.—The minimum ratios of the total soluble solids of the juice of oranges, but not including Temple oranges, to the anhydrous citric acid shall be as follows:

(1) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight per cent and not more than eight and one tenth per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and fifty hundredths to one.

(2) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and one tenth per cent and not more than eight and two tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and forty-five hundredths to one.

(3) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and two tenths per cent and not more than eight and three tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and forty hundredths to one.

(4) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and three tenths per cent and not more than eight and four tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and thirty-five hundredths to one.

(5) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and four tenths per cent and not more than eight and five tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and thirty hundredths to one.

(6) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and five tenths per cent and not more than eight and six tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and twenty-five hundredths to one.

(7) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and six tenths per cent and not more than eight and seven tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and twenty hundredths to one.

(8) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and seven tenths per cent and not more than eight and eight tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and fifteen hundredths to one.

(9) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and eight tenths per cent and not more than eight and nine tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and ten hundredths to one.

(10) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and nine tenths

per cent and not more than nine per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and five hundredths to one.

(11) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine per cent and not more than nine and one tenth per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten to one.

(12) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and one tenth per cent and not more than nine and two tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and ninety-five hundredths to one.

(13) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and two tenths per cent and not more than nine and three tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and ninety hundredths to one.

(14) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and three tenths per cent and not more than nine and four tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and eighty-five hundredths to one.

(15) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and four tenths per cent and not more than nine and five tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and eighty hundredths to one.

(16) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and five tenths per cent and not more than nine and six tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and seventy-five hundredths to one.

(17) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and six tenths per cent and not more than nine and seven tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and seventy hundredths to one.

(18) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and seven tenths per cent and not more than nine and eight tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and sixty-five hundredths to one.

(19) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and eight tenths per cent and not more than nine and nine tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and sixty hundredths to one.

(20) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and nine tenths per cent and not more than ten per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and fifty-five hundredths to one.

(21) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten per cent and not more than ten and one tenth per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhy-

drous citric acid shall be nine and fifty hundredths to one.

(22) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and one tenth per cent and not more than ten and two tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and forty-five hundredths to one.

(23) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and two tenths per cent and not more than ten and three tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and forty hundredths to one.

(24) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and three tenths per cent and not more than ten and four tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and thirty-five hundredths to one.

(25) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and four tenths per cent and not more than ten and five tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and thirty hundredths to one.

(26) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and five tenths per cent and not more than ten and six tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and twenty-five hundredths to one.

(27) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and six tenths per cent and not more than ten and seven tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and twenty hundredths to one.

(28) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and seven tenths per cent and not more than ten and eight tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and fifteen hundredths to one.

(29) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and eight tenths per cent and not more than ten and nine tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and ten hundredths to one.

(30) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and nine tenths per cent and not more than eleven per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and five hundredths to one.

(31) When the total soluble solids of the juice is eleven per cent or more, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine to one.

History.—§20, ch. 25149, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §1, ch. 59-8; §1, ch. 67-23.

601.21 Tangerines and Temple oranges; maturity standards.—

(1) Tangerines and Temple oranges shall be deemed to be mature only when each tangerine or Temple orange, after having been clipped,

picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than fifty percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the total soluble solids of the juice thereof is not less than nine percent; and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.22, provided, however, that the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids of the juice of Temple oranges for shipment in fresh form to the anhydrous citric acid shall not be less than eight and one-half to one.

(2) Provided, however, that from December 1 of each year to July 31 of the following year, both dates inclusive, Temple oranges shall be deemed to be mature for canning and concentrating purposes when the total soluble solids of the juice thereof is not less than nine percent and when the minimum ratio of the juice thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.22 with no minimum requirement as to juice content, acid, or color break.

(3) Provided, however, that from November 15th of each year to July 31st of the following year, both dates inclusive, tangerines shall be deemed to be mature only when each tangerine, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than fifty percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the total soluble solids of the juice thereof is not less than 8.75 percent; and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.22.

(4) Provided, however, that from November 15th of each year to July 31 of the following year, both dates inclusive, tangerines shall be deemed to be mature for canning and concentrating purposes when the total soluble solids of the juice thereof is not less than 8.75 per cent and when the minimum ratio of the juice thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.22, with no minimum requirements as to juice content, acid, or color break.

History.—§21, ch. 25149, 1949; §13, ch. 26492, 1951; §1, ch. 57-13; §1, ch. 59-17.

601.22 Tangerines and Temple oranges; minimum ratios of solids to acid.—The minimum ratios of the total soluble solids of the juice of tangerines and Temple oranges to the anhydrous citric acid shall be as follows:

(1) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine percent and not more than nine and one-tenth percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine to one.

(2) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and one-tenth percent and not more than nine and two-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble

solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and nine-tenths to one.

(3) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and two-tenths percent and not more than nine and three-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and eight-tenths to one.

(4) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and three-tenths percent and not more than nine and four-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and seven-tenths to one.

(5) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and four-tenths percent and not more than nine and five-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and six-tenths to one.

(6) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and five-tenths percent and not more than nine and six-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and five-tenths to one.

(7) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and six-tenths percent and not more than nine and seven-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and four-tenths to one.

(8) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and seven-tenths percent and not more than nine and eight-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and three-tenths to one.

(9) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and eight-tenths percent and not more than nine and nine-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and two-tenths to one.

(10) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and nine-tenths percent and not more than ten percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and one-tenth to one.

(11) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten percent and not more than ten and one-tenth percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight to one.

(12) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and one-tenth percent and not more than ten and two-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and nine-tenths to one.

(13) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and two-tenths percent and not more than ten and three-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and eight-tenths to one.

(14) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and three-tenths percent and not more than ten and four-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and seven-tenths to one.

(15) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and four-tenths percent and not more than ten and five-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and six-tenths to one.

(16) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and five-tenths percent or is more than ten and five-tenths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and five-tenths to one.

(17) Provided, however, that after November 15th of each year to July 31st of the following year, both dates inclusive, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids of the juice of tangerines to the anhydrous citric acid shall be as follows:

(a) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and seventy-five hundredths percent and not more than eight and eighty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and seventy-five hundredths to one.

(b) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and eighty hundredths percent and not more than eight and ninety hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and seventy-five hundredths to one.

(c) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and ninety hundredths percent and not more than nine percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and seventy-five hundredths to one.

(d) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine percent and not more than nine and ten hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and seventy-five hundredths to one.

(e) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and ten hundredths percent and not more than nine and twenty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and sixty-five hundredths to one.

(f) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and twenty hundredths percent and not more than nine and thirty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and fifty-five hundredths to one.

(g) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and thirty hun-

dredths percent and not more than nine and forty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and forty-five hundredths to one.

(h) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and forty hundredths percent and not more than nine and fifty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and thirty-five hundredths to one.

(i) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and fifty hundredths percent and not more than nine and sixty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and twenty-five hundredths to one.

(j) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and sixty hundredths percent and not more than nine and seventy hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and fifteen hundredths to one.

(k) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and seventy hundredths percent, and not more than nine and eighty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and five hundredths to one.

(l) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and eighty hundredths percent and not more than nine and ninety hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and ninety-five hundredths to one.

(m) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and ninety hundredths percent and not more than ten percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and eighty-five hundredths to one.

(n) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten percent and not more than ten and ten hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and seventy-five hundredths to one.

(o) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and ten hundredths percent and not more than ten and twenty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and sixty-five hundredths to one.

(p) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and twenty hundredths percent and not more than ten and thirty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric

acid shall be seven and fifty-five hundredths to one.

(q) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and thirty hundredths percent and not more than ten and forty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and forty-five hundredths to one.

(r) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and forty hundredths percent and not more than ten and fifty hundredths percent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and thirty-five hundredths to one.

(s) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and fifty hundredths percent or is more than ten and fifty hundredths percent the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be seven and twenty-five hundredths to one.

History.—§22, ch. 25149, 1949; §§13, 14, ch. 26492, 1951.

601.231 Tangelos; maturity standards.—

(1) During that period of time beginning with August 1 of each year and ending with October 31 of the same year, both dates inclusive, tangelos for shipment in fresh form shall be deemed to be mature only when each tangelo, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color, caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than fifty percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than nine percent; and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to the anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in §601.232; and when the juice of the sample contains not less than four-tenths of one per cent of anhydrous citric acid.

(2) During that period of time beginning November 1 of each year and ending with November 15 of the same year, both dates inclusive, tangelos for shipment in fresh form shall be deemed to be mature only when each tangelo, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color, caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than fifty percent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than eight and five-tenths per cent; and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in this subsection; and when the juice of the sample contains not less than four-tenths of one per cent anhydrous citric acid.

(3) During that period of time beginning November 16 and ending November 30 of the same year, both dates inclusive, tangelos for shipment in fresh form shall be deemed to be

mature only when each tangelo, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color, caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than fifty per cent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof is not less than eight per cent; and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to anhydrous citric acid is as set forth in this subsection; and when the juice of the sample contains not less than four-tenths of one per cent anhydrous citric acid.

(4) During that period of time beginning with December 1 of each year and ending with January 31 of the following year, both dates inclusive, tangelos for shipment in fresh form shall be deemed mature only when each tangelo, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color, caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than fifty per cent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to the anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and fifty-five hundredths to one, or above.

(5) During that period of time beginning with February 1 of each year and ending July 31 of the same year, both dates inclusive, tangelos for shipment in fresh form shall be deemed mature only when each tangelo, after having been clipped, picked, or otherwise severed from the tree, shows a break in color, caused solely by nature, with yellow color predominating on not less than fifty per cent of the fruit's surface in the aggregate; and when the ratio of total soluble solids of the juice of the sample thereof to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight to one, or above.

(6) Provided, however, that from December 1 of each year to July 31 of the following year, both dates inclusive, tangelos shall be deemed to be mature for canning and concentrating purposes when the minimum ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight to one, with no minimum requirements as to juice content, acid, or color break.

History.—§4, ch. 29757, 1955; §1, ch. 57-26.

601.232 Tangelos; minimum ratios of solids to acid.—The minimum ratios of the total soluble solids of the juice of tangelos, to the anhydrous citric acid shall be as follows:

(1) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight per cent and not more than eight and one-tenth per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and fifty hundredths to one.

(2) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and one-tenth per cent and not more than eight and two-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and forty-five hundredths to one.

(3) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and two-tenths per cent and not more than eight and three-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and forty hundredths to one.

(4) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and three-tenths per cent and not more than eight and four-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and thirty-five hundredths to one.

(5) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and four-tenths per cent and not more than eight and five-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and thirty hundredths to one.

(6) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and five-tenths per cent and not more than eight and six-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and twenty-five hundredths to one.

(7) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and six-tenths per cent and not more than eight and seven-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and twenty hundredths to one.

(8) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and seven-tenths per cent and not more than eight and eight-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and fifteen hundredths to one.

(9) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and eight-tenths per cent and not more than eight and nine-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and ten hundredths to one.

(10) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eight and nine-tenths per cent and not more than nine per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten and five hundredths to one.

(11) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine per cent and not more than nine and one-tenth per cent, the minimum ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be ten to one.

(12) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and one-tenth per cent and not more than nine and two-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and ninety-five hundredths to one.

(13) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and two-tenths per cent and not more than nine and three-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and ninety hundredths to one.

(14) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and three-tenths per cent and not more than nine and four-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and eighty-five hundredths to one.

(15) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and four-tenths per cent and not more than nine and five-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and eighty hundredths to one.

(16) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and five-tenths per cent and not more than nine and six-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and seventy-five hundredths to one.

(17) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and six-tenths per cent and not more than nine and seven-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and seventy hundredths to one.

(18) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and seven-tenths per cent and not more than nine and eight-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and sixty-five hundredths to one.

(19) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and eight-tenths per cent and not more than nine and nine-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and sixty hundredths to one.

(20) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than nine and nine-tenths per cent and not more than ten per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and fifty-five hundredths to one.

(21) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten per cent and not more than ten and one-tenth per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and fifty hundredths to one.

(22) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and one-tenth per cent and not more than ten and two-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and forty-five hundredths to one.

(23) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and two-tenths per cent and not more than ten and three-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and forty hundredths to one.

(24) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and three-tenths per cent and not more than ten and four-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and thirty-five hundredths to one.

(25) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and four-tenths per cent and not more than ten and five-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and thirty hundredths to one.

(26) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and five-tenths per cent and not more than ten and six-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and twenty-five hundredths to one.

(27) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and six-tenths per cent and not more than ten and seven-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and twenty hundredths to one.

(28) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and seven-tenths per cent and not more than ten and eight-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and fifteen hundredths to one.

(29) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and eight-tenths per cent and not more than ten and nine-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and ten hundredths to one.

(30) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than ten and nine-tenths per cent and not more than eleven per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine and five hundredths to one.

(31) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven per cent and not more than eleven and one-tenth per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be nine to one.

(32) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and one-tenth per cent and not more than eleven and two-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and ninety-five hundredths to one.

(33) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and two-tenths per cent and not more than eleven and three-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and ninety hundredths to one.

(34) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and three-tenths per cent and not more than eleven and four-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and eighty-five hundredths to one.

(35) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and four-tenths per cent and not more than eleven and five-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and eighty hundredths to one.

(36) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and five-tenths per cent and not more than eleven and six-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and seventy-five hundredths to one.

(37) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and six-tenths per cent and not more than eleven and seven-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and seventy hundredths to one.

(38) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and seven-tenths per cent and not more than eleven and eight-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and sixty-five hundredths to one.

(39) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and eight-tenths per cent and not more than eleven and nine-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and sixty hundredths to one.

(40) When the total soluble solids of the juice is not less than eleven and nine-tenths per cent or is more than eleven and nine-tenths per cent, the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid shall be eight and fifty-five hundredths to one.

History.—§4, ch. 29757, 1955; §1, ch. 57-26.

601.24 Commission to prescribe methods of testing and grading.—The commission shall by rule or regulation provide the manner and method to be used in drawing samples and the quantity to be used in testing and grading of citrus fruit and the canned and concentrated products thereof and shall provide specifications and methods for use of juice extractors to be used in extracting juice for such tests and grading purposes.

History.—§24, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 61-49.

601.25 Determination of soluble solids and acid.—The commission by rule or regulation shall determine the method by which juice is tested for percentage of total soluble solids, the method by which juice is tested for acidity and the method for testing fruit for juice content. Until such time as the commission may see fit to determine such method by rule or regulation, the Brix hydrometer shall be used and the reading of the hydrometer corrected for temperature shall be considered as the per cent of the total soluble solids; and anhydrous citric acid shall be determined by titration of the juice using standard alkali and phenolphthalein as indicator, the total acidity being calculated as anhydrous citric acid.

History.—§25, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 61-68.

601.26 Color break; minimum standard.—In determining the color break required for citrus fruit, the color shown and appearing on plate 22, color designation L-2 (page 67) of dictionary of color, by Maerz and Paul, first edition, published by McGraw-Hill Book Com-

pany, Inc., New York, 1930, shall be the minimum standard for yellow color predominating.

History.—§26, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.27 Department of agriculture and consumer services; citrus inspectors.—The inspection in the state of all citrus fruit and the canned and concentrated products thereof, and the certifying as to grades and qualifications thereof, and the enforcement of all provisions of this chapter and/or rules, regulations and/or orders made pursuant to and under authority of this chapter shall be under the direction, supervision, and control of the department of agriculture and consumer services; and all citrus fruit inspectors performing inspection work, services, or duties pursuant to or under the provisions of this chapter and said rules, regulations, and orders made pursuant to and under authority of this chapter shall be persons who are duly licensed or certified by the United States department of agriculture as citrus fruit inspectors.

History.—§27, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.28 Inspection fees.—

*(1) There is hereby levied upon all citrus fruit and the canned, concentrated and otherwise processed products thereof sold, offered for sale, or offered for shipment within or without the state, the following state inspection fees:

(a) Upon each standard packed box, or the equivalent thereof, of grapefruit, oranges (including Temples and Murcotts), tangelos and tangerines to be shipped in fresh form, except shipments by express or gift fruit shippers, such assessment as may be determined by the department of agriculture and consumer services, after the release of the citrus crop estimate on October 10 of each year by the United States department of agriculture, to be necessary to pay the estimated costs of the inspection thereof and the other services performed by the department of agriculture and consumer services for such citrus fruits during the then current shipping season, plus the amount, if any, by which the costs thereof incurred during the preceding shipping season may have exceeded the inspection fees collected thereon, or less the amount, if any, by which the inspection fees collected thereon during the preceding shipping season may have exceeded the costs thereof, such assessment so determined and fixed by the department to be applicable retroactively to October 1 of the then current shipping season until the following September 30.

(b) Upon each package, whatever size, of grapefruit, oranges, (including Temples and Murcotts), tangelos and tangerines, or combination thereof, sold, offered for sale or shipped in fresh form by express or gift fruit shippers or roadside retail fruit stands, such assessments as may be determined by the department of agriculture and consumer services, after the release of the citrus crop estimate on October 10 of each year by the United States department of agriculture, to be neces-

sary to pay the estimated costs of the inspection thereof and the other services performed by the department of agriculture and consumer services for such citrus fruits during the then current shipping season, plus the amount, if any, by which the costs thereof incurred during the preceding shipping season may have exceeded the inspection fees collected thereon, or less the amounts, if any, by which the inspection fees collected thereon during the preceding shipping season may have exceeded the costs thereof, such assessment so determined and fixed by the department to be applicable retroactively to October 1 of the then current shipping season until the following September 30.

(c) Upon each standard packed box, or the equivalent thereof, of grapefruit, oranges (including Temples and Murcotts), tangelos and tangerines to be canned, concentrated or otherwise processed such assessment as may be determined by the department of agriculture and consumer services, after the release of the citrus crop estimate on October 10 of each year by the United States department of agriculture, to be necessary to pay the estimated costs of the inspection thereof and the other services performed by the department of agriculture and consumer services for such products during the then current shipping season, plus the amount, if any, by which the costs thereof incurred during the preceding shipping season may have exceeded the inspection fees collected thereon, or less the amount, if any, by which the inspection fees collected thereon during the preceding shipping season may have exceeded the costs thereof, such assessment so determined and fixed by the department to be applicable retroactively to October 1 of the then current shipping season until the following September 30.

(d) Upon each standard case of twenty-four No. 2 cans, or the equivalent thereof, of the canned, concentrated or otherwise processed products thereof, such assessment as may be determined by the department of agriculture and consumer services, after the release of the citrus crop estimate on October 10 of each year by the United States department of agriculture, to be necessary to pay the estimated costs of the inspection thereof during the then current shipping season, plus the amount, if any, by which the costs of the inspection thereof incurred during the preceding shipping season may have exceeded the inspection fees collected thereon, or, less the amount, if any, by which the inspection fees collected thereon during the preceding shipping season may have exceeded the costs of the inspection thereof, such assessment so determined and fixed by the department to be applicable retroactively to October 1 of the then current shipping season until the following September 30.

(e) There is hereby levied upon all citrus fruit to be canned, concentrated, or otherwise processed, or offered for shipment in fresh

form within or without the state, an additional fee of two mills per standard packed box or the equivalent thereof. Said fee shall be collected at the time and in the same manner as the inspection fees are collected and shall be deposited in a trust fund of the department of agriculture and consumer services entitled "citrus crop estimates service and research fund" to be administered by the department of agriculture and consumer services. The statistician in charge of the Florida crop and livestock reporting service shall recommend to the department of agriculture and consumer services the annual operating budget to be approved by the department of agriculture and consumer services. The funds accumulating in the citrus crop estimates service and research fund shall be spent only on service and research related to citrus crop estimates, including, but not limited to tree counts, primarily through, but not limited to, aerial photography, limb counts, frame counts, other objective and opinion citrus surveys, internal quality investigations, methodology research and other work and survey programs connected with citrus estimates, utilization, disposition, yields, and related activities. The cash balance in the citrus crop estimates service and research fund on December 31 of each year shall be limited to one hundred thousand dollars and any funds in excess of this amount shall be transferred to the general inspection trust fund to be used as an emergency reserve for inspection of citrus.

(f) There is also levied upon all citrus fruit to be canned, concentrated, or otherwise processed or offered for shipment in fresh form within or without the state an additional fee of one mill per standard packed box or the equivalent thereof. Said fee shall be collected at the time and in the same manner as inspection fees are collected and shall be deposited in a trust fund of the department of agriculture and consumer services to be administered by the department of agriculture and consumer services and to be used to assist in defraying the costs of operating road guard, road checking, or road inspection stations operated by the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(g) The operation of such stations is found and declared to be a benefit to the citrus industry.

(2) All such assessments shall be due upon the inspection of said citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof as required by this chapter and shall be evidenced by citrus stamps attached to the certificate of inspection; but provided it shall be lawful for the person liable for the payment thereof to make the payment of such fees and for the department of agriculture and consumer services to accept payment of such fees at such periodic intervals and under such terms, rules, and regulations as may be prescribed by the department, such regulations to provide for the posting of sufficient bond to be approved by the department or cash deposit to guarantee the

payment of such fees.

(3) The department of agriculture and consumer services is hereby authorized and empowered to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to allow or permit the collection of such fees by the use of stamps or stamp vending machines and to promulgate and establish such further rules and regulations as may be necessary to effectuate the purpose of this section; but such rules and regulations shall permit the mode of payment to be at the option of the person liable for the payment of such fees.

History.—§28, ch. 25149, 1949; §16, ch. 26492, 1951; §5, ch. 29757, 1955; §1, ch. 57-84; §1, ch. 59-15; §§7, 8, ch. 59-20; §1, ch. 61-97; §2, ch. 61-119; §1, ch. 63-108; §§1-4, ch. 65-2442; §§1-3, ch. 67-219; §1, ch. 69-226; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—Subsection (1) as amended by ch. 69-226 expires July 31, 1971.

cf.—§601.30, Payment of fees.

§601.83, Assessment of tax, upon colored orange and tangelos.

601.29 Powers of department of agriculture and consumer services.—The powers of the department of agriculture and consumer services shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) To make such rules, regulations, and orders as may be necessary to carry out such of the provisions of this chapter as impose duties and powers on the department of agriculture and consumer services or its authorized inspectors, employees, or agents which said rules, regulations, and orders shall have the effect and force of law when consistent therewith.

(2) To enter and inspect through its authorized inspector, employee, or agent any place within the state where citrus fruit is being prepared, packed, loaded, or stored for shipment either in fresh, canned, or concentrated form; to stop and inspect through its authorized inspector, employee, or agent, any shipment of citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof.

(3) Through its authorized inspector, employee, or agent, to forbid and prohibit the shipment or sale of any citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof found to be in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or in violation of any rule, regulation, or order made or adopted under the authority of this chapter.

(4) In furtherance of the right and privilege of any shipper or canning or concentrating plant to have citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof graded according to the standards as now fixed by the United States department of agriculture, or as such standards may be hereafter changed to make any and all necessary contracts and agreements with the United States department of agriculture or any of its branches, divisions, or extensions to provide complete and adequate inspection of such citrus fruit and the canned and concentrated products thereof.

(5) To cause prosecution to be instituted for violation of any of the citrus laws or for violation of any rule, regulation, or order promulgated by the commission or by the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(6) To institute such action at law or in equity as may appear necessary to enforce compliance with any provisions of this chapter, or to enforce compliance with any rule, regulation, or order of the commission or the department of agriculture and consumer services made pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, and, in addition to any other remedy, to apply to any circuit court of this state for relief by injunction, if necessary, to protect the public interest without being compelled to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist.

(7) To employ and fix the compensation of such attorneys as it deems necessary to aid and assist it in exercising the powers and discharging the duties conferred and imposed upon it by law, and particularly by subsections (5) and (6) of this section.

History.—§29, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.30 Payment of inspection fees into state treasury.—There shall be paid into the state treasury on or before the fifteenth day of each month all moneys received from the inspection fees provided for in §601.28, which moneys shall be paid into the general inspection trust fund. Said moneys shall be kept in said general inspection trust fund and are appropriated and made available for defraying the expenses of the department of agriculture and consumer services and of the administration and enforcement of all provisions of this chapter. All inspection fees prescribed by and required to be paid under the provisions of §601.28 shall be paid to the department of agriculture and consumer services in the first instance.

History.—§30, ch. 25149, 1949; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§601.83, Assessment of tax upon colored oranges and tangelos.

601.31 Citrus inspectors; employment.—The department of agriculture and consumer services may in each year employ as many citrus fruit inspectors for such period or periods, not exceeding one year, as said department shall deem necessary for the effective enforcement of the citrus fruit laws of this state. All persons authorized to inspect and certify to the maturity and grade of citrus fruit shall be governed in the discharge of their duties as such inspectors by the provisions of law and by the rules and regulations prescribed by the commission and the department of agriculture and consumer services and shall perform their duties under the direction and supervision of the department of agriculture and consumer services. All citrus inspectors appointed for the enforcement of this chapter shall be persons who are duly licensed or certified by the United States department of agriculture as citrus fruit inspectors.

History.—§31, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.32 Compensation of inspectors.—The salaries of the chief citrus inspector, the chief laboratory inspector, the district supervising inspectors, the junior and senior inspectors, and all other necessary inspec-

tors shall be in the amount as determined and fixed by the department of agriculture and consumer services and, in addition thereto, each of said inspectors shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061, which shall be paid upon approval of accounts therefor by the department. The department may employ such additional field and other agents and clerical assistance at such times and for such periods and incur and pay any other expenses, including traveling expenses, as provided in §112.061, of the department during the citrus fruit season, as may be necessary for the effective enforcement of the citrus fruit laws of this state and of the regulations of the citrus commission and assure the payments of the inspection fees imposed or that may be imposed under the authority of law.

History.—§32, ch. 25149, 1949; §19, ch. 63-400; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.33 Interference with inspectors.—It is unlawful for any person to obstruct, hinder, resist, interfere with, or attempt to obstruct, hinder, resist, or interfere with any authorized inspector in the discharge of any duty imposed upon or required of him by the provisions of law or by any rule or regulation prescribed by the commission or the department of agriculture and consumer services, or to change or attempt to change any instrument, substance, article or fluid used by such inspector or emergency inspector in making tests of citrus fruit, or the canned or concentrated products thereof.

History.—§33, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 59-19; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.34 Duties of law enforcement officers.—Each state or county law enforcement officer shall make arrests for violations of the citrus fruit laws of this state or of any rule, regulation, or order promulgated by the commission or the department of agriculture and consumer services under authority of law when notified of such violation by the department or its duly authorized agent or representative.

History.—§34, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.35 Disputes as to quality, etc.; procedure.—When any dispute as to quality, grade, or condition of citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof arises, the shipper or any financially interested person may call in at his, her, or its expense an inspector licensed or certified only by the United States department of agriculture to inspect such citrus fruit or its canned or concentrated products. Such inspector shall issue a regular official certificate to the applicant showing the quality, grade, and condition thereof and, in all cases, such certificate shall be prima facie evidence. If such certificate shows the citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof therein-mentioned and described to conform to the provisions of this chapter and the rules, regulations, or orders of the commission and of the department of agriculture and consumer services, such shipper or such financially interested person may present the original certificate to the person or representative of the

person having charge of the vehicle of transportation by which such citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof is to be transported, which person or representative shall then accept such citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof for shipment provided that all other provisions of this chapter and of the rules, regulations, and orders of the commission and of the department of agriculture and consumer services have been met and complied with.

History.—§35, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.36 Inspection information required when two or more lots of fruit run simultaneously.—In the event that any packing house packing citrus fruit or canning plant canning citrus fruit or concentrating plant concentrating citrus fruit shall have present therein or shall be packing, canning, or concentrating two or more lots of fruit simultaneously, the manager or other person in charge of said packing house or said canning plant or said concentrating plant shall notify the citrus fruit inspector conducting inspections at said packing house or canning plant or concentrating plant of said fact and furnish to said inspector full information as to the source of said several lots of fruit and the number of boxes in each several lots.

History.—§36, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.37 Unlawful acts of inspectors.—It is unlawful for any authorized inspector to make or deliver a certificate of inspection and maturity and quality of any citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof upon which the inspection fees and advertising taxes have not been paid or the payment thereof guaranteed, or to make or issue any false certificate as to inspection, maturity, quality, or payment of inspection fees.

History.—§37, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.38 Citrus inspectors; authority.—For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the citrus fruit laws of this state, as well as the regulations of the commission, citrus fruit inspectors may enter into any packing house or canning plant or concentrating plant at any hour of day or night and have and demand access and admission to any enclosed portion of said packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant. Said citrus fruit inspectors may also inspect all packing house or canning plant records pertaining to receipts from groves and to details of receiving, handling, running, processing, packing, or canning citrus fruit.

History.—§38, ch. 25149, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951.

601.39 Special inspectors.—In cases of emergency or necessity, when no citrus fruit inspector is available for inspection of a particular lot of citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof, the department of agriculture and consumer services may designate some fit and competent individual to inspect, test, and certify as to such lot of fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof. Certificates made or issued by such designated individuals

shall be signed by him as "special citrus fruit inspector." He shall not be required to give any bond, but shall be subject to the penalties imposed for violation of any of the provisions of the citrus fruit laws.

History.—§39, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.40 Registration of citrus packing houses, processing plants with department.—The owner, manager, or operator of each packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant, at which it is intended to pack, can, or concentrate, or prepare citrus fruit for market or transportation during the then present or the next ensuing citrus fruit shipping season, shall register such packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant and its location, shipping point, and post office with the department of agriculture and consumer services not less than ten days before packing, canning, concentrating, or otherwise preparing any citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof for sale or transportation in or at such packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant; and he shall, in addition to such registration, give the said department not less than seven days' written notice of the date on which packing, canning, concentrating, or other preparation for sale or transportation of citrus fruit of the then current or the next ensuing season's crop will be begun. The department shall issue a certificate of registration to each such packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant registering; provided, however, that no such certificate of registration shall be issued to any packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant unless the operator thereof shall have first applied for and received his license as a citrus fruit dealer and furnished his bond as such citrus fruit dealer in accordance with law.

History.—§40, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.41 Operation without registration unlawful.—It is unlawful for any person to operate a citrus fruit packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant, or to pack or otherwise prepare for sale or transportation any citrus fruit at such packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant without having previously registered said packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant and given the notice required in §601.40 and having received and still having unrevoked from the department of agriculture and consumer services a certificate; provided, that no certificate of inspection and maturity of any fruit shall be issued by any authorized inspector except to a person who has registered with the department of agriculture and consumer services during the then current year and has an unrevoked certificate of registration and has given to said department the notice required.

History.—§41, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.42 Revocation of registration.—Whenever the department of agriculture and consumer services shall issue a certificate of registration to any packing house, canning plant, or

concentrating plant for the purpose of processing citrus fruit or citrus products, as provided by §601.40, and said department shall thereafter, after due notice and hearing, as provided by §601.67, or any section of this chapter, revoke or suspend the license of any citrus fruit dealer who may own, operate, or have any proprietary or ownership interest in, any such packing house, canning plant or concentrating plant aforesaid, the certificate of registration as provided for in §601.40, shall automatically and without further proceedings, stand suspended or revoked during the entire period of the suspension or revocation of the citrus fruit dealer's license under §601.67.

History.—§42, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 59-18; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.43 Immature and unfit citrus fruit; individual sampling.—Any citrus fruit not conforming to the minimum maturity requirements set forth in this chapter shall be deemed and held to be immature and unfit for human consumption. In the testing of fruit to determine whether the same conforms to such standards and minimum requirements, any inspector shall have the right and authority to test the individual fruit in any given sample of fruit drawn in the number and by the manner as prescribed by regulations of the commission. If, upon the testing of the juice of said individual fruit in any sample, more than ten percent of said individual fruit shall fail by more than one-half percentage point to meet the minimum ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid which is required for such fruit, then all of the fruit in the lot from which said sample was drawn shall be deemed and held to be immature and unfit for human consumption.

History.—§43, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.44 Destruction of immature fruit.—All citrus fruit, or the canned or concentrated products thereof, prepared for sale or transportation, or which is being prepared for such purpose, or which has been or is being delivered for sale or transportation that may be found immature or otherwise unfit for human consumption upon inspection and testing shall be seized and destroyed by a citrus fruit inspector or the sheriff of the county where found as may be provided by regulations prescribed by the commission; provided that said determination of immaturity or unfitness for human consumption may be made by a citrus fruit inspector at any place where such citrus fruit may be found after severance from the tree, and such seizure and destruction may likewise occur at any such place; but provided, however, that in the event of seizure of citrus fruit upon the grounds that such citrus fruit fails to show a break in color required by this chapter for that particular variety of citrus fruit the owner or person in charge of such citrus fruit shall be allowed to separate and to retain for subsequent use, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, that portion of such citrus fruit which shows a break in color required by this chapter for that particular variety and, in such case, only that

portion thereof which fails to show a break in color for such variety, as required by this chapter, shall be destroyed by a citrus fruit inspector or the sheriff of the county as may be prescribed by regulations of the commission.

History.—§44, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.45 Grading of citrus fruit.—All citrus fruit, except as provided in §601.50, intended for consumption in fresh form sold, or offered for sale, or offered for shipment, or being shipped by common carrier or otherwise, shall be graded according to the standards established from time to time by the commission, or at the option of the shipper according to the standards as now fixed by the United States department of agriculture, or as such standards may be hereafter modified or changed; and all such citrus fruit shall have stamped thereon the grade thereof according to such standards, or, under such order or regulations the commission may prescribe, the shipper or seller shall have the privilege of stamping on citrus fruit either brands or trademarks which shall represent state grades or United States grades and be registered with the commission, and the commission may receive and file for record such brands or trademarks, except that, in case such citrus fruit is sold, offered for sale, or offered for shipment, or being shipped by common carrier or otherwise, enclosed in a container which meets the standards established by the commission, it shall be sufficient if the grade of said citrus fruit shall be stamped upon said closed container in the way and the manner prescribed by the commission; provided that, under such order or regulation as the commission may prescribe, the shipper or seller using closed containers shall have the privilege of using instead of marking either labels, brands, or trademarks which shall represent state grades or United States grades and be registered with the commission, and the commission may receive and file for record such labels, brands, or trademarks. For the use and benefit of those shippers desiring to have said citrus fruit graded according to the standards as now fixed by the United States department of agriculture, or as such standards be hereafter amended, modified, or changed, the official United States standards for citrus fruits as applied to Florida are adopted.

History.—§45, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 57-29.

601.46 Condition precedent to sale of citrus fruit.—

(1) It is unlawful, except as provided in §601.50, for any person to sell or offer for sale, to transport, prepare, receive, or deliver for transportation or market any citrus fruit in fresh form unless such fruit has matured in accordance with the maturity standards and is accompanied by a certificate of inspection and maturity thereof issued by a duly authorized citrus fruit inspector of the department of agriculture and consumer services.

(2) Inspection for maturity may be made at

any time, anywhere, after the fruit is severed from the tree until the shipment, after inspection and certification, is accepted by common carrier or until it has been transported beyond the state lines where being transported other than by a common carrier; and with the further proviso that shipments in bulk, either by common carrier or otherwise, to a packing house for repacking in Florida must be reinspected and recertified before final delivery to a carrier; provided, however, that only one inspection fee shall be paid by the shipper; provided that it shall be unlawful at any time for any person to sell or offer for sale, to transport, to prepare, receive, or to deliver for transportation or market any citrus fruit which is immature or otherwise unfit for human consumption, or for any person to receive any such citrus fruit under a contract of sale, or for the purpose of sale, offering for sale, transportation, or delivery for transportation thereof; provided further that these provisions shall not apply to sale of citrus fruit "on the trees," nor to common carriers or their agents when the fruit accepted for transportation or transported by any common carrier is accompanied by a proper certificate of maturity and grade of such fruit.

History.—§46, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.461 Falsification of weights; penalty.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to falsify or alter any certificate, slip or other document evidencing or pretending to evidence the weight of citrus fruit bought by weight or knowingly to make, utter or deliver any such certificate, slip or document which shall be false or to counsel, assist in or procure any such act.

(2) Any person, firm, association or corporation convicted of the violation of any provision of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding \$500, or imprisonment for not exceeding six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 29814, 1955.

601.47 Condition precedent to processing citrus.—It is unlawful for any person to can any citrus fruits or to can or concentrate the juices thereof unless such fruit is mature in accordance with the maturity standards and is accompanied by a certificate of inspection and maturity thereof issued by a duly authorized citrus fruit inspector of the department of agriculture and consumer services. Inspection for maturity shall be made at the canning or concentrating plant with the further proviso that shipments either by common carrier or otherwise to a canning plant or a concentrating plant in Florida must be reinspected and recertified before use by the canner or concentrator.

History.—§47, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.471 Definition of canned or concentrated citrus fruit products expanded.—The term "canned or concentrated citrus fruit prod-

ucts" when used in §§601.48-601.54 shall include chilled citrus juice, chilled citrus sections, or otherwise processed products of citrus fruit.

History.—§1, ch. 65-72.

601.48 Grading processed citrus products.—All canned or concentrated products of citrus fruit, except as provided in §601.50, sold, or offered for sale, or offered for shipment shall be graded according to the standards established from time to time by the commission, or at the option of the shipper according to the standards as now fixed by the United States department of agriculture, or as such standards may be hereafter modified or changed, and the immediate containers of such canned or concentrated products shall have the grade stated thereon in such manner as the commission may prescribe by rule or regulation, but, provided, however, that if such canned or concentrated products shall meet the requirements of the two highest grades according to the standards established from time to time by the commission, or at the option of the shipper the two highest grades according to the standards as fixed by the United States department of agriculture, or as such standards may be hereafter modified or changed, the shipper shall have the privilege of using either labels, brands or trademarks which shall represent such state grades or United States grades and be registered with the commission in lieu of stating the grade on the immediate container and the commission shall receive and file for record such labels, brands or trademarks.

History.—§48, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.49 Condition precedent to selling processed citrus products.—It is unlawful for any person, except as provided in §601.50, to sell or offer for sale, to transport, receive, or deliver for transportation or market any canned or concentrated products of citrus fruits unless the same has been inspected and is accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by a duly authorized inspector of the department of agriculture and consumer services, provided, however, that the commission shall by regulation provide that in lieu of the accompaniment of such shipment by a certificate of inspection, the fact of such inspection may be shown by appropriate means on the manifest or bill of lading covering such shipment.

History.—§49, ch. 25149, 1949; §17, ch. 26492, 1951; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.50 Exemptions; sale or shipment of citrus or citrus products for certain purposes.—Irrespective of the provisions of §§601.45, 601.46, 601.48, 601.49, 601.51, and 601.52, the commission under such precautionary rules and regulations as it may deem expedient may permit sale or shipment of citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof without the issuance of and filing of inspection certificate and without the grade being shown on the container thereof, of:

(1) Intrastate shipments of fresh citrus fruit for consumption or use within the state;

(2) Shipments to be used for charitable or unemployment relief purposes;

(3) Shipments to the United States government or any of its agencies and interstate shipments to any packinghouse, canning plant or concentrate plant for commercial processing, as may be defined by the commission; or to fresh fruit juice distributors outside the state;

(4) Shipments by any method of transportation by "gift fruit shippers," as defined by the commission, but such shipments shall not be for the purpose of resale by the consignee thereof;

But, provided however that, no such rule or regulation issued hereunder shall permit or allow the sale or shipment of citrus fruit deemed by this section to be immature and unfit for human consumption nor of canned or concentrated products thereof prepared or made from citrus fruit deemed by this law to be immature and unfit for human consumption; but, provided further that, shipments under subsections (1) and (4) shall meet such minimum grade standards as may, from time to time, be established by the Florida Citrus Commission; and, provided further that, such rules and regulations shall provide for the due collection of any advertising taxes and inspection fees that may be due thereon.

History.—§50, ch. 25149, 1949; §18, ch. 26492, 1951; §1, ch. 59-41; §1, ch. 63-100; §1, ch. 67-24.

601.501 Charitable shipments tax exempt.—Shipments of citrus fruit when permitted under §601.50, for charitable purposes shall be exempt from all advertising taxes.

History.—§3, ch. 28197, 1953.

601.51 Certification required for shipment of citrus fruit or products.—No common carrier, or other carrier, or person, except as provided in §601.50, shall accept for shipment, ship, or transport any citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof until a grade certificate is issued showing the grade thereof, which certificate or a duplicate thereof shall be filed with the carrier at the point of shipment, nor shall any common carrier, or other carrier, or person accept for shipment or ship any citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof where written notice has been given to such common carrier, or other carrier, or person, or his representative or agent by the department of agriculture and consumer services or its authorized agent, employee, or inspector that said citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof does not comply with the provisions of law or the rules and regulations promulgated by the commission or the department of agriculture and consumer services; provided that the shipper or handler of such citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof shall have the privilege of repacking or remarking, and that, if or when the same shall have been

repacked or remarked to conform to the provisions of law or said rules, regulations, or orders promulgated by the commission or the department of agriculture and consumer services, the department or its authorized inspector or agent shall notify said common carrier or other carrier, or person, or his agent that such citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof may be accepted for shipment, and such shipper or handler shall not be considered as having violated this chapter or said rules, regulations, or orders, but provided further that this section shall be deemed to have been complied with if the shipper shall have conformed to regulations issued by the citrus commission under the provisions of §601.49.

History.—§51, ch. 25149, 1949; §10, ch. 26492, 1951; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.52 Carriers not to accept fruit unless same bears evidence of payment of excise taxes.—No common carrier or other carrier or person, except as provided in §601.50, shall accept for shipment, or ship, or transport any citrus fruit, or the canned or concentrated products thereof unless the grade certificate, manifest or bill of lading covering said citrus fruit or the canned or the concentrated products thereof bears evidence of the payment, as provided by law, of the advertising excise tax provided for in §601.15, and of the payment of inspection tax, as provided by §601.28, and, if applicable, the excise tax for color-add, as provided by §601.83.

History.—§52, ch. 25149, 1949; §20, ch. 26492, 1951.

601.53 Unlawful to process unwholesome citrus.—It is unlawful for any person to can or concentrate, or buy for canning or concentrating purposes, or sell for canning or concentrating purposes in Florida any citrus fruit that is unwholesome or decomposed so that it is unfit for canning or concentrating purposes.

History.—§53, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.54 Seizure of unwholesome fruit by department of agriculture and consumer services' agents.—

(1) The department of agriculture and consumer services or its duly authorized inspectors shall seize and destroy all citrus fruit found by said department or inspectors to be unwholesome or decomposed so that it is unfit for canning or concentrating purposes as defined by law or by any regulation of the commission pursuant to authority given in this chapter and, in the event any inspector shall find that any canner or concentrator is canning or concentrating fruit prohibited to be used, he may seize and destroy not only such fresh fruit found in the canning or concentrating plant but also citrus fruit or juice in the process of being canned or concentrated or which has been canned or concentrated from the same lot or shipment wherein the fresh fruit is found by said inspector to be subject to seizure under the provisions of this section.

(2) Whenever any inspector finds citrus fruit in the canning or concentrating plant which should be destroyed under the provisions of this law, the operator, manager, or other person in charge of the canning or concentrating plant shall make known to the inspector the code number or other manner of identifying any fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof that has been canned or concentrated from the same lot or shipment wherein is found the said fruit subject to be seized.

History.—§54, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.55 Citrus fruit dealer; license required.—No person shall act as a citrus fruit dealer in this state without first having obtained a license for each shipping season.

History.—§55, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.56 Application for dealers' licenses; requirements.—Any person desiring to engage in the business of citrus fruit dealer in the state shall make application to the commission for a license. The commission shall by regulation prescribe the information to be contained in such application.

(1) All such applications, in addition to other information which may be prescribed by the commission, must contain the following information:

(a) Name and address of the individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other business unit applying for a license;

(b) Names and addresses of the principal stockholders, officers, partners or other individuals belonging to or connected with the applicant if the applicant for a license is a firm, partnership, association, corporation, or other business unit, whether it be for profit or otherwise;

(c) The length of time the applicant has been engaged in the citrus fruit business in Florida in any manner whatsoever;

(d) A statement of delinquent accounts growing out of the ordinary course of business with producers, if any there be;

(e) A financial statement of the applicant, if required by the commission, showing such information as the commission may prescribe regarding the financial conditions of the applicant; and

(f) Whether or not the applicant or any of its officers, directors, or stockholders have previously been licensed as a citrus fruit dealer, or connected with a licensed citrus fruit dealer in the state and, if so, the date all such licenses were obtained; and

(g) The number of boxes of citrus fruit, measured in terms of standard-packed boxes, which the applicant intends to deal with during the current or ensuing shipping season.

(2) If the applicant is an individual and is shown to be a nonresident of the state, or is a copartnership and each member is shown to be a nonresident of the state, in either event, the said applicant shall designate some bona fide resident of the state as such applicant's

resident agent upon whom process may be served. The service of process of any of the courts of this state upon such resident agent shall be as effectual and binding upon said applicant as if personally served upon said applicant.

(3) If the applicant is a corporation, then such corporation must be one organized and existing under the laws of this state or having an unrevoked permit authorizing it to transact business in this state.

History.—§56, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.57 Examination of application; granting of dealers' licenses.—The commission shall, within a reasonable time, examine the application and consider the information submitted therewith, including the applicant's financial statement, the reputation of the applicant is shown by applicant's past and current history and activities, including applicant's method and manner of doing business. The commission shall also consider the past history of any applicant, either individually or in connection with any individual, copartnership, corporation, association, or other business unit with whom any applicant shall have been connected in any capacity, and may in proper cases impute to any individual, corporation, copartnership, association, or other business unit liability for any wrong or unlawful act previously done or performed by said individual, corporation, copartnership, association, or any other business unit. If the commission shall, by a majority vote, be of the opinion that the applicant is qualified and is entitled to a license as a citrus fruit dealer, the said commission shall approve said application; otherwise said application shall be disapproved. Grounds for the disapproval for the application shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(1) Any previous conduct which would have been grounds for revocation or suspension of a license as hereinafter provided if the applicant were licensed.

(2) Delinquent accounts owing to and growing out of the ordinary course of business with producers.

(3) Delinquent accounts with any person or persons with whom applicant has dealt in his operations under previous license.

History.—§57, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.58 Application disapproval; procedure.—If the application is disapproved, the commission shall cause an information to be prepared stating the reasons for such disapproval and file the same and serve a copy thereof upon the applicant within five days thereafter. If, within five days after the service of such information, the applicant shall file with the commission an answer to such information and a request for public hearing, said applicant shall be granted a public hearing, and be given full opportunity to be heard in person or through an attorney. The commission, through its chairman or any member thereof, or any

officer or employee thereof, designated by the commission for such purpose, may hold hearings, sign and issue witness subpoenas in the name of the commission, administer oaths, examine witnesses, receive evidence and require, by subpoena, attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such necessary records and memoranda as may be material for the determination of the question made out by such information as to whether or not the application for license shall be approved or disapproved by the commission under the provisions of this chapter. In case of disobedience to a witness subpoena issued in the name of the commission and served upon the witness, the commission, or any of its members or employees, may invoke the aid of any court of competent jurisdiction in requiring attendance and testimony of witnesses, and the production of accounts, records, and memoranda, and any such court may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, issue an order requiring the person to appear before the commission, or any member thereof, or its officers or employees, or to produce accounts, records, and memoranda as so ordered, or to give evidence touching any matter pertinent to such public hearing, and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. If after such hearing the commission shall find and determine that its previous action was not justified, it shall approve such application, and, if it determines that its previous action was justified, it shall affirm its previous action. If the applicant fails to file an answer and request a public hearing within said five days, said application shall stand disapproved. If the application is approved, the commission shall immediately forward such application with its approval endorsed thereon to the department of agriculture and consumer services, which shall issue to such applicant a license as mentioned in §601.60. No license shall be issued to any applicant whose application has been disapproved by the commission.

History.—§58, ch. 25149, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.59 Annual fees; dealers' licenses and agents' registration.—

(1) Each applicant who qualifies for a citrus fruit dealer's license shall pay to the department of agriculture and consumer services a license fee of ten dollars per annum.

(2) A registration fee of five dollars per annum shall be paid to the department of agriculture and consumer services for the registration of each agent of a licensed citrus fruit dealer.

(3) All such license and registration fees collected hereunder shall be paid by the department of agriculture and consumer services to the state treasury monthly to the credit of the general inspection trust fund and are appropriated and made available for defraying

the expenses incurred in the administration and enforcement of this law.

History.—§59, ch. 25149, 1949; §2, ch. 61-119; §1, ch. 65-80; §1, ch. 67-104; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.60 Issuance of dealers' licenses.—Whenever an application bears the approved endorsement of the commission and the applicant has paid the prescribed fee, the department of agriculture and consumer services shall issue to such applicant a license which shall entitle the licensee to do business as a citrus fruit dealer in the current or ensuing shipping season to be in force unless and until it is suspended or revoked by the department of agriculture and consumer services in accordance with the provisions of this law. If during any shipping season there is any change in the ownership, officers, managership, or stockholders of any copartnership, association, corporation or other business unit to which a license was previously issued, the said licensee, shall immediately notify the commission in writing specifying the change in detail. The commission shall be entitled to receive and the licensee shall be required to promptly furnish such additional information as if the licensee were applying for a new license. If, after investigating the facts and applying the standards prescribed for the issuance of new licenses, the commission finds that the licensee should not be entitled to act as a citrus fruit dealer, the commission shall recommend to the department of agriculture and consumer services that said license be suspended or revoked and, upon such recommendation, the department shall immediately suspend or revoke said license.

History.—§60, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 65-81; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.601 Registration of dealers' agents.—Every licensed citrus fruit dealer shall:

(1) Register with the department of agriculture and consumer services each and every agent as defined in §601.03(2), authorized to represent said dealer; and make application for registration of said agent or agents on a form approved by the department of agriculture and consumer services and filed with the department of agriculture and consumer services not less than five days prior to the active participation of said agent or agents on behalf of said dealer in any transaction described in §601.03(2); and be held fully liable for and legally bound by all contracts and agreements, verbal or written, involving the consignment, purchase or sale of citrus fruit, executed by a duly registered agent on his behalf, during the entire period of valid registration of said agent the same as though said contracts or agreements were executed by said dealer. Registration of each agent shall be for the entire shipping season for which the applying dealer's license is issued; provided, however, said licensed dealer may cancel the registration of any agent registered by him by returning the agent's identification card to the department of agriculture and consumer services and giving for-

mal written notice to the department of not less than ten days. In addition, said dealer shall make every effort to alert the public to the fact that said agent is no longer authorized to represent him. An agent may be registered by more than one licensed dealer for the same shipping season, provided that each licensed dealer shall apply individually for registration of said agent, and further provided that written consent is given by each and every dealer under whose license said agent has valid prior registration.

(2) When the above requirements and such additional requirements as may be set forth by regulations adopted by the commission for registration of an agent have been met and the prescribed fee of five dollars as required by §601.59 has been paid, the department of agriculture and consumer services shall duly register said agent and issue an identification card certifying such registration. Said identification card, among other things, shall show in a prominent manner:

- (a) The name and address of the agent;
- (b) The authorizing dealer's name and address and license number;
- (c) The effective date and season for which registration is made;
- (d) A space for signature of the agent;
- (e) A space to be countersigned by the licensed dealer;
- (f) A statement providing that the card shall not be valid unless so signed and countersigned.

The Florida citrus commission may, from time to time, adopt additional requirements or conditions relating to the registration of agents as may be necessary.

History.—§1, ch. 63-75; §1, ch. 65-86; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.61 Bond requirements of citrus fruit dealers.—

(1) Except as hereinafter provided, before a citrus fruit dealer's license shall be issued by the department of agriculture and consumer services, the applicant therefor must deliver to the department of agriculture and consumer services a good and sufficient cash bond or surety company bond executed by the applicant as principal and by a surety company qualified to do business in this state as surety in the following amounts for the respective number of standard packed boxes of citrus fruit, or the equivalent thereof, with which the applicant intends to deal during the current or next ensuing shipping season as set forth in his application and approved by the commission. The commission shall advise the department of agriculture and consumer services as to the amount of bond required.

- \$1,000.00 up to 2,000 boxes
- \$2,000.00 up to 5,000 boxes
- \$3,750.00 up to 7,500 boxes
- \$5,000.00 up to 10,000 boxes
- \$10,000.00 up to 20,000 boxes

\$1,000.00 for each additional 20,000 boxes or fraction thereof in excess of 20,000 boxes, with a maximum bond of \$100,000.

(2) Said bond shall be in the form approved by the department of agriculture and consumer services and shall be conditioned as provided in §601.66(9), and also to fully comply with the terms and conditions of all contracts, verbal or written, made by the citrus fruit dealer with producers, or with other citrus fruit dealers, relative to the purchasing, handling, sale, and accounting of purchases and sales of citrus fruit, and upon the dealer accounting for the proceeds from, and paying for, any citrus fruit purchased or contracted for, in accordance with the terms of the contracts with producers, and upon the dealer accounting for any advance payments or deposits made, and delivering all citrus fruit contracted for, in accordance with the terms of the contracts with other citrus fruit dealers. For purposes of this chapter, every such contract shall be conclusively deemed to have been made and entered into during the shipping season in which it is consummated or finally performed or by its terms should have been consummated or finally performed.

(3) Said bond shall be to the department of agriculture and consumer services, for the use and benefit of every producer and of every citrus fruit dealer with whom the dealer deals in the purchase, handling, sale and accounting of purchases and sales of citrus fruit. The aggregate accumulative liability under any bond shall not exceed the amount named therein. Said bond shall provide that the surety company thereon shall not be liable to any citrus fruit dealer claiming to be injured or damaged by the said dealer if the aggregate of the amounts found to be due to producers pursuant to the provisions of this chapter equals or exceeds the amount of the bond, unless such citrus fruit dealer is also a producer and is acting in the capacity of a producer and not in the capacity of a citrus fruit dealer in the transaction wherein he claims to have been injured or damaged by applicant; but if the aggregate of such amounts is less than the amount of the bond, then the surety may be held liable to such citrus fruit dealers, but not in excess of the sum by which the amount of the bond exceeds the aggregate of the amounts found to be due to producers pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(4) The commission or the department of agriculture and consumer services, or any officer or employee designated by the commission or the department of agriculture and consumer services, shall have the right to inspect such accounts and records of any citrus fruit dealer as may be deemed necessary to determine whether a bond which has been delivered to the department of agriculture and consumer services is in the amount required by this section or whether a previously licensed non-bonded dealer should be required to furnish

bond. If any such citrus fruit dealer refuses to permit such inspection, the department of agriculture and consumer services may publish the facts and circumstances and by order suspend the license of the offender until permission to make such inspection is given. Upon a finding by the department of agriculture and consumer services that any citrus fruit dealer has dealt or probably will deal with more fruit during the season than shown by the application, the department of agriculture and consumer services may order such bond increased to such an amount as will meet the requirements as set forth in the bond schedule of subsection (1) of this section. Upon failure to file such increased bond within the time fixed by the department of agriculture and consumer services, the department of agriculture and consumer services may publish the facts and circumstances and by order suspend the license of such citrus fruit dealer until the said bond is increased as ordered.

(5)(a) The following citrus fruit shall not be considered as fruit with which the applicant intends to deal for the purpose of determining the amount of the bond required under subsection (1) of this section:

1. Citrus fruit which the applicant produces;

2. Citrus fruit which is handled by a cooperative marketing association for its members;

3. Citrus fruit handled by the applicant, acting as a broker as defined in this chapter, which has been prepared or processed and packaged by a registered packing house or canning or concentrating plant other than the applicant;

4. Citrus fruit handled by the applicant from citrus groves for which applicant provides complete grove management services under direct contract with the owner or producer;

(b) If an applicant does not intend to deal with any citrus fruit other than that which comes within the foregoing classifications, the department of agriculture and consumer services shall issue a license without the posting of a bond. Such a license shall bear a descriptive statement to the effect that the licensee is not a bonded citrus fruit dealer.

(c) "Cooperative marketing association" means one organized and existing under the provisions of either chapter 618 or chapter 619.

(6) If any of the provisions of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid for any reason by any court of competent jurisdiction or if such court shall find or declare that no applicant shall be required to furnish the bond required by this act, then and in that event this entire act shall be ineffective for any and all purposes and the laws in effect on July 31, 1965, which are amended by this act, shall not be deemed to be amended or repealed by this act but shall instead remain in full force and effect it being the intention of the legislature that in such event this entire act shall be ineffective for any and all purposes and the

laws in effect on July 31, 1965, which are amended or repealed by this act shall instead not be deemed to be amended or repealed by this act but shall remain in full force and effect.

History.—§61, ch. 25149, 1949; §21, ch. 26492, 1951; §2, ch. 28197, 1953; §1, ch. 29762, 1955; §1, ch. 61-45; §1, ch. 61-389; §1, ch. 63-61; §§1, 2, ch. 65-73; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.611 Applicable law in event ch. 61-389 held invalid.—If any of the provisions of §601.61 be held unconstitutional or invalid for any reason by any court of competent jurisdiction, or if any such court shall find or declare that no applicant shall be required to furnish the bond required by this act, then and in that event this entire act, including section 5 thereof, shall be ineffective for any and all purposes, and the laws in effect on August 1, 1961, which are amended or repealed by this act shall not be deemed to be amended or repealed by this act but shall instead remain in full force and effect, it being the intention of the legislature that in that event this entire act shall be ineffective for any and all purposes and the laws in effect on August 1, 1961, including ch. 61-45, which are amended or repealed by this act shall not be deemed to be amended or repealed by this act but shall instead remain in full force and effect.

History.—§4, ch. 61-389.

601.64 Citrus fruit dealers; unlawful acts, etc.—It is unlawful in, or in connection with any transaction relative to the purchase, handling, sale, and accounting of sales of citrus fruit:

(1) For any citrus fruit dealer to make or exact any fraudulent charge to or from any person;

(2) For any citrus fruit dealer to reject or fail to deliver in accordance with the terms of the contract without reasonable cause any citrus fruit bought, sold, or contracted to be bought or sold by such citrus fruit dealer;

(3) For any citrus fruit dealer to discard, dump, or destroy without reasonable cause any citrus fruit received by such citrus fruit dealer;

(4) For any citrus fruit dealer to make, for a fraudulent purpose, any false or misleading statement concerning the condition, quality, quantity, or disposition of, or the condition of the market for, any citrus fruit which is received by such citrus fruit dealer or bought or sold or contracted to be bought or sold by such citrus fruit dealer; or the purchase or sale of which is negotiated by such citrus fruit dealer; or to fail or refuse truly and correctly to account and make full payment promptly in respect of any such transaction in any such citrus fruit to the person with whom such transaction is had, or to fail or refuse on such account to make full payment of such amounts as may be due thereon, or to fail without reasonable cause to perform any specification or duty express or implied arising out of any undertaking in connection with any such transaction;

(5) For any citrus fruit dealer to knowingly buy, sell, receive, process, or handle stolen citrus fruit.

(6) For any citrus fruit dealer to violate or aid or abet in the violation of any law of Florida governing or applicable to citrus fruit dealers, including any of the provisions of this chapter not herein specifically set forth.

(7) For any citrus fruit dealer to violate or aid or abet in the violation of any rule or regulation duly promulgated by the Florida citrus commission.

History.—§64, ch. 25149, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §1, ch. 65-82.

601.641 Fraudulent representations, penalties.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to claim or represent to be a licensed citrus fruit dealer, licensed and bonded citrus dealer, or agent of a licensed citrus fruit dealer unless such person, firm, association or corporation is licensed, licensed and bonded, or a registered agent of a licensed citrus fruit dealer under the laws of Florida.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation to advertise or in any way represent falsely as to his status as a seller of citrus fruit or to make any false claim as to the status of such seller of citrus fruit, or to make any false claim as to the condition, grade, quality, quantity, grove origin, or producer's name and address of any citrus fruit sold by any such person, firm, association or corporation.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association or corporation licensed under this chapter to advertise or to use on his letterhead, or on any advertising material, or in any way pretend to be a bonded shipper unless said person, firm, association or corporation has filed and had approved a performance bond in addition to the bond required under this chapter.

(4) This section is supplemental, making provisions in addition to any other provisions of law and shall be construed liberally.

(5) Any person, firm, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$500.00 or by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment. Such criminal penalties shall be in addition to any other penalties provided by law. If the violator be a licensed citrus fruit dealer then such license may be revoked or suspended in the manner provided by §601.67.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 57-4; §1, ch. 61-92; §1, ch. 65-84.

601.65 Liability of citrus fruit dealers.—If any licensed citrus fruit dealer who violates any provision of this chapter, shall be liable to the person allegedly injured thereby for the full amount of damages sustained in consequence of such violation. Such liability may be enforced either by proceeding in an administrative action to and before the department of

agriculture and consumer services as provided in §601.66, and pursuing such action to its ultimate termination if desired, or by filing of a judicial suit at law in a court of competent jurisdiction, provided, however, that in such court suit the bond of such citrus fruit dealer theretofore posted with the department of agriculture and consumer services pursuant to §601.61, shall not be amenable or subject to any judgment or other legal process issuing out of or from such court in connection with such law suit, whether cash bond or surety company bond, but such bonds shall be amenable to and enforceable only by and through administrative proceedings before the department of agriculture and consumer services had pursuant exclusively to the provisions of §601.66, it being the intent and purpose of the legislature that such citrus dealer's bond so posted with the department of agriculture and consumer services shall be applicable and liable only for the payment of claims duly adjudicated by order of the department of agriculture and consumer services pursuant to said §601.66, and the determination of such adjudicated claim by the circuit court for Polk county, if and in the event such order is appealed by any aggrieved party to the administrative proceeding.

History.—§65, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 65-76; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.66 Complaints of violations by citrus fruit dealers; procedure; bond distribution; court action on bond.—

(1) Any person may complain of any violation of any of the provisions of this chapter by any citrus fruit dealer during any shipping season, by filing of a written complaint with the department of agriculture and consumer services at any time prior to the expiration of ninety days immediately following the end of such shipping season. Said complaint shall briefly state the facts and the department shall thereupon, if the facts alleged prima facie warrant such action, forward true copies of said complaint to the dealer in question and also to the surety company on the dealer's bond. The dealer at such time shall be called upon, within a reasonable time to be prescribed by the department, either to satisfy the complaint or to answer the complaint in writing, either admitting or denying the liability.

(2) If the dealer admits the violation but fails to satisfy the complaint within the time fixed by the department, the department shall thereupon publish the facts and circumstances of the violation and the dealer's admission and shall order payment by the dealer of the damages sustained.

(3) If the dealer, in his answer to the original complaint, denies the violation alleged, the department shall thereupon, upon due notice to all parties, including the surety company on the dealer's bond, order an administrative hearing, which shall be held in all respects pursuant to the provisions of part II, chapter 120,

to determine whether the facts and circumstances set forth in the complaint have been established by competent substantial evidence. After such hearing the department, through a hearing officer, shall make an administrative determination of said issue, including findings and conclusions, and as to whether said dealer has so violated any provision of this chapter, as set forth in the complaint. The department shall thereupon make and enter an administrative order accordingly, copies whereof will be immediately served upon all such interested parties.

(4) If the department determines that the complaint has not been so established as aforesaid, the order shall, among other things, dismiss the proceeding. The original complainant, if he is aggrieved, shall have thirty days thereafter within which to seek review of said administrative order by certiorari proceedings in the circuit court in and for Polk county, and such administrative proceedings shall thereupon await the result of such court review.

(5) If the department determines that the allegations of the complaint have been established as aforesaid, it shall make its findings of fact accordingly and thereupon adjudicate the amount of indebtedness or damages due to be paid by the dealer to the complainant. The administrative order shall fix a reasonable time within which said indebtedness shall be paid by the dealer. The dealer, if dissatisfied, shall have thirty days thereafter within which to seek review of said administrative order by certiorari proceedings in the circuit court in and for Polk county. If the dealer does not seek such review and does not, himself or his surety company, comply with the order adjudicating indebtedness, the original complainant, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order, may file in the circuit court in and for Polk county, an original petition or complaint, setting forth the administrative proceedings before the department of agriculture and consumer services and ask for final order of the court affirming or approving the department's said order. In the court proceeding the findings of fact and order of the department shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated, and if in such suit the original complainant is successful and the court affirms the department's order, the complainant shall be allowed all court costs incurred therein and also a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit.

(6) Upon failure by a dealer to comply with an order of the department directing payment, the department shall call upon the surety company to pay over to the department, out of the bond theretofore posted by the surety for such dealer, the amount of damages sustained but not exceeding the amount of the bond. The proceeds turned over to the department by the surety company shall, in the discretion of the department, be either paid over forthwith to the original complainant

or held by the department for later disbursement, depending upon the time during the shipping season when the complaint was made, when liability was admitted by the dealer, when the proceeds were so paid out by the surety company to the department, the amount of other claims then pending against the same dealer, the amount of other claims already adjudicated against the dealer, and such other pertinent facts as the department in its discretion may consider material. The department, if it decides to pay the proceeds over to the original complainant, has authority to order an increase in the original bond of the dealer to such higher sum as to the department would be justified under all the circumstances so as to protect other possible claimants, and to exercise all powers otherwise confided to it under this chapter to enforce the posting of such increased bond. The department also, in its discretion as the facts and circumstances might appear to it, may hold the amount of such proceeds until such later time, up to the time when all claims have been filed during the ninety day period after the closing of the shipping season and such claims adjudicated, and may then disburse the total proceeds in its possession, paid over to it by the surety company on the dealer's bond as such claims were adjudicated to the various claimants, paying first to the producers the amount of their claims in full, if such proceeds are sufficient for such purpose, and if not, then in pro rata shares to such producer claimants; and if there then exist additional proceeds in the hands of the department, after all claims of producers have been paid in full, the balance of such proceeds shall be paid to claimants who are citrus fruit dealers, either in whole or in pro rata portion, as the aggregate of their claims may bear to the amount of such additional proceeds.

(7) Upon failure of a surety company to comply with a demand for payment of the proceeds of a citrus fruit dealer's bond pursuant to administrative orders entered by the department fixing amounts due claimants, the department shall within a reasonable time file in the circuit court in and for Polk county, an original petition or complaint setting forth the administrative proceedings before the department and ask for final order of the court directing the surety company to pay the proceeds of the said bond to the department for distribution to the claimants.

(8) In any court proceeding filed under subsection (7) hereof, the findings of facts and orders of the department shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated and if in such suit the department is successful and the court affirms the department's demand for payment from the surety company, the department shall be allowed all court costs incurred therein and also a reasonable attorney's fee to be fixed and collected as a part of the costs of the suit.

(9) The bond required to be posted by cit-

rus fruit dealers under §601.61 shall be subject, and so conditioned therein, only to payment of claims duly adjudicated by the department in administrative proceedings taken under this section and as the same may be subject to court review as herein provided. All proceeds from such bonds shall be paid over by the surety company directly to the department, to be disbursed by it to successful claimants in whose favor the department has entered administrative order or orders. Such funds shall be considered trust funds in the hands of the department for the exclusive purpose of satisfying orders of indebtedness duly adjudicated. Cash bonds which may be posted by citrus fruit dealers in lieu of surety company bonds shall occupy the same legal status as funds paid over by the surety company to the department for payment of claims.

History.—§66, ch. 25149, 1949; §2, ch. 29737, 1955; §1, ch. 65-77; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.67 Disciplinary action by department of agriculture and consumer services against citrus fruit dealers.—The department of agriculture and consumer services may, after notice and hearing, impose a fine not exceeding \$50,000.00 against any citrus fruit dealer, which fine, when imposed and paid, shall be deposited by the department in the general inspection trust fund, or in the alternative, the department may revoke or suspend the license of any such dealer when it shall be satisfied that such dealer has violated any of the provisions of this chapter or has:

(1) Obtained a license by means of fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, or through the mistake or inadvertence of the commission;

(2) Violated or aided or abetted in the violation of any law of Florida governing or applicable to citrus fruit dealers, or any lawful rules or regulations of the commission;

(3) Been guilty of a crime against the laws of this or any other state or government, involving moral turpitude or dishonest dealing, or had become legally incompetent to contract or be contracted with;

(4) Made, printed, published, distributed, or caused, authorized, or knowingly permitted the making, printing, publication or distribution of false statements, descriptions, or promises of such a character as to reasonably induce any person to act to his damage or injury, if the said citrus fruit dealer then knew, or, by the exercise of reasonable care and inquiry, could have known of the falsity of such statements, descriptions or promises;

(5) Knowingly committed or been a party to any material fraud, misrepresentation, concealment, conspiracy, collusion, trick, scheme, or device whereby any other person lawfully relying upon the word, representation, or conduct of the citrus fruit dealer shall act to his injury or damage;

(6) Committed any act or conduct of the same or different character of that hereinabove

enumerated which shall constitute fraudulent or dishonest dealing;

(7) Violated any of the provisions of §§506.19 through 506.28, both sections inclusive.

Whenever any administrative order has been made and entered by the department of agriculture and consumer services, imposing a fine pursuant to this section, said order shall specify a time limit for payment thereof, not exceeding fifteen days, and upon failure of the dealer involved to pay said fine within said time, the citrus fruit dealer's license of such dealer shall become automatically suspended; and whenever order is entered suspending such license for a definite period of time, and the end of any shipping season shall occur during the period of such suspension, such suspension order shall continue and be effective into the ensuing shipping season and until the entire period of time set forth in such order has elapsed; and whenever any such administrative order of the department of agriculture and consumer services is sought to be reviewed by the offending dealer involved in a court of competent jurisdiction, such administrative order shall be subject to any and all orders that may be entered by such court or courts, but if such court proceedings should finally terminate in such administrative order of the department of agriculture and consumer services being upheld or not quashed, such order shall thereupon, upon the filing with the department of agriculture and consumer services of a certified copy of the mandate or other order of the last court having to do with the matter in the judicial process, become immediately effective and shall then be carried out and enforced notwithstanding such time will be during a new and subsequent shipping season from that during which the administrative order was first originally entered by the department of agriculture and consumer services.

History.—§67, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 61-90; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.68 Investigation of violations.—The department of agriculture and consumer services may instigate and make investigation of any citrus fruit dealer whom it has reason to believe has violated any law of Florida governing and applicable to citrus fruit dealers and, whenever the department determines after notice to the citrus fruit dealer and hearing that any citrus fruit dealer has violated any law of the state governing and applicable to citrus fruit dealers, it may publish the facts and circumstances of such violation and, by order, suspend the license of such offender for a specific period or revoke the same or make such other appropriate order as it may deem just and proper, and any such order shall specify the effective date thereof and any order other than one suspending or revoking a license shall automatically suspend such license until said order is complied with. Any action of the department with reference to the revocation or suspension of any license granted under the

provisions of this law may be reviewed by certiorari by the appropriate circuit court; but provided, however, any administrative order of the department issued under the provisions of §§601.66-601.68, or 601.70 shall be deemed to have been issued in the county wherein the licensee has his main office, as disclosed in his application for citrus dealer's license.

History.—§68, ch. 25149, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §35, ch. 63-512; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.69 Records to be kept by citrus fruit dealers.—Every citrus fruit dealer shall make and keep a correct record showing in detail the following with reference to the purchase, handling, sale, and accounting of sale of citrus fruit handled by him, namely:

(1) The name and address of the producers or other persons from whom the citrus fruit was procured (and, if same was procured from some person other than a licensed citrus fruit dealer, the name and address of the producer of said fruit);

(2) The date citrus fruit is received and the amount thereof, and the purchase price paid therefor if purchased for the purpose of resale;

(3) The condition of such citrus fruit upon receipt by the citrus fruit dealer;

(4) If the citrus fruit is handled on consignment for the account of the producer, the date of sale and the selling price;

(5) An itemized statement of the charges to be paid by the producer in connection with any sale;

(6) A detailed statement of all claims made by producers against the citrus fruit dealer, a copy of each when received to be certified and filed with the department of agriculture and consumer services;

(7) A copy of the record and account of sale of citrus fruit handled on consignment or commission shall be delivered to the producer upon the consummation of the sale, together with all moneys received by the citrus fruit dealer in payment for such transaction made upon account of the producer, less the agreed commission and other charges which must be separately itemized, and said payment and accounting must be made by said citrus fruit dealer to the producer within fifteen days after said citrus fruit dealer receives the money in payment of said citrus fruit unless otherwise specified in contract between citrus fruit dealers and producer.

(8) A detailed statement and record of the resale or commercial disposition of citrus fruit so purchased by the dealer for purpose of resale or other commercial disposition, showing the number of boxes resold, the moneys received by such dealer upon such resale of the fruit, the person or dealer and address thereof to whom sold, the date of such resale, and how delivered to such purchaser.

(9) Any other record or account required to be kept and maintained by such dealer by

rule or regulation of the Florida citrus commission duly promulgated.

History.—§69, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 65-78; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.70 Inspection of records by department of agriculture and consumer services.—The department of agriculture and consumer services, or its duly authorized agents, shall have the right to inspect all accounts, records and memoranda of any citrus fruit dealer required to be kept pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. If any such citrus fruit dealer refuses to permit such inspection, the department may publish the facts and circumstances and by order suspend the license of the offender until permission to make such inspection is given.

History.—§70, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 65-79; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.701 Penalty for failure to keep records.—

(1) It shall be unlawful to fail to keep any records required to be kept under the provisions of the Florida citrus code of 1949, or any amendments thereto, or required to be kept by any other law or by any authorized regulation of the department of agriculture and consumer services of the state or the Florida citrus commission, or to falsify or cause the falsification of any such records or to keep false records.

(2) The violation of any of the provisions of this act shall constitute a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000.00 or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year or be punished by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 61-96; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.71 Hearing by department of agriculture and consumer services; procedure.—Any officer or employee of the department of agriculture and consumer services and designated by the department for such purpose may hold hearings, sign and issue subpoenas, administer oaths, examine witnesses, receive evidence, and require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such accounts, records, and memoranda as may be material for the determination of any complaint. In case of disobedience to a subpoena, the department or such officer or employee designated by the department to hold such hearing may invoke the aid of the circuit court within which circuit of the state the attendance and testimony of such witnesses is required and within which the production of accounts, records, and memoranda is required; and any such court may, in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, issue an order requiring the person to appear before the department's officer or employee or to produce accounts, records, and memoranda as so ordered or to give evidence touching any matter pertinent to any complaint; and any failure to obey such order

of the court shall be punished by such court as a contempt thereof. The department's designated officer or employee may hold such hearings at any place within the state in the discretion of the department's designated officer or employee most convenient to the department's designated officer or employee and the parties to such complaint and the witnesses whose presence and testimony are required.

History.—§71, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.72 Penalties for violations.—Any person who violates or aids or abets in the violation of any provision of this chapter shall for each offense be guilty, upon conviction thereof, of a misdemeanor; and, upon such conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year; provided further that a person shall be guilty hereunder, upon conviction for nonpayment of a debt arising solely out of the purchase or sale of citrus fruits only when criminal fraud is proved. Civil suits against a citrus fruit dealer only, without resort to such dealer's bond as provided in §601.65, and also criminal prosecutions arising by violation of any of the provisions of this chapter as herein provided, may be instituted or prosecuted in the county where the said citrus fruit was received by the dealer or in the county wherein the principal place of business of such dealer is located within the state, or within the county in which the alleged violation occurred; and if such violation occurs in more than one county, then within the county wherein such violation or any part thereof occurred.

History.—§72, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 65-83.

601.73 Additional methods of enforcement.—The several circuit courts of the state, sitting in chancery, are vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce, and to enjoin and restrain any citrus fruit dealer from violating the provisions of this law, or any rule, regulation, or order made by the department of agriculture and consumer services, in any proceeding brought by the department in any of said circuit courts; and in any such proceeding it shall not be necessary for the department to allege or prove that an adequate remedy at law does not exist.

History.—§73, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.731 Transporting citrus on highways; name and dealer designation on vehicles; load identification; penalty.—

(1) It shall be unlawful to operate any truck, tractor, trailer or other motor vehicle hauling citrus fruit in bulk or in unclosed containers for commercial purposes, on the highways of this state unless said truck, tractor, trailer or other motor vehicle is designated by a number assigned or permitted for use in the way and manner and to the extent prescribed by regulation of the commission and by lettering of not less than three inches minimum in height on both sides, or the rear end and the

front end, plainly showing the name of the firm or the name of the corporation or person owning same, or the name of any lessee or other person operating same, and if said truck, tractor, trailer, or other motor vehicle is owned by a licensed fruit dealer under this chapter, there shall also appear the words "Licensed Citrus Fruit Dealer" by lettering of not less than three inches minimum in height under the name of the owner of said vehicle. When both a tractor and trailer or when two units are used in the operation of hauling, both of said units shall be so marked as aforesaid; the designations aforesaid shall be painted or affixed by decal upon the vehicle or units so as to be of a permanent character. A motor vehicle which is not so marked that is so hauling such citrus fruit on the highways of this state shall prima facie be considered to be hauling commercial fruit with intent to violate this section. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any such fruit being hauled from the farm or grove by the producer of such fruit in his own vehicle to market or place of first processing unless such producer is also a licensed citrus fruit dealer.

(2) Any person driving any truck, tractor, trailer or other motor vehicle hauling citrus fruit in bulk or in unclosed containers for commercial purposes on the highways of the state shall have on his person when driving such vehicle, a certificate or other paper showing approximate amount of fruit being hauled, the name of owner and the grove or other origin of such fruit, the number painted, or affixed by decal, as well as the number of the motor vehicle license tag, on the vehicle in which such fruit is being hauled and such other information and data as may be prescribed by regulation of the commission, and it shall be unlawful to drive any such vehicle on the highways of this state without having such certificate or other paper, as aforesaid; and the failure of any such person to have such certificate or other paper on his person when driving, as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to violate and of the violation of this act.

(3) Whoever violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, shall, upon conviction therefor, be punished by fine of not less than \$500.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 12 months, or both, in the discretion of the court, and whoever violates or fails to comply with any of the provisions of subsection (2) of this section shall, upon conviction therefor, be punished by fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 12 months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 59-37; §2, ch. 63-77; §1, ch. 65-87.

601.74 Analysis of processing materials.—

(1) Every manufacturer before selling or offering for sale, or licensing or offering to

license, any soaps, oils, waxes, gases, gas-forming materials, and other similar compositions, and the component parts thereof, for use on or in the processing of citrus fruits, shall furnish the department of agriculture and consumer services of the state with the complete formula followed in the manufacture of such composition, together with a sample of such composition, except gases, and a description of the manner in and conditions under which such composition is intended to be so used.

(2) The department shall cause the said formula to be examined and the said sample to be analyzed and if there shall be found in either any ingredient the use of which upon or in the processing of such citrus fruit shall render the same dangerous to health or otherwise unfit for human consumption, or injurious to such fruit or its keeping qualities, then such composition shall not be used on citrus fruit and the manufacturer shall be denied the license hereinafter required.

(3) Likewise, if the process followed in applying or using the said soaps, oils, waxes, gases, gas-forming materials, and other similar compositions and the component parts thereof, on or in the processing of citrus fruits as furnished by the manufacturer, is found to be injurious to citrus fruit or to its keeping qualities, then such soaps, oils, waxes, gases, gas-forming materials and other similar compositions, and the component parts thereof, shall not be used on citrus fruits and the manufacturer shall be denied the license hereinafter required.

(4) If such composition is found suitable for use on or in the processing of citrus fruits, and the process is likewise found suitable for use on or in the processing of citrus fruits, then such composition shall be authorized for use on or in the processing of citrus fruits and the manufacturer shall be licensed as hereinafter provided.

(5) Thereafter the department shall, from time to time, cause samples of such compositions to be taken at the manufacturer's place of business or at the place being used and samples of fruit on or in the processing of which such composition has been used, at such times and places as the same may be found, and shall cause the same to be analyzed and examined and, if said composition shall be found to violate any of the conditions hereinabove made a prerequisite to the issuance of the license, or if it be found to vary in any material or substantial degree from the formula therefor as filed with the department, then such composition shall not be used on citrus fruits and the manufacturer thereof shall be subjected to the penalties of this chapter; provided, however, that the formula so filed with the department shall be held as confidential and shall only be divulged to the said department or its duly authorized representatives or upon orders of a court of competent jurisdiction when necessary in the enforcement of this section.

(6) Likewise the department shall, from time to time, cause inspection to be made at the packing house or other place where said soaps, oils, waxes, gases, gas-forming materials, and other similar compositions, and the component parts thereof, are being used in the processing of citrus fruit and, if the application of said soaps, oils, waxes, gases, gas-forming materials, and other similar compositions, and the component parts thereof, shall be found to be injurious to the citrus fruit, or to the keeping qualities thereof, the manufacturer shall be advised thereof and, if such condition is not remedied within a reasonable time, the department shall be authorized to cancel the license of the manufacturer to sell or license the use of such soaps, oils, waxes, gases, gas-forming materials, and other similar compositions, and the component parts thereof, on or in the processing of citrus fruits.

(7) Before offering any such soaps, oils, waxes, gases, gas-forming materials and other similar compositions, or the component parts thereof, for sale or use on or in the processing of citrus fruits, the manufacturer thereof shall first procure from the department a license to manufacture and sell or license the use of the same. Each manufacturer shall pay to the department a fee of ten dollars per annum. All such license fees collected hereunder shall be paid by the department into the state treasury monthly to the credit of the general inspection trust fund and appropriated and made available for defraying the expenses incurred in the administration of this law.

(8) It is unlawful for any person to use on or in the processing of citrus fruits any such composition which has not fully received the approval of the department as herein provided.

History.—§74, ch. 25149, 1949; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.75 Dyes and coloring matter for citrus fruit to be certified prior to use.—It is unlawful for any manufacturer to use or include in the manufacture of any coloring matter any dye or color other than one that has been duly certified by the United States department of agriculture as harmless and suitable for use in foods; provided, that, in the case of a dye or color for which certification is pending, the department of agriculture and consumer services shall issue a temporary permit allowing the use of such dye or color pending such certification when, upon analysis thereof made pursuant to regulations promulgated by the department of agriculture and consumer services, the said dye or color shall have been found to contain no amount of antimony, arsenic, barium, lead, copper, mercury, or zinc, or other substances known to be injurious to health in excess of amounts thereof permitted in certified food colors by regulations of the United States department of agriculture; and provided further, that the cost of such analysis shall be

paid by the manufacturer desiring to use such color.

History.—§75, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.76 Manufacturer to furnish formula, etc.—

(1) Every manufacturer, before selling or offering for sale, or licensing or offering to license for use any coloring matter, shall furnish the department of agriculture and consumer services with the complete formula followed in the manufacture of such coloring matter (including, in event of the use of a non-certified dye, the formula for such dye), together with a sample of such coloring matter in such amount as the department may direct.

(2) He shall likewise furnish the department with a complete description of the process followed in applying said coloring matter to the peel of citrus fruit, including the following:

(a) The list of materials (other than the coloring matter) and of all machinery, apparatus and equipment used in said process;

(b) An explanation of the amount and kind of heat used in said process, how applied to the citrus fruit and for what period of time;

(c) A specific showing as to whether or not the coloring matter used in said process on the peel of the citrus fruit is of such nature or operates in such manner that the color of citrus fruit which has been treated with such coloring matter under such process is stable or changeable.

(3) The department shall cause the said formula to be examined, and the said sample to be analyzed, and, if there shall be found in either any ingredient prohibited by law, or any other ingredient known to be dangerous to health under the conditions of its use, or if the said coloring matter shall vary in any material or substantial degree from the formula so furnished, then such coloring matter shall not be used on citrus fruits, and the manufacturer shall be denied the license required.

(4) Likewise, if the process followed in applying said coloring matter to the peel of citrus fruits as furnished by the manufacturer to the department is found to be injurious to citrus fruit or to its keeping qualities or to result in the creation of an unstable and unsatisfactory color on the peel of citrus fruit, then such coloring matter shall not be used on citrus fruits and the manufacturer shall be denied the license required.

(5) If such coloring matter is found suitable for use in food, and the process is likewise found suitable for use on citrus fruit, both in respect to effecting no injury to said fruit or its keeping qualities and in resulting in the creation of a stable and satisfactory color on the peel thereof, then the coloring matter shall be authorized for use on citrus fruit, and the manufacturer shall be licensed as provided in this chapter.

History.—§76, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.77 Subsequent analysis of coloring matter, etc.—

(1) Thereafter the department of agriculture and consumer services shall, from time to time, cause samples of coloring matter to be taken at the manufacturer's place of business, and shall cause the same to be analyzed, and if the said coloring matter shall be found to contain any ingredient prohibited, or if it varies in any material or substantial degree from the formula therefor as filed with the department, then such coloring matter shall not be used on citrus fruit, and the manufacturer thereof shall be subjected to the penalties of this law; provided, however, that the formula so filed with the department shall be held as confidential, and shall only be divulged to the department or its duly authorized representatives or upon orders of a court of competent jurisdiction when necessary in the enforcement of this law.

(2) Likewise the department shall from time to time cause inspections to be made at the packing houses or other places where said coloring matter is being applied to citrus fruits and, if the application of said coloring matter to citrus fruits through the use of said process or otherwise shall be found to be injurious to the citrus fruits, or to the keeping qualities thereof, or to result in an unstable and unsatisfactory color, the manufacturer shall be advised thereof, and, if said condition is not remedied, the department may, after notice and hearing, cancel the license of the manufacturer to manufacture and sell or license the use of such coloring matter.

History.—§77, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.78 Manufacturer to procure license and post bond.—Before offering any such coloring matter for sale or use the manufacturer thereof shall first procure from the department of agriculture and consumer services a license to manufacture and sell or license the use of the same. Each manufacturer shall pay to the department a fee of ten dollars per annum. All such license fees collected hereunder shall be paid by the department into the state treasury monthly to the credit of the general inspection trust fund and are appropriated and made available for defraying the expenses incurred in the administration of this law. At the same time the manufacturer shall execute and deliver to the department a cash bond or surety bond executed by such manufacturer as principal and by a surety company qualified and authorized to do business in this state, as surety, in the amount of five thousand dollars. Said bond shall be in the form approved by the department and shall be conditioned to guarantee that such coloring matter is free from any matter or ingredient that is harmful to the quality of such citrus fruit and is free from any ingredient that is in any way injurious to health. Said bond shall be to the governor of the state and his successors in office and the aggregate accumulated liability under any such bond shall not exceed the amount named

therein. Any person claiming to be injured by a breach of any of the conditions of said bond may maintain an action on the same against the principal and surety named in said bond, or either of them, and any judgment against the principal and surety, or either of them, in any such action shall include costs.

History.—§78, ch. 25149, 1949; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.79 To color grapefruit and tangerines prohibited.—It is unlawful for any person to use on grapefruit or tangerines or apply thereto any coloring matter.

History.—§79, ch. 25149, 1949; §§1-3, ch. 29808, 1955; §§1-3, ch. 57-27; §§1-3, ch. 59-32; §1, ch. 61-89.

601.80 Unlawful to use uncertified coloring matter.—It is unlawful for any person to use on oranges (including Temples) or tangelos or apply thereto any coloring matter which has not first received the approval of the department of agriculture and consumer services, as provided in §601.76.

History.—§80, ch. 25149, 1949; §2, ch. 61-89; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.81 Standards of oranges to be colored.—

(1) It is unlawful at any time to use on oranges or apply thereto any coloring matter unless the juice content of said oranges shall be at least five gallons to each standard-packed box thereof and unless the minimum ratio of total soluble solids of the juice thereof to anhydrous citric acid is not less than nine to one.

(2) It is unlawful between the first day of August and the thirty-first day of October, both dates inclusive, of each year for any person to use on oranges or apply thereto any coloring matter unless such oranges pass the requirement of the state maturity tests and the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample shall be not less than nine and two-tenths percent and the total anhydrous citric acid of juice thereof shall be not less than one-half of one percent, and, in addition thereto, oranges shall meet the appropriate minimum requirements for ratio of total soluble solids of the juice thereof to anhydrous citric acid as is set forth in §601.20.

(3) It is unlawful between the first day of November and the fifteenth day of November, both dates inclusive, of each year for any person to use on oranges or apply thereto any coloring matter unless such oranges pass the requirement of the state maturity tests and the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample shall be not less than nine percent and the total anhydrous citric acid of juice thereof shall be not less than one-half of one percent, and, in addition thereto, oranges shall meet the appropriate minimum requirements for ratio of total soluble solids of the juice thereof to anhydrous citric acid, as is set forth in §601.20.

(4) It is unlawful between the sixteenth day of November of each year and the thirty-first day of July of the succeeding year, both dates inclusive, for any person to use on or-

anges or apply thereto any coloring matter unless such oranges pass the requirements of the state maturity tests and the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample shall be not less than eight and seven-tenths percent and the total anhydrous citric acid of the juice thereof shall be not less than one-half of one percent, and, in addition thereto, oranges shall meet the appropriate minimum requirements for ratio of total soluble solids of the juice thereof to anhydrous citric acid as is set forth in §601.20 but provided however that if in any particular shipping season it shall appear to the commission after a public hearing held not earlier than October 5 and called and held to determine such question, that oranges, not including Temple oranges, are then maturing earlier than normally as herein defined, then the commission by order, rule or regulation to be issued or promulgated and to become effective not later than October 10, may permit or allow the use on and application to oranges, not including Temple oranges, meeting all other maturity standards, of coloring matter between the first day of August and the sixteenth day of October, both dates inclusive, when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample shall be not less than nine and two-tenths percent and between the seventeenth day of October and the thirty-first day of October, both dates inclusive, when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample shall be not less than nine percent and between the dates of November first and July thirty-first of the following year, both dates inclusive, when the total soluble solids of the juice of the sample shall be not less than eight and seven-tenths percent.

(5) It is unlawful at any time to use on Temple oranges or apply thereto any coloring matter unless such oranges pass the requirements of the maturity laws and the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids of the juice to anhydrous citric acid is not less than nine to one.

History.—§81, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 59-9; §3, ch. 61-89.

601.82 Power of department of agriculture and consumer services to make inspections.—The department of agriculture and consumer services may enter upon and inspect through its authorized inspectors or agents, any place within the state where citrus fruit is being prepared or colored under the provisions of this law, and inspect oranges (including Temples) and tangelos found therein, and shall issue certificates of inspection in the form prescribed by the department certifying that such oranges (including Temples) and tangelos comply with the provisions of this chapter in the event that it shall so find upon such inspection.

History.—§82, ch. 25149, 1949; §4, ch. 61-89; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.83 Assessment of tax upon colored oranges and tangelos.—

(1) All oranges, (including Temple oranges) and tangelos, treated with coloring matter or to which coloring matter is applied, as pro-

vided in this chapter, shall be assessed at the rate of not to exceed one-half cent for each standard packed box as determined by the commission. The moneys raised from such assessment shall be paid to the department of agriculture and consumer services by the person applying coloring matter to such oranges (including Temple oranges) and tangelos, and shall be credited to and paid into the general inspection trust fund to be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the administration and enforcement of this law. All such assessments shall be due when such citrus is so treated or coloring matter applied thereto and prepared for shipment.

(2) The assessment herein provided for shall be paid, collected, and used in the same manner as provided in §601.28 for the payment and collection of inspection fees.

History.—§83, ch. 25149, 1949; §5, ch. 29757, 1955; §2, ch. 61-119; §5, ch. 61-89; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§601.30 Payment of fees.

601.84 Unlawful to ship or sell colored oranges (including Temples) and tangelos unless law complied with.—It is unlawful for any person to ship, sell, or offer for sale any oranges (including Temples) and tangelos which have been treated with coloring matter or to which coloring matter is applied unless all of the provisions of this law in regard to such citrus fruit shall have been previously complied with and unless such fruit is accompanied by a certificate of inspection, except as provided in §601.50.

History.—§84, ch. 25149, 1949; §6, ch. 61-89.
cf.—§601.80 Coloring of temple oranges.

601.85 Standard shipping box for fresh fruit.—The specifications for the standard legal shipping box, crate, or container to be used in shipping fresh citrus fruits shall be as established by the commission; but provided that the unit of a standard-packed box, commonly called one and three-fifths bushels, shall contain an inside cubical measurement of three thousand four hundred and fifty-six cubic inches.

History.—§85, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.86 Standard field boxes for fresh citrus fruit.—All field boxes used in the purchase, sale, or handling of citrus fruit from or for the grower by a citrus fruit dealer in the state shall be of the uniform standard size of thirty-one and one-half inches long, thirteen inches high, and twelve inches wide, inside measurements, and shall be divided into two compartments by a center partition of at least three-fourths-inch thickness; and each of these compartments thus created shall have a cubical capacity of not to exceed twenty-four hundred cubic inches.

History.—§86, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.87 Use of cleats on boxes.—The height of the end heads and the center partition of field boxes shall in no case be increased more than one and one-fourth inches by the addition

of cleats or any similar addition to the height so that the total height of said boxes from the inside bottom to the top of said cleats shall not exceed fourteen and one-fourth inches. It is unlawful to place cleats or any other device or thing on the bottom or top, other than herein provided, of any standard citrus field box whereby the space between the field boxes when stacked will be greater than the space that exists between such standard field boxes as herein defined.

History.—§87, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.88 Oversized boxes to be stamped.—

(1) It is unlawful to use any field box that exceeds the total capacity of forty-nine hundred cubic inches in the purchase, sale, or handling of oranges, grapefruit, or tangerines by a citrus fruit dealer from or for a grower, unless all field boxes exceeding this dimension shall have plainly stamped on both ends of the box in letters of the dimension of one inch in height and width the words "over size."

(2) It is unlawful to use any "tractor box" or other bulk harvesting equipment or special type field box that exceeds the total capacity of forty-nine hundred cubic inches in the purchase, sale, or handling of oranges, grapefruit or tangerines by a citrus fruit dealer from or for a grower, unless such tractor box or other bulk harvesting equipment or special type field box exceeding this dimension shall have plainly stamped on both ends of the tractor box or other bulk harvesting equipment or special type field box in letters of the dimension of one inch in height and width the actual content expressed in terms of standard field box equivalent as defined in §601.86.

History.—§88, ch. 25149, 1949; §9, ch. 59-20; §1, ch. 63-72.

601.89 Citrus fruit; when damaged or seriously damaged by freezing.—

(1) Citrus fruit shall be deemed to be seriously damaged by freezing when:

(a) It causes marked drying to extend into the segments of oranges and grapefruit more than one-half inch at the stem end, or into segments of the mandarin groups more than one-fourth inch at the stem end, or more than the equivalent of these respective amounts by volume when occurring in other portions of the fruit;

(b) It causes, before the drying process develops, other injury as evidenced by

1. A water-soaked appearance or evidence of previous water soaking;
2. Broken-down juice cells;
3. Mushy condition;
4. Open spaces in the pulp;

or when any condition or combination of conditions, as described in 1., 2., 3., and 4., may be interpreted as affecting any portion or portions of the fruit with seriousness equal to that defined in paragraph (a) above.

(2) Citrus fruit shall be deemed to be damaged by freezing when:

(a) It causes marked drying to extend into

the segments of oranges and grapefruit more than one-quarter inch at the stem end or into segments of the mandarin groups more than one-eighth inch at the stem end or more than the equivalent of these respective amounts by volume when occurring in other portions of the fruit;

(b) It causes, before the drying process develops, other injury as evidenced by

1. A water-soaked appearance or evidence of previous water soaking;
2. Broken-down juice cells;
3. Mushy condition;
4. Open spaces in the pulp;

or when any condition or combination of conditions, as described above in 1., 2., 3., and 4., may be interpreted as affecting any portion or portions of the fruit with seriousness equal to that defined in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

History.—§89, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.90 Frozen citrus fruit; power of commission.—

(1) Whenever freezing temperatures of sufficient degree to cause serious damage to citrus fruit occur in any section of the citrus producing areas, the commission shall determine whether or not serious damage has resulted to citrus fruit from such freezing temperatures.

(2) If the commission does determine that serious damage, as defined in §601.89, has been caused by such temperature to citrus fruit, it may at any time within ninety-six hours after the occurrence of such freezing temperature order either or both of the following:

(a) That no citrus fruit shall be sold or offered for sale, or transported for a period not to exceed ten days after such order becomes effective.

(b) That, without an order under paragraph (a) above or subsequent to the termination of any such order for a period not to exceed fourteen days, no citrus fruit showing damage, as defined by §601.89, caused by freezing temperatures shall be sold or offered for sale or transported.

(3) Such order or orders shall not affect or be applicable to any citrus fruit which was prepared for shipment and a certificate of inspection issued thereon prior to the time the order or orders herein provided for become effective.

(4) No order or orders hereunder shall apply to citrus fruit transported to canning or concentrating plants for the purpose of processing.

(5) Any order, rule, or regulation of the commission issued pursuant to this section shall become effective at a time to be fixed by the commission.

History.—§90, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 59-7.

601.901 Use of freeze damaged citrus fruit in frozen concentrated citrus products.—

(1) Whenever the Florida citrus commission, pursuant to §601.90, as may be amended, determines that serious damage has resulted

to citrus fruit from freezing temperatures, it shall, any time thereafter, also determine and establish the maximum freeze damage of citrus fruit to be used in any frozen concentrated products, including concentrate for manufacturing purposes, to the end that such maximum freeze damage as affecting the quality of such processed products may enhance the value thereof and not depreciate the value thereof.

(2) Any order, rule, or regulation adopted by the Florida citrus commission pursuant hereto shall become effective at a time to be fixed by the commission but not less than twenty-four hours from the time same is adopted, irrespective of the provisions of §601.12.

(3) This section shall not repeal any other authority now or hereafter delegated to the Florida citrus commission, but shall be deemed as additional and supplemental authority vested in the Florida citrus commission and should any part of this section be held to be unconstitutional or unenforceable by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect the remaining portions of this section. It is the intention of the legislature that this section would have been adopted had such unconstitutional or such unenforceable provision not been included herein.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 59-21.

601.91 Unlawful to sell, etc., frozen citrus.—

(1) It shall be unlawful at any time for any person to sell or offer for sale, to transport, to prepare, receive or deliver for transportation or market (except for canning, concentrating or by-product purposes within the state) any citrus fruit seriously damaged by freezing, as defined in §601.89. Not more than fifteen per cent by count of the citrus fruit in any one container or bulk lot may be seriously damaged by freezing injury; but not more than one-third of this tolerance shall be allowed for citrus fruit now or hereafter deemed adulterated by federal law or regulation.

(2) No lot of citrus fruit seriously damaged by freezing may be mixed with other lots of citrus fruit which are free from damage by freezing resulting in concealment of inferior fruit and thereby reducing the percentage of defective fruit in the seriously damaged lot to within the tolerance permitted for error in grading only.

(3) The manner and method of drawing samples and conducting tests under this section shall be prescribed by rules and regulations of the commission. The inspection in the state of all citrus fruits seriously damaged by freezing and the enforcement of this section and of rules, regulations, and orders made by the commission pursuant to and under authority of this section shall be under the direction, supervision, and control of the department of agriculture and consumer services and its duly authorized agents and inspectors who are qualified under existing laws to inspect for grade and maturity; and all citrus fruits that may be

found to be seriously damaged by freezing, as defined by §601.89, upon inspection and testing shall be seized and after seventy-two hours' notice to the owner thereof may be confiscated and destroyed under the supervision of the citrus fruit inspector at the expense of the owner unless previous disposition is made by the owner or other person who offered the same for inspection, all the provisions of this section being subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the commission.

History.—§91, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.92 Use of arsenic in connection with citrus.—Persons owning, managing, or tending and cultivating citrus groves or trees shall not use arsenic or any of its derivatives, or any combination, compound, or preparation containing arsenic as a fertilizer or spray on bearing citrus trees, except grapefruit trees.

History.—§92, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.93 Sale of citrus containing arsenic.—No person shall sell or offer for sale, transport, prepare, secure, or deliver for transportation or market any fruit of any variety except grapefruit which contains any arsenic or any compound or derivative of arsenic.

History.—§93, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.94 Fruit containing arsenic; powers of inspection.—Citrus fruit inspectors are authorized:

(1) To inspect citrus fruit, except grapefruit, for arsenic content at any packinghouse, canning plant, concentrating plant, or other place where citrus fruit, except grapefruit, is being received or prepared for sale or transportation, and

(2) To enforce the provisions of these arsenic laws under the direction and supervision of the department of agriculture and consumer services in accordance with the law and rules and regulations prescribed by the said department.

History.—§94, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.95 Seizure of citrus fruit containing arsenic.—Whenever any citrus fruit inspector shall find citrus fruit, except grapefruit, at any packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant, or other place that the same is being received or prepared for sale or transportation which citrus fruit shall, when tested, show an abnormal and excessively high ratio of total soluble solids of the juice thereof to the anhydrous citric acid thereof indicating the presence of arsenic therein, said inspector shall at once seize and take possession of said citrus fruit, except grapefruit, pending the procuring of the chemical analysis provided for in this chapter notifying the manager or other person in charge of said packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant, or other place where the said fruit is being received of such seizure. It is unlawful for the manager of said packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant, or other place where the fruit is being received, or the owner of said citrus fruit, or any person

whomsoever to sell, transport, or in any way move or dispose of any of said fruit from the time of seizure thereof until after the making of said chemical analysis and the receipt of the chemist's report thereon; provided that no citrus fruit so seized may be held by any inspector more than ninety-six hours after the time of seizure thereof unless the same shall be shown by the chemist's analysis to contain arsenic.

History.—§95, ch. 25149, 1949; §10, ch. 26484, 1951.

601.96 Seized fruit; taking samples for analysis.—Upon the making of seizure of any citrus fruit as provided in §601.95, the inspector making said seizure shall immediately draw samples therefrom, as shall be provided for by regulations to be issued by the department of agriculture and consumer services, drawing said samples either from the packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant bins, or elsewhere in the packing house, canning plant, or concentrating plant, or from field boxes, or vehicles delivering said citrus fruit to said packing house. Such samples so drawn by said inspector shall be transported with all possible haste to such chemist as may be designated by the department of agriculture and consumer services for the making by such chemist of a chemical analysis thereof to determine whether or not the said citrus fruit contains arsenic. Said chemist shall make said analysis with all the proper haste and report by the quickest means available the result of said analysis as soon as the same is completed to the inspector making the seizure. If the said analysis shall show that the said citrus fruit contains no arsenic, the inspector shall release the fruit from seizure as soon as he receives the report of the chemist thereon.

History.—§96, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.97 Destruction of certain fruit containing arsenic.—All citrus fruit, except grapefruit, prepared for sale or transportation, or which is being prepared for such purpose, or which has been or is being delivered for sale, or transportation that may be shown by the chemical analysis provided for in §601.96 to contain arsenic, or any compound, or derivative of arsenic shall be destroyed by the inspector making seizure of the same, or by any citrus fruit inspector, or by the sheriff of the county where found, as may be provided by regulations prescribed by the department of agriculture and consumer services. Regulations for the application and enforcement of §§601.92 through 601.97, inclusive, shall be promulgated by the department of agriculture and consumer services.

History.—§97, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

601.98 Shipment, sale, etc., of imported citrus fruit or citrus products.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to quote, offer for sale, sell, ship, or invoice in or from Florida any citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof grown and canned or concentrated in any other state or country other than Florida in such manner as to indicate in any form whatsoever that the said citrus

fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof were produced and canned in Florida.

(2) Every such person in Florida shall specifically advise and notify the buyer of any citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated product thereof produced and canned or concentrated in any state or country other than Florida which is being sold, quoted, offered for sale, or shipped to such buyer that the said citrus fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof were not produced in Florida, and the failure to so notify and advise such buyer will be construed as a violation of this section.

History.—§98, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.981 Permits for export to foreign countries.—During each shipping season the Florida Citrus Commission is authorized and empowered to issue permits permitting grapefruit and oranges, other than Temple oranges, grown in Florida, whether color-added or otherwise, to be exported to all foreign countries, other than Canada and Mexico, when the total soluble solids of the juice thereof and the minimum ratio of the total soluble solids of the juice thereof to the anhydrous citric acid and the juice content thereof is within a tolerance not exceeding ten per cent of the standards established by law, provided such grapefruit and oranges are loaded on chartered vessels at a Florida port. The commission shall promulgate such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary or required to control such permits.

History.—§1, ch. 61-94; §1, ch. 67-21.

601.99 Unlawful to misbrand wrappers or packages containing citrus fruit.—It is unlawful for any person to misbrand any package or any wrapper containing citrus fruits or any container of the canned or concentrated products thereof, and all citrus fruits and the canned or concentrated products thereof shall be deemed misbranded if the package or the wrapper or the container thereof shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the fruit therein contained which is false or misleading either as to the name, size, quality, or brand of such fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof or as to the locality in which it was grown.

History.—§99, ch. 25149, 1949.

601.9901 Certificates of inspection; form.—All certificates of inspection prescribed by this chapter shall be of such number, form, size, and character as the commission may by rule and regulation prescribe and shall be used in such manner as to identify the fruit or the canned or concentrated products thereof to which they relate.

History.—§100, ch. 25149, 1949.

Note.—Formerly §601.0100.

601.9902 Payment of salaries and expenses; commission.—All salaries, costs, and expenses incurred by the commission in the administration and the enforcement of this chapter and in the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers under the laws of this state shall be paid from the moneys derived from the "orange advertising tax," the "grapefruit ad-

vertising tax," and the "tangerine advertising tax," each of such funds to pay its pro rata share of such salaries, costs, and expenses in such proportion as the commission may find oranges, grapefruit, and tangerines, respectively, are affected by such expenditures.

History.—§101, ch. 25149, 1949; §10, ch. 59-20.
Note.—Formerly §601.0101.

601.9903 Annual report of commission.—The commission shall make an annual report to the governor upon the work of the commission. It shall also make such special reports upon any phase of the work of the commission as may be called for by the governor, the legislature, or either house thereof.

History.—§102, ch. 25149, 1949.
Note.—Formerly §601.0102.

601.9904 Rules and regulations; frozen citrus juices.—The commission is hereby authorized and required to promulgate and enforce rules and regulations concerning the contents, preparation, concentrating, other processing and keeping or storing of frozen concentrated fresh citrus juices and such rules and regulations may cover but are not limited to the sanitary conditions under which such product is prepared; the type of equipment and machinery used therein; and the manner and method of storage within this state and the manner and method of shipment.

History.—§103, ch. 25149, 1949.
Note.—Formerly §601.0103.

601.9905 Canned orange juice; standards; labeling.—No canned orange juice shall be sold or offered for sale or shipped or offered for shipment which:

(1) Is prepared from raw juice containing before the addition of any additive less than eight and five-tenths percent total soluble solids; or

(2) When canned, contains less than ten percent total soluble solids; or

(3) Has a ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid of less than nine to one; or

(4) Contains less than 0.55 percent or more than 1.60 percent anhydrous citric acid; or

(5) Contains more than 0.050 percent recoverable oil; or

(6) Does not meet requirements to be established by the commission regarding color, absence of defects, taste, and flavor; unless the immediate container thereof shall be labeled in accordance with regulations of the commission and there shall appear on such label the word "substandard" in bold type not less than one-fourth inch high printed or stamped diagonally thereon.

History.—§104, ch. 25149, 1949; §22, ch. 26492, 1951.
Note.—Formerly §601.0104.

601.9906 Canned grapefruit juice; standards; labeling.—No canned grapefruit juice shall be sold or offered for sale or shipped or offered for shipment which:

(1) Is prepared from raw juice containing before the addition of any additive, less than seven and five-tenths percent total soluble solids; or

(2) When canned, contains less than nine percent total soluble solids; or

(3) Has a ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid of less than seven and one-half to one; provided, this subsection shall not apply to canned grapefruit juice produced prior to July 1, 1963; or

(4) Contains less than 0.75 percent anhydrous citric acid; or

(5) Contains more than 0.020 percent recoverable oil; or

(6) Does not meet requirements to be established by the commission regarding color, absence of defects, taste, and flavor; unless the immediate container thereof shall be labeled in accordance with regulations of the commission and there shall appear on such label the word "substandard" in bold type not less than one-fourth inch high printed or stamped diagonally thereon.

History.—§105, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, 2, ch. 63-107.
Note.—Formerly §601.0105.

601.9907 Canned blended juice; standards; labeling.—No canned blend of orange and grapefruit juice shall be sold or offered for sale or shipped or offered for shipment which:

(1) Is prepared from mixed raw juice of oranges and grapefruit containing before the addition of any additive less than eight percent total soluble solids; or

(2) When canned, contains less than nine and five-tenths percent total soluble solids; or

(3) Has a ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid of less than eight to one; or

(4) Contains less than 0.65 percent or more than 1.80 percent anhydrous citric acid; or

(5) Contains more than 0.040 percent recoverable oil; or

(6) Contains when mixed and before canning more or less than the percentage of orange juice determined by rule or regulation of the commission required to be contained therein, and does not meet requirements to be established by the commission regarding color, absence of defects, taste and flavor; unless the immediate container thereof shall be labeled in accordance with regulations of the commission, and there shall appear on such label the word "substandard" in bold type not less than one-fourth inch high printed or stamped diagonally thereon.

History.—§106, ch. 25149, 1949.
Note.—Formerly §601.0106.

601.9908 Canned tangerine juice; standards; labeling.—No canned tangerine juice shall be sold or offered for sale or shipped or offered for shipment which:

(1) Is prepared from raw juice containing before the addition of any additive less than nine percent total soluble solids; or

(2) When canned, contains less than ten percent total soluble solids; or

(3) Has a ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid of less than nine to one; or

(4) Contains less than 0.55 percent or more than 1.60 percent anhydrous citric acid; or

(5) Contains more than 0.050 percent recoverable oil; or

(6) Does not meet requirements to be established by the commission regarding color, absence of defects, taste, and flavor; unless the immediate container thereof shall be labeled in accordance with regulations of the commission and there shall appear on such label the word "substandard" in bold type not less than one-fourth inch high printed or stamped diagonally thereon.

History.—§107, ch. 25149, 1949.

Note.—Formerly §601.0107.

601.9909 Frozen concentrated orange juice; requirements; labeling.—No frozen concentrated fresh orange juice shall be sold, or offered for sale, or shipped, or offered for shipment which:

(1) Is concentrated to less than 41.8 or more than 44 degrees Brix. The Brix reading, if determined refractometrically, shall include corrections for citric acid; or

(2) Has a lower ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid of less than twelve to one or a higher ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid than nineteen to one; or

(3) Contains more than 0.120 milliliter of recoverable oil per 100 grams of concentrate; or

(4) Contains any additives of any kind; or

(5) Does not taste essentially the same as freshly-expressed orange juice of similar quality and is not completely free of all fermented, cooked, terpeny, or other off-flavors; or does not meet requirements to be established by the commission regarding color, absence of defects, taste, and flavor; unless the immediate container thereof shall be labeled in accordance with regulations of the commission, and there shall appear on such label the word "substandard" in bold type not less than one-fourth inch high printed or stamped diagonally thereon.

(6) Provided, however, that this section shall not prohibit the sale or shipment of 4 plus 1 (five fold) frozen concentrated orange juice which meets the foregoing requirements, except the Brix requirements of subsection (1), in institutional size containers. The commission may, by rule or regulation, define institutional size containers and establish the Brix range for 4 plus 1 (five fold) frozen concentrated orange juice.

History.—§108, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 29759, 1955; §1, ch. 61-67.

Note.—Formerly §601.0108.

601.9910 Legislative findings of fact; strict enforcement of maturity standard in public interest.—

(1) FINDINGS.—

(a) The legislature finds and determines and so declares that, for many years past, the shipment of raw, immature citrus fruit, generally designated as "green fruit," from the state to consuming markets has caused the loss of millions of dollars to the citrus growers of

Florida; also has resulted in the lowering of the standard of living of many of its citizens; adversely affected the economic conditions of the entire state; reduced the receipts in the collection of ad valorem taxes, thereby reducing revenue needed by counties and cities; caused financial loss to the growers and shippers and processors who did not engage in the shipment of green fruit; and that such practice each year hurts the good name and reputation of all Florida citrus.

(b) The legislature, after extensive hearings, conducted annually, and after many hearings attended by its citrus committees at various citrus industry meetings throughout the citrus area, and after having had the advice and counsel of the best qualified and most expert technical advisers in the Florida citrus industry, and after having had the benefit of the advice of some of the most expert and best informed growers, shippers, and processors, and after having made a careful study of the reaction of all citrus fruits by reason of changes in climatic conditions, and having found that regardless of the color of an orange or the color of a grapefruit or regardless of the juice content of such fruit, finds such fruit may be immature and unfit for human consumption. It is also recognized by experts that there are certain factors entering into the maturity of fruit which are not now measurable by chemical tests. There is a change brought about by time and nature in the blending of solids and acids into juice which characterizes maturity but not in a manner susceptible to chemical determination. Because of this, it is scientifically sound that the minimum requirements for solids and the ratio of solids to anhydrous citric acid in determining maturity be relaxed as the season progresses and the raw, immature flavor characteristic of fruit early in the season has disappeared through the workings of time and nature. Therefore, the legislature hereby finds and determines and so declares that, until nature has completed its process of removing the raw, immature flavor, such citrus fruit will still be immature and unfit for human consumption and, when marketed, will result in dissatisfied consumers who will cease purchasing Florida citrus for some time and will classify that fruit which they had purchased as "Florida green fruit."

(c) The legislature finds and determines and so declares that there is no better method of determining when such raw and immature flavor leaves Florida citrus than by the standards set forth in this chapter; and that experience has demonstrated over a period of many years, by the best available records and under various climatic conditions and various seasonal changes, that generally speaking prior to November 1 of each season oranges which do not have a total soluble solids of nine percent with a minimum ratio of total soluble solids, as set forth in §601.20, still have a raw, immature flavor; and that, beginning on or about November 1 of each season, such raw,

immature fruit flavor gradually disappears from the orange and by November 15 the same orange may have a still lower soluble solids percentage and not be immature; and after November 15 can still have a further lower soluble solids percentage without being immature; and by December 1 nature has completed its process of removing the raw, immature flavor which might have existed prior to that time, provided such fruit meets the other minimum maturity requirements set forth in this chapter. On December 1 oranges meeting the requirements of §601.19(4), while not being sufficiently mature to ship in fresh form, may be safely used in some processed products without the finished product having a raw, immature flavor. On December 1 grapefruit meeting the requirements of §601.16(4), while not being sufficiently mature to ship in fresh form, may be safely used in some processed products without the finished product having a raw, immature flavor.

(d) The legislature finds and determines and so declares that the enforcement of the maturity standards, as set forth in this chapter, will not result in preventing any grower from marketing his fruit at some time during the marketing season, whenever nature has removed the raw, immature flavor; and, if there is a delay in such marketing, it will result in higher prices for the entire season, bringing additional millions of dollars to the growers of Florida and resulting in benefit to all growers, including the grower or growers who were delayed a short time in the shipment of their fruit.

(2) **DECLARATION.**—Therefore, the legislature declares that the strict enforcement of the maturity standards, as set forth in this chapter, is definitely in the public's interest and for the public's welfare, and that no citrus should be shipped from Florida and sold in the consuming markets which has a raw, immature flavor, and which could be classed by the consuming public as "Florida green fruit."

History.—§109, ch. 25149, 1949; §1, ch. 67-25.
Note.—Formerly §601.0109.

601.9911 Fruit may be sold or transported, etc., direct from producer.—Any citrus producer may transport his own citrus fruit or any citrus fruit may be sold or purchased and transported in interstate or intrastate commerce in truck-load lots direct from a producer and any such fruit so sold, purchased or transported need not be processed, handled by any packing house, washed, polished, graded, stamped, labeled, branded, placed in containers or otherwise prepared for market as may be provided herein. Such fruit shall be certified at the time of inspection as tree run grade of fruit, but shall, otherwise, remain subject to the maturity standards and all other conditions, restrictions, embargoes and other requirements of this chapter and shall be inspected for such compliance as all other fruit is inspected at such convenient locations as may be determined by the department of agriculture and consumer services.

Any such fruit violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or any rule or regulation of the commission made pursuant to this chapter, but not inconsistent with this section, may be seized, condemned and destroyed as provided herein. At the time of such inspection all fees, assessments and excise taxes provided in this chapter shall be paid and collected at the same rate as paid by all other fresh fruit growers or shippers.

History.—§109½, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §601.0110.

601.9912 Penalties.—Any person violating any provision of this chapter, or of the rules or regulations of the commission, or of the department of agriculture and consumer services shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§112, ch. 25149, 1949; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §601.0111.

601.9913 Permits for experimental shipping and sale of frozen concentrated orange juice.—

(1) The Florida citrus commission is hereby authorized and empowered to issue special permits for experimental purposes for the shipping and sale of frozen concentrated orange juices of any degree Brix less than 41.8 degrees or more than 44 degrees Brix and in any size or type of container, and shall promulgate such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary to control such permits. Such rules and regulations shall among other things include the following provisions:

(a) The label on each container shall include words and figures relative to the proper reconstitution, such as "Florida 5 to 1 concentrate" in conspicuous type consistent with the size of the container.

(b) The applicant shall designate

1. Type and size of containers;
2. Proposed labeling;
3. Proposed avenue of distribution; and
4. Proposed volume of pack.

(c) The results of the experimental shipments and sales shall be furnished the commission for the information of the industry.

(2) All frozen concentrated orange juices to be shipped under said permits shall be inspected as now provided by law for the inspection of frozen concentrated orange juices and all fees and taxes paid in the manner and as provided by law.

(3) All frozen concentrated orange juice shall conform to the restrictions and provisions contained in §601.9909, except as to Brix.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 57-25.
Note.—Formerly §601.0114.

601.9914 Concentrate quality council, canned juice quality council, chilled juice quality council; membership, powers, duties, etc.—

(1)(a) Whenever on its own motion, or upon application of any handler or producer or group or association of handlers or producers of citrus fruit, the commission determines that

a modification of any of the requirements of §§601.9905-601.9908, or §601.9909, within the limitations hereinafter specified, may increase the acceptance and consumption by consumers or a substantial segment of the consuming public of any of the citrus products regulated by the foregoing sections, it shall upon the recommendation of the canned juice quality council, hereinafter established, with respect to the citrus products regulated by §§601.9905-601.9908, or upon the recommendation of the concentrate quality council, hereinafter established, with respect to the citrus products regulated by §601.9909, direct the formulation of a proposed regulation modifying the requirements of one or more of the foregoing sections in a manner designed to accomplish the foregoing purpose and shall hold a public hearing to consider the promulgation of such a regulation. Notice of the time, place, and purpose of such hearing shall be published as hereinafter specified in at least one daily newspaper of general circulation in each of two cities to be selected by the commission within the citrus producing area of the state. The first of such published notices shall be so published at least ten days prior to such hearing and the last of such published notices shall be published not less than two nor more than five days prior to such hearing. Such hearing shall be open to the public. A full and complete record of the proceedings of such hearing shall be made and filed by the commission at its offices which record when signed by the chairman of the commission and authenticated by the seal of the commission shall constitute prima facie evidence of said proceedings in all courts of this state.

(b) Copy of the proposed regulation shall be made available to the public at the office of the commission in Lakeland, at least five days prior to such hearing.

(2) After such notice and hearing, the commission shall determine whether or not the promulgation of such regulation is likely to further increase the acceptance and consumption by consumers or a substantial segment of the consuming public of the citrus product or products regulated by such proposed regulation and that such substantial increase in acceptance and consumption will be of substantial benefit to handlers and producers of citrus fruit. If the commission so determines, it may by affirmative vote of at least nine members of the commission and upon the recommendation and approval of not less than six members of the canned juice quality council with respect to a regulation hereunder pertaining to any of the citrus products regulated by §§601.9905-601.9908 or upon the recommendation and approval of not less than nine members of the concentrate quality council, with respect to a regulation hereunder pertaining to the citrus products regulated by §601.9909, promulgate such regulation.

(3) The extent to which the requirements of §§601.9905-601.9908, or §601.9909, may be

amended by regulation promulgated pursuant hereto is as follows:

(a) The existing requirements with respect to minimum or maximum Brix or the existing requirements with respect to minimum percent of total soluble solids may be raised;

(b) The existing requirements with respect to minimum ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid may be raised and the requirements with respect to maximum ratio of total soluble solids to anhydrous citric acid may be raised or lowered;

(c) The existing requirements with respect to the minimum or maximum amount of percentage of recoverable oil may be raised or lowered;

(d) The existing requirements with respect to the minimum or maximum percentage of anhydrous citric acid may be raised or lowered.

(4) There is hereby created and established a state council to be known and designated as the canned juice quality council consisting of eight members, each of whom is experienced in and is actively engaged in an executive capacity as an officer, employee, or owner of a corporation, firm, partnership, or other business unit engaged in the business of producing canned citrus juices in this state. The members of said council shall be appointed by the Florida citrus commission for terms of two years each, except that four of the initial members of said council shall be appointed for a term of one year each, and each member shall serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified. The regular term shall begin on August 1 and shall end on July 31 of the second year after such appointment. Six of the members of said council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business and the carrying out of the duties of said council. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties as members of said council, each member shall take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed in §5, Art. II, of the state constitution.

(5) There is hereby created and established a state council to be known as the concentrate quality council, consisting of twelve members, each of whom is experienced in and is actively engaged in an executive capacity as an officer, employee or owner of a corporation, firm, partnership, or other business unit engaged in the business of producing frozen concentrated orange juice in this state. The members of said council shall be appointed by the governor for terms of two years each, except that six of the initial members of said council shall be appointed for a term of one year each, and each member shall serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified. The regular term shall begin on August 1 and shall end on July 31 of the second year after such appointment. Nine of the members of said council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business and the carrying out of the duties of said council. Before

entering upon the discharge of their duties as members of said council, each member shall take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed in §5, Art. II of the state constitution.

(6)(a) There is hereby created and established a chilled juice quality council, consisting of eight members, each of whom is actively engaged in an executive capacity as an officer, employee, or owner of a corporation, partnership, firm, or other business unit engaged in the business of producing chilled citrus juices in the state.

(b) The members of said council shall be appointed by the Florida citrus commission for terms of two years each, except that four of the initial members of said council shall be appointed for a term of one year each, and each member shall serve until his successor is appointed and has qualified. The regular term shall begin on August 1 and shall end on July 31 of the second year after such appointment. Six of the members of said council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business and the carrying out of the duties of said council. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties as members of said council, each member shall take and subscribe to the oath of office prescribed in §5, Art. II, of the state constitution.

(c) The commission shall from time to time advise and consult with the chilled juice quality council on matters particularly concerning and affecting the chilled juice segment of the citrus industry.

History.—§2, ch. 65-63; §§29, 35, ch. 69-106; §33, ch. 69-216.
Note.—Formerly §601.01151.

601.9916 Optional nutritive sweetening ingredients for frozen concentrated orange juice and concentrated orange juice for manufacturing.—

(1) The commission, upon the affirmative vote of not less than nine members of the commission, is hereby authorized and empowered to issue permits for the processing, shipping, and sale of frozen concentrated orange juice or concentrated orange juice for manufacturing to which has been added any of the following optional nutritive sweetening ingredients: sugar, sugar syrup, and invert sugar syrup.

(2) Each processor to whom a permit is issued pursuant to this section shall comply with regulations to be established by the commission which shall provide that:

(a) Such product shall be inspected immediately prior to the addition of the optional sweetening ingredient and shall be reinspected promptly after the addition of the optional sweetening ingredient.

(b) If such product is to be stored, sold, or shipped in retail or institutional size containers, it shall, when reconstituted according to label directions, contain not less than 12.8 per cent by weight of orange juice soluble solids, exclusive of the weight of any added optional nutritive sweetening ingredient, and shall, each time it is inspected, fully conform to the regulations and standards of the commission

applicable to frozen concentrated orange juice in retail or institutional size containers.

(c) If such product is to be stored, sold, or shipped in containers not smaller than one gallon nor larger than five gallons, it shall contain more than 47 per cent by weight of orange juice soluble solids exclusive of the solids of any added optional sweetening ingredient, and shall, when reconstituted according to label directions, contain not less than 11.8 per cent by weight of orange juice soluble solids, exclusive of any added optional nutritive sweetening ingredient; and shall, each time it is inspected, fully conform to the regulations of the commission applicable to concentrated orange juice for manufacturing.

(d) No such product shall be sold, shipped or offered for sale or shipment in containers larger than five gallons.

(e) No such product shall be filled into or stored in containers larger than five gallons except to the extent temporarily necessary by reason of equipment breakdown.

(f) If any such product has been filled into containers of one gallon or larger, it shall not thereafter be filled into retail or institutional size containers unless so permitted pursuant to regulations promulgated under paragraph (e) hereof.

(g) The product shall conform to such labeling requirements as the commission shall prescribe.

(h) The quantity of product packed and the quantity of product shipped pursuant to each permit issued hereunder shall be reported to the commission each week by the processor to whom such permit is issued, together with the results of any market tests that may have been conducted by such processor.

(3) The privilege of processing any such product under a permit issued hereunder shall expire at the end of the shipping season for which such processing was authorized by such permit but may be renewed annually upon the affirmative vote of not less than nine members of the commission.

(4) In addition to the disciplinary action that may be taken by the department of agriculture and consumer services against a citrus fruit dealer for violations of this chapter, the commission may suspend, and, after notice and hearing, may suspend or may revoke any permit issued hereunder for any violation of the provisions of this section or of the regulations promulgated thereunder.

(5) Chapter 69-384, Laws of Florida, amending this section shall expire on July 31, 1970.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 67-19; §§1, 2, ch. 69-384; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §601.01171.

601.9917 Products manufactured from citrus oil or citrus seed oil; labeling.—Products manufactured from citrus oil or citrus seed oil may be labeled and marketed within this state as "citrus oil butter" or "citrus seed oil butter."

History.—§1, ch. 59-242.
Note.—Formerly §601.0122.

CHAPTER 603

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE INSPECTION, GENERALLY

- 603.11 Standard grades of fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, and other agricultural products.
- 603.12 Inspection of fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, and other agricultural products; certificates.
- 603.13 Fees for inspections.
- 603.14 Cooperative certificates as evidence.

603.11 Standard grades of fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, and other agricultural products.—The standard grades of all fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, and other agricultural products shall be the same as those of the United States grades as now promulgated or which may be promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture.

History.—§1, ch. 12292, 1927; CGL 2006; §1, ch. 67-259.

603.12 Inspection of fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, and other agricultural products; certificates.—The department of agriculture and consumer services, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, shall, when requested by the shipper, furnish carlot inspection of fruits, vegetables, nuts, grains, and other agricultural products at shipping point, furnishing certificates in conformity with those used by the United States Department of Agriculture in shipping point inspection. The expense or charge of such inspection shall be paid by the shipper.

History.—§2, ch. 12292, 1927; CGL 2007; §1, ch. 23677, 1947; §2, ch. 67-259; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

603.13 Fees for inspections.—All fees for inspection performed under the preceding section shall be paid to the department of agriculture and consumer services which shall deposit the same in the state treasury in the general inspection trust fund from which all expenses for inspection services performed and other expenses incurred under the provisions of §603.12 shall be paid upon the approval and at the direction of the state department, but the expenditures from the general inspection trust fund for all such expenses shall not exceed the amount of fees charged and collected as authorized and provided by said §603.12 of this chapter. Any amount of fees so charged and collected in excess of the requirements for paying all expenses for inspection services shall be held in the state treasury in the general inspection trust fund, subject to any contract or agreement entered into by and between the department of agriculture and consumer services and the United States department of agriculture for carrying out the provisions of §603.12.

History.—§3, ch. 12292, 1927; CGL 2008; §1, ch. 17948, 1937; §2, ch. 23677, 1947; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

603.14 Cooperative certificates as evidence.—All such cooperative government certificates shall be accepted as prima facie evidence in the courts of Florida.

History.—§4, ch. 12292, 1927; CGL 2009.

603.15 United States inspection certificates as evidence.

603.151 Enforcement of federal marketing agreement act by state as to certain vegetables.

603.152 Maturity standard for limes; applicability; testing of limes; rules and regulations.

603.15 United States inspection certificates as evidence.—

(1) Any inspection certificate issued by any licensed inspector of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, of the United States Department of Agriculture under the laws of the United States or the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, showing the grade, quality, condition or the size, pack or method of loading for shipment of any agricultural, horticultural or citricultural products shall be received as competent evidence in all proceedings in any of the courts of this state, except when offered in behalf of the state in criminal prosecutions.

(2) Every such certificate when offered in evidence shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of all matters and things set forth therein.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 12056, 1927; CGL 2011; §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

603.151 Enforcement of federal marketing agreement act by state as to certain vegetables.—

(1) During the period of time in each year that tomatoes, cucumbers, avocados, or limes are subject to any regulations issued by the secretary of agriculture of the United States pursuant to an order issued by said secretary of agriculture under the authority and provisions of the act of congress known as the agricultural marketing agreement act of 1937, as amended, (48 Stat. §1, as amended; 7 U.S.C., §601, et seq.), it shall be unlawful for any producer, shipper, forwarding company, private carrier, or common carrier, to ship or transport outside the production area defined in said regulations and order of the secretary of agriculture, any lot or cargo of tomatoes, cucumbers, avocados or limes subject to the provisions of any such existing regulations, unless the same has been inspected by the department of agriculture and consumer services, or its authorized inspectors or agents, and a certificate of such inspection obtained.

(2) Failure to have at all times a copy of such inspection certificate present with such lot or cargo of tomatoes, cucumbers, avocados or limes being shipped or transported outside the production area as defined in said regulations or order of the secretary of agriculture, shall be prima facie evidence of violation of the provisions of subsection (1).

(3) The department of agriculture and consumer services is hereby authorized to make such rules, regulations, and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and in-

tent of this section, and such rules, regulations, and orders issued by the department shall have the force and effect of law when not inconsistent therewith.

(4) Whoever violates the provisions of subsection (1) shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 for each offense, or by imprisonment not exceeding 60 days.

History.—§§1-4, chs. 59-501, 59-502, 59-503; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

603.152 Maturity standard for limes; applicability; testing of limes; rules and regulations.—The provisions of this section shall be applicable and effective only in the event that there shall cease to be a federal marketing agreement as referred in §603.151. In such event, the following shall be applicable:

(1) As used in this section, the word limes shall mean and include limes of all varieties and clones of acid limes grown in the state classified botanically as *citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle and includes the group known as large fruited limes (Tahiti, Persian, Bearss, Pond, Idemor).

(2) Limes shall be deemed to be mature only when clipped or picked, or otherwise severed from the tree and the limes in each lot have been found by inspection as herein provided to contain an average of forty-two per cent juice content by volume, and no limes in any such lot shall contain less than thirty-eight per cent juice content by volume and measure at least one and seven eighths inches in diameter when measured on a line perpendicular to a line running from the stem end to the blossom end, except from March 15 to May 1 of each year, during which latter period of time, limes shall measure at least one and three quarters inches along the said diameter.

(3) The tests of the juice content of limes hereunder shall be based upon the average maximum amount of liquid contents which can be extracted from the flesh and pulp of not less than ten average individual specimens of said limes of any lot of limes. The testing of the juice content of limes on a percentage basis by volume shall be the total maximum amount of liquid contents of the limes being tested when determined by the percentage of such juice contents as compared to the total volume displacement of said limes before the juice is ex-

tracted. The department of agriculture and consumer services shall, by proper rules and regulations, be authorized to prescribe the manner, method, cost and expense of drawing of said samples and of conducting said tests. In the making of such tests, the juice of the limes being tested shall not be strained through a cloth or other strainer but shall be considered for testing as said juice comes from the juice extractor. The juice extractor used shall be any suitable mechanical device or fruit press used for extracting juice, such type or kind of extractor or fruit press to be determined and approved by the department.

(4) Any limes not conforming to the standards, as set forth herein, shall be deemed and held to be immature and shall be destroyed under the supervision of an inspector; provided however, that limes meeting the juice content requirements but not meeting the size requirements as set forth in subsection (2) above may be diverted directly to a processing plant under the supervision of an inspector; provided further that in event of an emergency such as a freeze or hurricane the department, at its own discretion, may waive size requirements only.

(5) It shall be unlawful for any producer, shipper, forwarding company, private carrier, or common carrier, to sell, ship or transport limes, unless the same has been inspected by the department, or its authorized inspectors or agents, and a certificate of such inspection obtained.

(6) Failure to have at all times a copy of such inspection certificate present with such a lot or cargo of limes being shipped shall be prima facie evidence of violation of the provisions of this act.

(7) The department is hereby authorized to make such rules, regulations, and orders as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this section, and such rules, regulations, and orders issued by the department shall have the force and effect of law when not inconsistent therewith.

(8) Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100.00 for each offense, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

History.—§1, ch. 61-437; §1, ch. 65-169; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 604

GENERAL AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, ETC., LAWS

- 604.01 State wide soil survey and mapping; declaration of policy.
 604.02 Costs of surveys, by whom payable.
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604.01 State wide soil survey and mapping; declaration of policy.—A thorough and careful survey and mapping of the soils of Florida is hereby declared as a matter of legislative policy, basic to:

- (1) The development of intelligent research programs on the agricultural potentialities of the soils of the state;
- (2) The organization of effective soil conservation and land use planning programs;
- (3) Agricultural extension and home demonstration work;
- (4) Highway and secondary road planning;
- (5) Establishment of equitable land tax assessments;
- (6) Agricultural teaching;
- (7) The development of a sound body of helpful agricultural information for nationwide distribution to prospective landowners; and
- (8) A number of other social and agricultural enterprises of broad public interest.

History.—§1, ch. 20454, 1941.

604.02 Costs of surveys, by whom payable.—The cost of the survey shall be borne jointly by the state and county or any other local agency and by the federal government in a proportion to be determined by the availability of funds and of trained personnel for the purpose.

History.—§2, ch. 20454, 1941.

604.04 Administration of law.—The agricultural experiment station of the University of Florida shall administer this law and shall be responsible for the general supervision of this cooperative enterprise between and among federal, state, county and local agencies, and that it be charged with the duty of developing an en-

ergetic soil survey program for the state accordingly as funds are made available for this purpose from federal, state, county, or other sources.

History.—§4, ch. 20454, 1941.

604.05 Standard procedure to be used; cooperation with federal and other agencies.—The methods used in the survey shall be the standard procedures developed by the United States department of agriculture now in common use; all correlation work shall be carried out jointly by the regular soil survey inspectors of the United States department of agriculture in cooperation with representatives of the state agricultural experiment station.

History.—§5, ch. 20454, 1941.

604.06 Determination of soils to be surveyed.—The successive selection of units to be surveyed shall be by type areas well distributed over the state, just as far as possible or practicable, especially during the early stages of the program, though determination shall naturally depend, too, on the feeling of need by the people in the area and the willingness of county or other local officials to cooperate.

History.—§6, ch. 20454, 1941.

604.07 Analyses of type materials, etc.—Suitable physical, chemical and other analyses of type materials associated with the work of the survey shall be carried out in the laboratories of the Florida agricultural experiment station or of the proper bureau of the United States department of agriculture.

History.—§7, ch. 20454, 1941.

604.08 Reports; maps; publications; etc.—The preparation of soil survey reports and maps for such areas surveyed shall be a joint responsibility of state and federal workers, although pub-

lication shall be by the United States department of agriculture, especially for the purpose of full conformity with the many reports of this same type that are regularly being published for other states where survey work of this type is making notable advances.

History.—§8, ch. 20454, 1941.

604.09 Limited agricultural association; purpose of law.—In order to promote, foster and encourage more efficient and progressive agriculture and to enable the farmers and growers of Florida to enjoy the manifold benefits of joint and collective effort without personal liability and without the expense and technical involvements incident to corporate structure, this chapter is enacted.

History.—§1, ch. 20620, 1941.

604.10 Limited agricultural association; powers, membership, etc.—Any three or more persons engaged in agricultural pursuits may form a limited agricultural association under the provisions of this law, and such association shall have and may exercise all the powers granted by the laws of this state to persons, partnerships and corporations for profit and not for profit, so far as the same may be applicable to agriculture or livestock in all its phases and the operations incident thereto and which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this law. Persons may become members of such association upon such terms as may be prescribed in its by-laws. No member shall be held personally liable for any of the claims against or the indebtedness and obligations of the association.

History.—§2, ch. 20620, 1941.

604.11 Limited agricultural association; formation, fees, etc.—

(1) The articles of association shall be subscribed by the original members and acknowledged by one of them before an officer authorized by the laws of this state to take acknowledgments and administer oaths.

(2) Two copies of the proposed articles of association, together with a certificate of the department of state to the effect that there is no other limited agricultural association within the state having the same name, shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county within which the principal place of business of the association is to be located. The said articles shall then be presented to a circuit judge of the circuit within which the principal place of business of the association is to be located, and, if such judge shall find that the proposed articles of association are for purposes authorized by law, he shall approve the same and endorse his approval thereon. The articles of association, with their endorsements, shall thereupon be recorded by the clerk of the circuit court, and thereafter the association and the subscribers shall be a limited agricultural association for profit. The clerk of the circuit court shall transmit a certified copy of the articles of association to the department of

state for filing. The original articles of association, or any certified copy thereof, shall be received as conclusive evidence of the contents thereof. The department of state and the clerk of the circuit court shall each be entitled to a fee of two dollars and fifty cents for all services rendered by them in connection with the formation of the association.

History.—§3, ch. 20620, 1941; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.12 Limited agricultural association; articles of association, name, etc.—

(1) The articles of association shall be subscribed by three or more persons, and shall set forth:

(a) The name of the association and the location of the principal place of business.

(b) The purpose for which the association is formed.

(c) The term for which the association is to exist.

(d) By what officers the business, or businesses, of the association is to be conducted, and the names of the officers who are to conduct the business, or businesses, until their successors shall have qualified. Officers shall be members of the association.

(e) The number, to be not less than three, of the association's managing committeemen. Managing committeemen shall be members of the association.

(f) The fact that the members are not to be held personally liable for any of the claims against or the indebtedness and obligations of the association.

(2) The name of the proposed association shall be different from that of any other limited agricultural association in the state and shall include the words "Limited Agricultural Association," or the letters "LAA," to indicate that it is a limited agricultural association as distinguished from a natural person, firm, copartnership or corporation.

History.—§4, ch. 20620, 1941.

604.13 Limited agricultural association; by-laws; elections, etc.—Each association organized hereunder shall, by a majority vote of its members, within thirty days after its organization, adopt for its government and management a code of by-laws, which shall be taken and deemed to be the law of the association. The by-laws shall provide for such matters as may be pertinent and necessary to the business, including the matter of the acceptance of memberships, the issuance of certificates of membership, the fixing of the voting and participation rights of the owners of such certificates, the assignability of such certificates, the election of a managing committee and the determination of its powers, the time and place of meetings of the association and the election, powers and duties of its officers.

History.—§5, ch. 20620, 1941.

604.14 Limited agricultural association; dissolution of.—Any limited agricultural association may be dissolved upon the presentation by

its members of a petition for dissolution to the circuit judge of the circuit wherein its principal place of business is located. Such judge may make all orders necessary to the preservation of the rights of the members and creditors and the winding up of the affairs of the association. Such notice of hearing on the petition for dissolution shall be given as may by the judge be deemed proper.

History.—§6, ch. 20620, 1941.

604.15 Dealers in agricultural products; definitions.—For the purpose of §§604.15-604.30 the following words and terms, when used shall be construed to mean:

(1) "Dealer in agricultural products" means any person, association, itinerant dealer, copartnership or corporation engaged in the state in the business of buying, receiving, selling, exchanging, negotiating, processing for resale or soliciting the sale, resale, exchange, or transfer of any agricultural products purchased from the producer or his agent or representative or received on consignment from the producer or his agent or representative or received to be handled on net return basis from the producer.

*(2) ["Department" means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(3) "Agricultural products" means the natural products of the farm, grove, orchard, vineyard, garden and apiary (raw or manufactured), livestock, milk and milk products, poultry and poultry products and limes (meaning the fruit citrus aurantifolia, variety Persian, Tahiti, Bearss or Florida Key limes) produced in the state, except tobacco, sugar cane and citrus other than limes.

(4) "Net return basis" means a purchase for sale of agricultural products from a producer or shipper at an unfixed or unstated price at the time the agricultural products are shipped from the point of origin, and it shall include all purchases made "at the market price," "at net worth," and on similar terms, which indicate that the buyer is the final arbiter of the price to be paid.

(5) "On consignment" means any receiving or sale of agricultural products for the account of a person, other than the seller, wherein the seller acts as the agent for the owner.

(6) "Producer" means any producer of agricultural products produced in the state.

History.—§1, ch. 20678, 1941; §1, ch. 23812, 1947; §1, ch. 28183, 1953; §1, ch. 57-139; §1, ch. 63-291; §1, ch. 67-109; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." The change will be reflected in a subsequent reviser's bill.

cf.—§1.01 Agriculture, agricultural purposes, etc., definitions.

604.16 Exceptions to provisions of §§604.15-604.30.—The provisions of §§604.15-604.30 shall not apply to:

(1) Farmers or groups of farmers in the sale of agricultural products grown by themselves.

(2) All persons who buy for cash and pay at the time of purchase with United States currency.

(3) A dealer in agricultural products who operates as a bonded licensee under the federal packers and stockyards act.

History.—§2, ch. 20678, 1941; §1, ch. 21878, 1943; §2, ch. 23812, 1947; (2)r. §1, ch. 59-437; (2), (3) n. §1, ch. 63-351.

604.17 License required.—From and after July 1, 1941, it shall be unlawful for any dealer in agricultural products, who comes within the terms of this law to engage in such business in this state without a state license issued by the department.

History.—§3, ch. 20678, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.18 Application; form; contents.—Every dealer in agricultural products, desiring to transact business within the state, shall, prior to transacting any business as such, file an application for such license with the department. License shall be renewed annually on its anniversary date. The application shall be on a form furnished by the department and, together with such other information as the department shall require, shall state:

(1) The kind or kinds of agricultural products the applicant proposes to handle;

(2) The full name or title of the applicant, or if the applicant be an association or copartnership, the name of each member of such association or copartnership, or if the applicant be a corporation, the name of each officer of the corporation;

(3) The names of the local agent or agents of the applicant, if any;

(4) The cities, and towns, within which places of business of the applicant will be located, together with the street or mailing address of each.

History.—§4, ch. 20678, 1941; §1, ch. 61-412; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.19 License; fee; bond; penalty.—Unless the department refuses the application on one or more of the grounds herein-after provided, it shall issue to an applicant, upon the payment of proper fees and the execution and delivery of a bond as hereinafter provided, a state license entitling the applicant to conduct business as a dealer in agricultural products for one year from the date of issue. The license fee for the principal place of business for a dealer in agricultural products shall be based upon the amount of agricultural dealer's surety bond furnished by each dealer under the provisions of §604.20 as follows: For bonds in the amount of one thousand dollars to four thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars, the license fee is ten dollars. For bonds in the amount of five thousand dollars to nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars, the license fee is twenty dollars. For bonds in the amount of ten thousand dollars to fourteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars, the license fee is thirty dollars. For bonds in the amount of fifteen thousand dollars to twenty thousand dollars or more, the license fee is forty dollars. For each additional place of business which the applicant desires to conduct and names in the application, the

additional license fee shall be ten dollars annually. Should any dealer in agricultural products fail, refuse or neglect to apply and qualify for the renewal of a license on or before the date of expiration thereof, a penalty of ten dollars shall apply to and be added to the original license fee and shall be paid by the applicant before the renewal license may be issued.

History.—§5, ch. 20678, 1941; §2, ch. 59-437; §2, ch. 61-412; §2, ch. 63-351; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.20 Bond prerequisite; amount; form.—

(1) Before any license shall be issued the applicant therefor shall make and deliver to the department a surety bond in the amount of at least one thousand dollars or in such greater amount as the department may determine, not exceeding the maximum amount of business done or estimated to be done in any month by the applicant, executed by a surety corporation authorized to transact business in the state. Such bond shall be upon a form prescribed or approved by the department and shall be conditioned to secure the faithful accounting for and payment to producers, their agents or representatives, of the proceeds of all agricultural products handled or sold by such dealer.

(2) The amount of such bond shall, upon the order of the department at any time, be increased, if in its discretion the department finds such increase to be warranted by the volume of agricultural products being handled by the principal or maker of such bond. In the same manner, the amount of such bond may be decreased when a decrease in volume of products handled warrants such decrease in bond. These provisions shall apply to any bond, regardless of the anniversary date of its issuance, expiration or renewal.

(3) In order to effectuate the purposes of this section, the department or its agents may require from any licensee verified statements of the volume of his business, and failure to furnish such statement or make and deliver a new or additional bond shall be cause for suspension of license. If, at a hearing after reasonable notice, the department finds such failure to be willful, the license may be revoked.

History.—§6, ch. 20678, 1941; §1, ch. 28032, 1953; §2, ch. 57-139; §3, ch. 61-412; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.21 Complaint; investigation; hearing; findings and order; civil action.—

(1) Any person claiming himself to be damaged by any breach of the conditions of a bond given by a licensed dealer in agricultural products as hereinbefore provided may enter complaint thereof to the department, which complaint shall be a written statement of the facts constituting said complaint. Said complaint shall be filed within nine months from the date of the last transaction between the complaining producer and the dealer complained against.

(2)(a) Upon the filing of such complaint in the manner herein provided, the department

shall investigate the matters complained of, whereupon, if, in the opinion of the department, the facts contained in the complaint warrant such action, a copy of the complaint shall be forwarded by the department to such dealer who shall be called upon to answer the complaint in writing within a reasonable time.

(b) At its discretion, the department may order a hearing before it, giving the complainant and the respondent not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of such hearing.

(c) At the conclusion of such a hearing the department shall report its findings and make its order upon the matters complained of and furnish a copy of same to the complainant and the respondent.

(d) The respondent thereafter shall have fifteen days in which to make effective and satisfy the department's order.

(3) If the department's order is not satisfied within the time aforesaid, the producer may maintain a civil action against the licensee and his surety setting forth briefly in the complaint in said civil action the causes for which damages are complained. In any such suit, if the party who was successful before the department finally prevails, he shall be allowed court costs and a reasonable attorney's fee to be taxed and collected as a part of the cost of the suit.

(4) If the order of the department is against the producer and said producer is not satisfied with such ruling, he may, upon obtaining the approval of the department, maintain an action against the licensee and his surety as in any civil action; provided, that no action may be maintained in any instance against the surety of a licensee without the written approval of the department; and provided further, that if the bond thus posted is insufficient to pay in full the valid claims of producers, the department shall direct that the proceeds of such bond be divided pro rata among such producers.

History.—§7, ch. 20678, 1941; §3, ch. 57-139; §4, ch. 61-412; §2, ch. 67-109; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.211 Limitation on successive consignments.—No dealer in agricultural products or commission merchant to whom any consignment of an agricultural product by a Florida producer, his agent or representative, has been made shall consign such consignment to another commission merchant or broker and receive, collect, or charge more than one commission or brokerage for making the sale thereof for the consignor, unless by written consent by such consignor.

History.—§5, ch. 61-412.

604.22 Dealers to keep records, contents; notice, etc.—Every dealer in agricultural products shall, upon the receipt of agricultural products on consignment basis and as he handles and disposes of the same, make and preserve for at least one year a record thereof, specifying

the name and address of the producer consigning such agricultural products, the date of receipt, the kind and quality of such produce, the amount of goods sold, the name and address of the purchaser, except that where sales total less than five dollars in value, such sales may be made to order of "cash," the selling price thereof, and the items of expenses connected therewith. An "account sales," together with payment in settlement for said shipment, shall be mailed to the producer within forty-eight hours after the sale of such agricultural products, unless otherwise agreed in writing.

History.—§8, ch. 20678, 1941.

604.23 Examination of records, sales, accounts, books, etc.—The department shall have power to investigate upon complaint of any interested person or upon its own initiative, the record of any applicant or licensee, or any transaction involving the solicitation, receipt, sale or attempted sale of agricultural products, the failure to make proper and true accounts and settlements at prompt and regular intervals, the making of false statements as to condition, quality or quantity of goods received or while in storage, the making of false statements as to market conditions with intent to deceive, or the failure to make payment for goods received, or other alleged injurious transactions. For such purposes the department or its agents may examine, at the place or places of business of the applicant or licensee, his ledgers, books of accounts, memoranda, and other documents which relate to the transaction involved, and may take testimony thereon under oath.

History.—§9, ch. 20678, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.24 Inspection of spoiled or unmarketable products; notice.—Whenever produce is shipped to or received by a licensed dealer for handling, purchase or sale in this state at any market point, and said dealer finds the same to be in a spoiled, damaged, unmarketable or unsatisfactory condition, unless both parties shall waive inspection before sale or other disposition thereof, he shall cause the same to be examined by an inspector assigned by the department for that purpose, and said inspector shall execute and deliver a certificate to the applicant thereof stating the day and the time and place of such inspection and the condition of such produce, and mail or deliver a copy of such certificate to the shipper thereof.

History.—§10, ch. 20678, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.25 Refusal to grant license; suspension; revocation, etc.—

(1) The department may decline to grant a license or may suspend or revoke a license already granted if it is satisfied that the applicant or licensee has either:

(a) Suffered a money judgment to be entered against him upon which execution has been returned unsatisfied;

(b) Made false charges for handling or services rendered;

(c) Failed to account promptly and prop-

erly or to make settlements with any producer;

(d) Made any false statement or statements as to condition, quality or quantity of goods received or held for sale when he could have ascertained the true condition, quality or quantity by reasonable inspection;

(e) Made any false or misleading statement or statements as to market conditions or service rendered;

(f) Been guilty of a fraud in the attempt to procure, or the procurement of, a license;

(g) Directly or indirectly sold agricultural products received on consignment or on a net return basis for his own account, without prior authority from the producer, consigning the same, or without notifying such producer; or

(h) Employed in a responsible position a person, or officer or stockholder of a corporation, who has failed to fully comply with an order of the department at any time within one year after issuance.

(2) If a licensee fails or refuses to comply in full with an order of the department, his license may be suspended or revoked, in which case he shall not be eligible for license for a period of one year or until he has fully complied with the order of the department.

(3) No person, or officer or stockholder of a corporation, whose license has been suspended or revoked for failure to comply with an order of the department may hold a responsible position with a licensee for a period of one year or until the order of the department has been fully complied with.

History.—§11, ch. 20678, 1941; §3, ch. 67-109; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.26 Hearing before department.—Before the department shall refuse a license or revoke any license it shall give ten days' notice, by registered mail, to the applicant or licensee of a time and place of hearing. At such hearing the applicant or licensee shall be privileged to appear in person or by or with counsel and to produce witnesses. If the department shall find the applicant or licensee shall have been guilty of any of the acts provided in §604.25, the department may refuse, suspend or revoke such license, and shall give immediate notice of its action to the applicant or licensee.

History.—§12, ch. 20678, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.27 Rules and regulations.—The department shall adopt rules and regulations deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of this law and enforce same.

History.—§14, ch. 20678, 1941; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.28 Department may employ help, etc.—The department may employ all help and services necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of this law and fix their compensation. All expenses and salaries shall be paid out of the general inspection trust fund.

History.—§15, ch. 20678, 1941; §2, ch. 61-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

604.29 License fees; disposition.— All

moneys received as license fees under this law shall be placed in the general inspection trust fund.

History.—§16, ch. 20678, 1941; §2, ch. 61-119.

604.30 Penalties.—

(1) Any dealer in agricultural products violating the provisions of §§604.15-604.30, or interfering with an agent of the department in the enforcement of said §§604.15-604.30 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall for the first offense be fined not less than \$250 or, in the case of individuals, the members of a partnership, and the responsible officers and agents of an association or corporation, imprisoned not exceeding six months, and for a second or subsequent offense shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$500 or imprisoned not exceeding 1 year,

or both, at the discretion of the court.

(2) In addition to the remedies provided in this chapter and notwithstanding the existence of any adequate remedy at law, the department is hereby authorized to make application for injunction to a circuit court or circuit judge and such circuit court or circuit judge shall have jurisdiction upon hearing and for cause shown to grant a temporary or permanent injunction, or both, restraining any person from violating or continuing to violate any of the provisions of §§604.15-604.30 or for failing or refusing to comply with the requirements of said §§604.15-604.30 or any rule or regulation duly adopted by the department as in §604.27 provided, such injunction to be issued without bond.

History.—§13, ch. 20678, 1941; §3, ch. 23812, 1947; §29, ch. 29737, 1955; §4, ch. 57-139; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

TITLE XXXIV

CORPORATIONS AND BUSINESS TRUSTS

CHAPTER 608

CORPORATIONS

PART I CORPORATIONS GENERALLY (§§608.01-608.67)

PART II CLOSE CORPORATIONS (§§608.70-608.77)

PART I

CORPORATIONS GENERALLY

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|---------|--|---------|--|
| 608.01 | Application of part I of chapter. | 608.26 | Consolidation or merger; pending actions saved. |
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608.01 Application of part I of chapter.—The provisions of part I of this chapter shall extend to all corporations whether chartered by special acts or general laws except that where special statutes for the regulation and control of types of business and corporations therein specified conflict herewith the provisions of such statutes shall control. The validity of no corporation heretofore created nor the validity of any provision of any existing charter or certificate of incorporation or by-laws or any corporate action heretofore taken thereunder shall be in any way affected hereby; nor shall the effectiveness or validity of any property, grant, right, franchise or privilege heretofore acquired by any such corporation, or of its right thereto or possession thereof, be in any way affected hereby. No action previously taken by any corporate board of directors, managers or trustees shall be held invalid for the reason that such board consisted of more than thirteen members at the time of such action.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, §2, ch. 28089, 1953.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.01, 612.64.
cf.—§615.18 Applicable provisions of general corporation law to state fair.

608.02 Definitions.—In part I of this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Articles of incorporation" means the agreement between the subscribers regarding the details of organization of the proposed corporation before approval thereof as provided in part I of this chapter.

(2) "Certificate of incorporation" means the articles of incorporation after the subscribers thereof have complied with every prerequisite and corporate existence has begun, and includes the endorsement of approval on the articles of incorporation by the department of state. Any amendment of a certificate of incorporation, any consolidation or merger agreement and any resolution, certificate or other document required or permitted to be filed with the department of state as a part of or affecting the certificate of incorporation shall be included in the term "certificate of incorporation" from the time of its approval, or filing as required or permitted by law.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.63.

608.03 Formation of corporations; articles of incorporation, contents, filing.—

(1) (a) Corporations may be organized and incorporated under part I of this chapter for any lawful purpose, by three or more persons who shall make, subscribe, acknowledge, and file the original document containing the

articles of incorporation of the proposed corporation with the department of state and secure approval of the articles of incorporation of the proposed corporation and pay the fees and filing taxes required by part I of this chapter.

(b) Cooperative associations shall have not less than ten incorporators.

(2) The articles of incorporation shall contain:

(a) The name of the proposed corporation shall be such as will distinguish it from any other corporation authorized to do business in Florida. The name shall include the word "company," "corporation," "incorporated," or such other word, abbreviation, affix, prefix, or suffix as will clearly indicate that it is a corporation instead of a natural person or partnership. The use of the word "company," "corporation," "incorporated," or such other word, abbreviation, affix, prefix, or suffix shall not alone be sufficient to distinguish the name of one corporation from another.

(b) The general nature of the business or businesses to be transacted.

(c) The amount of capital stock authorized, showing the maximum number of shares of par value common, of non par common and of preferred stock, and of every kind, class or series of each, with their distinguishing characteristics and the par value of all shares having par value.

(d) The amount of capital with which the corporation will begin business, which shall be not less than five hundred dollars unless, by reason of the special purposes of such proposed corporation a greater amount may otherwise be required by law.

(e) Whether the corporation is to have perpetual existence and if not, the term of its existence.

(f) The street address in this state of the principal office of the proposed corporation.

(g) The number of its directors, which shall not be less than three.

(h) The names and street addresses of the members of the first board of directors, who, unless otherwise provided by the articles of incorporation or the by-laws, shall hold office for the first year of existence of the corporation or until their successors are elected or appointed and have qualified.

(i) The name and street address of each person signing the articles of incorporation as a subscriber, which shall not be less than three.

(j) Any provision which the incorporators may choose to insert for the regulation of the

business and for the conduct of the affairs of the corporation and any provision creating, dividing, limiting and regulating the powers of the corporation, the directors and the stockholders or any class of the stockholders, including, but not limited to, provision for cumulative voting for directors, a list of officers, and provisions governing the issuance of stock certificates to replace lost or destroyed certificates.

(3) If the articles of incorporation are for a railroad, canal, telephone or telegraph company, they shall also include:

(a) A statement of the places from and to which the railroad, canal, telephone or telegraph line is to be constructed and operated and its approximate length;

(b) The counties into or through which it will extend, and

(c) A statement that it is intended in good faith to construct, maintain and operate the railroad, canal, telephone or telegraph line.

(4) The articles of incorporation shall be in writing, subscribed by not less than three natural persons competent to contract and acknowledged by all of the subscribers before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and filed with the department of state for approval. A duplicate copy so subscribed and acknowledged may also be filed.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; (2) §§1-3, ch. 29886, 1955; (2) (h), (i) §1, ch. 57-8; (2) (i) §1, ch. 59-183; (1) (a) §1, (2) (a), (f)-(i) §2, ch. 65-192; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.01, 611.02, 611.35-611.37, 612.02, 612.03, 612.28.

608.031 Reservation of proposed corporate name; length of reservation.—

(1) Any group of incorporators may reserve a name for a proposed corporation by filing with the department of state a request for reservation of the proposed name. The department of state may prescribe the form of such request. If such name complies with the requirements of §608.03(2)(a), as to corporate names, and the request is otherwise proper, the request shall be granted.

(2) The reservation period in each case shall be determined by the department of state, but such period shall not exceed fifteen days from the date reservation is granted.

(3) No other corporation shall be permitted to adopt the name reserved, or one not clearly distinguishable from the name reserved, until after the end of the reservation period.

(4) The department of state, may, in its discretion renew such reservation upon the request of the applicant; provided, however, that only one such renewal shall be granted and such renewal shall not exceed fifteen days.

History.—§1, ch. 61-82; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

608.04 Approval of articles; beginning of corporate existence.—When the articles of incorporation have been filed with the department of state and approved by it and all filing fees and taxes have been paid, the subscribers thereof, their successors and assigns shall con-

stitute a corporation. The approval of the articles of incorporation by the department of state shall be indicated by its endorsement thereof with the date and time of approval on the original. The original shall be filed with the records of the department. If a duplicate is received with the original, it shall, on receipt of the fee required for certified copies, be so endorsed, certified and returned to the person from whom received.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.05, 612.04.

608.041 Effective dates; corporate existence, amendments to articles, merger or consolidation and voluntary dissolution.—Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law:

(1) The date when corporate existence shall begin, which in no event shall be prior to or more than ninety days after filing of articles of incorporation with the department of state, may be specified in the articles of incorporation of any corporation; failing which, corporate existence of any such corporation shall take effect as now provided by law.

(2) The date when any amendment to articles of incorporation shall become effective, which in no event shall be prior to or more than ninety days after filing of the amendment with the department of state, may be specified in such an amendment; failing which, such amendment shall take effect as now provided by law.

(3) The date when a merger or consolidation of any corporation shall become effective may be specified in the agreement of merger or consolidation or in any instrument filed simultaneously therewith, which in no event shall be prior to or more than ninety days after filing of the agreement of merger or consolidation with the department of state, failing which, any merger or consolidation shall take effect as now provided by law.

(4) The date when voluntary dissolution of a corporation shall take effect may be stated in the application therefor, which shall in no event be prior to nor more than ninety days after the publication by the department of state of certificate of dissolution; failing which, dissolution shall occur as provided by law.

History.—§1, ch. 63-357; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

608.05 Filing fees and taxes.—

(1) Upon filing any articles of incorporation, amendment thereof or other paper relating to the incorporation, merger, consolidation or dissolution of any corporation with the department of state, the fees and taxes provided in the following schedules shall be paid to it for the use of the state.

(2) The fees under this section shall be as follows:

(a) For receiving, filing and indexing certificates, statements, affidavits, decrees, agreements, reports and any other papers not otherwise provided for by part I of this chapter, ten dollars in each case.

(b) For certified copies of certificates of incorporation or other documents concerning a corporation, five dollars in each case.

(3) The filing tax for a corporation organized under part I of this chapter to conduct a banking, safe deposit, trust, insurance, surety, express, railroad, canal, telegraph, telephone or cemetery company, a building and loan association, mutual fire insurance association, cooperative association, fraternal benefit society, state fair or exposition shall be based upon the authorized capital stock thereof according to the following schedule:

(a) Three dollars upon each thousand dollars of par value of capital stock up to and including one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars.

(b) Seventy-five cents upon each thousand dollars of par value of capital stock in excess of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars and not in excess of two million dollars.

(c) Forty cents upon each thousand dollars of par value of capital stock in excess of two million dollars.

(d) For the purpose of this subsection, all no par value stock shall be valued at one hundred dollars per share.

(4) The filing tax for any corporation organized under part I of this chapter, and not included in subsection (3) of this section, shall be based upon the authorized capital stock thereof according to the following schedule:

(a) Three dollars upon each one thousand dollars of par value of capital stock up to and including one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars.

(b) Seventy-five cents upon each one thousand dollars of par value of capital stock in excess of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars and not in excess of one million dollars.

(c) Forty cents upon each one thousand dollars of par value of capital stock in excess of one million dollars and not in excess of two million dollars.

(d) Twenty cents upon each one thousand dollars of par value of capital stock in excess of two million dollars.

(e) Thirty cents upon each share of no par value stock up to and including twelve hundred fifty shares.

(f) Seven and one half cents upon each share of no par value stock in excess of twelve hundred fifty and not in excess of ten thousand shares.

(g) One fortieth of one cent upon each share of no par value stock in excess of ten thousand shares and not in excess of twenty thousand shares.

(h) One twentieth of one cent upon each share of no par value stock in excess of twenty thousand shares.

(i) In no case shall the filing tax be less than twenty dollars.

(5)(a) The amount of fees and filing taxes to be collected by the department of state before it shall approve any amendment or merger or consolidation agreement increasing authorized capital stock shall be equal to the fees and filing taxes required for an original certificate

of incorporation authorizing the total capital stock to be outstanding after the amendment or consolidation or merger agreement, except that all filing taxes paid with respect to shares authorized prior to such amendment or agreement, and which are actually included in authorized capital existing at the time of increase, shall be deducted.

(b) The fee for filing a certificate of dissolution or an amendment of a certificate of incorporation or a merger or consolidation agreement which does not increase the authorized capital stock shall be ten dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §4, ch. 29886, 1955; §24, ch. 57-1; §1, ch. 67-559; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.04, 612.58.

608.06 Certificate of incorporation, composite certificate of incorporation, as evidence, etc.—

(1) From and after October 1, 1953, no letters patent shall be issued. The original of any letters patent or charter heretofore issued or a copy thereof or a copy of a certificate of incorporation, composite certificate of incorporation or any other paper relating to the incorporation or existence of any corporation with thereon the certificate of the department of state that it is copied from its records shall be prima facie evidence of the contents and effect of such paper or instrument.

(2) The department of state shall prepare and furnish upon request therefor a certified copy of a certificate of incorporation or a certified copy of a composite certificate of incorporation. The composite certificate of incorporation shall contain only such provisions as are in effect at the time of certification by reason of amendments, merger or consolidation agreements and any resolutions, certificates or other documents required or permitted to be filed as a part of or affecting the certificate of incorporation. The department of state shall make such reasonable charge therefor as it deems proper.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.21, 612.63.

608.07 Adoption and effect of by-laws.—Unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise, the board of directors shall have authority to adopt or amend by-laws not inconsistent with any by-laws that may have been adopted by the stockholders. The by-laws shall be for the government of the corporation subordinate only to the certificate of incorporation and the laws of the United States and of this state.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.13, 612.29.

608.08 Directors; election; classes; vacancies.—

(1) The directors of every corporation shall be chosen at the annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held at the time and place provided for by the certificate of incorporation or the by-laws, by a plurality of the votes cast at such election. The certificate of incorporation may provide that the directors be divided into

two or more classes whose terms of office shall respectively expire at different times, but no such term shall continue longer than three years and at least one fourth in number of the directors of every corporation shall be elected annually.

(2) Vacancies in the board of directors shall be filled until the next annual meeting of stockholders by the directors remaining in office unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation. An increase in the number of directors shall create vacancies for the purpose of this section.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.14, 611.16, 612.31.

608.09 Directors; powers; qualifications; executive committee.—

(1) The business of every corporation shall be managed and its corporate powers exercised by a board of not less than three directors. All of them shall be of full age and at least one shall be a citizen of the United States. Where not required by the certificate of incorporation or by the by-laws, it shall not be necessary for directors to be stockholders, unless specifically required by law for corporations engaged in any of the businesses regulated by specific statutes. Unless the certificate of incorporation or by-laws provide otherwise, the presence of a majority of all the directors shall be necessary at any meeting to constitute a quorum to transact business. The act of a majority of directors present at a meeting where a quorum is present shall be the act of the board of directors. Directors' meetings may be held within or without the state.

(2) Unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation, the board of directors may, by resolution, designate two or more of their number to constitute an executive committee, who, to the extent provided in such resolution or in the by-laws of the corporation, shall have and may exercise the powers of the board of directors.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation or by-laws, any action of the board of directors or of any committee thereof, which is required or permitted to be taken at a meeting, may be taken without a meeting if written consent to the action signed by all of the members of the board or of the committee, as the case may be, is filed in the minutes of the proceedings of the board or committee prior to the taking of such action.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; (3) n. §1, ch. 65-103.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.14, 612.29, 612.30.

608.10 Stockholders' meetings; notice; qualifications of voters; proxies.—

(1) Whenever the provisions of part I of this chapter, the certificate of incorporation or the by-laws require or authorize the stockholders to take any action at a meeting, a notice of such meeting, signed by the secretary or other officer permitted by the by-laws, shall be mailed to each stockholder having the right and entitled to vote at such meeting, at his address as it

appears on the records of the corporation, not less than ten nor more than sixty days before the date set for such meeting. The certificate of incorporation or by-laws may require that such notice also be published in one or more newspapers. The notice shall state the purpose of the meeting and the time and place it is to be held. Such notice shall be sufficient for said meeting and any adjournment thereof unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation or by-laws, and if any stockholder shall transfer any of his stock after notice, it shall not be necessary to notify the transferee. Such meetings may be held either within or without the state. Any stockholder may waive notice of any meeting either before, at or after the meeting.

(2) The directors may, unless prohibited by the certificate of incorporation or the by-laws, fix a date not more than forty days prior to the date set for such meeting as the record date as of which the stockholders of record who have the right to and are entitled to notice of and to vote at such meeting and any adjournment thereof shall be determined, but in such case notice that such day has been fixed shall be published at least five days before the day so fixed in a newspaper published in the city, town or county where the principal office of the corporation is located and in each city or town where an agency for transfer of shares is maintained.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation, every such stockholder shall be entitled at each meeting and upon each proposal presented at such meeting to one vote for each share of voting stock recorded in his name on the books of the corporation on the record date fixed as above provided, or if no such record date was fixed, on the day of meeting. The books of record of stockholders shall be produced at any stockholders meeting upon the request of any stockholder.

(4) A majority of the stock entitled to vote shall constitute a quorum at any stockholders' meeting unless the certificate of incorporation or by-laws otherwise provide.

(5) At any meeting of said stockholders or any adjournment thereof, any stockholder of record having the right and entitled to vote thereat may be represented and vote by a proxy appointed by an instrument in writing. In the event that any such instrument shall designate two or more persons to act as proxies, a majority of such persons present at the meeting, or, if only one be present, that one, shall have all of the powers conferred by the instrument upon all the persons so designated unless the instrument shall otherwise provide.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.17, 611.21, 611.22, 612.24, 612.26, 612.27.

608.11 How meetings may be held when not legally called.—Unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation, or in the by-laws, when stockholders who hold four-fifths

of the voting stock having the right and entitled to vote at any meeting shall be present at such meeting, however called or notified, and shall sign a written consent thereto on the record of the meeting, the acts of such meeting shall be as valid as if legally called and notified.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.20, 611.28, 612.25.

608.12 When meeting may be called by county judge; presiding officer. — Whenever from want of sufficient by-laws, or of officers duly authorized, or from neglect or refusal of such officers, or from any other impediment, a legal meeting of any corporation cannot otherwise be called, the county judge of the county wherein it is desirable to hold such meeting, on a written application of stockholders holding one third or more of the stock of such corporation, may issue a warrant directed to any of such stockholders directing him to call a meeting of the stockholders of the corporation by giving the usual notice. When a meeting is called by such a warrant, the person to whom it is directed shall preside until a presiding officer is chosen, unless there be an officer present whose duty it may be to preside.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.18, 611.19.

608.13 Corporate powers. — Every corporation shall, unless otherwise provided by its certificate of incorporation or by law have power to:

(1) Have succession by its corporate name, for the period limited in its certificate of incorporation, and if not so limited, perpetually.

(2) Sue and be sued and appear and defend in all actions and proceedings in its corporate name to the same extent as a natural person.

(3) Adopt and use a common corporate seal and alter the same.

(4) Appoint such officers and agents as its affairs shall require and allow them suitable compensation.

(5) Adopt, change, amend and repeal by-laws, not inconsistent with law or its certificate of incorporation, for the exercise of its corporate powers, the management, regulation and government of its affairs and property, the transfer on its records of its stock or other evidence of interest or membership, and the calling and holding of meetings of its stockholders.

(6) Increase or diminish, by vote of its stockholders, shareholders or members, cast as the by-laws may direct, the number of directors, managers or trustees, provided, that the number shall never be less than three.

(7) Make and enter into all contracts necessary and proper for the conduct of its business.

(8) (a) Conduct business, have one or more offices in, and buy, hold, mortgage, sell, convey, lease, or otherwise dispose of real and personal property, and buy, hold, mortgage, sell, convey, or otherwise dispose of franchises in this state and in any of the several states, terri-

tories, possessions and dependencies of the United States, the district of Columbia, and in foreign countries.

(b) Purchase the corporate assets of any other corporation and engage in the same character of business.

(c) Acquire, enjoy, utilize and dispose of patents, copyrights and trade marks and any licenses or other rights or interests thereunder or therein.

(d) Take, hold, sell and convey such property as may be necessary in order to obtain or secure payment of any indebtedness or liability to it.

(9) (a) Guarantee, endorse, purchase, hold, sell, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of the shares of the capital stock of, or any bonds, securities or other evidences of indebtedness created by any other corporation of this state or any other state or government; while owner of such stock to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote such stock.

(b) Purchase, hold, sell and transfer shares of its own capital stock, provided that no corporation shall purchase any of its own capital stock except from the surplus of its assets over its liabilities including capital. Shares of its own capital stock owned by the corporation shall not be voted directly or indirectly, or counted as outstanding for the purpose of any stockholders' quorum or vote.

(10) Do all and everything necessary and proper for the accomplishment of the objects enumerated in its certificate of incorporation or necessary or incidental to the benefit and protection of the corporation, and to carry on any lawful business necessary or incidental to the attainment of the objects of the corporation whether or not such business is similar in nature to the objects enumerated in its certificate of incorporation.

(11) (a) Contract debts and borrow money at such rates of interest not to exceed the lawful interest rate and upon such terms as it or its board of directors may deem necessary or expedient and shall authorize or agree upon, issue and sell or pledge bonds, debentures, notes and other evidences of indebtedness, whether secured or unsecured, and execute such mortgages, or other instruments upon or encumbering its property or credit to secure the payment of money borrowed or owing by it, as occasion may require and the board of directors deem expedient.

(b) Provision may be made in such instruments for transferring corporate property of every kind and nature then belonging to or thereafter acquired by such corporation, as security for any bonds, notes, debentures or other evidences of indebtedness issued or debts or sums of money owing by said corporation.

(c) In case of the sale of any property by virtue of any such instrument or of any foreclosure, the party acquiring title shall have the same rights, privileges, grants, franchises, immunities and advantages, in and by such

instrument enumerated or conveyed, as belonged to and were enjoyed by the corporation executing the instrument or contracting the debt.

(12) Cooperative associations incorporated under part I of this chapter may:

(a) Limit and regulate the right of stockholders to transfer their stock and provide terms and limitations of stock;

(b) Provide for the government of the association by the purely cooperative custom of one man, one vote; and

(c) Distribute earnings, wholly or in part, on the basis of or in proportion to the amount of property bought from or sold to its members or other customers or of labor performed for or services rendered to the association.

(13) Make gifts for educational, scientific or charitable purposes.

(14) Indemnify any person made a party to an action by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor by reason of his being or having been a director or officer of the corporation, or of any other corporation which he served as such at the request of the corporation, against the reasonable expenses including attorneys' fees, actually and necessarily incurred by him in connection with the defense or settlement of such action, or in connection with an appeal therein, except in relation to matters as to which such director or officer is adjudged to have been guilty of negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duty to the corporation.

(15) Indemnify any person made a party to an action, suit or proceeding other than one by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor, whether civil or criminal, brought to impose a liability or penalty on such person for an act alleged to have been committed by such person in his capacity of director or officer of the corporation, or of any other corporation which he served as such at the request of the corporation, against judgments, fines, amounts paid in settlement and reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees, actually and necessarily incurred as a result of such action, suit or proceeding, or any appeal therein, if such director or officer acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that such action was in the best interests of the corporation, and in criminal actions or proceedings, without reasonable ground for belief that such action was unlawful. The termination of any such civil or criminal action, suit or proceeding by judgment, settlement, conviction or upon a plea of nolo contendere shall not in itself create a presumption that any such director or officer did not act in good faith in the reasonable belief that such action was in the best interests of the corporation or that he had reasonable ground for belief that such action was unlawful.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §§5-7, ch. 29886, 1955; §1, ch. 63-286.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.03, 610.04, 611.38, 612.07, 612.08.

cf.—Ch. 48 Process and service of process.

§§692.01, 692.02, Conveyances by corporations.

608.131 Stockholders' derivative actions; security for expenses.—In any action commenced or maintained by a stockholder of any domestic or foreign corporation to procure a judgment in its favor:

(1) It must be made to appear that the plaintiff is a stockholder of such corporation at the time of bringing the action and that he was a stockholder of such corporation at the time of the transaction of which he complains, or that his interest devolved upon him by operation of law.

(2) The complaint must set forth with particularity the efforts of the plaintiff to secure the initiation of such action by the board of directors of such corporation or the reasons for not having made such effort.

(3) No such action shall be discontinued, compromised or settled without the approval of the court having jurisdiction of the action. Such court in its discretion if it shall determine that the interests of the stockholders of such corporation may be substantially affected thereby, may direct that notice, by publication or otherwise, of such proposed discontinuance, compromise or settlement be given to such stockholders. Stockholders objecting to such settlement must, within a time allowed by the court, show cause why the settlement should not be accepted and approved by the court as fair and reasonable. If notice is so directed to be given the court may determine which one or more of the parties to the action shall bear the expense of giving same in such amount as the court shall determine and find to be reasonable in the circumstances and the amount of such expense shall be awarded as special costs of the action and recoverable in the same manner as statutory taxable costs.

(4) If the plaintiff or plaintiffs hold less than five per cent of the outstanding shares or voting trust certificates of such corporation, then unless the stock or voting trust certificates held by such plaintiff or plaintiffs shall then have a fair value in excess of fifty thousand dollars, such corporation shall be entitled at any stage of the proceedings before final judgment to require the plaintiff or plaintiffs to give security for the reasonable expenses including attorneys' fees which may be incurred by it in connection with such action and by the other parties defendant in connection therewith for which such corporation may become liable under §608.13 (14), to which security such corporation shall have recourse in such amount as the court having jurisdiction of such action shall determine upon the termination of such action. The amount of such security may thereafter from time to time be increased or decreased in the discretion of such court upon showing that the security provided has or may become inadequate or excessive.

(5) If the action on behalf of the corporation is successful, in whole or in part, or if anything is received by the plaintiff or plaintiffs as the result of a judgment, compromise or settlement, the court may award the plaintiff or

plaintiffs the reasonable expenses of maintaining the action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and direct him or them to account to the corporation for the remainder of the proceeds so received by him or them. This subsection shall not apply to any judgment rendered for the benefit of injured shareholders only and limited to a recovery of the loss or damage sustained by them.

History.—§1, ch. 63-304.

608.14 Capital stock; power to issue, etc.—

(1) Every corporation may issue the shares of stock authorized by its certificate of incorporation and none other. Such shares may consist of common stock of a par value stated in the certificate of incorporation, common stock of no par value, and preferred stock. Each may consist of two or more kinds, which may be divided into classes and classes into series, and each kind, class and series may have such distinguishing characteristics, including designations, preferences or restrictions as regards dividends, redemption, voting powers or restrictions or qualifications of voting powers as shall be stated in the certificate of incorporation. Restrictions and qualifications of voting powers so imposed shall control in all cases where any vote or consent of stockholders is now or hereafter required by statute unless such statute shall expressly provide to the contrary.

(2) Shares of preferred or special stock of any class may be divided by number from time to time into and issued in designated series, and such shares of preferred or special stock of any class or series thereof shall provide for dividends at such rates, on such conditions and payable at such times and shall be subject to redemption rights at such price or prices and at such time or times as shall be stated and expressed with respect to such division by number and issuance in series, dividends and redemption rights either in the certificate of incorporation or in the resolution or resolutions providing for the issue of such stock adopted by the board of directors or duly constituted executive committee of the corporation.

(3) If the corporation so elects, it may, prior to the issuance of any shares of a series pursuant to resolution or resolutions adopted by its board of directors or executive committee as above provided file with the department of state a certificate which shall set forth a copy of said resolution or resolutions and recite the fact of the adoption thereof and shall be signed by the secretary or assistant secretary, sealed with the seal of the corporation and executed and acknowledged by the president or a vice-president. Upon such filing, said resolution or resolutions shall become a part of the certificate of incorporation of the corporation as though amended thereby and shall be effective to designate and establish said series and to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.06, 612.09.

608.15 Consideration for issue of stock; nonassessable stock.—Every corporation may issue and dispose of its authorized no par value shares for such consideration as may be prescribed in the certificate of incorporation, or if no consideration is so prescribed, then for such consideration as may be fixed by the stockholders at a meeting or by the board of directors when acting under general or special authority granted by the stockholders or conferred by the certificate of incorporation. Authorized shares of par value stock may be issued only for a consideration having a value, in the judgment of the board of directors, at least equivalent to the full par value of the stock so to be issued. In the absence of fraud in the transaction the judgment of the directors as to the value of any such consideration shall be conclusive. Any and all shares issued for not less than the consideration so prescribed or fixed shall be fully paid and nonassessable.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§612.10, 612.11.

608.16 Issue of partly paid shares; payment; holders' liability.—

(1) The certificate of incorporation may expressly authorize the issue of the whole or of any part of the shares as partly paid, subject to calls thereon until the whole consideration therefor shall have been paid. The corporation may declare and pay dividends upon the basis of the amount actually paid on the respective shares. If upon the certificate issued to represent such stock the amount unpaid thereon shall be specified, the holder thereof shall not be subject to any liability to the corporation except for the payment of the amount shown by such certificate as unpaid.

(2) Subscriptions to the shares of a corporation shall be paid at such times and in such installments as may be provided in the contract of subscription or in the absence of such provisions in such contract, as the board of directors may by resolution require. Such remedies in case of default on any subscription as may be provided for in the contract of subscription may be enforced according to their tenor, but if no such remedy is provided for in such contract, then if default shall be made in the payment of any installment of such subscription and shall continue for thirty days, the corporation may sell at public auction a sufficient number of shares of such subscriber to pay the same, with incidental charges. If a receiver of the corporation has been appointed, all unpaid subscriptions shall be paid at such times and in such installments as the receiver or the court may direct, subject, however, to the provisions of the subscription contract.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.07, 611.33, 612.12, 612.13.

608.17 Amount of capital.—The amount of capital of every corporation under part I of this chapter shall be the sum of the par value of all outstanding par value shares, plus the aggregate

consideration received for all outstanding no par value shares, to which shall be added such additional amounts as the stockholders or the board of directors have, from time to time, transferred to capital.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.21.

608.18 Amendments; reduction of capital: distribution.—

(1) Any corporation having capital stock may amend its certificate of incorporation in any respect, provided that only such provisions shall be inserted by amendment as would be lawful and proper in an original certificate of incorporation made at the time of making such amendment. Every amendment shall be approved by the board of directors, proposed by them to the stockholders and approved at a stockholders' meeting by such proportion, not less than a majority, of the stock entitled to vote thereon as may be provided in the certificate of incorporation. Where the proposed amendment would decrease the amount payable as a preference, or otherwise adversely affect the rights of any kind, class or series of stock, the holders of record of each such kind, class or series shall be entitled to vote separately on such amendment whether by terms of the certificate of incorporation entitled to vote or not and the separate affirmative vote of a majority of each such kind, class or series shall be included in the affirmative vote herein required.

(2) A copy of the proposed amendment with thereon a certificate of its approval by the stockholders sealed with the corporate seal, signed by the secretary or assistant secretary and executed and acknowledged by the president or a vice-president before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments shall be prepared and filed with the department of state in the manner required for certificates of incorporation.

(3) The certificate of incorporation shall be amended and the amendment incorporated therein when the amendment has been filed with the department of state, approved by it, and all fees and filing taxes have been paid.

(4) Without in any way limiting the authorization contained in the first sentence of subsection (1) of this section, the amendment may increase or reduce by any amount the authorized number of shares of any kind, class or series of stock, change the par value of shares of any class having par value, or change shares of a class having par value into the same or a different number of shares without par value, or change shares of a class without par value into the same or a different number of shares having par value, authorize the change of any kind, class or series into any other kind, class, or series, or authorize the issue of any kind, class or series of stock not previously authorized.

(5) No amendment shall reduce capital to an amount less than the sum of:

(a) The aggregate par value of all par value shares to remain outstanding; plus

(b) The aggregate consideration received for all no par value shares to remain outstanding, after the reduction. In no case shall the capital be reduced below five hundred dollars.

(6) Every reduction in capital involving any distribution among stockholders shall specify the method of such distribution and said distribution shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the certificate of incorporation designating the rights, preferences and restrictions of the respective kinds, classes or series of stock. No such distribution shall be made which would reduce the assets of the corporation below the amount of its liabilities including capital as reduced.

(7) Unless specifically otherwise provided:

(a) No amendment or reduction in capital shall operate to reduce the total authorized capital; and

(b) Whenever any shares of stock are redeemed or otherwise retired, other shares may be issued in lieu thereof in compliance with the requirements of §608.15.

(8) If all the directors and all the stockholders of the corporation sign a written statement manifesting their intention that a certain amendment of the certificate of incorporation therein set forth be made, then upon the filing of such written statement with the department of state, the approval thereof by the department, and the payment of all fees and filing taxes, the certificate of incorporation of the corporation shall be thereby amended in accordance with the proposed amendment set forth in said written statement, with the same effect as though the requirements set forth in subsections (1)-(3) of this section had been satisfied. The provisions of subsections (4)-(7) inclusive, of this section shall be applicable to amendments effected in accordance with this subsection.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; (4) §8, ch. 29886, 1955; (8) n. §1, ch. 57-750; (2) §3, ch. 65-192; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.24-611.26. cf.—§608.05 Filing fees and taxes.

608.19 Sale of assets and franchises.—

(1) Every corporation may, by action taken at any meeting of its board of directors, sell, lease, or exchange all of its property and assets, including its good will and its corporate franchises or any property or assets essential to its corporate business, upon such terms and conditions as its board of directors deem expedient, after authorization by affirmative vote given at a meeting or by the written consent, of stockholders of record holding at least a majority of the stock entitled to vote on such proposal. The certificate of incorporation may, however, require the vote or written consent of a greater proportion than a majority and the separate vote or consent of a majority or greater proportion of any kind, class or series of stock.

(2) Unless the certificate of incorporation shall provide otherwise, no vote or consent of stockholders shall be necessary for a transfer

of assets by way of mortgage, in trust or in pledge to secure indebtedness of the corporation.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.35.

608.20 Consolidation and merger of domestic corporations.—

(1) Any two or more corporations existing under the laws of this state may consolidate into a new corporation or merge into any one of the constituent corporations, as shall be specified in the consolidation or merger agreement. The boards of directors of such corporations, or the holders of a majority of the voting stock of any such corporation present at a meeting however duly called or held, as desire to consolidate or merge may enter into an agreement signed by a majority of the members of the several boards of directors or, as the case may be, by the person or persons designated by such majority of the voting stock at such meeting, under the corporate seals of the respective corporations, prescribing the terms and conditions of consolidation or merger, the mode of carrying the same into effect, and stating such other facts as are necessary to be set out in articles of incorporation, as well as the manner and basis of payment for the shares of each of the constituent corporations, whether with cash, bonds, notes, stock or other property or assets of the proposed consolidated or merged corporation, or whether with cash, bonds, notes, stock, or other property or assets of any other corporation, with such other details and provisions as necessary or desirable. The agreement may state as the amount of capital with which the consolidated or continuing corporation will begin business any amount not less than the sum of the par value of all par value stock plus the aggregate value of consideration received for all no par value stock to be outstanding when the merger or consolidation is completed. In no case shall the amount of capital with which the consolidated or merged corporation will begin business be less than five hundred dollars.

(2) The agreement shall be submitted to a meeting of stockholders of record of each corporation. Notice of the time, place and purpose of the meeting shall be given to every stockholder of record, whether entitled to vote or not. Upon adoption of the agreement by the holders of such proportion as required by the certificate of incorporation, but not less than a majority, of the stock entitled to vote thereon, the secretary or assistant secretary of each corporation shall certify the fact of that approval on the agreement under the seal of the corporation. The agreement so adopted and certified shall, for each corporation, be signed by the president or vice-president and secretary or assistant secretary under its corporate seal, and acknowledged by the president or vice-president to be the act, deed and agreement of the corporation. The agreement so certified

and acknowledged by each corporation shall be filed with the department of state and, when approved by it and all fees and taxes required thereon by this chapter have been paid, the consolidation or merger shall be effective.

(3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (2), unless required by its certificate of incorporation, no vote of stockholders of a constituent corporation surviving a merger shall be necessary to authorize a merger:

(a) If the agreement of merger does not change the name or authorized shares of any class or otherwise amend the certificate of incorporation of the surviving corporation, and

(b) If the authorized unissued shares or the treasury shares of any class of the surviving corporation to be issued or delivered under the plan of merger do not exceed fifteen percent of the shares of the surviving corporation of the same class outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the merger.

If an agreement of merger is adopted by the constituent corporation surviving the merger, by action of its board of directors and without any vote of its stockholders, pursuant to this subsection, then that fact shall be certified on the agreement by the secretary or assistant secretary of that corporation, under its seal.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §1, ch. 67-6; §§1, 3, ch. 67-23; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§612.36, 612.37.
cf.—§608.05 Filing fees and taxes.

608.21 Consolidation or merger of domestic and foreign corporations.—

(1) Any one or more corporations existing under the laws of this state, may consolidate or merge with one or more other corporations organized under the laws of any other state, territory, possession or jurisdiction of the United States or of the United States if the laws under which said other corporation or corporations are formed permit such consolidation or merger. The constituent corporations may merge into a single corporation which may be any one of them, or they may consolidate to form a new corporation, which may be a corporation of the jurisdiction of incorporation of any one of the constituent corporations as shall be specified in the consolidation or merger agreement. All the constituent corporations shall enter into an agreement in writing which shall prescribe the terms and conditions of the consolidation or merger, the mode of carrying the same into effect, the basis of payment for the shares of each of the constituent corporations whether with cash, bonds, notes, shares or other property or assets of the consolidated or merged corporation, or whether with cash, bonds, notes, stock or other property of any other corporation, and such other details and provisions as shall be agreed upon. The agreement shall also contain such other facts as shall be required to be set forth in articles of incorporation by the laws of the jurisdiction which is stated therein to be the domicile of the consolidated or

merged corporation and which can be stated in the case of a consolidation or merger. The agreement shall be adopted, signed and acknowledged by each of said constituent corporations in accordance with the laws under which it is formed and, in case of a Florida corporation, in the manner provided in §608.20. If the consolidated or merged corporation is to be a Florida corporation, the agreement so adopted, signed and acknowledged, shall be filed with the department of state and, when approved by it and all fees and taxes required thereon by part I of this chapter have been paid, the consolidation or merger shall be effective.

(2) If the consolidated or merged corporation be a foreign corporation the agreement shall be filed with the department of state and shall thenceforth be taken and deemed to be the agreement and act of consolidation or merger of the constituent corporations for all purposes of the laws of this state. Before such foreign corporation may transact any business in this state it shall comply with every applicable provision of chapter 613.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §1, ch. 63-284; §2, ch. 67-6; §2, ch. 69-23; §10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§612.38, 612.44. cf.—§608.05 Filing fees and taxes.

608.22 Consolidation or merger; status of corporations and stockholders.—

(1) Upon the effective date of the consolidation or merger, the separate existence of the constituent corporations or of all such constituent corporations except the one into which the other constituent corporations have been merged, as the case may be, shall cease, and the constituent corporations shall become a single corporation in accordance with the agreement, possessing all the rights, privileges, powers, franchises, whether or not by their terms assignable, and immunities, as well of a public as a private nature, and properties, real, personal and mixed belonging to all the constituent corporations, however acquired. All rights of creditors and all liens upon the property of either of the constituent corporations shall be preserved unimpaired, limited in lien to the property affected by such liens at the time of the consolidation or merger, and all debts, contracts, liabilities, obligations and duties of the respective constituent corporations shall thenceforth attach to the consolidated or merged corporation, and may be enforced against it to the extent as if they had been incurred or controlled by it.

(2) Each stockholder entitled to vote, in either of the constituent corporations at the time the consolidation or merger becomes effective, who did not vote against the consolidation or merger and object thereto in writing, and each stockholder, not entitled to vote, in each of the constituent corporations at the time the consolidation or merger becomes effective, who did not object thereto in writing, shall cease to be a stockholder in such constituent corporation and, together with the stockholders

voting in favor of the consolidation or merger, shall be entitled to receive in exchange for his stock, the consideration specified in the agreement of consolidation or merger.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.39.

608.23 Consolidation or merger; payment for stock of dissatisfied stockholders.—

(1) If any stockholder of any constituent Florida corporation entitled to vote on a consolidation or merger agreement shall vote against it and, at or prior to the taking of the vote, object thereto in writing, or if any stockholder of record in any constituent Florida corporation not entitled to vote thereon, shall at or prior to the taking of the vote object thereto in writing and if, in either case, such stockholder shall, within twenty days after the taking of such vote, demand in writing that the consolidated or merged corporation make payment of the fair cash value of his stock, the consolidated or merged corporation shall, within thirty days after said consolidation or merger agreement becomes effective, pay to him the fair cash value of the stock as of the day before such vote was taken. In case of disagreement as to the fair cash value, the stockholder within sixty days after the consolidation or merger agreement has become effective and upon reasonable notice to the consolidated or merged corporation, may appeal by petition to the circuit court of the county in which the principal office or resident agent of the consolidated or merged corporation is established, to appoint three appraisers to appraise the value of his stock. The award of the appraisers, or a majority of them if not opposed within ten days after it has been filed in court, and notice thereof served on the consolidated or merged corporation, shall be confirmed by the court, and when confirmed shall be final and conclusive. If the award of the appraisers be opposed, such opposition shall be tried summarily and judgment rendered thereon by the court.

(2) If the amount determined on such award is in excess of the amount the consolidated or merged corporation shall have offered to pay as the fair cash value of the stock, the court shall assess against the consolidated or merged corporation the costs of the proceedings, including a reasonable attorney's fee to the stockholder and a reasonable fee to the appraisers; otherwise such costs and fees to the appraisers shall be assessed one-half against the consolidated or merged corporation and the remainder against the stockholder. Any party shall have the right of appeal from the judgment according to existing laws, provided said appeal be taken within ten days after the signing of the judgment.

(3) Unless the consolidation or merger is abandoned, any stockholder on the making of such demand in writing as aforesaid, shall cease to be a stockholder in said constituent corporation and shall have no rights with respect to his stock except the right to receive

payment therefor, and upon payment of the agreed fair cash value of the stock or of the value of the stock under final judgment, he shall transfer his stock to the consolidated or merged corporation. If the consolidated or merged corporation shall fail to pay the amount of the judgment within ten days after the same shall become final, it may be enforced as other judgments.

(4) This section shall not apply to the shares of any class of stock which, at the record date fixed to determine the stockholders entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the meeting of stockholders at which the agreement of merger or consolidation is to be acted on, were either registered on a national securities exchange or held of record by not less than two thousand stockholders, unless the certificate of incorporation of the corporation issuing such stock shall otherwise provide, nor shall this section apply to any of the shares of stock of the constituent corporation surviving a merger if the merger did not require for its approval the vote of the stockholders of the surviving corporation, as provided in §608.20(3). This subsection shall not be applicable to the holders of a class or series of stock of a constituent corporation if, under the terms of a merger or consolidation pursuant to §608.20 or §608.21, such holders are required to accept for such stock anything except stock or stock and cash in lieu of fractional shares of the corporation surviving or resulting from such merger or consolidation.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §4, ch. 69-23.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.40.

608.24 Liability of corporations and rights of others unimpaired by.—The liability of corporations, or the stockholders or officers thereof, or the rights or remedies of the creditors thereof, or of persons transacting business with such corporation, shall not in any way be lessened or impaired by the consolidation or merger of two or more corporations under the provisions of part I of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.42.

608.25 Capital of consolidated or merged corporations.—The capital of a consolidated or merged corporation shall be the amount stated in the consolidation or merger agreement as the amount of capital with which the consolidated or merged corporation will begin business until the corporation shall issue additional stock or, by action of its board of directors, transfer additional amounts to capital. The issue of any additional shares shall increase capital as provided in §608.17. Transfer of funds to capital shall increase capital by the amount so transferred.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.43.

608.26 Consolidation or merger; pending actions saved.—Any action or proceeding pending by or against either of the corporations consolidated or merged may be prosecuted to judgment, as if such consolidation or merger

had not taken place, or the resultant corporation may be substituted in its place.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.41.

608.261 Reorganization of bankrupt railroad company; amendment of charter, or articles or certificates of incorporation.—

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statutes of the state applicable to amendments of charters, articles of association or incorporation, or certificates of incorporation of railroad companies incorporated under the laws of Florida, where a plan of reorganization of any such railroad company pursuant to the act of congress of July 1, 1898, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," as amended (hereinafter called "the national bankruptcy act"), has been confirmed by decree or order of a court of competent jurisdiction, the reorganization managers or committee designated in the plan of reorganization to consummate the same, or such other person so authorized by the court or judge in such reorganization proceedings, shall have full power and authority to adopt such amendments of its charter, articles of association or incorporation, or certificate of incorporation as may be necessary and proper to put into effect and carry out such plan of reorganization and the decrees and orders of the court relative thereto without action by the directors or stockholders of any such railroad company; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall preclude the stockholders and/or directors from exercising any rights that have been preserved by such order or decree confirming such plan of reorganization.

(2) After the adoption of such amendments of the charter, articles of association or incorporation, or certificate of incorporation, a certificate of amendment executed, acknowledged and sworn to by such reorganization managers or committee or such other person so authorized by the court or judge to adopt such amendments, shall be filed with the department of state. Such certificate of amendment shall show:

(a) The name of the corporation and, if it has been changed, the name under which it theretofore existed;

(b) The amendment or amendments adopted;

(c) The new capitalization of such corporation; and

(d) That such amendments and new capitalization were authorized by the plan of reorganization or in a decree or order of the court relative thereto, and that the plan has been confirmed under the national bankruptcy act, with the title and venue of the proceeding and the date when the decree or order confirming the plan was made.

(3) Any such reorganized railroad company shall not be precluded from thereafter

further amending its charter, articles of association or incorporation, or certificate of incorporation in the manner otherwise provided by law.

(4) Upon the filing of such certificate of amendment of a charter, articles of association or incorporation, or certificate of incorporation pursuant to a plan of reorganization as provided in this section, there shall be paid to the department of state for the use of the state the filing fees and taxes applicable to amendments as provided by §608.05.

(5) The enactment of this law shall not be construed to embrace any purpose other than amending the existing corporate laws of this state, as herein provided.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 57-259; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

608.27 Dissolution, voluntary.—

(1) (a) Whenever the board of directors of any corporation shall find it desirable that it be dissolved, they may adopt a resolution to that effect. If, at a meeting of stockholders, such proportion as required by the certificate of incorporation or the by-laws, but not less than a majority, of stock entitled to vote thereon shall vote in favor, the resolution shall be adopted. A copy of the resolution, with thereon the certificate of the president or vice-president and the secretary or assistant secretary of its adoption by the stockholders, together with a list of names and addresses of the officers and directors, shall be filed with the department of state.

(b) In addition, an affidavit from the corporation, executed by the president or vice-president and attested by the secretary or assistant secretary, stating that all currently due property taxes, both tangible and intangible, and all sales and use taxes, where applicable, have been paid as of the date of the affidavit, shall be filed with the department of state at the same time. After satisfying itself that the foregoing requirements have been met the department shall issue a preliminary notice of dissolution which the corporation shall have published one time in a newspaper published in the county where the principal office is located. Upon the filing with the department of state by the manager or publisher of such newspaper of proof of publication of the notice and payment by the corporation of the cost of publication and the fee required by §608.05(5)(b) the corporation shall be dissolved.

(2) Whenever all stockholders of record having voting power on a proposal to dissolve shall consent in writing to a dissolution no meeting of stockholders shall be necessary.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §§1, 2, ch. 63-240; §4, ch. 65-192; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.31, 612.46.

608.28 Dissolution where opposing ownership interests are evenly divided.—When the total stock voting power is evenly divided into two independent ownerships or interests, and the number of directors is even and equally

divided respecting the management of the corporation with one-half of the ownership favoring the course advocated by one-half of the directors, and the other half of the ownership favoring the course of the other half, or where the ownership is equally divided and the number of directors is uneven, but the two halves of the ownership are unable to agree on or elect successor directors and the old directors are holding over, the circuit court, sitting in chancery, may entertain a petition from any stockholder for involuntary dissolution of the corporation. If, after hearing thereon, the court finds that the division of ownership is equal and cannot be reconciled, he may appoint a receiver or trustee of the corporation, and enter an order that it be dissolved. The order shall be filed with the department of state, which shall treat it as a resolution and certificate of dissolution as provided by §608.27. The fees and costs provided by §608.27, shall be paid by the receiver or trustee from corporate funds. Liquidation shall be by the procedure provided in §608.29.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §9, ch. 29886, 1955; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§608.05 Filing fees and taxes.

608.29 Dissolved corporations; receivers appointed by the court; powers.—

(1) When any corporation organized under part I of this chapter shall be dissolved or cease to exist in any manner whatever, the circuit court, sitting in chancery, on application of any creditor or stockholder of such corporation, at any time, may either continue such directors as trustees, or appoint one or more persons to be receivers of and for such corporation, to take charge of the estate and effects thereof, and to collect the debts and property due and belonging to the corporation, with power to prosecute and defend, in the name of the corporation, or otherwise, all such suits as may be necessary or proper for the purpose aforesaid, and to appoint an agent or agents under them, and to do all other acts which might be done by such corporation, if in being, that may be necessary for the final settlement of the unfinished business of the corporation. The powers of such trustees or receivers may be continued as long as the circuit court shall find necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

(2) The circuit court shall have jurisdiction of said application and of all questions arising in the proceedings thereon, and may make such orders and decrees and issue injunctions therein as justice and equity shall require.

(3) Such trustees or receivers, after payment of all allowances, expenses and costs, and the satisfaction of all special and general liens upon the property and funds of the corporation to the extent of their lawful priority, shall pay the other debts due from the corporation if the funds in their hands shall be sufficient therefor, and if not, they shall distribute the same ratably among all the creditors who shall

prove their debts in such manner as provided by order or decree of the court for that purpose. They shall, if there be any balance remaining after the payment of such debts and necessary expenses or the making of adequate provision therefor distribute and pay the same to and among those or their legal representatives who shall be justly entitled thereto, as having been stockholders of the corporation.

(4) Trustees or receivers, where appointed, shall make final distribution of assets within such time and in such manner as the court may determine in the order of appointment or in subsequent proceedings.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.34, 612.50-612.53.

608.30 Dissolution; continuation after; trustees.—

(1) Every dissolved or expired corporation shall continue a body corporate for three years after dissolution or expiration for the purpose of satisfying its liabilities, selling and conveying its property and dividing the net remaining assets among the stockholders but for no other purpose.

(2) (a) The directors of the corporation at the time of dissolution or expiration shall be and constitute a board of trustees for the property owned by the dissolved or expired corporation. In the event of vacancies in the board of directors at the time of dissolution or expiration the remaining directors, as trustees, may fill them from among the stockholders. Subsequent vacancies may be filled by the surviving trustees in like manner. Acts of a majority of the trustees or of a majority of the surviving trustees shall be acts of the board of trustees.

(b) In the event there be no surviving trustees, or none such can be located, and the need arises, the circuit court, sitting in chancery, upon petition of any person having any claim against the corporation or any right, title, interest, claim, lien or demand in, to or upon real property in which the corporation holds of record any right, title, interest, claim, lien or demand in, to or upon, may, after finding as a fact that there are no surviving trustees or that none such can be located, appoint one or more trustees, who shall have power to do all things that trustees holding office under paragraph (a) hereof could do.

(3) (a) The trustees shall take charge of the estate and effects of the corporation. They shall act with reasonable diligence and dispatch to collect the debts due and property belonging to the corporation and to pay such debts and claims as may be established against it so far as assets coming into their hands permit. They shall have power to prosecute and defend, as trustees of the corporation, all suits in progress at the time of dissolution or expiration or thereafter arising as may be necessary for closing the affairs of the corporation and to sell and convey its property, real and personal.

(b) After paying or adequately providing

for payment of the corporate debts, liabilities and obligations, they may divide the remaining assets ratably among the stockholders or, with the written consent of a majority of the voting stock, they may sell the remaining assets or a part of them to a corporation of this or any other state and take in payment stock or bonds or both and distribute them ratably among the stockholders. If any stockholder who did not consent to the sale shall demand in writing, within thirty days after notice of such sale, the fair cash value of his share of the assets sold, such fair cash value shall be determined as provided in §608.23, and the vendee corporation shall pay to him the value so determined within ten days after the determination becomes final.

(c) The trustees may do all acts necessary and proper to the final settlement of all the affairs of the corporation, including but not limited to the following: They may convey, assign, release, subordinate and satisfy any right, title, interest, claim, lien or demand in, to or upon real property standing of record in this state in the name of such dissolved corporation. It shall not be necessary for any stockholder to execute such deed, but execution thereof by a majority of the trustees or a majority of the surviving trustees shall be adequate. All deeds or other instruments so executed in the past are hereby validated in all respects. The trustees so executing any such instrument may append thereto an affidavit stating in substance that they are duly qualified to act as such trustees, and that they constitute a majority of the trustees then existing. Such affidavit, as to purchasers without notice, shall be taken and held to be conclusive as to the facts therein stated. The trustees shall continue as trustees of the property of such dissolved corporation so long as it holds of record in this state any right, title, interest, claim, lien or demand in, to, or upon real property.

(4) If, at the end of three years after dissolution or expiration, any claim is not paid, agreed to be paid, reduced to judgment or litigation for its enforcement initiated, they may make final distribution of the remaining assets to the then stockholders of record according to the priorities between them. If at that time there be unpaid judgments or pending litigation of claims, they may, after reserving an amount sufficient to pay such judgments or claims with costs, distribute the remaining assets ratably among the then stockholders of record. Upon conclusion of such pending litigation and payment of such amounts as final judgments or decrees may require them to pay, they may distribute as hereinbefore stated any amounts remaining.

(5) Upon their making distribution after the three-year period or thereafter at the end of litigation, they shall be relieved and discharged of any further or personal obligation to distribute assets first to creditors and second to stockholders. Nothing in this section shall relieve the stockholders from ratable contribu-

tion, from any assets received in distribution, toward payment of any valid and enforceable claim made against them as distributees, or against the corporation, or relieve property coming to the hands of the trustees from any valid claim of lien or claim of right therein, nor prevent service of process upon the trustees as such to enforce any lien or determine any property right after distribution.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; (2), (3) §§10, 11, ch. 29886, 1955; (6) r. §24, ch. 57-1.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.18, 610.37, 611.32, 611.34, 612.47-612.49, 612.53.

608.31 Dissolution before payment of capital stock.—Before the payment of any part of the capital stock and before beginning the business for which the corporation was created, the incorporators named in any certificate of incorporation may dissolve the corporation by filing with the department of state a certificate, verified by the oath or affirmation of a majority of the incorporators named in the certificate of incorporation, that no part of the capital has been paid and such business has not been begun, and paying the fee required by §608.05(5) (b).

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.55.

608.32 Annual report of corporation; contents.—

(1) All corporations heretofore or hereafter incorporated in this state and all foreign corporations heretofore or hereafter authorized to do business in this state are required to file with the department of revenue on or before July 1 of each year a sworn report, on such form as the department of revenue shall prescribe, giving:

(a) The name of each officer and director and his street address,

(b) The home office of the corporation,

(c) The name and street address of the resident agent upon whom service of process may be made,

(d) The main line of business engaged in by the corporation,

(e) The date of the last meeting of its board of directors,

(f) Whether the corporation has been actively engaged in business during the previous twelve months or if its charter powers have been dormant and unused during that period,

(g) The number of the shares of the capital stock of such corporation with the par value thereof,

(h) The total amount of capital stock, and if a foreign corporation, the amount of its capital stock allocated for use in this state,

(i) Such other information as may be needed to show whether the corporation is active or inactive, and

(j) Such other information as may be necessary for the department of revenue to have in carrying out the provisions of this section and §608.33.

(2) Each corporation, when it files the above report with the department of revenue,

shall at the same time mail a true, clear and distinct copy of such report directly to the department of state.

(3) Provided, that railroad, pullman, telephone, telegraph, insurance, banking and trust companies, building and loan associations, cooperative associations and corporations not for profit shall be required to furnish only the information required under subsection (1) (a)-(f) of this section to the department of state instead of the department of revenue.

(4) The taxable period shall be twelve months preceding July 1 of each year. All reports and tax payable are due on July 1 of each year and shall become delinquent if not paid on or before October 1.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; (1) §1, ch. 63-239; §7, ch. 63-253; §1, ch. 65-403; §§10, 21, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.07, 610.13, 610.14, 611.10.

608.33 Capital stock tax.—

(1) Every corporation, except railroad, pullman, telephone, telegraph, insurance, banking and trust companies, building and loan associations, cooperative marketing associations and corporations not for profit, doing business in this state shall pay to the state for the use of the state a capital stock tax according to the following schedule:

SCHEDULE FOR CAPITAL STOCK TAX

For all corporations with capital stock not exceeding \$10,000.00	\$20.00
For capital stock of over \$10,000.00 and not over \$25,000.00	50.00
For capital stock of over \$25,000.00 and not over \$50,000.00	100.00
For capital stock of over \$50,000.00 and not over \$100,000.00	150.00
For capital stock of over \$100,000.00 and not over \$200,000.00	200.00
For capital stock of over \$200,000.00 and not over \$500,000.00	400.00
For capital stock of over \$500,000.00 and not over \$1,000,000.00	1,000.00
For capital stock of over \$1,000,000.00 and not over \$2,000,000.00	1,500.00
For capital stock over \$2,000,000.00	2,000.00

The capital stock above mentioned refers to the invested capital represented by shares of stock outstanding.

(2) In the case of any Florida corporation having been organized or any foreign corporation which has been authorized to do business in Florida, less than twelve months at the time the report is due and the capital stock tax is to be paid, the tax due that year shall be pro rated according to the number of months the corporation has been in existence or authorized to do business in this state.

(3) Nothing in this section or in §608.32 shall apply to any corporation that has been adjudged bankrupt or dissolved by order of court except that any such corporation shall file a statement setting forth its status in that respect, but shall not be required to pay the capital stock tax.

(4) In the event any of the shares of stock of any such corporation should be no par value, then for the purposes of this section, each share shall be presumed to have value of at least one hundred dollars per share, which presumption may be overcome by actual proof submitted to the department of revenue. The department of revenue shall make such investigation as it may consider necessary and increase or decrease the value of no par value stock as it may determine to be correct; and in so doing, the department of revenue may take into consideration all facts tending to show the fair market value of the stock, including its sale price, the amount of the surplus of the corporation and such other pertinent facts as it may deem advisable.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; (1) §1, ch. 63-487; §7, ch. 63-253; (4) §2, ch. 65-403; §§21, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.08, 610.10, 610.12, 610.15.

608.34 Duties of department of revenue.—The department of revenue shall prescribe the form and furnish the blanks upon request to make the annual reports called for in §608.32, examine the reports when received and if the information called for is given in such reports, the department of revenue shall file the same as information and keep such reports as public records. The department of revenue shall pay into the state treasury to be used for such purposes as the legislature may determine all moneys collected under the provisions of §608.33. The department of revenue shall cause a notice of the requirements of §§608.32, 608.33, to be mailed to the last known address of every corporation doing business in the state which shall fail to file within thirty days after July 1, the report required by §608.32, or pay the capital stock tax imposed by §608.33.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §3, ch. 28248, 1953; §7, ch. 63-253; §3, ch. 65-403; §§21, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.09 and 610.10.

608.35 Penalty for failure to file report and pay tax.—

(1) Any corporation failing to file the annual report with the department of revenue and pay the capital stock tax as required in §608.33, within six months of the date required herein for filing the return and paying said tax shall not be permitted to maintain or defend any action in any court of this state until such reports are filed and all taxes due under part I of this chapter are paid.

(2) Should any corporation subject to pay the capital stock tax as provided in §608.33, fail to pay such tax on or before October 1, there shall be added to the amount of tax due interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of delinquency until paid and, in addition to all other penalties provided by law, such corporation shall be subject to and pay a penalty of five per cent per month of any taxes due, not to exceed a maximum of ten per cent.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §7, ch. 63-253; §4, ch. 65-403; §§21, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §610.11.

608.36 Dissolution of corporation or cancellation of permit for failure to make report and pay capital stock tax.—

(1) All corporations on file in the department of state, subject to pay the capital stock tax as provided in §608.33, which shall fail for a period of one year to file the reports required by §608.32, or pay the capital stock tax shall be classed as inactive and subject, if domestic corporations, to dissolution or, in the case of foreign corporations, cancellation of their permits to do business in this state. The department of revenue shall make up a list of all corporations subject to dissolution or cancellation of permits for such reason on January 1 of each year and give notice by publication in a newspaper one time in the county in which the home office of each such domestic corporation is located and in a paper published in Tallahassee, in cases of foreign corporations, giving notice that a proclamation dissolving or canceling the permits of such corporations will be issued sixty days from the date of publication.

(2) Any corporation which shall file its report and pay all back taxes, penalty and interest due before the issuance of the proclamation shall have all its corporate rights restored and shall not be dissolved or have its permit canceled.

(3) Sixty days after the date of the publication of the notice required by this section, the department of revenue shall prepare a list of delinquent corporations named in the published notice which have not in the meantime filed their reports and paid the taxes due, along with penalty and interest, which list shall be certified to the governor who shall thereupon issue a proclamation and cause the same to be attested by the department of state under the great seal of the state, dissolving or canceling the permits of such delinquent corporations. Thereupon the department of state may remove from its active files the certificates of incorporation of all corporations dissolved or which have had their permits canceled as provided herein and shall cause to have made copies thereof by photographic process. This phrase is used in its most general sense and includes miniature photographic microfilming or microphotographic processes or any other photographic, mechanical or other process heretofore or hereafter devised. After copies are made, the original certificates of incorporation of such dissolved corporations may be destroyed. These photographic copies shall be filed in a file labeled "dissolved corporations," and the names of such dissolved corporations and those having permits canceled shall be available for use by any new corporation being formed or foreign corporation qualifying in this state. The department of revenue shall also cause a list of all corporations dissolved or which have had their permits canceled under the provisions of this section to be prepared and filed with the clerk of the circuit court in each county. The clerk shall

file the list without charge but need not record it.

(4) Photographs or microphotographs in the form of film or prints of any records made in compliance with the provisions of this section shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof, and shall be treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of such photographs shall be admitted in evidence equally with the original photographs or microphotographs.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §§1, 2, ch. 63-285; §7, ch. 63-253; §5, ch. 65-403; §§10, 21, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.16, 610.17.

608.37 Restoration of corporations dissolved by proclamation for failure to file reports and pay capital stock tax.—

(1) Any domestic corporation which has been dissolved or foreign corporation which has had its permit to do business within the state canceled by proclamation pursuant to §608.36, for failure to pay the capital stock tax may have its corporate entity or its permit to do business restored by filing with the department of revenue the reports required by §608.32, and payment of all capital stock tax which was due at the time of dissolution or cancellation of permit, along with penalty and accrued interest plus an amount equal to the tax which would have been due and payable each year had there been no dissolution or cancellation of the corporation's permit. The receipt of the department of revenue shall be issued in duplicate for such payments and in such cases shall state that the corporation will be fully restored or its permit to do business in the state fully restored when it files with the department of state a copy of the receipt, together with a fee of ten dollars. Photographs or microphotographs of any records made in compliance with §608.36, shall be acceptable and have the same force and effect as the originals thereof. Restoration shall be effective from the date of dissolution or cancellation of permit.

(2) The owner or owners of a majority of the capital stock of a corporation dissolved for failure to file reports and pay capital stock tax, or their successors in interest in the dissolved corporation or its assets, may have the corporation revived and its corporate entity, franchise and privileges restored by payment of all capital stock tax which was due at the time of the dissolution or cancellation of permit, along with penalty and accrued interest plus an amount equal to the tax which would have been due and payable each year had there been no dissolution or cancellation of the corporation's permit. The receipt of the department of revenue shall be issued in duplicate for such payments and in such cases shall state that the corporation will be fully restored or its permit to do business in this state fully restored when it files with the department of state a copy of the receipt, together with a

fee of ten dollars. Photographs or microphotographs of any records made in compliance with §608.36, shall be acceptable and have the same force and effect as the originals thereof. Restoration shall be effective from the date of dissolution or cancellation of permit.

(3) Should the name of the dissolved corporation have been lawfully appropriated by another corporation the applicants shall be permitted to amend the application by adopting another name and thereafter the corporation shall continue under the name so adopted.

(4) Restored corporations shall be subject to the capital stock tax from the effective date of restoration.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §7, ch. 63-253; §6, ch. 65-403; §§10, 21, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §610.30.

608.38 Office and resident agent. — Every corporation shall maintain an office in this state with a resident agent thereat upon whom process may be served. The resident agent may be either an individual or a corporation. The corporation shall keep the department of state informed of the current city, town or village and street address of said office together with the name of the resident agent.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §12, ch. 29886, 1955; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.59. cf.—Ch. 48 Process and service of process.

608.39 Books to be kept; inspected; penalties.—

(1) Every corporation shall keep at its office in this state, or in the office of its transfer agent wherever located, a book (or books where more than one kind, class or series of stock is outstanding) to be known as the stock book, containing the names, alphabetically arranged, with the address of every stockholder, showing the number of shares of each kind, class or series of stock held of record by him, and where the stock book is kept in the office of the transfer agent, the corporation shall keep at its office in this state copies of the stock lists prepared from said stock book and sent to it from time to time by said transfer agent. The stock book or stock lists shall show the current status; provided, if the transfer agent of the corporation be located elsewhere, a reasonable time shall be allowed for transit of mail. The stock book or stock lists shall be open for at least three business hours each business day for inspection by any judgment creditor of the corporation or any person who shall have been for at least six months immediately preceding his demand a record holder of not less than one per cent of the outstanding shares of such corporation, or by any officer, director, or any committee or person holding or authorized in writing by the holders of at least five per cent of all its outstanding shares. Persons so entitled to inspect stock books or stock lists may make extracts therefrom.

(2) If any officer or agent of any such corporation shall willfully neglect or refuse to

make any proper entry in the stock book, or shall neglect or refuse to exhibit any stock book, or to allow it to be inspected and extracts taken therefrom as provided in this section, he and the corporation shall each forfeit and pay to the party injured a penalty of fifty dollars for every such neglect or refusal, and all damage resulting to him therefrom.

(3) It shall be a defense to any action under this section that the person suing has used or purposes to use the information so obtained otherwise than to protect his interest in the corporation or has within two years sold or offered for sale any list of stockholders of such corporation or any other corporation, or has aided or abetted any person in procuring any stock list for any such purpose.

(4) Nothing in this section shall impair the power of the courts to compel the production for examination of the books of a corporation.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; (1) §13, ch. 29886, 1955; §24, ch. 57-1.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.09, 612.60.

608.40 Officers; selection, terms, etc.—Every corporation shall have a president, who shall be a director, a secretary and a treasurer. They shall be chosen by the directors and shall serve until their successors are chosen and qualify. All other officers, agents and factors shall be chosen, serve for such terms and have such duties as may be prescribed by the certificates of incorporation or the by-laws or determined by the board of directors. Any person may hold two or more offices, except that the president may not also be the secretary or assistant secretary. No person holding two or more offices shall sign any instrument in the capacity of more than one office.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §14, ch. 29886, 1955.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§611.14, 612.34.

608.41 Stock certificates; bonds and debentures.—

(1) (a) Every stockholder shall be entitled to have for each kind, class or series of stock held, a certificate certifying the number of shares thereof held of record by him. Certificates shall be signed by the president or a vice-president and the treasurer or an assistant treasurer, or the secretary or an assistant secretary, and sealed with the seal of the corporation. The seal may be facsimile, engraved or printed. Where such certificate is signed by:

1. A transfer agent or an assistant transfer agent, other than the corporation itself; or by
2. A transfer clerk acting on behalf of the corporation and a registrar, the signature of any of those officers named herein may be facsimile.

In case any officer who signed, or whose facsimile signature has been used on any certificate shall cease to be such officer for any reason before the certificate has been delivered by the corporation, such certificate may nevertheless be adopted by the corporation and issued and delivered as though the person who signed it or whose facsimile signature has been

used thereon had not ceased to be such officer.

(b) It shall not be necessary to set forth in said certificate the provisions of the certificate of incorporation in original or amended form showing the class or classes of stock authorized to be issued by the corporation and the distinguishing characteristics thereof. If the corporation so elects, said provisions may be either:

1. Summarized on the face or back of the certificate; or

2. Incorporated by reference made on the face or back of the certificate where such reference states that a copy of said provisions, certified by an officer of the corporation, will be furnished by the corporation or its transfer agent, without cost, to and upon request of the certificate holder.

(2) Every bond or debenture issued by any corporation shall be evidenced by an appropriate instrument which shall be signed by the president or a vice-president and by the treasurer or an assistant treasurer, or by the secretary or an assistant secretary, and sealed with the seal of the corporation. The seal may be facsimile, engraved or printed. Where such bond or debenture is authenticated with the manual signature of an authorized officer of the corporate or other trustee designated by the indenture of trust or other agreement under which said security is issued, the signature of any of the corporation's officers named herein may be facsimile. In case any officer who signed, or whose facsimile signature has been used on any such bond or debenture, shall cease to be an officer of the corporation for any reason before the same has been delivered by the corporation, such bond or debenture may nevertheless be adopted by the corporation and issued and delivered as though the person who signed it or whose facsimile signature has been used thereon had not ceased to be such officer.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.17.

608.42 Stock personal property; transfer; preemptive right.—

(1) The stock of every corporation shall be personal property and shall be transferable on the books of the corporation in the manner and under such regulations as may be provided in the by-laws. Transfers of certificates of stock may be made between the parties as provided in and by chapter 678 of the uniform commercial code. No transfer of stock shall be valid against the corporation, its stockholders (other than the transferor) and its creditors for any purpose except to render the transferee liable for debts of the corporation to the extent provided in part I of this chapter, until it shall have been registered upon the corporation's books.

(2) Unless otherwise provided by the certificate of incorporation, every stockholder, upon the sale for cash of any new stock of the same kind, class or series as that which he already holds, shall have the right to purchase his pro rata share thereof (as nearly as may

be done without issuance of fractional shares) at the price at which it is offered to others, which price, in the case of par value shares, may be in excess of par.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §15, ch. 29886, 1955.
 Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.20, 611.08, 612.18, 612.20.

608.421 Transfer or pledge within a central depository system.—

(1) **TITLE.**—This act shall be entitled “transfer or pledge within a central depository system.”

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—For the purposes of this act:

(a) “Clearing corporation” means a corporation, all of the capital stock of which is held by or for a national securities exchange registered under the securities exchange act of 1934, as amended.

(b) “Custodian” means any bank or trust company which is supervised and examined by state or federal authority having supervision over banks or trust companies and which is acting as custodian for a clearing corporation.

(3) **TRANSFER.**—Notwithstanding the provisions of this chapter, or any other applicable law, if a certificate or instrument evidencing shares of stock, or rights to purchase or subscribe to shares of stock, is in the custody of a clearing corporation or of a custodian subject to the instructions of a clearing corporation, title to any such certificate or instrument or to any interest therein and to the shares or rights evidenced by such certificate, instrument or interest may be transferred by the making of entries on the books of the clearing corporation reducing the account of the transferor by the number of shares or rights transferred and increasing the account of the transferee by such number of shares or rights. A transfer of title so made shall for all purposes have the same effect as if the transferor had delivered to the transferee a certificate or instrument evidencing the shares or rights transferred, duly endorsed in blank.

(4) **PLEDGE.**—A valid pledge may be made of any such certificate or instrument or of any interest therein and of the shares or rights evidenced by such certificate, instrument or interest by:

(a) The giving by the pledgor to the clearing corporation of notice of the pledge and of instructions that, until receipt by the clearing corporation of notice to the contrary from the pledgee, such certificate, instrument or interest therein and the shares or rights evidenced by such certificate, instrument or interest, shall be held by the clearing corporation, either directly or through the custodian, for the account of the pledgee; and

(b) By the making of entries on the books of the clearing corporation reducing the account of the pledgor by the number of shares or rights pledged and increasing the account of the pledgee by such number of shares or rights. A pledge so made shall for all purposes

be as valid and effective as one made by transfer of actual possession of a certificate or instrument evidencing the shares or rights pledged from the pledgor to the pledgee.

(5) **ACT APPLIES NOTWITHSTANDING CHARTER, ARTICLE OR BY-LAW PROVISION.**—The provisions of this act shall be applicable although the charter or articles of association or articles of incorporation or by-laws of the corporations, any shares or rights of which are transferred or pledged as herein provided, and any certificate or instrument evidencing such shares or rights, in whole or in part, provide that such shares or rights shall be transferable only on the books of the corporation or shall be registered by a registrar or transferred by a transfer agent.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 65-101.

608.43 Corporate voting trusts; methods of establishment.—

(1) Any person owning or holding stock in any corporation for profit, as an individual or as a trustee for another, may enter into a written agreement vesting one or more trustees with the authority to exercise the voting power of any or all of his stock as described in the agreement. There may be included in the agreement conditions, limitations and instructions as to the manner in which the vote shall be cast upon any proposition and upon general or any special policy. No trustee heretofore or hereafter so appointed for the purpose of conferring the right to vote such stock shall have the right to vote the same for the purpose of either increasing or reducing the capital stock of such corporation, unless said agreement shall expressly give to him such right. Any such agreements may provide for the method of appointment or election, or may designate successor trustees in event of death, resignation, or other vacancy in any trusteeship. The conditions or limitations contained in the agreement shall not bind the corporation nor affect any act thereof. Any act by a trustee contrary to such conditions, limitations or instructions, shall not affect the validity of any election, resolution, or actions of the stockholders or of the corporation. The remedy of the stockholder in such cases will be against the defaulting trustee. Ten years from date of the instrument will be the maximum period for which any agreement under the provisions of this section shall be effective.

(2) All such agreements shall be recorded in the minutes of the corporation or in a corporate book especially provided for the purpose. Prior to recording of the agreement, the stockholder concerned shall tender the stock certificate described therein to the secretary who shall note on each certificate:

“This certificate is subject to the provisions of a voting trust agreement dated _____, recorded in Minute Book _____, of the corporation.

 Secretary”

Such endorsement shall constitute sufficient notice of the existence of the agreement and any purchaser acquiring stock covered by the agreement shall be bound by the terms thereof. The secretary, upon production of satisfactory proof of the cancellation of the agreement or upon its expiration by its own terms, shall make an appropriate notation in the minutes or book mentioned herein and upon any stock certificate covered by the canceled or expired agreement indicating such cancellation or expiration, or, upon request, shall issue a substitute certificate bearing the same number as that surrendered and shall cancel the original, filing it in the records of the corporation.

(3) The trustees under the terms of the agreements entered into under the provisions of this section shall not acquire the legal title to the stock but shall be vested only with the legal right and title to the voting power which is incident to the ownership of the stock.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.38-610.40, 612.19.

608.44 Stockholders' liability.—Every holder of shares of stock not fully paid shall be personally liable to the creditors of the corporation for debts of the corporation to an amount equal to the amount unpaid on the shares held by him, but no further.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.14.

608.45 Pledgee or fiduciary holders; no personal liability.—No pledgee or other holder of shares in any corporation as collateral security shall be personally liable as a stockholder. No executor, administrator, guardian or trustee shall be personally liable as a stockholder unless he, without authorization, shall have voluntarily invested the funds entrusted to him in such shares.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.19, 612.15.

608.46 Married women as stockholders, etc.—Married women are competent to be incorporators, subscribers, members, stockholders, directors or officers of any corporation heretofore or hereafter organized or functioning under or pursuant to any existing or former law of Florida. The de jure corporate existence of any corporation heretofore organized or functioning under any existing or former law of Florida shall not be called into question or held invalid because any one or more of the incorporators, subscribers, members, stockholders, directors or officers thereof were married women, nor shall any act, deed or thing done, permitted or suffered by any such corporation or by any incorporator, subscriber, member, stockholder, director or officer thereof be invalid for any such cause.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §610.06.

608.47 Limitation of actions.—No action shall be brought against the stockholders for any debt of the corporation until judgment therefor is recovered against the corporation

and an execution thereon has been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part. It shall not be necessary to secure judgment against a corporation in the hands of a receiver, or which shall have been adjudged bankrupt. No stockholder shall be personally liable for any debt of the corporation not payable within two years from the time it is contracted, nor unless an action for its collection shall be brought against the corporation within two years after the debt becomes due. No action shall be brought against the stockholder after he shall cease to be the owner of the shares for any debt of the corporation, unless brought within two years from the time he ceased to be a stockholder.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.16.

608.48 Misnomer.—A misnomer of a corporation in any deed or instrument shall not vitiate the same if the corporation is therein sufficiently described to ascertain the intent of the parties.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §610.26.

608.49 Corporation may sue members.—All corporations may sue for, recover and receive from their respective members all arrears, or other debts, dues and other demands which may be owing to them, in like manner as they might sue for and recover them from any other person.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §610.25.

608.50 Estoppel; ultra vires.—No body of persons acting as a corporation shall be permitted to set up the want of legal organization as a defense to an action against them as a corporation, nor shall any person sued on a contract made with the corporation or sued for an injury to its property or a wrong done to its interests, be permitted to set up a want of such legal organization in his defense. The defense of ultra vires shall not be available to a corporation sued on a contract or other obligation.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §16, ch. 29886, 1955.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §610.27.

608.51 Effect of failure to elect directors or officers.—Failure to elect directors or appoint officers on the designated day shall not affect the existence of the corporation. In such case, the incumbents shall hold over until their successors have qualified.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.02, 611.12, 612.33.

608.52 Dividends.—Dividends may be paid to stockholders from the net earnings or from the surplus of the assets over the liabilities including capital of a corporation, but not otherwise. When the directors shall so determine, dividends may be paid in stock.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.23.

608.53 Dividend by insolvent corporation.—If the directors shall knowingly declare and

pay any dividend when the corporation is insolvent, or any dividend the payment of which would render it insolvent, they shall be jointly and severally liable for the debts of the corporation then existing to the extent of the dividends so declared. If, however, any director be absent at the time of voting the dividend, or shall at the time object thereto in writing, he shall not be so liable.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §610.23.

608.54 Unlawful withdrawals, divisions and decreases of capital.—The directors of a corporation shall not divide, withdraw or in any way pay to the stockholders or any of them any part of the capital of the corporation or decrease its capital except as provided by part I of this chapter. In case of any wilful or negligent violation of the provisions of this section, the directors under whose administration it occurred, except those who caused their dissent therefrom to be entered upon the minutes of the meeting of the directors at the time or who, not then being present, filed their written dissent therefrom with the corporation on learning of such action, shall be liable at any time within two years after each such violation, to the corporation, and in the event of its dissolution or insolvency, to its creditors, or any of them, to the full amount of the dividends paid or of any loss sustained by the corporation by reason of such withdrawal, divisions or decrease of capital. No action shall be brought hereunder by the creditors of a corporation until judgments for their claims are recovered against the corporation and executions thereon have been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §§610.24, 612.57.

608.55 Prohibited transfers to officers or stockholders; transfers after or in contemplation of insolvency.—No corporation which shall have refused to pay any of its notes or other obligations when due, nor any of its officers or directors, shall transfer any of its property to any of its officers, directors or stockholders, directly or indirectly, for the payment of any debt, or upon any other consideration than the full value of the property paid in cash. No conveyance, assignment or transfer of any property of any such corporation by it or by any officer, director or stockholder thereof, nor any payment made, judgment suffered, lien created or security given by it or by any officer, director or stockholder when the corporation is insolvent or its insolvency is imminent, with the intent of giving a preference to any particular creditor over other creditors of the corporation, shall be valid, except as to any rights or interests which may be acquired thereunder by any person for a valuable consideration and without notice or reasonable cause to believe that such conveyance, assignment, transfer, payment, judgment, lien or security would effect a preference. Every person receiving by means

of any such prohibited act or deed any property of a corporation shall be bound to account therefor to its creditors or stockholders. No holder of stock not fully paid in any corporation shall transfer it to any person in contemplation of the corporation's insolvency. Every transfer or assignment or other act done in violation of the foregoing provision of this section shall be void except as herein before provided. The directors or officers of a corporation who shall violate or be concerned in violating any provision of this section shall be personally liable to the creditors and stockholders of the corporation of which they shall be directors or officers to the full extent of any loss such creditors and stockholders may respectively sustain by such violation.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §1, ch. 67-372.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.45.

608.56 Penalty for commencing business before minimum capital is paid in.—No corporation shall commence business until the amount of capital specified in its certificate of incorporation as the amount of capital with which it will commence business has been paid in. If any corporation shall violate this provision, its directors shall be personally liable for the debts of the corporation, but such liability shall not exceed in the aggregate the amount of capital specified in its certificate of incorporation as the amount of capital with which it will commence business.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.56.

608.57 Failure of directors to adopt by-laws.—When the directors of any corporation for the first year of its corporate existence are authorized to adopt by-laws, and they hold over and continue to be directors after the first year because of their neglect or refusal to adopt the by-laws required to enable the stockholders to hold the annual election of directors, all their acts and proceedings while so holding over, done for and in the name of the corporation, designed to charge upon it any liability or obligation for the services of any such director in any capacity shall be fraudulent and void.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.32.

608.58 False reports and statements.—Any director, officer, agent or employee of any corporation who knowingly and with intent to defraud concurs in making or publishing any written report, exhibit or statement of its affairs or pecuniary condition containing any material statement which is false shall be liable for all damages caused thereby.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §612.61.

608.59 When words or phrases indicating incorporation prohibited.—No person or group of persons, not incorporated under the laws of this state, nor any foreign corporation not authorized to do business in this state may operate a business for profit under any trade

name or style which includes "corporation," "company," "association," "society," "incorporated," or "inc.," or any of them or any abbreviation of any of them, unless said trade name or style also includes the words "not incorporated," wherever publicly displayed on a signboard, in advertising, in printed matter or in any other manner. Violation of this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.00 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §1, ch. 67-347.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §610.05.

608.60 Cemetery companies; additional provisions.—Corporations may be formed under part I of this chapter for the purpose of owning or operating cemeteries, alone or in connection with other purposes, provided, however:

(1) Application for authority to organize a cemetery company shall be filed with the department of banking and finance and said application shall be in such form and contain such information as the department shall reasonably require, and the department shall provide forms for such application which shall be accompanied by a fee of fifty dollars.

(2) Upon the filing of an application, the department of banking and finance shall make an investigation of the character, reputation, financial standing and motives of the organizers; the need for a cemetery in the community to be located; business qualifications of the proposed officers and directors; the proposed capital structure and other aspects.

(3) Upon approval of application by the department of banking and finance for authority to organize, the proposed cemetery company shall file with the said department:

(a) A copy of its articles of incorporation duly certified by the department of state;

(b) A statement in such form and with such supporting data and proof as the department of banking and finance may require as to financial compliance.

If the department of banking and finance finds that the proposed cemetery company has in good faith complied with all lawful requirements, it shall within thirty days issue a certificate of authorization to transact a cemetery business.

(4) The department of banking and finance shall collect from every cemetery company operating under the provisions of this section an annual license fee of twenty-five dollars for a period terminating on the last day of the current calendar year.

(5) (a) No cemetery company shall be permitted to be established without first obtaining the written consent of a majority of the board of county commissioners in the county wherein said cemetery company plans to locate its burial plots.

(b) This subsection shall not apply to any cemetery company established prior to June 15, 1959, so long as said cemetery is in actual operation and has conducted at least one burial. All established cemeteries not in actual opera-

tion as provided herein must submit their charter to the board of county commissioners wherein said cemeteries plan to locate their burial plots for review and approval.

(6) No cemetery company shall be permitted to establish, or operate if already established, a public cemetery for private gain or profit without providing for the future care and maintenance of such cemetery, for which a trust fund shall be established with a trust company operating under the provisions of chapter 660, or a state or national bank holding trust powers under the provisions of chapter 660, provided, that the cemetery company may appoint an individual or a committee of two or more prominent people and lot owners to act in an advisory capacity with the trustee in the investment of the trust fund, and provided further, that a cemetery company, with the consent of the department of banking and finance, may change trustee of trust fund in event of dissatisfaction of service rendered by the trustee. And if any cemetery company heretofore established and operating under the general law governing corporations for profit has refused or otherwise failed to provide adequate future maintenance trust fund in accordance with existing regulations by the department of banking and finance, the department after reasonable notice shall proceed to enforce compliance under the powers vested in it under this section.

(7) When accepting care funds the cemetery company shall deliver to the source from which received an instrument in writing which shall specifically state:

(a) The nature and extent of the care and maintenance to be furnished in detail whether or not set forth heretofore or hereafter in this section;

(b) Care and maintenance offered, promised or stipulated shall be provided to the extent of the entire income derived from trust investments, less reasonable costs of administering the trust.

(c) The following amounts must be set aside and deposited in trust for all rights sold (applicable to all sums received from deferred payment sales until the future maintenance fund amounts to a minimum of fifteen thousand dollars and to all sums received from completed sales irrespective of the amount of the future maintenance fund):

1. For graves, not less than ten per cent of the sale price.

2. For crypts, not less than ten per cent of the sale price.

3. For niches, not less than ten per cent of the sale price.

4. For special care of any lot, grave, crypt, or niche or of a family mausoleum, memorial, marker, or monument, the full amount of endowment received.

(d) The fund so set aside must be invested and reinvested by the trust only as provided in chapter 518 for fiduciary funds;

(e) Deposits required shall be made not later than sixty days after the close of the month in which payment was received.

(8) Within one hundred and five days after the end of the calendar year, and on form provided by the department of banking and finance, the trustee(s) shall furnish financial report with respect to its care fund that clearly indicates the true conditions of such funds.

(9) The department of banking and finance shall require each cemetery company to submit a report, on form provided by the department, of its condition as of such date as it may fix at least once each calendar year, or as often as it may order, and such report shall be submitted within one hundred and five days after the end of the closing of the calendar or fiscal period, and may examine the condition of each cemetery company at such intervals as it may deem necessary, and if licensee refuses or neglects to file such report within the stipulated time, the department shall collect a fee of twenty-five dollars and impose a penalty of \$5.00 per day for each day of delinquency; provided, that upon application to the department prior to the expiration of the one hundred and five day period, and for good cause shown, the department may grant a reasonable extension of the one hundred and five day period.

(10) At such time as the department finds it necessary to examine by audit the affairs of any cemetery company under subsection (8), the cemetery company shall pay an examination fee computed as follows:

With resources up to \$150,000.00.....	\$ 30.00
With resources up to \$250,000.00.....	\$ 37.50
With resources up to \$400,000.00.....	\$ 60.00
With resources up to \$500,000.00.....	\$ 75.00
With resources up to \$750,000.00.....	\$100.00
With resources up to \$1,000,000.00.....	\$125.00

and for additional million dollars, or major part thereof, thirty-five dollars per million dollars. Examination fees shall in all cases be paid by the cemetery company to the department of banking and finance.

(11) The department of banking and finance shall have power to:

(a) Implement by regulations any provision of this section.

(b) Restrict or prohibit the sale or rental of space where the department finds that circumstances make such restrictions or prohibition necessary in the public interest.

(c) Employ such persons as may be required to administer part I of this chapter and fix their compensation.

(d) Formulate and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations governing the conduct of cemetery companies doing business in this state which shall have the force and effect of law and it shall have the power to enforce the same.

(e) Revoke the license of any licensee upon ten days notice and upon reasonable opportunity for the licensee to be heard, for failure to pay fees, make any or such reports required or abide by any other regulations promulgated by the department.

(12) All associations or companies which have heretofore obtained charters under the general law governing corporations for profit, authorizing the operation of cemeteries, either alone or in connection with other purposes, are declared to be valid and legal corporations, for the purposes specified in their charters, including the operation of cemeteries.

History.—§1, ch. 28170, 1953; §1, ch. 57-250; §1, ch. 59-286; §1, ch. 61-516; §§10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions in former §611.39.

608.61 Articles of incorporation to veterans' associations.—The department of state shall not hereafter issue to any veteran association, not officially affiliated with one of the national congressionally recognized veteran organizations, known as the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, the United Spanish War Veterans and the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, any articles of incorporation using in the name thereof any of the following words: "Legion," "Foreign," "Spanish," or "Disabled," unless and until after, it shall first have ascertained through the national headquarters of the congressionally recognized veteran organization, in whose name any such quoted word appears, that such proposed incorporation meets with its approval.

History.—§1, ch. 17475, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6508(3); §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §610.29.

608.67 Penalties.—Violation of §608.61 is a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 and imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months or both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§5, ch. 20840, 1941; §17, ch. 29886, 1955; §2, ch. 65-24.

Note.—Formerly §610.36.

PART II

CLOSE CORPORATIONS

608.70 Scope; definitions.

608.71 Acquisition of all the shares of stock by limited number of persons.

608.72 Corporation management by stockholders.

608.73 Conduct of business without meeting by board of directors or executive committee.

608.74 Conduct of business without meeting by stockholders.

608.75 Written agreements as to conduct of certain affairs of corporation.

608.76 Director.

608.77 Dissolution; appointment of receiver or trustee.

608.70 Scope; definitions.—

(1) The provisions of part II of this chapter shall extend to all close corporations, but shall be deemed permissive and not mandatory; provided, however, that part II of this chapter shall have no application to any close corporation in existence on September 1, 1963, unless such previously existing close corporation shall elect to bring itself within the provisions of this act by written consent of the owners of a majority of the voting stock.

(2) As used herein, close corporation means a corporation for profit whose shares of stock are not generally traded in the markets maintained by securities dealers or brokers.

(3) Whenever applicable, the provisions of part II of this chapter shall apply notwithstanding any provision of this act to the contrary.

(4) Wherever used herein, unless otherwise stated, stockholders shall mean stockholder if there be only one stockholder of a corporation.

History.—§1, ch. 63-379.
Note.—Formerly §608.0100.

608.71 Acquisition of all the shares of stock by limited number of persons.—

(1) The existence of a corporation, hereafter or heretofore formed under the laws of this state, shall in no respect be deemed impaired by the acquisition of all the shares of stock of such corporation by one person or by two persons, nor shall the corporation, by such acquisition, be deemed not to possess any managerial boards or bodies or any capacities, powers or authority which it would have possessed with three or more stockholders, nor shall the corporation, upon such acquisition, be deemed to have become dormant, inactive or incapable of acting as a corporation.

(2) The acquisition, heretofore or hereafter, of all of the shares of stock of a corporation by one person or by two persons is hereby declared to violate no policy or provision of the laws of this state.

History.—§2, ch. 63-379.
Note.—Formerly §608.0101.

608.72 Corporation management by stockholders.—The articles of incorporation of a close corporation may provide that the business of the corporation shall be managed by the stockholders of the corporation rather than by a board of directors; and, if the articles of incorporation provide as aforesaid, the following provisions shall apply:

(1) Wherever the context requires, the stockholders of such close corporation shall be deemed directors of such corporation for purposes of applying the provisions of part I of this chapter.

(2) The stockholders of such close corporation shall be subject to the liabilities imposed by part I of this chapter for action taken by directors.

(3) Any action required or permitted by part I of this chapter to be taken by the direc-

tors of a corporation may be taken by action of the stockholders of such close corporation at a meeting of the stockholders or as provided in §608.74.

History.—§3, ch. 63-379; §1, ch. 67-286.
Note.—Formerly §608.0102.

608.73 Conduct of business without meeting by board of directors or executive committee.—If the business of a close corporation is managed by a board of directors, action taken by the directors or the members of an executive committee of the directors without a meeting shall nevertheless be board or committee action if written consent to the action in question is signed by all the directors or members of the committee, as the case may be, and filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the board or committee, whether done before or after the action so taken.

History.—§4, ch. 63-379.
Note.—Formerly §608.0103.

608.74 Conduct of business without meeting by stockholders.—Any action of the stockholders of a close corporation may be taken without a meeting if consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by all the persons who would be entitled to vote upon such action at a meeting and filed with the secretary of the corporation as part of the corporate records. Such consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of the stockholders, and may be stated as such in any certificate or document filed with the department of state under part II of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 63-379; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §608.0104.

608.75 Written agreements as to conduct of certain affairs of corporation.—

(1) The stockholders of a close corporation may enter into a written agreement, embodied in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the corporation, or in a side agreement in writing and signed by all the parties thereto, relating to any phase of the affairs of the corporation, including, but not limited to, the following:

(a) Management of the business of the corporation.

(b) Declaration and payment of dividends or division of profits.

(c) Who shall be officers or directors, or both, of the corporation.

(d) Restrictions on transfer of stock.

(e) Voting requirements, including the requirements of unanimous voting of stockholders or directors.

(f) Employment of stockholders by the corporation.

(g) Arbitration of issues as to which the stockholders are deadlocked in voting power or as to which the directors are deadlocked and the stockholders are unable to break the deadlock.

(2) No written agreement to which stockholders of a close corporation have actually assented, whether embodied in the charter or bylaws of the corporation or in any side agree-

ment in writing and signed by all the parties thereto, and which relates to any phase of the affairs of the corporation, whether to the management of its business or division of its profits or otherwise, shall be invalid as between the parties thereto, on the ground that it is an attempt by the parties thereto to treat the corporation as if it were a partnership or to arrange their relationships in a manner that would be appropriate only between partners.

(3) If the business of a close corporation is managed by a board of directors, an agreement among all or less than all of the stockholders, whether solely among themselves or between one or more of them and a party who is not a stockholder, is not invalid, as among the parties thereto, on the ground that it so relates to the conduct of the affairs of the corporation as to interfere with the discretion of the board of directors, but the making of such an agreement shall impose upon the stockholders who are parties thereto the liability for managerial acts that is imposed by the laws of this state upon directors.

History.—§6, ch. 63-379.
Note.—Formerly §608.0105.

608.76 Director.—The stockholders of a close corporation entitled to elect a director of

such corporation may at any time remove such director, with or without cause, by like action of the stockholders as required for the election of such director, absent a contrary provision by agreement or in the bylaws or articles of incorporation of the corporation.

History.—§7, ch. 63-379.
Note.—Formerly §608.0106.

608.77 Dissolution; appointment of receiver or trustee.—The circuit court, sitting in chancery, may entertain a petition of any stockholder for involuntary dissolution of any close corporation and, at the hearing, may appoint a receiver or trustee of the corporation and order it dissolved, pursuant to the procedure provided in §608.29, when it is made to appear:

(1) That the directors of the corporation are deadlocked in the management of the corporate affairs and the stockholders are unable to break the deadlock, or

(2) That the stockholders are deadlocked in voting power; and

(3) Arbitration or any other remedy provided in any written agreement of the stockholders upon deadlock of the directors or stockholders has failed.

History.—§8, ch. 63-379.
Note.—Formerly §608.0107.

CHAPTER 609

COMMON LAW DECLARATIONS OF TRUST

- 609.01 Common law declaration of trust.
 609.02 Filing a declaration of trust.
 609.03 Issuance of certificate to association.
 609.04 Unlawful to transact business prior to compliance.

609.01 Common law declaration of trust.—Two or more persons, whether residents of this state or not, may organize and associate themselves together for the purpose of transacting business in this state under what is commonly designated or known as a “declaration of trust;” provided, however, no such association shall ever be permitted or authorized to transact a banking or security business, of any kind, in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 9125, 1923; §1, ch. 11995, 1927; CGL 7091.

609.02 Filing a declaration of trust.—Every such organization organized for the purpose of transacting business in this state, or organized in this state for the purpose of transacting business elsewhere, which intends to sell or offer for sale any units, shares, contracts, notes, bonds, mortgages, oil or mineral leases or other security of such association shall, prior to transacting any such business, file with the department of state a true and correct copy of the “declaration of trust” under which the association proposes to conduct its business, which copy shall be sworn to, as being a true and correct copy, by the chairman of the board of trustees named in such declaration of trust. When such copy shall have been filed with the department of state it shall constitute public notice as to the purposes and manner of the business to be engaged in by such association. The department of state, prior to the issuance of the certificate by it, shall collect from the said association a filing fee of one hundred fifty dollars, which fee shall be paid by it into the general fund of the state.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 9125, 1923; §1, ch. 11995, 1927; CGL 7091, 7092; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

609.03 Issuance of certificate to association.—Upon the filing of the copy of the “declaration of trust” and the payment of the filing fee, in compliance with §609.02, the department of state shall issue to the trustees named in the said “declaration of trust” a certificate showing that such “declaration of trust” has been duly filed in its office; whereupon, such association shall be authorized to transact business in this state; provided that all other applicable laws have been complied with.

History.—§2, ch. 9125, 1923; CGL 7092; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

609.04 Unlawful to transact business prior to compliance.—No person may transact or conduct any business, within this state, under any “declaration of trust,” or like association, without first complying with the provisions and requirements of this chapter, and no person organized to do business under any such

- 609.05 Qualification with department of banking and finance.
 609.051 Shares, personal property.
 609.06 Penalties.
 609.07 Issuance of certain units, shares, etc.

“declaration of trust,” may offer for sale, barter, or exchange any unit, share, contract, note, bond, mortgage, oil or mineral lease or other security of such organization or association, without first having complied with the provisions and requirements of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 9125, 1923; §1, ch. 11995, 1927; CGL 7091.

609.05 Qualification with department of banking and finance.—Before any person may offer for sale, barter or sell any unit, share, contract, note, bond, mortgage, oil or mineral lease or other security of an association doing business under what is known as a “declaration of trust” in this state, such person shall procure from the department of banking and finance a permit to offer for sale and sell such securities, which permit shall be applied for and granted under the same conditions as like permits are applied for and granted to corporations.

History.—§3, ch. 9125, 1923; CGL 7093; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

609.051 Shares, personal property.—Shares, however designated, in such trusts are declared for purposes of taxation, to be personal property, and not interest in land, notwithstanding the nature of the property of which the trust shall consist unless otherwise provided in the trust instrument.

History.—§3, ch. 63-488.

609.06 Penalties.—Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years.

History.—§4, ch. 9125, 1923; CGL 8130. cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

609.07 Issuance of certain units, shares, etc.—The declaration of trust may provide that the units, shares, certificates of beneficial ownership or interest, or other security issued, or to be issued, in accordance with the provisions thereof shall be fully paid and nonassessable. When the declaration of trust so provides, every holder of any such unit, share, certificate of beneficial ownership or interest, or other security issued by the trust, who has not paid in full the sum agreed to be paid for each unit, share, certificate of beneficial ownership or interest, or other security, shall be personally liable to the trust, or to its creditors, as the case may be, in an amount equal to the portion of said sum remaining unpaid. Such holders shall not otherwise be liable for any debt or obligation of the trust.

History.—§1, ch. 63-171.

CHAPTER 610

UNIFORM ACT FOR SIMPLIFICATION OF FIDUCIARY SECURITY TRANSFERS

610.011 Short title.

610.021 Definitions.

610.031 Registration in the name of a fiduciary.

610.041 Assignment by a fiduciary.

610.051 Evidence of appointment or incumbency.

610.061 Adverse claims.

610.011 Short title.—This act may be cited as the uniform act for simplification of fiduciary security transfers.

History.—§11, ch. 61-204.

610.021 Definitions.—In this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) Assignment includes any written stock power, bond power, bill of sale, deed, declaration of trust or other instrument of transfer.

(2) Claim of beneficial interest includes a claim of any interest by a decedent's legatee, distributee, heir or creditor, a beneficiary under a trust, a ward, a beneficial owner of a security registered in the name of a nominee, or a minor owner of a security registered in the name of a custodian, or a claim of any similar interest, whether the claim is asserted by the claimant or by a fiduciary or by any other authorized person on his behalf, and includes a claim that the transfer would be in breach of fiduciary duties.

(3) Corporation means a private or public corporation, association or trust issuing a security.

(4) Fiduciary means an executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, committee, conservator, curator, tutor, custodian or nominee.

(5) Person includes an individual, a corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(6) Security includes any share of stock, bond, debenture, note or other security issued by a corporation which is registered as to ownership on the books of the corporation.

(7) Transfer means a change on the books of a corporation in the registered ownership of a security.

(8) Transfer agent means a person employed or authorized by a corporation to transfer securities issued by the corporation.

History.—§1, ch. 61-204.

610.031 Registration in the name of a fiduciary.—A corporation or transfer agent registering a security in the name of a person who is a fiduciary or who is described as a fiduciary is not bound to inquire into the existence, extent, or correct description of the fiduciary relationship, and thereafter the corporation and its transfer agent may assume without inquiry that the newly registered owner continues to be the fiduciary until the corporation or transfer agent receives written notice that the fiduciary is no

610.071 Nonliability of corporation or transfer agent.

610.081 Nonliability of third persons.

610.091 Territorial application.

610.101 Tax obligations.

610.111 Uniformity of interpretation.

longer acting as such with respect to the particular security.

History.—§2, ch. 61-204.

610.041 Assignment by a fiduciary.—Except as otherwise provided in this act, a corporation or transfer agent making a transfer of a security pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary:

(1) May assume without inquiry that the assignment, even though to the fiduciary himself or to his nominee, is within his authority and capacity and is not in breach of his fiduciary duties;

(2) May assume without inquiry that the fiduciary has complied with any controlling instrument and with the law of the jurisdiction governing the fiduciary relationship, including any law requiring the fiduciary to obtain court approval of the transfer; and

(3) Is not charged with notice of and is not bound to obtain or examine any court record or any recorded or unrecorded document relating to the fiduciary relationship or to the assignment, even though the record or document is in its possession.

History.—§3, ch. 61-204.

610.051 Evidence of appointment or incumbency.—A corporation or transfer agent making a transfer pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary who is not the registered owner shall obtain the following evidence of an appointment or incumbency:

(1) In the case of a fiduciary appointed or qualified by a court, a certificate issued by or under the direction or supervision of that court or an officer thereof and dated within sixty days before the transfer; or

(2) In any other case, a copy of a document showing the appointment or a certificate issued by or on behalf of a person reasonably believed by the corporation or transfer agent to be responsible or, in the absence of such a document or certificate, other evidence reasonably deemed by the corporation or transfer agent to be appropriate. Corporations and transfer agents may adopt standards with respect to evidence of appointment or incumbency under this subsection provided such standards are not manifestly unreasonable. Neither the corporation nor transfer agent is charged with notice of the contents of any document obtained pursuant to this subsection except to the extent that the contents relate directly to the appointment or incumbency.

History.—§4, ch. 61-204.

610.061 Adverse claims.—

(1) A person asserting a claim of beneficial interest adverse to the transfer of a security pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary may give the corporation or transfer agent written notice of the claim. The corporation or transfer agent is not put on notice unless the written notice identifies the claimant, the registered owner and the issue of which the security is a part, provides an address for communication directed to the claimant and is received before the transfer. Nothing in this act relieves the corporation or transfer agent of any liability for making or refusing to make the transfer after it is so put on notice, unless it proceeds in the manner authorized in subsection (2).

(2) As soon as practicable after the presentation of a security for transfer pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary, a corporation or transfer agent which has received notice of a claim of beneficial interest adverse to the transfer may send notice of the presentation by registered or certified mail to the claimant at the address given by him. If the corporation or transfer agent so mails such a notice it shall withhold the transfer for thirty days after the mailing and shall then make the transfer unless restrained by a court order.

History.—§5, ch. 61-204.

610.071 Nonliability of corporation or transfer agent.—A corporation or transfer agent incurs no liability to any person by making a transfer or otherwise acting in a manner authorized by this act.

History.—§6, ch. 61-204.

610.081 Nonliability of third persons.—

(1) No person who participates in the acquisition, disposition, assignment or transfer of a security by or to a fiduciary including a person who guarantees the signature of the fiduciary is liable for participation in any breach of fiduciary duty by reason of failure to inquire whether the transaction involves such

a breach unless it is shown that he acted with actual knowledge that the proceeds of the transaction were being or were to be used wrongfully for the individual benefit of the fiduciary or that the transaction was otherwise in breach of duty.

(2) If a corporation or transfer agent makes a transfer pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary, a person who guaranteed the signature of the fiduciary is not liable on the guarantee to any person to whom the corporation or transfer agent by reason of this act incurs no liability.

(3) This section does not impose any liability upon the corporation or its transfer agent.

History.—§7, ch. 61-204.

610.091 Territorial application.—

(1) The rights and duties of a corporation and its transfer agents in registering a security in the name of a fiduciary or in making a transfer of a security pursuant to an assignment by a fiduciary are governed by the laws of the jurisdiction under whose laws the corporation is organized.

(2) This act applies to the rights and duties of a person other than the corporation and its transfer agents with regard to acts and omissions in this state in connection with the acquisition, disposition, assignment or transfer of a security by or to a fiduciary and of a person who guarantees in this state the signature of a fiduciary in connection with such a transaction.

History.—§8, ch. 61-204.

610.101 Tax obligations.—This act does not affect any obligations of a corporation or transfer agent with respect to estate, inheritance, succession or other taxes imposed by the laws of this state.

History.—§9, ch. 61-204.

610.111 Uniformity of interpretation.—This act shall be so construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the laws of those states which enact it.

History.—§10, ch. 61-204.

CHAPTER 613

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

- 613.01 Required to file charter and receive permit to transact business.
- 613.02 Issuing permit to transact business in the state.
- 613.03 Charter amendments after permit issued; copy to be filed; increases in capital stock; filing fees and taxes; penalty.
- 613.04 Cannot maintain action until provisions complied with.
- 613.05 Corporations affected by chapter.
- 613.06 Corporations that are not affected.
- 613.07 "Foreign corporation" defined.
- 613.08 Permit not to be issued when name of corporation similar to Florida corporation.
- 613.09 Invalidity of certain deeds of trust upon property in this state removed; proviso.
- 613.10 Invalidity as to conveyance of real property removed.
- 613.11 Foreign corporations engaging in business without permit, etc.

613.01 Required to file charter and receive permit to transact business.—No foreign corporation shall transact business, or acquire, hold or dispose of property in this state until it shall have filed with the department of state a duly authenticated copy of its charter or articles of incorporation, and shall have received from it a permit to transact business in this state; and any foreign corporation which shall violate the provisions of this section shall render itself, its officers and agents severally liable to the penalties and fines provided in §613.11, but no violation of this chapter shall affect the title to property thus acquired, held or disposed of in violation of the provisions hereof.

History.—§1, ch. 5717, 1907; §1, ch. 6876, 1915; RGS 4095; CGL 6026; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§360.15 Companies incorporated in other states may construct or own lines in this state, foreign corporations procedure outlined.

§617.11, Foreign nonprofit corporations.

613.02 Issuing permit to transact business in the state.—

(1) Upon the filing of such copy, the department of state shall, if the objects of the corporation are such as are not prohibited by the laws of the state, issue a permit allowing such corporation to transact business in this state, and such corporation shall thereupon be empowered to exercise all and be limited to the same rights, powers and privileges as like corporations organized under the laws of this state, but the department shall not deliver such permit to the corporation until it shall have received from it, for the use of the state, a sum equal to that which the said corporation would have been required to pay as a charter fee upon that portion of its capital employed, or to be employed, in the state if it had been incorporated under the laws of this state. The fee of the department of state for issuing the permit shall be ten dollars. In every case where application is made to the department of state for the issuance of a permit under this section, the department of state shall demand and receive from the applicant, for the use of the state, a fee calculated upon the basis of the total authorized capital stock of the corporation, as shown by its charter, unless the applicant shall make it appear by such affidavit and other satisfactory evidence as the department of state may require to be submitted to it that the

amount of capital of such foreign corporation employed, or to be employed, in the state, is less than the total amount of authorized capital stock shown by the charter of such foreign corporation; in which case, the department of state shall determine, from the evidence submitted to it, what is the amount of capital employed in the state by said foreign corporation, and shall collect a sum in that event equal to that which the said corporation would have been required to pay as a charter fee if it had been incorporated under the laws of the state with an authorized capital equal to the amount of capital employed, or to be employed by such foreign corporation in the state. All determinations of fact made by the department of state in the administration of this law shall be prima facie evidence of the truth and validity of the finding of the department of state as to the amount of capital of such foreign corporation employed, or to be employed, in the state, upon which the charter fee provided for by this section is required to be computed and paid.

(2) This section is declaratory of existing law since the passage of legislation in this state authorizing foreign corporations to do business herein.

History.—§2, ch. 5717, 1907; RGS 4096; CGL 6027; §1, ch. 13640, 1929; §§1, 2, ch. 22653, 1945; §1, ch. 69-293; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§608.05 Filing fees and taxes for corporations.

613.03 Charter amendments after permit issued; copy to be filed; increases in capital stock; filing fees and taxes; penalty.—

(1) (a) Every foreign corporation amending its charter or certificate or articles of incorporation after receiving a permit as provided in §613.02 shall, within sixty days after such amendment, file a duly authenticated copy thereof with the department of state. The department of state shall issue to the corporation a certificate of the filing after receipt of the filing fees and taxes indicated below.

(b) If the amendment does not authorize an increase in the capital stock, the filing fee shall be ten dollars. If the amendment authorizes an increase in the capital stock, the fees and filing tax shall equal those required of a domestic corporation. The filing tax shall be paid upon the entire increase in capital stock

unless the corporation shall make it appear to the department of state by satisfactory affidavits or such other legal and satisfactory evidence as it may require that the amount of the increase in capital stock to be employed in Florida is less than the total increase. Upon being satisfied that such is true, the department of state shall compute and collect the filing tax on the basis of that part of the increase of capital stock which is employed or to be employed in Florida. Determinations of fact made by the department of state hereunder shall be prima facie evidence of their truth and validity as provided in §613.02.

(2) If any foreign corporation shall otherwise than by amendment increase the amount of capital employed or to be employed in Florida, it shall report such increase to the department of state not later than thirty days after the close of its fiscal year in which the increase occurred. The department of state shall collect from the corporation the same filing fees and taxes upon such increase in capital employed in Florida as if the increase had been made by amendment of the charter or certificate or articles of incorporation.

(3)(a) The department of state may inquire into and determine whether any foreign corporation has become liable for additional fees and filing taxes for increases of capital employed or to be employed in Florida.

(b) All foreign corporations shall pay the additional fee and filing taxes required after such determination by the department of state.

(4) The department of state may revoke the permit of any foreign corporation failing to file any certificate or pay any filing taxes required by this section.

History.—§3, ch. 5717, 1907; RGS 4097; CGL 6028; §2, ch. 13640, 1929; §1, ch. 28285, 1953; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106, cf.—§608.05 Filing fees and taxes for corporations.
§613.06 Corporations not affected.

613.04 Cannot maintain action until provisions complied with.—The failure of any such foreign corporation to comply with the provisions of this chapter shall not affect the validity of any contract with such foreign corporation, but no action shall be maintained or recovery had in any of the courts of this state by any such corporation, or its successors or assigns, so long as such foreign corporation fails to comply with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 5717, 1907; §2, ch. 6876, 1915; RGS 4098; CGL 6029.

613.05 Corporations affected by chapter.—This chapter shall be deemed to apply to foreign building and loan associations, foreign insurance companies, foreign surety companies, and all other foreign corporations which now are or hereafter may be required to obtain other certificates of authority to transact business in this state, and to impose an additional requirement upon them, as well as to all other foreign corporations except those which are

excepted by its terms from the operation of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 5717, 1907; RGS 4099; CGL 6030.

613.06 Corporations that are not affected.—This chapter shall not apply to any foreign corporation whatsoever that was transacting business in this state on June 1, 1907, and which has continuously transacted business in this state since said date; provided, however, that any such foreign corporation hereafter increasing its capital stock shall comply with the provisions of §613.03 in relation thereto.

History.—§6, ch. 5717, 1907; RGS 4100; CGL 6031.

613.07 "Foreign corporation" defined.—A foreign corporation is defined to be a corporation incorporated by or under the laws of any other state or territory or of any other country, but nothing in this chapter shall apply to or include banking or trust companies incorporated under the laws of any other state, territory or other country.

History.—§7, ch. 5717, 1907; §3, ch. 6876, 1915; RGS 4101; CGL 6032.

613.08 Permit not to be issued when name of corporation similar to Florida corporation.

—No permit under this chapter shall be issued to any foreign corporation to transact business or acquire, hold or dispose of property in this state under any corporate name which is or may be the same as the corporate name of any corporation organized or existing under the laws of the state, or so nearly similar thereto as to cause or tend to cause confusion.

History.—§1, ch. 5717, 1907; §1, ch. 6484, 1915; RGS 4102; CGL 6033.

613.09 Invalidity of certain deeds of trust upon property in this state removed; proviso.

—The invalidity created by chapter 5717, laws of 1907, as to every deed of trust upon property in this state, and in which a foreign corporation was named as trustee, is removed as to such trustee; provided, such trustee has no interest in such deed of trust other than the protection of the holders of bonds or other negotiable paper secured by such deed of trust.

History.—§3, ch. 6875, 1915; RGS 4105; CGL 6036.

613.10 Invalidity as to conveyance of real property removed.—The invalidity created by chapter 5717, laws of 1907, as to every conveyance of real property in this state, and made to a foreign corporation, is, as to all grantees of such corporation who are innocent purchasers for value, removed.

History.—§5, ch. 6875, 1915; RGS 4107; CGL 6038.

613.11 Foreign corporations engaging in business without permit, etc.—Any foreign corporation which shall violate the provisions of this chapter, prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign corporations for profit may transact business or acquire, hold or dispose of property in this state, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than one thousand

dollars for the first offense, and not more than five thousand dollars for each subsequent offense, and any officer or agent of any foreign corporation who shall violate the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be pun-

ished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

History.—§8, ch. 5717, 1907; RGS 5321; CGL 7449.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 615

STATE FAIRS OR EXPOSITIONS

- 615.01 Number of persons required to form corporation.
- 615.02 Requisites of proposed charter.
- 615.03 Signing and acknowledgment; approval of charter; letters patent; charter fees.
- 615.04 Evidence of existence and contents of charter.
- 615.05 Not to transact business until charter recorded and certain amount of capital stock subscribed and paid in.
- 615.06 Management until directors elected; board of directors; executive committee.
- 615.07 Other officers.
- 615.08 First meeting; notice; incorporators may waive notice.
- 615.09 Kind of stock; limitation on issuance of preferred stock; redemption; stockholders not personally liable.
- 615.10 Power to operate livestock, agricultural or other fairs.
- 615.11 Not authorized to permit gambling, etc.; forfeiture of charter; annulment proceedings.
- 615.12 Annual audit of accounts by department of banking and finance.
- 615.13 Right to amend act reserved by state.
- 615.14 Liability of stockholders.
- 615.15 Increase and reduction of capital stock.
- 615.16 Amendment of charter.
- 615.17 Change of name.
- 615.18 Provisions of general corporation laws applicable.

615.01 Number of persons required to form corporation.—Three or more persons may associate themselves together to form and create a corporation under the laws of Florida to hold, conduct and operate state fairs or expositions, and to exercise other powers granted by this chapter upon making and filing a proposed charter in writing in the manner mentioned in this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4481; CGL 6445.
cf.—Ch. 616, Public fairs and expositions.

615.02 Requisites of proposed charter.—The proposed charter of every corporation organized under this chapter shall set forth:

(1) The name of the corporation, which shall contain the word "company," "corporation," "incorporated" or "association."

(2) The name of the place in the state, where the principal office or place of business is to be located.

(3) The general nature of the business, objects and purposes proposed to be transacted or carried on.

(4) The total amount of the authorized capital stock of such corporation which, however, shall be not less than twenty-five thousand dollars in any case, and the number and par value of the shares into which the same is divided. No corporation organized under this chapter shall commence business until at least twenty-five thousand dollars of the capital stock shall be subscribed by the incorporators in the proposed charter and shall be paid into the treasury of said corporation in cash. The capital stock shall be divided into shares of not less than one dollar per share and the amount of the par value shall be fixed in the proposed charter. All payment for capital stock shall be in cash.

(5) The name and the residence of each of the incorporators and the amount of stock subscribed for by each, the total amount of which shall be not less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

(6) The term for which said corporation is to exist.

(7) The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation may at any time subject itself.

(8) The proposed charter may also contain any provision which the incorporators may insert therein for the regulation of the business and conduct of the affairs of the corporation and any provisions, creating, defining, limiting and regulating the powers of the corporation and of its directors and stockholders or any class of stockholders.

History.—§2, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4482; CGL 6446.

615.03 Signing and acknowledgment; approval of charter; letters patent; charter fees.

—The proposed charter shall be signed by at least three subscribers to the capital stock and shall be acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds; and thereupon said proposed charter shall be filed with the department of state, which shall produce the same to the governor, who shall examine the same and if he shall find it to be in proper form and for the objects authorized by law, letters patent shall be issued by the governor and with the department of state incorporating said subscribers, their associates and successors into a body politic and corporate by deed and in law by the name chosen, for the purposes and upon the terms and provisions set forth in said charter. The department of state shall annex to the letters patent a certified copy of said charter, retaining the original on file, and before delivering the letters patent shall record them and said charter in a book kept for that purpose, and shall receive from the corporation, before delivery, in addition to the fees allowed by law, the same charter tax or fee as now provided by law in respect to the incorporation of corporations for profit under the laws of Florida.

History.—§3, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4483; CGL 6447; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§608.05 Filing fees and taxes.

615.04 Evidence of existence and contents of charter.—The letters patent or a certified copy thereof given by the department of state under the great seal shall be evidence of the existence of such corporation in all actions and proceedings. The original charter with the certificate of the recording thereof in the department of state endorsed thereon, or a copy from the record thereof certified by the department of state shall be evidence of the contents of said charter in all actions and proceedings.

History.—§4, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4484; CGL 6448; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

615.05 Not to transact business until charter recorded and certain amount of capital stock subscribed and paid in.—No such corporation shall transact any business until it shall have had said letters patent or a certified copy thereof with a certified copy of said charter recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the county wherein the principal place of business is located, and shall file with the department of state and with the clerk of the circuit court duplicate affidavits by its treasurer that twenty-five thousand dollars of its capital stock has been duly subscribed and has been paid for in cash.

History.—§5, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4485; CGL 6449; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

615.06 Management until directors elected; board of directors; executive committee.—Until the directors are elected, the signers of the charter shall have the direction of the affairs and organization of said corporation, and shall take such steps as are proper to obtain subscriptions to the corporate stock and complete the organization of the corporation. The business of every corporation organized under this chapter shall be managed by a board of not less than three directors, who shall be elected by the stockholders and shall hold office until their successors are respectively elected and qualified. The number of the directors shall be fixed by the charter, but may be changed, increased or diminished at any time by the stockholders, and there shall be no restriction on the number of directors, except that there shall never be less than three directors. The board of directors may by resolution designate three or more of their number to constitute an executive committee, who, to the extent provided in such resolution or by-laws of the company, shall have and exercise the powers of the board of directors in the conduct and management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and shall have the power to authorize the seal of the company to be affixed to all papers requiring it. The charter may provide that the directors may be divided into two or more classes, each class to hold office for such period as may be therein prescribed.

History.—§6, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4486; CGL 6450.

615.07 Other officers.—Every corporation organized under this chapter shall have a

president, one or more vice-presidents, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall be chosen by the directors as and when the by-laws may direct. The by-laws of said corporation may provide for as many vice-presidents as may be desired. The corporation may have such other officers, agents or representatives as may be deemed necessary, who shall be chosen in such manner and hold their offices for such terms as may be prescribed by the by-laws, or, in the absence of the by-laws, then by the board of directors. The failure to elect any officer of this corporation at the time prescribed by law or by the certificate of incorporation or by-laws shall not dissolve or affect the validity of the corporation. Any vacancy occurring in the office of any officer, by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, shall be filled as provided for in the by-laws, or, in the absence of such provision, by the directors. It shall not be necessary for the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer or any of them to be members of the board of directors.

History.—§7, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4487; CGL 6451.

615.08 First meeting; notice; incorporators may waive notice.—The first meeting of the corporation shall be called by a notice signed by a majority of the subscribing incorporators, designating the time, place and purpose of the meeting. Such notice shall be published once a week for at least two weeks before such meeting in a newspaper published in the county where the corporation has its principal place of business, but said subscribing incorporators may waive such notice and in writing fix the time and place of such meeting without such publication.

History.—§8, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4488; CGL 6452.

615.09 Kind of stock; limitation on issuance of preferred stock; redemption; stockholders not personally liable.—Every corporation organized under this chapter may create two or more kinds of stock of such classes, with such designation, preferences or voting stated in the certificate of incorporation. The power to increase or decrease stock shall apply to all or any of such classes of stock. At no time shall the total amount of preferred stock exceed two-thirds of the actual paid-in capital. Such preferred stock may, if desired, be subject to redemption at not less than par at a time and price to be stated in such stock certificate. In no event shall the holders of any stock of any such corporation organized under this chapter, of whatever character or class, be personally liable for any of the debts of such corporation. All stock of every kind of any corporation organized under this chapter shall be issued for cash only.

History.—§9, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4489; CGL 6453.

615.10 Power to operate livestock, agricultural or other fairs.—Every corporation organized under this chapter shall have the power, in addition to the provisions contained

in the charter thereof for the regulation of the business and conduct of the affairs of said corporation and creating, limiting, defining and regulating the powers of said corporations, to hold, conduct and operate state, livestock, agricultural, horticultural or other fairs or expositions at any or all times, or from time to time, and for that purpose to buy, lease, acquire and occupy lands, and to erect buildings and improvements of all kinds thereon, and to develop the same, and to sell, mortgage, lease or convey such property or any part thereof in its discretion from time to time; and to charge and receive compensation for admission to such fairs or expositions, and the sale or renting of space for exhibition or other privileges, and to conduct and hold public meetings, to supervise and conduct lectures and demonstration work in connection with or for the improvement of agriculture, horticulture and stock raising and all kinds of farming and matters connected therewith; to hold exhibits of agricultural and horticultural products, livestock, chickens and domestic animals and to give certificates or diplomas of excellence, and generally to do, perform and carry out all matters, acts and businesses usual or proper in connection with state or county fairs or expositions; but this enumeration of particular powers shall not be in derogation of or limit any special provision of the charter of such corporation inserted for the regulation of its business and the conduct of its affairs, or creating, defining, limiting and regulating the powers of the corporation, its directors, stockholders or any class of stockholders.

History.—§10, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4490; CGL 6454.

615.11 Not authorized to permit gambling, etc.; forfeiture of charter; annulment proceedings.—Nothing in this chapter shall be held or construed to authorize or permit any corporation organized hereunder to carry on, conduct, supervise, permit or suffer any gambling or game of chance, lottery, betting or other act in violation of the criminal laws of the state; and any corporation organized under this chapter which shall violate any of said laws or which shall knowingly permit the same to be done shall be subject to forfeiture of its charter; and if any citizen shall complain to the department of legal affairs that any corporation organized under this chapter was organized for or is being used as a cover to evade any of the laws of Florida against crime and shall submit prima facie evidence to sustain such charge, the department of legal affairs shall institute and in due course prosecute to final judgment such proceedings as may be necessary to annul the charter and letters patent of such corporation, and writs of injunction or other extraordinary process shall be issued by courts of chancery on the application of the department of legal affairs on complaint pending any such annulment proceeding and in aid thereof, and all such cases shall be given precedence over all civil

cases pending in such courts and shall be heard and disposed of with as little delay as practicable.

History.—§11, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4491; CGL 6455; §2, ch. 29737, 1955; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

615.12 Annual audit of accounts by department of banking and finance.—Once each year a complete audit of the books and accounts of every corporation organized under this chapter shall be made by or under the direction of the department of banking and finance at an expense to said corporation not to exceed one hundred dollars for such examination. The said department may make such additional audits of the books and accounts of said corporation from time to time as it may deem proper upon the application of any creditor or stockholder of any such corporation, accompanied by a cash deposit of not less than one hundred dollars but no such examination shall be made upon the application of a creditor or stockholder unless in the judgment of the department the same shall promote the best interests of the corporation, its creditors and stockholders. The results of all such audits shall be kept on file in the department, and one copy certified by him shall be forwarded to the secretary of said corporation, who shall at the request of any stockholder or creditor exhibit the same for inspection. The department shall furnish a certified copy of any such audit to any stockholder or creditor applying therefor upon the payment of the same fees as prescribed by law for certified copies made by clerks of the circuit courts.

History.—§12, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4492; CGL 6456; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§28.24 Compensation of clerk of circuit court.

§696.05 Photographic recording by clerk of circuit court.

615.13 Right to amend act reserved by state.—The right to amend, alter, modify or repeal this chapter is reserved by the state, and any corporation organized under this chapter may avail itself of any amendment of this chapter.

History.—§13, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4493; CGL 6457.

615.14 Liability of stockholders.—The stockholders of any corporation organized under this chapter shall be liable only to an extent equal in amount for so much as remains unpaid upon their subscription to the capital stock, and no further and not otherwise and no stockholder of any such corporation shall be liable to any such corporation or to any subscriber of the proposed charter thereof for the payment of any debts, obligations or liabilities of any such corporation, except only to the extent of the amount remaining unpaid upon his subscription.

History.—§14, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4494; CGL 6458.

615.15 Increase and reduction of capital stock.—Any corporation organized under this chapter may increase its capital stock to any amount by holding an election of the stockholders at its place of business after having published notice of the time, place and object of the meeting once a week for two successive

weeks prior thereto in a newspaper published in the county, and having served or mailed the usual notice for stockholders' meeting, and if at such meeting two-thirds of all the stockholders shall vote to increase the capital stock, the president, within thirty days thereafter shall make return to the department of state, under oath, of the amount of such increase and the terms under which such additional stock is issued, and from the time said return is made and filed the increase of stock shall be authorized and when issued shall become a part of the capital of said corporation. Any corporation may reduce its capital stock or the number or par value of the shares thereof within the limits allowed by law by a two-thirds vote of its stockholders in the same manner as is provided herein for the increase of capital stock, provided that the department of banking and finance endorse its certificate upon the affidavit that in its judgment the ability of the corporation to meet its outstanding indebtedness and liabilities will not be impaired thereby.

History.—§15, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4495; CGL 6459; §§10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

615.16 Amendment of charter.—Any corporation organized under this chapter desiring to amend or alter its charter shall adopt the proposed amendment or alteration by a vote of two-thirds of all of its stock at a meeting called or notified as provided for meetings for the increase of capital stock. If the proposed amendment be so adopted, the corporation shall prepare a certificate under its common seal verified by the president or a vice-president, of the proposed alteration or amendment adopted as aforesaid, which certificate shall be filed with the department of state, which shall produce the same to the governor, who shall examine the same, and if he finds it to be in proper form and in accordance with law, he shall approve the same; and thereupon letters patent shall be issued reciting the alteration or amendment in

question, and said letters patent shall then be recorded with the department of state and in the office of the clerk of the circuit court where the original charter was recorded, and from the date of recording with the department of state, said alteration or amendment shall be taken and considered as a part of said charter.

History.—§16, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4496; CGL 6460; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

615.17 Change of name.—Any corporation desiring to change its name shall so resolve at any general meeting of its stockholders, and upon filing a certificate of the resolution, under its common seal, with the department of state, letters patent shall issue reciting the change of name, which letters patent shall be recorded as provided for amendment of the charter. No two corporations shall bear the same corporate name.

History.—§17, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4497; CGL 6461; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

615.18 Provisions of general corporation laws applicable.—Provisions of chapter 608, relating to corporations for profit, so far as not in conflict or inconsistent with the terms of this chapter, shall apply to corporations formed or organized under this chapter as fully and to the same extent as if the provisions of such statutes were set forth and repeated therein, and every corporation formed under this chapter shall have all of the rights, powers and privileges, in addition to those conferred by this chapter, granted and prescribed by the laws of the state to and for corporations for profit; provided, however, that in case of any conflict between the express provisions of this chapter and said statutes this chapter shall control; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained or in said statutes above referred to shall limit the power of any corporation formed under this chapter to have as many directors and vice-presidents or other officers as may be prescribed by its charter.

History.—§18, ch. 7387, 1917; RGS 4498; CGL 6462.

CHAPTER 616

PUBLIC FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS

- 616.001 Definitions.
- 616.01 Number of persons required; requisites of proposed charter.
- 616.02 Acknowledgment of charter.
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- 616.12 Licenses upon certain shows, distribution of fees and exempting certain traveling shows from license tax.
- 616.121 Making false application.
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- 616.17 Minimum exhibits.
- 616.19 Florida state fair, Tampa; designation of other fairs.
- 616.21 Agricultural and livestock exhibit buildings; conditions for expenditures; agricultural and livestock fair council created.
- 616.22 Same; matching funds.
- 616.23 Use of buildings.

616.001 Definitions.—

(1) Community fair means a fair serving an area of less than an entire county and which exhibits are in accordance with §616.17 where premiums or awards are given to exhibitors thereof. Agricultural products shall be produced in the community it represents. The majority of its board of directors shall reside, be employed, or operate a business in the community it represents.

(2) County fair is a fair serving an entire county and which exhibits are in accordance with §616.17 and premiums or awards are given to exhibitors thereof. Agricultural products shall be typical of that produced in the county it represents in meeting minimum exhibit requirements. The majority of its board of directors shall reside, be employed, or operate a business in the county it represents.

(3) District fair is a fair serving at least five counties and which exhibits are in accordance with §616.17 and shall pay not less than a minimum of seven thousand five hundred dollars in cash premiums or awards to exhibitors thereof. Agricultural products shall be typical of that produced in the county it represents. Livestock may originate from outside the district, but must be registered in exhibitor's name thirty days prior to opening day of fair. Each county shall be encouraged to have proportionate exhibits, typical of its respective natural resources. Each county shall have exhibits in some phase of basic resources in agriculture and industry.

(4) State fair is a fair serving the entire state and which no less than twenty per cent of the counties are represented in agricultural and industrial exhibits, and fifty per cent of its counties having individual exhibitors, youth or adult. Exhibits shall be in accordance with

§616.17 and cash premiums or awards totaling no less than fifty thousand dollars shall be given to exhibitors thereof. Agricultural and industrial products and livestock shall be typical of that produced in the county it represents.

(5) Regional fair or interstate fair is a fair of several states of which one is Florida and which exhibits are in accordance with §616.17. Agricultural products shall be typical of that produced in the area it represents.

(6) Specialized fair is a fair exhibiting and emphasizing livestock or poultry show, fruit or vegetable festival, and shall meet the minimum exhibit requirements as defined in §616.17. Specialized fairs may qualify under definitions, subsections (1)-(3), or (4).

(7) Entry is one item entered for competition or show. It may or may not constitute an exhibit, depending upon the regulations as stated in the premium book.

(8) Exhibit is one or more entries entered for exhibition and constituting a unit. An exhibit may consist of one or more entries, dependent upon the regulations as stated in the premium book.

(9) Exhibitor is an individual, group of individuals, or business having an entry or entries in a show or fair.

History.—§8, ch. 63-247.

616.01 Number of persons required; requisites of proposed charter.—Twenty-five or more persons who are residents and qualified electors of the county wherein the fair is to be located, wishing to form an association not for profit, for the purpose of conducting and operating public fairs or expositions for the benefit and development of the educational, agricultural, horticultural, livestock and other resources of the state or any county or counties of Florida

may become incorporated in the following manner:

They shall present to the judge of the circuit court for the county in which the principal office of said association is to be located a proposed charter signed by the intended incorporators, which shall set forth:

(1) The name of the association and the place where the principal office is to be located. The name of said association shall include the word "Inc."

(2) The general nature of its objects and powers, including a provision that the association is incorporated for the sole purpose of conducting and operating public fairs or expositions for the benefit and development of the educational, agricultural, horticultural, livestock and other resources of the state or any county or counties of the state.

(3) The qualifications and terms of members and the manner of their admission and expulsion. Provision may be made in the charter for ex officio membership, and memberships may be for terms of years.

(4) The time for which it is to exist.

(5) The names and residences of the subscribers.

(6) By what officers its affairs are to be managed, and the time at which they will be elected or appointed.

(7) The names of the officers who are to manage its affairs until the first election or appointment under the charter.

(8) By whom its by-laws are to be made, altered or rescinded.

(9) The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which it may at any time subject itself.

History.—§1, ch. 7388, 1917; RGS 4517; CGL 6516; §1, ch. 57-796; §1, ch. 59-166.

616.02 Acknowledgment of charter.—The proposed charter shall be acknowledged by at least three of the subscribers, each a man of good character and reputation, before an officer authorized to make acknowledgment of deeds, which subscribers shall also make and subscribe an oath, to be attached to the proposed charter, that the sole object of the association is public service, that there has been provided for the purposes of the association property, money and other available assets in value exceeding five thousand dollars, and that it is intended in good faith to carry out the purposes and objects therein set forth.

History.—§1, ch. 7388, 1917; RGS 4518; CGL 6517.

616.03 Notice of application; approval and record of charter.—Notice of intention to apply to the circuit judge for any such charter, stating the time when the application will be made, shall be published in a newspaper in the county where the principal office of said association shall be located once each week for four consecutive weeks, setting forth briefly the charter and objects of the association to be formed. The proposed charter shall be submitted to and approved by the board of county com-

missioners of the county in which the principal office of said association is to be located. Upon approval of said board of county commissioners, the proposed charter with proof of such approval and proof of publication shall be produced to the circuit judge at the time named in the notice and, if no cause be shown to the contrary and if he finds it to be in proper form and so sworn to and for an object authorized by this chapter, he shall approve the same and render a decree incorporating said subscribers under said charter and for the objects and purposes and with the powers therein specified. Said charter and said decree of incorporation shall then be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the principal office of the said corporation or association shall be located, and thenceforth the subscribers and their associates shall be incorporated by the name given in said charter and with the objects and powers set forth therein. The proposed charter, during the time of publication, shall be on file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court and in the office of the department of agriculture and consumer services.

History.—§1, ch. 7388, 1917; §1, ch. 17806, 1937; RGS 4519; CGL 6518; §1, ch. 63-247; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

616.04 Evidence of existence and contents of charter.—A certified copy of said charter and decree of incorporation shall be evidence of the contents of said charter in all actions and proceedings, and shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of the incorporated association in all actions and proceedings where the question of its existence is only collaterally involved, and prima facie evidence in all other actions and proceedings.

History.—§2, ch. 7388, 1917; RGS 4520; CGL 6519.

616.05 Amendment of charter.—Any such association desiring to propose an amendment of its charter may do so by resolution as provided in its by-laws, which proposed amendment, upon publication of notice, placement on file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court and in the office of the department of agriculture and consumer services, decree of said circuit judge approving and allowing said amendment, and being recorded in the clerk's office, shall become and be taken as a part of the original charter.

History.—§3, ch. 7388, 1917; RGS 4521; CGL 6520; §2, ch. 63-247; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

616.051 Dissolving a charter.—Any association desiring to dissolve its charter may do so by resolution as provided in its by-laws. Upon publication of notice and proof that all indebtedness has been paid and no claims are outstanding against the corporation, the circuit judge may, by decree, dissolve the corporation and order such public funds remaining to be distributed as recommended by the board of directors.

History.—§1, ch. 29914, 1955.

616.06 Amount of indebtedness authorized.—Any association formed and incorporated

under this chapter may subject itself to indebtedness or liability in an aggregate sum not greater than the limit stated in said charter or any amendment thereto, without regard to the value of its property. But any association organized under this chapter may also subject itself to specific bonded or mortgage indebtedness, in addition to and without regard to its general powers or limit as to indebtedness or liability.

History.—§4, ch. 7388, 1917; RGS 4522; CGL 6521.

616.07 Members not personally liable; property of association held in trust; exempt from taxation.—

(1) No member or officer of any association organized under this chapter shall be personally liable for any of the debts of such association; and no money or property of any such association shall be distributed as profits or dividends among its members or officers, but all money and property of such association shall, except for the payment of its just debts and liabilities, be and remain perpetually public property, administered by the association as trustee, to be used exclusively for the legitimate purpose of the association, and shall be, so long as so used, exempt from all forms of taxation.

(2) Any public funds or property remaining in a corporation organized under this chapter when a corporation is dissolved shall be distributed by resolution of the board of directors, upon order of the circuit judge to any county or any city within the county, and may provide in the distribution resolution the public project on which the funds shall be used or the use to which the property shall be put, provided, however, that where property has been contributed by a city or county, the property shall be reconveyed to the city or county making the contribution of said property.

History.—§5, ch. 7388, 1917; RGS 4523; CGL 6522; §2, ch. 29914, 1955; §1, ch. 57-745.

616.08 Additional powers of association.—

Every association organized under this chapter shall have the power to hold, conduct and operate fairs and expositions as defined herein annually and for such purpose to buy, lease, acquire and occupy lands, erect buildings and improvements of all kinds thereon and to develop the same; to sell, mortgage, lease, or convey such property or any part thereof, in its discretion, from time to time; to charge and receive compensation for admission to such fairs and expositions, and the sale or renting of space for exhibitions, or other privileges; to conduct and hold public meetings; to supervise and conduct lectures and all kinds of demonstration work in connection with or for the improvement of agriculture, horticulture and stock raising and poultry raising and all kinds of farming and matters connected therewith; to hold exhibits of agriculture and horticultural products, livestock, chickens and other domestic

animals; to give certificates or diplomas of excellence; and generally to do, perform and carry out all matters, acts and business usual or proper in connection with fairs and expositions as defined herein; but this enumeration of particular powers shall not be in derogation of or limit any special provisions of the charter of such association inserted for the regulation of its business, and the conduct of its affairs of creating, defining, limiting and regulating the powers of the association, its officers or members; provided, the treasurer or similar officer of said association shall be required to give a good and sufficient bond with a surety company duly authorized under the laws of the state, payable to said association and in an amount equal to the value of the total amount of money and other property in his possession or custody, in addition to the value of any money and property of such association that may reasonably be expected to come into his possession or custody.

History.—§6, ch. 7388, 1917; RGS 4524; CGL 6523; §2, ch. 17806, 1937; §3, ch. 63-247.

616.09 Not authorized to carry on gambling, etc.; forfeiture of charter for violations; annulment proceedings.—Nothing in this chapter shall be held or construed to authorize or permit any association organized hereunder to carry on, conduct, supervise, permit or suffer any gambling or game of chance, lottery, betting or other act in violation of the criminal laws of the state; provided that nothing in this chapter shall permit horse or dog racing or any other pari-mutuel wagering, for money or upon which money is placed, and any association organized under this chapter which shall violate any of said laws or which shall knowingly permit the same to be done shall be subject to forfeiture of its charter; and if any citizen shall complain to the department of legal affairs that any association organized under this chapter was organized for or is being used as a cover to evade any of the laws of Florida against crime, and shall submit prima facie evidence to sustain such charge, the department of legal affairs shall institute, and in due time prosecute to final judgment such proceedings as may be necessary to annul the charter and incorporation of such association, and writs of injunction or other extraordinary process shall be issued by courts of competent jurisdiction on the application of the department of legal affairs on complaint pending any such annulment proceeding and in aid thereof, and all such cases shall be given precedence over all civil cases pending in such courts, and shall be heard and disposed of with as little delay as practicable.

History.—§7, ch. 7388, 1917; RGS 4525; CGL 6524; §2, ch. 29737, 1955; §4, ch. 63-247; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

616.091 Operation of shows.—

(1) **TRADE STANDARDS FOR OPERATION OF SHOWS.**—Trade standards for the operation of shows and amusement devices in connection with public fairs and expositions are as follows:

(a) *Walk through shows.*—Where donations are accepted are prohibited.

(b) *Wildlife shows.*—May be permitted only when admission is charged and plainly posted at entrance.

(c) *Shows generally.*—The approval of all other shows will be left to the discretion of fair management.

(d) *Specifications for ticket or change booth.*—The counter of the ticket or change booth patronized by children shall not be more than four feet above the ground.

(e) *Athletic shows requirements.*—Athletic shows are allowed with rings not less than sixteen feet square. Mat platform shall not be less than forty inches from ground. The appearance of the tent and equipment must meet the approval of the inspector and fair management.

(f) *Protection to fair patrons.*—In order to provide adequate protection to fair patrons, all motor dome shows or any other similar shows, where equipment is used as a ballyhoo or for any other purpose, there shall be a barrier, guard rail, or chain of sufficient strength or height to prevent any equipment out of control from leaving the platform.

(g) *Game regulations.*—The operator of a game at any fair as defined in this act, before and during operation, must have and keep in a conspicuous place, a sign stating the cost of a play and an explanation of how the game is played. Lettering on signs shall be plain and not less than two inches in height. Signs or placards shall be of permanent material so they can be used from one fair to the next. Game shall be closed until compliance with the regulation is provided.

(h) *Capital prize.*—Prices shall be left to the discretion of fair management, however, capital prize must be given. No operator shall be permitted to display merchandise of any type which is not one of the prizes possible to be won. Each prize shall be so marked that any player may know in advance what is necessary for him to do to win any one of the prizes displayed. No flash display will be permitted.

(i) *Operators of games regulated.*—Operators of games must work inside of the concessions at all times except in those concessions where the operator has secured permission from management to work on the outside, not over four feet from the barrier and only in front of his own game.

(j) *False advertising.*—False advertising by banner, word-of-mouth or otherwise is prohibited.

(k) *Violations; reporting.*—The Florida law forbids lotteries, gambling, raffles, and other games of chance at community, county, district and state fairs, and enforcement is the responsibility of local boards and authorities.

(l) *Milk bottle game.*—The operator of a milk bottle ball game must operate at all times with the number of milk bottles on sign. No bottle may weigh over three pounds. All bottles shall

be free from defects and each set shall be uniform in size. The base on which the bottles shall set shall be not less than eighteen inches from the ground. The front barrier shall not be higher than the base on which the bottles set. The base shall be at least six feet from the front barrier. A rim not to exceed one half inch will be permitted if operating the game "all over." No obstruction whatsoever will be permitted around the base on which the bottles set if operating the game "all off."

(m) *Certain games.*—Huckla buck kegs, milk can or similar games, must be set on a frame and kept level at all times. Each operator must operate the number of kegs indicated on the sign throughout the season without change. Rubber and plastic balls are prohibited. The width of the opening of the kegs in huckla buck, milk can or similar games, shall be such that there shall be not less than three fourths inch from the center position of the ball.

(n) *Roll-a-game.*—The board shall be level laterally and unwarped with no obstruction to make the ball jump. All slots or holes shall be colored or well numbered to show wins. All slots or holes must be in an even row at the back of board—not staggered. Ball shall be solid and round at all times.

(o) *Break balloon ball games.*—Balloons shall be stationary on targets. Rubber, plastic or cork balls are prohibited.

(p) *Break the record games.*—Records shall be placed in a stationary grooved rack at least twenty feet from front barrier. The operator of this game must provide a protective covering on three sides and top to protect the public. A canvas back drop shall be used. Unbreakable records shall not be used.

(q) *Clown pop-em-in or bungalow board.*—This game must have at least one half inch clearance over size of the ball and the target must not be over ten feet distance.

(r) *Bowling alleys.*—Automatic bowling alleys shall be allowed.

(s) *Cat racks regulated.*—Cat racks shall have but one rail which shall be in front only. The rail shall not extend over one inch above shelves where cats are placed. The width of the shelves on which cats are placed shall not exceed the length of cat plus three inches; fur trim not included in length of cat. The distance of the separations between the shelf boards where cats set shall not exceed one inch; no more than three separations per shelf shall be permitted. Shelves shall be level at all times. The canvas back drop must be at least the length of cats plus three inches back from the rear edge of shelf. Weight of cats shall not exceed two pounds.

(t) *African dip or similar games.*—When men or women are used on target seat they shall not use foul or insulting language and shall be properly dressed. Rubber, plastic or cork balls are prohibited.

(u) *Break balloon dart game.*—The target board playing area must be at least seventy-five per cent full of target balloons inflated at

all times. Blunt pointed darts are prohibited.

(v) *Ring bottle game*.—The table or stand supporting the bottles shall be a height that the top of bottles to be rung will not exceed four feet in height from ground level. No obstruction shall be placed between or around the bottles at any time. The clearance of the ring shall be such that there will be not less than one fourth inch clearance measured from inside of ring to neck of bottle. Ring bottle games shall be operated level at all times. The use of grease or wax on rings, platforms, or bottles is prohibited.

(w) *Cane rack*.—Cane racks shall be ninety per cent filled with canes at all times. Canes shall be so arranged that each and every cane can be rung. The clearance of the ring shall be such that there will be not less than three eighths inch clearance measured from the inside of ring to head of cane.

(x) *Fishing pole or bottle set-up game*.—The platform on which bottles are placed must be not less than twelve inches square. Bottles must be placed in center of platform. The platform shall be level at all times. Rings shall not have more than three eighths inch clearance. The use of grease or wax on rings, platforms or bottles is prohibited.

(y) *Hoop-la games regulated*.—Hoop-la games shall have three eighths inch clearance on flat solid blocks uncovered, and no prizes may project over blocks. Blocks must be placed on table with sufficient clearance to permit any hoop to surround block unobstructed. Blocks are unnecessary under cigarettes. All prizes displayed on block entitle player to win all prizes on block. Hoops must be round and uniform in size. The platform shall not be more than twenty-four inches from the ground.

(z) *Wooden duck game*.—Ring wooden duck game or any other game using rings, the clearance of the ring shall be not less than three eighths inch.

(aa) *Guess weight game*.—Guess your weight or age operators shall guess weight and age by observation only. Scale dials must have clear figures and illuminated at all times so they can be read by the public.

(bb) *Hi strikers regulated*.—Hi strikers shall be in good condition at all times. The slides or wires shall be straight and free of any obstruction or controls. Slide board must be plumb at all times. All mallets must be in good condition. There shall be a fence of sufficient strength and not less than thirty-six inches high around striker to protect the public.

(cc) *Pitch game*.—Stand on which prizes are placed shall be ninety per cent filled at all times. Each and every prize shall have a large enough opening and be so arranged that they can be won. When a target is used for choice it must be so stated by sign how choice prize is won.

(dd) *Long range, cork, bazooka galleries*.—The guns shall be attached to counter in a manner to protect the public. Lead gallery shall

use nonspatter bullets only. Galleries must have good side and back wall protection at all times.

(ee) *Cork shooting gallery*.—Must use guns in good mechanical condition. No chipped or crooked corks may be used. Shelves where targets are placed are not to exceed four inches in width and no obstruction shall interfere with prize falling off said shelf. No targets shall be used which cork guns cannot shoot off shelf.

(ff) *Archery*.—The operator of this game must provide a protective covering on three sides and top to protect fair patrons from stray arrows.

(gg) *Ring the pin game*.—Operators of this game must arrange pins so that they remain stationary and perpendicular at all times. Pins shall be so arranged that it is possible to ring each and every pin. The top row of pins must not be higher than four feet above the ground.

(hh) *Football game*.—Operators of this game, where a hole in the canvas is used as a target, must provide regulation footballs to be thrown and the clearance in the target shall be at least one inch measured from the largest part of the football.

(ii) *Ball games*.—The operator of any ball game must provide balls which are round, firm, smooth and not broken or frayed. All games operated at any fair as defined in this chapter must be maintained in good condition and be under the supervision of a competent operator at all times the game is in operation.

(jj) *Concessionaires generally*.—All concessionaires are prohibited from exhibiting at any fair as defined in §616.001, any game or device which has been ruled out by this statute.

(2) **SAFETY STANDARDS**.—Safety standards for the operation of amusement devices and temporary structures at public fairs and exhibitions are as follows:

(a) *Purpose, intent and general requirement*.—The purpose of this rule is to guard against personal injuries in the assembly, disassembly and use of amusement devices and temporary structures at carnivals, fairs, and amusement parks, to persons employed at or attending same. Such devices and structures shall be designed, constructed, assembled, or disassembled, maintained and operated as to prevent such injuries.

(b) *Application*.—These provisions apply throughout the state to amusement devices and temporary structures at public fairs and exhibitions.

(c) *Definitions*.—Manager is a person having possession, custody or managerial control of an amusement device or temporary structure, whether as owner, lessee, agent or otherwise.

(d) *Equipment tests*.—Each ride shall be subject to inspection prior to operation so as to test the full operation of all control devices, speed-limiting devices, brakes and other equipment provided for safety.

(e) *Identification and rating plates*.—Every amusement device shall be identified by a trade

or descriptive name and an identification number, and there shall be firmly attached thereto in a readily visible location, a metal plate upon which there is legibly impressed the name and number of the device, its model number if any, and the name and address of the manufacturer. Upon the same or another metal plate there shall be the maximum safe number of passengers, and the maximum safe speed.

(f) *Assembly and disassembly.*—Quality of assembly work. Parts shall be properly aligned, and shall not be bent, distorted, cut or otherwise injured to force a fit. Parts requiring lubrication shall be lubricated in course of assembly. Fastening and locking devices shall be installed where required for dependable operation.

(g) *Persons in work area.*—A sufficient number of persons to do the work properly shall be engaged for the assembly or disassembly. Persons not so engaged shall be prevented from entering the area in which the work may create a hazard.

(h) *Daily inspection and test.*—Rides must be tested every day on location.

(i) *Overloading and overspeeding.*—An amusement device shall not be overcrowded, or loaded in excess of its safe carrying capacity; nor shall it be operated at an unsafe speed or at any speed beyond that recommended by the manufacturer.

(j) *Imminent danger.*—If the department of agriculture and consumer services finds that an amusement device or a temporary structure presents an imminent danger, it may attach a notice warning all persons against the use thereof. Such notice shall not be removed until the device is made safe, and then only by a representative of the said department and in the meantime the device shall not be used.

(k) *Design and construction requirements.*—Before being used by the public, amusement devices shall be so placed or secured with blocking, cribbing, outriggers, guys or other means as to be stable under all operating conditions.

(l) *Public protection.*—An amusement device shall not be used or operated while any person is so located as to be endangered by it. Areas in which persons may be endangered shall be fenced, barricaded or otherwise effectively guarded against contact.

(m) *Guarding of machinery.*—Machinery used in or with an amusement device shall be enclosed, barricaded or otherwise effectively guarded against contact.

(n) *Speed-limiting devices required.*—An amusement device powered so as to be capable of exceeding its maximum safe operating speed shall be provided with a maximum speed-limiting device.

(o) *Passenger-carrying devices.*—The interior and exterior parts of all passenger-carrying amusement devices with which a passenger may come in contact shall be smooth and rounded, free from sharp, rough or splin-

tered edges and corners, with no protecting studs, bolts, screws or other projections which might cause injury. Interior parts upon or against which a passenger may be forcibly thrown by the action of the ride shall be adequately padded.

(p) *Electrical safety requirements.*—

1. High voltage lines.—The outlets of electrical power lines carrying more than 120 volts shall be clearly marked to show their voltage.

2. Outdoor apparatus and wiring.—Electrical apparatus and wiring located outdoors shall be of such quality and so constructed or protected that exposure to weather will not interfere with its normal operation.

3. Exposed conductors.—Bare wires and other uninsulated current-carrying parts shall be guarded against inadvertent contact by means of proper location or by a fence or other barrier.

4. Abrasion protection.—Wiring laid on surface traversed by vehicular or pedestrian traffic shall be adequately protected against wear and abrasion.

(q) *Fire prevention and protection.*—

1. Fire resistance of fabrics.—Fabrics constituting part of an amusement device or a temporary structure shall be fire-resistant.

2. Flammable waste.—Flammable waste such as oily rags and other flammable materials shall be placed in covered metal containers which shall be kept in easily accessible locations. Such containers shall not be kept at or near exits.

(r) *Cleanliness.*—A suitable number of metal containers for refuse shall be provided in and around all amusement devices and temporary structures. Excessive accumulations of trash or refuse shall be promptly removed. All parts of amusement devices and temporary structures used by passengers or customers shall be maintained in a clean condition.

History.—§6, ch. 63-247; §§1-3, ch. 67-491; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

616.101 Annual audit of accounts.—Once each year an audit of the accounts of every association organized under this chapter, based on sound accounting practices and procedures, shall be made by a qualified accountant licensed by the state. The results of all such audits shall be kept in the official records of each corporation, available to all directors of each corporation, and a certified copy of proper section of audit shall be filed in the office of the department of agriculture and consumer services on request to certify expenditure of state premium or building funds, or where there is evidence of flagrant violation of state laws.

History.—§7, ch. 63-247; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

616.11 Authorized to contract with city or county for use of land; admission fees to fair; counties and cities authorized to make contributions.—Any association incorporated under this chapter may enter into any contract, lease or agreement with any city or county in the state for the donation to, or the use and occupation by such association

of any land owned, leased or held by any such county or city during such time and on such terms as such county or city may authorize, with the right on the part of such association to charge and receive an admission fee to such fair or exposition or any part thereof; and the board of county commissioners of any county within which such fair or exhibition is held and the mayor and city council of any city within such county may make contributions of money or property to such associations to assist in carrying out the purposes of such associations as defined by this chapter, and boards of county commissioners of the various counties of the state, may expend in their discretion such sums of money as they deem for the best interests of their counties and in aiding the development of the agricultural, horticultural and livestock resources of their counties and in giving publicity to the advantages, facilities and agricultural, horticultural and livestock possibilities and production of their counties by providing for, aiding and assisting the exhibition and demonstration of such resources at and in connection with such fairs and expositions including the offering and paying of premiums for such exhibitions of resources of their respective counties.

History.—§9, ch. 7388, 1917; RGS 4627; CGL 6526.

616.12 Licenses upon certain shows, distribution of fees and exempting certain traveling shows from license tax.—Every person who may operate under any terms whatsoever, including lease arrangement, traveling shows, exhibitions, or amusement enterprises, carnivals, vaudeville, minstrels, rodeos, theatricals, games or tests of skill, riding devices, dramatic repertoires and all other shows or amusements including concessions operating in tents, enclosures or other temporary structures whether covered or uncovered, within the grounds of, and in connection with any fair held by a fair association incorporated under the provisions of this chapter, shall pay the license taxes now or hereafter provided by law; provided, however, in event such association shall fully qualify with all other provisions of this act including securing the required fair permit from the department of agriculture and consumer services, then such traveling shows, exhibitions, or amusement enterprises, carnivals, vaudeville, minstrels, rodeos, theatricals, games or tests of skill, riding devices, dramatic repertoires and all other shows or amusements including concessions operating in tents, enclosures or other temporary structures whether covered or uncovered, within the grounds of, and in connection with any fair held by a fair association incorporated under the provisions of this chapter, shall not be required to pay any such license tax except as provided in §205.271, but shall operate under a tax exemption certificate which such fair association shall have first secured from the department of agriculture and consumer services the necessary permit required under §616.15 and

otherwise fully comply with all other provisions of §616.15. The department of agriculture and consumer services shall prescribe the proper forms, rules and regulations for carrying out the purpose and intent as expressed herein including the necessary tax exemption certificate to be completed by the tax collector showing that such traveling shows, exhibitions, or amusement enterprises, carnivals, vaudeville, minstrels, rodeos, theatricals, games or tests of skill, riding devices, dramatic repertoires and all other shows or amusements including concessions in tents, enclosures or other temporary structures whether covered or uncovered, within the grounds of and in connection with any fair held by a fair association incorporated under the provisions of this chapter, had met in full all requirements of this act and accordingly are fully exempt.

History.—§1, ch. 17759, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 6526(1); §2, ch. 57-796; §2, ch. 59-166; §5, ch. 63-247; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§§205.231, 205.271, 205.311, 205.412, Occupational license tax. §517.05(10) Certain exemptions.

616.121 Making false application.—Any person who shall make or cause to be made any false statement in an application for permit to hold a fair or exposition or in an application for distribution of amount paid for license taxes under provisions of this chapter, with fraudulent intent of obtaining such permit or amount, and shall by such false statement obtain such permit or any part of such amount for himself or for any firm or corporation in which such person has a financial interest, or for whom he is acting, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding 1 year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1000.00.

History.—§3, ch. 57-796; §3, ch. 59-166.

616.13 Licenses upon shows within one mile of fair.—Every person, engaged in the business of traveling shows, exhibitions or amusement enterprises including carnivals, vaudeville, minstrels, rodeos, theatricals, games or tests of skill, riding devices, dramatic repertoires and all other shows or amusements operating in tents or temporary structures whether covered or uncovered, within one mile of any such fair or exposition being operated by an association incorporated under the provisions of this chapter when not operating in connection with such fair or exposition, shall pay a license tax of one thousand dollars per day.

History.—§3, ch. 17759, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 6526(2); §4, ch. 59-166.

616.14 Number of annual fairs; penalty.—Any association incorporated under the provisions of this chapter that conducts more than one fair or exposition during any one calendar year shall be subject to revocation of its charter by the court granting such charter.

History.—§2, ch. 17759, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 6526(3); §5, ch. 59-166.

616.15 Permit from department of agriculture and consumer services required.—No public fair or exposition shall be conducted by an association incorporated under the provisions

of this chapter without a permit issued by the department of agriculture and consumer services. Such permit shall be issued in the following manner: The association shall present to the department of agriculture and consumer services a written request for the permit, signed by an officer of the association, at least three months prior to holding the fair or exposition; this request shall be accompanied by a fee in an amount to be determined by the department not to exceed fifty dollars nor less than twenty-five dollars to cover the costs necessary to processing such permit and making any required investigation. The fees collected hereunder shall be deposited in the general inspection trust fund of the state treasury in a special account to be known as the agricultural and livestock fair account. The department of agriculture and consumer services may issue such permit upon the recommendation and approval of the agricultural and livestock fair committee provided the request shall set forth:

(1) The opening and closing dates of the proposed fair or exposition.

(2) The name and address of the owner of the central amusement attraction to operate during the fair or exposition.

(3) An affidavit properly executed by the president or other chief executive officer of the applicant association certifying as to the existence of a binding contract entered into by such association or exposition and the owner of the central amusement attraction covering the period for which the permit from the department is requested, provided, further, such contract or contracts between such parties shall be available for inspection by duly authorized agents of the department in administering this act.

(4) A statement that the main purpose of the association is to conduct and operate the proposed fair or exposition for the benefit and development of the educational, agricultural, horticultural, livestock and other resources of the state. The statement shall be in writing, subscribed and acknowledged by an officer of the association before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments.

(5) A premium list of the current fair to be conducted or a copy of the previous year premium list showing all premiums and awards to be offered to exhibitors in various departments of the fair such as: art exhibition, beef cattle, county exhibits, dairy cattle, horticulture, swine, women's department, 4-H club activities, future farmers of America activities, future homemakers of America activities, poultry and egg exhibits and community exhibits, the foregoing being a list of the usual exhibitors of a fair and shall not be construed as limiting said premium list to these departments; provided that such list may be submitted separately at any time not later than sixty days prior to the holding of the fair or exposition, and the department of agriculture and consumer services shall issue the permit as hereinbefore provided for within ten days thereafter

if the applicant properly qualified.

(6) The department of agriculture and consumer services shall administer and enforce the provisions of this chapter except as to the regulation of games, which shall be regulated by local law enforcement agencies. The department, is authorized to make and publish such rules and regulations not inconsistent with this chapter as to the form and contents of the application for the permit and any reports that it may deem necessary in enforcing its provisions.

(7) Notwithstanding any fair association meeting the requirements set forth in subsections (1) to (5), inclusive, the said department may order a full investigation to determine whether or not said fair association meets in full the purpose set forth in §616.01, and accordingly may withhold a permit from, deny a permit to or withdraw a permit once issued to such association. The determination by the department of agriculture and consumer services shall be final.

History.—§4, ch. 57-796; §6, ch. 59-166; §2, ch. 61-119; §4, ch. 67-491; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

616.17 Minimum exhibits.—

(1) No public fair or exposition conducted by an association incorporated under the provisions of this chapter shall be approved by the agricultural and livestock fair council for a tax exemption certificate to be issued by the department of agriculture and consumer services unless such fair or exposition shall display the following minimum exhibits, but this shall not be construed as a limitation on the number of exhibits which such fair or exposition may have:

(a) Three exhibits from 4-H clubs or future farmers of America chapters which are officially approved by such clubs or chapters.

(b) Three exhibits of community, individual, or county farm displays.

(c) Three exhibits of field crops in at least three different crops.

(d) Three exhibits of horticultural products.

(e) Three culinary exhibits such as canned fruits, canned vegetables, canned pickles or juices, jams, jellies, etc., cakes, bread, candies or eggs.

(f) Three exhibits of household arts such as homemade spreads, towels, luncheon sets, rugs, clothing, or baby apparel.

(g) Three exhibits of fruit or vegetable crops in at least three different crops.

(h) Three exhibits of arts, crafts, photography, antiques or of scout handiwork.

(i) Three exhibits from home demonstration, home economics, educational, religious or civic groups.

(j) Three exhibits of livestock such as dairy cows, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, horses or mules.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not apply to specialized livestock shows or fruit or vegetable festivals. The minimum exhibits required of such shows or festivals shall be as follows:

(a) Each specialized livestock show shall consist of at least fifty head of animals or three hundred head of poultry.

(b) Each specialized fruit, vegetable, or crop festival or exposition shall consist of at least fifty entries in the specialty, which shall occupy at least one thousand square feet of display area.

History.—§8, ch. 59-166; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

616.19 Florida state fair, Tampa; designation of other fairs.—

(1) The winter exposition held in Tampa, by the Florida state fair and Gasparilla association, inc., is hereby designated as the Florida state fair.

(2) Any agricultural and livestock fair heretofore or hereafter created pursuant to this chapter shall be designated by the name stated in the permit required or stated by such fair association and shall be recognized by the state with equal dignity and as fully as the Florida state fair designated in subsection (1).

History.—§1, 2, ch. 61-513.

616.21 Agricultural and livestock exhibit buildings; conditions for expenditures; agricultural and livestock fair council created.—

(1) No part of the money in chapter 282 appropriated shall be expended except upon approval and with the recommendation of the department of agriculture and consumer services. It is further provided that no part of such appropriation shall be expended for the construction of a building unless and until a good fee simple title to the land on which such building is to be constructed is vested in the county, city or fair association for which such building is to be constructed.

*(2) There is created the agricultural and livestock fair council which shall be composed of five members as follows: The state commissioner of agriculture, as chairman; the chief of state markets of the department of agriculture; the director of the Florida agricultural extension service; the president of the Florida federation of fairs and livestock shows; and the executive vice-president of the Florida farm bureau federation. No official action shall be taken by such council unless three of its members are in agreement on the particular proposal, recommendation or motion.

(3) It is hereby made the duty and responsibility of the department of agriculture and consumer services to either approve or disapprove within a reasonable length of time:

(a) Expenditures of moneys appropriated for the construction of agricultural and livestock exhibit buildings in the state by chapter 282;

(b) Issuance of permits to conduct fairs or expositions for the benefit and development of the educational, agricultural, horticultural, livestock and other resources, of the state as provided in §616.15.

*(4) The agricultural and livestock fair committee may employ an executive secretary upon the approval of the commissioner of agriculture. The annual salary of said executive secretary shall be fixed by the commissioner, which salary, together with the said secretary's traveling expenses on official business shall be payable monthly from the agricultural and livestock fair account created by §616.15.

History.—§2, ch. 29832, 1955; §1, ch. 59-367; §2, ch. 61-119; §2, ch. 63-393; §14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—§14, ch. 69-106 transformed the agricultural and livestock fair committee into an advisory council and transferred its functions to the department of agriculture and consumer services. Subsection (2) will be amended, and subsection (4) repealed, by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—See former §603.21.

616.22 Same; matching funds.—In the construction of buildings as authorized by chapter 282 the money to be expended therefor from said appropriation shall be matched by the county, city or fair association for which such buildings are to be constructed on the basis of fifty per cent from the county, city or fair association to fifty per cent from said appropriation, and the contribution from the county, city or fair association for such construction shall be provided and made available before such construction is begun. In no event shall an amount greater than twenty-five thousand dollars be expended from said appropriation for the construction of exhibit buildings for any one county, city or fair association, from funds hereby appropriated for such purpose, provided however, that after July 1, 1964, any amount not greater than twenty-five thousand dollars may be expended from the appropriation for the construction of exhibit buildings for any one county, city or fair association from the unexpended balance of this appropriation regardless of the amount previously expended under any other legislative appropriation for that one county, city or fair association.

History.—§3, ch. 29832, 1955; §2, ch. 59-367; §3, ch. 63-393.

Note.—See former §603.22.

616.23 Use of buildings.—The buildings authorized by §§616.21-616.23 may be used by the county, city or fair association for which same are built as agricultural or livestock exhibition buildings for fair purposes in the promotion of agriculture and livestock industry and as office space for agricultural agents; provided that no more than twenty per cent of such buildings shall be used for such office space.

History.—§4, ch. 29832, 1955; §3, ch. 59-367; §4, ch. 63-393.

Note.—See former §603.23.

CHAPTER 617

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT

PART I CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT, GENERALLY (§§617.01-617.21)

PART II SCHOLARSHIP PLANS (§§617.50-617.81)

PART I

CORPORATIONS NOT FOR PROFIT, GENERALLY

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617.01 Corporations which may be incorporated hereunder.—

(1) Corporations may be organized and incorporated under part I of this chapter for any one or more lawful purposes not for pecuniary profit; provided, however, that corporations not for profit which may be incorporated under any other law of this state governing particular types of corporations may not be incorporated hereunder.

(2) As used in part I of this chapter "corporation not for profit" means a corporation no part of the income of which is distributable to its members, directors or officers.

History.—§2259 RS 1892; §1, ch. 4231, 1893; GS 2830; RGS 4499; §1, ch. 10095, 1925; CGL 6495; ch. 19108, 1939; §1, ch. 59-427.

617.011 Shares of stock and dividends prohibited.—No corporation incorporated hereunder shall have or issue shares of stock. No dividend shall be paid, and no part of the income of the corporation shall be distributed to its members, directors or officers. A corporation may pay compensation in a reasonable amount to its members, directors and officers for services rendered, may confer benefits upon its members in conformity with its purposes, and upon dissolution or final liquidation may make distributions to its members as permitted by the court having jurisdiction thereof, and no such payment, benefit or distribution shall be deemed to be a dividend or a distribution of income.

History.—§2, ch. 59-427.

617.012 Reincorporation.—

(1) Any corporation which has a charter approved by a circuit judge, under part I of this chapter and the laws from which derived, or a charter granted by the legislature of this state, on or prior to September 1, 1959, the effective date of chapter 59-427, acts of 1959, may reincorporate hereunder by filing with the department of state a copy of its charter and all amendments thereto, certified by the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein recorded, as to charters and amendments granted by circuit judges, and by the department of state, as to legislative charters, together with a certificate containing the provisions required in original articles of incorporation by §617.013, and accepting the provisions of part I of this chapter as amended.

(2) Said certificate shall be executed by its president and attested by its secretary under the corporate seal, if any, and it shall show that its issuance was duly authorized by a meeting of its members regularly called, or if its members have no voting rights, by meeting of its board of directors, managers or trustees regularly called. Upon the filing thereof and payment of the filing fees specified in §617.015, for filing articles of incorporation, the corporation shall be deemed to be incorporated hereunder and the certificate shall constitute its articles of incorporation hereunder.

(3) The corporation shall then be entitled to and be possessed of all the privileges, fran-

chises and powers as if originally incorporated under part I of this chapter as amended; and all the properties, rights and privileges theretofore belonging to the corporation, which were acquired by gift, grant, conveyance, assignment or otherwise shall be and they are hereby ratified, approved, confirmed and assured to the corporation with like effect and to all intents and purposes as if they had been originally acquired through incorporation under part I of this chapter as amended; provided, however, that any corporation thus reincorporating hereunder shall be subject to all the contracts, duties and obligations theretofore resting upon the corporation or to which the corporation shall then be in any way liable.

History.—§3, ch. 59-427; §1, ch. 63-405; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.013 Manner of incorporation.—

(1) Corporations may be organized hereunder by any three or more persons who shall make, subscribe, acknowledge and file articles of incorporation with the department of state, and shall obtain approval thereof by the department of state.

(2) The articles of incorporation shall contain:

(a) The name of the proposed corporation, which shall include the word "incorporated" or "inc." The name shall be such as will distinguish the corporation from any other domestic corporation, or any foreign corporation admitted to conduct its affairs in this state; provided, however, that all corporations heretofore organized under part I of this chapter may reincorporate under §617.012, with their same corporate names notwithstanding duplication of names.

(b) The purpose or purposes for which the corporation is organized.

(c) The qualification of members and the manner of their admission.

(d) The term for which it is to exist, which may be perpetual.

(e) The names and residences of the subscribers.

(f) By what officers the affairs of the corporation are to be managed, and the times at which they will be elected or appointed.

(g) The names of the officers who are to serve until the first election or appointment under the articles of incorporation.

(h) The number of persons constituting the first board of directors, managers, or trustees, which shall not be less than three, and the names and addresses of the persons who are to serve as directors, managers, or trustees until the first election thereof.

(i) By whom the by-laws of the corporation are to be made, altered or rescinded.

(j) By whom and in what manner amendments to the articles of incorporation may be proposed and adopted.

(k) Any provision which the incorporators may choose to insert for the conduct of the affairs of the corporation and any provision creating, dividing, limiting and regulating the

powers of the corporation, the directors, managers or trustees, and the members, including, but not limited to, provisions establishing classes of membership and limiting voting rights to one or more of such classes.

(3) The articles of incorporation shall be in writing, subscribed by not less than three natural persons competent to contract and acknowledged by all of the subscribers before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and filed with the department of state for approval. A duplicate copy so subscribed and acknowledged may also be filed.

History.—§4, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.014 Approval of articles; beginning of corporate existence.—When the articles of incorporation have been filed with the department of state and approved by it and the filing fee herein specified has been paid, the subscribers thereof and their associates and successors shall constitute a corporation. The approval of the articles of incorporation by the department of state shall be indicated by its endorsement thereof with the date and time of approval on the original. The original shall be filed in the records of the department. If a duplicate is received with the original, it shall, on receipt of the fee required for certified copies, be so endorsed, certified and returned to the person from whom it is received.

History.—§5, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.015 Filing fees.—Upon filing any articles of incorporation, amendment thereof or other paper relating to the incorporation, merger, consolidation or dissolution of any corporation not for profit with the department of state, the following fees shall be paid to it for the use of the state:

(1) A filing fee of twenty-five dollars for the filing and approval of articles of incorporation.

(2) A fee of five dollars in each case for furnishing certified copies of articles of incorporation or other documents concerning a corporation not for profit.

(3) A fee of ten dollars in each case for filing papers relating to dissolution, amendment of articles of incorporation, or a merger or consolidation agreement.

History.—§6, ch. 59-427; §1, ch. 67-561; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.02 Amendment of charter or articles of incorporation.—Any corporation reincorporated hereunder may amend its articles of incorporation as provided in the articles. Any corporation heretofore incorporated hereunder which has not reincorporated under §617.012, may amend its charter by resolution as provided in the by-laws. In any case, the charter or articles of incorporation shall be amended and the amendment incorporated therein only when the amendment has been filed with the department of state, approved by it, and all filing fees have been paid. The department of state shall not approve or file any amendment to the charter of a corporation heretofore incorporated hereunder which has not reincorporated

pursuant to §617.012, unless such corporation has previously filed certified copies of its charter and all amendments thereto with the department of state together with an affidavit executed by its president stating that such documents constitute copies of the charter of the corporation and all amendments thereto. Such certified copies and accompanying affidavit shall be received and filed by the department of state when they are submitted to it and the filing fees specified in §617.015, are paid.

History.—§2261 RS 1892; GS 2832; RGS 4501; CGL 6497; §7, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.021 Corporate powers.—

(1) Every corporation not for profit organized hereunder, unless otherwise provided in its articles of incorporation or by law, shall have power to:

(a) Have succession by its corporate name for the period set forth in its articles of incorporation.

(b) Sue and be sued and appear and defend in all actions and proceedings in its corporate name to the same extent as a natural person.

(c) Adopt and use a common corporate seal and alter the same; provided, however, that such seal shall always contain the words "corporation not for profit."

(d) Elect or appoint such officers and agents as its affairs shall require and allow them reasonable compensation.

(e) Adopt, change, amend and repeal by-laws, not inconsistent with law or its articles of incorporation, for the administration of the affairs of the corporation and the exercise of its corporate powers.

(f) Increase, by a vote of its members cast as the by-laws may direct, the number of its directors, managers or trustees so that the number shall not be less than three but may be any number in excess thereof.

(g) Make contracts and incur liabilities, borrow money at such rates of interest as the corporation may determine, issue its notes, bonds and other obligations, and secure any of its obligations by mortgage and pledge of all or any of its property, franchises or income.

(h) Conduct its affairs, carry on its operations, and have offices and exercise the powers granted by part I of this chapter in any state, territory, district, or possession of the United States or any foreign country.

(i) Purchase, take, receive, lease, take by gift, devise or bequest, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, improve, use, or otherwise deal in and with real or personal property, or any interest therein, wherever situated.

(j) Acquire, enjoy, utilize and dispose of patents, copyrights and trademarks and any licenses and other rights or interests thereunder or therein.

(k) Sell, convey, mortgage, pledge, lease, exchange, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or any part of its property and assets.

(l) Purchase, take, receive, subscribe for, or otherwise acquire, own, hold, vote, use, em-

ploy, sell, mortgage, lend, pledge or otherwise dispose of and otherwise use and deal in and with, shares and other interests in, or obligations of, other domestic or foreign corporations, whether for profit or not for profit, associations, partnerships or individuals, or direct or indirect obligations of the United States, or of any other government, state, territory, governmental district, municipality, or of any instrumentality thereof.

(m) Lend money for its corporate purposes, invest and reinvest its funds, and take and hold real and personal property as security for the payment of funds so loaned or invested.

(n) Make donations for the public welfare or for religious, charitable, scientific, educational or other similar purposes.

(o) Have and exercise all powers necessary or convenient to effect any or all of the purposes for which the corporation is organized.

History.—§8, ch. 59-427.

617.022 Estoppel; ultra vires.—

(1) No body of persons acting as a corporation hereunder shall be permitted the want of legal organization as a defense to an action against it as a corporation, nor shall any person sued on a contract or sued for an injury to its property or a wrong done to its interests, be permitted to set up a want of such organization in his defense.

(2) No act of a corporation and no conveyance or transfer of real or personal property to or by a corporation shall be invalid by reason of the fact that the corporation was without capacity or power to do such act or to make or receive such conveyance or transfer, but such lack of capacity or power may be asserted:

(a) In any action by a member or a director against the corporation to enjoin the doing of any act or the transfer of real or personal property by or to the corporation, but in any such action the plaintiff shall sustain the burden of proof that he has not at any time prior thereto assented to the act or transfer in question and that in bringing the action he is not acting in collusion with officials of the corporation. If the unauthorized acts or transfer sought to be enjoined are being, or are to be, performed or made pursuant to any contract to which the corporation is a party, the court may, if all of the parties to the contract are parties to the action and if deemed equitable, set aside and enjoin the performance of such contract, and in so doing may allow to the corporation or to the other parties to the contract, as the case may be, compensation for the loss or damage sustained by either of them which may result from the action of the court in setting aside and enjoining the performance of such contract, but anticipated profits to be derived from the performance of the contract shall not be awarded by the court as loss or damage sustained.

(b) In an action by the corporation or by its receiver, trustee or other legal representa-

tive, or by its members in a representative suit, against the incumbent or former officers or directors of the corporation.

(c) In an action by the department of legal affairs, under the provisions of §617.09 or §617.11(4).

History.—§9, ch. 59-427; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.023 Office and resident agent.—Every corporation organized hereunder shall maintain an office in this state with a resident agent thereat upon whom process may be served. The resident agent may be either an individual or a corporation. The corporation shall keep the department of state informed of the current city, town or village and street address of said office together with the name of the resident agent.

History.—§10, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.03 Evidence of incorporation.—A copy of the articles of incorporation of any corporation organized under this chapter with thereon the certificate of the department of state that they are copied from its records, or the original charter of a corporation heretofore incorporated and not reincorporated hereunder with the certificate of the recording thereof in the clerk's office endorsed thereon, or a copy of the record thereof certified by the clerk, shall be prima facie evidence of the contents and effect of such documents, and shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of the corporation in all actions and proceedings where the question of its existence is only collaterally involved, and prima facie evidence in all other actions and proceedings.

History.—§2260 RS 1892; GS 2831; RGS 4500; CGL 6496; §11, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.05 Dissolution.—

(1) Any corporation organized hereunder wishing to dissolve may present a petition therefor to the circuit court of the county in which the principal office of the corporation is located. The circuit judge shall direct notice thereof to be published for such time as he may deem to be expedient, and after the expiration of such time he may decree a dissolution and may make all necessary orders and decrees for the winding up of the affairs of such corporation, taking care that the claims of creditors be satisfied as far as may be out of the assets of the corporation. Upon filing a certified copy of the decree of dissolution with the department of state and the payment of all filing fees, the corporation shall be dissolved; provided, that in the case of corporations heretofore incorporated hereunder and not reincorporated, the decree of dissolution shall also be recorded in the office of clerk of the circuit court which approved the charter of the corporation.

(2) When any corporation organized hereunder is defunct, the circuit court of the county in which the last known principal office of the corporation is located or the circuit court which approved the charter of the corporation

may decree a dissolution of such corporation upon the sworn petition of any person. Notice thereof shall be served by the petitioner by mail to the last known officers and agents of such corporation, specifying the date and time when the petition shall be presented to the circuit judge. In addition, the circuit judge shall direct notice to be published for such time as he shall deem to be expedient. Upon the presentation of proof of such service and publication of notice, which may be by affidavit, if the circuit judge shall find from the evidence presented that the corporation is defunct, he may decree a dissolution and make all necessary orders and decrees for the winding up of the affairs of such corporation, taking care that the claims of creditors be satisfied as far as may be out of the assets of the corporation. The circuit judge may in his discretion direct that the costs of the proceeding be satisfied out of the assets of the corporation after the claims of creditors, if any, are satisfied. Upon filing a certified copy of the decree of dissolution with the department of state and the payment of all filing fees, the corporation shall be dissolved; provided, that in the case of corporations heretofore incorporated hereunder, the decree of dissolution shall also be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court which approved the charter of the corporation.

History.—§2262 RS 1892; GS 2836; RGS 4506; CGL 6502; §13, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.051 Merger.—

(1) Any two or more domestic corporations organized hereunder may merge into one of such corporations pursuant to a plan of merger approved in the manner provided in part I of this chapter.

(2) Each corporation shall adopt a plan of merger setting forth:

(a) The names of the corporations proposing to merge, and the name of the corporation into which they propose to merge, which is hereinafter designated as the surviving corporation.

(b) The terms and conditions of the proposed merger.

(c) A statement of any changes in the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation to be effected by such merger.

(d) Such other provisions with respect to the proposed merger as are deemed necessary or desirable.

History.—§14, ch. 59-427.

617.052 Consolidation.—

(1) Any two or more domestic corporations organized hereunder may consolidate into a new corporation pursuant to a plan of consolidation approved in the manner provided in part I of this chapter.

(2) Each corporation shall adopt a plan of consolidation setting forth:

(a) The names of the corporations proposing to consolidate, and the name of the new corporation into which they propose to consoli-

date, which is hereinafter designated as the new corporation.

(b) The terms and conditions of the proposed consolidation.

(c) With respect to the new corporation, all of the statements required to be set forth in articles of incorporation for corporations organized under part I of this chapter.

(d) Such other provisions with respect to the proposed consolidation as are deemed necessary or desirable.

History.—§15, ch. 59-427.

617.053 Approval of merger or consolidation.—

(1) A plan of merger or consolidation shall be adopted in the following manner:

(a) Where the members of any merging or consolidating corporation have voting rights, the board of directors, managers, or trustees of such corporation shall adopt a resolution approving the proposed plan and directing that it be submitted to a vote at a meeting of members having voting rights, which may be either an annual or a special meeting. Written or printed notice setting forth the proposed plan or a summary thereof shall be given to each member entitled to vote at such meeting within the time and in the manner provided in the bylaws for the giving of notice of meetings of members. The proposed plan shall be adopted upon receiving at least two-thirds of the votes which members present at each such meeting or represented by proxy are entitled to cast.

(b) Where any merging or consolidating corporation has no members, or no members having voting rights, a plan of merger or consolidation shall be adopted at a meeting of the board of directors, managers, or trustees of such corporation upon receiving the vote of a majority of the members of the board.

(2) After such approval, and at any time prior to the filing of the articles of merger or consolidation, the merger or consolidation may be abandoned pursuant to provisions therefor, if any, set forth in the plan of merger or consolidation.

History.—§16, ch. 59-427.

617.054 Articles of merger or consolidation.—

(1) Upon such approval, articles of merger or articles of consolidation shall be executed in duplicate by each corporation by its president or a vice president and by its secretary or an assistant secretary, and verified by one of the officers of each corporation signing such articles, and shall set forth:

(a) The plan of merger or the plan of consolidation.

(b) Where the members of any merging or consolidating corporation have voting rights, then as to each such corporation a statement setting forth the date of the meeting of members at which the plan was adopted, that a quorum was present at such meeting, and that such plan received at least two-thirds of the

votes which members present at such meeting or represented by proxy were entitled to cast; or a statement that such amendment was adopted by a consent in writing signed by all members entitled to vote with respect thereto.

(c) Where any merging or consolidating corporation has no members, or no members having voting rights, then as to each such corporation a statement of such fact, the date of the meeting of the board of directors, managers, or trustees at which the plan was adopted and a statement of the fact that such plan received the vote of a majority of the members of the board.

(2) The original and a duplicate copy of the articles of merger or articles of consolidation shall be delivered to the department of state. If the department of state finds that such articles conform to law, it shall, when all fees have been paid as in part I of this chapter prescribed:

(a) Endorse its approval on the original with the date and time of approval.

(b) File the original in the records of the department.

(c) Issue a certificate of merger or a certificate of consolidation to which it shall affix the duplicate copy.

(3) The certificate of merger or certificate of consolidation, together with the duplicate copy of the articles of merger or articles of consolidation affixed thereto by the department of state shall be returned to the person from whom the articles were received.

History.—§17, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.055 Effective date of merger or consolidation.—Upon the issuance of the certificate of merger, or the certificate of consolidation by the department of state, the merger or consolidation shall be effected.

History.—§18, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.056 Effect of merger or consolidation.—When such merger or consolidation has been effected:

(1) The several corporations parties to the plan of merger or consolidation shall be a single corporation, which, in the case of a merger, shall be that corporation designated in the plan of merger as the surviving corporation, and, in the case of a consolidation, shall be the new corporation provided for in the plan of consolidation.

(2) The separate existence of all corporations parties to the plan of merger or consolidation, except the surviving or new corporation, shall cease.

(3) Such surviving or new corporation shall have all the rights, privileges, immunities and powers and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities of a corporation organized under part I of this chapter.

(4) Such surviving or new corporation shall thereupon and thereafter possess all the rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises, as well

of a public as of a private nature, of each of the merging or consolidating corporations; and all property, real, personal and mixed, and all debts due on whatever account, and all other choses in action, and all and every other interest, of or belonging to or due to each of the corporations so merged or consolidated, shall be taken and deemed to be transferred to and vested in such single corporation without further act or deed; and the title to any real estate, or any interest therein, vested in any of such corporations shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of such merger or consolidation.

(5) Such surviving or new corporation shall thenceforth be responsible and liable for all the liabilities and obligations of each of the corporations so merged or consolidated; and any claim existing or action or proceeding pending by or against any of such corporations may be prosecuted as if such merger or consolidation had not taken place, or such surviving or new corporation may be substituted in its place. Neither the rights of creditors nor any liens upon the property of any such corporation shall be impaired by such merger or consolidation.

(6) In the case of a merger, the articles of incorporation of the surviving corporation shall be deemed to be amended to the extent, if any, that changes in its articles of incorporation are stated in the plan of merger; and, in the case of a consolidation, the statements set forth in the articles of consolidation and which are required or permitted to be set forth in the articles of incorporation of corporations organized under part I of this chapter shall be deemed to be the articles of incorporation of the new corporation.

History.—§19, ch. 59-427.

617.09 Proceedings to revoke articles of incorporation, etc.—In the event any member or citizen shall complain to the department of legal affairs that any corporation organized under part I of this chapter was organized or is being used as a cover to evade any of the laws against crime, or for purposes inconsistent with those stated in its articles of incorporation or charter, and shall submit prima facie evidence to sustain such charge, together with sufficient money to cover court costs and expenses, the said department forthwith shall institute and in due course prosecute to final judgment such legal or equitable proceedings as may be considered advisable either to revoke the articles of incorporation or charter or prevent its improper use.

History.—§5, ch. 4898, 1901; GS 2839; RGS 4509; CGL 6505; §23, ch. 59-427; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.10 By-laws.—Any corporation organized under part I of this chapter may, in its by-laws:

(1) Delegate to its board of directors, managers, or trustees, full discretionary power of admitting or expelling members;

(2) Prescribe that an incorporator or mem-

ber shall not have any vested right, interest or privilege of, in or to the assets, functions, affairs or franchises of the corporation, or any right, interest or privilege which may be transferable or inheritable, or which shall continue if his membership ceases, or while he is not in good standing; provided, that before his membership shall cease against his consent he shall be given an opportunity to be heard, unless he is absent from the county where the corporation is located; and,

(3) Delegate to its board of directors, managers, or trustees, the power of fixing regular or special dues and assessing fines in such sums as may be fixed or the limits or occasions determined, by said by-laws. The amount of dues so fixed shall become, on and after notice, an indebtedness to the corporation collectible by due course of law. The failure to pay any dues or fines assessed shall render the member liable to expulsion.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 4898, 1901; GS 2837, 2838; RGS 4507, 4508; CGL 6503, 6504; §24, ch. 59-427.

617.11 Foreign nonprofit corporations; qualifications.—

(1) Any corporation not for profit duly incorporated under the laws of any other state or territory and which desires to carry on, in the state, the objects and purposes of its incorporation, may file with the department of state a duly authenticated copy of its charter or articles of incorporation, together with a filing fee of fifty dollars.

(2) Upon the filing of such copy of its charter or articles of incorporation, and the payment of the fee aforesaid, and the objects of the corporation are such as are not prohibited by or contrary to the laws of this state, the department of state shall issue a permit to such corporation to carry on in the state the objects and purposes of its incorporation.

(3) Any foreign corporation not for profit failing to obtain such permit, and its successors and assigns, shall not be permitted to bring or maintain any suit or other proceeding before any court or administrative body of this state; but failure to obtain such permit shall not affect the validity of any contract with or conveyance by such foreign corporation.

(4) In the event any member or citizen shall complain to the department of legal affairs that any foreign corporation permitted under part I of this chapter to carry on in this state, the objects and purposes of its incorporation, or doing business in this state was organized or is being used in this state as a cover to evade any of the laws against crime, or for purposes inconsistent with those stated in its articles of incorporation or charter, and shall submit prima facie evidence to sustain such charge, together with sufficient money to cover court costs and expenses, the said department forthwith shall institute and in due course prosecute to final judgment such legal or equitable

proceedings as may be considered advisable either to revoke the permit, to prevent its improper use, or to prevent such foreign corporation from exercising its corporate powers within this state.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 11909, 1927; CGL 6506-6508; §25, ch. 59-427; §2, ch. 67-561; §§10, 11, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—Ch. 613, Foreign corporations.

617.12 Extinct churches and religious societies; property.—Property, both real and personal, belonging to or held in trust for any church or any religious society belonging to any religious denomination in this state that has or shall become extinct, shall vest in and become the property of that denomination of which the said church or religious society is a member; provided, that nothing herein contained shall affect the title to any property that is now held by any of the denominational associations or organizations of the state; and provided further, that this section shall not affect the reversionary interest of any person in such property or any valid lien thereon.

History.—§1, ch. 16291, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 6508(1); §26, ch. 59-427.

617.13 Extinct churches and religious societies; dissolution.—Any church or religious society in this state which has ceased or failed to maintain religious worship or service, or to use its property for religious worship or services according to the tenets, usages and customs of a church of the denomination of which it is a member in this state for the space of two consecutive years immediately prior thereto, or whose membership has so diminished in numbers or in financial strength as to render it impossible for such church or society to maintain religious worship or services, or to protect its property from exposure to waste and dilapidation for a period of two years, shall be deemed and taken to be extinct; and upon the facts being duly established to the satisfaction of the circuit court in and for the county in which such church or society has been theretofore situated, an order of such court may be made dissolving said church or religious society and the property of such church or society, or the property which may be held in trust for such church or society, may in said order be transferred to and the title and possession thereof vested in the denomination of which said church or society shall have been a member. A copy of the decree of dissolution shall be filed with the department of state.

History.—§2, ch. 16291, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 6508(2); §27, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.14 Incorporation of labor unions or bodies.—Any group or combination of groups of working men or wage earners, bearing the name labor, organized labor, federation of labor, brotherhood of labor, union labor, union labor committee, trade union, trades union, union labor council, building trades council, building trades union, allied trades union, central labor body, central labor union, federated

trades council, local union, state union, national union, international union, district labor council, district labor union, American federation of labor, Florida federation of labor, or the component parts thereof, or the significant words therein, whether the same be used in juxtaposition or with interspace, may be incorporated under part I of this chapter, provided, however:

(1) In addition to the requirements of §617.013, the articles of incorporation shall set forth the necessity for the incorporation, and shall be subscribed to by not less than five persons, and shall be acknowledged by all of the subscribers, who shall also make and subscribe to an oath, to be endorsed on the articles of incorporation, that it is intended in good faith to carry out the purposes and objects therein set forth. The articles of incorporation shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the proper county, and the approval of the judge of the circuit court shall be obtained.

(2) The subscribers of the articles of incorporation shall give notice of their intention to obtain approval thereof by the circuit judge. Such notice shall state the name of the judge, the date the articles of incorporation will be presented, the general nature of the articles of incorporation and the necessity therefor. Notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in said county at least once, or posted at the courthouse door in counties having no newspapers, at least ten days prior to the date the articles of incorporation will be presented to the judge.

(3) When presented to the judge, the articles of incorporation shall be accompanied by a petition, signed and sworn to by the subscribers, stating fully the aims and purposes of such organization and the necessity therefor.

(4) Upon the filing of the articles of incorporation and the petition, and the giving of such notice, the circuit judge to whom such petition may be addressed shall upon the date stated in such notice, take testimony and inquire into the admissions and purposes of such organization and the necessity therefor, and upon such hearing, if the circuit judge shall be satisfied that the allegations set forth in the petition and articles of incorporation have been substantiated, and shall find that such organization will not be harmful to the community in which it proposes to operate, or to the state, and that it is intended in good faith to carry out the purposes and objects set forth therein, and that there is a necessity therefor, the judge shall approve the articles of incorporation and endorse his approval thereon. Upon the filing of the articles of incorporation with its endorsements thereupon with the department of state and payment of the filing fees specified in §617.015, the subscribers and their associates and successors shall be a corporation by the name given.

(5) Any person shall have the right to intervene by filing an answer to the said petition stating his reasons, if any, and be heard thereon, why the circuit judge shall not approve the articles of incorporation.

(6) The existence, amendment of the articles of incorporation, and dissolution of any such corporation shall be in accordance with part I of this chapter.

History.—§§1-8, ch. 19271, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 6526(4)-(11); §28, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—Ch. 448, General labor regulations.

617.15 Sponge packing and marketing corporations.—Persons engaged in the business of buying, selling, packing and marketing commercial sponges may incorporate under the provisions of this chapter, to aid in facilitating the orderly cooperative buying, selling, packing and marketing of commercial sponges, and no such association shall be deemed to be a combination in restraint of trade or an illegal monopoly, or an attempt to lessen competition or fix prices arbitrarily nor shall any marketing contract or agreement by the corporation and its members, or the exercise of any power granted by part I of this chapter be considered illegal or in restraint of trade.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 17805, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 6508(4)-(8); §29, ch. 59-427.

617.16 Corporations for profit; when may become corporations not for profit.—Any corporation for profit now or hereafter incorporated under any of the laws of the state, engaged solely in carrying out the purposes and objects for which corporations not for profit are authorized under the laws of Florida to carry out, is hereby authorized and empowered to change its corporate nature from a corporation for profit to that of a corporation not for profit as defined in part I of this chapter, by filing a petition in the circuit court of the county wherein its principal place of business is located in the name of the corporation signed by an officer of the corporation and under its corporate seal setting forth the purposes and objects in which it is solely engaged, and requesting that the nature of the corporation be changed; provided, that any profit corporation, which has transferred, or is in the process of transferring its functions and assets to a nonprofit corporation by proceedings under part I of this chapter, shall, upon the recital of the facts, circumstances and intentions surrounding such transfer proceedings in a petition filed in accordance with §617.17, and the subsequent approval thereof by the circuit judge to whom presented, be deemed to have acted under this chapter and such nonprofit corporation shall succeed to the rights, liabilities and assets of its corporate predecessor as fully and completely as if the original petition had been filed under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 22657, 1945; §1, ch. 57-90; §30, ch. 59-427.

617.17 Same; petition and contents.—Said petition shall be accompanied by the written consent of all the stockholders authorizing the

change in the corporate nature and directing an authorized officer to file such petition before the court, together with proposed articles of incorporation signed by the president and secretary of the petitioning corporation which shall set forth the provisions required in original articles of incorporation by §617.013, and in addition shall contain a provision agreeing to accept all the property of the petitioning corporation and agreeing to assume and pay all its indebtedness and liabilities.

History.—§2, ch. 22657, 1945; §31, ch. 59-427.

617.18 Same; authority of circuit judge.—If the circuit judge to whom the petition and proposed articles of incorporation are presented finds that the petition and proposed articles are in proper form, he shall approve the articles of incorporation and endorse his approval thereon; such approval shall provide that all of the property of the petitioning corporation shall become the property of the successor corporation not for profit, subject to all indebtedness and liabilities of the petitioning corporation. The articles of incorporation with such endorsements thereupon shall be sent to the department of state, which shall, upon receipt thereof and upon payment of all taxes due the state by the petitioning corporation, if any, issue a certificate showing the receipt of the articles of incorporation with the endorsement of approval thereon and of the payment of all taxes to the state. Upon payment of the filing fees specified in §617.015, the department of state shall file the articles of incorporation, and from thenceforth the petitioning corporation shall become a corporation not for profit under the name adopted in the articles of incorporation and subject to all the rights, powers, immunities, duties and liabilities of corporations not for profit under the laws of Florida, and its rights, powers, immunities, duties and liabilities as a corporation for profit shall cease and determine.

History.—§3, ch. 22657, 1945; §32, ch. 59-427; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.19 Same; application of other laws.—All the provisions of this chapter relating to corporations not for profit organized hereunder, except insofar as they are inconsistent herewith, shall be applicable to any corporation whose character has been changed hereunder and shall henceforth govern such corporation.

History.—§4, ch. 22657, 1945; §33, ch. 59-427.

617.21 Corporations not for profit; when authorized to act as trustee.—Any corporation not for profit, organized under part I of this chapter, is authorized to act as trustee of property whenever the corporation has either a beneficial, contingent or remainder interest in said property, and any such corporation may likewise accept and hold the legal title to property, the beneficial interest of which is owned by any other eleemosynary institution or nonprofit corporation, or fraternal, benevolent, charitable or religious society or association.

History.—§1, ch. 25346, 1949; §34, ch. 59-427.

PART II

SCHOLARSHIP PLANS

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| <p>617.50 Definitions.</p> <p>617.51 Scholarship plans subject to act.</p> <p>617.52 Regulation of operation and administration of plans by department; authority to promulgate rules and regulations.</p> <p>617.53 Solicitations of funds; advertisement of plan.</p> <p>617.531 "Twisting" prohibited.</p> <p>617.532 Permit required to form corporation; application.</p> <p>617.54 Formation of corporation not for profit for operation of plan; filing; approval of articles of incorporation and name of corporation; amendment of articles of incorporation.</p> <p>617.55 Certificate of authority; license; requirements.</p> <p>617.551 Annual license fee.</p> <p>617.56 Deposit of scholarship funds in trust funds.</p> <p>617.561 Deposit requirements.</p> <p>617.562 Reserve fund for administration of plan in event of liquidation, insolvency or appointment of receiver.</p> <p>617.57 Operating capital.</p> <p>617.58 Annual financial statement.</p> <p>617.59 Examination of books and records.</p> <p>617.60 Dissolution or liquidation.</p> <p>617.61 Revocation of certificate of authority.</p> <p>617.611 Procedure for revocation of certificate of authority.</p> <p>617.62 Exemption from occupational license tax.</p> | <p>617.63 Corporate powers; fronting companies or corporations prohibited.</p> <p>617.64 Board of directors.</p> <p>617.641 Officers and directors of corporation not to be stockholder, director, agent, etc.</p> <p>617.65 Penalty for violations.</p> <p>617.66 Exemptions from provisions of part II of chapter.</p> <p>617.67 Participation by banks and other financial institutions.</p> <p>617.68 Licensing procedures and general requirements for agents and counselors; penalty for violation.</p> <p>617.69 Qualifications for agent license.</p> <p>617.70 Qualifications for counselor license.</p> <p>617.71 Corporations, liability of counselor.</p> <p>617.72 Improper conduct; inquiry.</p> <p>617.73 Grounds for compulsory refusal, suspension, or revocation of license.</p> <p>617.74 Grounds for discretionary refusal, suspension, revocation of license.</p> <p>617.75 Procedure for refusal, suspension or revocation of license.</p> <p>617.76 Surrender of license.</p> <p>617.77 Administrative fine in lieu of suspension, revocation of license.</p> <p>617.78 Probation.</p> <p>617.79 Fees, fines, and charges; deposit.</p> <p>617.80 Service of process; appointment of department as process agent.</p> <p>617.81 Exclusive jurisdiction of department.</p> |
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617.50 Definitions.—As used herein, the following terms shall have the meaning defined unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

*(1) [Department—The department of insurance of this state.]

(2) Plan—Any educational cooperative plan or scholarship plan subject to the provisions of this act.

(3) Corporation—A corporation not for profit authorized to administer a plan in the state.

(4) Scholarship—Educational benefits payable pursuant to a plan which shall not be deemed to be distribution of income to a member of a corporation.

(5) Member—Any person who is accepted as a member by the plan and who may later become eligible for a scholarship as provided in the charter and by-laws of the plan.

(6) Trustee of member—The person or persons including corporations, partnerships or other entities, who on behalf of a minor executes an application for membership in the plan.

(7) Recipient of scholarship—Any member who has been granted a scholarship by the plan.

(8) Fiscal year—The period beginning January 1 and ending December 31 of each year.

(9) Financial institution—Any Florida or

federally approved bank or savings and loan association located in Florida whose accounts are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, federal savings and loan insurance corporation, or any other agency of the federal government.

(10) Trustee bank—Any Florida or federally approved bank located in Florida, whose deposits are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, federal savings and loan insurance corporation, or any other agency of the federal government, having trust powers, in which all funds, contributions, donations, pledged earnings, interest, income and dividends (except enrollment fees and dues) shall be deposited and managed.

(11) Person—An individual, company, association, organization, society, partnership, syndicate, business trust, corporation, agent, counselor, corporation for profit, and every legal entity.

History.—§1, ch. 61-496; §1, ch. 65-228; §1, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform with §13, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for the definition of "commissioner." This subsection will be so amended in a subsequent reviser's bill.

617.51 Scholarship plans subject to act.—No person, firm, corporation, or corporation for profit shall solicit or collect contributions for

the operation and administration of any plan except as specifically authorized hereunder. Any educational cooperative plan or scholarship plan the principal features of which shall consist of:

(1) Participation by a specific person based on contributions made on behalf of such person; and

(2) Qualification for participation in whole or in part based upon amount and duration of such contribution, shall be deemed a plan subject to the provisions of part II of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 61-496; §2, ch. 65-228.

617.52 Regulation of operation and administration of plans by department; authority to promulgate rules and regulations.—

(1) The department is authorized to regulate the operation and administration of any plan or plans, as herein provided, and to adopt and promulgate such reasonable regulations as shall be necessary to the exercise of the powers herein vested in it. In the adoption of such regulations the department shall give paramount consideration to the safeguarding of funds and the protection of scholarship recipients.

(2) No plan shall be approved by the department which does not comply with regulations relating to the following:

(a) Rights to withdrawal of principal investment;

(b) Enrollment fees and dues in an amount reasonably necessary to administer the plan as determined by the department of insurance and pursuant to recommendation of the board of directors of the nonprofit corporation;

(c) Incorporation and qualification with the department of state by a corporation;

(d) Security of funds for scholarships;

(e) Qualifications of institutions in which scholarships may be granted;

(f) Maximum duration of scholarship;

(g) Scholastic achievement as qualification for commencement or continuation of scholarship not exceeding requirements of institution;

(h) Amount of contributions and duration necessary to participation in benefits of plan;

(i) Good moral character of management personnel;

(j) Voting rights of members or trustees of members.

(3) The rules of procedure for the adoption of any rules and regulations promulgated by the department of insurance hereunder shall be governed by the provisions of part I of chapter 120.

History.—§3, ch. 61-496; §1, ch. 63-329; §3, ch. 65-228; §2, ch. 67-599; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.53 Solicitations of funds; advertisement of plan.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or corporation for profit to solicit funds for the operation of any plan, unless such person, firm, corporation or cor-

poration for profit holds a currently effective license as provided in part II of this chapter.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation or corporation for profit to advertise any plan prior to the approval of such advertising material by the department to prevent material misrepresentation of law or fact with regard to any such plan.

History.—§4, ch. 61-496; §4, ch. 65-228; §3, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.531 "Twisting" prohibited.—No person shall make any misleading representations or incomplete or fraudulent comparison of any authorized scholarship plan for the purpose of inducing, or tending to induce, any person to lapse, forfeit, surrender, terminate, retain, or to enroll a member in another authorized scholarship plan.

History.—§4, ch. 67-599.

617.532 Permit required to form corporation; application.—

(1) No corporation shall hereafter be formed unless the persons proposing to form such corporation have applied to the department for and have received from it a permit therefor.

(2) Written application for such permit shall be filed with the department and shall include:

(a) Proposed name of corporation;

(b) Name, residence address, business background, and qualifications of each person associated in the formation or financing of the corporation;

(c) Full disclosure of the terms of all understandings and agreements existing or proposed among persons so associated relative to the corporation, or the formation or financing thereof, accompanied by a copy of each such agreement or understanding;

(d) Full disclosure of the terms of all understandings and agreements existing or proposed for management or agency contracts;

(e) A copy of each of any or all proposed articles or certificates of incorporation and proposed bylaws of the proposed corporation; and

(f) Such other pertinent information as the department may reasonably require.

(3) File with the department:

(a) A copy of each of any and all articles or certificates of incorporation of involved corporations, if a copy of the same is not already on file in the department;

(b) A copy of each of any and all syndicate, association, firm, partnership, organization or other similar agreement, by whatever name called, involved in the formation of the proposed corporation or its financing;

(c) A copy of any other pertinent document as reasonably requested by the department.

(4) The application shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$25.00.

History.—§5, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.54 Formation of corporation not for profit for operation of plan; filing; approval of articles of incorporation and name of corporation; amendment of articles of incorporation.—

(1) Any seven or more persons may, pursuant to the provisions of part I of this chapter, form a corporation not for profit for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and operating a plan or plans subject to regulation hereunder. Every such corporation so organized and licensed hereunder shall be deemed to be a charitable and benevolent institution.

(2) No such corporation shall hereafter be formed in this state unless the articles of incorporation thereof are approved by the department of insurance prior to filing the same with and approval by the department of state as otherwise provided by law.

(3) The incorporators shall file triplicate originals of the articles of incorporation with the department of insurance, accompanied by a filing fee of \$10.00. The department shall promptly examine the articles of incorporation. If it finds that the articles of incorporation conform to law, and that a certificate of authority has been or will be issued as provided by §617.55, it shall endorse its approval on each of the triplicate originals of the articles of incorporation, retain one copy thereof for its files, and return the two remaining copies to the incorporators for filing with the department of state as required by law. If, after examining the articles of incorporation, the department of insurance does not find that the same conform to law, as provided above, it shall refuse to approve the articles of incorporation and shall return all copies thereof to the incorporators together with a statement in writing of the reasons for nonapproval. Any person aggrieved by any action of the department under this section shall have the right to a hearing as provided in §617.75.

(4) No such corporation shall be formed or authorized in this state under a name which is the same as that of any other authorized corporation under part II of this chapter, or is so nearly similar thereto as to cause or tend to cause confusion, or which would tend to mislead the public as to its type of organization. Before incorporating under or using any name the corporation or proposed corporation shall submit its name or proposed name to the department for its approval.

(5) Before approving or disapproving the name or proposed name of such corporation, the department shall notify all other corporations holding a certificate of authority whose name might be adversely affected, allowing them thirty days after date of mailing of the notice within which to file their objections with it. If a name is so objected to, the department shall disapprove the name unless it is of the opinion that the objections are not well founded.

History.—§5, ch. 61-496; §5, ch. 65-228; §6, ch. 67-599; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.55 Certificate of authority; license; requirements.—

(1)(a) No corporation shall commence or continue operation in Florida, or advertise any plan, subject to regulation hereunder, prior to the issuance to it of a certificate of authority by the department.

(b) Applications for certificate of authority hereunder shall be made on forms prescribed by the department and shall contain such information as it shall deem necessary to determine compliance with this law and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(2) Applications shall be accompanied by such supplemental data as the department may require, including, but not limited to the following:

(a) Charter certified by the department of state, together with all amendments thereto as of the date of such certification.

(b) Bylaws of the corporation.

(c) Proposed plan or plans for payment of scholarships.

(d) Copies of membership certificates, applications and other documents to be used in connection with the operation and administration of the plan.

(e) Financial statement of the corporation shall include but not be limited to assets such as cash, bonds, stocks, real estate (less encumbrances), enrollment fees and dues in the course of collection; liabilities such as unearned enrollment fees, notes payable, surplus, and any other category of assets or liabilities as may be required by the department. Each category of assets and liabilities are to be supported by schedules describing the items included in each such category.

(f) Names and addresses of officers and directors of corporation. All such data shall be submitted with oath, to be prescribed by the department, taken and subscribed by two officers of the corporation, that the facts are true and that documents submitted are truly representative and in use or to be put in use. Proposed changes in the charter, bylaws or forms used, including contracts with educational institutions, shall be submitted to the department for its approval at least ten days before such change or use. A filing fee of \$5.00 for filing amendments to articles of incorporation, other than at time of approval for original certificate of authority, and a filing fee of \$5.00 for filing bylaws, or amendments thereof, shall be paid by each such corporation to the department.

(g) A filing fee of \$25.00.

(3) The department shall issue a certificate of authority to each qualified applicant if the department finds that:

(a) The applicant has been organized for the bona fide purpose of establishing, maintaining and operating a plan in accordance with applicable statutes, regulations promulgated by the department, and has been registered or licensed by the federal securities and exchange commission; and

(b) The plan is fair and reasonable and actuarially capable of providing all or a substantial portion of the educational scholarship needs of members in accordance with representations contained in the plan; and

(c) The operation of the plan complies with §617.56 and regulations of the department respecting the security of scholarship funds; and

(d) The applicant has paid a license fee of \$50.00. The license shall cover the period expiring on October 1 next following the date of issue.

History.—§6, ch. 61-496; §6, ch. 65-228; §7, ch. 67-599; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.551 Annual license fee.—Each corporation holding a certificate of authority shall pay an annual license fee of \$50.00 on or before October 1.

History.—§7, ch. 67-599.

617.56 Deposit of scholarship funds in trust funds.—All scholarship funds shall be deposited in trust funds established for the purpose of depositing therein all funds, contributions, donations, pledged earnings, interest, income and dividends, except enrollment fees and dues as set forth in §617.52(2)(b), to be used exclusively and solely for scholarships and educational benefits for members found eligible for scholarships, pursuant to the terms, conditions, purposes and uses set out in the plan. The said trust fund is to be deposited in and managed by a bank or banks located in Florida, whose deposits are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, federal savings and loan insurance corporation or any other agency of the federal government, having trust powers, as trustee or trustees. Said trustees shall be selected or appointed by the corporation and approved by the department. The department is authorized to adopt regulations respecting such security by the depositor as shall be necessary for the protection of such trust funds and to assure their availability for the purposes set forth in the plan or plans under which said moneys are received.

History.—§7, ch. 61-496; §7, ch. 65-228; §8, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.561 Deposit requirements.—

(1) Every corporation organized under part II of this chapter, to assure the faithful performance of its obligations to its members or subscribers, shall deposit with the department securities of the type, in which by the laws of this state an insurance company may invest its funds, the sum of fifty thousand dollars before the department may issue it a certificate of authority.

(2) Any such corporation holding a certificate of authority on January 1, 1967, shall, on or before April 1, 1968, deposit twenty-five thousand dollars in securities with the department, as set forth in subsection (1), and on or before April 1, 1969, deposit with the depart-

ment an additional twenty-five thousand dollars in such securities.

(3) The state shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all securities deposited with the department under part II of this chapter. Securities deposited with the department under part II of this chapter shall not, on account of such securities being in the state, be subject to taxation but shall be held exclusively and solely to insure the corporation's faithful performance of its obligations to its members or trustees of members.

(4) Corporations depositing securities as required herein, during solvency, have the right to exchange or substitute other securities of like quality and value for securities so on deposit, to receive the interest and other income accruing on such securities, and to inspect the deposit at all reasonable times.

(5) Such deposit shall be maintained unimpaired as long as the corporation continues business in this state. Whenever such corporation ceases to do business in this state and furnishes to the department proof satisfactory to the department that it has discharged or otherwise adequately provided for all of its obligations to its members, sponsors, trustees of members and qualified recipients of scholarships in this or any other state, possession or territory of the United States, the department shall release the deposited securities to the corporation, or the party or parties entitled thereto, on presentation of the department's receipts for such securities.

(6) The department may, in its discretion, prior to acceptance for deposit of any particular asset or security, or at any time thereafter while so deposited, have the same appraised or valued by competent appraisers. The reasonable costs of any such appraisal or valuation shall be borne by the corporation.

History.—§9, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.562 Reserve fund for administration of plan in event of liquidation, insolvency or appointment of receiver.—

(1) Whenever the department determines that the fifty thousand dollar deposit required in §617.561, is insufficient to assure administration of a plan, it shall require such corporation organized under part II of this chapter, to assure the faithful performance of its obligations to its sponsors, members, subscribers or qualified scholarship recipients, to establish a special trust account, separate and apart from the trust fund required by §617.56. The purpose of this special trust account shall be to establish a fund sufficient to enable the receiver or other official appointed by the department or court in the event of the default of the corporation by insolvency or otherwise, to effectively pay for the administrative expenses of rehabilitating or liquidating the plan.

(2) The proceeds from the special trust account shall be deposited in a trust bank, whose deposits are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, federal savings and loan

insurance corporation or any other agency of the federal government, designated by the department in the name of the department, and its successors, as trustee, for use in the event of the default of said corporation and may be used in any manner which, in the department's opinion, will most effectively and efficiently carry out the purposes of the scholarship plan and protect the interests of the sponsors, members, trustees of members or qualified scholarship recipients of the plan.

(3) The department is authorized to adopt such rules and regulations respecting such trust fund as shall be necessary to the protection of such funds and to assure their availability for the purposes set forth in the plan or plans under which said moneys are received.

History.—§10, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.57 Operating capital.—Operating capital of the corporation shall not be deemed trust funds. Operating capital shall consist of enrollment fees and annual dues of members. Advancements to the corporation for working capital shall be deemed operating capital repayable from such fees and dues only.

History.—§8, ch. 61-496; §8, ch. 65-228.

617.58 Annual financial statement.—Each corporation shall annually on or before March 1 after the end of the fiscal year, as herein defined, file with the department a statement showing the financial condition of the corporation as of the last day of such fiscal year in such form and containing such information as the department may require. Such report shall be verified by a certified public accountant or be submitted under oath subscribed by two officers of the corporation.

History.—§9, ch. 61-496; §9, ch. 65-228; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.59 Examination of books and records.—The department shall have the power of visitation and examination into the affairs of each such corporation. All of the books and records of the corporation shall be available to the department for examination by it. The department shall have the power to summon and examine under oath any person in relation to the affairs, transactions, and conditions of any corporation and to require the production of books, records, papers and other documents relating to any of the activities of the corporation. Each such corporation shall pay for such examinations the fees prescribed by the department which shall not be less than one hundred dollars.

History.—§10, ch. 61-496; §10, ch. 65-228; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.60 Dissolution or liquidation.—The department shall have the power and authority to bring proceedings in the circuit court in and for Leon county, for the dissolution or liquidation of any corporation organized under part II of this chapter, upon any one or more of the following grounds; that the corporation:

(1) Is impaired or insolvent;

(2) Has refused to submit any of its books, records, accounts or affairs to reasonable examination by the department;

(3) Has concealed or removed records or assets from this state;

(4) Has failed to comply with an order of the department or the provisions of part II of this chapter to make good an impairment of capital;

(5) Has transferred or attempted to transfer substantially its entire property or business, or has entered into any transaction the effect of which is to merge substantially its entire business in that of any other corporation without having first obtained the written approval of the department;

(6) Is found by the department to be in such condition that further transaction of business by it will be hazardous to the public, its members or trustees of members;

(7) Has willfully violated its certification of incorporation, bylaws or any law of this state, or any regulation of the federal securities and exchange commission;

(8) Has an officer, director, agent, manager or employee who has unlawfully refused to be examined under oath concerning its affairs;

(9) Has been or is the subject of an application for the appointment of a receiver, trustee, custodian or sequestrator of the corporation or its property, but only if such appointment has been made or is imminent and its effect is or would be to oust the courts of this state of jurisdiction hereunder;

(10) Has consented to such an order through a majority of its directors, members or trustees of members;

(11) Has ceased the selling of memberships for a period of six months; or

(12) Is solvent and has commenced voluntary liquidation or dissolution, or attempts to commence or prosecute any action or proceeding to liquidate its business or affairs, or to dissolve its corporate charter, or to procure the appointment of a receiver, trustee, custodian or sequestrator under any other law.

All such proceedings shall be brought and prosecuted by the department pursuant to statutes or rules and regulations promulgated by it for the protection of members and trustees of members, and it shall have and exercise the same authority and powers in connection therewith as are granted to it under laws respecting the dissolution and liquidation of insurance companies, including, but not limited to, chapter 631.

History.—§11, ch. 61-496; §11, ch. 65-228; §11, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.61 Revocation of certificate of authority.—The department shall have the power to revoke the certificate of authority or bring proceedings for the dissolution or liquidation of any such corporation, pursuant to regulations promulgated by it relating to notice,

hearing and opportunity for review, whenever the department finds that:

- (1) The corporation is being operated for profit; or
- (2) The affairs of the corporation are being fraudulently conducted; or
- (3) The corporation is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of part II of this chapter; or
- (4) The certificate of authority was obtained by fraud; or
- (5) The corporation is guilty of false or misleading advertising; or
- (6) Trust funds have been or are being used for purposes other than scholarships; or
- (7) There has been a material variance between any plan or plans as filed with the department and the actual administration thereof to the detriment of any member, trustee of member or class thereof; or
- (8) The corporation has willfully failed to file reports required by the department pursuant to this law; or
- (9) The corporation has refused or prevented examination of its books and records by the department.
- (10) The corporation was engaged in such activity on the effective date of part II of this chapter and did not, within sixty days after such date, apply for a certificate as provided in §617.55(1).

History.—§12, ch. 61-496; §12, ch. 65-228; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.611 Procedure for revocation of certificate of authority.—

(1) Whenever the department has reason to believe that such a corporation has violated any of the grounds set forth in §617.61, for which its certificate of authority might be revoked, it shall set forth such grounds in writing and serve a copy thereof upon said corporation by registered or certified mail, addressed to its principal place of business in this state, as reflected by the records of such corporation on file with the department, notice shall be deemed given when so addressed and mailed postage prepaid at a United States post office or branch thereof.

(2) If, within thirty days after the date of mailing such charges as provided in subsection (1), said corporation, or its attorney, has failed to file with the department at its office in Tallahassee a written answer to such charges, coupled with a written request for a hearing thereof, the department shall deem the request for such hearing to have been waived, and may proceed to revoke such certificate of authority.

(3) If, within thirty days, an answer and request for hearing is so filed with the department, a hearing shall be held with respect to the charges within sixty days of the filing of such answer and request for hearing unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give the corporation not less than ten days' notice in writing, in advance, of the hearing date, which notice

shall set forth the time, place, and the name of the person before whom it is to be held. In fixing the time and place for hearings, due regard shall be had for the convenience of the parties or their representatives.

(4) All hearings shall be open to the public, unless the right to public hearing is waived by the affected party.

(5) The rules of procedure for any hearings held pursuant to this section shall be governed by the provisions of §617.75.

History.—§12, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.62 Exemption from occupational license tax.—Every corporation holding a certificate of authority under the provisions hereof and its officers, agents and solicitors shall be exempt from the payment of any occupational license taxes levied by virtue of any of its activities or those of its officers, agents or solicitors authorized hereunder.

History.—§13, ch. 61-496; §13, ch. 65-228.

617.63 Corporate powers; fronting companies or corporations prohibited.—

(1) Each corporation shall have all the powers provided by law for corporations not for profit not inconsistent herewith, but the exercise of such powers shall be subject to the approval of the department where in the opinion of the department any such exercise of powers may impair or interfere with the ability of the corporation properly to execute, administer or operate any of the plans approved by the department.

(2) No corporation which has been issued a certificate of authority shall act as a fronting company or corporation for any unauthorized corporation. A "fronting company or corporation" is a corporation which has been issued a certificate of authority by the department to operate a scholarship plan under the provisions of part II of this chapter, which in any wise generally transfers to an unauthorized person, corporation, or corporation for profit the direction and control of its activities.

History.—§14, ch. 61-496; §14, ch. 65-228; §13, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.64 Board of directors.—

(1) The charter of each corporation shall provide for a board of directors of not less than seven persons. At the time of application to the department there shall be four vacancies on said board. Within ten days of the granting of a certificate of authority the department shall notify the following organizations of the application and the right of each to place a member on the board of directors, who shall not be required to be members or otherwise affiliated with the corporation:

(a) The Florida congress of parents and teachers

(b) Florida education association

(c) Florida bankers association

(d) Florida savings and loan league

(2) If any of the foregoing shall within

sixty days of such notice fail or refuse to designate a member to serve on the board of directors of any corporation, the remaining members of the board may fill the vacancy in the manner provided in the charter or bylaws. Each such organization shall be notified by the corporation not less than thirty days prior to the meeting at which directors are elected annually of its rights hereunder, which shall be continuing. Failure or refusal of any such organizations to designate one of its members to serve on the board of directors, within thirty days from the date of such annual meeting, shall create a vacancy on such board of directors, to be filled as in the charter or bylaws provided.

History.—§15, ch. 61-496; §15, ch. 65-228; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.641 Officers and directors of corporation not to be stockholder, director, agent, etc.—No officer or director of a corporation organized under the provisions of part II of this chapter, shall be a stockholder, director, agent, counselor, or employee of any person or corporation for profit which shall represent said corporation in the promotion or sale of memberships in plans authorized by this section, nor shall such person in any manner whatsoever receive or anticipate any compensation, profit or other thing of value from such person or corporation for profit. This provision shall not apply to those banks or other financial institutions as provided in §617.67.

History.—§14, ch. 67-599.

617.65 Penalty for violations.—

(1) Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of part II of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Each instance of violation shall be considered a separate offense.

(2) The willful making of any false and material statement on any report to or required by the department shall constitute perjury and punishable as such.

History.—§16, ch. 61-496; §16, ch. 65-228; §15, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.66 Exemptions from provisions of part II of chapter.—The provisions of part II of this chapter shall not apply to any nonprofit educational corporation or association which makes provision for scholarships as incidental to its principal functions and activities only; nor shall the provisions hereof apply to scholarships under any insurance plan subject to supervision of the department of this state.

History.—§17, 61-496; §17, ch. 65-228; §16, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.67 Participation by banks and other financial institutions.—All banks and trust companies, industrial savings banks, building

and loan associations and savings and loan associations located in Florida whose accounts are insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation, federal savings and loan insurance corporation or any other agency of the federal government are hereby authorized to participate in scholarship plans operating under the provisions of part II of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 63-329; §18, ch. 65-228; §17, ch. 67-599.

617.68 Licensing procedures and general requirements for agents and counselors; penalty for violation.—

(1) Sections 617.68-617.81 of part II of this chapter may be referred to as the "licensing procedures law."

(2) As used in said law "agent" means any person, firm, partnership or corporation for profit who contracts with or is employed by a corporation under part II of this chapter, for the solicitation or sale of memberships in a plan, hereunder.

(3) As used in said law "counselor" means any person who contracts with or is employed by an "agent" for the solicitation or sale of memberships in a plan, hereunder.

(4) No person, firm, partnership or corporation shall be, act as, or advertise or hold himself or itself out to be an agent or counselor in this state unless he or it is then licensed as such agent or counselor under a currently effective license issued by the department pursuant to the provisions of part II of this chapter.

(5) For the protection of the people of this state, the department shall not issue, continue, renew or permit to exist any such license as to any person, firm, partnership or corporation who has not established to the department's satisfaction that he or it is qualified therefor.

(6) The department shall prescribe and furnish all forms required under this section in connection with the application for and issuance of such licenses and for appointment and termination of appointment of agents and counselors.

(7) The department shall not issue a license as to an agent or counselor except upon written application therefor filed with it at its offices in Tallahassee, to any person who has not met the qualifications therefor, and paid in advance all applicable license fees as provided herein. All such applications shall be made under oath of the applicant.

(8) Application for license as an agent shall be signed by the applicant and the appointing corporation and shall be filed with the department by the corporation proposed to be so represented, and shall be accompanied by an executed copy of all contracts entered into between the corporation and the agent.

(9) Application for license as a counselor shall be signed by the applicant and the agent to be represented and shall be filed with the department by the agent proposed to be so represented, accompanied by executed copies

of any contracts entered into between the agent and counselor.

(10) Each application for license as an agent shall be accompanied by payment of a license fee of \$25.00, and each application for license as a counselor shall be accompanied by payment of a license fee of \$10.00.

(11) The department may propound any reasonable interrogatories in addition to those contained in the application, to any applicant for a license, or on any renewal or continuation thereof, relating to his or its qualifications and any other matter which, in the department's opinion, is deemed necessary or advisable for the protection of the public and to ascertain the applicant's qualifications. The department may, upon completion of the application, make such further investigation as it may deem advisable of the applicant's character, reputation, experience, background and fitness for a license.

(12) If, upon the basis of the completed application for a license and such further inquiry or investigation as the department may make concerning the applicant, the department is satisfied that the applicant is qualified for the license applied for and that all pertinent license fees have been paid, it shall approve the application and promptly issue the same.

(13)(a) The department shall transmit the original and a copy of each license as follows:

1. Agent's license, original to the corporation and copy to the licensee;
2. Counselor's license, original to the agent and copy to the licensee.
3. While the license is in force the original thereof shall be retained by the appointing corporation in the case of agents, and by the agent in the case of counselor.

(b) Each license shall be in such form as the department may designate and show the type and serial number of license, date of issuance, name and address of the licensee, general conditions pertaining to expiration, continuation or renewal, and such other matters as the department deems advisable.

(14) If, upon the basis of the completed application and such further inquiry or investigation, the department deems the applicant to be lacking in any one or more of the qualifications for the license applied for, it shall disapprove the application and notify the applicant thereof, stating the grounds of disapproval. At the same time the department shall return to the applicant or other person entitled thereto any license fee received by it in connection with the application for a license.

(15) All licenses as to which all requisite applications, payment of license fees and evidence thereof in customary form received by the department at its office in Tallahassee, within one calendar month prior to the expiration of the license year then current or

within one calendar month after the commencement of the next following new license year, shall be dated and effective as of the first day of such new license year and shall be as for the entire such license year (subject to suspension, revocation, renewal, continuation or termination as otherwise provided in part II of this chapter); but such a license, if issued pursuant to qualification therefor during the last calendar month of the preceding license year as hereinabove provided, shall be deemed to relate back in effectiveness to the date within such calendar month on which the last of such qualifying requirements was received by the department at its offices in Tallahassee.

(16) The license of an agent or counselor shall continue in force until suspended, revoked or otherwise terminated, but subject to annual continuation by the corporation as to an agent and by an agent as to a counselor named therein, on or before October 1, by payment of a renewal or continuation fee of \$25.00 for an agent's license and a fee of \$10.00 for a counselor's license, accompanied by the corporation's or agent's written request, as the case may be, for such renewal or continuation.

(17) Annually on or before October 1, each corporation and agent shall file with the department the alphabetical lists, statements and information as to licenses being renewed or continued, or being terminated, accompanied by payment of the applicable renewal or continuation fee as set forth in subsection (15).

(18) Any such license as to which request for renewal or continuation is not received by the department at its offices at Tallahassee, as required by subsection (15) shall be deemed to have expired at midnight on October 30 next following such failure. Request for renewal or continuation of any such license or payment of fee therefor which is received by the department after such October 1, but on or before the next following November 1, may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion.

(19) Upon the expiration of any license, the licensee formerly so licensed shall be completely without any of the authority or rights theretofore conferred by the license, and shall not thereafter, while without the required license, engage or attempt to engage in any transaction or business for which such license was issued. No licensee shall again be granted such a license unless and until he or it applies and fully qualifies therefor as provided in part II of this chapter except as provided in subsection (15). A license issued hereunder is valid only as to the licensee named therein and is not transferable.

(20) Each corporation and agent appointing an agent or counselor in this state, as the case may be, shall file the appointment with the department, and at the same time pay the license fee as prescribed in subsection (16). Every such appointment shall be subject to

the issuance of the appropriate agent's or counselor's license.

(21) As a part of each appointment there shall be a certified statement or affidavit of an executive officer of the appointing authority stating what investigation, if any, has been made concerning the proposed licensee and his background, including a credit report or summary thereof, and the appointing authority's opinion to the best of his or its knowledge and belief as to the moral character, fitness and reputation of the proposed licensee.

(22) In the appointment of a counselor, the agent shall also certify therein, if true, that the applicant has the necessary training or that the agent will guarantee that he will have the necessary training to hold himself out as a counselor, and the agent shall further certify that he or it is willing to be bound by the acts of such counselor within the scope of his employment.

(23) Subject to annual renewal or continuation by the corporation as to agents and by the agents as to counselors as provided in subsection (16), appointment of licensees shall continue in effect until the licensee's license is revoked or otherwise terminated, unless written notice of earlier termination of the appointment is filed with the department by either the corporation as to agents or the agent as to counselors.

(24)(a) Subject to the agent's or counselor's contract rights, a corporation, in the case of agents, and the agent, in the case of counselors, may terminate the appointment of any agent or counselor at any time. The appointing authority shall promptly give written notice of termination to the licensee, either by delivery thereof to the licensee in person or by mailing it, postage prepaid and addressed to the licensee at his address last of record with the appointing authority. Notice so mailed shall be deemed to have been given when deposited in the United States post office mail depository. As soon as possible, and at all events within thirty days after terminating the appointment of an agent or counselor (other than as an appointment terminated by the appointing authority's failure to continue or renew it) the appointing authority shall file written notice thereof with the department, together with a statement that it has given the licensee notice thereof as herein provided.

(b) Upon termination of the appointment of an agent or counselor, whether by failure to renew or continue the appointment or license or otherwise, the appointing authority shall file with the department the information required under subsection (27).

(25) An agent or counselor may terminate his or its appointment at any time, by giving written notice thereof to the appointing authority and filing a copy of the notice with the department. Such termination shall be subject to the appointing authority's contract rights.

(26) Upon receipt of notice of termination

of the appointment of an agent or counselor, the department shall forthwith terminate the pertinent license of the licensee.

(27) The appointing authority shall annually, prior to October 1, file with the department an alphabetical list for each such license type of the names and addresses of each licensee whose appointment and license in this state is being terminated and is not to remain in effect, accompanied by a statement of the appointing authority and such other reasonable proof as the department may prescribe or accept, that written notice of intention so to terminate the appointment and license has been given to each such licensee.

(28)(a) Any appointing authority terminating the appointment and license of an agent or counselor, whether such termination is by direct action of the appointing authority or by failure to renew or continue the appointment and license, shall file with the department a statement of the reasons for, if any, and facts relative to such termination.

(b) In the case of termination by failure to renew or continue the appointment or license, the above required information shall be filed with the department as soon as possible and, at all events, within thirty days after the date of notice of intention not to so renew or continue was filed with the department. In all other cases, such information shall be filed with the department at the time of or, at all events, within ten days after notice of the termination was filed with the department.

(c) Any information, document, record or statement so furnished or disclosed to the department shall be absolutely privileged and shall not be admissible as evidence in or as basis for any action against the appointing authority or any of its representatives.

(29)(a) As to each applicant who for the first time in this state is applying and qualifying for a license as an agent or counselor, the appointing authority shall, coincidentally with such appointment or employment, secure and thereafter keep on file a full detailed credit report or character report, made by an established and reputable independent credit reporting service, relative to the agent or counselor so appointed or employed. Within thirty days after such appointment or employment has been made or commenced, the appointing authority shall furnish to the department on a form furnished by it such information as it may reasonably require relative to such agent or counselor and investigation.

(b) Any information so furnished shall be absolutely privileged and shall not be admissible or used as evidence in any action against the appointing authority, reporting service or other persons furnishing the same.

(30) (a) All funds belonging to the corporation or agents or others received by an agent or counselor in transactions under his license shall be trust funds so received by the licensee in a fiduciary capacity, and the licensee in the applicable regular course of business shall

account for and pay the same to the corporation or the agent, as the case may be, or to any other person entitled thereto.

(b) Any agent or counselor who, not being lawfully entitled thereto, diverts or appropriates such funds or any portion thereof to his or its own use shall, upon conviction, be guilty of larceny by embezzlement and shall be punished as provided by law.

(31) Every agent licensed hereunder shall maintain in his or its office such records as will enable the department and the public to obtain all necessary information relative to his or its business activities, including daily reports concerning memberships in such plans, and such other records as the department shall designate in its discretion.

(32) Any person, other than a corporation, who violates any provision of the licensing procedures and general requirements set forth in part II of this chapter shall, in addition to denial, suspension, revocation or refusal of license or other administrative penalties, upon conviction be punishable as for a misdemeanor by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each instance of violation shall be considered a separate offense.

History.—§18, ch. 67-599; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.69 Qualifications for agent license.—

The department shall not grant or issue a license as agent to any person, firm, corporation, corporation for profit, or partnership found by it to be untrustworthy, financially unstable, or incompetent, or who does not meet such requirements as to good repute, financial stability and such other qualifications as to competency as it may prescribe by reasonable rule or regulation.

History.—§19, ch. 67-599; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.70 Qualifications for counselor license.—

The department of insurance shall not grant or issue a license as counselor as to any person found by it to be untrustworthy or incompetent, or who does not meet the following qualifications:

(1) Must be a natural person of at least twenty-one years of age.

(2) Must be a citizen of the United States or of Canada, and a bona fide resident of this state.

(3) Must not be an employee of an insurance company, agent or agency, nor on active duty in the armed forces of the United States or an employee of the United States veterans' administration or division of veterans' affairs of the department of community affairs.

(4) Must have received or will have received before engaging in any transactions under his license, training from his agent to familiarize himself with part II of this chapter, the rules and regulations of the department of insurance governing scholarship plans

and with the provisions of contracts to be negotiated with the public in connection with such plans.

(5) Must have never had a license to solicit and sell insurance issued by the department of insurance of this or any other state, or a license issued by the federal securities and exchange commission or the department of banking and finance denied, suspended or revoked unless such person is eligible for such license at time of application.

(6) Must be of good character and reputation for trustworthiness and integrity.

(7) Must not have been convicted of a felony within five years prior to application for a license and must have had his citizenship restored to him.

(8) Must agree, should his employer or the department of insurance request it, to have his fingerprints taken.

History.—§20, ch. 67-599; §§12, 13, 18, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.71 Corporations, liability of counselor.—

Any counselor who is an officer, director, stockholder or employee of a corporate agency shall remain personally and fully liable and accountable for any wrongful acts, misconduct or violations of any provisions of part II of this chapter committed by such licensee or by any person under his direct supervision and control while acting on behalf of the corporation.

History.—§21, ch. 67-599.

617.72 Improper conduct; inquiry.—

(1) The department may, upon its own motion, and shall, upon a written complaint signed by any interested person and filed with it, inquire into any alleged improper conduct of any corporation holding a certificate of authority, or agent or counselor, licensed hereunder, in this state.

(2) In the prosecution of such inquiries the corporation, agent or counselor shall, whenever so required by the department, cause its or his books and records to be open for inspection for the purpose of such inquiries.

(3) As a prerequisite to exercising the right or authority to investigate the books and records of such corporations or licensees, the department shall serve upon such corporations or licensees a copy of the general charges against it or him, so as to apprise it or him of the general purpose, nature and scope of the investigation or inquiry, and including the name and identity of the person, if any, who may have filed a complaint with the department as referred to in subsection (1) if the investigation is any way related to such complaint.

(4) Such general charges are not required to allege any facts constituting such improper conduct as would justify the department in instituting proceedings to suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of a corporation or the license of an agent or counselor.

(5) Service of such copy of general charges may be made by delivering copy to the corpora-

tion or licensee or mailing same by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested, addressed to its or his business or residence address. If so mailed, notice shall be deemed to have been given when deposited in a mail depository of the United States post office.

(6) The charges or complaints against any corporation, agent or counselor may be informally alleged and need not be in any such language as is necessary to charge a crime on an indictment or information.

(7) The expense for any hearings or investigations under this law, as well as the fees and mileage of witnesses, may be paid out of the "insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund."

History.—§22, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.73 Grounds for compulsory refusal, suspension, or revocation of license.—The department shall deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the license of any agent or counselor if it finds after notice and hearing thereon as provided for in §617.75 that as to the applicant or licensee any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist:

(1) Lack of one or more of the qualifications for the license as specified in part II of this chapter.

(2) Material misstatement, misrepresentation or fraud in obtaining the license or in attempting to obtain the same.

(3) If the license is willfully used, or to be used, to circumvent any of the requirements or prohibitions of part II of this chapter.

(4) Willful misrepresentation of any contract or willful deception with regard to any such contract, done either in person or by any form of dissemination of information or advertising.

(5) For demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to engage in the scholarship plan business.

(6) For demonstrated lack of reasonably adequate knowledge and technical competence to engage in the transactions authorized by the license.

(7) Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of business under the license.

(8) Misappropriation, conversion or unlawful withholding of moneys belonging to others and received in conduct of business under the license.

(9) Willful failure to comply with, or willful violation of, any proper order, rule or regulation of the department, or willful violation of any provision of part II of this chapter.

History.—§23, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.74 Grounds for discretionary refusal, suspension, revocation of license.—The department may, in its discretion, deny, suspend, revoke or refuse to renew or continue the license of any agent or counselor if it finds after notice and hearing thereon as provided in

§617.75 that as to the applicant or licensee any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist under circumstances for which such denial, suspension, revocation or refusal is not mandatory under §617.73:

(1) For any cause for which issuance of the license could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the department.

(2) Violation of any provision of part II of this chapter or of any other law applicable to the business of scholarship plans in the course of dealing under the license.

(3) Violation of any lawful order or rule or regulation of the department.

(4) Failure or refusal, upon demand, to pay over to any one he represents or has represented any money coming into his hands belonging to such person, firm, agent, corporation or partnership.

(5) Violation of the provision against "twisting," as defined in §617.531.

(6) If in the conduct of business under the license he has engaged in unfair methods of competition or in unfair or deceptive acts or practices, or has otherwise shown himself to be a source of injury or loss to the public or detrimental to the public interest.

(7) Conviction of a felony.

History.—§24, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.75 Procedure for refusal, suspension or revocation of license.—

(1) If any licensee is convicted by a court of a violation of part II of this chapter, the license of such licensee shall thereby be deemed to be immediately revoked, without any further procedure relative thereto by the department.

(2) As to licenses denied by the department upon application therefor, the applicant, if aggrieved thereby, shall have the right to a hearing thereon and may appeal to the court from any adverse decision of the department relative thereto as provided herein.

(3) As to licenses issued under part II of this chapter and thereafter suspended or revoked, or renewal or continuation thereof refused by the department, the procedures hereinafter set forth in this section shall apply.

(4) If after an investigation or upon other evidence the department has reason to believe that there may exist any one or more grounds for the suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue the license of any agent or counselor as such grounds are specified in §§617.73 and 617.74, the department shall mail written notice of its intention to suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the license, accompanied by a copy of the charges against the licensee to the licensee and to each appointing authority. Such notice and charges shall be mailed by registered mail, addressed to the licensee at his or its residence or principal business address last of record with the department, and to the appointing authority addressed to the appointing authority at its or his address last of record with the

department. The notice shall be deemed given when so addressed and mailed postage prepaid at a United States post office or branch thereof.

(5) If within thirty days after the date of mailing the notice and charges as provided for in subsection (4), neither the licensee, nor the appointing authority have filed with the department at its office in Tallahassee, a written answer to such charges coupled with a written request for a hearing thereon, the department may proceed to suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license.

(6) If within such thirty days an answer and request for hearing is so filed with the department, the department shall hold a hearing with respect to the charges, the hearing to be held within sixty days of the date of the filing of such answer and request for hearing, unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give the licensee and each appointing authority that has filed with it the answer to the charges and request for hearing as provided in subsection (5) written notice of the hearing and of the matters to be considered thereat not less than ten days in advance of the hearing date.

(7) All such hearings shall be open to the public, unless the right to same is waived by the affected party.

(8) (a) As to the subject of any examination, investigation, or hearing being conducted by it the department or any assistant, deputy, or examiner appointed by it may administer oaths, examine and cross-examine witnesses, receive oral and documentary evidence, and shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and testimony, and require by subpoena the production of books, papers, records, files, correspondence, documents or other evidence which it deems relevant to the inquiry.

(b) If any person refuses to comply with any such subpoena or to testify as to any matter concerning which he may be lawfully interrogated, the circuit court of Leon county or of the county wherein such examination, investigation, or hearing is being conducted, or of the county wherein such person resides, on the department's application may issue an order requiring such person to comply with the subpoena and to testify; and any failure to obey such an order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

(c) Subpoenas shall be served, and proof of such service made, in the same manner as if issued by a circuit court. Witness fees and mileage, on behalf of the state, if claimed shall be allowed the same as for testimony in a circuit court.

(d) Any person willfully testifying falsely under oath as to any matter material to any such examination, investigation or hearing, shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of perjury and shall be punished accordingly.

(9)(a) If any person asks to be excused from attending or testifying or from producing

any books, papers, records, contracts, documents, or other evidence in connection with any examination, hearing, or investigation being conducted by the department or its examiner on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, and shall notwithstanding be directed to give such testimony or produce such evidence, he must, if so directed by the department, nonetheless comply with such direction, but he shall not thereafter be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may have so testified or produced evidence, and no testimony so given or evidence produced shall be received against him upon any criminal action, investigation or proceeding; except, however, that no such person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for any perjury committed by him in such testimony, and the testimony or evidence so given or produced shall be admissible against him upon any criminal action, investigation, or proceeding concerning such perjury; nor shall he be exempt from the refusal, suspension, or revocation of any license, permission, or authority conferred, or to be conferred, pursuant to part II of this chapter.

(b) Any such individual may execute, acknowledge and file with the department a statement expressly waiving such immunity or privilege in respect to any transaction, matter or thing specified in such statement, and thereupon the testimony of such individual or such evidence in relation to such transaction, matter, or thing may be received or produced before any judge or justice, court, tribunal, grand jury or otherwise, and if so received or produced such individual shall not be entitled to any immunity or privileges on account of any testimony he may so give or evidence so produced.

(10) Any person who refuses or fails, without lawful cause, to testify relative to the affairs of any corporation, agent or counselor or other person when subpoenaed and requested by the department to so testify as provided in subsection (8) shall, in addition to the penalty provided in said subsection, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to the penalties provided under §617.65.

(11) The department's statement of charges, papers, documents, reports or evidence relative to the subject of a hearing under this section shall not be subject to subpoena without its consent until after the same shall have been published at the hearing, unless after notice to the department and hearing a circuit court determines that the department would not be unnecessarily hindered or embarrassed by such subpoena.

(12) (a) The department may hold hearings for any purpose within the scope of this chapter deemed by it to be necessary.

(b) The department shall hold a hearing

if required by any provision of part II of this chapter.

(c) Any person aggrieved by any act, threatened act, or failure of the department to act, or by any report, rule, regulation or order of the department (other than an order for the holding of a hearing, or an order on hearing or pursuant thereto), may demand a hearing. The demand shall be in writing and shall summarize the information and grounds to be relied upon as a basis for the relief to be sought at the hearing. Failure to grant the demand within thirty days from the filing of the demand with the department shall constitute a denial of the relief sought, and shall be the equivalent of an order on hearing for the purpose of a petition for rehearing, or reargument, under subsection (16), and for the purpose of an appeal under subsection (17), of this section.

(d) Pending any such hearing and decision thereon the department may suspend or postpone the effective date of its previous action.

(13) (a) Except where a different period of notice is provided by other provisions of part II of this chapter relative to particular matters, not less than twenty days in advance the department shall give notice of the time and place of the hearing, stating the matters to be considered thereat. If the persons to be given notice are not specified in the provision pursuant to which the hearing is held, the department shall give such notice to all persons whose pecuniary interests are to be directly and immediately affected by such hearing.

(b) If any such hearing is to be held for consideration of rules and regulations of the department, or for consideration of other matters, which under paragraph (a) would otherwise require separate notices to more than fifty persons, in lieu of the notice so required under such paragraph (a) the department may give notice of the hearing by publication thereof, in four or more newspapers of general circulation in this state, at least once each week during the four weeks immediately preceding the week in which the hearing is to be held. The published notice shall state the time and place of the hearing and shall specify the matters to be considered thereat.

(c) All such notices, other than published notices, shall be given by delivery to the person to be so notified or by mailing it by registered or certified mail addressed to such person at his address last of record with the department.

(14) (a) A hearing may be held in the department's offices at Tallahassee, or at such other place in this state deemed by the department to be more convenient to parties and witnesses. If the hearing is relative to a denial, suspension, or revocation of license as agent or counselor, if so requested by such person, the department shall hold the hearing at a place not less convenient to such person and witnesses than the department's office located

nearest the place of residence or place of business of the person in this state.

(b) The department or an examiner designated by it, shall preside at the hearing and shall sit in the capacity of a quasi-judicial officer.

(c) The department shall allow any party to the hearing to appear in person and by counsel, who must be a member of the Florida bar, to be present during the giving of all evidence, to have a reasonable opportunity to inspect all documentary and other evidence and to examine and cross-examine witnesses, to present evidence in support of his interest, and to have subpoenas issued by the department at his expense to compel attendance of witnesses and production of evidence in his behalf. Testimony may be taken orally or by deposition, and any party shall have such right of introducing evidence by deposition as may obtain in the circuit courts of this state.

(d) Upon good cause shown the department shall permit to become a party to the hearing by intervention, if timely, only such persons who were not original parties thereto and whose interests are to be directly and immediately affected by the department's order made upon the hearing.

(e) Formal rules of pleading or of evidence need not be observed at the hearing, except that the right of any person to invoke such rules and the rule of exclusion of witnesses at the hearing is preserved.

(f) Unless waived in writing by the other parties to the hearing, the department shall cause a full stenographic record of the proceedings at the hearing to be made by a competent reporter and at the cost of the state. If transcribed, a copy of such stenographic record shall be made a part of the department's record of the hearing. A transcription shall be made if requested by any party in order that such party may have a copy thereof. A copy of the transcribed stenographic record shall be furnished to any party to the hearing requesting the same, and at such reasonable charge therefor as the department may fix. If no stenographic record is made or transcribed the department shall prepare an adequate record of the evidence and of the proceedings. The state's portion of the cost of the stenographic record and transcription thereof shall be paid out of the "insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund."

(15) (a) Within thirty days after termination of a hearing and completion of the transcript, if any, or of any rehearing thereof or reargument thereon, the department shall make its order on hearing, covering matters involved in the hearing and in any rehearing or reargument, and shall give a copy of the order to all the parties to the hearing.

(b) The order shall contain specific findings of fact by the department in relation to the matter before it, such findings to be based upon a preponderance of the evidence. Any party may file with the department pro-

posed findings of fact, to be accepted or rejected by the department.

(c) The department's order may affirm, modify, or rescind action theretofore taken or may constitute the taking of new action within the scope of the hearing.

(16) Upon written request setting forth the reasons therefor of a party to a hearing filed with the department within thirty days after any order made pursuant to a hearing has been mailed to the persons entitled to receive the same, the department shall, within thirty days after receipt of such request, grant a rehearing or reargument of any or all of the matters involved in the hearing. The filing of a request for rehearing or reargument shall automatically stay the running of the time for taking an appeal pursuant to subsection (17) of this section, but the denial of this request shall not operate to start anew the running of the time for taking an appeal.

(17)(a) All findings of fact, final rulings, orders, or decisions of the department shall be subject to review by appeal to the district court of appeal, first district. Such an appeal shall be commenced within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after the rendition of such ruling, order, or decision, and in compliance with the rules of procedure as prescribed by the supreme court of Florida for appeals.

(b) The district court of appeal shall affirm, reverse, or modify the department's ruling, order, or decision appealed from. To the extent so affirmed, the court shall thereupon issue its own order commanding obedience to the department's ruling, order, or decision; or, the court may remand the ruling, order, or decision to the department for action in accordance with its order.

(18)(a) The department shall, in its order suspending a license, specify the period during which the suspension is to be in effect, but such period shall not exceed one year. The license shall remain suspended during the period so specified; subject, however, to any rescission or modification of the order by the department, or modification or reversal thereof by the court, prior to expiration of the suspension period. A license which has been suspended shall not be reinstated except upon request for such reinstatement, but the department shall not grant such reinstatement if it finds that the circumstance or circumstances for which the license was suspended still exist or are likely to recur.

(b) No licensee under any license which has been revoked by the department, shall have the right to apply for another license under part II of this chapter within two years from the effective date of such revocation, or, if judicial review of such revocation is sought, within two years from the date of final court order or decree affirming the revocation. The department shall not, however, grant a new license to any licensee if it finds that the circumstance or circumstances for which the pre-

vious license was revoked still exist or are likely to recur.

(c) If licenses as agent or counselor as to the same individual have been revoked at two separate times, the department shall not thereafter grant or issue any license under part II of this chapter as to such agent or counselor.

(d) During the period of suspension, or after revocation of the license, the former licensee shall not engage in or attempt to profess to engage in any transaction or business for which a license is required under part II of this chapter.

History.—§25, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-267.

617.76 Surrender of license.—

(1) Though issued to a licensee, all certificates of licenses issued under part II of this chapter are at all times the property of the state, and upon notice of any suspension, revocation, refusal to renew, failure to renew, expiration or other termination of the license, such license shall no longer be in force and effect.

(2) This section shall not be deemed to require the surrender to the department of any certificate of license, unless such surrender has been requested by the department.

History.—§26, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.77 Administrative fine in lieu of suspension, revocation of license.—

(1) If, upon procedure provided for in §617.75, the department finds that one or more grounds exist for the suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue any license issued under part II of this chapter, the department may, in its discretion, in lieu of such suspension, revocation or refusal, and except on a second offense or where such suspension, revocation or refusal is mandatory, impose upon the licensee an administrative penalty in the amount of \$100.00, or if the department has found willful misconduct or willful violation on the part of the licensee, \$500.00. The administrative penalty may, in the department's discretion, be augmented in amount by an amount equal to any commissions received by or accruing to the credit of the licensee in connection with any transaction as to the grounds for suspension, revocation or refusal related.

(2) The department may allow the licensee a reasonable period, not to exceed thirty days, within which to pay to the department the amount of the penalty so imposed. If the licensee fails to pay the penalty in its entirety to the department at its office at Tallahassee, within the period so allowed, the license of the licensee shall stand suspended, revoked, or renewal or continuation refused, as the case may be, upon expiration of such period and without further proceedings.

History.—§27, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.78 Probation.—

(1) If, upon procedures provided for in

§617.75, the department finds that one or more grounds exist for the suspension, revocation or refusal to renew or continue any license issued under part II of this chapter the department may, in its discretion, except where an administrative fine is not permissible under §617.77, or where such suspension, revocation or refusal is mandatory, in lieu of such suspension, revocation or refusal, or in connection with any administrative monetary penalty imposed under §617.77, place the offending licensee on probation for a period, not to exceed two years, as specified by the department in its order.

(2) As a condition to such probation or in connection therewith, the department may specify in its order reasonable terms and conditions to be fulfilled by the probationer during the probation period. If during the probation period the department has good cause to believe that the probationer has violated such terms and conditions or any of them, it shall forthwith suspend, revoke or refuse to renew or continue the license of the probationer, as upon the original ground or grounds referred to in subsection (1), by its order given to the licensee and corporations or agents represented by him, without the necessity of further advance notice, hearing or procedure.

History.—§28, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.79 Fees, fines, and charges; deposit.—All fees, fines and charges collected by the department pursuant to the provisions of part II of this chapter shall be deposited in the “insurance commissioner’s regulatory trust fund” as provided in §624.0324(1)(s).

History.—§29, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.80 Service of process; appointment of department as process agent.—

(1) Each corporation applying for authority to transact business in this state under the provisions of part II of this chapter, whether domestic or foreign, shall file with the department its appointment of the department and its successors, on a form as furnished by it, as its attorney to receive service of all legal process issued against it in any civil action or proceeding in this state, and agreeing that process so served shall be valid and binding upon the corporation. The appointment shall be irrevocable, shall bind the corporation and any successor in interest as to the assets or liabilities of the corporation, and shall remain in effect as long as there is outstanding in this state any obligation or liability of the corporation resulting from its business transactions therein.

(2) At the time of such appointment of the department as its process agent, the corporation shall file with the department designation of the name and address of the person to whom process against it, served upon the department, is to be forwarded. The corporation may change the designation at any time by a new filing.

(3) Service of process upon the department as the corporation’s attorney pursuant to such an appointment shall be the sole method of service of process upon a corporation authorized to transact business under the provisions of part II of this chapter in this state.

History.—§30, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

617.81 Exclusive jurisdiction of department.—The department of insurance shall have exclusive jurisdiction in administering the provisions of part II of this chapter.

History.—§31, ch. 67-599; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 618

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE MARKETING ASSOCIATIONS

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618.01 Definitions. — In construing this chapter, where the context permits, the word, phrase or term:

(1) "Agricultural products" shall include horticultural, viticultural, forestry, dairy, live stock, poultry, bee and any farm products;

(2) "Member" shall include actual members of associations without capital stock and holders of common stock in associations organized with capital stock;

(3) "Association" means any corporation organized as a cooperative association, for the mutual benefit of its members either as producers of agricultural products or as nonprofit cooperative organizations of producers of agricultural products, or both, and in which the return on the stock or membership capital is limited to an amount not to exceed eight per cent per annum, and in which during any fiscal year thereof the value of business done with nonmembers shall not exceed the business done with members during the same period.

(4) Associations organized hereunder shall be deemed "nonprofit," inasmuch as they are not organized to make profit for themselves, as such, or for their members, as such, but only for their members as producers.

History.—§2, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6467; §2, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.02 Who may organize association. — Three or more persons engaged in the production of any agricultural products, or three or more associations, may form a nonprofit cooperative association under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6468; §3, ch. 14675, 1931. cf.—§517.05(10) Certain exemptions.

618.03 Preliminary investigation. — Every group of persons contemplating the organization of an association under this chapter is urged to communicate with the department of agriculture and consumer services, which will

- 618.18 Remedies for breach of marketing contract.
- 618.19 Contracts and agreements with other like associations.
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- 618.22 Adoption of provisions of this chapter by prior corporations.
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- 618.23 Quo warranto to test validity of corporation.
- 618.24 Application of general corporation laws.
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inform it whatever a survey of the marketing conditions affecting the commodities to be handled by the proposed association indicates regarding probable success.

History.—§5, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6470; §5, ch. 14675, 1931; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

618.04 Articles of incorporation; fees. — Each association organized under this chapter shall prepare and file articles of incorporation setting forth:

(1) The name of the association, which may or may not include the word cooperative or any abbreviation thereof;

(2) The purpose for which it is formed;

(3) The place where its principal office within the state will be located;

(4) Whether the association is to have perpetual existence and, if not, the term of its existence.

(5) The names and addresses (not less than three), of those who are to serve as directors for the first term or until the election of their successors;

(6) If organized without capital stock, whether the property rights and interest of each member shall be equal or unequal; if unequal, the general rules applicable to all members by which the property rights and interest, respectively, of each member may and shall be determined and fixed; and provision for the admission of new members, who shall be entitled to share in the property of the association with the old members, in accordance with such general rules. This provision or paragraph of the articles of incorporation shall not be altered, amended or repealed, except by the written consent or vote of three-fourths of the members;

(7) If organized with capital stock, the amount of such stock and the number of shares into which the capital stock is to be divided, whether all or part of the same shall have a par value, and if so, the par value thereof,

whether all or part of the same shall have no par value, and if there is to be more than one class of stock created, a description of the different classes, the number of shares in each class, and the relative rights, interests and preferences each class shall represent;

(8)(a) In addition to the foregoing, the articles of incorporation of any association incorporated hereunder may contain any provision consistent with law with respect to management, regulation, government, financing, indebtedness, membership, the establishment of voting districts and the election of delegates for representative purposes, the issuance, retirement and transfer of its stock, if formed with capital stock or any provisions relative to the way or manner in which it shall operate or with respect to its members, officers or directors and any other provisions relating to its affairs.

(b) The articles shall be subscribed by the incorporators and acknowledged by one of them, if individuals, or by the president or any vice-president of one of them, if corporations, before an officer authorized by law to take and certify acknowledgments of deeds and conveyances, and shall be filed with the department of state accompanied by a fee of ten dollars which shall be the only fee required therefor; and thereupon the association shall be and constitute a body corporate under the provisions of this chapter, and a copy of said articles of incorporation certified by the department of state shall be received in all the courts of this state and other places, as prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein and of the due incorporation of such association.

History.—§8, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6473; §8, ch. 14675, 1931; §2, ch. 16879, 1935; §1, ch. 29813, 1955; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

618.05 Amendment of articles of incorporation.—The articles of incorporation may be altered or amended at any regular meeting or any special meeting called for the purpose. An amendment must first be approved by two-thirds of the directors and then adopted by a vote representing a majority of a quorum of the members attending a meeting of which notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given. Thereupon the association shall make under its corporate seal and the hands of its president or vice-president and secretary or assistant secretary, a certificate accordingly, and the president or vice-president shall duly execute and acknowledge such certificate before an officer authorized by law to take and certify acknowledgments of deeds, and such certificate so executed and acknowledged shall be filed with the department of state; and upon so filing the same, the articles of incorporation of such association shall be deemed to be amended accordingly; provided, however, a fee of only five dollars shall be required therefor by the department of state.

History.—§9, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6474; §9, ch. 14675, 1931; §3, ch. 16879, 1935; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§608.18 Amendment of articles of incorporation.

618.06 Purposes of incorporation.—An association may be organized under this chapter for the purpose of engaging in any cooperative activity in connection with the producing, marketing or selling of agricultural products; or with the growing, harvesting, preserving, drying, processing, canning, packing, grading, storing, warehousing, handling, shipping, or utilizing such products; or the manufacturing or marketing of the by-products thereof; or in connection with any of the activities mentioned herein, the manufacturing, selling or supplying of machinery, equipment or supplies; or in the financing of any of the above enumerated activities; or in performing or furnishing business or educational services, on a cooperative basis for those engaged in agriculture as bona fide producers of agricultural products or in any one or more of the activities specified herein.

History.—§4, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6469; §4, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.07 Powers of corporations.—Except as the same may be limited in its articles of incorporation, each association organized under this chapter shall have the following powers:

(1) To engage in any activity in connection with the producing, marketing, selling, preserving, growing, harvesting, drying, processing, manufacturing, canning, packing, grading, warehousing, storing, handling or utilizing of agricultural products or in the manufacturing or marketing of the by-products thereof; or in any activities in connection with the manufacturing, purchasing, hiring or using supplies, machinery or equipment; or in the financing of any of the above enumerated activities, or in performing business or educational services, on a cooperative basis, for those engaged in agriculture as bona fide producers of agricultural products; or in any one or more of the activities specified herein;

(2) To borrow money from any source without limitation as to amount of corporate indebtedness or liability, with authority to give any kind or form of obligation or security therefor;

(3) To act as the agent or representative of any person in any of the above mentioned activities;

(4) To make loans or advances to members and to their members, to nonmember patrons, and to nonmember patrons of members, with authority to accept therefor any kind, form or type of obligation with or without security; to purchase, endorse, discount, sell or guarantee the payment of any note, draft, bill of exchange, indenture, bill of sale, mortgage or other obligation, the proceeds of which have been advanced or used in the first instance for any of the purposes provided for herein; to discount for or purchase from any association organized under the laws of any state, with or without its endorsement, any note, draft, bill of exchange, indenture, bill of sale, mortgage or other obligation the proceeds of which are advanced or used in the first in-

stance for carrying on any cooperative activity authorized in this chapter and with authority to dispose of same with or without endorsement. An association organized under this chapter and exercising any of the powers provided in this subsection shall not engage in the business of banking;

(5) To purchase or otherwise acquire, to hold, own and exercise all rights of ownership in, and to sell, transfer, pledge or guarantee the payment of dividends or interest on, or the retirement or redemption of shares, of capital stock, bonds or other obligations of any corporation or association, engaged in any directly or indirectly related activity, or in the producing, picking, hauling, packing, shipping, handling, warehousing, financing, canning, preserving, processing, manufacturing, utilizing, marketing, or selling of any of the products handled by the association, or any by-products thereof;

(6) To establish reserves and to invest the funds thereof in bonds, or in such other property as may be provided in the by-laws;

(7) To buy, hold and exercise all privileges of ownership over such real or personal property, as may be necessary or convenient for the conduct and operation of any of the business of the association or incidental thereto;

(8) To sell, convey and transfer all of the assets of the association; provided, such sale shall be consented to by not less than two-thirds of its members or by the holders of not less than two-thirds of its common stock, which consent shall be given either in writing, or by vote at a special meeting of its members or stockholders called for that purpose;

(9) To establish, secure, own and develop patents, trademarks and copyrights;

(10) To do each and everything necessary, suitable or proper for the accomplishment of any one of the purposes, or the attainment of any one or more of the objects herein enumerated, or conducive to or expedient for the interest or benefit of the association, and to contract accordingly; and in addition, to exercise and possess all powers, rights and privileges necessary or incidental to the purposes for which the association is organized or to the activities in which it is engaged, and any other rights, powers and privileges granted by the laws of this state to corporations for profit, except such as are inconsistent with the express provisions of this chapter; and to do any such thing anywhere;

(11) No association organized under this chapter, during any fiscal year thereof, shall deal in or handle products, machinery, equipment, supplies or perform services for and on behalf of nonmembers to an amount greater in value than such as are dealt in, handled, or performed by it for and on behalf of members during the same period.

History.—§6, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6471; §6, ch. 14675, 1931; §1, ch. 16879, 1935.
cf.—§517.05(10), Exempt securities.

618.08 Corporations may mortgage farm

supplies, etc.—A mortgage, executed by a cooperative association, may cover its stock of farm supplies, changing in specifics, which stock mortgagor is permitted to retain in its possession and sell in the usual course of business. The lien of such mortgage shall be lost on all farm supplies sold up to the time of foreclosure, and shall attach to the farm supplies acquired to replenish the stock. No such mortgage shall be invalid as to creditors of the mortgagor because the mortgagor is permitted to retain possession and sell such mortgaged property in the usual course of business; provided, the mortgagor replenishes such property from the proceeds of sale or applies such proceeds in payment of the mortgage debt. In all other respects the laws relating to chattel mortgages shall be applicable to such mortgages. The provisions of this section shall not be construed as, in any wise, affecting the bulk sales law.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 1711, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6471(1).

618.09 By-laws.—Each association incorporated under this chapter shall adopt for its government and management, a code of by-laws not inconsistent with the powers granted by this chapter. A majority vote of a quorum of the members or stockholders attending a meeting, of which notice of the proposed by-laws shall have been given, is sufficient to adopt or amend the by-laws. Each association, under its by-laws, may provide for any or all of the following matters:

(1) The time, place, and manner of calling and conducting its meetings, which meetings and meetings of its directors, may be held either within or without the state.

(2) The number of stockholders or members constituting a quorum.

(3) The right of members or stockholders to vote by proxy or by mail or both; and the conditions, manner, form and effects of such votes.

(4) The number of directors constituting a quorum.

(5) The qualifications, compensation and duties and term of office of directors and officers; time of their election and the mode and manner of giving notice thereof.

(6) Penalties for violations of the by-laws.

(7) The amount of entrance, organization and membership fees, if any; the manner and method of collection of the same; and the purposes for which they may be used.

(8) The amount which each member or stockholder shall be required to pay annually or from time to time, if at all, to carry on the business of the association; the charge, if any, to be paid by each member or stockholder for services rendered by the association to him and the time of payment and the manner of collection; and the form of marketing contract between the association and its members or stockholders, which marketing contract shall be binding upon every member or stockholder, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing.

(9) The number and qualification of members or stockholders of the association and the conditions precedent to membership or ownership of common stock; the method, time, and manner of permitting members to withdraw or the holders of common stock to transfer their stock; the manner of assignment and transfer of the interest of members and of the shares of common stock; the condition upon which and time when membership of any member shall cease; the automatic suspension of the rights of a member when he ceases to be eligible to membership in the association; the mode, manner, and effect of the expulsion of a member; whether a member upon withdrawal, death or expulsion shall have any interest in the property of the association, if organized without capital stock; the manner of determining the value of the property interest or the shares of common stock of retiring or expelled members, which interest or stock may be conclusively appraised by the board of directors of the association and purchased by the association at such value within one year after the date of such retirement or expulsion.

History.—§10, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6475; §10, ch. 14675, 1931; §4, ch. 16879, 1935; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

618.10 Membership of corporation.—

(1) Under the terms and conditions prescribed in the by-laws adopted by it, an association may admit as members, or issue common stock only to persons engaged in the production of agricultural products and to associations as defined in this chapter.

(2) An association organized hereunder may become a member or stockholder of any other association or corporation.

History.—§7, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6472; §7, ch. 14675, 1931; §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

618.11 How meetings called.—In its by-laws each association shall provide for one or more regular meetings annually. The board of directors shall have the right to call a special meeting at any time, and ten per cent of the members or stockholders may file a petition stating the specific business to be brought before the association and demand a special meeting at any time. Such meeting must thereupon be called by the directors. Notice of all special meetings, together with a statement of the purpose thereof, shall be mailed to each member at least ten days prior to the meeting; provided, however, that the by-laws may require instead that such notice may be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation, published at the principal place of business of the association.

History.—§11, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6476; §11, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.12 Directors; election.—

(1) The affairs of the association shall be managed by a board of not less than three directors, to be elected by the members or stockholders, with such qualifications as may be provided for in the articles of incorporation or the by-laws.

The by-laws may provide that the territory in which the association has members shall be divided into districts and that the directors shall be nominated according to such district, either directly or by district delegates elected by the members in that district. In such case the by-laws shall specify the number of directors to be nominated by each district, the manner and method of reapportioning the directors and of re-districting the territory covered by the association. The by-laws may provide that primary elections shall be held in each district to nominate the directors apportioned to such districts and the result of all such primary elections may be ratified by the next regular meeting of the association or may be considered final as to the association. The by-laws may provide that one or more directors may be nominated by the department of agriculture and consumer services or by the other directors nominated by the members or their delegates. Such directors shall represent primarily the interest of the general public in such associations. Such directors shall not number more than one-third of the entire number of directors.

(2) An association may provide a fair remuneration for the time actually spent by its officers and directors in the service and for the service of the members of its executive committee. No director, during the term of his office, shall be a party to a contract for profit with the association differing in any way from the business relations accorded regular members or holders of common stock of the association or others, or differing from terms generally current in that district.

(3) The by-laws may provide for an executive committee to be elected by the board of directors from within or without the membership of the board and may allot to such committee all the functions and powers of the board of directors, subject to the general direction and control of the board.

(4) When a vacancy on the board of directors occurs other than by expiration of term, the remaining members of the board, by a majority vote, shall fill the vacancy, unless the by-laws provide for the nomination of directors by districts. In such case the board of directors shall call a special meeting of the members or stockholders in the respective district to nominate a person qualified to fill the vacancy.

History.—§12, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6477; §12, ch. 14675, 1931; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

618.13 Officers; election.—The directors shall elect from their number a president and one or more vice-presidents. They shall also elect a secretary, a treasurer, and such other officers as may be provided for in the by-laws, none of whom need be directors or members of the association. The office of secretary and treasurer may be combined into one office designated as secretary-treasurer, or both functions and titles may be united in one person. The treasurer may be a bank or any deposi-

tory, and as such, shall not be considered as an officer, but as a function of the board of directors, and in such case the secretary shall perform the usual accounting duties of the treasurer excepting that the funds shall be deposited only as and where authorized by the board of directors.

History.—§13, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6478; §13, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.14 Removal of officers and directors.—

(1) Any member may bring charges against an officer or director by filing them in writing with the secretary of the association, together with a petition signed by ten per cent of the members, requesting the removal of the officer or director in question. The removal shall be voted upon at the next regular or special meeting of the association, and by a vote of a majority of the members, the association may remove the officer or director and fill the vacancy. The director or officer against whom such charges have been brought shall be informed in writing of the charges previous to the meeting and shall have an opportunity at the meeting to be heard in person or by counsel and to present witnesses; and the person bringing the charges against him shall have the same opportunity.

(2) In case the bylaws provide for election of directors by districts with primary elections in each district then the petition for removal of a director must be signed by twenty per cent of the members residing in the district from which he was elected. The board of directors must call a special meeting of the members residing in that district to consider the removal of the director. By a vote of the majority of the members of that district, the director in question shall be removed from office.

History.—§15, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6480; §15, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.15 Capital stock and membership, etc.—

(1) When a member of an association organized without capital stock has paid his membership fee in full he shall receive a certificate of membership. An association may issue its shares of stock having no par value from time to time for such consideration as may be fixed by the board of directors. No association shall issue stock until it has been fully paid for. Promissory notes may be accepted by the association as full or partial payment for such stock. The association shall hold the stock as security for the payment of the note; but such retention as security shall not affect the right of any stockholder to vote unless such notes are past due.

(2) No member shall be liable for the debts of the association to an amount exceeding the sum remaining unpaid on his membership fee or his subscription to capital stock, including any unpaid balance on any promissory notes given in payment thereof.

(3) No stockholder of an association organized under this chapter, except an association organized under this chapter or an asso-

ciation as defined in this chapter, shall own more than one third of the outstanding common stock of the association; and an association in its bylaws may limit the amount of common stock which one member may own to an amount less than one third of the outstanding common stock. The association shall limit its dividends on stock both common and preferred, to any amount not greater than eight per cent per annum on the par value thereof, or if such capital stock is without par value, then upon the actual cash value of the consideration received by the association therefor. The association by the vote of its directors, may establish and accumulate reserves out of earnings, including a permanent surplus fund as an addition to capital. Net income in excess of additions to reserves and surpluses so established shall be distributed to the members of the association on the basis of patronage. Any distribution of reserves and surpluses at any time shall be made to members at the time such distribution is ordered on the basis of patronage.

(4) Any receipts or dividends from subsidiary corporations or from stock or other securities owned by the association shall be included in the ordinary receipts of the association.

(5) No member in any association without capital stock shall be entitled to more than one vote; but the by-laws may provide that such members or the holders of common stock in an association with capital stock, may vote upon any or all questions on a patronage basis.

(6) Preferred stock may be sold to any person, member or nonmember, and may be redeemable or retireable by the association on such terms and conditions as may be provided for in the articles of incorporation, and printed on the stock certificates. The bylaws, except as otherwise provided for in this chapter, shall prohibit the transfer of the common stock of the association to persons not engaged in the production of agricultural products and such restrictions shall be printed upon every certificate of stock subject thereto.

History.—§14, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6479; §14, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.16 Referendum upon certain motions.

—Upon demand of one-third of the entire board of directors made immediately and so recorded at the same meeting at which the original motion was passed any matter that has been approved or passed by the board must be referred to the entire membership or the stockholders for decision at the next special or regular meeting; provided, however, that a special meeting may be called for the purpose.

History.—§16, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6481; §16, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.17 Marketing contracts.—The association and its members may make and execute marketing contracts requiring the members to sell, for any period of time, all or any specified part of their agricultural products or specified commodities exclusively to or through the as-

sociation or any agencies designated by the association. The contracts may provide that the association may sell or resell the products of its members with or without taking title thereto; and pay to its members the resale price, after deducting all necessary selling, overhead and other costs and expenses, including interest or dividends on stock, not exceeding eight per cent per annum, and reserves for retiring the stock, if any; and other proper reserves; and any other proper deductions.

History.—§17, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6482(1); §17, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.18 Remedies for breach of marketing contract.—

(1) The by-laws and the marketing contract may fix, as liquidated damages, specific sums to be paid by the member or stockholder of the association upon the breach by him of any provisions of the marketing contract regarding the sale or delivery or withholding of products; and may further provide that the member will pay all costs, premiums for bonds, expenses and fees in case any action is brought upon the contract by the association; and any such provisions shall be valid and enforceable in the courts of this state.

(2) In the event of any such breach or threatened breach of such marketing contract by a member, the association shall be entitled to an injunction to prevent the further breach of the contract and to a decree of specific performance thereof. Pending the adjudication of such an action and upon filing a verified complaint showing the breach or threatened breach, and upon filing a sufficient bond, the association shall be entitled to a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction against the member.

History.—§17, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6482(1); §18, ch. 14675, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6482(1); §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

618.19 Contracts and agreements with other like associations.—Any association may, upon resolution adopted by its board of directors, enter into all necessary and proper contracts and agreements and make all necessary and proper stipulations, agreements and contracts, and arrangements with any other cooperative corporation, association or associations, formed in this or in any other state, for the cooperative and more economical carrying on of its business or any part thereof. Any two or more associations may, by agreement between them, unite in employing and using or may separately employ and use the same personnel, methods, means, and agencies for carrying on and conducting their respective businesses.

History.—§22, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6487; §22, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.20 Purchase of interest in like corporations.—

(1) An association may organize, form, operate, own, control, have an interest in, own stock of, or be a member of any other association or corporation, with or without capital

stock, and engaged in planting, growing, producing, preserving, drying, processing, canning, packing, storing, warehousing, handling, shipping, utilizing, manufacturing, or selling of agricultural products, or by-products thereof; or in performing business or educational services; or in the financing of any of the above enumerated activities.

(2) If such corporations are warehousing corporations, they may issue legal warehouse receipts to the associations against the commodities delivered by it, or to any other person and such legal warehouse receipts shall be considered as adequate collateral to the extent of the usual and current value of the commodity represented thereby. In case such warehouse is licensed, or licensed and bonded under the laws of this or any other state or the United States, its warehouse receipt delivered to the association on commodities of the association or its members, or delivered by the association or its members, shall not be challenged or discriminated against because of ownership or control wholly or in part, by the association.

History.—§21, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6486; §21, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.21 Corporations not in restraint of trade.—No association as defined in this chapter while engaged in any of the activities specified in §618.20 shall be deemed to be a conspiracy, or a combination in unlawful restraint of trade, or an illegal monopoly, or an attempt to lessen competition or to fix prices arbitrarily; nor shall the marketing contracts and agreements between the association and its members or any agreements authorized in this chapter, be considered illegal as such, or in unlawful restraint of trade, or part of a conspiracy or combination to accomplish an improper or illegal purpose.

History.—§24, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6489; §24, ch. 14675, 1931.

cf.—§542.01, Excluded from definition of "trust."

618.22 Adoption of provisions of this chapter by prior corporations.—Any corporation or association, organized under previously existing statutes, may, by a majority vote of its stockholders or members, be brought under the provisions of this chapter by limiting its membership and adopting the other restrictions as provided herein. It shall make out in duplicate a statement signed and sworn to by its directors to the effect that the corporation or association has, by a majority vote of its stockholders or members, decided to accept the benefits and be bound by the provisions of this chapter and has authorized all changes accordingly. Articles of incorporation shall be filed as required in §618.04, except that they shall be signed by the members of the then board of directors. The filing fee shall be the same as for filing an amendment to articles of incorporation.

History.—§23, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6488; §23, ch. 14675, 1931.

cf.—§608.05 Filing fees and taxes.

618.221 Conversion into a corporation for profit.—Any association incorporated under or that has adopted the provisions of this chapter, may, by a majority vote of its stockholders or members be brought under the provisions of chapter 608, as a corporation for profit by surrendering all right to carry on its business under this chapter, and the privileges and immunities incident thereto. It shall make out in duplicate a statement signed and sworn to by its directors to the effect that the association has, by a majority vote of its stockholders or members, decided to surrender all rights, powers and privileges as a nonprofit cooperative marketing association under this chapter and to do business under and be bound by the provisions of said chapter 608, as a corporation for profit and has authorized all changes accordingly. Articles of incorporation shall be filed as required in and by §608.03, except that they shall be signed by the members of the then board of directors. The filing fees and taxes shall be as provided in §608.05. Such articles of incorporation shall adequately protect and preserve the relative rights of the stockholders or members of the association so converting into a corporation for profit; provided that no rights or obligations due any stockholder or member of such association or any other person, firm or corporation which has not been waived or satisfied shall be impaired by such conversion into a corporation for profit as herein authorized.

History.—§2, ch. 29813, 1955.

618.23 Quo warranto to test validity of corporation.—The right of an association claiming to be organized and incorporated and carrying on its business under this chapter to do and to continue its business, may be inquired into by quo warranto at the suit of the department of legal affairs, but not otherwise.

History.—§26, ch. 14675, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6489(2); §11, 35, ch. 69-106.

618.24 Application of general corporation laws.—The provisions of the laws of this state with respect to corporations for profit and all powers and rights thereunder shall apply to associations organized under this chapter, except where such provisions are in conflict with or inconsistent with the express provisions of this chapter.

History.—§26, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6491; §29, ch. 14675, 1931.

618.25 Dissolution.—

(1) Any association incorporated under or adopting the provisions of this chapter may be dissolved and its affairs wound up voluntarily by a petition signed by two thirds of the members or by the holders of two thirds of the common stock, either in person or by their agent, which petition shall be presented to the circuit judge, who shall direct notice thereof to be published for such time as he may judge expedient. After the expiration of the time of such notice, the circuit judge may decree a dissolution and make all necessary orders and decrees for the wind-

ing up of its affairs, including the application of its assets toward the satisfaction of the claims of creditors so far as may be and the distribution of any moneys then remaining among its members in proportion to their respective property interests.

(2) Any such association shall continue to be a body corporate for a term of two years after the date of the decree or dissolution for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits and settling its affairs, and the president and directors at the time of its dissolution, and the survivors of them, or such other person as may be appointed by the circuit judge, shall be trustees of such association for that purpose during said term with full power in its name to settle its affairs, collect all sums due it, sell and convey its property, pay its debt as far as may be, and distribute any moneys or property then remaining among those entitled thereto.

History.—§27, ch. 14675, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6489(3).

618.26 Conditions under which foreign similar corporation may do business in this state.

—Any cooperative association with or without capital stock as defined in this chapter heretofore or hereafter organized under the laws of another state shall be allowed to carry on any proper activities, operations and functions in this state upon the filing with the department of state of a certified copy of its articles of incorporation and the payment of a filing fee of ten dollars in lieu of all franchise or license or corporation taxes as required of associations organized under this chapter, and all contracts which could be made by any association organized under this chapter, made by or with such associations shall be legal and valid and enforceable in this state with all of the remedies set forth in this chapter.

History.—§25, ch. 14675, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 6489(1); §10, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—Ch. 613, Foreign corporations.

618.27 Use of term "cooperative."—

(1) No person doing business in this state, shall be entitled to use the word "cooperative" as part of its corporate or other business name or title unless it has complied with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Any person now organized and existing or doing business in this state, and embodying the word "cooperative" as part of its corporate or other business name or title, and which is not organized in compliance with the provisions of this chapter, shall eliminate the word "cooperative" from its said corporate or other business name or title.

History.—§20, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6485; §20, ch. 14675, 1931; §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

618.28 This chapter not to affect certain laws.—The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to affect, limit or in anywise interfere with the rights, powers or privileges of any corporation or association which exists or which may be hereafter organized under chapter 619 and laws prior thereto.

History.—§29, ch. 9300, 1923; CGL 6494; §30, ch. 14675, 1931; §6, ch. 16879, 1935.

CHAPTER 619

NONPROFIT COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

- 619.01 Nonprofit cooperative associations; powers.
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619.01 Nonprofit cooperative associations; powers.—Three or more persons engaged in the production, preserving, drying, packing, canning, bottling, shipping, or marketing of agricultural, viticultural, or horticultural products, or all or any of them, or in the manufacture or preparation of any confection, extracts, oils, juices, or by-products, or any or all of them, or three or more persons engaged in the production and marketing of sponges, may form a nonprofit cooperative association under the provisions of this chapter to carry on said business; and such associations shall have and may exercise powers authorized by this chapter, and powers, necessarily incidental thereto and all other powers granted to private corporations by the laws of this state, except such powers as are inconsistent with those granted by this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 5958, 1909; RGS 4510; §1, ch. 9144, 1923; §1, ch. 10097, 1925; CGL 6509; §1, ch. 14544, 1929.

619.02 Associations not in restraint of trade.—No association organized under this chapter shall be deemed to be a combination in restraint of trade or an illegal monopoly; or an attempt to lessen competition to fix prices arbitrarily, nor shall the marketing contracts, or any agreements authorized in this chapter be considered illegal or in restraint of trade.

History.—§1, ch. 5958, 1909; RGS 4510; §1, ch. 9144, 1923; §1, ch. 10097, 1925; CGL 6509; §1, ch. 14544, 1929. cf.—§542.01, Excluded from definition of "trust."

619.03 Not to have capital stock; not for profit; membership; membership not assignable; directors may consent to assignment.—Such associations shall not have a capital stock, and its business shall not be carried on for profit. Any person, or any number of persons, in addition to the original incorporators, may become members of such association, upon such terms and conditions as to membership and subject to such rules and regulations as to their, and each of their, contract and other rights and liabilities between it and the member, as the said association shall provide in its by-laws. The association shall issue a certificate of membership to each member but the said membership, or the said certificate thereof, shall not be assigned by a member to any other person, nor shall the assigns thereof be entitled to membership in the association or to any property rights or interest therein. Nor shall a purchaser at execution sale, or any other person who may succeed, by operation of law or otherwise, to the property inter-

ests of a member, be entitled to membership or become a member of the association by virtue of such transfer. The board of directors may, however, by motion duly adopted by it, consent to such assignment or transfer and to the acceptance of the assignee or transferee as a member of the association, but the association may, by its by-laws, provide for or against the transfer of membership and for or against the assignment of membership certificates, and also the terms and conditions upon which any such transfer or assignment shall be allowed.

History.—§2, ch. 5958, 1909; RGS 4511; CGL 6510.

619.04 Articles of incorporation.—Each association formed under this chapter must prepare and file articles of incorporation in the same manner and under the same regulations as now required under chapter 608, and therein shall set forth:

- (1) The name of the association.
- (2) The purpose for which it is formed.
- (3) The place where its principal business will be transacted.
- (4) The term for which it is to exist, not exceeding fifty years.
- (5) The number of directors thereof, which must not be less than three and which may be any number in excess thereof, and the names and residences of those selected for the first year and until their successors shall have been elected and shall have accepted office.
- (6) Whether the voting power and the property rights and interest of each member shall be equal, or unequal, and if unequal these articles shall set forth a general rule applicable to all members by which the voting power and the property rights and interests, respectively, of each member may and shall be determined and fixed, but the association shall have power to admit new members, who shall be entitled to vote and to share in the property of the association with the old members, in accordance with such general rule. This provision of the articles of incorporation shall not be altered, amended or repealed except by the unanimous written consent or the vote of all the members.

(7) Said articles must be subscribed by the original members and acknowledged by one of them before an officer authorized by the law of this state to take and certify acknowledgments of deeds of conveyance, and shall be filed in accordance with the provisions of law, and

when so filed the said articles of incorporation or certified copies thereof shall be received in all the courts of this state and other places as prima facie evidence of the facts contained therein.

History.—§3, ch. 5958, 1909; RGS 4512; CGL 6511.

619.05 Amendment of articles of incorporation.—

(1) Any nonprofit cooperative association heretofore or hereafter organized may amend its charter by a two thirds vote of all its members at any regular meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

(2) If the proposed alteration or amendment shall be so adopted, the corporation shall prepare a certificate, under its common seal, of the proposed alteration or amendment as adopted by said corporation, which certificate accompanied by said proposed amendment or alteration, shall be signed by the president or vice-president of said corporation and attested by its secretary, and file the same with the department of state; which certificate accompanied by said proposed amendment or alteration, shall be produced to the governor, who shall examine the same, and if it is found to be in proper form, and that the proposed alteration or amendment has been properly adopted, is lawful and not injurious to the community, and is in accord with the purpose of the charter, the governor shall approve the same, and thereupon letters patent shall issue, reciting the alteration or amendment; and the said letters patent shall then be recorded by the department of state, and from the date of the record thereof in the department of state, said alteration or amendment shall be treated and considered as a part of the charter of said corporation.

History.—§1, ch. 17132, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 6515(1); §17, ch. 61-530; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

619.06 By-laws.— Each association incorporated under this chapter must, within thirty days after its incorporation, adopt a code of by-laws for its government and management not inconsistent with the provisions of this law. A majority vote of the members or the written assent of members representing a majority of the votes, is necessary to adopt such by-laws. The provisions of the general laws of this state not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter shall apply to the by-laws of the corporations provided for in this chapter. Each association may also, by its by-laws adopted as aforesaid, provide for the following matters:

(1) The manner of removal of any one or more of its directors and for filling any and all vacancies in the board of directors.

(2) The number of directors and the number of members or votes thereof constituting a quorum.

(3) The conditions upon which, and the time when, membership of any member in the association shall cease; the mode, manner and effect of expulsion of a member, subject to the right of the expelled member to have the board of directors (equitably) appraise his property

interests in the association and to affix the amount thereof in money, and to have the money paid to him within sixty days after such expulsion.

(4) The amount of membership fee, if any, and the amount which each member shall be required to pay annually, or from time to time, if at all, to carry on the business of the association, and also the compensation, if any, to be paid by each member for any services rendered by the association to him, and the time of payment and the manner of collecting the same, and for forfeiture of the interest of the member in the association for nonpayment of the same.

(5) The number and qualification of members of the association and the conditions precedent to membership, and the method, time and manner of permitting members to withdraw, and providing for the assignment and transfer of the interest of the member, and the manner of determining the value of such interest, and providing for the purchase of such interest by the association upon the death, withdrawal or expulsion of a member or upon the forfeiture of his membership, at the option of the association.

(6) Permitting members to vote by their proxies and determining the conditions, manner, form and effect thereof.

History.—§4, ch. 5958, 1909; RGS 4513; CGL 6512.

619.07 Special powers; marketing contracts; voluntary dissolution.—Each association incorporated under this chapter shall have the powers granted by the provisions of this law and other laws of Florida relating to private corporations, and shall also have the following powers:

(1) To appoint such agents and officers as its business may require, and such appointed agents may be either persons or corporations; to admit persons to membership in the association, and to expel any member pursuant to the provisions of its by-laws; to forfeit the membership of any member for violation of any agreement between him and the association, or for his violation of its by-laws.

(2) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, sell and otherwise dispose of any and every kind of real and personal property necessary to carry on its business, and to acquire by purchase or otherwise the interest of any member in the property of the association.

(3) Upon the written assent or by a vote of members representing two-thirds of the total votes of all members to cooperate with any other cooperative corporation or corporations for the cooperative and more economical carrying on of their respective business, by consolidation; upon resolution adopted by board of directors, to enter into all necessary and proper contracts and agreements, and to make all necessary and proper stipulations and arrangements with any other cooperative corporation or corporations, for the cooperative and more economical carrying on of its business, or any part thereof; or any two or more

cooperative corporations organized under this title, upon resolutions adopted by their respective boards of directors, may for the purpose of more economically carrying on their respective business, by agreement between them, unite in employing and using, or several associations may separately employ and use, the same methods, means and agencies for carrying on and conducting their respective businesses.

(4) To organize, form, operate, own, control, have interest in, own stock of, or be a member of any other corporation, with or without capital stock, and engaged in preserving, drying, processing, canning, picking, hauling, packing, storing, handling, shipping, utilizing, manufacturing, marketing, or selling any of the agricultural or horticultural products handled by the association, or the by-products thereof.

(5) To make and execute marketing contracts requiring the members to sell, for any period of time, not over ten years, all or any specified part of their agricultural or horticultural products exclusively to or through the association or any facilities to be created by the association. The contracts may provide that the association may sell or resell the products of its members with or without taking title thereto, and pay over to its members the sale or resale price, after deducting all necessary selling, overhead and other costs and expenses, including interest on bonds, not exceeding eight per cent per annum and reserves for retiring the bonds, if any, and other proper reserves.

(6) Either the by-laws or the marketing contracts, or both the said by-laws and marketing contracts may fix, as liquidated damages, specific sums to be paid by the member to the association upon the breach by him of any provision of the marketing contract regarding the sale or delivery or withholding of products; and may further provide that the member will pay all costs, premiums for bonds, expenses and fees in case any action is brought upon the contract by the association and any such provisions shall be valid and enforceable in the courts of this state.

(7) In the event of any breach or threatened breach of a marketing contract by a member, the association shall be entitled to an injunction to prevent the further breach of the contract, and to a decree of specific performance thereof. Pending the adjudication of such an action, and upon filing a verified complaint showing the breach or threatened breach, and upon filing a sufficient bond, the association shall be entitled to a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction against the member.

(8) Any association formed or consolidated under this chapter may be dissolved and its affairs wound up voluntarily by the written request of members representing two-thirds of the total votes, in the manner and with the effect now provided by law, except that the moneys remaining after liquidation shall be divided among the members in proportion to their property interest therein.

History.—§5, ch. 5958, 1909; RGS 4514; §2, ch. 10097, 1925; CGL 6513.

619.08 May own stock in certain corporations.—Any agricultural or horticultural non-profit, cooperative association, heretofore, or hereafter, organized under the laws of the state, may own or hold stock in any corporation organized under the laws of the state, if such corporation is organized, or conducts, or operates, its business, solely for the benefit or advancement of the interests of persons engaged in agricultural or horticultural pursuits in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 7383, 1917; RGS 4515; CGL 6514.

619.09 Quo warranto to test validity of incorporation.—The right of an association claiming to be organized and incorporated and carrying on its business under this chapter to do and to continue its business, may be inquired into by quo warranto at the suit of the department of legal affairs, but not otherwise.

History.—§8, ch. 5958, 1909; RGS 4516; CGL 6515; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 620
LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

PART I UNIFORM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LAW (§§620.01-620.32)

PART II FOREIGN LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS (§§620.40-620.49)

PART I

UNIFORM LIMITED PARTNERSHIP LAW

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620.01 Limited partnership defined.—A limited partnership is a partnership formed by two or more persons under the provisions of §620.02, having as members one or more general partners and one or more limited partners. The limited partners as such shall not be bound by the obligations of the partnership.

History.—§1, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.011 Definition of terms.—In part I of this chapter, the word "person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations and other associations, and persons owning property and doing business as husband and wife.

History.—§1, ch. 61-155.

620.02 Formation.—

(1) Two or more persons desiring to form a limited partnership shall:

(a) Sign and swear to a certificate, which shall state:

1. The name of the partnership;
2. The character of the business;
3. The location of the principal place of business;
4. The name and place of residence of each member, general and limited partners being respectively designated;
5. The term for which the partnership is to exist;
6. The amount of cash and a description of

and the agreed value of the other property contributed by each limited partner;

7. The additional contributions, if any, agreed to be made by each limited partner and the times at which or events on the happening of which they shall be made;

8. The time, if agreed upon, when the contribution of each limited partner is to be returned;

9. The share of the profits or the other compensation by way of income which each limited partner shall receive by reason of his contribution;

10. The right, if given, of a limited partner to substitute an assignee as contributor in his place and the terms and conditions of the substitution;

11. The right, if given, of the partners to admit additional limited partners;

12. The right, if given, of one or more of the limited partners to priority over other limited partners, as to contributions or as to compensation by way of income, and the nature of such priority;

13. The right, if given, of the remaining general partner or partners to continue the business on the death, retirement or insanity of a general partner; and

14. The right, if given, of a limited partner to demand and receive property other than cash in return for his contribution.

(b) File for record the certificate with the department of state, a certified copy of which is to be recorded with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the principal place of business is located, in a book to be provided therefor by the said clerk of said court.

(2) The fees of the department of state under this chapter shall be as follows:

(a) For certified copies, the same as is provided by law for the department of state for certificates and copying;

(b) For receiving, filing and indexing certificates, statements, affidavits, decrees or any other papers provided for by this chapter, a filing fee in each case to be paid at the time of the first filing and, on January 1 annually thereafter, an amount based upon the amount of invested capital according to the following schedule: three dollars per thousand dollars of invested capital; provided, however, that no filing fee shall be less than twenty dollars nor more than seven hundred fifty dollars; and provided, further, that the annual filing fee payable on January 1 next following the date of the original filing the amount of the filing fee shall be prorated for that portion of the year the limited partnership has existed between the original filing date and the next ensuing January 1.

(3) Upon the payment of such filing fee on the first filing and on each annual payment thereafter, the department of state shall issue its certificate of authority to do business to said limited partnership, and it shall be unlawful for such limited partnership to transact business as such until such filing fee has been paid. Such certificate of authority to be issued by the department of state shall be prima facie evidence of the right of such limited partnership to do business under the terms and provisions of this chapter and shall be considered as the payment to the state for the rights, privileges, protection and benefits conveyed by the provisions of this chapter, and no such limited partnership shall do business in this state without first having obtained the certificate of authority of the department of state for the ensuing year.

(4) The clerk of the circuit court shall receive as compensation for the recording of any papers required hereby, fees as provided in §28.24.

History.—§2, ch. 21887, 1943; §1, ch. 67-563; §10, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§15.09 Secretary of state's certification fee.
§620.25 Requirement for amendment and cancellation of certificate.

620.03 Business which may be carried on.—A limited partnership may carry on any business which a partnership without limited partners may carry on.

History.—§3, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.04 Character of limited partner's contribution.—The contributions of a limited partner may be cash or other property, but not services.

History.—§4, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.05 Name of limited partnership; use of partner's surname; exceptions.—

(1) The name of every limited partnership shall contain the word (Limited) or its abbreviation (Ltd.) with a conspicuous sign exhibiting this name at every place of business.

(2) The surname of a limited partner shall not appear in the partnership name unless:

(a) There is sufficient designation attached to his surname to indicate that he is a limited partner, or,

(b) It is also the surname of a general partner, or,

(c) Prior to the time when the limited partner became such, the business had been carried on under a name in which his surname appeared.

(3) A limited partner, whose name appears in a partnership name, contrary to the provision of subsection (2), is liable as a general partner to partnership creditors who extend credit to the partnership without actual knowledge that he is not a general partner.

History.—§5, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.06 Liability for false statements in certificate.—If the certificate contains a false statement, one who suffers loss by reliance on such statement may hold liable any party to the certificate who knew the statement to be false:

(1) At the time he signed the certificate, or,

(2) Subsequently, but within a sufficient time before the statement was relied upon to enable him to cancel or amend the certificate, or to file a petition for its cancellation or amendment as provided in §620.25(3).

History.—§6, ch. 21887, 1943.
cf.—§620.19 Assignment of interest.

620.07 Limited partner not liable to creditors.—A limited partner shall not become liable as a general partner unless, in addition to the exercise of his rights and powers as a limited partner, he takes part in the control of the business or violates §620.05.

History.—§7, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.08 Admission of additional limited partners.—After the formation of a limited partnership, additional limited partners may be admitted upon filing an amendment to the original certificate in accordance with the requirements of §620.25.

History.—§8, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.09 Rights, powers and liabilities of general partner.—A general partner shall have all the rights and powers and be subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of a partner in a partnership without limited partners, except that without the written consent or ratification of the specific act by all the limited partners a general partner or all of the general partners have no authority to:

(1) Do any act in contravention of the certificate,

(2) Do any act which would make it impossible to carry on the ordinary business of the partnership,

(3) Confess a judgment against the partnership,

(4) Possess partnership property or assign their rights in specific partnership property for other than a partnership purpose,

(5) Admit a person as a general partner,

(6) Admit a person as a limited partner, unless the right so to do is given in the certificate,

(7) Continue the business with partnership property on the death, retirement or insanity of a general partner, unless the right so to do is given in the certificate.

History.—§9, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.10 Rights of limited partner.—

(1) A limited partner shall have the same rights as a general partner to:

(a) Have the partnership books kept at the principal place of business of the partnership, and at all times to inspect and copy any of them;

(b) Have on demand true and full information of all things affecting the partnership, and a formal account of partnership affairs whenever circumstances render it just and reasonable; and,

(c) Have dissolution and winding up by decree of court.

(2) A limited partner shall have the right to receive a share of the profits or other compensation by way of income, and to the return of his contribution as provided in §§620.15 and 620.16.

History.—§10, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.11 Status of person erroneously believing himself limited partner.—A person who has contributed to the capital of a business conducted by a person or partnership erroneously believing that he has become a limited partner in a limited partnership is not, by reason of his exercise of the rights of a limited partner, a general partner with the person or in the partnership carrying on the business, or bound by the obligations of such person or partnership; provided, that on ascertaining the mistake he promptly renounces his interest in the profits of the business or other compensation by way of income.

History.—§11, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.12 One person both general and limited partner.—

(1) A person may be a general partner and a limited partner in the same partnership at the same time.

(2) A person who is a general, and also at the same time a limited partner, shall have all the rights and powers and be subject to all the restrictions of a general partner; except, that in respect to his contribution, he shall have the rights against the other members which he would have had if he were not also a general partner.

History.—§12, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.13 Loan and other business transactions with limited partner.—

(1) A limited partner also may loan money to

and transact other business with the partnership, and unless he is also a general partner, receive on account of resulting claims against the partnership, with general creditors, a pro rata share of the assets. No limited partner shall in respect to any such claim:

(a) Receive or hold as collateral security any partnership property, or,

(b) Receive from a general partner or the partnership any payment, conveyance or release from liability, if at the time the assets of the partnership are not sufficient to discharge partnership liabilities to persons not claiming as general or limited partners.

(2) The receiving of collateral security, or a payment, conveyance or release in violation of the provisions of subsection (1) is a fraud on the creditors of the partnership.

History.—§13, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.14 Relation of limited partners inter se.

—Where there are several limited partners the members may agree that one or more of the limited partners shall have a priority over other limited partners as to the return of their contributions, as to their compensation by way of income or as to any other matter. If such an agreement is made it shall be stated in the certificate, and in the absence of such a statement all the limited partners shall stand upon equal footing.

History.—§14, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.15 Compensation of limited partner.—

A limited partner may receive from the partnership the share of the profits or the compensation by way of income stipulated for in the certificate; provided, that after such payment is made, whether from the property of the partnership or that of a general partner, the partnership assets are in excess of all liabilities of the partnership, except liabilities to limited partners on account of their contributions and to general partners.

History.—§15, ch. 21887, 1943.
cf.—§620.10, Rights of limited partner.

620.16 Withdrawal or reduction of limited partner's contribution.—

(1) A limited partner shall not receive from a general partner or out of partnership property any part of his contribution until:

(a) All liabilities of the partnership, except liabilities to general partners and to limited partners on account of their contributions, have been paid or there remains property of the partnership sufficient to pay them.

(b) The consent of all members is had, unless the return of the contribution may be rightfully demanded under the provisions of subsection (2), and,

(c) The certificate is canceled or so amended as to set forth the withdrawal or reduction.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), a limited partner may rightfully demand the return of his contribution:

(a) On the dissolution of a partnership, or,

(b) When the date specified in the certificate for its return has arrived, or,

(c) After he has given six months' notice in writing to all other members, if no time is specified in the certificate either for the return of the contribution or for the dissolution of the partnership.

(3) In the absence of any statement in the certificate to the contrary or the consent of all members, a limited partner, irrespective of the nature of his contribution, has only the right to demand and receive cash in return for his contribution.

(4) A limited partner may have the partnership dissolved and its affairs wound up when:

(a) He rightfully but unsuccessfully demands the return of his contribution, or,

(b) The other liabilities of the partnership have not been paid, or the partnership property is insufficient for their payment as required by subsection (1) (a) and the limited partner would otherwise be entitled to the return of his contribution.

History.—§16, ch. 21887, 1943.
cf.—§620.10. Rights of limited partner.

620.17 Liability of limited partner to partnership.—

(1) A limited partner is liable to the partnership:

(a) For the difference between his contribution as actually made and that stated in the certificate as having been made; and,

(b) For any unpaid contribution which he agreed in the certificate to make in the future at the time and on the conditions stated in the certificate.

(2) A limited partner holds as trustee for the partnership:

(a) Specific property stated in the certificate as contributed by him, but which was not contributed or which has been wrongfully returned, and,

(b) Money or other property wrongfully paid or conveyed to him on account of his contribution.

(3) The liabilities of a limited partner as set forth in this section can be waived or compromised only by the consent of all members; but a waiver or compromise shall not affect the right of a creditor of a partnership, who extended credit or whose claim arose after the filing and before a cancellation or amendment of the certificate, to enforce such liabilities.

(4) When a contributor has rightfully received the return in whole or in part of the capital of his contribution, he is nevertheless liable to the partnership for any sum, not in excess of such return with interest, necessary to discharge its liabilities to all creditors who extended credit or whose claims arose before such return.

History.—§17, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.18 Nature of limited partner's interest

in partnership.—A limited partner's interest in the partnership is personal property.

History.—§18, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.19 Assignment of limited partner's interest.—

(1) A limited partner's interest is assignable.

(2) A substituted limited partner is a person admitted to all the rights of a limited partner who has died or has assigned his interest in a partnership.

(3) An assignee, who does not become a substituted limited partner, has no right to require any information or account of the partnership transactions or to inspect the partnership books; he is only entitled to receive the share of the profits or other compensation by way of income, or the return of his contribution to which his assignor would otherwise be entitled.

(4) An assignee shall have the right to become a substituted limited partner if all the members (except the assignor) consent thereto or if the assignor, being thereunto empowered by the certificate, gives the assignee that right.

(5) An assignee becomes a substituted limited partner when the certificate is appropriately amended in accordance with §620.25.

(6) The substituted limited partner has all the rights and powers, and is subject to all the restrictions and liabilities of his assignor, except those liabilities of which he was ignorant at the time he became a limited partner and which could not be ascertained from the certificate.

(7) The substitution of the assignee as a limited partner does not release the assignor from liability to the partnership under §§620.06 and 620.17.

History.—§19, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.20 Effect of retirement, death or insanity of general partner.—The retirement, death or insanity of a general partner dissolves the partnership, unless the business is continued by the remaining general partners:

(1) Under a right so to do stated in the certificate, or,

(2) With the consent of all members.

History.—§20, ch. 21887, 1943.
cf.—§620.24. When certificate cancelled or amended.

620.21 Death of limited partner.—

(1) On the death of a limited partner his executor or administrator shall have all the rights of a limited partner for the purpose of settling his estate, and such power as the deceased had to constitute his assignee a substituted limited partner.

(2) The estate of a deceased limited partner shall be liable for all his liabilities as a limited partner.

History.—§21, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.22 Rights of creditors of limited partner.—

(1) On due application to a court of compe-

tent jurisdiction by any creditor of a limited partner, the court may charge the interest of the indebted limited partner with payment of the unsatisfied amount of such claim; and may appoint a receiver, and make all other orders, directions and inquiries which the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The interest may be redeemed with the separate property of any general partner, but may not be redeemed with partnership property.

(3) The remedies conferred by subsection (1) shall not be deemed exclusive of others which may exist.

(4) Nothing in this part shall be held to deprive a limited partner of his statutory exemption.

History.—§22, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.23 Distribution of assets.—

(1) In settling accounts after dissolution the liabilities of the partnership shall be entitled to payment in the following order:

(a) Those to creditors, in the order of priority as provided by law, except those to limited partners on account of their contributions, and to general partners,

(b) Those to limited partners in respect to their share of the profits and other compensation by way of income on their contributions,

(c) Those to limited partners in respect to the capital of their contributions,

(d) Those to general partners other than for capital and profits,

(e) Those to general partners in respect to profits,

(f) Those to general partners in respect to capital.

(2) Subject to any statement in the certificate or to subsequent agreement, limited partners share in the partnership assets in respect to their claims for capital, and in respect to their claims for profits or for compensation by way of income on their contributions respectively, in proportion to the respective amounts of such claims.

History.—§23, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.24 When certificate canceled or amended.—

(1) The certificate shall be canceled when the partnership is dissolved or all limited partners cease to be such.

(2) A certificate shall be amended when:

(a) There is a change in the name of the partnership or in the amount or character of the contribution of any limited partner,

(b) A person is substituted as a limited partner,

(c) An additional limited partner is admitted,

(d) A person is admitted as a general partner,

(e) A general partner retires, dies or becomes insane, and the business is continued under §620.20,

(f) There is a change in the character of

the business of the partnership,

(g) There is a false or erroneous statement in the certificate,

(h) There is a change in the time as stated in the certificate for the dissolution of the partnership or for the return of a contribution,

(i) A time is fixed for the dissolution of the partnership, or the return of a contribution, no time having been specified in the certificate, or,

(j) The members desire to make a change in any other statement in the certificate in order that it shall accurately represent the agreement between them.

History.—§24, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.25 Requirements for amendment and cancellation of certificate.—

(1) The writing to amend a certificate shall:

(a) Conform to the requirements of §620.02 (1) (a) as far as necessary to set forth clearly the change in the certificate which it is desired to make, and,

(b) Be signed and sworn to by all members, and an amendment substituting a limited partner or adding a limited or general partner shall be signed also by the member to be substituted or added, and when a limited partner is to be substituted, the amendment shall also be signed by the assigning limited partner.

(2) The writing to cancel a certificate shall be signed by all members.

(3) A person desiring the cancellation or amendment of a certificate, if any person designated in subsections (1) and (2) as a person who must execute the writing refuses to do so, may petition the circuit court in the county where the principal place of business of the limited partnership is located to direct a cancellation or amendment thereof.

(4) If the court finds that the petitioner has a right to have the writing executed by a person who refuses to do so, it shall order the department of state to record the cancellation or amendment of the certificate; and where the certificate is to be amended, the court shall also cause to be filed for record in said office a certified copy of its decree setting forth the amendment.

(5) A certificate is amended or canceled when there is filed for record with the department of state where the certificate is recorded:

(a) A writing in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) or (2), or,

(b) A certified copy of the order of court in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4).

(6) After the certificate is duly amended in accordance with this section, the amended certificate shall thereafter be for all purposes the certificate provided for by this chapter.

History.—§25, ch. 21887, 1943; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§§620.06, 620.08, 620.19, Assignment of interest.

620.26 Parties to actions.—A contributor, unless he is a general partner, is not a proper

party to proceedings by or against a partnership, except where the object is to enforce a limited partner's right against or liability to the partnership.

History.—§26, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.27 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the uniform limited partnership law

History.—§27, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.28 Rules of construction.—

(1) The rule that statutes in derogation of the common law are to be strictly construed shall have no application to this part.

(2) This part shall be so interpreted and construed as to effect its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

(3) This part shall not be so construed as to impair the obligations of any contract existing on May 31, 1943, nor to affect any action on proceedings begun or right accrued before May 31, 1943.

History.—§28, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.29 Rules for cases not provided for in this chapter.—In any case not provided for in this part the rules of law and equity, including the law merchant, shall govern.

History.—§29, ch. 21887, 1943.

620.30 Service of process on limited partnerships.—When any original process is sued out against a limited partnership, the service of said process on any general partner in the limited partnership shall be as valid as if served on each individual member thereof; and the plaintiff may, after service upon any one member as aforesaid, proceed to judgment and execution against the limited partnership and the general partners individually. Service of process as provided by §48.181, shall apply to limited partnerships organized under this part.

History.—§30, ch. 21887, 1943.
cf.—Ch. 48 Process and service of process.

620.31 Duty of department of state.—The department of state each year shall compile a list of the names of all limited partnerships who secured certificates of authority during the previous year and who failed for six months to secure a new certificate of authority or a renewal of their certificate of authority, and the department of state shall publish such list in a newspaper one time in the county in which the home office of such limited partnership is located and such notice shall state that such partnership did not renew its certificate of authority to do business under this part. It is declared to be the policy of this part that the rights, privileges and benefits granted to limited partnerships by this part are on an annual basis or from year to year and are granted only after such limited partnership has met the requirements hereof regarding securing certificate of authority or renewal thereof.

History.—§31, ch. 21887, 1943; §24, ch. 57-1; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

620.32 Department of state to prescribe forms.—The department of state shall prescribe the forms and furnish the blanks upon request to make the annual reports called for in this part. It shall be the duty of the department of state to examine the reports when received and if the information called for in this part is given in such reports it shall file the same as information and keep such reports as public records. It shall pay into the state treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, all moneys collected under the provisions of this part. Such amounts for printing forms, postage, files, clerical and other expenses found to be actually necessary in carrying out the provisions of this part shall be included in the biennial appropriations act.

History.—§32, ch. 21887, 1943; §139, ch. 26869, 1951; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

PART II

FOREIGN LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS

- 620.40 Foreign limited partnerships; definition.
- 620.41 Permit required.
- 620.42 Contents of certificate.
- 620.43 Issuance of permit.
- 620.44 Fees payable to department of state.
- 620.45 Filing of amendments to certificate.

620.40 Foreign limited partnerships; definition.—For the purpose of part II of this chapter a foreign limited partnership is defined to be a partnership formed by two or more persons under the laws of any other state or territory or of any other country having as members one or more general partners and one or more limited partners. The limited partners as such shall not be bound by the obligations of the partnership.

History.—§1, ch. 59-395.

620.41 Permit required.—

- (1) No foreign limited partnership shall

- 620.46 Revocation of permit.
- 620.47 Validity of contracts of partnership unaffected by noncompliance.
- 620.48 Penalty for violations.
- 620.49 Service of process.

transact business or acquire, hold or dispose of property in this state until it shall have filed with the department of state a duly authenticated copy of its certificate and shall have received from it a permit to transact business in this state.

(2) Any foreign limited partnership which shall violate the provisions of part II of this chapter shall render itself and its partners, both limited and general, severally liable to the penalties and fines prescribed by part II of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 59-395; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

620.42 Contents of certificate.—

(1) The certificate required by §620.41 shall reflect the following:

(a) The name of the partnership; provided said name shall comply with the provisions of §620.05, part I of this chapter;

(b) The character of the business;

(c) The location of the principal place of business;

(d) The name and place of residence of each member; general and limited partners being respectively designated;

(e) The term for which the partnership is to exist;

(f) The amount of cash and a description of and the agreed value of the other property contributed by each limited partner;

(g) The additional contributions, if any agreed to be made by each limited partner and the times at which or events on the happening of which they shall be made;

(h) The time, if agreed upon, when the contribution of each limited partner is to be returned;

(i) The share of the profits or the other compensation by way of income which each limited partner shall receive by reason of his contribution;

(j) The right, if given, of a limited partner to substitute an assignee as contributor in his place and the terms and conditions of the substitution;

(k) The right, if given, of the partners to admit additional limited partners;

(l) The right, if given, of one or more of the limited partners to priority over other limited partners, as to compensation by way of income, and the nature of such priority;

(m) The right, if given, of the remaining general partner or partners to continue the business on the death, retirement or insanity of a general partner;

(n) The right, if given, of a limited partner to demand and receive property other than cash in return for his contribution, and

(2) An affidavit shall accompany the authenticated copy of the partnership certificate naming the principal place of business in Florida and shall also contain such information required by paragraphs (a)-(n) of subsection (1), not set out in said partnership certificate.

History.—§3, ch. 59-395.

620.43 Issuance of permit.—Upon the filing of such copy the department of state shall, if the objects of the limited partnership are such as are not prohibited by the laws of the state, issue a permit allowing such foreign limited partnership to transact business in this state and such partnership shall thereupon be empowered to exercise all and be limited to the same rights, powers and privileges as like partnerships organized under the laws of this state.

History.—§4, ch. 59-395, §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

620.44 Fees payable to department of state.—The fees of the department of state under

part II of this chapter shall be as follows: For receiving, filing and indexing certificates, statements, affidavits, decrees or any other papers provided for by this chapter, a filing fee in each case to be paid at the time of the first filing and on January 1 annually thereafter an amount based upon the amount of capital employed or to be employed in the state according to the following schedule: Two dollars per thousand dollars of invested capital; provided, however, that no filing fee shall be less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars. Upon the payment of such filing fee, on the first filing, and on each annual payment thereafter, the department of state shall issue its permit of authority to do business to said limited partnership and it shall be unlawful for such limited partnership to transact business as such until such filing fee has been paid; provided, further, that the annual filing fee payable on January 1 next following the date of the original filing the amount of the filing fee shall be prorated for that portion of the year the limited partnership has existed between the original filing date and the next ensuing January 1. Such permit of authority to be issued by the department of state shall be prima facie evidence of the right of such limited partnership to do business under the terms and provisions of this part and shall be considered as the payment to the state for the rights, privileges, protection and benefits conveyed by the provisions of part II of this chapter, and no such limited partnership shall do business in this state without first having obtained the permit of authority of the department of state for the ensuing year.

History.—§5, ch. 59-395; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

620.45 Filing of amendments to certificate.

—Every foreign limited partnership amending its certificate after receiving a permit as provided in §620.43, shall within sixty days after such amendment, file a duly authenticated copy thereof with the department of state. The department of state shall issue to the partnership a certificate of the filing after receipt of a filing fee of ten dollars.

History.—§6, ch. 59-395; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

620.46 Revocation of permit.—The department of state may revoke a permit of any foreign limited partnership failing to file any report or pay any tax required by part II of this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 59-395; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

620.47 Validity of contracts of partnership unaffected by noncompliance.—The failure of any foreign limited partnership to comply with the provisions of part II of this chapter, shall not affect the validity of any contract with such foreign limited partnership, but no action shall be maintained or recovery had in any of the courts of this state by any such partnership or its successors or assigns so long as such

foreign limited partnership fails to comply with the provisions of part II of this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 59-395.

620.48 Penalty for violations.—The members of any foreign limited partnership, whether general or special partners, who shall violate the provisions of this part prescribing the terms and conditions upon which foreign limited partnerships for profit may transact business or acquire, hold or dispose of property in this state shall be held liable for the debts of the

limited partnership as general partners.

History.—§8, ch. 59-395.

620.49 Service of process.—Service of process may be had on any general partner found in Florida and shall be valid as if served on each individual member of the partnership. In the event no general partner can be found in Florida, service of process may be effected by service upon the department of state as agent of said limited partnership as provided for in §48.181.

History.—§9, ch. 59-395; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—Ch. 48 Process and service of process.

CHAPTER 621

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE CORPORATION ACT

- 621.01 Legislative intent.
- 621.02 Short title.
- 621.03 Definitions.
- 621.04 Exemptions.
- 621.05 Corporation organization.
- 621.06 Rendition of professional services, limitations.
- 621.07 Liability of officers, shareholders, corporation, etc.
- 621.08 Limitation on corporation's business transactions; investment of funds.

621.01 Legislative intent.—It is the legislative intent to provide for the incorporation of an individual or group of individuals to render the same professional service to the public for which such individuals are required by law to be licensed or to obtain other legal authorization.

History.—§1, ch. 61-64.

621.02 Short title.—This act may be cited as the professional service corporation act.

History.—§2, ch. 61-64.

621.03 Definitions.—As used in this act the following words shall have the meaning indicated:

(1) The term professional service means any type of personal service to the public which requires as a condition precedent to the rendering of such service the obtaining of a license or other legal authorization and which prior to the passage of this act and by reason of law could not be performed by a corporation. By way of example and without limiting the generality thereof, the personal services which come within the provisions of this act are the personal services rendered by certified public accountants, public accountants, chiropractors, dentists, osteopaths, physicians and surgeons, doctors of medicine, doctors of dentistry, podiatrists, chiropodists, architects, veterinarians, attorneys at law and life insurance agents.

(2) The term professional corporation means a corporation which is organized under this act for the sole and specific purpose of rendering professional service and which has as its shareholders only individuals who themselves are duly licensed or otherwise legally authorized within this state to render the same professional service as the corporation.

History.—§3, ch. 61-64.

621.04 Exemptions.—This act shall not apply to any individuals or groups of individuals within this state who prior to the passage of this act were permitted to organize a corporation and perform personal services to the public by the means of a corporation, and this act shall not apply to any corporations organized by such individual or group of individuals prior to the passage of this act; provided, however, any such individual or group of individuals or any such corporation may bring themselves

- 621.09 Limitation on issuance and transfer of stock.
- 621.10 Disqualification of shareholder, officer, etc.; forfeiture of charter.
- 621.11 Alienation of shares, restrictions.
- 621.12 Identification with shareholders.
- 621.13 Applicability of chapter 608.
- 621.14 Construction of law.
- 621.15 Applicability of chapter 67-590.

and such corporation within the provisions of this act by amending the articles of incorporation in such a manner so as to be consistent with all the provisions of this act and by affirmatively stating in the amended articles of incorporation that the shareholders have elected to bring the corporation within the provisions of this act.

History.—§4, ch. 61-64.

621.05 Corporation organization.—An individual or group of individuals duly licensed or otherwise legally authorized to render the same professional services within this state may organize and become a shareholder or shareholders of a professional corporation for pecuniary profit under the provisions of chapter 608 for the sole and specific purpose of rendering the same and specific professional service.

History.—§5, ch. 61-64.

621.06 Rendition of professional services, limitations.—No corporation organized and incorporated under this act may render professional services except through its officers, employees and agents who are duly licensed or otherwise legally authorized to render such professional services within this state; provided, however, this provision shall not be interpreted to include in the term "employee," as used herein, clerks, secretaries, bookkeepers, technicians and other assistants who are not usually and ordinarily considered by custom and practice to be rendering professional services to the public for which a license or other legal authorization is required; and provided further, that nothing contained in this act shall be interpreted to require that the right of an individual to be a shareholder of a corporation organized under this act, or to organize such a corporation, is dependent upon the present or future existence of an employment relationship between him and such corporation, or his present or future active participation in any capacity in the production of the income of such corporation or in the performance of the services rendered by such corporation.

History.—§6, ch. 61-64; §1, ch. 67-590.

621.07 Liability of officers, shareholders, corporation, etc.—Nothing contained in this act shall be interpreted to abolish, repeal, mod-

ify, restrict or limit the law now in effect in this state applicable to the professional relationship and liabilities between the person furnishing the professional services and the person receiving such professional service and to the standards for professional conduct; provided, however, that any officer, agent or employee of a corporation organized under this act shall be personally liable and accountable only for negligent or wrongful acts or misconduct committed by him, or by any person under his direct supervision and control, while rendering professional service on behalf of the corporation to the person for whom such professional services were being rendered; and provided further that the personal liability of shareholders of a corporation organized under this act, in their capacity as shareholders of such corporation, shall be no greater in any aspect than that of a shareholder-employee of a corporation organized under chapter 608. The corporation shall be liable up to the full value of its property for any negligent or wrongful acts or misconduct committed by any of its officers, agents or employees while they are engaged on behalf of the corporation in the rendering of professional services.

History.—§7, ch. 61-64; §2, ch. 67-590.

621.08 Limitation on corporation's business transactions; investment of funds.—No corporation organized under this act shall engage in any business other than the rendering of the professional services for which it was specifically incorporated; provided, however, nothing in this act or in any other provisions of existing law applicable to corporations shall be interpreted to prohibit such corporation from investing its funds in real estate, mortgages, stocks, bonds or any other type of investments, or from owning real or personal property necessary for the rendering of professional services.

History.—§8, ch. 61-64.

621.09 Limitation on issuance and transfer of stock.—No corporation organized under the provisions of this act may issue any of its capital stock to anyone other than an individual who is duly licensed or otherwise legally authorized to render the same specific professional services as those for which the corporation was incorporated. No shareholder of a corporation organized under this act shall enter into a voting trust agreement or any other type agreement vesting another person with the authority to exercise the voting power of any or all of his stock.

History.—§9, ch. 61-64.

621.10 Disqualification of shareholder, officer, etc.; forfeiture of charter.—If any officer, shareholder, agent, or employee of a corporation organized under this act who has been rendering professional service to the public becomes legally disqualified to render such professional services within this state, is elected to a public office that, pursuant to existing law, places restrictions or limitations upon his continued ren-

dering of such professional services, or accepts employment that, pursuant to existing law, places restrictions or limitations upon his continued rendering of such professional services, he shall sever all employment with, and financial interests in, such corporation forthwith. A corporation's failure to require compliance with this provision shall constitute a ground for the forfeiture of its articles of incorporation and its dissolution. When a corporation's failure to comply with this provision is brought to the attention of the department of state, the department shall forthwith certify that fact to the department of legal affairs for appropriate action to dissolve the corporation.

History.—§10, ch. 61-64; §§10, 11, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-288.

621.11 Alienation of shares, restrictions.—No shareholder of a corporation organized under this act may sell or transfer his shares in such corporation except to another individual who is eligible to be a shareholder of such corporation.

History.—§11, ch. 61-64; §3, ch. 67-590.

621.12 Identification with shareholders.—The corporate name of a corporation organized under this act shall contain the last names of some or all of the shareholders and shall also contain the word "chartered" or "professional association" or the abbreviation "P.A." The use of the words "company," "corporation" or "incorporated" or any other word, abbreviation, affix or prefix indicating that it is a corporation in the corporate name of a corporation organized under this act, other than the words "chartered" or "professional association," or the abbreviation "P.A.," is specifically prohibited. It shall be permissible, however, for the corporation to render professional services and to exercise its authorized powers under a name which is identical to its corporate name except that the words "chartered" or "professional association" or the abbreviation "P.A." is omitted, provided that the corporation has first registered the name to be so used in the manner required for the registration of fictitious names.

History.—§12, ch. 61-64.

621.13 Applicability of chapter 608.—Chapter 608 is applicable to a corporation organized pursuant to this act except to the extent that any of the provisions of this act are interpreted to be in conflict with the provisions of chapter 608, and in such event the provisions and sections of this act shall take precedence with respect to a corporation organized pursuant to the provisions of this act. A professional corporation organized under this act shall consolidate or merge only with another domestic professional corporation organized under this act to render the same specific professional service, and a merger or consolidation with any foreign corporation is prohibited. A professional corporation heretofore or hereafter organized under this act may change its business purpose from the rendering of professional service to provide for any other lawful purpose by amend-

ing its certificate of incorporation in the manner required for an original incorporation under chapter 608. However, such an amendment, when filed with and accepted by the department of state, shall remove such corporation from the provisions of chapter 621 including, but not limited to, the right to practice a profession. A change of business purpose shall not have any effect on the continued existence of the corporation and the limitations of §608.18(1) shall not preclude such an amendment.

History.—§13, ch. 61-64; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106; §2, ch. 69-288.

621.14 Construction of law.—The provisions of this act shall not be construed as repealing,

modifying or restricting the applicable provisions of law relating to incorporations, sales of securities or regulating the several professions enumerated in this act except in so far as such laws conflict with the provisions of this act.

History.—§15, ch. 61-64.

621.15 Applicability of chapter 67-590.—The amendments to §§621.06, 621.07 and 621.11 by chapter 67-590, shall apply to all corporations heretofore or hereafter organized under this act.

History.—§4, ch. 67-590.

CHAPTER 622

FOREIGN UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS

622.01 Chapter permissive.
 622.02 Definitions.
 622.03 Qualification.
 622.04 Process.

622.05 Annual reports.
 622.06 Name.
 622.07 Powers.

622.01 Chapter permissive. — Qualification in compliance with this chapter is not and shall not be mandatory, and is and shall be optional, as a permissive alternative to compliance with any other law or laws with respect to the trade, business or fictitious name or style, and the recording, registration or publication thereof, under which business may be transacted by an unincorporated association, company or group of persons; but no foreign association, as defined hereinafter, shall enjoy or exercise the powers conferred by this chapter unless it shall have qualified in compliance herewith.

History.—§1, ch. 23897, 1947.

622.02 Definitions.—

(1) **FOREIGN ASSOCIATION.**—The term "Foreign association" as used in this chapter shall mean and include any unincorporated joint stock association for profit, created and existing under the laws of any state other than this state, or of the District of Columbia, or of any territory or possession of the United States, engaged in any business or businesses other than the banking, trust or insurance business, and having written articles of association, capital stock divided into shares, and a name including the word "company" or "association" or "society"; but shall not mean nor include any unincorporated association, company or group of persons engaged in the banking, trust or insurance business.

(2) **ASSOCIATION.**—The term "association" as used in this chapter shall mean and include any foreign association that shall have qualified, in the manner permitted by this chapter, to transact business and acquire, hold and dispose of property and sue and be sued in this state.

History.—§2, ch. 23897, 1947.

622.03 Qualification.—Any foreign association may qualify to transact business and acquire, hold and dispose of property and sue and be sued in this state, by complying with all requirements of law, including but not limited to the paying of all fees, taxes and other charges, now or hereafter prescribed for qualification by foreign corporations for profit to transact business in this state, and all laws heretofore or hereafter enacted prescribing requirements to be observed by foreign corporations for profit in so qualifying shall apply to and govern and control such qualification by foreign associations, except that in lieu of filing an authenticated copy of any charter, or certificate of incorporation, or articles of incorporation, the foreign association shall file a duly authenti-

cated copy of its written articles of association.

History.—§3, ch. 23897, 1947.

cf.—§608.05 Filing fees and taxes for corporations.

§613.02 Issuing permits to foreign corporations.

§613.03 Charter amendments for foreign corporations.

622.04 Process.—Every association shall comply with all requirements of law, including but not limited to the paying of all fees and charges, now or hereafter prescribed for the designation and maintenance of an office for the service of process, the appointment of a resident agent upon whom process may be served, and the acceptance of such appointment, by foreign corporations for profit qualified to transact business in this state, and all laws heretofore or hereafter enacted with respect to such offices and agents shall apply to and govern and control all associations.

History.—§4, ch. 23897, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949.
 cf.—Ch. 48 Process and service of process.

622.05 Annual reports.—Every association shall comply with all requirements of law, including but not limited to the paying of all fees, taxes and other charges, now or hereafter prescribed for the filing of annual reports by foreign corporations for profit qualified to transact business in this state, except railroad, pullman, telephone, telegraph and insurance companies, and all laws heretofore or hereafter enacted with respect to such reports shall apply to and govern and control all associations.

History.—§5, ch. 23897, 1947.

622.06 Name.—Every association may transact business in this state in its name, without including as a part thereof, or displaying or publishing in connection or conjunction therewith, the words "not incorporated," or any similar words, and without making any other showing or display of the fact that it is unincorporated, and without recording, registering or publishing its name as a trade, business or fictitious name. Any other law or laws heretofore or hereafter enacted with respect to an unincorporated association, company or group of persons doing business under any trade, business or fictitious name or style including the word "company" or "association" or "society," or with respect to the recording, registration or publication of any trade, business or fictitious name or style, shall not apply to nor govern nor control an association, and every association is and shall be exempted from the provisions and requirements thereof.

History.—§6, ch. 23897, 1947.

622.07 Powers.—Every association shall have power and authority to transact business and acquire, hold and dispose of property and sue and be sued in this state; provided that such association shall file with the department of

state a sworn statement setting forth the name under which such association is authorized to transact business and acquire, hold and dispose of property, and the style by which it is

prescribed that such association shall sue and be sued, under the law or laws under which it shall have been created and shall be existing.

History.—§7, ch. 23897, 1947; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 623

PRIVATE SCHOOL CORPORATION LAW

- 623.01 Short title.
- 623.02 Private school corporation; charter.
- 623.03 Charter; submission to and approval by circuit court; recordation.
- 623.04 Charter; amendment.
- 623.05 Evidence in court proceedings.
- 623.06 Dissolution of corporation.
- 623.07 Consolidation or merger of corporations.

623.01 Short title.—This law may be cited as "the private school corporation law of 1959," and shall be assigned an individual chapter number.

History.—§1, ch. 59-113.

623.02 Private school corporation; charter.—Any twenty-five or more adult persons, who are legal residents of Florida and of the county in which any corporation may be formed hereunder, may form a private school corporation, under the provisions of this act and such private school shall be incorporated in the following manner: There shall be presented to one of the judges of the circuit court for the county in which such corporation will operate, a proposed charter subscribed by the intended incorporators, which shall set forth:

- (1) The name of the corporation which name shall include the words "private school."
- (2) A designation of the geographic area in which such corporation will operate its school or schools.
- (3) The object and purpose of the corporation.
- (4) The qualifications of the members and the manner of their designation.
- (5) The term for which the corporation will exist, which term may be perpetual.
- (6) The names and addresses of the charter members.
- (7) The names of the officers who shall manage the affairs of the corporation until the first election of officers.
- (8) The procedure by which the by-laws of the corporation shall be made, altered or rescinded.

History.—§2, ch. 59-113.

623.03 Charter; submission to and approval by circuit court; recordation.—

(1) The proposed charter shall be acknowledged by one of the subscribing incorporators before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, which said subscribing incorporator shall also take and subscribe to an oath, to be endorsed on the proposed charter, that it is intended in good faith to carry out the purposes and objectives set forth therein and as provided in this act.

(2) The circuit judge to whom the proposed charter is presented, finding the same to be in proper form and for the objective and purpose authorized by this act, and in accordance with

- 623.08 Operation of separate schools in same county.
- 623.09 Taxation exemption.
- 623.10 Powers and duties.
- 623.11 Corporation membership.
- 623.12 Board of directors.
- 623.13 Administration, supervision and operation by private persons or entities.
- 623.14 Construction.

the provisions and limitations of this act shall approve the charter and endorse his approval thereon. The charter shall then be recorded in the office of the clerk of such circuit court and from thenceforth the subscribers and their associates and successors shall be a nonprofit eleemosynary corporation by the name given.

History.—§3, ch. 59-113.

623.04 Charter; amendment.—The charter of any corporation incorporated under this act may be amended as follows: When the members of the corporation at a regular or special meeting held in accordance with its bylaws shall approve a resolution providing an amendment to the charter, a copy of such resolution certified by the president and secretary shall be presented to the judge of the circuit court of the county and if he finds the amendment to be proper in form and substance he shall endorse his approval thereon and it shall be recorded by the clerk of the circuit court and the amendment shall be effective from the date of record.

History.—§4, ch. 59-113.

623.05 Evidence in court proceedings.—The original charter, with the clerk's certificate of recording thereon, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be evidence of the contents of the charter in all actions and proceedings, and shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of such corporation in all actions and proceedings where the question of its existence is only collaterally involved and prima facie evidence in all other actions and proceedings.

History.—§5, ch. 59-113.

623.06 Dissolution of corporation.—Any such corporation may be dissolved upon its petition to the circuit judge who shall order notice thereof to be published for such period of time as he may deem expedient and upon proof of such publication he may decree dissolution and make all necessary orders and decrees for the settlement of the affairs of such corporation, taking care that the claims of creditors be satisfied to the extent of the assets of the corporation.

History.—§6, ch. 59-113.

623.07 Consolidation or merger of corporations.—

(1) Any two or more corporations existing under the provisions of this act and operating within the same county may consolidate into

a new corporation or merge into any one of the constituent corporations, as shall be specified in the consolidation or merger agreement. The board of directors of such corporation or a majority of the members of such corporation at a meeting however duly called or held, as desire to consolidate or merge may enter into an agreement signed by a majority of the members of the several boards of directors or as the case may be, by a majority of such corporation members at such meeting prescribing the terms and conditions of consolidation or merger, the mode of carrying the same into effect, and stating such other facts as are necessary to be set out in the charter with such other details and provisions as are necessary or desirable.

(2) The agreement shall be submitted to a meeting of the members of record of each corporation. Notice of the time, place and purpose of the meeting shall be given to every member of such corporations. Upon adoption of the agreement by the majority of the corporate members of each corporation the secretary of each corporation shall certify the fact of that approval on said agreement. The agreement so adopted and certified shall for each corporation be signed and acknowledged by the president or vice-president. The agreement so certified and acknowledged by each corporation shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where such corporations exist and when approved by a circuit judge of such county the consolidation or merger shall be effective.

History.—§7, ch. 59-113.

623.08 Operation of separate schools in same county.—A corporation incorporated under the provisions of this act to operate in an entire county, or major area thereof may operate separate schools in such area and in such locations as it may deem necessary or advisable and under such rules and regulations as specified in the by-laws.

History.—§8, ch. 59-113.

623.09 Taxation exemption.—The property of any private school corporation incorporated under the provisions of this act shall be exempt from taxation in accordance with §196.191(3), and as otherwise provided by law.

History.—§9, ch. 59-113.

623.10 Powers and duties.—Any corporation existing under the provisions of this act, unless otherwise limited by its charter or by-laws shall have the following powers:

(1) To purchase, own, lease, hold, sell, convey, assign, transfer, mortgage, pledge or otherwise dispose of real and personal property tangible and intangible.

(2) To borrow money and contract debts whenever necessary for the transaction of its business or for the exercise of its corporate powers, rights and privileges, or for any other

lawful purpose; to issue bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, debentures and other obligations and evidences of indebtedness, payable at a specified time, or payable upon the happening of a specified event, whether secured by mortgages, pledge or otherwise, or unsecured for money borrowed or in payment of property purchased or acquired, or for any other lawful object.

(3) To accept gifts from members and non-members and other legitimate sources.

(4) To do all things necessary and proper for the accomplishment of the objectives and purposes of the corporation as enumerated in its charter, its by-laws, or any amendment thereof, or necessary or incidental to the attainment of the objectives and purposes of the corporation.

(5) To sue and be sued.

History.—§10, ch. 59-113.

623.11 Corporation membership.—The membership of a corporation existing under the provisions of this act shall be composed of persons who have been approved for membership, as provided by the charter and by-laws of the corporation.

History.—§11, ch. 59-113.

623.12 Board of directors.—

(1) The control of such corporation shall be vested in a board of directors of not less than five nor more than eleven (to be specified by the charter) elected for the ensuing year by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting of the membership. The board of directors, from and by its membership and by majority vote thereof at the first regular meeting following the annual meeting of the membership shall elect the following officers whose duties in addition to those prescribed by the by-laws shall be as follows:

(a) A president who shall be the chief executive officer of the corporation and who shall preside at all meetings of the members and of the board of directors and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the by-laws or directed by the board of directors.

(b) A vice-president who in the absence or inability of the president to perform his duties shall act as president for the duration of such absence or inability and who shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the by-laws or directed by the board of directors.

(c) A secretary-treasurer who shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the corporation, shall receive and keep all corporate funds and securities; shall keep all accounts and records of the corporation; examine, audit, adjust and settle all accounts of the corporation and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the by-laws or directed by the board of directors.

(2) Only the secretary-treasurer, when authorized by the board of directors, shall receive

any monetary reward for his services, except actual and reasonable expenses while performing services for the corporation.

History.—§12, ch. 59-113.

623.13 Administration, supervision and operation by private persons or entities.—Any corporation organized and existing under this act shall be administered, supervised, operated, financed and controlled exclusively by private persons and private entities and their funds. All persons while acting in any public official

capacity are hereby specifically prohibited from engaging in any manner in such administration, supervision, operation, financing and control of the affairs of such corporation.

History.—§13, ch. 59-113.

623.14 Construction.—The provisions of this act shall be deemed to be accumulative and supplemental to any other powers and authority for the creation of corporations not for profit as set out in chapter 617.

History.—§15, ch. 59-113.

TITLE XXXV

INSURANCE

CHAPTER 624

INSURANCE CODE; ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART I SCOPE OF CODE (§§624.01-624.20)

PART II DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE (§§624.0100-624.0128)

PART III AUTHORIZATION OF INSURERS AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (§§624.0200-624.0229)

PART IV FEES, TAXES AND FUNDS (§§624.0300-624.0324)

PART V KINDS OF INSURANCE; LIMITS OF RISK; REINSURANCE (§§624.0400-624.0409)

PART I

SCOPE OF CODE

- 624.01 Short title.
624.02 Insurance defined.
624.03 Insurer defined.
624.04 Person defined.
624.05 Commissioner, department defined.
624.06 Domestic, foreign, alien insurer defined.
624.07 Domicile defined.
624.08 State defined.
624.09 Authorized, unauthorized insurer defined.
624.10 Transacting insurance.
624.11 Compliance required.

624.01 Short title.—Chapters 624 through 628 constitute the Florida insurance code.

History.—§1, ch. 59-205.

624.02 Insurance defined.—“Insurance” is a contract whereby one undertakes to indemnify another or pay or allow a specified amount or a determinable benefit upon determinable contingencies.

History.—§2, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §630.10.

624.03 Insurer defined.—“Insurer” includes every person engaged as indemnitor, surety, or contractor in the business of entering into contracts of insurance or of annuity.

History.—§3, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.01, 627.72, 628.12, 628.13, 628.14, 629.01, 630.01, 630.10, 635.173, 636.23, 645.01.

624.04 Person defined.—“Person” includes an individual, insurer, company, association, organization, Lloyds, society, reciprocal insurer or interinsurance exchange, partnership, syndicate, business trust, corporation, agent, general agent, broker, solicitor, service representative, adjuster, and every legal entity.

History.—§4, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§628.12, 628.13, 628.14, 630.01, 635.173, 643.02.

- 624.12 Application of code as to particular types of insurers.
624.13 Particular provisions prevail.
624.14 Captions not to affect meaning.
624.15 General penalty.
624.16 Existing certificates of authority.
624.17 Existing licenses, permits.
624.18 Transitory license period; life, disability insurance agents.
624.19 Existing forms and filings.
624.20 Saving clause.

624.05 Commissioner, department defined.—

* (1) “Commissioner” means the state treasurer as ex officio insurance commissioner of this state.

(2) “Department” means the department of insurance of this state, unless context otherwise requires.

History.—§5, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—§13, ch. 69-106 transferred all powers, duties, and functions of the commissioner of insurance to the department of insurance. This subsection will be repealed by a subsequent reviser’s bill.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.01, 626.01, 627.72, 627.73, 629.01, 634.01, 636.23, 643.02, 644.01, 645.01, 646.02.

624.06 Domestic, foreign, alien insurer defined.—

(1) A “domestic” insurer is one formed under the laws of this state.

(2) A “foreign” insurer is one formed under the laws of any jurisdiction other than this state.

(3) An “alien” insurer is one formed under the laws of any country other than the United States, its states, district, territories, and commonwealths.

(4) Except where distinguished by context, “foreign” insurers includes also “alien” insurers.

History.—§6, ch. 59-205.

624.07 Domicile defined.—Except as provided in §631.011, the "domicile" of an insurer means:

(1) As to Canadian insurers, Canada and the province under the laws of which the insurer was formed.

(2) As to other alien insurers authorized to transact insurance in one or more states, as provided in §624.0228(6).

(3) As to alien insurers not authorized to transact insurance in one or more states, the country under the laws of which the insurer was formed.

(4) As to all other insurers, the state under the laws of which the insurer was formed.

History.—§7, ch. 59-205.

624.08 State defined.—When used in context signifying a jurisdiction other than the state of Florida, "state" means any state, district, territory, or commonwealth of the United States and the Panama canal zone.

History.—§8, ch. 59-205.

624.09 Authorized, unauthorized insurer defined.—

(1) An "authorized" insurer is one duly authorized by a subsisting certificate of authority issued by the department to transact insurance in this state.

(2) An "unauthorized" insurer is one not so authorized.

History.—§9, ch. 59-205; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

624.10 Transacting insurance.—"Transact" with respect to insurance includes any of the following, in addition to other applicable provisions of this code:

(1) Solicitation or inducement.

(2) Preliminary negotiations.

(3) Effectuation of a contract of insurance.

(4) Transaction of matters subsequent to effectuation of a contract of insurance and arising out of it.

History.—§10, ch. 59-205.

624.11 Compliance required.—No person shall transact insurance in Florida, or relative to a subject of insurance resident, located or to be performed in Florida, without complying with the applicable provisions of this code.

History.—§11, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.44, 625.17, 626.04, 631.01, 631.03, 631.16, 636.35, 638.16, 642.02.

624.12 Application of code as to particular types of insurers.—No provision of this code shall apply with respect to fraternal benefit societies (as identified in chapter 632), except as stated in chapter 632 (fraternal benefit societies).

History.—§12, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.22, 629.23.

624.13 Particular provisions prevail.—Provisions of this code relative to a particular kind of insurance or a particular type of insurer or to a particular matter shall prevail over

provisions relating to insurance in general or insurers in general or to such matter in general.

History.—§13, ch. 59-205.

624.14 Captions not to affect meaning.—The scope and meaning of any provision shall not be limited or otherwise affected by the caption or heading of any chapter, part, section, subsection or paragraph.

History.—§14, ch. 59-205.

624.15 General penalty.—Each wilful violation of this code as to which a greater penalty is not provided by another provision of this code or by other applicable laws of this state shall be a misdemeanor, and may in addition to any prescribed applicable denial, suspension, or revocation of certificate of authority, license, or permit be punishable upon conviction by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each instance of such violation shall be considered a separate offense.

History.—§15, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.011, 625.05, 625.07, 625.15, 625.17, 625.21, 626.21, 627.96, 627.0103, 628.15, 634.16, 635.06, 635.23, 636.44, 637.64, 638.16, 644.16.

624.16 Existing certificates of authority.—

(1) Every certificate of authority of an insurer which was in force immediately prior to the effective date of this code and existing under any law herein repealed is valid until its original expiration date, unless earlier terminated in accordance with this code.

(2) Upon first renewal under this code any such certificate of authority shall be replaced by a certificate of authority in form as provided by this code, and shall thereafter be subject to continuation, suspension, revocation or termination as though originally issued under this code.

History.—§808, ch. 59-205.

624.17 Existing licenses, permits.—

(1) Every license and permit in force immediately prior to the effective date of this code and existing under any law herein repealed is valid until its original expiration date, unless earlier terminated in accordance with this code.

(2) The respective such licenses or permits, upon first renewal (where renewability is applicable) under this code, shall be replaced by a license or permit in form as provided by this code, and shall thereafter be subject to continuation, renewal, suspension, revocation, or termination as though originally issued under this code, except as provided in §624.18.

History.—§809, ch. 59-205.

624.18 Transitory license period; life, disability insurance agents.—Any other provision of this code to the contrary notwithstanding, upon first renewal under this code of any license as life insurance agent or disability insurance agent which was in force immediately prior to the effective date of this code, the first

renewal license shall be issued for a license period of six months only, expiring as at midnight on the March 31 next following the date of such renewal; and the fee and taxes chargeable and payable for the issuance of such renewal license for such six-month period shall be one-half of the respective amounts otherwise payable therefor as for a full license year under §624.0300.

History.—§810, ch. 59-205.

624.19 Existing forms and filings.—Every form of insurance document and every rate or other filing lawfully in use immediately prior to the effective date of this code may continue to be so used or be effective until the department otherwise prescribes pursuant to this code; except, that before expiration of one year from and after such effective date neither

this code nor the department shall prohibit the use of any such document, rate, or filing because of any power, prohibition, or requirement contained in this code which did not exist under laws in force immediately prior to such effective date.

History.—§811, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.08, 629.09.

624.20 Saving clause.—This code shall not impair or affect any act done, offense committed or right accruing, accrued, or acquired or liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to the time it takes effect, but the same may be enjoyed, asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted, as fully and to the same extent as if this code had not been passed.

History.—§813, ch. 59-205.

PART II

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

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***624.0100 Insurance commissioner designated.**—The state treasurer is ex officio the insurance commissioner of this state.

History.—§16, ch. 59-205.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §13, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

624.0101 Offices.—The department shall establish and maintain offices at the state capitol in Tallahassee, and in such other places throughout the state as it may from time to time designate.

History.—§17, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.73.

624.0102 Seal; certified copies as evidence.—

(1) The department shall have an official seal, as heretofore adopted by it, by which its proceedings are authenticated.

(2) All certificates executed by the department, other than licenses of agents, solicitors, adjusters, or similar licenses or permits, shall bear its seal.

(3) Any written instrument purporting to be a copy of any action, proceeding, or finding of fact by the department, or any record of the department or copy of any document on file in its office when authenticated under

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hand of the commissioner by the seal shall be accepted by all the courts of this state as prima facie evidence of the contents thereof.

History.—§18, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.73.

624.0103 Deputies and assistants.—The department may appoint, employ, prescribe the duties of, and discharge such counsel, actuaries, examiners, and other employees as it deems necessary to the performance of its duties under this code. The department shall fix the compensation of all such personnel in such amount as other state employees receive for similar services. Actuaries and examiners employed by the department need not meet the residence requirements of former §112.02; however, the department shall not appoint or retain in such employment, as examiner, any person over sixty-five years of age.

History.—§19, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 65-233; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.01, 627.73, 629.14.

624.0104 Prohibited interests, rewards.—

(1) The insurance commissioner and treasurer or any deputy, examiner, counsel, actuary, assistant or employee of the department shall

not be financially interested, directly or indirectly, in any insurer or insurance agency authorized to transact insurance in this state, or in any insurance transaction except as a policyholder or claimant under a policy; except that as to such matters wherein a conflict of interests does not exist on the part of any such individual, the department may employ or retain from time to time insurance actuaries, accountants, or other professional personnel, who are independently practicing their professions even though similarly employed or retained by insurers or others.

(2) The insurance commissioner and treasurer or any deputy, examiner, counsel, actuary, assistant or employee of the department, shall not be given nor receive any fee, compensation, loan, gift, or other thing of value in addition to the compensation and expense allowance provided by law, for any service rendered or to be rendered as such commissioner and treasurer, deputy, examiner, counsel, actuary, assistant or employee or in connection therewith.

(3) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit an insurer from making, in regular course of business, a loan to the insurance commissioner and treasurer, or any deputy, assistant, examiner, actuary, counsel, or other employee of the department if such loan is adequately secured by a mortgage upon real estate or other collateral and qualifies as an eligible investment of the insurer under part II of chapter 625; or from acquiring or holding, in regular course of business, such a loan or investment originally made by others.

History.—§20, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §629.14.

624.0105 Delegation of powers.—

(1) The insurance commissioner and treasurer may delegate to his assistant, deputy, counsel, actuary, examiner or employee, the exercise or discharge in the commissioner's name of any power, duty, or function, whether ministerial, discretionary or of whatever character, vested by this code in the insurance commissioner and treasurer.

(2) The insurance commissioner and treasurer is responsible for the official acts of any such person so acting in his name and by his authority.

History.—§21, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.01, 626.19, 629.24.

624.0106 General powers, duties.—

(1) The department shall enforce the provisions of this code, and shall execute the duties imposed upon it by this code.

(2) The department shall have the powers and authority expressly conferred upon it by or reasonably implied from the provisions of this code.

(3) The department may conduct such examinations and investigations of insurance matters, in addition to examinations and investigations expressly authorized, as it may deem proper to determine whether any person has violated any provision of this code or to secure information useful in the lawful administra-

tion of any such provision. The cost of such additional examinations or investigations shall be borne by the state.

(4) The department shall have such additional powers and duties as may be provided by other laws of this state.

History.—§22, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.20, 627.73, 627.0106.

624.0107 Rules and regulations.—

(1) The department may make reasonable rules and regulations necessary for or as an aid to the effectuation of any provision of this code as referred to therein. No such rule or regulation shall extend, modify, or conflict with any law of this state or the reasonable implications thereof.

(2) Any such rule or regulation affecting persons or matters other than the personnel or the internal affairs of the department shall be made or amended only after a hearing thereon of which notice was given as required by §624.0124. If reasonably possible the department shall set forth the proposed rule or regulation or amendment in or with the notice of hearing.

(3) No such rule or regulation as to which a hearing is required under subsection (2) shall be effective until after it has been on file as a public record in the department and in the department of state for at least ten days.

(4) Upon request and payment of the reasonable cost thereof if required and fixed by the department, the department shall furnish a copy of any such rule or regulation to any person so requesting.

(5) In addition to any other penalty provided, wilful violation of any such rule or regulation shall subject the violator to such suspension or revocation of certificate of authority or license as may be applicable under this code as for violation of the provision as to which such rule or regulation relates.

History.—§23, ch. 59-205; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.17, 627.73, 629.21, 630.08, 631.16, 634.27, 642.031, 645.14, 645.15.

624.0108 Orders; notices.—

(1) Orders and notices of the department shall be effective only when in writing signed by its authorized agent.

(2) Every such order shall state its effective date, and shall concisely state:

- (a) Its intent or purpose.
- (b) The grounds on which based.

(c) The provisions of this code pursuant to which action is taken or proposed to be taken; but failure to so designate a particular provision shall not deprive the department of the right to rely thereon.

(3) Except as may be provided in this code respecting particular procedures, an order or notice may be given by delivery to the person to be ordered or notified or by mailing it, postage prepaid, addressed to him at his residence or principal place of business as last of record in the department.

(4) Any interested person shall be en-

titled to receive copies of any and all notices issued by the department under this code, upon filing written request therefor with the department, specifying therein the classes of notices desired to be received, and upon paying the reasonable cost of furnishing such notices as fixed by the department. The receipt of any such notice pursuant to this provision shall not be deemed to constitute the recipient a party to any matter, action, or hearing to which the notice relates.

History.—§24, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

624.0109 Enforcement.—The department may institute such suits or other legal proceedings as may be required for enforcement of any provision of this code. If it appears to the department that any person has violated any provision of this code for which criminal prosecution is provided and would be in order, it shall give the information relative thereto to the state's attorney, county solicitor, or prosecuting attorney having jurisdiction of any such violation. The state's attorney, county solicitor, or prosecuting attorney shall promptly institute such action or proceedings against such person as the information may require or justify.

History.—§25, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.17, 626.08.

624.0110 Records; reproductions; destruction.—

(1) The department shall preserve in permanent form records of its proceedings, hearings, investigations, and examinations, and shall file such records in its office.

(2) The records of the department and insurance filings in its office shall be open to public inspection, except as otherwise provided by this code.

(3) The department may photograph, microphotograph or reproduce on film, whereby each page will be reproduced in exact conformity with the original, all financial records, financial statements of domestic insurers, reports of business transacted in this state by foreign insurers, reports of examination of domestic insurers, and such other records and documents on file in its office as it may in its discretion select.

(4) To facilitate efficient use of floor space and filing equipment in its offices the department may destroy records and documents as follows:

(a) General closed correspondence files over three years old;

(b) Agent, solicitor, adjuster and similar license files over two years old, except that the department shall preserve by reproduction or otherwise a copy of the original records upon the basis of which each such licensee qualified for his initial license, and of any disciplinary proceeding affecting the licensee;

(c) Insurer certificate of authority files over two years old, except that the department shall preserve by reproduction or otherwise a copy of the initial certificate of authority of each insurer;

(d) All documents and records which have been photographed or otherwise reproduced as provided in subsection (3), and such reproductions have been filed, and after audit of the department has been completed for the period embracing the dates of such documents and records; and

(e) All other records, documents, and files not expressly provided for in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this subsection.

History.—§26, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.26, 627.72.

624.0111 Reproductions and certified copies of records as evidence.—

(1) Photographs or microphotographs in the form of film or prints of documents and records made under §624.0110(3) shall have the same force and effect as the originals thereof, and shall be treated as originals for the purpose of their admissibility in evidence. Duly certified or authenticated reproductions of such photographs or microphotographs shall be as admissible in evidence as the originals.

(2) Upon request of any person and payment of the applicable fee, the department shall give a certified copy of any record in its office which is then subject to public inspection.

(3) Copies of original records or documents in its office certified by the department shall be received in evidence in all courts as if they were originals.

History.—§27, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.26.

624.0112 Publications.—

(1) The department shall annually not later than in the month of September have printed and make available to persons requesting a copy thereof, a list of all insurers authorized to transact insurance in this state during the preceding calendar year, showing in tabular form the assets and liabilities of such insurers and other data and information deemed essential by the department and based upon the financial statements of the insurers as filed with it.

(2) The department may prepare and have printed and published in pamphlet or book form the following:

(a) A list annually of all persons licensed as insurance agents in this state;

(b) As needed, questions and answers for use of persons making application to be examined for licensing as agents or solicitors for property, casualty, surety, disability and miscellaneous insurers;

(c) As needed, questions and answers for use of persons making application to be examined for licensing as agents for life and disability insurers;

(d) As needed, questions and answers for use of persons making application to be examined for licensing as adjusters; and

(e) Biennially after each regular session of the Florida legislature, a compilation of the laws of Florida relating to insurance. Any

such publication may be printed, revised, or reprinted upon the basis of the original low bid.

(3) The department shall sell the publications mentioned in subsection (2) to purchasers at a price fixed by it at not less than the cost of printing and binding such publications, plus packaging and postage costs for mailing; except that the department may deliver copies of such publications free of cost to state agencies and officers, insurance supervisory authorities of other states and jurisdictions, institutions of higher learning located in Florida, the library of congress, insurance officers of naval, military and air force bases located in Florida, and to persons serving as advisors to the department in preparation of the publications.

History.—§28, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.09, 626.29.

624.0113 Publications; publications trust fund.—The department shall deposit all moneys received from the sale of publications under §624.0112 in the publications trust fund heretofore established by the comptroller under law for the purpose of paying costs for the preparation, printing and delivery to the department of the publications mentioned in §624.0112(2), packaging and mailing costs and banking, accounting, and incidental expenses connected with the sale and delivery of such publications by the department. All moneys so deposited and all funds hereafter transferred to the publications trust fund are appropriated for the uses and purposes above mentioned. If at the beginning of any fiscal biennium the amount in the publications trust fund exceeds thirty-eight thousand dollars the excess shall be transferred to the general revenue fund of this state.

History.—§29, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-119; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.30.

624.0114 Department; annual report.—As early as reasonably possible the department shall annually prepare a report to the legislature and the governor showing, with respect to the preceding calendar year:

(1) Names of the authorized insurers transacting insurance in this state, with abstracts of their financial statements including such summary of their financial condition as it deems proper;

(2) Names of insurers whose business was closed during the year, the cause thereof, and amounts of assets and liabilities as ascertainable;

(3) Names of insurers against which delinquency or similar proceedings were instituted, and a concise statement of the circumstances and results of each such proceeding;

(4) The receipts and estimated expenses of the department for the year;

(5) The department's recommendations as to amendments or supplementation of laws affecting insurance, and as to matters affecting the department; and

(6) Such other pertinent information and

matters as the department deems to be in the public interest.

History.—§30, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.09, 626.19.

624.0115 Examination of insurers.—

(1) The department shall examine the affairs, transactions, accounts, records, and assets of each authorized insurer as often as it deems advisable, and of the attorney in fact of a reciprocal insurer as to its transactions affecting the insurer. It shall so examine each domestic insurer not less frequently than every three years. Examination of an alien insurer shall be limited to its insurance transactions and affairs in the United States, except as otherwise required by the department.

(2) The department shall in like manner examine each insurer applying for an initial certificate of authority to transact insurance in this state.

(3) In lieu of making its own examination, the department may accept a full report of the last recent examination of a foreign insurer, certified to by the insurance supervisory official of another state.

(4) The department's examination of any domestic title insurer which is also lawfully engaged in the trust business under a charter heretofore granted, shall be limited to the title insurance department; and the department shall accept, in lieu of its own examination thereof, the report of examination of the trust department as made by the department of banking and finance.

History.—§31, ch. 59-205; §§12, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.01, 628.08, 631.02, 648.11, 648.14.

624.0116 Examination of agents, adjusters and others.—If it has reason to believe that any such person has violated or is violating any provision of this code, or upon written complaint signed by any interested person indicating that any such violation may exist, the department shall conduct such examination as it deems necessary of the accounts, records, documents and transactions pertaining to or affecting the insurance affairs of any:

(1) General agent, surplus line agent, adjuster, or other person.

(2) Insurance agent or solicitor, subject to the requirements of §626.601.

(3) Person having a contract or power of attorney under which he enjoys in fact the exclusive or dominant right to manage or control an insurer.

(4) Person engaged in or proposing to be engaged in or assisting in the promotion or formation of a domestic insurer, or insurance holding corporation, or corporation to finance a domestic insurer or the production of its business.

History.—§32, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

624.0117 Conduct of examination; access to records; correction of accounts; appraisals.—

(1) The examination may be conducted by the accredited examiners of the department

at the offices wherever located of the person being examined and at such other places as may be required for determination of matters under examination. In the case of alien insurers the examination may be so conducted in the insurer's offices and places in the United States, except as otherwise required by the department.

(2) Every person being examined, its officers, attorneys, employees, agents and representatives shall make freely available to the department or its examiners the accounts, records, documents, files, information, assets and matters in his possession or control relating to the subject of the examination.

(3) If the department finds any accounts or records to be inadequate, or inadequately kept or posted, it may employ experts to reconstruct, re-write, post or balance them at the expense of the person being examined if such person has failed to maintain, complete or correct such records or accounting after the department has given him notice and a reasonable opportunity to do so.

(4) If the department deems it necessary to value any asset involved in such an examination of an insurer it may make written request of the insurer to designate one or more competent appraisers acceptable to the department, and who shall promptly make an appraisal of the asset and furnish a copy thereof to the department. If the insurer fails to designate such an appraiser or appraisers within twenty days after the department's request, the department may designate the appraiser or appraisers. The reasonable expense of any such appraisal shall be a part of the expense of examination, to be borne by the insurer.

(5) Neither the department nor any examiner shall remove any record, account, document, file or other property of the person being examined from the offices of such person except with the written consent of such person given in advance of such removal, or pursuant to an order of court duly obtained.

(6) Any individual who wilfully obstructs the department or its examiner in the examinations authorized by part II of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided in §624.15.

History.—§33, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.01, 631.02.

624.0118 Examination reports.—

(1) The department or its examiner shall make a full and true written report of each examination. The report shall contain only information obtained from examination of the records, accounts, files, and documents of or relative to the person examined or from testimony of individuals under oath, together with relevant conclusions and recommendations of the examiner based thereon. The department shall furnish a copy of the report to the person examined not less than thirty days prior to filing the report in its office. If such person so requests in writing within such thirty-day period, the department shall grant a hearing

with respect to the report, and shall not so file the report until after the hearing and after such modifications have been made therein as the department deems proper.

(2) The report when so filed shall be admissible in evidence in any action or proceeding brought by the department against the person examined, or against its officers, employees, or agents. The department or its examiners may at any time testify and offer other proper evidence as to information secured or matters discovered during the course of an examination, whether or not a written report of the examination has been either made, furnished, or filed in the department.

(3) The department may withhold from public inspection any examination or investigation report for so long as it deems reasonably necessary to protect the person examined from unwarranted injury or to be in the public interest.

(4) After the examination report has been filed, as hereinabove provided, the department may publish the results of any such examination in one or more newspapers published in this state whenever it deems it to be in the public interest.

History.—§34, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.01, 644.01.

624.0119 Examination expense.—

(1) Each insurer so examined shall pay to the department the actual travel expenses, reasonable living expense allowance and compensation of the examiner or other person making the examination at the rates adopted and approved by the national association of insurance commissioners and approved by the department. Such travel expense and living expense allowance shall be limited to those expenses necessarily incurred on account of the examination and shall be paid by the examined insurer together with compensation upon presentation by the department to such insurer of a detailed account of such charges and expenses after a detailed statement has been filed by the examiner and approved by the department.

(2) There is hereby created and established in the state treasury a fund to be designated "insurer examination revolving trust fund" and the department is authorized to transfer ten thousand dollars into such fund and from time to time to make further deposits to the credit of such fund from moneys appropriated for the operation of its office. All moneys collected from insurers for examinations shall be deposited into such fund.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of §112.061, the department is authorized to pay to the examiner or the person making the examination out of the "insurer examination revolving trust fund" the actual travel expenses, reasonable living expense allowance and compensation in accordance with the statement filed with the department by the ex-

aminer or other person as provided in subsection (1) upon approval by the department.

(4) When not examining an insurer the traveling expenses, per diem and compensation for the examiners and other persons employed to make examinations, if approved, shall be paid out of moneys budgeted for such purpose as regular employees, reimbursements for such traveling expenses and per diem to be at rates no more than as provided in §112.061.

(5) No person shall pay and no examiner or other person making an examination shall accept any additional emolument on account of any examination.

(6) The department is authorized to pay to regular insurance examiners, not a resident of Leon county, Florida, per diem for periods not exceeding thirty days for each such examiner while at the office of the department in Tallahassee, Florida, for the purpose of auditing insurer's annual statements, such expenses to be paid out of moneys budgeted for such purpose, as regular employees at rates provided in §112.061.

History.—§35, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 61-208; §1, ch. 63-125; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.01, 628.08, 631.02.

624.0120 Witnesses and evidence.—

(1) As to the subject of any examination, investigation, or hearing being conducted by him any examiner appointed by the department may administer oaths, examine and cross-examine witnesses, receive oral and documentary evidence, and shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and testimony, and require by subpoena the production of books, papers, records, files, correspondence, documents or other evidence which he deems relevant to the inquiry.

(2) If any person refuses to comply with any such subpoena or to testify as to any matter concerning which he may be lawfully interrogated, the circuit court of Leon county or of the county wherein such examination, investigation, or hearing is being conducted, or of the county wherein such person resides, on the department's application may issue an order requiring such person to comply with the subpoena and to testify; and any failure to obey such an order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

(3) Subpoenas shall be served, and proof of such service made, in the same manner as if issued by a circuit court. Witness fees and mileage, if claimed, shall be allowed the same as for testimony in a circuit court.

(4) Any person wilfully testifying falsely under oath as to any matter material to any such examination, investigation or hearing, shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of perjury and shall be punished accordingly.

History.—§36, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.07, 626.01, 626.20, 626.28, 629.21, 631.02, 643.06.

624.0121 Testimony compelled; immunity from prosecution.—

(1) If any person asks to be excused from

attending or testifying or from producing any books, papers, records, contracts, documents, or other evidence in connection with any examination, hearing, or investigation being conducted by the department or its examiner, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, and shall notwithstanding be directed to give such testimony or produce such evidence, he must, if so directed by the department and the department of legal affairs, nonetheless comply with such direction, but he shall not thereafter be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may have so testified or produced evidence, and no testimony so given or evidence produced shall be received against him upon any criminal action, investigation or proceeding; except, however, that no such person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for any perjury committed by him in such testimony, and the testimony or evidence so given or produced shall be admissible against him upon any criminal action, investigation, or proceeding concerning such perjury; nor shall he be exempt from the refusal, suspension, or revocation of any license, permission, or authority conferred, or to be conferred, pursuant to this code.

(2) Any such individual may execute, acknowledge and file in the office of the department of insurance a statement expressly waiving such immunity or privilege in respect to any transaction, matter or thing specified in such statement, and thereupon the testimony of such individual or such evidence in relation to such transaction, matter, or thing may be received or produced before any judge or justice, court, tribunal, grand jury or otherwise, and if so received or produced such individual shall not be entitled to any immunity or privileges on account of any testimony he may so give or evidence so produced.

History.—§37, ch. 59-205; §§11, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.06, 635.08, 643.13.

624.0122 Same; penalty for refusal to testify.—Any person who refuses or fails, without lawful cause, to testify relative to the affairs of any insurer or other person when subpoenaed and requested by the department to so testify as provided in §624.0120 (witnesses and evidence) shall, in addition to the penalty provided in §624.0120, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to the penalties provided under §624.15.

History.—§38, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.07, 626.21.

624.0123 Hearings.—

(1) The department may hold hearings for any purpose within the scope of this code deemed by it to be necessary.

(2) The department shall hold a hearing if required by any provision of this code.

(3) Any person aggrieved by any act,

threatened act, or failure of the department to act, or by any report, rule, regulation or order of the department (other than an order for the holding of a hearing, or an order on hearing or pursuant thereto), may demand a hearing. The demand shall be in writing and shall summarize the information and grounds to be relied upon as a basis for the relief to be sought at the hearing. Failure to grant the demand within thirty days from the filing of the demand with the department shall constitute a denial of the relief sought, and shall be the equivalent of an order on hearing for the purpose of a petition for rehearing, or reargument, under §624.0127, and for the purpose of an appeal under §624.0128.

(4) Pending any such hearing and decision thereon the department may suspend or postpone the effective date of its previous action.

(5) This section does not apply as to part I of chapter 627 (rates and rating organizations).

History.—§39, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

624.0124 Same; notice.—

(1) Except where a different period of notice is provided by other provisions of this code relative to particular matters, not less than twenty days in advance the department shall give notice of the time and place of the hearing, stating the matters to be considered thereat. If the persons to be given notice are not specified in the provision pursuant to which the hearing is held, the department shall give such notice to all persons whose pecuniary interests are to be directly and immediately affected by such hearing.

(2) If any such hearing is to be held for consideration of rules and regulations of the department, or for consideration of other matters, which under subsection (1) would otherwise require separate notices to more than fifty persons, in lieu of the notice so required under such subsection the department may give notice of the hearing by publication thereof, in four or more newspapers of general circulation in this state, at least once each week during the four weeks immediately preceding the week in which the hearing is to be held. The published notice shall state the time and place of the hearing and shall specify the matters to be considered thereat. The department shall also furnish a copy of any such published notice to one or more insurance trade publications of general circulation in the United States.

(3) All such notices, other than published notices, shall be given by delivery to the person to be so notified or by mailing it by registered or certified mail addressed to such person at his address last of record with the department.

(4) This section does not apply as to part I of chapter 627 (rates and rating organizations).

History.—§40, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

624.0125 Same; conduct.—

(1) A hearing may be held in the department offices at Tallahassee, or at such other

place in this state deemed by the department to be more convenient to parties and witnesses. If the hearing is relative to denial, suspension, or revocation of license as agent, solicitor, surplus line agent, adjuster, or other insurance representative, if so requested by such person the department shall hold the hearing at a place not less convenient to such person and witnesses than the department office located nearest the place of residence or place of business of the person in this state.

(2) The examiner designated by the department, shall preside at the hearing and shall sit in the capacity of a quasi-judicial officer.

(3) All hearings shall be public.

(4) The department shall allow any party to the hearing to appear in person and by counsel, to be present during the giving of all evidence, to have a reasonable opportunity to inspect all documentary and other evidence and to examine and cross-examine witnesses, to present evidence in support of his interest, and to have subpoenas issued by the department to compel attendance of witnesses and production of evidence in his behalf. Testimony may be taken orally or by deposition, and any party shall have such right of introducing evidence by deposition as may obtain in the circuit courts of this state.

(5) Upon good cause shown the department shall permit to become a party to the hearing by intervention, if timely, only such persons who were not original parties thereto and whose interests are to be directly and immediately affected by the department's order made upon the hearing.

(6) Formal rules of pleading or of evidence need not be observed at the hearing, except that the right of any person to invoke such rules and the rule of exclusion of witnesses is preserved.

(7) Unless waived in writing by the other parties to the hearing, the department shall cause a full stenographic record of the proceedings at the hearing to be made by a competent reporter and at the cost of the state. If transcribed, a copy of such stenographic record shall be made a part of the department's record of the hearing. A transcription shall be made if requested by any party in order that such party may have a copy thereof. A copy of the transcribed stenographic record shall be furnished to any party to the hearing requesting the same, and at such reasonable charge therefor as the department may fix. If no stenographic record is made or transcribed the department shall prepare an adequate record of the evidence and of the proceedings. The state's portion of the cost of the stenographic record and transcription thereof shall be paid out of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

(8) This section does not apply as to part I of chapter 627 (rates and rating organizations).

History.—§41, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.94, 643.06, 645.15.

624.0126 Same; order.—

(1) Within thirty days after termination of a hearing and completion of the transcript, if any, or of any rehearing thereof or reargument thereon, or within such other period as may be specified in this code as to particular proceedings, the department shall make its order on hearing, covering matters involved in the hearing and in any rehearing or reargument, and shall give a copy of the order to all the parties to the hearing.

(2) The order shall contain specific findings of fact by the department in relation to the matter before it, such findings to be based upon a preponderance of the evidence. Any party may file with the department proposed findings of fact, to be accepted or rejected by the department.

(3) The department's order may affirm, modify, or rescind action theretofore taken or may constitute the taking of new action within the scope of the notice of hearing.

(4) This section does not apply as to part I of chapter 627 (rates and rating organizations).

History.—§42, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

624.0127 Rehearing or reargument.—Upon written request setting forth the reasons therefor of a party to a hearing filed with the department within thirty days after any order made pursuant to a hearing has been mailed to the persons entitled to receive the same, the department shall, within thirty days after receipt of such request, grant a rehearing or re-

argument of any or all of the matters involved in the hearing. The filing of a request for rehearing or reargument shall automatically stay the running of the time for taking an appeal pursuant to §624.0128, but the denial of this request shall not operate to start anew the running of the time for taking an appeal. This section does not apply as to part I of chapter 627 (rates and rating organizations).

History.—§43, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

624.0128 Appeals from the department.—

(1) All findings of fact, final rulings, orders, or decisions of the department shall be subject to review by appeal to the district court of appeal, first district. Such an appeal shall be commenced within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after the rendition of such ruling, order, or decision, and in compliance with the rules of procedure as prescribed by the Supreme Court of Florida for appeals.

(2) The district court of appeal shall affirm, reverse, or modify the department's ruling, order, or decision appealed from. To the extent so affirmed, the court shall thereupon issue its own order commanding obedience to the department's ruling, order, or decision; or, the court may remand the ruling, order, or decision to the department for action in accordance with its order.

(3) This section does not apply as to part I of chapter 627 (rates and rating organizations).

History.—§44, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-267.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.021, 627.95, 629.22, 634.14, 635.172, 635.175, 636.39, 637.26, 637.58, 642.02, 643.08, 643.09, 644.14, 645.12.

PART III

AUTHORIZATION OF INSURERS AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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624.0228 Retaliatory provision, insurers.

624.0200 Certificate of authority required.—

(1) No person shall act as an insurer and no insurer or its agents, attorneys, subscribers, or representatives, shall directly or indirectly transact insurance in this state except as authorized by a subsisting certificate of authority issued to the insurer by the department, except as to such transactions as are expressly otherwise provided for in this code.

(2) No insurer shall from offices or by personnel or facilities located in this state solicit insurance applications or otherwise transact insurance in another state or country unless it holds a subsisting certificate of authority issued to it by the department authorizing it to transact the same kind or kinds of insurance in this state.

(3) This state hereby preempts the field of regulating insurers and their agents and representatives, and no county, city, municipality, district, school district, or political subdivision shall require of any insurer, agent, or representative regulated under this code any authorization, permit, or registration of any kind for conducting transactions lawful under the authority granted by the state under this code.

History.—§45, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 61-75; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.44, 625.42, 626.02, 631.03, 631.16, 636.35, 638.16, 642.02, 648.01, 648.07.

624.0201 Exceptions, certificate of authority required.—A certificate of authority shall not be required of an insurer with respect to the following:

(1) Investigation, settlement, or litigation of claims under its policies lawfully written in this state, or liquidation of assets and liabilities of the insurer (other than collection of new premiums), all as resulting from its former authorized operations in this state.

(2) Transactions involving a policy, subsequent to issuance thereof, covering only subjects of insurance not resident, located, or expressly to be performed in this state at time of issuance, and lawfully solicited, written, or delivered outside this state.

(3) Transactions pursuant to surplus lines coverages lawfully written under part VI of chapter 626.

(4) Reinsurance, when transacted as authorized under §624.0409.

(5) The continuation and servicing of life insurance or disability insurance policies or annuity contracts remaining in force as to residents of this state where the insurer has withdrawn from the state and is not transacting new insurance therein.

History.—§46, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provision found in former §625.12.

624.0202 Authorization for investment purposes only.—A foreign insurer may transact business in this state without certificate of authority, for the purpose and to the extent only

624.0229 Withdrawal of insurer or discontinuance of writing certain classes of insurance.

of investing its funds in Florida real estate or in securities secured thereby, by complying with the laws of this state relating to foreign business corporations in general. Such an insurer shall not be subject to any other provisions of this code.

History.—§47, ch. 59-205.

624.0203 General eligibility of insurers for certificate of authority.—To qualify for and hold authority to transact insurance in this state an insurer must be otherwise in compliance with this code and with its charter powers, and must be an incorporated stock insurer, or an incorporated mutual insurer, or a reciprocal insurer, of the same general type as may be formed as a domestic insurer under this code; except that:

(1) No insurer shall be authorized to transact insurance in this state which does not maintain reserves as required by part I of chapter 625 (assets and liabilities) applicable to the kind or kinds of insurance transacted by such insurer, wherever transacted in the United States; or which transacts insurance in the United States on the assessment premium plan, stipulated premium plan, co-operative plan, or any similar plan.

(2) No foreign insurer shall be authorized to transact insurance in this state unless it is otherwise qualified therefor under this code and has operated satisfactorily for at least three years in its state or country of domicile or is the wholly owned subsidiary of an insurer which is an authorized insurer in this state, or is the successor in interest through merger or consolidation of an authorized insurer.

(3) The department shall not grant or continue authority to transact insurance in this state as to any insurer the management of which is found by it to be incompetent or untrustworthy, or so lacking in insurance company managerial experience as to make the proposed operation hazardous to the insurance-buying public; or which it has good reason to believe is affiliated directly or indirectly through ownership, control, reinsurance transactions or other insurance or business relations, with any person or persons whose business operations are or have been marked, to the detriment of policyholders or stockholders or investors or creditors or of the public, by manipulation of assets, or of accounts, or of reinsurance, or by bad faith.

(4) No insurer the voting control or ownership of which is held in whole or substantial part by any government or governmental agency, or which is operated for or by any such government or agency, shall be authorized to transact insurance in this state. Membership in a mutual insurer, or subscribership in a reciprocal insurer, or ownership of stock of an insurer by the alien property custodian or sim-

ilar official of the United States, or supervision of an insurer by public insurance supervisory authority shall not be deemed to be an ownership, control, or operation of the insurer for the purposes of this subsection.

(5) No authorized insurer shall act as a fronting company for any unauthorized insurer. A "fronting company" is an authorized insurer which by reinsurance or otherwise generally transfers to one or more unauthorized insurers substantially the entire risk of loss under substantially all of the insurance written by it in this state. This provision shall not apply as to any policies which are in force on the effective date of this code.

(6) No insurer shall be authorized to transact insurance in this state which during the three years immediately preceding its application for a certificate of authority has violated any of the insurance laws of this state and after being informed of such violation has failed to correct the same, except, that if all other requirements are met the department may nevertheless issue a certificate of authority to such an insurer upon the filing by the insurer of a sworn statement of all such insurance so written in violation of law, and upon payment to the department of a sum of money as additional filing fee equivalent to all premium taxes and other state taxes and fees as would have been payable by the insurer if such insurance had been lawfully written by an authorized insurer under the laws of this state. This fee when collected shall be deposited to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

(7) Nothing in this code shall be deemed to prohibit the granting and continuance of a certificate of authority to a domestic title insurer organized as a business trust, if the declaration of trust of such insurer was filed in the office of the secretary of state prior to January 1, 1959, and if the insurer otherwise meets the applicable requirements of this code. Such an insurer may hereinafter in this code be referred to as a "business trust insurer."

History.—§48, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.42, 626.05, 631.16, 635.22.

624.0204 Name of insurer.—

(1) No insurer shall be formed or authorized to transact insurance in this state under a name which is the same as that of any other authorized insurer or is so nearly similar thereto as to cause or tend to cause confusion, or which would tend to mislead as to the type of organization of the insurer. Before incorporating under or using any name the insurer or proposed insurer shall submit its name or proposed name to the department for its approval consistent with this provision, and such approval shall be endorsed upon any proposed charter or application for authority which may be submitted to any officer authorized to grant such proposed charter or authority.

(2) Before approving or disapproving the name or proposed name of an insurer the department shall notify all other authorized in-

surers whose name might be adversely affected, allowing them thirty days after the date of the notice within which to file their objections with it. If a name is so objected to, the department shall disapprove the name unless it is of the opinion that the objections are not well-founded.

(3) No charter or authority shall be granted to any person by any court, office, department, or officer authorized to grant authority or permission to organize or act as an insurer unless the application therefor or proposed charter bears the endorsed approval of the name by the department.

(4) No life insurer shall be so authorized which has or uses a name deceptively similar to that of another insurer authorized to transact insurance in this state within the preceding five years if life insurance policies originally issued by such other insurer are still outstanding in this state.

History.—§49, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.021, 628.03, 632.05.

624.0205 Combinations of insuring powers, one insurer.—An insurer which otherwise qualifies therefor may be authorized to transact any one kind or combination of kinds of insurance as defined in part V of this chapter except:

(1) A life insurer may also grant annuities, but shall not be authorized to transact any other kind of insurance other than disability; except, that the department shall, if the insurer is otherwise qualified therefor, continue to so authorize any life insurer which, immediately prior to the effective date of this code, was lawfully authorized to transact in this state a kind or kinds of insurance in addition to life and disability.

(2) A reciprocal insurer shall not transact life insurance.

(3) Except as to domestic mutual title insurers, or domestic business trust title insurers as referred to in §624.0203(7), so authorized prior to the effective date of this code, a title insurer shall be a stock insurer.

History.—§50, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§628.01, 628.02.

624.0206 Capital funds required; new insurers.—

(1) To qualify for authority to transact any one kind of insurance (as defined in part V of this chapter) or combination of kinds of insurance as shown below, an insurer hereafter applying for its original certificate of authority in this state shall possess, and thereafter maintain unimpaired, paid-in capital stock (if a stock insurer) or unimpaired surplus (if a foreign mutual or foreign reciprocal insurer) or a net trust fund (if a business trust insurer) in amount not less than as applicable under the schedule below, and shall possess when first so authorized such additional surplus as is required under §624.0207.

Kind or kinds of insurance:	Minimum capital, surplus or net trust fund required to be maintained:
Life	\$500,000.00
Disability	500,000.00
Life and disability	500,000.00
Property	500,000.00
Casualty	500,000.00
Surety	500,000.00
Marine	500,000.00
Title	100,000.00
Multiple lines (Any two or more: property, marine, casualty, surety, and all kinds of insurance other than life)	500,000.00

(2) Capital, surplus and net trust fund requirements shall be based upon all the kinds of insurance actually transacted or to be transacted by the insurer in any and all areas in which it operates, whether or not only a portion of such kinds are to be transacted in this state.

(3) As to surplus required for qualification to transact one or more kinds of insurance and thereafter to be maintained, new domestic mutual insurers are governed by chapter 628 of this code, and domestic reciprocal insurers are governed by chapter 629.

History.—§51, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-29; §1, ch. 67-235.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.02, 625.05, 625.16, 626.04, 626.05, 628.03, 628.06, 648.08.

624.0207 Special surplus requirements; new insurers.—

(1) In addition to the minimum paid-in capital stock (stock insurers), minimum surplus (mutual and reciprocal insurers), or net trust fund (business trust insurers) required by §624.0206, an insurer hereafter applying for an initial certificate of authority in this state shall possess, when first authorized in this state, surplus or additional surplus or additional net trust fund equal to the larger of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (stock, mutual, reciprocal and business trust insurers) or fifty per cent of its paid-in capital stock (stock insurers).

(2) If within three years after date of its initial certificate of authority to transact insurance in this state such an insurer requests authority to transact an additional kind or kinds of insurance, it shall not be so authorized unless it then possesses surplus or additional surplus in such an amount as would be required under this section as for an original certificate of authority covering all the kinds of insurance the insurer then proposes to transact.

(3) After issuance of its initial certificate of authority the insurer shall maintain a surplus or net trust fund such as required under this section of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, except that a title insurer must at all times have the surplus as to policy holders as provided for in §624.0208(2).

History.—§52, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 63-29; §2, ch. 67-235.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.02, 625.05, 625.16, 626.04, 626.05, 628.06.

624.0208 Capital and surplus funds required; old insurers.—

(1) Any insurer possessing a subsisting certificate of authority in this state, or which has filed an application thereof, together with all necessary and pertinent documents, immediately prior to January 1, 1968, may continue to be so authorized to transact the same kind or kinds of insurance while otherwise qualified for such authority and while possessing and maintaining the amount of paid-in capital stock and surplus (if a stock insurer), surplus (if a mutual or reciprocal insurer), or net trust fund (if a business trust insurer), together with any escalated increases thereof, as required as if the applicable laws in force immediately prior to January 1, 1968, had continued in force.

(2) A title insurer must at all times have and maintain surplus as to policyholders in the amount of not less than four hundred thousand dollars; and if the insurer is a stock insurer not less than one hundred thousand dollars of such surplus as to policyholders must be represented by paid-in capital stock; provided also that a minimum surplus of two hundred thousand dollars shall be maintained at all times by a title insurer.

(3) Except, that any such insurer which after the effective date of this code requests authority to transact any kind or kinds of insurance in addition to those it was authorized to transact prior thereto shall possess and maintain unimpaired the same amount of paid-in capital stock (if a stock insurer) or surplus (if a mutual or reciprocal insurer) or net trust fund (if a business trust insurer) as would be required of a new insurer under §624.0206 for authority to transact all the kinds of insurance the insurer then proposes to transact.

(4) Surety insurers having unimpaired paid-in capital stock (if a stock insurer) or unimpaired surplus (if a mutual or reciprocal insurer) of less than two hundred fifty thousand dollars are not acceptable as surety upon the bonds of the city, county and state officers, under §627.0903.

History.—§53, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 63-29; §1, ch. 65-359; §3, ch. 67-235.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.02, 625.16, 626.04, 626.05, 628.06.

624.0209 Permissible insuring combinations without additional capital funds.—

(1) A life insurer may also grant annuities without additional capital or additional surplus.

(2) A casualty insurer may be authorized to transact also disability insurance without additional capital or additional surplus.

(3) A property insurer may without additional capital or additional surplus include such amount and kind of insurance against legal liability for injury, damage, or loss to the person or property of others, and for medical, hospital, and surgical expense related to such injury, as the department deems to be reasonably incidental to insurance of real property against fire and other perils under policies

covering residential properties involving not more than four families, with or without incidental office, professional, private school or studio occupancy by an insured, whether or not the premium or rate charged for certain perils so covered is specified in the policy. Any provision of §624.0408 (limit of risk) to the contrary notwithstanding, no insurer authorized as to property insurance only shall, pursuant to this subsection, retain risk as to any one subject of insurance as to hazards other than property insurance hazards, in an amount exceeding five per cent of its surplus to policyholders.

History.—§54, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

624.0210 Deposit requirement, domestic and foreign insurers.—

(1) The department shall not issue or permit to exist a certificate of authority as to any domestic insurer, unless it has deposited and maintains deposited in trust for the protection of the insurer's policyholders or its policyholders and creditors with the department securities eligible for such deposit under §625.0202, having at all times a value of not less than as follows:

- (a) To transact property insurance, fifty thousand dollars.
- (b) To transact casualty insurance, fifty thousand dollars.
- (c) To transact title insurance, one hundred thousand dollars.
- (d) To transact surety insurance, seventy-five thousand dollars.

(2) As to foreign insurers the department shall not issue or permit to exist a certificate of authority unless such insurer has deposited and maintains deposited in trust with the department securities eligible for such deposit under §625.0202 having at all times a value of not less than as follows:

- (a) To transact property insurance, fifty thousand dollars;
- (b) To transact casualty insurance, fifty thousand dollars;
- (c) To transact title insurance, seventy-five thousand dollars;
- (d) To transact surety insurance, seventy-five thousand dollars;

provided that if a foreign insurer writes more than one kind of insurance in this state listed from (a) through (d) of this subsection, it shall not be required to deposit more than seventy-five thousand dollars. Such deposits shall be for the protection of the insurer's policyholders or its policyholders and creditors; and provided further that if a foreign insurer has a surplus to policyholders of not less than one million dollars of which not less than five hundred thousand dollars is unassigned surplus, according to the latest annual statement, such foreign insurer shall not be required to make such deposit.

(3) In addition to the deposits otherwise required pursuant to this section, the department may, after notice and hearing, require

any insurer transacting property, casualty, surety, or title insurance, for good cause shown, to deposit and maintain deposited in trust for the protection of the insurer's policyholders or its policyholders and creditors for such time as the department deems necessary, securities eligible for such deposit under §625.0202 having a value at all times of not less than the amount which the department shall determine is necessary, which amount shall be not less than seventy-five thousand dollars, nor more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars, depending on the insurer's obligations in this state.

(4) All such deposits in this state are subject to the applicable provisions of part III of chapter 625 (administration of deposits).

History.—§55, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 61-166; §1, ch. 63-19; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§631.06, 632.07, 648.02, 648.17.

624.0211 Deposit of alien insurers.—

(1) An alien insurer shall not have authority to transact insurance in this state unless it has and maintains within the United States as trust deposits with public officials having supervision over insurers, or with trustees, public depositaries, or trust institutions approved by the department, assets available for discharge of its United States insurance obligations, which assets shall be in amount not less than the outstanding reserves and other liabilities of the insurer arising out of its insurance transactions in the United States together with the greater of the following sums:

(a) The largest amount of paid-in capital stock required by §624.0206 of a domestic stock insurer transacting like kinds of insurance, or

(b) Three hundred thousand dollars.

(2) The amount so held on deposit under subsection (1) (a) or (b) is, for the purposes of this code, deemed to be the paid-in capital stock (if a stock insurer) or minimum surplus (if a mutual insurer) of the insurer required to be maintained.

(3) Any such deposit made in this state shall be held for the protection of the insurer's policyholders or policyholders and creditors in the United States and shall be subject to the applicable provisions of part III of chapter 625 (administration of deposits) and chapter 630 (alien insurers).

History.—§56, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.16.

624.0212 Application for certificate of authority.—

(1) To apply for a certificate of authority an insurer shall file its application therefor with the department, upon a form furnished by it, showing its name, location of its home office or (if an alien insurer) principal office in the United States, kinds of insurance to be transacted, state or country of domicile, and such additional information as the department may reasonably require, together with the following documents as applicable:

(a) Two copies of its corporate charter, ar-

ticles of incorporation, declaration of trust or other charter documents, with all amendments thereto, certified by the public official with whom the originals are on file in the state or country of domicile.

(b) If a mutual insurer, a copy of its by-laws, as amended, certified by its secretary or other officer having custody thereof.

(c) If a foreign reciprocal insurer, a copy of the power of attorney of its attorney in fact and of its subscribers' agreement, if any, certified by the attorney in fact; and if a domestic reciprocal insurer, the declaration provided for in §629.081.

(d) A copy of its financial statement as of December 31 next preceding on the form approved for current use by the national association of insurance commissioners or its successor, sworn to by at least two executive officers of the insurer, or certified by the public official having supervision of insurance in the insurer's state of domicile or of entry into the United States.

(e) A supplemental financial statement in condensed form, if requested by the department, covering the period from the first of the year to the end of the calendar quarter next preceding the date of its application for the certificate of authority, sworn to by at least two of its executive officers.

(f) If a foreign insurer, a copy of report of most recent examination of the insurer prior to date of application for certificate of authority, certified by the public official having supervision of insurance in its state of domicile or of entry into the United States.

(g) If a foreign insurer, a certificate of compliance from the public official having supervision of insurance in its state or country of domicile showing that it is duly organized and authorized to transact insurance therein, and the kinds of insurance it is so authorized to transact.

(h) If a foreign insurer, certificate of the public official having custody of any deposit maintained by the insurer in another state in lieu of a deposit or part thereof required in this state under §§624.0210 or 624.0211, showing the amount of such deposit and the assets or securities of which comprised.

(i) Appointment of the insurance commissioner and treasurer pursuant to §624.0221 as its attorney to receive service of legal process, accompanied by a copy (certified by its corporate secretary or other officer having custody of its records) of the resolution of its board of directors or similar directive body authorizing such appointment.

(j) If a life insurer:

1. Certificate of valuation;
2. Copies of policy forms, standard riders and standard endorsements, and application forms proposed to be issued in this state, and duplicate listings of such forms.

(k) If a disability insurer, copies of policy forms proposed to be issued in this state, with

duplicate listings thereof, together with rate book and a copy of each application form.

(1) If an alien insurer, a copy of the appointment and authority of its United States manager, certified by its officer having custody of its records.

(2) The application shall be accompanied by the applicable fees and license tax as specified in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees).

History.—§57, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.43, 626.02, 626.03, 628.04, 628.10, 648.01.

624.0213 Issuance or refusal of authority.—

(1) The department shall act upon an application for a certificate of authority within a reasonable time after its completion. The fee for filing application for a certificate of authority shall not be subject to refund.

(2) The department shall issue to the applicant insurer a proper certificate of authority if it finds that:

(a) The insurer has met the other requirements of this code; and

(b) With reference to a domestic company, the issuance of such certificate of authority would not have a substantial adverse effect on the stability of the insurance industry of this state and would be in the best interest of the public. In making its finding, the department shall take into consideration the number of outstanding certificates of authority and the number of new certificates issued within the immediately preceding three years.

(3) If it does not so find, the department shall issue its order refusing the certificate stating the reasons therefor.

(4) The certificate, if issued, shall specify the kind or kinds of insurance the insurer is authorized to transact in this state. At the insurer's request, the department may issue a certificate of authority limited to particular types of insurance or insurance coverages within the scope of a kind of insurance as defined in part V of this chapter.

History.—§58, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 65-242; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.05, 626.07, 631.01.

624.0214 Ownership of certificate of authority; return.—Although issued to the insurer the certificate of authority is at all times the property of this state. Upon any expiration, suspension, or termination thereof the insurer shall promptly deliver the certificate of authority to the department.

History.—§59, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

624.0215 Continuance, expiration, reinstatement and amendment of certificate of authority.—

(1) Certificates of authority issued or renewed under this code shall continue in force as long as the insurer is entitled thereto under this code and until suspended, revoked, or terminated at the request of the insurer; subject, however, to continuance of the certificate by the insurer each year by:

(a) Payment prior to June 1 of the annual license tax provided for in §624.0300 (3).

(b) Due filing by the insurer of its annual statement for the calendar year preceding as required under §624.0223;

(c) Payment by the insurer of applicable taxes with respect to the preceding calendar year as required under this code; and

(d) Filing of the affidavit as to transaction of business through resident agents as required by §624.0226.

(2) If not so continued by the insurer, its certificate of authority shall expire at midnight on the May 31 next following such failure of the insurer so to continue it in force. The department shall promptly notify the insurer of the occurrence of any failure resulting in impending expiration of its certificate of authority.

(3) The department may, in its discretion, reinstate a certificate of authority which the insurer has inadvertently permitted to expire, after the insurer has fully cured all its failures which resulted in the expiration, and upon payment by the insurer of the fee for reinstatement, in the amount provided in §624.0300 (1) (b). Otherwise, the insurer shall be granted another certificate of authority only after filing application therefor and meeting all other requirements as for an original certificate of authority in this state.

(4) The department may amend a certificate of authority at any time to accord with changes in the insurer's charter or insuring powers.

History.—§60, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-149; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.43, 626.07, 628.11.

624.0216 Mandatory revocation, suspension of certificate of authority.—

(1) The department shall suspend or revoke an insurer's certificate of authority:

(a) If such action is required by any provision of this code; or

(b) If the insurer no longer meets the requirements for the authority originally granted, on account of deficiency of assets or otherwise; or

(c) If the insurer's authority to transact insurance is suspended or revoked by its state of domicile, or state of entry into the United States if an alien insurer.

(2) In cases of insolvency or impairment of required capital or surplus, or suspension or revocation by another state as referred to in paragraph (c) of subsection (1), the department may suspend or revoke the insurer's certificate of authority without advance notice or hearing thereon.

History.—§61, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.08, 627.10, 628.11, 631.03, 635.06, 648.12.

624.0217 Suspension, revocation of certificate of authority for violations and special grounds.—

(1) The department may, in its discretion, suspend or revoke an insurer's certificate of authority if it finds that the insurer has violated

any lawful order of the department, or any provision of this code other than those for which suspension or revocation is mandatory.

(2) The department shall suspend or revoke an insurer's certificate of authority if it finds that the insurer:

(a) Is in unsound condition, or in such condition, or using such methods and practices in the conduct of its business, as to render its further transaction of insurance in this state hazardous or injurious to its policyholders or to the public.

(b) Has refused to be examined or to produce its accounts, records, and files for examination, or if any of its officers have refused to give information with respect to its affairs or to perform any other legal obligation as to such examination, when required by the department.

(c) Has failed to pay any final judgment rendered against it in this state within sixty days after the judgment became final.

(d) With such frequency as to indicate its general business practice in this state, has without just cause refused to pay proper claims arising under its policies, whether any such claim is in favor of an insured or is in favor of a third person with respect to the liability of an insured to such third person, or without just cause compels such insureds or claimants to accept less than the amount due them or to employ attorneys or to bring suit against the insurer or such an insured to secure full payment or settlement of such claims.

(e) Is affiliated with and under the same general management or interlocking directorate or ownership as another insurer which transacts direct insurance in this state without having a certificate of authority therefor, except as permitted as to surplus line insurers under part VI of chapter 626.

(3) The department may, in its discretion and without advance notice or a hearing thereon, immediately suspend the certificate of authority of any insurer as to which proceedings for receivership, conservatorship, rehabilitation, or other delinquency proceedings, have been commenced in any state by the public insurance supervisory official of such state.

History.—§62, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.05, 625.11, 625.21, 626.08, 627.10, 628.11, 631.02, 631.03, 635.06, 635.172, 635.20, 635.23, 638.16, 642.02, 648.12.

624.0218 Procedure to suspend or revoke certificate of authority.—

(1) Except where hearing is expressly not required under §624.0216 or §624.0217, no order of the department suspending or revoking an insurer's certificate of authority shall be effective unless made after a hearing of which notice and order directing the insurer to show cause thereat why its certificate of authority should not be so suspended or revoked was mailed to the insurer by registered or certified mail addressed to its home office or principal place of business in the United States not less than thirty days in advance.

(2) The notice shall contain, in addition to a statement of the time and place of the hearing and the order to show cause, a concise statement of the particulars of the grounds for such proposed suspension or revocation in such detail as reasonably to inform the insurer thereof.

(3) Except, that the insurer may in writing filed with the department within the thirty day period waive the hearing, and in which case the department may forthwith issue its order of suspension or revocation of the certificate of authority.

History.—§63, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.08, 627.10, 627.0101, 628.11, 636.35, 638.16.

624.0219 Order, notice of suspension or revocation of certificate of authority; effect; publication.—

(1) Suspension or revocation of an insurer's certificate of authority shall be by the department's order mailed to the insurer by registered or certified mail. The department shall promptly also give notice of such suspension or revocation to the insurer's agents in this state of record in the department's office. The insurer shall not solicit or write any new coverages in this state during the period of any such suspension or revocation, nor after such revocation renew any business previously written.

(2) In its discretion the department may cause notice of any such suspension or revocation to be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in this state.

History.—§64, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.44, 625.11, 625.12, 626.08, 635.172, 638.16, 642.02.

624.0220 Duration of suspension; insurer's obligations during suspension period; reinstatement.—

(1) Suspension of an insurer's certificate of authority shall be for such period, not to exceed one year, as is fixed by the department in the order of suspension, unless the department shortens or rescinds such suspension or the order upon which the suspension is modified, rescinded or reversed.

(2) During the period of suspension the insurer shall file its annual statement, pay license fees and taxes as required under this code as if the certificate had continued in full force.

(3) Upon expiration of the suspension period (if within such period the certificate of authority has not otherwise terminated) the insurer's certificate of authority shall automatically reinstate unless the department finds that the causes of the suspension have not been removed, or that the insurer is otherwise not in compliance with the requirements of this code, and of which the department shall give the insurer notice not less than thirty days in advance of the expiration of the suspension period. If not so automatically reinstated the certificate of authority shall be deemed to have expired as of the end of the sus-

pension period or upon failure of the insurer to continue the certificate during the suspension period whichever event first occurs.

(4) Upon reinstatement of the insurer's certificate of authority, the authority of its agents in this state to represent the insurer shall likewise reinstate. The department shall promptly notify the insurer and its agents in this state of record in its office, of such reinstatement.

History.—§65, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.172, 636.35, 642.02.

624.0221 Service of process; appointment of insurance commissioner and treasurer as process agent.—

(1) Each insurer applying for authority to transact insurance in this state, whether domestic, foreign or alien, shall file with the department its appointment of the insurance commissioner and treasurer and his successors in office, on a form as furnished by the department, as its attorney to receive service of all legal process issued against it in any civil action or proceeding in this state, and agreeing that process so served shall be valid and binding upon the insurer. The appointment shall be irrevocable, shall bind the insurer and any successor in interest as to the assets or liabilities of the insurer, and shall remain in effect as long as there is outstanding in this state any obligation or liability of the insurer resulting from its insurance transactions therein.

(2) At the time of such appointment of the insurance commissioner and treasurer as its process agent the insurer shall file with the department designation of the name and address of the person to whom process against it served upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer is to be forwarded. The insurer may change the designation at any time by a new filing.

(3) Service of process upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer as the insurer's attorney pursuant to such an appointment shall be the sole method of service of process upon an authorized domestic, foreign or alien insurer in this state.

History.—§66, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.03, 628.04.

624.0222 Serving process.—

(1) Service of process upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer as process agent of the insurer (under §624.0221) shall be made by serving copies in triplicate of the process upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer or upon his assistant, deputy, or other person in charge of his office. Upon receiving such service the insurance commissioner and treasurer shall file one copy in his office, return one copy with his admission of service, and promptly forward one copy of the process by registered or certified mail to the person last designated by the insurer to receive the same, as provided under §624.0221(2).

(2) Where process is served upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer as an insurer's process agent, the insurer shall not be required to answer or plead except within twen-

ty days after the date upon which the insurance commissioner and treasurer mailed a copy of the process served upon him as required by subsection (1).

(3) Process served upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer and copy thereof forwarded as in this section provided shall for all purposes constitute valid and binding service thereof upon the insurer.

History.—§67, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.04.

624.0223 Annual statement and other information.—

(1) Each authorized insurer shall annually on or before March 1, or within such extension of time thereafter as the department, for good cause, may have granted, file with the department a full and true statement of its financial condition, transactions, and affairs as of the December 31 preceding. The statement shall be in such general form and context as approved or adopted for current use by the national association of insurance commissioners or its successor organization, for use as to the type of insurer and kinds of insurance to be reported upon, and as supplemented for additional information required by the department. The statement shall be verified by the oath of two executive officers of the insurer; or if a reciprocal insurer, by the oath of the attorney in fact or its like officers if a corporation.

(2) The statement of an alien insurer shall be verified by the insurer's United States manager or other officer duly authorized. It shall be a separate statement, to be known as its general statement, of its transactions, assets, and affairs within the United States unless the department requires otherwise. If the department requires a statement as to the insurer's affairs elsewhere, the insurer shall file such statement with the department as soon as reasonably possible.

(3) Each insurer having a deposit as required under §624.0210 (deposit requirement, domestic and foreign insurers) shall file with the department annually with its annual statement a certificate to the effect that the assets so deposited have a market value equal to or in excess of the amount of deposit so required.

(4) At time of filing, the insurer shall pay the fee for filing its annual statement in the amount specified in §624.0300 (filing, license, and miscellaneous fees).

(5) The department may refuse to continue, or may suspend or revoke, the certificate of authority of an insurer failing to file its annual statement and accompanying certificates when due.

(6) In addition to information called for and furnished in connection with its annual statement, an insurer shall furnish to the department as soon as reasonably possible such information as to its transactions or affairs as the department may from time to time request in writing.

History.—§68, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.02, 626.07, 626.23, 628.07, 631.06, 631.16, 632.18, 648.02.

624.0224 Resident agent and countersignature required, property, casualty, surety insurances.—

(1) Except as stated in §624.0225, no authorized property, casualty, or surety insurer shall assume direct liability as to a subject of insurance resident, located, or to be performed in this state unless the policy or contract of insurance is issued by or through, and is countersigned by, a local producing agent who is a resident of this state, regularly commissioned and licensed currently as an agent of the insurer under this code. If two or more authorized insurers issue a single policy of insurance against legal liability for loss or damage to person or property caused by the nuclear energy hazard, or a single policy insuring against loss or damage to property by radioactive contamination, whether or not also insuring against one or more other perils proper to insure against in this state, such policy if otherwise lawful may be countersigned on behalf of all of the insurers by a licensed resident agent of any insurer appearing thereon. Such agent shall receive on each policy or contract the full and usual commission allowed and paid by the insurer to its agents on business written or transacted by them for the insurer.

(2) If any subject of insurance referred to in subsection (1) is insured under a policy, or contract, or certificate of renewal or continuation thereof, issued in another state and covering also property and risks outside this state, a certificate evidencing such insurance as to subjects located, resident, or to be performed in this state, shall be issued by or through and shall be countersigned by the insurer's commissioned and licensed local producing agent resident in this state in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as is provided in subsection (1) as to policies and contracts; except that the compensation to be paid to the agent may relate only to the Florida portion of the insurance risks represented by such policy or contract.

(3) An agent shall not sign or countersign in blank any policy to be issued outside of his office, or countersign in blank any countersignature endorsement therefor, or certificate issued thereunder; nor shall an agent give power of attorney to or otherwise authorize any other person to countersign any such document in his name unless the person so authorized is directly employed by the agent and by no other person, and is so employed in the office of the agent.

(4) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit mutual and reciprocal insurers from using salaried local resident licensed agents for the production and servicing of business in this state and the issuance and countersignature by such agents of insurance policies or contracts, where required under subsection (1), and without payment of commission therefor.

History.—§69, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.87, 627.90, 627.99, 627.0109.

624.0225 Exceptions to resident agent and countersignature law.—Section 624.0224 shall not apply to:

- (1) Contracts of reinsurance.
- (2) Policies of insurance on the rolling stock of railroad companies doing a general freight and passenger business.

History.—§70, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.0109.

624.0226 Compliance with resident agent law; renewal of certificate of authority.—Continuation of a certificate of authority of an insurer to transact property, marine, casualty or surety insurance in this state shall be permitted only if the insurer is otherwise entitled thereto and after the secretary and manager of the insurer has made oath that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, no policy or contract of insurance covering property or risk located in this state, and to which §624.0224 is applicable, has been issued, written or placed during the preceding calendar year, except by resident producing agents of such insurer in Florida duly commissioned, and licensed, and that local agents have received the full, entire and usual commission due and allowed its agents; and that none of its agents or representatives in this state had divided or offered to divide, unlawfully, his commission or other profits with other persons.

History.—§71, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.99, 627.0107.

624.0227 Licensed agent law, life and disability insurances.—

(1) No life insurer shall deliver or issue for delivery in this state any policy of life insurance, master group life insurance contract, master credit life policy or agreement, annuity contract or contract or policy of disability insurance, unless the application for such policy or contract is taken by, and the delivery of such policy or contract is made through, an insurance agent of the insurer duly licensed under the law of Florida, who shall receive the usual commission due to an agent from such insurer.

(2) Each such insurer shall maintain a licensed insurance agent at all times for the purpose of and through whom policies or contracts issued or delivered in this state, shall be serviced.

(3) This section shall not apply to policies of insurance or annuity contracts on nonresidents which are applied for outside of and delivered in the state.

History.—§72, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.27.

624.0228 Retaliatory provision, insurers.—

(1) When by or pursuant to the laws of any other state or foreign country any taxes, licenses and other fees, in the aggregate, and any fines, penalties, deposit requirements or other material obligations, prohibitions or restrictions are or would be imposed upon Florida insurers or upon the agents or representatives of such insurers, which are in excess of such taxes, licenses and other fees, in the aggregate,

or which are in excess of the fines, penalties, deposit requirements or other obligations, prohibitions, or restrictions directly imposed upon similar insurers, or upon the agents or representatives of such insurers, of such other state or country under the statutes of this state, so long as such laws of such other state or country continue in force or are so applied, the same taxes, licenses and other fees, in the aggregate, or fines, penalties, deposit requirements or other material obligations, prohibitions, or restrictions of whatever kind shall be imposed by the department upon the insurers, or upon the agents or representatives of such insurers, of such other state or country doing business or seeking to do business in Florida.

(2) Any tax, license or other obligation imposed by any city, county, or other political subdivision or agency of a state, jurisdiction or foreign country on Florida insurers or their agents or representatives shall be deemed to be imposed by such state, jurisdiction, or foreign country within the meaning of subsection (1).

(3) In the application of subsection (1) of this section any foreign insurer which maintains a regional home office in this state as defined in §624.0312:

(a) Shall be permitted as credits and deductions from the aggregate of penalties, fees, charges and taxes imposed pursuant to this section, the same amount of credits and deductions which would otherwise be permitted such insurer under §624.0312.

(b) Shall not be subject to retaliation as it relates to premium tax.

(4) This section shall not apply as to personal income taxes, nor as to ad valorem taxes on real or personal property, nor as to special purpose obligations or assessments imposed by another state in connection with particular kinds of insurance other than property insurance, except that deductions, from premium taxes or other taxes otherwise payable, allowed on account of real estate or personal property taxes paid shall be taken into consideration by the department in determining the propriety and extent of retaliatory action under this section.

(5) This section shall not apply as to an insurer of any other state doing business in Florida if fifteen per cent or more of the capital stock of such insurer is owned by a corporation organized under the Florida laws and domiciled in Florida.

(6) For the purposes of this section the domicile of an alien insurer, other than an insurer formed under the laws of Canada or a province thereof, shall be that state designated by the insurer in writing filed with the department at time of admission to this state or within six months after the effective date of this code, whichever date is the later, and may be any of the following states:

(a) That in which the insurer was first authorized to transact insurance;

(b) That in which is located the insurer's principal place of business in the United States;

(c) That in which is held the larger deposit of trusted assets of the insurer for the protection of its policy holders and creditors in the United States.

If the insurer makes no such designation its domicile shall be deemed to be that state in which is located its principal place of business in the United States. In the case of an insurer formed under the laws of Canada or a province thereof, its domicile shall be deemed to be that province in which is located its head office.

(7) The excess amount of all fees, licenses and taxes collected by the department under this section over the amount of similar fees, licenses and taxes provided for in part IV of this chapter, together with all fines, penalties or other monetary obligations collected under this section and §§626.711 and 626.0116 exclusive of such fees, licenses and taxes, shall be deposited by the department to the cred-

it of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

History.—§73, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 65-233; §4, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.061.

624.0229 Withdrawal of insurer or discontinuance of writing certain classes of insurance.—

(1) Any insurer desiring to surrender its certificate of authority, withdraw from this state, or discontinue the writing of certain classes of insurance in this state shall give forty-five days' notice in writing to the department setting forth its reasons for such action, and the department shall hold a hearing relative to such action within said forty-five days.

(2) Any insurer withdrawing from the state or discontinuing the writing of all classes of insurance in this state shall be required to surrender its certificate of authority.

(3) This section shall not apply to life insurance.

History.—§2, ch. 63-149; §1, ch. 67-10; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

PART IV

FEES, TAXES AND FUNDS

624.0300	Filing, license and miscellaneous fees.
624.03001	Service of process fee.
624.0301	Reduced license tax for partial year.
624.0302	Liability for state, county license tax.
624.0303	County license tax; determination; additional offices; nonresident agents.
624.0304	County license tax; deposit and remittance.
624.0305	Municipal license tax.
624.0306	Insurer's license tax; when payable.
624.0307	Premium tax; rate and computation.
624.0308	Tax on wet marine and transportation insurance.
624.0309	Tax statement; overpayments.
624.0310	Domestic insurers exempt.

624.0300 Filing, license and miscellaneous fees.—The department of insurance shall collect in advance, and persons so served shall pay to it in advance, fees, licenses, and miscellaneous charges as follows:

(1) Certificate of authority of insurer.	
(a) Filing application for original certificate of authority, including all documents required to be filed therewith, filing fee	\$ 25.00
(b) Reinstatement fee	50.00
(2) Charter documents of insurer.	
(a) For filing articles of incorporation or other charter documents, other than at time of application for original certificate of authority, filing fee	10.00
(b) For filing amendment to articles of incorporation or char-	

624.0311	Tax liability of certain domestic insurers.
624.0312	Regional home offices of foreign insurers; credits on premium tax liability.
624.0313	State fire marshal regulatory assessment; levy and amount.
624.0314	Same; deposit and use of funds.
624.0315	Same; reduction of assessment.
624.0316	Same; tax return, overpayment.
624.0317	Nonpayment of premium tax or fire marshal assessment; penalty.
624.0318	Preemption by state.
624.0319	Deposit of certain tax receipts; refund of improper payments.
624.0320	Insurance commissioner's clearing account.
624.0324	Regulatory trust fund.

ter, other than at time of application for original certificate of authority, filing fee 5.00

(c) For filing bylaws, where required, or amendments thereof, filing fee 5.00

(3) Annual license tax of insurer, each domestic, foreign and alien insurer (provided, however, as to fraternal benefit societies insuring less than two hundred members in this state and whose members as a prerequisite to membership possess a physical handicap or disability, such license tax shall be twenty-five dollars). \$200.00

(4) Annual statement of insurer, filing (except when filed as part of application for original certificate of authority), filing fee \$ 60.00

(5) Insurance representatives, property, marine, casualty and surety insurance.

(a) Agents.

1. Agent's original license, each insurer:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

2. Annual continuation or renewal of license, each insurer:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

(b) Solicitors.

1. Solicitor's original license:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

2. Annual continuation of license:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

(c) Nonresident agents.

Original issuance of license, license fee

\$ 25.00

Annual renewal or continuation of license, license fee

\$ 25.00

(d) Service representatives.

Original permit, appointment fee

\$ 5.00

Annual renewal or continuation of permit, appointment fee

\$ 5.00

(6) Life insurance agents.

(a) Agent's license, each insurer:

1. Original license:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

2. Annual renewal or continuation of license:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

(b) Nonresident agent license:

Original issuance of license, license fee, each insurer

\$ 15.00

Annual renewal or continuation of license, each insurer, license fee

\$ 15.00

(7) Disability insurance agents.

(a) Agent's license, each insurer:

1. Original license:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

2. Annual renewal or continuation of license:

Appointment fee

\$6.00

State license tax

6.00

County license tax

3.00

Total

\$15.00

(b) Nonresident agent license:

Original issuance of license, license fee, each insurer

\$ 15.00

Annual renewal or continuation of license, each insurer, license fee

\$ 15.00

(8) All limited licenses as agent, as provided for in §626.321, or for license as limited surety agent as defined in §903.37, each agent and each insurer represented:

(a) Original license:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

(b) Annual renewal or continuation of license:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

(9) Fraternal benefit society agents. Agent's license, each agent and each insurer:

(a) Original license:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

(b) Annual renewal or continuation of license:

Appointment fee	\$6.00
State license tax	6.00
County license tax	3.00
Total	\$15.00

(10) Vending machines, as authorized under §626.531:

Original license, each machine, permit fee

\$ 50.00

Annual renewal or continuation of license, each machine, permit fee

\$ 50.00

(11) Surplus lines agent.

Original license, license fee

\$ 75.00

Annual renewal or continuation of license, license fee

\$ 75.00

(12) Adjusters' licenses and permits.

(a) Adjuster's license:

Original issuance of license, license fee

\$ 10.00

Annual renewal or continuation of license, license fee

\$ 10.00

(b) Nonresident adjuster's license:

Original issuance of license, license fee

\$ 10.00

Annual renewal or continuation of license, license fee

\$ 10.00

(c) Emergency adjuster's permit, appointment fee

\$ 5.00

(d) Claim investigator's permit, appointment fee

\$ 10.00

(e) Fee to cover cost of credit report, where such report must be secured by department \$ 10.00

(13) Examination for license as agent, solicitor or adjuster: Filing application for examination, each examination: For license as life insurance agent, filing fee \$ 10.00
For license as fraternal benefit society agent, filing fee \$ 10.00
For any other license, filing fee \$ 10.00

(14) Temporary license as agent or adjuster, where expressly provided for, rate of fee for each month of the period for which the license is originally issued, and for which the license is renewed or extended \$ 1.00

(15) Reissuance, reinsurance statement, modification or duplicate copy of any insurance representative license or permit \$ 2.00

(16) Changing of address only of licensee holding any insurance representative license or permit. \$ 1.00

(17) Additional license continuation fees as prescribed in §§626.371, 626.381, 626.391, 626.401, 626.411, and 626.421 \$ 5.00

(18) Filing application for permit to form insurer as referred to in chapter 628, filing fee \$ 25.00

(19) Annual license fee of rating organization, each domestic or foreign organization \$ 25.00

(20) Miscellaneous services: (a) For copies of documents or records on file with the department, per page \$.50

(b) For each certificate of the department under its seal, authenticating any document or other instrument (other than licenses, permits, or certificates of authority) \$ 1.00

(c) For preparing lists of agents, solicitors, adjusters and other insurance representatives, and for other miscellaneous services, such reasonable charge as may be fixed by the department.

History.—§74, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-491; §5, ch. 65-269; §§1-5, ch. 67-278; §1, ch. 69-196; §1, ch. 69-197; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.43, 205.45, 626.23, 627.72, 627.81, 627.85, 628.10, 629.04, 630.04, 632.18, 634.05, 634.24, 636.30, 636.42, 644.05, 645.10.

624.03001 Service of process fee.—In all instances as provided in §§624.0222, 626.0115, 626.0310, 626.0505, 626.0534, 629.151, 632.501, and 638.161 and in any section of the insurance code in which service of process is authorized to be made upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer, the plaintiff shall pay to the department a fee of five dollars for such service of process, which fee shall be deposited in the "Insurance Commissioner's Regulatory Trust Fund."

History.—§1, ch. 67-260; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

624.0301 Reduced license tax for partial year.—If any certificate of authority, license or appointment for which a "license tax" is provided and designated as such a "license tax" is required after expiration of the first six months of the applicable certificate of authority or license year, the amount of "license tax" payable therefor or in connection therewith shall be half of the license tax designated as such and otherwise payable under §§624.0300 or 624.0303(3). No other "fee," "permit," "registration," or other charge not designated in §§624.0300 or 624.0303(3) as a "license tax" is affected by this section.

History.—§75, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.05.

624.0302 Liability for state, county license tax.—

(1) Each authorized insurer that uses insurance agents in this state shall be liable for and shall pay the state and county license taxes required therefor under §§624.0300 or 624.0303.

(2) Each insurance agent in this state that uses solicitors shall be liable for and shall pay the state and county license taxes required therefor under §624.0300.

History.—§76, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§ 205.45, 631.09.

624.0303 County license tax; determination; additional offices; nonresident agents.—

(1) The county license tax provided for under §624.0300 as to an agent shall be paid by each insurer for each agent only for the county where the agent resides, or if such agent's place of business is located in a county other than that of his residence, then for the county wherein is located such place of business. If an agent maintains an office or place of business in more than one county, the license tax shall be paid for him by each such insurer for each county wherein the agent represents such insurer and has a place of business. When under this subsection an insurer is required to pay county license tax for an agent for a county or counties other than the agent's county of residence, the insurer shall in the list provided for in §626.501 designate the county or counties for which the license taxes are paid.

(2) The county license tax provided for under §624.0300 as to a solicitor shall be paid only for the county wherein is located the office or place of business of the agent by whom the solicitor is employed and out of which he works as his permanent place of business. When under this subsection an agent is required to pay a county license tax for a solicitor for a county other than the solicitor's county of residence, the agent shall, in the list provided for in §626.501 designate the county for which the license tax is paid.

(3) A county license tax of three dollars per year shall be paid by each insurer for each county in this state in which an agent who resides outside of this state represents and engages in person in the activities of an agent for the insurer. This provision shall not be

deemed to authorize any activities by an agent which are otherwise prohibited under this code.

History.—§77, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §205.45.

624.0304 County license tax; deposit and remittance.—

(1) The insurance commissioner and treasurer shall deposit in the agents and solicitors county license tax trust fund, all moneys accepted as county license tax under part IV of this chapter. He shall keep a separate account for all moneys so collected for each county, and after deducting therefrom the service charge provided for in §215.20 shall remit the balance to the counties.

(2) The payment and collection of county license tax under this chapter shall be in lieu of collection thereof by the respective county tax collectors.

(3) The comptroller shall annually, as of January 1 following the date of collection, and thereafter at such other times as the insurance commissioner and treasurer may elect, draw his warrants on the state treasury payable to the respective counties entitled to receive the same, for the full net amount of such license taxes to each county. The warrants shall be countersigned by the governor.

History.—§78, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-119; §6, ch. 65-269; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §205.45.

624.0305 Municipal license tax.—Municipal corporations may require a license tax of insurance agents and solicitors not to exceed fifty per cent of the state license tax specified as to such agents and solicitors under part IV of this chapter, and unless otherwise authorized by law. Such a tax may be required only by a municipal corporation within the boundaries of which is located the agent's business office, or if no such office is required under this code, by the municipal corporation of the agent's place of residence.

History.—§79, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §205.45.

624.0306 Insurer's license tax; when payable.—

(1) The insurer's license tax provided for in §624.0300 (3) shall be paid, by an insurer newly applying for certificate of authority to transact insurance in this state, prior to and contingent upon the issuance of its original certificate of authority. If the certificate of authority is not issued, the license tax payment shall be refunded to the insurer. The license tax so paid by a newly authorized insurer shall cover the period expiring on the June 1 next following the date of its original certificate of authority.

(2) Each authorized insurer shall pay the license tax annually on or before June 1.

(3) The license tax is subject to reduction for a partial initial certificate of authority year as provided in §624.0301.

History.—§80, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 63-149.

624.0307 Premium tax; rate and computation.—

(1) In addition to the license taxes provided for in this chapter, each insurer shall also annually, and on or before March 1 in each year, except as to wet marine and transportation insurance taxed under §624.0308, pay to the department of revenue a tax on insurance premiums or assessments, including membership fees and policy fees and gross deposits received from subscribers to reciprocal or interinsurance agreements, and on annuity premiums or considerations, received during the preceding calendar year, the amounts thereof to be determined as hereinafter set forth in this section to wit:

(a) An amount equal to two per cent of the gross amount of such receipts on account of life and disability insurance policies covering persons resident in this state and on account of all other types of policies and contracts (except annuity policies or contracts taxable under paragraph (b) hereof) covering property, subjects or risks located, resident or to be performed in this state, omitting premiums on reinsurance accepted, and less return premiums or assessments, but without deductions for reinsurance ceded to other insurers, and without deductions for moneys paid upon surrender of policies or certificates for cash surrender value, and without deductions for discounts or refunds for direct or prompt payment of premiums or assessments, and without deductions on account of dividends of any nature or amount paid and credited or allowed to holders of insurance policies, certificates, or surety, indemnity, or reciprocal or interinsurance contracts or agreements; and

(b) An amount equal to one per cent of the gross receipts on annuity policies or contracts paid by holders thereof in this state.

(2) Payment by the insurer of the license taxes and premium receipts taxes provided for in part IV of this chapter is a condition precedent to doing business within this state.

History.—§81, ch. 59-205; §21, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.43, 626.24.

624.0308 Tax on wet marine and transportation insurance.—

(1) On or before March 1 of each year each foreign and alien insurer shall file with the department of revenue, on forms as prescribed in §624.0309, a report of its gross underwriting profit on wet marine and transportation insurance, as defined in §624.0406 (2), written in this state during the calendar year next preceding and shall at the same time pay to the department of revenue a tax of three quarters of one per cent of such gross underwriting profit.

(2) Such gross underwriting profit shall be ascertained by deducting from the net premiums (i.e., gross premiums less all return premiums and premiums for reinsurance) on such wet marine and transportation insurance contracts the net losses paid (i.e., gross losses paid less salvage and recoveries on reinsurance

ceded) during such calendar year under such contracts.

History.—§82, ch. 59-205; §§21, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.24.

624.0309 Tax statement; overpayments.—

(1) Tax return as to taxes mentioned in §§624.0307 and 624.0308 shall be made by insurers annually on or before March 1 on forms to be prescribed by the department of revenue, and shall be sworn to by one or more of the executive officers or attorney (if a reciprocal insurer) of the insurer making the returns.

(2) If any insurer makes an overpayment on account of taxes due under §§624.0307 and 624.0308, a refund of the overpayment of taxes may be made from the *insurance commissioner's clearing account as provided under §624.0320.

History.—§83, ch. 59-205; §§21, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See note following §624.0320.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.43, 626.24.

624.0310 Domestic insurers exempt.—Insurers organized and existing under the laws of this state, and which insurers maintain their home offices in this state, shall not be required to pay the tax on insurance and annuity premiums, assessments or considerations as imposed under §§624.0307 and 624.0308, except as provided in §624.0311.

History.—§84, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.431, 628.13.

624.0311 Tax liability of certain domestic insurers.—A domestic insurer succeeding to the business and assets of a United States branch of an alien insurer, as provided in chapter 630, is hereby determined to be susceptible to a distinct and separate classification for premium and other license tax purposes. As to its business so acquired, such a domestic insurer shall be liable for the payment of the tax on insurance and annuity premiums, assessments, fees, deposits and considerations as imposed by §§624.0307 and 624.0308, as such laws now exist or are hereafter modified.

History.—§85, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.46.

624.0312 Regional home offices of foreign insurers; credits on premium tax liability.—

(1) A foreign insurer formed by or under the laws of any other state or foreign country, which is subject to the taxes imposed by §§624.0307 and 624.0308, and which owns and substantially occupies any building in this state as a regional home office, as hereinafter defined, shall be entitled to the following credits and deductions against such tax:

(a) An amount equal to fifty per cent of the amount of the tax as determined under said sections; and

(b) An amount equal to the full amount of all ad valorem taxes paid by such a foreign insurer during the year next preceding the filing of the return required by §624.0309:

1. Upon any building and the land on which it stands in this state owned and substantially

occupied by such foreign insurer in the said tax year as a regional home office, together with any adjacent land as may be required for the convenient use and occupation thereof, and

2. Upon any property used in connection with the operation and maintenance of such regional home office; provided, however, that in no event shall such credits and deductions reduce the amount of tax payable to less than twenty per cent of the amount of the tax as determined under §§624.0307 and 624.0308; and, provided further, that as to a foreign insurer issuing policies insuring against loss or damage from the risks of fire, tornado, and certain casualty lines, the tax imposed by §§624.0307 and 624.0308, as intended and contemplated by the above provisions of this subsection, shall be construed to mean the net amount of said tax remaining after there has been credited thereon such gross premium receipts tax as may be payable by such insurer in pursuance of the imposition of such tax by any incorporated cities or towns in the state for firemen's relief and pension funds and policemen's retirement funds maintained in such cities or towns, as provided in and by relevant provisions of Florida statutes.

(2) A "regional home office," for the purposes of this section, shall mean an office performing, for an area covering three or more states, or two states and one or more foreign countries, the selling, underwriting, issuing and servicing of insurance, including the following functions relating thereto: Actuarial, medical (where required), law, approval or rejection of applications for insurance and issuance of policies thereon, approval of payment of all types of claims, maintenance of records to provide policyholder information and service, advertising and publications, public relations, and supervision and training of sales and service forces.

(3) Such a foreign insurer shall, on or before March 1 of each year, on forms to be prescribed by the department of revenue, furnish proof which shall satisfy the department of revenue that such foreign insurer owned and substantially occupied during the preceding calendar year a regional home office, as contemplated by subsection (2) of this section. Upon receipt of such proof, the department of revenue shall issue to the state treasurer a certificate that the foreign insurer owned and substantially occupied during the preceding calendar year a building in this state as such a regional home office, with the location thereof, and is entitled to the credits and deductions provided for in subsection (1) of this section with respect to the taxes imposed by §§624.0307 and 624.0308 which accrued during such calendar year and which are payable on or before the following March 1. Provided, that with respect only to the calendar year in which a foreign insurer shall first establish such a regional home office in this state, if the proof filed with the department of revenue on or before March 1 of the succeeding year, as above pro-

vided in this subsection, shall evidence to the satisfaction of the department of revenue that said foreign insurer established such a regional home office in this state on or prior to August 1 of such calendar year and substantially occupied and maintained same during the remainder of such calendar year, then the foreign insurer shall be entitled to the rights, credits and deductions provided in this section as fully as though it had owned and substantially occupied said regional home office during the entire period of such calendar year; and in such event the certificate to be issued by the department of revenue to the state treasurer, as above provided in this subsection, shall be so worded as to accomplish the intent and purpose of this proviso.

(4) Where two or more such foreign insurers, each of which is subject to the taxes imposed by §§624.0307 and 624.0308, are under common ownership or management and control, and which insurers jointly own with equal interest and in the aggregate substantially occupy any building in Florida as a regional home office, as such a regional home office is otherwise described and defined in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, and each of which insurers otherwise meets the full requirements of the provisions of subsections (1), (2) and (3), shall be granted the rights, benefits and privileges and charged with the duties as set forth in, and included within the provisions of, said subsections (1), (2) and (3) as fully as though each of said insurers substantially owns and occupies such a building in Florida as its said regional home office. In relation to such insurers, the certificate required to be executed and delivered by the department of revenue to the state treasurer as required by subsection (3) shall be conformed to meet the requirements of this subsection. "Common ownership or management and control" in relation to any such two or more foreign corporations shall be construed to mean actual common control of such corporations consequent upon stock ownership or agreements and as a result of the ultimate control of such corporations being vested in one corporate board of directors, or as a result of the persons who are members of the controlling faction of the board of directors of one of such corporations being members of the controlling faction for the board or boards of directors of such other corporation or corporations.

History.—§86, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 67-147; §§21, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §205.432.

624.0313 State fire marshal regulatory assessment; levy and amount.—

(1) In addition to any other license or excise tax now or hereafter imposed, and such taxes as may be imposed under other statutes, there is hereby assessed and imposed upon every domestic, foreign and alien insurer authorized to engage in this state in the business of issuing policies of fire insurance, a regulatory assessment in an amount equal to three-eighths of one per cent of the gross amount of premiums collected by each such insurer on policies of fire insurance issued by it and insuring

property in this state. The assessment shall be payable annually on or before March 1 to the department of revenue by the insurer on such premiums collected by it during the preceding calendar year.

(2) As used in this section, "fire insurance" means the insurance of structures or other property at fixed locations against loss or damage to such structures or other described properties from the risks of fire and lightning; and the terms "policies" and "premiums" respectively mean and include those policies or other contracts or agreements effecting and evidencing insurance, and premiums and other considerations for such policies, of the same character as described in and contemplated by the provisions of §§624.0307 and 624.0308. The amount of such premiums upon which the regulatory assessment shall be computed by each such insurer shall be the amount thereof remaining after deducting therefrom those items described in and permitted by §624.0307(1) relating to the premium receipts tax thereby imposed.

History.—§87, ch. 59-205; §§21, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §205.433.

624.0314 Same; deposit and use of funds.—

(1) The regulatory assessment imposed under §624.0313 shall be deposited by the department of revenue, when received and audited, into the fund heretofore created and known and designated as the "state fire marshal trust fund."

(2) The moneys so received and deposited in the fund are hereby appropriated for use by the state treasurer, as ex officio insurance commissioner and, as such, state fire marshal (hereinafter referred to as "state fire marshal"), to defray the expenses of the state fire marshal in the discharge of his administrative and regulatory powers and duties as prescribed by law, including the maintaining of offices and necessary supplies therefor, essential equipment and other materials, salaries and expenses of required personnel, and all other legitimate expenses relating to the discharge of the administrative and regulatory powers and duties imposed in and charged to him under such laws.

(3) If at the end of any fiscal biennium a balance of funds remains in the state fire marshal trust fund, such balance shall not revert to the general fund of the state, but shall be retained in the state fire marshal trust fund to be used for the purposes for which the same is appropriated as set forth above.

History.—§88, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-119; §§21, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—This subsection will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §13, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §205.433.

624.0315 Same; reduction of assessment.—

(1) The department of insurance shall ascertain on or before December 1 of each year whether the amounts estimated to be received from the regulatory assessment imposed under §624.0313 for that calendar year, payable on or before the following March 1, as herein prescribed, together with such amounts as may then be in the state fire marshal trust fund, result in an

accumulation in the fund in excess of the just requirements for which the assessment is imposed as set forth in §624.0314; and if it determines that the imposition of the full amount of the assessment would result in such excess, it may reduce the percentage amount of the assessment for that calendar year to such percentage as may be necessary to meet the just requirements for which the assessment is imposed.

(2) When a determination is made so reducing the amount of the assessment, the department shall make and issue its order setting forth such determination and fixing the amount of assessment for that calendar year, payable on or before March 1 of the following year, and shall mail a copy of such order to each insurer who, according to the records of the department, is subject to the assessment.

History.—§89, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-119; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §205.433.

624.0316 Same; tax return, overpayment.—

(1) Tax returns with respect to the regulatory assessment prescribed by §624.0313 shall be made by each insurer liable for payment of such tax on forms to be prescribed by the department of revenue and sworn to by one or more of the executive officers or other persons charged under the law with the management of the insurer.

(2) In the event an insurer makes an overpayment on account of the assessment, a refund of the overpayment may be made to the remitter from the *insurance commissioner's clearing account as provided under §624.0320.

History.—§90, ch. 59-205; §§21, 35, ch. 69-106.
***Note.**—See note following §624.0320.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §205.433.

624.0317 Nonpayment of premium tax or fire marshal assessment; penalty.—If any insurer fails to pay to the department of revenue on or before March 1 in each and every year any premium taxes required of it under §§624.0307 or 624.0308, or any state fire marshal regulatory assessment required of it under §§624.0313 or 624.0315, the department of insurance may revoke its certificate of authority.

History.—§91, ch. 59-205; §§13, 21, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.433, 205.44.

624.0318 Preemption by state.—

(1) This state hereby preempts the field of imposing excise, privilege, franchise, income, license, permit, registration and similar taxes and fees, measured by premiums, income, or volume of transactions, upon insurers and their agents and other representatives, and no county, city, municipality, district, school district, or other political subdivision or agency in this state shall impose, levy, charge or require the same, subject however to the provisions of subsection (2).

(2) This section shall not be construed to limit or modify the power of any incorporated city or town to levy the taxes authorized by §§175.101 and 185.08.

History.—§92, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-75; §2, ch. 65-233.

***624.0319 Deposit of certain tax receipts; refund of improper payments.—**

(1) The commissioner as state treasurer, pursuant to §624.0320, shall promptly deposit in the state treasury to the credit of the general fund all "state license tax" portions of agents and solicitors licenses collected under §§624.0300 and 624.0301, and all premium taxes collected pursuant to §§624.0307, 624.0308, 624.0311 and 624.0312.

(2) All moneys received by the commissioner not in accordance with the provisions of this code or not in the exact amount as specified by the applicable provisions of this code, except premium taxes which must be audited, shall be returned to the remitter before a receipt is issued therefor. All such moneys shall be so returned by letter of transmittal, and the records of the department shall show the date and reason for such return.

History.—§93, ch. 59-205.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §§13, 21, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.05.

***624.0320 Insurance commissioner's clearing account.—**

(1) There is created a clearing account designated "insurance commissioner's clearing account," under the custody of the state treasurer, into which account the commissioner shall promptly deposit all acceptable moneys received by him, and for the return to the remitter of any moneys received in error or overpayment under the provisions of this code.

(2) After proper audit and clearance the moneys shall immediately be deposited in the state treasury by means of an abstract of deposit issued by the commissioner or his authorized representative, and credited to the appropriate fund.

(3) Return of moneys to the remitter shall be made by treasury check signed by the state treasurer or his authorized representative upon receipt of a voucher issued by the commissioner or his authorized representative.

(4) Abstracts of deposits and return remittance vouchers shall be issued at least once each calendar week or at any other time the commissioner may elect.

(5) Deposits so made in the state treasury shall be credited to funds as follows:

- (a) General revenue fund:
 1. All state license taxes.
 2. Authorized insurers premium taxes.
- (b) Trust funds:
 1. Agents and solicitors county license tax trust fund.
 2. Insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.
 3. Insurer examination revolving trust fund.
 4. Liquefied petroleum gas administrative trust fund.
 5. Municipal firemen's pension trust fund.
 6. Municipal police officers' retirement trust fund.
 7. State fire marshal trust fund.

(6) The commissioner shall follow the pro-

cedure in this section for the handling of moneys received within the scope of this code, any other laws of this state notwithstanding.

History.—§94, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-119; §2, ch. 61-208; §7, ch. 65-269.

***Note.**—This section will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §§13, 21, ch. 69-106. The insurance commissioner's clearing account has been redesignated the department of revenue premium tax clearing trust fund.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §205.43.

624.0324 Regulatory trust fund.—

(1) There is created in the state treasury a trust fund designated "insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund" to which shall be credited all payments received on account of the following items:

(a) All fines, monetary penalties, and costs imposed upon persons by the department as authorized by law for violation of the laws of this state.

(b) Any sums received for copies of the stenographic record of hearings, as authorized by law.

(c) Any sums received pursuant to §624.0108(4) (copies of notices).

(d) All sums received under §624.0203(6) (additional filing fee, previously unauthorized insurers).

(e) All sums received under §624.0228, as provided in subsection (7) thereof.

(f) All payments received on account of items provided for under respective provisions of §624.0300, as follows:

1. Subsection (1) (certificate of authority of insurer);

2. Subsection (2) (charter documents of insurer);

3. Subsection (4) (annual statement of insurer);

4. The "appointment fee" portion of any license or permit provided for under subsection (5)(a) and (b) (insurance representatives, property, marine, casualty and surety insurance, agents, and solicitors);

5. Subsection (5) (c) (nonresident agents);

6. Subsection (5) (d) (service representatives);

7. The "appointment fee" portion of any license or permit provided for under subsection (6) (a) (life insurance agents, original license, and renewal or continuation of license);

8. Subsection (6) (b) (nonresident agent license);

9. The "appointment fee" portion of any license or permit provided for under subsection (7) (a) (disability insurance agents, agent's license, and renewal or continuation fee);

10. Subsection (7) (b) (nonresident agent license);

11. The "appointment fee" portion of any license or permit provided for under subsections (8) and (9) (limited licenses) and (fraternal benefit society agents);

12. Subsection (10) (vending machines);

13. Subsection (11) (surplus lines agent);

14. Subsection (12) (adjusters' licenses and permits);

15. Subsection (13) (examination for license as agent, solicitor or adjuster);

16. Subsection (14) (temporary license as agent or adjuster);

17. Subsection (15) (reissuance, reinstatement, etc.);

18. Subsection (16) (changing of address);

19. Subsection (17) (additional license continuation fees);

20. Subsection (18) (filing application for permit to form insurer);

21. Subsection (19) (license fee of rating organization);

22. Subsection (20) (miscellaneous services).

(g) All payments received on account of actuarial and other services in the valuation or computation of the reserves of life insurers pursuant to §625.121(2) (standard valuation law).

(h) All sums received under §§626.711 and 626.0116 (retaliatory provisions).

(i) All sums received under §626.0529 (surplus lines tax) as provided in subsection (5) thereof.

(j) All sums received under §626.0535 (taxes and interest on independently procured coverages) as provided in subsection (7) thereof.

(k) All sums received under §627.0992 (premium finance companies).

(l) All sums received from automobile inspection and warranty associations under §634.221.

(m) All sums received from ambulance service associations under §638.231.

(n) All sums received under §639.10(4) (burial insurance and contracts).

(o) All sums received under §641.14 (hospital and medical service agents).

(p) All sums received under §649.031 (automobile clubs).

(q) All sums received under §651.05(7) (life care contracts).

(r) All sums received under §903.39(6) (bail bondsman, limited surety agent or runner, continuation fee), the "appointment fee" portion of any license or permit provided for under §903.41, the application fees provided for under §§903.43(3), 903.45(2), and 903.46(4).

(s) All sums received by the insurance commissioner and treasurer as fees for his services as service of process agent.

(t) All sums received by the department as reinstatement fees of any operator or owner's license or registration that has been suspended pursuant to §324.051(2).

(2) The moneys so received and deposited in this regulatory trust fund are hereby appropriated for use by the department to defray the expenses of the department in the discharge of its administrative and regulatory powers and duties as prescribed by law.

History.—§98, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-119; §8, ch. 65-269; §2, ch. 67-260; §2, ch. 67-279; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.45, 632.18, 634.05, 644.05.

PART V

KINDS OF INSURANCE; LIMITS OF RISK; REINSURANCE

624.0400 Definitions not mutually exclusive.
 624.0401 Life insurance, life insurer defined.
 624.0402 Disability insurance defined.
 624.0403 Property insurance defined.
 624.0404 Casualty insurance defined.
 624.0405 Surety insurance defined.

624.0400 Definitions not mutually exclusive.
 —It is intended that certain insurance coverages may come within the definitions of two or more kinds of insurance as defined in part V of this chapter, and the inclusion of such coverage within one definition shall not exclude it as to any other kind of insurance within the definition of which such coverage is likewise reasonably includable.

History.—§99, ch. 59-205.

624.0401 Life insurance, life insurer defined.—

(1) Life insurance is insurance of human lives. The transaction of life insurance includes also the granting of endowment benefits, additional benefits in event of death or dismemberment by accident or accidental means, additional benefits in event of the insured's disability, and optional modes of settlement of proceeds of life insurance. Life insurance does not include workmen's compensation coverages.

(2) Every insurer, including sick and funeral benefit associations, engaged in the business of issuing life insurance or annuity contracts, including contracts of combined life, health and accident insurance, the reserve funds of which for the fulfillment of such contracts comprises more than fifty per cent of its total reserve funds, or such other reserves as may be required under any law or regulation of the United States, now or hereafter in force, is a "life insurer" or "life insurance company."

History.—§100, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.01.

624.0402 Disability insurance defined.—Disability insurance, also known as health insurance, is insurance of human beings against bodily injury, disablement or death by accident or accidental means, or the expense thereof, or against disablement or expense resulting from sickness, and every insurance appertaining thereto. Disability insurance does not include workmen's compensation coverages.

History.—§101, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 65-10.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§642.04, 644.01.

624.0403 Property insurance defined.—Property insurance is insurance on real or personal property of every kind and of every interest therein, whether on land, water or in the air, against loss or damage from any and all hazard or cause, and against loss consequential upon such loss or damage, other than non-contractual legal liability for any such loss or damage. Property insurance does not include title insurance, as defined in §624.0407.

History.—§102, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §632.08.

624.0406 Marine, wet marine and transportation insurance defined.
 624.0407 Title insurance defined.
 624.0408 Limit of risk.
 624.0409 Reinsurance.

624.0404 Casualty insurance defined.—

(1) Casualty insurance includes:

(a) *Vehicle insurance.*—Insurance against loss of or damage to any land vehicle or aircraft or any draft or riding animal or to property while contained therein or thereon or being loaded or unloaded therein or therefrom, from any hazard or cause, and against any loss, liability or expense resulting from or incidental to ownership, maintenance or use of any such vehicle, aircraft or animal; and as to land vehicles, insurance providing for medical, hospital, surgical, and disability benefits to injured persons, and funeral and death benefits to dependents, beneficiaries, or personal representatives of persons killed, irrespective of legal liability of the insured, while in, entering, alighting from, adjusting, repairing, cranking, or caused by being struck by a vehicle, if such insurance is issued as a part of a liability insurance contract.

(b) *Liability insurance.*—Insurance against legal liability for the death, injury, or disability of any human being, or for damage to property; with provision for medical, hospital and surgical benefits to the injured persons, irrespective of legal liability of the insured, when issued as a part of a liability insurance contract.

(c) *Workmen's compensation and employer's liability.*—Insurance of the obligations accepted by, imposed upon, or assumed by employers under law for death, disablement, or injury of employees.

(d) *Burglary and theft.*—Insurance against loss or damage by burglary, theft, larceny, robbery, forgery, fraud, vandalism, malicious mischief, confiscation, or wrongful conversion, disposal, or concealment, or from any attempt at any of the foregoing; including supplemental coverage for medical, hospital, surgical, and funeral expense incurred by the named insured or any other person as a result of bodily injury during the commission of a burglary, robbery or theft by another; also insurance against loss of or damage to moneys, coins, bullion, securities, notes, drafts, acceptances or any other valuable papers and documents, resulting from any cause.

(e) *Personal property floater.*—Insurance upon personal effects against loss or damage from any cause under a personal property floater.

(f) *Glass.*—Insurance against loss or damage to glass, including its lettering, ornamentation, and fittings.

(g) *Boiler and machinery.*—Insurance against any liability and loss or damage to property or interest resulting from accidents to or explosions of boilers, pipes, pressure containers,

machinery or apparatus, and to make inspection of and issue certificates of inspection upon boilers, machinery, and apparatus of any kind, whether or not insured; together with provision for medical, hospital and surgical benefits to the injured persons, irrespective of legal liability of insured, when issued as an incidental coverage which is part of a liability insurance contract.

(h) *Leakage and fire extinguishing equipment.*—Insurance against loss or damage to any property or interest caused by the breakage or leakage of sprinklers, hose, pumps, and other fire extinguishing equipment or apparatus, water pipes or containers, or by water entering through leaks or openings in buildings, and insurance against such loss or damage to such sprinklers, hose, pumps, and other fire extinguishing equipment or apparatus.

(i) *Credit.*—Insurance against loss or damage resulting from failure of debtors to pay their obligations to the creditor, except insurance against loss or damage resulting from death or disability of the debtor.

(j) *Malpractice.*—Insurance against legal liability of the insured, and against loss, damage or expense incidental to a claim of such liability, arising out of the death, injury, or disablement of any person, or arising out of damage to the economic interest of any person, as the result of negligence in rendering expert, fiduciary, or professional service.

(k) *Animal.*—Insurance against loss or damage to animals, and services of a veterinary for such animals.

(l) *Elevator.*—Insurance against loss of or damage to any property of the insured, resulting from the ownership, maintenance or use of elevators, except loss or damage by fire, and to make inspections of and issue certificates of inspection upon, elevators; together with provision for medical, hospital and surgical benefits to the injured persons, irrespective of legal liability of the insured, when issued as an incidental coverage which is part of a liability insurance contract.

(m) *Entertainments.*—Insurance indemnifying the producer of any motion picture, television, radio, theatrical, sport, spectacle, entertainment, or similar production, event, or exhibition against loss from interruption, postponement, or cancellation thereof due to death, accidental injury, or sickness of performers, participants, directors, or other principals.

(n) *Failure of certain institutions to record documents.*—Insurance indemnifying banks, bankers, trust companies, and credit unions against loss from failure or omission to record as public records chattel mortgages and liens of every kind upon personal property, given, held, delivered, or possessed as security or collateral for loans, advances, debts, or obligations of all kinds, provided that such insurance shall not indemnify intentional omission to comply with the law relating to the recording of liens upon motor vehicles, nor to the intentional omission to record mortgages upon real property.

(o) *Failure to file certain personal property instruments.*—With respect to persons and institutions other than those referred to in paragraph (n) above, insurance against loss resulting from failure to file or record written instruments affecting the title of or creating a lien upon personal property.

(p) *Miscellaneous.*—When first approved by the department as not being contrary to law or public policy nor covered by any other kind of insurance as defined in the code, insurance against liability for any other kind of loss or damage to person or property, properly a subject of insurance and not within any other kind of insurance as defined in this code.

(2) Provision of medical, hospital, surgical, and funeral benefits, and of coverage against accidental death or injury, as part of other insurance as stated under paragraphs (a) (vehicle), (b) (liability), (d) (burglary and theft), (g), (boiler and machinery), or (l) (elevator) of subsection (1) shall for all purposes be deemed to be the same kind of insurance to which it is so incidental, and shall not be subject to provisions of this code applicable to life or disability insurances.

History.—§103, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-200.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§630.01, 632.08, 642.09.

624.0405 Surety insurance defined.—Surety insurance includes:

(1) Fidelity insurance, which is insurance guaranteeing the fidelity of persons holding positions of public or private trust.

(2) Insurance guaranteeing the performance of contracts, other than insurance policies, and guaranteeing and executing bonds, undertakings, and contracts of suretyship.

(3) Insurance indemnifying banks, bankers, brokers, financial or moneyed corporations or associations against check alteration and forgery, and against loss, resulting from any cause, of bills of exchange, notes, bonds, securities, evidences of debt, deeds, mortgages, warehouse receipts or other valuable papers, documents, money, precious metals and articles made therefrom, jewelry, watches, necklaces, bracelets, gems, precious and semiprecious stones, including any loss while the same are being transported in armored motor vehicles, or by messenger, but not including any other risks of transportation or navigation; also insurance against loss or damage to such an insured's premises or to his furniture, furnishings, fixtures, equipment, safes, and vaults therein, caused by burglary, robbery, theft, vandalism or malicious mischief, or any attempt thereat.

History.—§104, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §630.01.

624.0406 Marine, wet marine and transportation insurance defined.—

(1) "Marine insurance" includes:

(a) Insurance against any kinds of loss or damage to:

1. Vessels, craft, aircraft, cars, automobiles and vehicles of every kind, as well as all goods,

freights, cargoes, merchandise, effects, disbursements, profits, moneys, bullion, precious stones, securities, choses in action, evidences of debt, valuable papers, bottomry and respondentia interests and all other kinds of property and interests therein, in respect to, appertaining to or in connection with any and all risks or perils of navigation, transit, or transportation, including war risks, on or under any seas or other waters, on land or in the air, or while being assembled, packed, crated, baled, compressed or similarly prepared for shipment or while awaiting the same or during any delays, storage, transshipment, or reshipment incident thereto, including marine builder's risks and all personal property floater risks, and

2. Person or to property in connection with or appertaining to a marine, inland marine, transit or transportation insurance, including liability for loss of or damage to either, arising out of or in connection with the construction, repair, operation, maintenance or use of the subject matter of such insurance (but not including life insurance or surety bonds nor insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of automobiles), and

3. Precious stones, jewels, jewelry, gold, silver and other precious metals, whether used in business or trade or otherwise and whether the same be in course of transportation or otherwise, and

4. Bridges, tunnels and other instrumentalities of transportation and communication (excluding buildings, their furniture and furnishings, fixed contents and supplies held in storage) unless fire, tornado, sprinkler leakage, hail, explosion, earthquake, riot and/or civil commotion are the only hazards to be covered; piers, wharves, docks and slips, excluding the risks of fire, tornado, sprinkler leakage, hail, explosion, earthquake, riot and/or civil commotion; other aids to navigation and transportation, including dry docks and marine railways, against all risks.

(b) "Marine protection and indemnity insurance," meaning insurance against, or against legal liability of the insured for, loss, damage or expense arising out of, or incident to, the ownership, operation, chartering, maintenance, use, repair or construction of any vessel, craft or instrumentality in use in ocean or inland waterways, including liability of the insured for personal injury, illness or death or for loss of or damage to the property of another person.

(2) For the purposes of this code, "wet marine and transportation" insurance is that part of "marine" insurance which includes only:

(a) Insurance upon vessels, crafts, hulls and of interests therein or with relation thereto;

(b) Insurance of marine builders' risks, marine war risks and contracts of marine protection and indemnity insurance;

(c) Insurance of freights and disburse-

ments pertaining to a subject of insurance coming within this definition; and

(d) Insurance of personal property and interests therein, in course of exportation from or importation into any country, or in course of transportation coastwise or on inland waters, including transportation by land, water or air from point of origin to final destination, in respect to, appertaining to or in connection with, any and all risks or perils of navigation, transit or transportation, and while being prepared for and while awaiting shipment, and during any delays, storage, transshipment or reshipment incident thereto.

History.—§105, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §629.02.

624.0407 Title insurance defined.—Title insurance is insurance of owners of property or others having an interest therein, or liens or encumbrances thereon, against loss by encumbrance, or defective titles, or invalidity, or adverse claim to title.

History.—§106, ch. 59-205.

624.0408 Limit of risk.—

(1) No insurer shall retain any risk on any one subject of insurance, either as the direct insurer or the reinsurer, whether located or to be performed in this state or elsewhere, in an amount exceeding ten per cent of its surplus to policyholders, except as provided in subsection (5) of this section.

(2) A "subject of insurance" for the purposes of this section, as to insurance against fire and hazards other than windstorm, earthquake, or other catastrophic hazards, includes all properties insured by the same insurer which are customarily considered by underwriters to be subject to loss or damage from the same fire or the same occurrence of such other hazard insured against.

(3) Reinsurance ceded as authorized by §624.0409 shall be deducted in determining risk retained. As to surety risks, deduction shall also be made of the amount assumed by any established incorporated co-surety and the value of any security deposited, pledged, or held subject to the surety's consent and for the surety's protection.

(4) As to alien insurers, other than insurers domiciled in Canada, this section shall relate only to risks and surplus to policyholders of the insurer's United States branch.

(5) As to fire insurance covering risks adequately protected by automatic sprinklers or risks principally of noncombustible construction and occupancy, the insurer may retain risk as to any one such subject of insurance in an amount not exceeding twenty-five per cent of the sum of its unearned premium reserve applicable to property insurance policies, and its surplus to policyholders.

(6) "Surplus to policyholders" for the purposes of this section, in addition to the insurer's capital and surplus shall be deemed to include any voluntary reserves which are not required

pursuant to law, and shall be determined from the last sworn statement of the insurer on file with the department, or by the last report of examination of the insurer, whichever is the more recent at time of assumption of risk.

(7) This section shall not apply to life insurance, disability insurance, annuity contracts, title insurance, insurance of wet marine and transportation insurance risks, workmen's compensation insurance, employers' liability coverages, nor to any policy or type of coverage as to which the maximum possible loss to the insurer is not readily ascertainable on issuance of the policy.

(8) Limits of risk as to newly formed domestic mutual insurers is provided in §628.161.

History.—§107, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§628.05, 631.17.

624.0409 Reinsurance.—

(1) An insurer may accept reinsurance only of such risks, and retain risk thereon within such limits, as it is otherwise authorized to insure.

(2) An insurer may reinsure all or any part of any particular risk with an insurer authorized to transact insurance in this state or approved or accepted by the department for the purpose of such reinsurance. The department shall not so approve any proposed reinsurance which it finds would be contrary to the proper interests of the policyholders or stockholders of a ceding domestic insurer, or which is in violation of §624.0203(5) ("fronting company").

This subsection shall not apply as to retrocessions of insurance by an assuming insurer which handles a substantial volume of reinsurance, unless such retrocessions are found by the department, after hearing, to be for the purpose of evasion of other requirements or prohibitions of this code.

(3) No credit shall be allowed, as an asset or as a deduction from liability, to any ceding insurer for reinsurance unless the reinsurance is payable by the assuming insurer on the basis of the liability of the ceding insurer under the contracts reinsured without diminution because of the insolvency of the ceding insurer.

(4) Upon request of the department, a ceding insurer shall promptly inform the department in writing of the cancellation or any other material change of any of its reinsurance treaties or arrangements.

(5) No authorized insurer shall knowingly accept as assuming reinsurer any risk covering a subject of insurance resident, located or to be performed in Florida and written direct by any insurer not then authorized to transact such insurance in this state, other than as to surplus line insurance lawfully written under part VI of chapter 626.

(6) This section does not apply to title insurance or to wet marine and transportation insurance.

History.—§108, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.10, 627.0107, 631.11, 631.17, 632.08.

CHAPTER 625

INSURANCE CODE; ACCOUNTING, INVESTMENTS AND DEPOSITS

PART I ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (§§625.012-625.171)

PART II INVESTMENTS (§§625.0100-625.0139)

PART III ADMINISTRATION OF DEPOSITS (§§625.0200-625.0213)

PART IV DOMESTIC STOCK INSURER; EQUITY SECURITIES (§§625.0300-625.0307)

PART I

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

625.012	Assets defined.	625.101	Increase of inadequate loss reserves.
625.021	Assets as deductions from liabilities.	625.111	Title insurance reserve.
625.031	Assets not allowed.	625.121	Standard valuation law; life insurance.
625.041	Liabilities, in general.	625.131	Credit life and disability policies, special reserve bases.
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625.061	Unearned premium reserve for marine and transportation insurance.	625.151	Valuation of other securities.
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625.081	Reserve for disability insurance.	625.171	Valuation of purchase money mortgages.
625.091	Loss reserves, liability insurance and workmen's compensation.		

625.012 Assets defined.—In any determination of the financial condition of an insurer, there shall be allowed as assets only such assets as are owned by the insurer and which consist of:

(1) Cash in the possession of the insurer, or in transit under its control, and including the true balance of any deposit in a solvent bank or trust company.

(2) Investments, securities, properties and loans acquired or held in accordance with this code, and in connection therewith the following items:

(a) Interest due or accrued on any bond or evidence of indebtedness which is not in default and which is not valued on a basis including accrued interest.

(b) Declared and unpaid dividends on stock and shares, unless such amount has otherwise been allowed as an asset.

(c) Interest due or accrued upon a collateral loan in an amount not to exceed one year's interest thereon.

(d) Interest due or accrued on deposits in solvent banks and trust companies, and interest due or accrued on other assets, if such interest is in the judgment of the department a collectible asset.

(e) Interest due or accrued on a mortgage loan, in an amount not exceeding in any event the amount, if any, of the excess of the value of the property less delinquent taxes thereon over the unpaid principal; but in no event shall interest accrued for a period in excess of eighteen months be allowed as an asset.

(f) Rent due or accrued on real property if such rent is not in arrears for more than three months, and rent more than three months in arrears if the payment of such rent be adequately secured by property held in the name of the tenant and conveyed to the insurer as collateral.

(g) The unaccrued portion of taxes paid prior to the due date on real property.

(3) Premium notes, policy loans, and other policy assets and liens on policies and certificates of life insurance and annuity contracts and accrued interest thereon, in an amount not exceeding the legal reserve and other policy liabilities carried on each individual policy.

(4) The net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums and annuity considerations in the case of a life insurer.

(5) Premiums in the course of collection, other than for life insurance, not more than three months past due, less commissions payable thereon. The foregoing limitation shall not apply to premiums payable directly or indirectly by the United States government or by any of its instrumentalities.

(6) Installment premiums other than life insurance premiums to the extent of the unearned premium reserve carried on the policy to which such premiums apply.

(7) Notes and like written obligations not past due, taken for premiums other than life insurance premiums, on policies permitted to be issued on such basis, to the extent of the unearned premium reserves carried thereon.

(8) The full amount of reinsurance recoverable by a ceding insurer from a solvent reinsurer and which reinsurance is authorized under §624.0409.

(9) Amounts receivable by an assuming insurer representing funds withheld by a solvent ceding insurer under a reinsurance treaty.

(10) Deposits or equities recoverable from underwriting associations, syndicates and reinsurance funds, or from any suspended banking institution, to the extent deemed by the department available for the payment of losses and claims and at values to be determined by it.

(11) Electronic and mechanical machines constituting a data processing and accounting system if the cost of such system is at least twenty-five thousand dollars, which cost shall be amortized in full over a period not to exceed ten calendar years.

(12) All assets, whether or not consistent with the provisions of this section, as may be allowed pursuant to the annual statement form approved by the national association of insurance commissioners or its successor organization for the kinds of insurance to be reported upon therein.

(13) Other assets, not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, deemed by the department to be available for the payment of losses and claims, at values to be determined by it.

History.—§109, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.021 Assets as deductions from liabilities.—Assets may be allowed as deductions from corresponding liabilities, and liabilities may be charged as deductions from assets, and deductions from assets may be charged as liabilities, in accordance with the form of annual statement applicable to the insurer as prescribed by the department, or otherwise in its discretion.

History.—§110, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.031 Assets not allowed.—In addition to assets impliedly excluded by the provisions of §625.012, the following expressly shall not be allowed as assets in any determination of the financial condition of an insurer:

(1) Good will, trade names and other like intangible assets.

(2) Advances (other than policy loans) to officers, directors, and controlling stockholders, whether secured or not, and advances to employees, agents and other persons on personal security only.

(3) Stock of such insurer, owned by it, or any material equity therein or loans secured thereby, or any material proportionate interest in such stock acquired or held through the ownership by such insurer of an interest in another firm, corporation or business unit.

(4) Furniture, fixtures, furnishings, safes, vehicles, libraries, stationery, literature and supplies (other than data processing and accounting systems authorized under §625.012 (11), except in the case of title insurers such materials and plants as the insurer is expressly authorized to invest in under §625.0129 and except, in the case of any insurer, such personal property as the insurer is permitted to hold pursuant to part II of this chapter, or which is acquired through foreclosure of chattel mortgages acquired pursuant to §625.0128, or which is reasonably necessary for the maintenance and operation of real estate lawfully acquired and held by the insurer other than real estate used by it for home office, branch office and similar purposes.

(5) The amount, if any, by which the aggregate book value of investments as carried in the ledger assets of the insurer exceeds the aggregate value thereof as determined under this code.

History.—§111, ch. 59-205.

625.041 Liabilities, in general.—In any determination of the financial condition of an insurer, capital stock and liabilities to be charged against its assets shall include:

(1) The amount of its capital stock outstanding, if any.

(2) The amount, estimated consistent with the provisions of this code, necessary to pay all of its unpaid losses and claims incurred on or prior to the date of statement, whether reported or unreported, together with the expenses of adjustment or settlement thereof.

(3) With reference to life and disability insurance and annuity contracts:

(a) The amount of reserves on life insurance policies and annuity contracts in force, valued according to the tables of mortality, rates of interest, and methods adopted pursuant to this code which are applicable thereto.

(b) Reserves for disability benefits, for both active and disabled lives.

(c) Reserves for accidental death benefits.

(d) Any additional reserves which may be required by the department consistent with practice formulated or approved by the national association of insurance commissioners or its successor organization, on account of such insurance.

(4) With reference to insurance other than specified in subsection (3) of this section, and other than title insurance, the amount of reserves equal to the unearned portions of the gross premiums charged on policies in force, computed in accordance with part I of this chapter.

(5) Taxes, expenses and other obligations due or accrued at the date of the statement.

History.—§112, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.11, 626.111, 628.06, 635.30.

625.051 Unearned premium reserve.—

(1) As to insurance against loss or damage to property (except as provided in §625.061), and as to all general casualty insurance and surety insurance, every insurer shall maintain an unearned premium reserve on all policies in force.

(2) The department may require that such reserves shall be equal to the unearned portions of the gross premiums in force after deducting applicable reinsurance in solvent insurers as computed on each respective risk from the policy's date of issue. If the department does not so require, the portions of the gross premium in force, less applicable reinsurance in solvent insurers, to be held as an unearned premium reserve, shall be computed according to the following table:

Term for which policy was written	Reserve for unearned premium
1 year or less	1/2
2 years	1st year 3/4 2nd year 1/4
3 years	1st year 5/6 2nd year 1/2 3rd year 1/6
4 years	1st year 7/8 2nd year 5/8 3rd year 3/8 4th year 1/8
5 years	1st year 9/10 2nd year 7/10 3rd year 1/2 4th year 3/10 5th year 1/10
Over 5 years	pro rata

(3) In lieu of computation according to the foregoing table, the insurer at its option may compute all of such reserves on a monthly or more frequent pro rata basis.

(4) After adopting a method for computing such reserve, an insurer shall not change methods without approval of the public insurance supervisory official of the state of domicile.

(5) This section does not apply to title insurance.

History.—§113, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.11, 628.06, 632.15.

625.061 Unearned premium reserve for marine and transportation insurance.—As to marine and transportation insurance, the entire amount of premiums on trip risks not terminated shall be deemed unearned; and the department may require the insurer to carry a reserve equal to one hundred per cent of premiums on trip risks written during the month ended as of the date of statement.

History.—§114, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.071 Special reserve for bail and judicial bonds.—In lieu of the unearned premium reserve required on surety bonds under §625.051, the department may require any surety insurer or limited surety insurer to set up and maintain a reserve on all bail bonds or other single premium bonds without definite expiration date, furnished in judicial proceedings, equal to twenty-five per cent of the total consideration charged for such bonds as are outstanding as of the date of any current financial statement of the insurer.

History.—§115, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.111.

625.081 Reserve for disability insurance.—For all disability insurance policies the insurer shall maintain an active life reserve which shall place a sound value on its liabilities under such policies and be not less than the reserve according to appropriate standards set forth in regulations issued by the department and, in no event, less in the aggregate than the pro rata gross unearned premiums for such policies.

History.—§116, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.091 Loss reserves, liability insurance and workmen's compensation.—Where called for by the form of annual statement required of the insurer, the reserve for outstanding losses under insurance against loss or damage from accident to or injuries suffered by an employee or other person and for which the insured is liable, shall be computed as follows:

(1) For all liability suits being defended under policies written more than:

(a) Ten years prior to the date as of which the statement is made, fifteen hundred dollars for each suit.

(b) Five or more and less than ten years prior to the date as of which the statement is made, one thousand dollars for each suit.

(c) Three or more and less than five years prior to the date as of which the statement is made, eight hundred fifty dollars for each suit.

(2) For all liability policies written during the three years immediately preceding the date as of which the statement is made, the reserve shall be sixty per cent of the earned liability premiums of each of such three years less all losses and expense payments made under liability policies written in the corresponding years; but in any event, such reserve shall for the first of such three years be not less than seven hundred fifty dollars for each outstanding liability suit on such year's policies.

(3) For all workmen's compensation claims under policies written more than three years prior to the date as of which the statement is made, the reserve shall be the present value at four per cent interest of the determined and the estimated future payments.

(4) For all workmen's compensation claims under policies written in the three years immediately preceding the date as of which the statement is made, such reserve shall be sixty-five per cent of the earned compensation premiums of each of such three years, less all loss and loss expense payments made in connection with such claims under policies written in the corresponding years. But in any event in the case of the first year of any such three-year period, such reserve shall be not less than the present value at four per cent interest of the determined and the estimated unpaid compensation claims under policies written during such year.

History.—§117, ch. 59-205.

625.101 Increase of inadequate loss reserves.—If loss experience shows that an insurer's loss reserves, however computed or estimated, are inadequate, the department shall require the insurer to maintain loss reserves in such additional amount as is needed to make them adequate. This section does not apply as to life insurance.

History.—§118, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.111 Title insurance reserve.—In addition to an adequate reserve as to outstanding losses as required under §625.041, a title insurer shall establish, segregate and maintain

a guaranty fund or unearned premium reserve of not less than an amount computed as follows:

(1) Ten per cent of the total amount of risk premiums written in the calendar year for title insurance contracts shall be assigned originally to the reserve.

(2) During each of the twenty years next following the year in which the title insurance contract was issued, the reserve applicable to the contract shall be reduced by five per cent of the original amount of such reserve. Said sums herein required to be reserved for unearned premiums on contracts of title insurance shall at all times and for all purposes be considered and constitute unearned portions of the original premiums and shall be held in trust for the benefit of policyholders.

(3) Except, that if the title insurer is a business trust, in lieu of the reserves required under subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the insurer shall maintain at all times a reserve of not less than thirty cents per one thousand dollars of the face amount of all title guarantees and policies issued during the last preceding ten years. Said sums, herein required to be reserved for unearned premiums on title guarantees and policies, shall at all times and for all purposes be considered and constitute unearned portions of the original premiums and shall be charged as a reserve liability of such insurer in determining its financial condition. While said sums are so reserved they shall be:

(a) Withdrawn from the use of the insurer for its general purposes,

(b) Impressed with a trust in favor of the holders of title guarantees and policies, and

(c) Held available for reinsurance of the title guarantees and policies in the event of insolvency of the insurer.

That portion of the unearned premium reserve established in respect of a title guarantee or policy issued more than ten years previously shall be released and shall no longer constitute part of the unearned premium reserve and may be used for any purpose by the insurer.

(4) And except, that if the title insurer is a trust company incorporated under the laws of Florida, the reserves required under subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall be reduced by the amount required by the Florida banking code to be transferred to surplus by such company.

History.—§119, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 65-359.

625.121 Standard valuation law; life insurance.—

(1) This section shall be known as the standard valuation law.

(2) **ANNUAL VALUATION.**—The department shall annually value, or cause to be valued, the reserve liabilities hereinafter called reserves for all outstanding life insurance policies and annuity and pure endowment contracts of every life insurer doing business in this state, and may certify the amount of any

such reserves, specifying the mortality table or tables, rate or rates of interest and methods net level premium method or others used in the calculation of such reserves. In the case of an alien insurer, such valuation shall be limited to its insurance transactions in the United States. In calculating such reserves, the department may use group methods and approximate averages for fractions of a year or otherwise. It may accept in its discretion the insurer's calculation of such reserves. In lieu of the valuation of the reserves herein required of any foreign or alien insurer, it may accept any valuation made or caused to be made by the insurance supervisory official of any state or other jurisdiction when such valuation complies with the minimum standard herein provided, and if the official of such state or jurisdiction accepts as sufficient and valid for all legal purposes the certificate of valuation of the department when such certificate states the valuation to have been made in a specified manner according to which the aggregate reserves would be at least as large as if they had been computed in the manner prescribed by the law of that state or jurisdiction. Where any such valuation is made by the department, it may use the actuary of the department or employ an actuary for the purpose, and the reasonable compensation of the actuary, at a rate approved by the department, and reimbursement of traveling expenses pursuant to §624.0119 upon demand by the department supported by an itemized statement of such compensation and expenses, shall be paid by the insurer. When a domestic insurer furnishes the department with a valuation of its outstanding policies as computed by its own actuary or by an actuary deemed satisfactory for the purpose by the department, the valuation shall be verified by the actuary of the department without cost to the insurer.

(3) The minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts issued prior to the operative date of §627.0225 (standard nonforfeiture law) shall be any basis satisfactory to the commissioner. Any basis satisfactory to the commissioner on the effective date of this code shall be deemed to meet such minimum standards.

(4) The minimum standard for the valuation of all such policies and contracts issued on or after the operative date of §627.0225 (standard nonforfeiture law) shall be the department's reserve valuation method defined in subsection (5) of this section, three and one-half per cent interest and the following tables:

(a) For all ordinary policies of life insurance issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the commissioners' 1958 standard ordinary mortality table; except, that for any category of such policies issued on female risks modified net premiums and present values, referred to in subsection (5) of this section, may be calculated according to an age not more

than three years younger than the actual age of the insured.

(b) For all industrial life insurance policies issued on the standard basis, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the 1941 standard industrial mortality table, unless the commissioners' 1961 standard industrial mortality table is applicable according to §627.0225.

(c) For individual annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the 1937 standard annuity mortality table or, at the option of the insurer, the annuity mortality table for 1949, ultimate, or any modification of either of these tables approved by the department.

(d) For group annuity and pure endowment contracts, excluding any disability and accidental death benefits in such policies, the group annuity mortality table for 1951, any modification of such table approved by the department, or, at the option of the insurer, any of the tables or modifications of tables specified for individual annuity and pure endowment contracts.

(e) For total and permanent disability benefits in or supplementary to ordinary policies or contracts, for policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1966, the tables of period 2 disablement rates and the 1930 to 1950 termination rates of the 1952 disability study of the society of actuaries, with due regard to the type of benefit; for policies or contracts issued on or after January 1, 1961 and prior to January 1, 1966, either such tables or, at the option of the insurer, the class three disability table (1926); and for policies issued prior to January 1, 1961, the class three disability table (1926). Any such table for active lives, shall be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

(f) For accidental death benefits in or supplementary to policies, for policies issued on or after January 1, 1966, the 1959 accidental death benefits table; for policies issued on or after January 1, 1961 and prior to January 1, 1966, either such table or, at the option of the insurer, the intercompany double indemnity mortality table; and for policies issued prior to January 1, 1961, the intercompany double indemnity mortality table. Either table shall be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance policies.

(g) For group life insurance, life insurance issued on the sub-standard basis and other special benefits, such tables as may be approved by the department as being sufficient with relation to the benefits provided by such policies.

(5) COMMISSIONERS' RESERVE VALUATION METHOD.—

(a) Reserves according to the commissioners' reserve valuation method, for the life insurance and endowment benefits of policies

providing for a uniform amount of insurance and requiring the payment of uniform premiums, shall be the excess, if any, of the present value, at the date of valuation, of such future guaranteed benefits provided for by such policies, over the then present value of any future modified net premiums therefor. The modified net premiums for any such policy shall be such uniform percentage of the respective contract premiums for such benefits that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all such modified net premiums shall be equal to the sum of the then present value of such benefits provided for by the policy and the excess of 1. over 2. as follows:

1. A net level annual premium equal to the present value, at the date of issue, of such benefits provided for after the first policy year, divided by the present value, at the date of issue, of an annuity of one per annum payable on the first and each subsequent anniversary of such policy on which a premium falls due; provided, however, that such net level annual premium shall not exceed the net level annual premium on the nineteen-year premium whole life plan for insurance of the same amount at an age one year higher than the age at issue of such policy.

2. A net one-year term premium for such benefits provided for in the first policy year.

(b) Reserves according to the commissioners' reserve valuation method for:

1. Life insurance policies providing for a varying amount of insurance or requiring the payment of varying premiums,

2. Annuity and pure endowment contracts,

3. Disability and accidental death benefits in all policies and contracts, and

4. All other benefits, except life insurance and endowment benefits in life insurance policies,

shall be calculated by a method consistent with the principles of subsection (5) (a) of this section, except that any extra premiums charged because of impairments or special hazards shall be disregarded in the determination of modified net premiums.

(6) MINIMUM AGGREGATE RESERVES.—In no event shall an insurer's aggregate reserves for all life insurance policies, excluding disability and accidental death benefits, issued on or after the operative date of §627.0225, be less than the aggregate reserves calculated in accordance with the method set forth in subsection (5) of this section and the mortality table or tables and rate or rates of interest used in calculating nonforfeiture benefits for such policies.

(7) OPTIONAL RESERVE BASIS.—

(a) Reserves for all policies and contracts issued prior to the operative date of §627.0225 may be calculated, at the option of the insurer, according to any standards which produce greater aggregate reserves for all such policies and contracts than the minimum reserves re-

quired by the laws in effect immediately prior to such date.

(b) For any category of policies, contracts or benefits specified in subsection (4) of this section, issued on or after the operative date of §627.0225 (the standard nonforfeiture law), reserves may be calculated, at the option of the insurer, according to any standard or standards which produce greater aggregate reserves for such category than those calculated according to the minimum standard herein provided, but the rate or rates of interest used shall not be higher than the corresponding rate or rates of interest used in calculating any nonforfeiture benefits provided for therein, provided, however, that reserves for participating life insurance policies issued on or after the operative date of §627.0225 (the standard nonforfeiture law) may, with the consent of the department, be calculated according to a rate of interest lower than the rate of interest used in calculating the nonforfeiture benefits in such policies, with the further proviso that if such lower rate differs from the rate used in the calculation of the nonforfeiture benefits by more than one-half of one per cent, the insurer issuing such policies shall file with the department a plan providing for such equitable increases, if any, in the cash surrender values and nonforfeiture benefits in such policies as the department approves.

(8) **LOWER VALUATIONS.**—An insurer which at any time had adopted any standard of valuation producing greater aggregate reserves than those calculated according to the minimum standard herein provided may, with the approval of the department, adopt any lower standard of valuation, but not lower than the minimum herein provided.

(9) **DEFICIENCY RESERVE.**—If the gross premium charged by any life insurer on any policy or contract is less than the net premium for the policy or contract according to the mortality table, rate of interest and method used in calculating the reserve thereon, there shall be maintained on such policy or contract a deficiency reserve in addition to all other reserves required by law. For each such policy or contract the deficiency reserve shall be the present value, according to such standard, of an annuity of the difference between such net premium and the premium charged for such policy or contract, running for the remainder of the premium-paying period.

(10) This section does not apply as to those credit life insurance policies for which reserves are computed and maintained as required under §625.131.

History.—§120, ch. 59-205; §§1, 2, ch. 61-106; §17, ch. 63-400; §1, ch. 65-11; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.11, 635.10, 635.19.

625.131 Credit life and disability policies, special reserve bases.—

(1) The minimum reserve for single premium credit disability insurance, monthly premium credit life insurance and monthly pre-

mium credit disability insurance shall be the unearned gross premium.

(2) As to single premium credit life insurance policies, the insurer shall establish and maintain reserves which are not less than the value, at the valuation date, of the risk for the unexpired portion of the period for which the premium has been paid as computed on the basis of the commissioners' 1941 standard ordinary mortality table and three per cent interest. At the department's discretion, the insurer may make a reasonable assumption as to the ages at which net premiums are to be determined. In lieu of the foregoing basis, reserves based upon unearned gross premiums may be used at the option of the insurer.

History.—§121, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§646.03, 646.04.

625.141 Valuation of bonds.—

(1) All bonds or other evidences of debt having a fixed term and rate of interest held by an insurer may, if amply secured and not in default as to principal or interest, be valued as follows:

(a) If purchased at par, at the par value.

(b) If purchased above or below par, on the basis of the purchase price adjusted so as to bring the value to par at maturity and so as to yield in the meantime the effective rate of interest at which the purchase was made, or in lieu of such method, according to such accepted method of valuation as is approved by the department.

(c) Purchase price shall in no case be taken at a higher figure than the actual market value at the time of purchase, plus actual brokerage, transfer, postage or express charges paid in the acquisition of such securities.

(2) The department shall have full discretion in determining the method of calculating values according to the rules set forth in this section, but no such method or valuation shall be inconsistent with any applicable valuation or method used by insurers in general, or any such method then currently formulated or approved by the national association of insurance commissioners or its successor organization.

History.—§122, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.09.

625.151 Valuation of other securities.—

(1) Securities, other than those referred to in §625.141, held by an insurer shall be valued, in the discretion of the department, at their market value, or at their appraised value, or at prices determined by it as representing their fair market value.

(2) Preferred or guaranteed stocks or shares while paying full dividends may be carried at a fixed value in lieu of market value, at the discretion of the department and in accordance with such method of valuation as it may approve.

(3) Stock of a subsidiary corporation of an insurer shall not be valued at an amount in excess of the net value thereof as based upon

those assets only of the subsidiary which would be eligible under part II of chapter 625 for investment of the funds of the insurer direct.

(4) No valuations under this section shall be inconsistent with any applicable valuation or method then currently formulated or approved by the national association of insurance commissioners or its successor organization.

History.—§123, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.161 Valuation of property.—

(1) Real property acquired pursuant to a mortgage loan or contract for sale, in the absence of a recent appraisal deemed by the department to be reliable, shall not be valued at an amount greater than the unpaid principal and accrued interest of the defaulted loan or contract at the date of such acquisition, together with any taxes and expenses paid or incurred in connection with such acquisition, and the cost of improvements thereafter made by the insurer and any amounts thereafter paid by the insurer on assessments levied for improvements in connection with the property.

(2) Other real property held by an insurer

shall not be valued at an amount in excess of fair value as determined by recent appraisal. If valuation is based on an appraisal more than three years old, the department may at its discretion call for and require a new appraisal in order to determine fair value.

(3) Personal property acquired pursuant to chattel mortgages made in accordance with §625.0128 shall not be valued at an amount greater than the unpaid balance of principal and accrued interest on the defaulted loan at the date of acquisition, together with taxes and expenses incurred in connection with such acquisition, or the fair value of such property, whichever amount is the lesser.

History.—§124, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.171 Valuation of purchase money mortgages.—Purchase money mortgages on real property referred to in §625.161(1) shall be valued in an amount not exceeding the acquisition cost to the insurer of real property covered thereby or ninety per cent of the fair value of such real property, whichever is less.

History.—§125, ch. 59-205.

PART II INVESTMENTS

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625.0100 Scope of part II.—Except as to §625.0139, part II of this chapter shall apply to domestic insurers only.

History.—§126, ch. 59-205.

625.0101 Eligible investments.—

(1) Insurers shall invest in or lend their funds on the security of, and shall hold as invested assets, only eligible investments as prescribed in part II of this chapter.

(2) Any particular investment held by an insurer on the effective date of this code, and which was a legal investment at the time it was

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- 625.0139 Investments of foreign insurers.

made, and which the insurer was legally entitled to possess immediately prior to such effective date, shall be deemed to be an eligible investment.

(3) Eligibility of an investment shall be determined as of the date of its making or acquisition, except as stated in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Any investment limitation based upon the amount of the insurer's assets or particular funds shall relate to such assets or funds as shown by the insurer's annual statement as of December 31 next preceding date of acqui-

sition of the investment by the insurer, or as shown by a current financial statement of the insurer.

History.—§127, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§632.14, 635.27, 635.32, 635.33.

625.0102 General qualifications.—

(1) No security or investment (other than real and personal property acquired under §625.0132 or §625.0134) shall be eligible for acquisition unless it is interest bearing or interest accruing or dividend or income paying, is not then in default in any respect, and the insurer is entitled to receive for its exclusive account and benefit the interest or income accruing thereon.

(2) No security or investment shall be eligible for purchase at a price above its market value.

(3) No provision of part II of this chapter shall prohibit the acquisition by an insurer of other or additional securities or property if received as a dividend or as a lawful distribution of assets, or under a lawful and bona fide agreement of bulk reinsurance, merger, or consolidation. Any investment so acquired which is not otherwise eligible under part II of this chapter shall be disposed of pursuant to §625.0136 if real property or pursuant to §625.0137 if personal property or securities.

History.—§128, ch. 59-205.

625.0103 Authorization of investment.—An insurer shall not make any investment or loan (other than policy loans or annuity contract loans of a life insurer) unless the same is authorized or approved by the insurer's board of directors or by a committee authorized by such board and charged with the supervision or making of such investment or loan. The minutes of any such committee shall be recorded and regular reports of such committee shall be submitted to the board of directors.

History.—§129, ch. 59-205.

625.0104 Diversification.—

(1) Every domestic insurer must have and keep to the extent of an amount equal to its entire reserve, as required under part I of chapter 625, and entire capital (if a stock insurer) or surplus (if a mutual or reciprocal insurer), equal to the minimum surplus required to be maintained by the insurer under this code invested in coin or currency of the United States, on hand or on deposit in any national or state bank or trust company, and in investments as authorized under part II of this chapter, including investments under §625.0132 (1) (a), other than the investments authorized under any of the following sections:

(a) Section 625.0130 (special consent investments);

(b) Section 625.0132 (real estate, in general, except as to subsection (1) (a));

(c) Section 625.0133 (real estate for leasing);

(d) Section 625.0134 (real estate for employee facilities).

(2) Except, that particular categories of investments eligible under subsection (1) of this section, are subject to the following limitations (except as to investments acquired pursuant to §625.0130 (special consent investments)):

(a) No life insurer may invest more than ten per cent of its admitted assets in stocks authorized under §625.0123 (corporate stocks);

(b) No life insurer may invest more than three per cent of its admitted assets in the stock or shares, authorized under §625.0123 (corporate stocks), of any one corporation;

(c) To such other limitations, if any, as may be expressly provided for in the section under which the investment is authorized.

History.—§130, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.16, 626.04, 632.07, 635.27.

625.0105 Cash and deposits.—An insurer may have funds in coin or currency of the United States, on hand or on deposit in any solvent national or state bank or trust company.

History.—§131, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0106 United States government obligations.—An insurer may invest in bonds, notes, warrants and other evidences of indebtedness which are direct obligations of the government of the United States or for which the full faith and credit of the government of the United States is pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

History.—§132, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.25, 635.27.

625.0107 Loans guaranteed by the United States.—An insurer may invest in loans insured or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the government of the United States, or by any agency or instrumentality of the government of the United States, to the extent of such insurance or guaranty.

History.—§133, ch. 59-205.

625.0108 State and Canadian public obligations.—An insurer may invest in bonds, notes, warrants and other securities not in default which are the direct obligations of any state of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or of the government of Canada or any province thereof, or for which the full faith and credit of such state, district, government or province has been pledged for the payment of principal and interest.

History.—§134, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.25, 635.27.

625.0109 County, municipal and district obligations.—An insurer may invest in bonds, notes, warrants and other securities not in default of any county, district, incorporated city, or school district in any state of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in any province of Canada, which are the direct obligations of such county, district, city, or

school district and for payment of the principal and interest of which the county, district, city, or school district has lawful authority to levy taxes or make assessments.

History.—§135, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.25, 635.27.

625.0110 Public improvement bonds.—An insurer may invest in bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, warrants, or other evidence of indebtedness, which are payable from revenues or earnings specifically pledged therefor of any public toll bridge, structure or improvement owned by any state, incorporated city, or legally constituted public corporation or commission, all within the United States, for the payment of the principal and interest of which a lawful sinking fund has been established and is being maintained, and if no default on the part of the issuer in payment of principal or interest has occurred on any of its bonds, notes, warrants or other securities, within five years prior to the date of investment therein.

History.—§136, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0111 Public utility obligations.—An insurer may invest in the bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, warrants or other evidence of indebtedness which are valid obligations issued, assumed or guaranteed by the United States or any state thereof or by any county, municipal corporation, district, or political subdivision, or civil division or public instrumentality of any such government or unit thereof, if by statute or other legal requirements such obligations are payable as to both principal and interest from revenues or earnings from the whole or any part of any utility supplying water, gas, sewage disposal facility or electricity or any other public service, including but not limited to toll roads and toll bridges.

History.—§137, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.25.

625.0112 Securities of certain federal agencies.—An insurer may invest in bonds, debentures or other securities of the following agencies of the government of the United States, whether or not such obligations are guaranteed by such government:

- (1) Commodity credit corporation.
- (2) Federal national mortgage association, and stock thereof when acquired in connection with sale of mortgage loans to such association.
- (3) Federal land banks, issued under provisions of the act of congress entitled the "federal farm loan act" and approved July 17, 1916, and any acts amendatory or supplementary to that act.
- (4) Any federal home loan bank, issued under provisions of the act of congress entitled "federal home loan bank act" and approved July 22, 1932.
- (5) The home owners' loan corporation, created by the act of congress entitled "home

owners' loan act of 1933," and approved June 13, 1933.

(6) Federal intermediate credit banks, created by the act of congress entitled "agricultural credits act of March 4, 1923."

(7) Central bank for cooperatives and regional banks for cooperatives organized under the farm credit act of 1933, or by any of such banks.

(8) Any other similar agency of the government of the United States and of similar financial quality.

History.—§138, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0113 Public housing obligations.—An insurer may invest in the bonds, debentures or other securities of public housing authorities, issued under the provisions of the act of congress entitled the "housing act of 1949" and approved July, 1949; the municipal housing commission act or the "rural housing commission act," and any additional amendments, or issued by any public housing authority or agency in the United States, if such bonds, debentures, or other securities are secured by a pledge of annual contributions to be paid by the United States or any agency thereof.

History.—§139, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0114 Obligations of state board of education.—An insurer may invest in bonds or motor vehicle anticipation certificates issued by the state board of education of Florida under authority of §18, Art. XII of the state constitution of 1885 as adopted by §9(d) of Art. XII, 1968 revised constitution, and the additional provisions of §9(d).

History.—§140, ch. 59-205; §31, ch. 69-216.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0115 International bank.—An insurer may invest in obligations issued, assumed or guaranteed by the international bank for reconstruction and development.

History.—§141, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0116 Corporate bonds and debentures.—An insurer may invest in bonds, notes, or other interest bearing or interest accruing obligations of any solvent corporation organized under the laws of the United States or of Canada, or under the laws of any state, District of Columbia, territory or possession of the United States or of any province of Canada.

History.—§142, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0117 Religious institution obligations.—An insurer may invest in secured or unsecured obligations of duly constituted churches and of church holding companies.

History.—§143, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0118 Equipment trust certificates.—An insurer may invest in equipment trust obligations or certificates adequately secured and evidencing an interest in transportation equipment, wholly or in part within the United States, and the right to receive determined portions of rental, purchase, or other fixed obligatory payments for the use or purchase of such transportation equipment.

History.—§144, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0119 Building and loan, savings and loan.—To the extent that such an investment or account is insured by the federal savings and loan insurance corporation, an insurer may invest in share or saving accounts of savings and loan associations or building and loan associations.

History.—§145, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.25, 635.27.

625.0120 Policy loans.—A life insurer may lend to its policyholder upon pledge of the policy as collateral security, any sum not exceeding the cash loan value of the policy; or may lend against pledge or assignment of any of its supplementary contracts or other contracts or obligations, so long as the loan is adequately secured by such pledge or assignment. Loans so made are eligible investments of the insurer.

History.—§146, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0121 Collateral loans.—An insurer may invest in loans with a maturity not in excess of five years from the date thereof which are secured by pledge of securities eligible for investment under this chapter, or by the pledge or assignment of life insurance policies issued by other insurers authorized to transact insurance in this state. On the date made, no such loan shall exceed in amount eighty per cent of the market value of the collateral pledged, except that loans upon pledge of United States government bonds and loans upon the pledge or assignment of life insurance policies shall not exceed ninety-five per cent of the market value of the bonds or the cash surrender value of the policies pledged.

History.—§147, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0122 Ship loans.—An insurer may invest in:

(1) Bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness which are secured by mortgages on barges, tugboats, ships or other shipping vessels if payment of such indebtedness or part thereof is insured by the secretary of commerce under the terms of the federal ship mortgage insurance act, as amended.

(2) Bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness which are secured by mortgages on barges, tugboats, ships or other shipping vessels which are under lease or charter party to a solvent institution whose fixed interest obligations, if any, would be eligible

investments under §625.0116 (corporate obligations), and if such lease or charter party is assigned as additional security for such bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness.

History.—§148, ch. 59-205.

625.0123 Corporate stocks.—An insurer may invest in dividend-paying stocks, common or preferred, of any corporation created or existing under the laws of the United States or of any state.

History.—§149, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0124 Stocks of subsidiaries.—

(1) With the department's consent an insurer may invest in the stock of:

(a) Its substantially wholly-owned subsidiary insurer corporation.

(b) Its substantially wholly-owned, or substantially wholly-owned in conjunction with one or more other insurers, subsidiary corporation formed and operated solely for the purpose of owning and operating home office and regional home office buildings and facilities.

(c) Its substantially wholly-owned, or substantially wholly-owned in conjunction with one or more other insurers, subsidiary corporation formed and operated solely for the purpose of owning and operating electronic and similar data processing equipment and facilities.

(2) All of the insurer's investments under this section, together with its investment in other insurance stocks under §625.0123, shall not at any time exceed the amount of the investing insurer's surplus in excess of its surplus required to be maintained, if a life insurer, or its surplus to policyholders, if other than a life insurer.

History.—§150, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 65-17; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.0125 Foreign investments.—An insurer authorized to transact insurance in a foreign country may have funds invested in such securities as may be required for such authority and for the transaction of such business. Canadian securities eligible for investment under other provisions of part II of this chapter are not subject to this section.

History.—§151, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.27.

625.0126 Mortgage loans.—

(1) An insurer may invest any of its funds in bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness which are secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust upon improved real property located in the United States or Canada, or which are secured by first mortgages or deeds of trust upon leasehold estates having an unexpired term of not less than forty years (inclusive of the term or terms which may be provided by enforceable options of renewal) in improved real property located in the United States or Canada. In all cases the security for the loan must be a first lien upon such real property, and there must not be any condition or right

of re-entry or forfeiture not insured against, under which, in the case of real property other than leaseholds, such lien can be cut off or subordinated or otherwise disturbed or under which, in the case of leaseholds, the insurer is unable to continue the lease in force for the duration of the loan. Nothing herein shall prohibit any investment by reason of the existence of any prior lien for ground rents, taxes, assessments or other similar charges not yet delinquent. This section shall not be deemed to prohibit investment in mortgages or similar obligations when made under §625.0125 (foreign investments).

(2) "Improved real estate" means all farm lands used for tillage, crop or pasture, timberlands, and all real estate on which permanent improvements, and improvements under construction or in process of construction, suitable for residence, institutional, commercial or industrial use are situated.

(3) No such mortgage loan or loans made or acquired by an insurer on any one property shall, at the time of investment by the insurer, exceed the larger of the following amounts as applicable:

(a) Eighty per cent of the value of the real property or leasehold securing the same in the case of mortgages on dwellings primarily intended for occupancy by not more than two families, or seventy-five per cent of such value in the case of other real estate mortgages; or

(b) The amount of any insurance or guaranty of such loan by the United States or by any agency or instrumentality thereof; or

(c) The percentage of value limit to amount of the loan as applicable under paragraph (a) of this subsection, plus the amount by which the excess of such loan over such percentage of value limit is insured or guaranteed by the United States or by any agency or instrumentality thereof.

(4) Except, that in the case of a purchase money mortgage given to secure the purchase price of real estate sold by the insurer, the amount so loaned or invested shall not exceed the unpaid portion of the purchase price.

History.—§152, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 65-17.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.16, 626.04, 635.27.

625.0127 Same; renewal or extension.—Nothing in §625.0126 or in part II of this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit an insurer from renewing or extending a loan for the original or a lesser amount where a shrinkage in value of the real estate securing the loan would cause its value to be less than the amount otherwise required in relation to the amount of the loan.

History.—§153, ch. 59-205.

625.0128 Chattel mortgages.—

(1) In connection with a mortgage loan on the security of real estate designed and used primarily for residential purposes only, which mortgage loan was acquired pursuant to §625.0126, an insurer may lend or invest an amount

not exceeding twenty per cent of the amount loaned on or invested in such real estate mortgage on the security of a chattel mortgage to be amortized by regular periodic payments within a term of not more than five years, and representing a first and prior lien, except for taxes not then delinquent, on personal property constituting durable equipment owned by the mortgagor and kept and used in the mortgaged premises.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the term "durable equipment" shall include only mechanical refrigerators, air conditioning equipment, mechanical laundering machines, heating and cooking stoves and ranges, and, in addition, in the case of apartment houses and hotels, room furniture and furnishings.

(3) Prior to the acquisition of a chattel mortgage hereunder, items of property to be included therein shall be separately appraised by a qualified appraiser and the fair market value thereof determined. No such chattel mortgage loan shall exceed in amount the same ratio of loan to the value of the property as is applicable to the companion loan on the real property.

(4) This section shall not prohibit an insurer from taking liens on personal property as additional security for any investment otherwise eligible under part II of this chapter.

History.—§154, ch. 59-205.

625.0129 Special investments by title insurer.—

(1) In addition to other investments eligible under part II of this chapter, a title insurer may invest and have invested an amount not exceeding fifty per cent of its paid-in capital stock in its abstract plant and equipment, loans secured by mortgages on abstract plants and equipment, and, with the department's consent, in stocks of abstract companies. If the insurer transacts kinds of insurance in addition to title insurance, for the purposes of this section its paid-in capital stock shall be pro rated between title insurance and such other insurances upon the basis of the reserves maintained by the insurer for the various kinds of insurance; but the capital so assigned to title insurance shall in no event be less than one hundred thousand dollars.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section, shall not apply to a business trust insurer. Such an insurer may invest and have invested not exceeding fifty per cent of its net trust fund in excess of the reserve provided for under §625.111 in abstract plants, stock in abstract companies or corporations controlled by the business trust and created for developing and servicing abstract plants.

(3) Investments authorized by this section shall not be credited against the insurer's required unearned premium or guaranty fund reserve provided for under §625.111.

History.—§155, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.0130 Special consent investments.—After satisfying requirements of part II of this chapter any funds of any domestic insurer in excess of its reserves and capital (if a stock insurer) or surplus required to be maintained (if a mutual or reciprocal insurer) may be invested without limitation in any investments otherwise authorized by this code, and, in addition, in such other investments as may be approved by the department.

History.—§156, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.27, 635.31.

625.0131 Prohibited investments and investment underwriting.—

(1) In addition to investments excluded pursuant to other provisions of this code, an insurer shall not directly or indirectly invest in or lend its funds upon the security of:

(a) Issued shares of its own capital stock, except for the purpose of mutualization under §628.431, or in connection with a plan approved by the department for purchase of such shares by the insurer's officers, employees or agents. No such stock shall, however, constitute an asset of the insurer in any determination of its financial condition.

(b) Except with the consent of the department, securities issued by any corporation or enterprise the controlling interest of which is, or will after such acquisition by the insurer be, held directly or indirectly by the insurer or any combination of the insurer and the insurer's directors, officers, parent corporation, subsidiaries, or controlling stockholders. Investments in subsidiaries under §625.0124 shall not be subject to this provision.

(c) Any note or other evidence of indebtedness of any director, officer, or controlling stockholder of the insurer, except as to policy loans authorized under §625.0120.

(2) No insurer shall underwrite or participate in the underwriting of an offering of securities or property by any other person.

History.—§157, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.29.

625.0132 Real estate, in general.—

(1) An insurer shall not directly or indirectly acquire or hold real estate except as authorized in this section and in §§625.0133 through 625.0135. An insurer may acquire and hold:

(a) Such land and buildings thereon used or acquired for use as its principal home office and branch offices for the convenient transaction of its own business.

(b) Real property acquired in satisfaction in whole or in part of loans, mortgages, liens, judgments, decrees or debts previously owing to the insurer, in the course of its business.

(c) Real property acquired in part payment of the consideration on the sale of other real property owned by it, if such transaction effects a net reduction in the insurer's investment in real estate.

(d) Real property acquired by gift or devise, or through merger, consolidation, or bulk reinsurance of another insurer under this code.

(e) Additional real property and equipment incident to real property, if necessary or convenient for the enhancement of the marketability or sale value of real property previously acquired or held by it under paragraphs (b) through (d), of this subsection, but subject to the prior written approval of the department.

(2) The amount invested by an insurer in home office and branch office property under subsection (1) (a), shall not exceed ten per cent of the insurer's admitted assets, but the department may grant permission to the insurer to invest in real property for such purpose in such increased amount as it may deem proper upon a hearing held by it thereon.

History.—§158, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.28.

625.0133 Real estate for leasing.—

(1) An insurer may acquire and hold real property for the purpose of leasing the same to any person, firm or corporation, or real property already leased, under the following conditions:

(a) There has already been erected on the property a building or other improvements satisfactory to the purchaser; or

(b) The lessee shall at its own cost erect thereon, free of liens, a building or other improvements satisfactory to the lessor; or

(c) The lessor under the terms and conditions of a lease for a period of not less than twenty-five years from date of lease executed and entered into simultaneously with the purchase of the property agrees to erect a building or other improvements on the property;

(d) The improvements shall remain on the property during the period of the lease, and in cases where the improvements are put upon the property at the cost of the lessee title to the improvements at the termination of the lease shall vest, free of liens, in the owner of the real estate;

(e) During the term of the lease the tenant shall keep and maintain the improvements in good repair.

(2) Real property acquired pursuant to this section shall not be treated as an admitted asset unless and until the improvements herein required shall have been constructed and the lease agreement entered into in accordance with the terms of subsection (1); nor shall real estate acquired pursuant to this section be treated as an admitted asset in an amount exceeding the amount actually invested reduced each year by equal decrements sufficient to write off at least seventy-five per cent of the value of the buildings or other improvements on the property at the normal termination of the lease or at the end of thirty years should the term of the lease be for a longer period.

History.—§159, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 65-17.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.28.

625.0134 Real estate for employee facilities.—Subject to prior approval of the department, an insurer may acquire and hold real property for recreation, hospitalization, convalescence and retirement purposes of its employees. All investments under this section shall not exceed five per cent of the insurer's surplus; or if a mutual or reciprocal insurer, all such investments shall not exceed five per cent of the insurer's surplus in excess of the surplus required to be maintained under this code for its authority to transact insurance.

History.—§160, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.28.

625.0135 Real estate; limits of investments.—No investment in real property shall be made by any insurer pursuant to §625.0133, (real estate for leasing) or §625.0134, (real estate for employee facilities) which will cause the insurer's investment in all real property owned or held by it directly or indirectly to exceed ten per cent of its assets, except as may be authorized under the provisions of §625.0132 (2).

History.—§161, ch. 59-205; §4, ch. 65-17.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.28.

625.0136 Time limit for disposal of real estate.—

(1) Except as provided in subsection (4), an insurer shall dispose of real property within time limits as follows:

(a) If acquired under §625.0132 (1) (a) (home office and branch office property) or §625.0134 (real estate for employee facilities), the insurer shall sell the property within five years after it ceased to be used or to be necessary for the purposes stated therein.

(b) If acquired under paragraphs (b) (in satisfaction of debts, etc.), (c) (in part payment on other real estate sold), or (d) (by gift, devise, merger, etc.) of §625.0132 (1), the insurer shall sell the property within five years after the insurer acquired title thereto.

(c) If acquired under §625.0132 (1) (e) (for enhancement of other property), the insurer shall sell the property within five years after the date of acquisition by the insurer of the real property the marketability or sales price of which was so enhanced.

(d) If acquired under §625.0133 (for leasing), the insurer shall within five years after the termination or expiration of the lease, sell the property or re-lease the property for an additional term under the same conditions provided for in §625.0133 as for an original leasing.

(2) Any real property otherwise subject to disposal under paragraphs (b) through (d), of subsection (1), may be retained by the insurer for home office or branch office purposes for so long as so used, and subject to provisions otherwise applicable to such home office and branch office property.

(3) Any real property otherwise subject to disposal under paragraphs (a), (b), or (c), above, may be retained by the insurer for leasing under §625.0133 for so long as so used, and subject to provisions otherwise applicable to such real property for leasing.

(4) Upon proof satisfactory to him that the interests of the insurer will suffer materially by the forced sale thereof, the department may by certificate grant a reasonable additional period, as specified in the certificate, within which the insurer shall dispose of any particular parcel of real property.

(5) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent any insurer from improving or conveying its real property, notwithstanding the lapse of five years without having procured such certificate from the department.

History.—§162, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.28, 635.33.

625.0137 Time limit for disposal of other ineligible property and securities.—Any personal property or securities lawfully acquired by an insurer which it could not otherwise have invested in or loaned its funds upon at the time of such acquisition, shall be disposed of within three years from date of acquisition unless within such period the security has attained to the standard of eligibility; except, that any security or personal property acquired under any agreement of bulk reinsurance, merger or consolidation, may be retained for a longer period if so provided in the plan for such reinsurance, merger, or consolidation as approved by the department under chapter 628 of this code. Upon application by the insurer and proof that forced sale of any such property or security would materially injure the interests of the insurer, the department may extend the disposal period for an additional reasonable time.

History.—§163, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.33.

625.0138 Failure to dispose of real estate, property, or securities; effect, penalty.—Any real estate, personal property, or securities lawfully acquired and held by an insurer after expiration of the period for disposal thereof or any extension of such period granted by the department, as provided in §§625.0136 or 625.0137, shall not be allowed as an asset of the insurer.

History.—§164, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.33.

625.0139 Investments of foreign insurers.—The investment portfolio of a foreign or alien insurer shall be as permitted by the laws of its domicile if of a quality substantially as high as that required under this chapter for similar funds of like domestic insurers.

History.—§165, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.05.

PART III

ADMINISTRATION OF DEPOSITS

625.0200 Authorized deposits of insurers.
 625.0201 Purpose of deposit.
 625.0202 Securities eligible for deposit.
 625.0203 Depositary.
 625.0204 Outside deposit by surety insurer.
 625.0205 Custodial arrangements.
 625.0206 Assignment, conveyance of assets or securities.

625.0200 Authorized deposits of insurers.—The following deposits of insurers when made through the department shall be accepted and held, and shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter:

(1) Deposits required under this code for authority to transact insurance in this state.

(2) Deposits of domestic insurers when made pursuant to the laws of other states, provinces and countries as requirement for authority to transact insurance in such state, province or country.

(3) Deposits of reserves made by domestic life insurers under §627.0226 (registered policies).

(4) Deposits in such additional amounts as are permitted to be made under §625.0208.

History.—§166, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.11, 635.14.

625.0201 Purpose of deposit.—Such deposits shall be held for purposes as follows:

(1) Deposits made in this state under §§624.0210 (deposit requirement, domestic and foreign insurers) and 624.0211 (deposit of alien insurers) shall be held for the purposes stated in the respective sections.

(2) A deposit made in this state by a domestic insurer transacting insurance in another state, province or country, and as required by the laws of such state, province or country, shall be held for the protection of the insurer's policyholder or policyholders and creditors.

(3) Deposits of reserves made by domestic life insurers under §627.0226 (registered policies) shall be held for the common benefit of all the holders of its life insurance policies or annuity contracts.

(4) Deposits required pursuant to the retaliatory provision, §624.0228, shall be held for such purposes as are required by such law, and as specified by the department's order by which the deposit is required.

History.—§167, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.25, 631.06, 635.11, 648.02.

625.0202 Securities eligible for deposit.—

(1) All such deposits required under §§624.0210 and 624.0211 for authority to transact insurance in this state shall consist of certificates of deposit issued by solvent banks, or any combination of securities the market value of which is readily ascertainable and, if negotiable by delivery or assignment, of the kinds

625.0207 Appraisal.
 625.0208 Excess deposits.
 625.0209 Rights of insurer during solvency.
 625.0210 Levy upon deposit.
 625.0211 Deficiency of deposit.
 625.0212 Duration and release of deposit.
 625.0213 Proofs for release of deposit.

described in the following sections of this code:

(a) Section 625.0106 (United States government obligations);

(b) Section 625.0108 (state and Canadian public obligations);

(c) Section 625.0109 (county, municipal and district obligations);

(d) Section 625.0110 (public improvement bonds);

(e) Section 625.0111 (public utility obligations);

(f) Section 625.0112 (securities of certain federal agencies);

(g) Section 625.0113 (public housing obligations);

(h) Section 625.0115 (international bank);

(i) Section 625.0116 (corporate bonds and debentures);

(j) Section 625.0118 (equipment trust certificates); and

(k) Section 625.0119 (building and loan, savings and loan).

(2) All such deposits required of a domestic insurer pursuant to the laws of another state, province or country shall be comprised of securities, if negotiable by delivery or assignment, of the kind or kinds required or permitted by the laws of such state, province or country, except common stocks, mortgages of any kind and real estate.

(3) Deposits of the reserves of a domestic life insurer under §627.0226 (registered policies) shall consist of securities, if negotiable by delivery or assignment, and assets eligible for investment of the insurer's reserves under part II of chapter 625, as stated in §625.0104.

(4) Deposits of foreign insurers made in this state under the retaliatory provision, §624.0228, shall consist of such securities or assets as are required by the department pursuant to such provision.

History.—§168, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.25, 635.11, 635.12, 648.02, 648.17.

625.0203 Depositary.—

(1) Except as provided in §§625.0204 or 625.0205 all deposits made in this state under this code shall be made with the department. The department shall take, receipt for and hold in trust deposits made under this code for the purpose or purposes for which the respective deposits were so made, subject to the provisions of part III of this chapter.

(2) The department shall hold all such

deposits in safekeeping in the vaults located in the offices of the state treasurer.

(3) Securities or other assets deposited with or through the department under part III of this chapter by foreign or alien insurer shall not, on account of such securities or assets thus being in this state, be subject to taxation.

(4) The state shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all securities or other assets deposited with the department under this code.

History.—§169, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§631.06, 635.11, 635.15, 648.02.

625.0204 Outside deposit by surety insurer.—

(1) In lieu of a deposit of securities with the department as required under §624.0210, a surety insurer may deposit a like amount in cash with the trust department of a national or state bank of Florida, to be approved for that purpose by the department, in the name of the department and for the same purposes as required for the deposit, and for which the department shall give the insurer a receipt.

(2) During the insurer's solvency it shall be entitled to receive the interest on the deposit, and the deposit shall be otherwise subject to withdrawal and to other conditions and requirements as apply to deposits of securities with the department under part III of this chapter.

History.—§170, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.17.

625.0205 Custodial arrangements.—

(1) In lieu of a deposit being made with it in fact, the department in its discretion may, upon written request of the insurer and where of greater convenience to the insurer, permit such deposit to be made with and held by the trust department of a national or state bank of Florida approved by the department for the purpose, and under custodial arrangements likewise approved by it.

(2) All such custodial arrangements shall comply in substance with the requirements of this code as to like deposits with the department of other insurers, as to the amount, purposes, maintenance, replenishment, release, and withdrawal of such deposit or part thereof, as to the rights of the insurer therein, and in all other respects except as to actual custody.

(3) Where of convenience to the insurer in the buying, selling, and exchange of securities comprising the deposit of its reserves by a domestic life insurer under §627.0226 (registered policies), and in the collection of interest and other income currently accruing thereon, the insurer may, with the department's written approval in advance, deposit certain of such securities under custodial arrangements with an established bank or trust company located outside this state.

(4) The form and terms of all such custodial agreements shall be as prescribed or approved by the department consistent with the applicable provisions of this code.

(5) The compensation and expenses of any such custodian shall be borne by the insurer.

(6) The department may at any time, in its discretion, terminate any such custodial arrangement and require the deposit represented thereby to be made with it direct as otherwise provided for under this code.

History.—§171, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.0206 Assignment, conveyance of assets or securities.—

(1) The insurer shall duly assign to the department in trust all securities being deposited with it under this code which are not negotiable by delivery; or, in lieu of such assignment, the insurer may give the department an irrevocable power of attorney authorizing it to transfer the securities or any part thereof for any purpose within the scope of part III of this chapter.

(2) In the case of securities or assets held under custodial arrangements pursuant to §625.0205, the custodian's receipt therefor shall be delivered to the department in trust if negotiable, or assigned to it so that legal title to such securities or assets are vested in the department.

(3) The insurer shall convey to the department in trust any real estate being deposited with it under part III of this chapter in connection with deposit of the reserves of a domestic life insurer.

(4) Upon release to the insurer, or other person entitled thereto, of any such security or asset the department shall reassign or transfer or reconvey the same to such insurer or person; or, in the case of power of attorney given pursuant to subsection (1), it shall deliver the power of attorney, together with the securities covered thereby, to the insurer or person entitled thereto.

History.—§172, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§631.06, 635.12, 648.02.

625.0207 Appraisal.—The department may, in its discretion, prior to acceptance for deposit of any particular asset or security, or at any time thereafter while so deposited, have the same appraised or valued by competent appraisers. The reasonable costs of any such appraisal or valuation shall be borne by the insurer.

History.—§173, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.12.

625.0208 Excess deposits.—

(1) If securities or assets deposited by an insurer under part III of this chapter are subject to material fluctuations in market value, the department may, in its discretion, require the insurer to deposit and maintain on deposit additional securities or assets in such amount as may be reasonably necessary to assure that the deposit will at all times have a market value of not less than the amount specified under or pursuant to the law by which the deposit is required.

(2) If not so required by the department, an insurer may at its option so deposit assets or securities in an amount exceeding its deposit required or otherwise permitted under this code by not more than twenty per cent of such required or permitted deposit, or twenty thousand dollars, whichever is the larger amount, for the purpose of absorbing fluctuations in the value of securities and assets deposited, and to facilitate the exchange and substitution of such securities and assets. During the solvency of the insurer any such excess shall be released to the insurer upon its request. During the insolvency of the insurer, such excess deposit shall be released only as provided in §625.0212.

History.—§174, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.05.

625.0209 Rights of insurer during solvency.—So long as the insurer remains solvent and is in compliance with this code it may:

(1) Demand, receive, sue for and recover the income from the securities or assets deposited;

(2) Exchange and substitute for the deposited securities or assets, or any part thereof, other eligible securities and assets of equivalent or greater value; and

(3) At any reasonable time inspect any such deposit.

History.—§175, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§631.07, 635.12, 635.14, 648.17.

625.0210 Levy upon deposit.—No judgment creditor or other claimant of an insurer shall have the right to levy upon any of the assets or securities held in this state as a deposit for the protection of the insurer's policyholders or policyholders and creditors. As to deposits made pursuant to the retaliatory provision, §624.0228, levy thereupon shall be permitted if so provided in the department's order under which the deposit is required.

History.—§176, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§631.09, 648.10.

625.0211 Deficiency of deposit.—

(1) If for any reason the market value of assets and securities of an insurer held on deposit in this state under this code falls below the amount so required, the insurer shall promptly deposit other or additional assets or securities eligible for deposit sufficient to cure such deficiency. If the insurer has failed to cure the deficiency within thirty days after receipt of notice thereof by registered or certified mail from the department, the department shall revoke the insurer's certificate of authority.

(2) If for any reason the market value of assets and securities of a domestic life insurer, representing deposit of the reserves of outstanding registered life insurance policies and registered annuity contracts under §627.0226 and laws heretofore in force, falls below the amount so required and as determined from the

insurer's most recent annual statement or most recent examination of the insurer by the department, the insurer shall promptly deposit other or additional assets or securities eligible for deposit sufficient to cure such deficiency. If the insurer has failed to cure the deficiency, after the department has given the insurer notice thereof by registered mail, within such reasonable time, not exceeding ninety days, as may be allowed therefor by the department and so specified in its notice, the insurer shall be deemed to be insolvent and the department shall revoke its certificate of authority and institute delinquency proceedings against the insurer under chapter 631 of this code.

History.—§177, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.13.

625.0212 Duration and release of deposit.—

(1) Every certificate of deposit filed and every deposit made in this state by an insurer, prior to or pursuant to this code, made voluntarily or pursuant to specific requirements, including assets and securities held in another state under custodial arrangements permitted under §625.0205(3) shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this code as amended from time to time. If the deposit is required under the retaliatory provision, §624.0228, the deposit shall be held for so long as the basis of such retaliation exists.

(2) Any such deposit, whether in the form of a certificate of deposit or otherwise, shall be released and returned:

(a) To the insurer during solvency to the extent such deposit is in excess of the amount required;

(b) To the insurer, during solvency, upon its written request, to the extent such deposit is in excess of the amount then required under this code; or,

(c) To the insurer, during solvency, upon its written request, when such insurer has met all requirements and the department is satisfied the deposit is no longer necessary.

(d) Upon proper order of a court of competent jurisdiction, to the receiver, conservator, rehabilitator, liquidator of the insurer, or to any other properly designated official or officials who succeed to the management and control of the insurer's assets.

(3) Deposits of assets representing the reserves of a domestic life insurer as to its registered life insurance policies and registered annuity contracts shall not be subject to release by reinsurance, but shall be held and maintained for the account of the assuming insurer to the extent of the required reserves under such policies and contracts.

History.—§178, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-166; §2, ch. 63-19; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§631.10, 635.15, 648.02, 648.17.

625.0213 Proofs for release of deposit.—

(1) Before authorizing the release of any deposit or excess portion thereof to the insurer, as provided in §625.0212, the department shall

require the insurer to file with the department a written statement in such form and with such verification as the department deems advisable setting forth the facts upon which it bases its entitlement to such release.

(2) If release of the deposit is claimed by the insurer upon the ground that its liabilities in this state, as to which the deposit was originally made and is held, have been assumed by another insurer authorized to transact insurance in this state, the insurer shall file with the department a duly attested copy of the contract or agreement of such reinsurance.

(3) Upon being satisfied by such statement and such other information and evidence as the department may reasonably require, and by such examination, if any, of the affairs of the insurer as it deems advisable to make, that the insurer is entitled to the release of its deposits or excess portions thereof as provided in §625.0212, the department shall release, or authorize the custodian bank or trust company in the case of deposits made under §625.0204 or §625.0205 to release, the deposit or excess portion thereof to the insurer or its authorized representative. The department shall have no liability as to any such release so made or authorized by it in good faith.

(4) Upon the failure of the department to release any deposit whether in the form of a certificate of deposit or otherwise or any excess portion thereof, requested as provided in §625.0212 upon compliance by the insurer with the requirements of this section or within ninety days after receipt of the insurer's writ-

ten request, whichever is later, the department shall, upon petition by the insurer, post or cause to be posted a notice of pendency of the insurer's request, at the place customarily used for the posting of public notices, at the courthouse of each county, and shall make a copy of such notice available to the established news agencies having offices at Tallahassee, Florida. The department may prescribe the general form of such notice, shall specify the insurer's name, or may list such names where more than one request is pending at the same time. Such notice shall state therein that such insurer or insurers has petitioned for the release and return of deposits pursuant to and in compliance with §§625.0212 and 625.0213, that the department has no information upon which to base a finding that the insurer or insurers named in the notice is not lawfully entitled to obtain the release and return of such deposits, and that unless such information is presented to it within ninety days from the date specified in the notice such deposits must be returned to the insurer or insurers. In the event that no such information is presented to the department within such ninety day period, it shall thereupon release and return the deposit or deposits as requested by the insurer or insurers whose request was not challenged. In the event that such information is presented to the department within said period, it shall refuse to release or return the deposit of the insurer or insurers concerned and shall hold a hearing with respect thereto upon the request of such insurer or insurers.

History.—§179, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 63-19; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§631.10, 635.15, 648.02, 648.17.

PART IV

DOMESTIC STOCK INSURER; EQUITY SECURITIES

- 625.0300 Certain persons, director or officers of domestic stock insurer to file statement.
625.0301 Preventing unfair use of information; insurer to recover profit by suit.
625.0302 Unlawful to sell equity security not owned; delayed delivery.

625.0300 Certain persons, director or officers of domestic stock insurer to file statement.—Every person who is directly or indirectly the beneficial owner of more than ten per cent of any class of any equity security of a domestic stock insurer, or who is a director or an officer of such insurer, shall file in the office of the department on or before January 10, 1966, or within ten days after he becomes such beneficial owner, director or officer a statement, in such form as the department may prescribe, of the amount of all equity securities of such insurer of which he is the beneficial owner, and within ten days after the close of each calendar month thereafter, if there has been a change in such own-

- 625.0303 Certain sale and purchase exempted; investment account.
625.0304 Certain foreign or domestic arbitrage transactions exempted.
625.0305 Equity security defined.
625.0306 Equity securities of certain domestic stock insurer exempted.
625.0307 Rules and regulations.

ership during such month, shall file in the office of the department a statement, in such form as the department may prescribe, indicating his ownership at the close of the calendar month and such changes in his ownership as have occurred during such calendar month.

History.—§1, ch. 65-18; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.0301 Preventing unfair use of information; insurer to recover profit by suit.—For the purpose of preventing the unfair use of information which may have been obtained by such beneficial owner, director or officer by reason of his relationship to such insurer, any profit realized by him from any purchase and sale, or any sale and purchase, of any equity

security of such insurer within any period of less than six months, unless such security was acquired in good faith in connection with a debt previously contracted, shall inure to and be recoverable by the insurer, irrespective of any intention on the part of such beneficial owner, director or officer in entering into such transaction of holding the security purchased or of not repurchasing the security sold for a period exceeding six months. Suit to recover such profit may be instituted at law or in equity in any court of competent jurisdiction by the insurer, or by the owner of any security of the insurer in the name and in behalf of the insurer if the insurer shall fail or refuse to bring such suit within sixty days after request or shall fail diligently to prosecute the same thereafter; but no such suit shall be brought more than two years after the date such profit was realized. This section shall not be construed to cover any transaction where such beneficial owner was not such both at the time of the purchase and sale, or the sale and purchase, of the security involved, or any transaction or transactions which the department by rules and regulations may exempt as not comprehended within the purpose of this section.

History.—§1, ch. 65-18; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.0302 Unlawful to sell equity security not owned; delayed delivery.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any such beneficial owner, director or officer, directly or indirectly, to sell any equity security of such company if the person selling the security or his principal:

- (a) Does not own the security sold, or
- (b) If owning the security, does not deliver it against such sale within twenty days thereafter, or
- (c) Does not within five days after such sale deposit it in the mails or other usual channels of transportation;

(2) No person shall be deemed to have violated this section if he proves that notwithstanding the exercise of good faith he was unable to make such delivery or deposit within such time, or that to do so would cause undue inconvenience or expense.

History.—§1, ch. 65-18.

625.0303 Certain sale and purchase exempted; investment account.—The provisions of §625.0301 shall not apply to any purchase and sale, or sale and purchase, and the provisions of §625.0302 shall not apply to any sale, or an equity security of a domestic stock insurer not then or theretofore held by him in an investment account, by a dealer in the ordinary course of his business and incident to the establishment or maintenance by him of a primary or secondary market (otherwise than on an exchange as defined in the Securities exchange act of 1934) for such security. The department may, by such rules and regulations as it deems necessary or appropriate in the public interest, define and prescribe terms

and conditions with respect to securities held in an investment account and transactions made in the ordinary course of business and incident to the establishment or maintenance of a primary or secondary market.

History.—§1, ch. 65-18; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.0304 Certain foreign or domestic arbitrage transactions exempted.—The provisions of §§625.0300-625.0302 shall not apply to foreign or domestic arbitrage transactions unless made in contravention of such rules and regulations as the department may adopt.

History.—§1, ch. 65-18; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.0305 Equity security defined.—The term "equity security" when used in part IV of this chapter means any stock or similar security; or any security convertible, with or without consideration, into such a security, or carrying any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase such a security; or any such warrant or right; or any other security which the department shall deem to be of similar nature and consider necessary or appropriate, by such rules and regulations as it may prescribe in the public interest or for the protection of investors, to treat as an equity security.

History.—§1, ch. 65-18; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

625.0306 Equity securities of certain domestic stock insurer exempted.—The provisions of §§625.0300-625.0302 shall not apply to equity securities of a domestic stock insurer if:

(1) Such securities shall be registered, or shall be required to be registered, pursuant to §12 of the Securities exchange act of 1934, as amended, or if,

(2) Such domestic stock insurer shall not have any class of its equity securities held of record by one hundred or more persons on the last business day of the year next preceding the year in which equity securities of the insurer would be subject to the provisions of §§625.0300-625.0302 except for the provisions of this subsection.

History.—§1, ch. 65-18.

625.0307 Rules and regulations.—The department shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in it by §§625.0300-625.0306 and may for such purpose classify domestic stock insurers, securities, and other persons or matters within its jurisdiction. No provision of §§625.0300-625.0302 imposing any liability shall apply to any act done or omitted in good faith in conformity with any rule or regulations of the department, notwithstanding that such rule or regulations may, after such act or omission, be amended or rescinded or determined by judicial or other authority to be invalid for any reason.

History.—§1, ch. 65-18; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 626

INSURANCE CODE; FIELD REPRESENTATIVES AND OPERATIONS

PART I INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVES; LICENSING PROCEDURES AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS (§§626.011-626.711)

PART II GENERAL LINES AGENTS AND SOLICITORS; QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS (§§626.0100-626.0128)

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PART VII TRADE PRACTICES AND FRAUDS (§§626.0600-626.0632)

PART I

INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVES; LICENSING PROCEDURES AND GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

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626.011 Short title.—Part I of chapter 626 may be referred to as the "licensing procedures law."

History.—§181, ch. 59-205.

626.022 Scope of chapter.—

(1) Part I of chapter 626 applies as to insurance agents, solicitors, service representatives, and adjusters, as to any and all kinds of insurance, and as to stock, mutual, reciprocal and all other types of insurers, except that:

(a) It does not apply as to:

1. Title insurance.
2. Reinsurance.

(b) The applicability of this chapter as to fraternal benefits societies shall be as provided in chapter 632.

(c) Bail bondsmen, as defined in §903.37, except as provided in chapter 903.

(2) For the purposes of part I of chapter 626 "insurance" includes also annuity contracts.

History.—§180, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.01, 627.98, 627.0104, 628.12.

626.031 Agent defined, in general.—As used in part I of this chapter "agent" or "insurance agent" means a general lines agent, life agent, or disability agent as defined in this chapter or related chapters, or all such agents, as indicated by context.

History.—§182, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.01, 627.72, 627.76, 648.15.

626.041 General lines agent defined.—

(1) For the purposes of this code a "general lines agent" is one so transacting any one or more of the following kinds of insurance:

- (a) Property insurance.
- (b) Casualty insurance.
- (c) Surety insurance.
- (d) Disability insurance, when transacted by an insurer also represented by the same agent as to property or casualty or surety insurance.

(e) Marine insurance.

(2) With respect to any such insurances no person shall, unless licensed therefor as an agent:

(a) Solicit insurance or procure applications therefor; or

(b) In this state receive or receipt for any money on account of or for any insurer, or receive or receipt for money from other persons to be transmitted to any insurer for a policy, contract, or certificate of insurance or any renewal thereof, although such policy, certificate,

- 626.641 Duration of suspension or revocation.
 626.651 Effect of suspension, revocation upon associated licenses and licensees.
 626.661 Surrender of license or permit.
 626.671 Penalty for violation.
 626.681 Administrative fine in lieu of suspension, revocation of license.
 626.691 Probation.
 626.701 Appeal from the department.
 626.711 Retaliatory provision, agents.

or contract is not signed by him as agent or representative of the insurer; or

(c) Directly or indirectly represent himself or herself to be an agent of any insurer or as an agent, to collect or forward any insurance premium, or to solicit, negotiate, effect, procure, receive, deliver, or forward, directly or indirectly, any insurance contract or renewal thereof, or any endorsement relating to an insurance contract, or attempt to effect the same, of property or insurable business activities or interests, located in this state; or

(d) In this state engage or hold himself out as engaging in the business of analyzing or abstracting insurance policies or of counselling or advising or giving opinions (other than as a licensed attorney at law) relative to insurance or insurance contracts, for fee, commission, or other compensation, other than as a salaried bona fide full-time employee so counselling and advising his employer relative to the insurance interests of the employer and of the subsidiaries or business affiliates of the employer; or

(e) In any wise directly or indirectly make or cause to be made, or attempt to make or cause to be made, any contract of insurance for or on account of any insurer; or

(f) If a member of a partnership or association, or a stockholder, officer or agent of a corporation which holds an agency appointment from any insurer, solicit, negotiate, or in any way directly or indirectly effect insurance contracts; or

(g) Receive or transmit applications for suretyship, or receive for delivery bonds founded on applications forwarded from this state, or otherwise procure suretyship to be effected by a surety insurer upon the bonds of persons in this state, or upon bonds given to persons in this state.

(3) A salaried employee who performs clerical or administrative services only in the office is not deemed thereby to be an agent within the intent of this section.

(4) A salaried employee of a general lines agent who performs clerical or administrative services only for such agent in the office of the agent is not deemed thereby to be an agent within the intent of this section.

(5) As used in part I of this chapter property insurance also includes marine insurance, unless context requires otherwise.

History.—§183, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.01, 627.72, 627.76, 627.86, 648.15.

626.051 Life agent defined.—

(1) For the purposes of part I of this chapter a "life agent" is one so representing an insurer as to life insurance and annuity contracts. The term shall also include an agent appointed as such as to life insurance, fixed dollar annuity contracts, variable annuity contracts and disability insurance by the same insurer.

(2) Except as provided in §626.112 (4), with respect to any such insurances or contracts no person shall, unless licensed therefor as an agent:

(a) Solicit insurance or annuities or procure applications therefor; or

(b) In this state engage or hold himself out as engaging in the business of analyzing or abstracting insurance policies or of counselling or advising or giving opinions to persons relative to insurance or insurance contracts other than

1. As a consulting actuary advising insurer; or

2. As to the counselling and advising of labor unions, associations, trustees, employers or other business entities, the subsidiaries and affiliates of each, relative to their interests and those of their members or employees under insurance benefit plans.

History.—§184, ch. 59-205; (1) a. by §6, ch. 61-441.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.01, 634.01.

626.062 Disability agent defined.—

(1) For the purposes of part I of this chapter a "disability agent" is one so representing, as to disability insurance only, an insurer transacting disability insurance.

(2) Except as provided in §626.112 (4), with respect to such insurance no person shall, unless licensed therefor as an agent:

(a) Solicit insurance or procure applications therefor; or

(b) In this state engage or hold himself out as engaging in the business of analyzing or abstracting insurance policies or of counselling or advising or giving opinions to persons relative to insurance or insurance contracts other than

1. As a consulting actuary advising insurers; or

2. As to the counselling and advising of labor unions, associations, trustees, employers or other business entities, the subsidiaries and affiliates of each, relative to their interests and those of their members or employees under insurance benefit plans.

History.—§185, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.01.

626.071 Solicitor defined.—

(1) For the purposes of this code a "solicitor" is an individual appointed by a general lines agent to solicit applications for insurance as a representative of such agent. An individual employed on salary only by an agent, and devoting full time to clerical work with incidental taking of insurance applications and

receiving premiums in the office of the agent, is not deemed to be a solicitor if his compensation neither includes any commissions on such business nor is related to the volume of such applications, insurance or premiums.

(2) No person without being duly licensed therefor and conforming to this code shall directly or indirectly represent himself or herself to be the solicitor for any agent, or as solicitor, to collect or forward any insurance premium, or to solicit, negotiate, effect, procure, receive, deliver or forward, directly or indirectly, any insurance contract or renewal thereof, or any endorsement relating to an insurance contract, or attempt to effect the same, of property or insurable business activities or interests, located in this state.

History.—§186, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.72.

626.081 Service representative defined.—

(1) For the purposes of this code "service representatives" are individuals employed by insurers, or general agents, including traveling salaried representatives of reciprocal or inter-insurance exchanges or of mutual insurers operating on the premium deposit plan; for the purpose of assisting general lines agents and solicitors in negotiating and effecting insurance contracts. No such person shall be licensed as an agent or solicitor in this state.

(2) This section does not apply as to life or disability insurance.

History.—§187, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.72, 628.12.

626.091 Supervising or managing general agent defined.—

(1) A "supervising" or "managing" general agent is an individual, firm or corporation appointed or employed by an insurer to supervise or manage the business written by the general lines agents appointed by the insurer in this state. No such person shall be licensed as a general lines agent or solicitor in this state.

(2) This section does not apply as to life or disability insurance.

History.—§188, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.27, 645.01.

626.101 Adjuster, claims investigator defined.—For the purposes of part I of this chapter:

(1) An "adjuster" means a public adjuster, independent adjuster, or company employee adjuster, as respectively defined in part V of chapter 626.

(2) A "claims investigator" is as defined in §626.0406.

History.—§189, ch. 59-205.

626.112 License required; agents, solicitors, adjusters.—

(1) No person shall in this state be, act as, or advertise or hold himself out to be, an insurance agent or solicitor or adjuster unless he is then licensed as such agent or solicitor or adjuster under a currently effective license

issued to such person by the department pursuant to this code.

(2) No agent or solicitor shall solicit or otherwise transact as agent or solicitor, or represent or hold himself out to be an agent or solicitor as to, any kind or kinds of insurance as to which he is not then licensed as such agent or solicitor under a currently effective license issued to such person by the department pursuant to this code.

(3) No person shall act as an adjuster, or represent or hold himself out to be, or perform any of the functions of, an adjuster, as to any class of business for which he is not then licensed as an adjuster under a currently effective license issued to such person by the department pursuant to this code, and then only to the extent authorized by such license.

(4) An individual employed by a life or disability insurer as an officer or other salaried representative, may solicit and effect contracts of life insurance or annuities, or of disability insurance, without being licensed as an agent, when and only when he is accompanied by and solicits for and on the behalf of an agent duly licensed as the agent of such insurer as to the kind of insurance so solicited or effected.

(5) Violation of this section is subject to the penalties provided for in §626.131.

History.—§190, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.76, 627.80, 628.12, 634.02, 634.17, 636.24, 644.03.

626.121 Permit required; service representatives, claims investigators.—

(1) No person shall in this state be, act as, or represent or hold himself out to be a service representative unless he then holds a currently effective service representative permit issued to such person by the department pursuant to this code. This provision does not apply as to similar representatives or employees of casualty insurers whose duties are restricted to disability insurance.

(2) No person shall in this state be, act as, or represent or hold himself out to be a claims investigator, or perform any of the functions of a claims investigator, unless he then holds a currently effective claims investigator permit issued to such person by the department pursuant to this code, and then only to the extent authorized by such permit.

(3) Violations of this section shall be subject to the penalties provided for by §626.131.

History.—§191, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.72, 636.24.

626.131 Penalty for violation of licensing requirement.—

(1) Any person, other than an insurer, who violates any provision of §626.112 or §626.121 shall, in addition to denial, suspension, revocation or refusal of license or other administrative penalties available under this code, upon conviction be subject to the penalties of fine and imprisonment as provided by §626.671.

(2) The department may, in its discretion, suspend or revoke the certificate of au-

thority of any insurer that violates any provision of §626.112 or §626.121. If such violation is inadvertent, the department may require the insurer to pay a penalty of five dollars as to each individual concerned in such violation, in addition to the fees and taxes otherwise payable; and if the violation is wilful the insurer upon conviction thereof by a court of competent jurisdiction shall be guilty of a felony.

History.—§192, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.011, 627.96.

626.141 Violation not to affect validity of insurance.—An insurance contract which is otherwise valid and binding as between the parties thereto, shall not be rendered invalid by reason of having been solicited, handled, or procured by or through an unlicensed agent or solicitor.

History.—§193, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.211.

626.151 License, permit to be issued only on compliance.—

(1) For the protection of the people of this state, the department shall not issue or continue or renew or permit to exist any license as agent or solicitor or adjuster, or any permit as service representative or claims investigator, except in compliance with the applicable provisions of this code.

(2) The department shall not issue, or continue or renew or permit to exist any such license or permit as to any individual who has not established to the department's satisfaction that he is qualified therefor in accordance with the applicable provisions of this code.

History.—§194, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.77, 627.99, 634.24.

626.161 Licensing forms.—The department shall prescribe, consistent with the applicable requirements of this code, and furnish all printed forms required under this code in connection with the application for and issuance of licenses, permits, examinations for licenses, and for appointment and termination of appointment of agents and solicitors.

History.—§195, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.72, 627.79, 627.84, 634.04, 634.05, 634.18, 636.25, 644.06.

626.171 Application for license or permit.—

(1) The department shall not issue a license as agent or solicitor or adjuster, or a permit as service representative or claims investigator, to any person except upon written application therefor filed with it, qualification therefor as provided in this code, and payment in advance of all applicable license taxes and fees required under §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees). Any such application for license shall be made under the oath of the applicant.

(2) Application for license as a general lines agent shall be signed by the applicant.

(3) Application for license as a life agent or disability agent shall be signed by the applicant, shall be filed with the department by

the insurer proposed to be so represented, and shall be accompanied by an appointment of the applicant by the insurer as its agent, subject to issuance of the license.

(4) Application for license as a solicitor shall be signed by the applicant.

(5) Application for license as an adjuster shall be signed by the applicant and filed by him (if to be a self-employed public or independent adjuster) or by his proposed employer.

(6) Application for a service representative's permit shall be made by the insurer, its manager, general agent, supervising or managing general agent, or representative of such insurer, by whom the individual proposing to be a service representative is to be so employed.

(7) Application for a claim investigator's permit shall be signed by the applicant, and shall be endorsed and filed by the adjuster or insurer by whom the individual proposing to be a claims investigator is to be so employed.

(8) Each such application shall call for information concerning the applicant and application as required by the department and under the following respective sections of this code:

(a) If for general lines agent's license, §626.0105;

(b) If for life agent's license, §626.0210;

(c) If for disability agent's license, §626.0306;

(d) If for solicitor's license, §626.0108;

(e) If for adjuster's license, §626.0419;

(f) If for service representative's permit, §626.0117; and

(g) If for claim investigator's permit, §626.0417.

(9) Each such application shall be accompanied by payment of the taxes and fees, and fees for filing application for examination of the applicant, where applicable as specified therefor under §624.0300 (filing, license, and miscellaneous fees), and under §626.271 (examination application fee; determination, refund).

History.—§196, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.72, 627.74, 627.75, 627.79, 627.80, 627.81, 634.04, 634.05, 634.18, 636.25, 644.06.

626.181 Number of applications required.—

After a license as agent, solicitor, or adjuster has been issued to an individual upon the basis, in part, of personal and other data contained in an original application for the license, the same individual shall not be required to file another application for a similar license (regardless, in the case of an agent, of the number of insurers to be represented by him as agent or the number of subsequent requests for similar license made by or on his behalf) unless specifically ordered by the department to complete a new application; or unless during any period of twenty-four months since the filing of the original application such individual was not licensed as such agent, solicitor or adjuster, unless the failure to be so licensed was due to military service, in which event the

period within which a new application is not required may, in the department's discretion, be extended to twelve months following the date of discharge from military service if the military service does not exceed three years, but in no event to extend under this clause for a period of more than four years from the date of filing of the original application.

History.—§197, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.81.

626.191 Repeated applications.—The failure of an applicant to secure a license or permit upon an application shall not preclude him from applying again as many times as he may desire, but the department shall not give consideration to or accept any further application by the same individual for a similar license or permit dated or filed within sixty days subsequent to the date the department denied the last application, except as provided in §626.281.

History.—§198, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.81, 636.25.

626.201 Investigation.—The department may propound any reasonable interrogatories in addition to those contained in the application, to any applicant for license or permit, or on any renewal or continuation thereof, relating to his qualifications, residence, prospective place of business, and any other matter which, in the department's opinion, is deemed necessary or advisable for the protection of the public and to ascertain the applicant's qualifications. The department may, upon completion of the application, make such further investigation as it may deem advisable of the applicant's character, experience, background, and fitness for the license or permit. The department shall in all cases interview each first time applicant for license as a general lines agent. Such an inquiry or investigation shall be in addition to any examination required to be taken by the applicant as hereinafter in this chapter provided.

History.—§199, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.77, 634.06, 644.07.

626.211 Approval, disapproval of application.—

(1) If upon the basis of the completed application for license or permit and such further inquiry or investigation as the department may make concerning the applicant the department is satisfied that, subject to any examination required to be taken and passed by the applicant for a license, the applicant is qualified for the license or permit applied for and that all pertinent taxes and fees have been paid, it shall approve the application.

(2) Upon such approval in the case of applicants for license as agent, solicitor, or adjuster who are subject to written examination under §626.221, the department shall notify the applicant when and where he may take the required examination as provided in §626.251,

but subject to any applicable waiting period provided in §626.231 as to applicants for license as general lines agent or solicitor.

(3) Upon such approval in the case of applicants for license or permit who are not so subject to examination, the department shall promptly issue the license (as provided in §626.291) or permit applied for (as provided in §626.351).

(4) If upon the basis of the completed application and such further inquiry or investigation the department deems the applicant to be lacking in any one or more of the required qualifications for the license or permit applied for as specified in §626.0105 as to general lines agents, §626.0209 as to life agents, §626.0305 as to disability agents, §626.0108 as to solicitors, and part V of this chapter as to adjusters and claims investigators, the department shall disapprove the application and notify the applicant thereof, stating the grounds of disapproval. At the same time the department shall return to the applicant or other person entitled thereto any state license tax and county license tax received by the department in connection with the application for license, as provided in §626.291 (5).

History.—§200, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.81, 634.06, 634.24, 636.25, 644.07.

626.221 Examination required; exemptions.

(1) The department shall not issue any license as agent, solicitor, or adjuster to any individual who has not personally qualified for, taken, and passed to the department's satisfaction, a written examination of the scope prescribed in §626.241.

(2) An individual already licensed as a solicitor shall not be licensed as a general lines agent without application and examination for such license, unless exempted as to the examination under subsection (3)(i) of this section.

(3) Except, that no such examination shall be necessary in the following cases:

(a) An applicant for license as life agent or disability agent who is currently licensed as such an agent of another insurer as to the same class or classes of business as that proposed to be transacted under the new license.

(b) An applicant for a renewal license as a life agent or disability agent, unless the department determines that an examination is necessary to establish the competence or trustworthiness of such individual.

(c) Applicants for limited license as agent for sale of accident insurance as provided under §626.321 (1) (c).

(d) Applicants for limited license as agent for sale of baggage insurance as provided under §626.321 (1) (d).

(e) Applicants for limited license for the sale of credit life and disability insurance as provided for under §626.321 (1) (e); or for limited license as credit insurance agent as provided for under §626.321 (1) (f).

(f) In the department's discretion, an ap-

plicant for license as a life agent whose similar license has expired or been suspended within two years prior to the date of application.

(g) An applicant who within thirty days prior to application for license as agent, solicitor or adjuster was a full-time salaried employee of the department of insurance and had continuously been such an employee with responsible insurance duties for not less than two years, and who had been a licensee prior to employment by the department with the same type and class of license as that being applied for.

(h) An applicant for license as a solicitor, who is currently licensed as a general lines agent or held such a license or had successfully passed the examination for such an agent's license within twenty-four months prior to the date application for solicitor's license is filed with the department. This provision or paragraph (i), below, shall not be deemed to permit an individual to be licensed both as such an agent and as a solicitor at the same time.

(i) An individual who qualified as a solicitor by taking and successfully passing an agent's examination and who subsequently was licensed as a solicitor may, upon filing an application therefor, be licensed as a general lines agent as to the same kinds of business and without taking another examination, if the applicant holds a currently effective solicitor's license or held such a license within twenty-four months prior to the date of filing the application with the department.

(j) A person who has been licensed by the department as a public adjuster or independent adjuster, or licensed either as an agent or company adjuster as to all property, casualty, and surety insurances, may be licensed as a company adjuster as to any of such insurances, or as an independent adjuster or public adjuster, without additional written examination if his application for license is filed with the department within twenty-four months next following date of cancellation or expiration of the prior license.

(k) A person who has been licensed by the department as a company employee adjuster for automobile physical damage, fire, and allied lines including marine, casualty, workmen's compensation, boiler and machinery or any combination thereof, may be licensed as a company employee adjuster without additional written examination, if his application for license is filed with the department within twenty-four months next following date of cancellation or expiration of the prior license.

(l) Applicants for temporary license, except as provided in the respective sections of this code applicable thereto.

(m) Applicants for license as a nonresident agent, if so provided in sections of this code applicable to such licensees.

(n) A person who has received the designation of chartered life underwriter (C.L.U.) from the American College of Life Underwriters, except that such a person may be examined

on pertinent provisions of the insurance code as determined by the department.

(4) No fee for filing application for examination shall be payable as to any applicant for license exempted from examination under this section.

History.—§201, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 67-91; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.81, 627.84, 634.06, 634.07, 636.25, 636.26, 636.27, 636.28, 644.07, 644.10.

626.231 Eligibility for examination; waiting period, general lines agents and solicitors.—

(1) No person shall be permitted to take an examination for license until his application for the license has been approved by the department as provided in §626.211, and then only if the fee required under §624.0300 for filing application for the examination has been received by the department in advance of the applicant's appearance for the examination.

(2) An applicant for license as a general lines agent or solicitor whose application has been approved by the department, shall become eligible to take the examination only upon expiration of sixty days after the date his application for license was filed in the offices of the department at Tallahassee; except that if the applicant for license as a general lines agent is currently licensed as a solicitor, he shall be eligible for the examination for an agent's license upon approval of his application therefor by the department and shall not be subject to the sixty day waiting period.

(3) The sixty day waiting period provided for in subsection (2) shall run concurrently with any special schooling and/or experience required under §626.0106 of the applicant as part of the qualifications for the license, or with the completion of the residence requirement provided for under §626.0105 (2) as to general lines agents or under §626.0108 (2) as to solicitors, and the applicant may for the purpose file his application for license while such schooling and/or experience is in progress, as provided in §626.0106 (3), or while such residence requirement is being completed, as the case may be.

History.—§202, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.81, 636.42.

626.241 Scope of examination.—

(1) Each examination for a license as agent, solicitor, or adjuster shall be of such scope as is deemed by the department to be reasonably necessary to test the applicant's ability and competence, and knowledge of the kinds of insurance and transactions to be handled under the license applied for, of the duties and responsibilities of such a licensee, and of the pertinent provisions of the laws of this state.

(2) Examinations given applicants for license as general lines agent or solicitor shall cover as to all property, casualty, and surety insurances; except as provided in subsection (5), as to limited licenses.

(3) Examinations given applicants for life agent's license shall cover as to the class of life insurance to be written under the license

as defined in part III of this chapter, and, if to be licensed as to the "ordinary" class, including fixed dollar annuity contracts or an "ordinary-variable annuity" class. The department may provide different examinations, in its discretion, for applicants appointed by different types of insurers.

(4) Examinations given applicants for disability agent's license shall cover as to disability insurance.

(5) Examinations given applicants for a limited license as agent, where applicable, shall be limited in scope to the kind of business to be transacted under such license as provided in §626.321.

(6) Examinations given applicants for a license as an independent adjuster or as a public adjuster shall cover adjusting in all lines of insurance other than life and annuity.

(7) Examinations given applicants for license as a company employee adjuster shall cover adjusting in all lines of insurance, other than life, annuity, and disability; or, in accordance with the application for the license, the examination may be limited to adjusting in:

- (a) Automobile physical damage, or
- (b) Fire and allied lines including marine.

or

- (c) Casualty, or
- (d) Workmen's compensation, or
- (e) Boiler and machinery, or
- (f) Any combination of the aforementioned categories.

History.—§203, ch. 59-205; §7, ch. 61-441; §1, ch. 65-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.81, 627.82, 634.06, 634.07, 636.25, 636.26, 636.27, 636.28, 644.07.

626.251 Time and place of examination; notice.—

(1) The department shall mail written notice of the time and place of the examination to each applicant for license required to take an examination under §626.221 and who will be eligible under §626.231 to take the examination as of the examination date. The notice shall be so mailed, postage prepaid and addressed to the applicant at his address shown on his application for license (or at such other address as requested by the applicant in writing filed with the department at Tallahassee prior to the mailing of the notice), not less than fifteen days in advance of the examination date. Notice shall be deemed given when so mailed.

(2) The examination shall be held in an adequate and designated examination room in that one of the department's offices in this state which is located nearest to the applicant's place of residence; except that an examination may be taken at any other office of the department if mutually convenient to the department and the applicant.

(3) The department shall make an examination available to the applicant, to be taken as soon as reasonably possible after the applicant is eligible therefor. Any examination re-

quired under part I of this chapter shall be available in the department's office at Tallahassee or elsewhere in Florida on at least one designated business day of each week.

History.—§204, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.37, 627.81, 634.06, 636.25, 644.07.

626.261 Conduct of examination.—

(1) The applicant for license shall appear in person and personally take the written examination for license, at the time and place specified in the department's notice thereof.

(2) The examination shall be conducted by an employee of the department for the purpose.

(3) The questions propounded shall be as prepared by the department, consistent with the applicable provisions of this code.

(4) The applicant shall be entitled to take at the same place and date examinations covering all licenses for which his application or applications have been currently approved and for which he is eligible under §626.231.

(5) All examinations shall be given and graded in a fair and impartial manner, and without unfair discrimination in favor of or against any particular applicant.

History.—§205, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.81, 634.06, 636.25, 644.07.

626.271 Examination application fee; determination, refund.—

(1) At the time of filing his application for license each applicant who is subject to written examination as provided under §626.221, shall pay to the department a fee for filing application for the examination in the amount prescribed in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees). A separate and additional application for examination filing fee shall be so payable for each separate type or class of license applied for, notwithstanding that all such examinations are taken on the same date and at the same place.

(2) The fee for filing application for examination shall not be subject to refund.

History.—§206, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.81, 636.42, 644.05.

626.281 Re-examination.—

(1) Any applicant for license who has either

(a) Taken an examination and failed to make a passing grade, or

(b) Failed to appear for the examination or to take or complete the examination at the time and place specified in the department's notice provided for in §626.251, may, after expiration of sixty days from the date of the previous such examination either taken or scheduled, upon payment of an additional examination application filing fee for such second examination take a second examination based upon the same application for license. If the applicant fails to pass such second examination he shall not be eligible for or be permitted to take another examination for the same type or class of license except pursuant to a new application

for license and payment of new license taxes and fees and examination application filing fees as required for an initial application for license; and no such application for license shall be received on file or considered by the department until after expiration of sixty days after the date of denial of the license as provided for in §626.291. Except, that as to disability insurance an applicant failing the first examination shall be allowed to take a second examination upon payment of an additional examination application filing fee, and if such applicant fails the second examination he shall be required to wait for a period of sixty days before again applying for license.

(2) The department may, in its discretion, require any individual whose license as an agent, solicitor, or adjuster has expired or has been suspended, to take and successfully pass such a written examination prior to reinstating or relicensing such individual, as to any type or class of license. The regular examination application filing fee shall be paid as to each such examination.

(3) The department may, in its discretion, require any individual licensed as an agent, solicitor, or adjuster whose license was originally to be issued after examination as required by §626.221 or under laws heretofore in force, to take and successfully pass an examination as for original issuance of license as a condition precedent to the renewal or continuation of the licensee's current license. The regular examination application filing fee shall be paid as to each such examination.

History.—§207, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.77, 627.81, 636.33, 644.07.

626.291 Denial, issuance of license.—

(1) As soon as reasonably possible after the applicant has completed any examination required under §626.221, the department shall grade his examination paper. If it finds that the applicant has received a passing grade, the department shall promptly notify the applicant thereof and in due course issue and transmit the license to which such examination related. If it finds that the applicant did not make a passing grade on the examination for a particular license, the department shall promptly mail notice to the applicant and the insurer or proposed employer to that effect and of its denial of the license so applied for.

(2) As to applicants for license for which no examination is required, the department shall promptly issue the license applied for as soon as it has approved the application therefor as provided in §626.211.

(3) The department shall transmit the original and a copy of each such license as follows:

- (a) Agents' licenses, original to the insurer and copy to the licensee;
- (b) Solicitors' licenses, original to the appointing agent and copy to the licensee;
- (c) Adjusters' licenses, original to the li-

censee if to be a self-employed public adjuster or independent adjuster; otherwise the original license shall be transmitted to the employer and a copy to the licensee.

(4) While the license is in force the original thereof shall be retained by the appointing insurer or (in the case of solicitor's license) the appointing agent.

(5) Upon denial of a license the department shall refund to the applicant or payor entitled thereto any state license tax and county license tax received by it in connection with the application for the license. No such refund shall be made under any circumstances after issuance of a license if the applicable license year has commenced before receipt by the department of the request for cancellation of license and refund at its office at Tallahassee.

History.—§208, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.83, 634.04, 634.07, 636.25, 644.07.

626.301 Form and contents of licenses, in general.—

(1) Each license as agent, solicitor, or adjuster issued by the department shall be in such form as the department may designate and show the type and serial number of license, date of issuance, name and address of the licensee, general conditions pertaining to expiration, continuation or renewal, and further matters as hereinbelow specified, all consistent with the applicable provisions of this code.

(2) The license of a general lines agent shall show the kinds of insurance the licensee is authorized to transact as such agent, and the name and address of the insurer represented by the licensee as agent.

(3) The license of a solicitor shall show the name and address of the agent by whom he is appointed as solicitor, and the kinds of insurance the licensee is authorized to transact as solicitor under the license.

(4) The license of a life agent shall show the type and class of life insurance business the licensee is authorized to transact as agent and the name and address of the insurer so represented.

(5) The license of a disability agent, as to an insurer not represented by the licensee under a general lines agent's license as provided in §626.311(1), shall show the name and address of the insurer so represented.

(6) The license of an adjuster shall show the types and classes of coverage as to which the licensee is authorized to act as adjuster under the license.

(7) Any such license shall contain such other matters, consistent with the applicable provisions of this code, as the department deems advisable.

History.—§209, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.45, 634.07, 636.25.

626.311 Scope of license.—

(1) Except as to limited licenses authorized

under §626.321, the applicant for license as a general lines agent or solicitor shall qualify for all property, marine, casualty, and surety lines. The license of a general lines agent may also cover disability insurance, without additional license, fees or taxes, if disability insurance is included in the agent's appointment by an insurer as to which the licensee is also appointed as agent for property or casualty or surety insurance. The license of a solicitor shall provide, in substance, that it covers all of such kinds of insurance that his appointing general lines agent is currently so authorized to transact under the general lines agent's license. No such license shall be issued limited to particular classes or subdivisions of such kinds of insurance or any of them.

(2) The license of a life agent shall cover such types and classes of life insurance business (as defined in part III of this chapter) as is designated for the purpose by the insurer in the insurer's appointment filed with the department. The licensee shall be limited to selling the class of insurance specified for the insurer named in the license.

(3) Except as to limited license as accident insurance agent authorized under §626.321, the license of a disability agent shall cover all kinds of disability insurance, and no such license shall be issued limited to particular classes or subdivisions of disability insurance.

(4) No agent licensee shall transact or attempt to transact under his license any kind of insurance or class thereof for which he does not have currently in force of record with the department an agency appointment by an authorized insurer.

(5) The scope of adjuster licenses shall be as provided in part V of this chapter.

History.—§210, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.321 Limited licenses.—

(1) The department shall issue a license as to an individual qualified therefor, as agent authorized to transact as such thereunder a limited class of business, in any of the following categories:

(a) *Motor vehicle physical damage insurance.*—License covering insurance against only the loss of or damage to any motor vehicle which is designed for use upon a highway, or as such vehicles may be defined by law in Florida from time to time, including trailers and semi-trailers designed for use with such vehicles (except traction engines, road rollers, tractor cranes, power shovels, and well drillers) and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead wires but not operated upon rails. The applicant for such a license shall take and pass to the department's satisfaction, as provided for examinations generally, a written examination covering motor vehicle physical damage insurance. No individual while so licensed shall hold a license as an agent or solicitor as to any other or additional kind or class of insurance coverage, ex-

cept a limited license as to credit life and disability insurances as provided in paragraph (e), of this subsection.

(b) *Industrial fire insurance.*—License covering only industrial fire insurance as defined in §626.0103. The applicant for such a license shall take and pass to the department's satisfaction, as provided for examinations for license generally, a written examination covering such insurance. No individual while so licensed shall hold a license as an agent or solicitor as to any other or additional kind or class of insurance coverage except as to life and disability insurances.

(c) *Personal accident insurance.*—License covering only policies of personal accident insurance, covering the risks of travel, the license to be issued only to a full-time salaried employee of a common carrier or a full-time salaried employee or owner of a transportation ticket agency, which person is engaged in the sale of transportation tickets, for his employer, and authorizing sale of such ticket policies only in connection with the sale of transportation tickets; or to the full-time salaried employee of an agent licensed as to such kind of insurance. No such policy shall be for a duration of more than forty-eight hours or for the duration of a specified one-way trip or round trip, as applicable.

(d) *Baggage insurance.*—License covering only insurance of personal effects, the license to be issued only to a full-time salaried employee of a common carrier or a full-time salaried employee or owner of a transportation ticket agency, which person is engaged in the sale, or handling of, transportation of baggage and personal effects of travelers, and authorizing sale of such insurance only in connection with such transportation; or issued to the full-time salaried employee of a licensed general lines agent.

(e) *Credit life or disability insurance.*—License covering only credit life and/or disability insurance as defined in part VIII of chapter 627, the license to be issued only to an individual employed by a life or disability insurer as an officer or other salaried or commissioned representative, or an individual employed by or associated with a lending or financing institution or creditor, and authorizing sale of such insurance only with respect to borrowers or debtors of such lending or financing institution or creditor. No individual while so licensed shall hold a license as an agent or solicitor as to any other or additional kind or class of life or disability insurance coverage.

(f) *Credit insurance.*—License covering only credit insurance, as such insurance is defined in §624.0404(1)(i) ("casualty insurance" defined), and no individual so licensed shall during the same period hold a license as an agent or solicitor as to any other or additional kind of insurance.

(2) The name of the insurer represented and the limitations of any license issued under

this section shall be expressed therein. The licensee shall have a separate and additional license as to each such insurer.

(3) Except as otherwise expressly provided, individuals applying for or holding a limited license shall be subject to the same applicable requirements and responsibilities as apply under parts I and II of this chapter (general lines agents and solicitors qualifications and requirements) to general lines agents in general, if licensed as to motor vehicle physical damage insurance, or industrial fire insurance, or baggage insurance, or credit insurance; or as apply under parts I and III of this chapter (life insurance agents) or part IV of this chapter (disability insurance agents) to life agents or disability agents in general, as the case may be, if licensed as to personal accident insurance or credit life or credit disability insurance.

History.—§211, ch. 59-205; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.72, 627.82, 627.84, 634.06, 644.07.

626.322 Registration certificate, certain military installations.—A natural person, not a resident of this state, may be registered to represent an authorized life insurer domiciled in this state or an authorized foreign life insurer which maintains a regional home office in this state, provided such person represents such insurer exclusively at a United States military installation located in a foreign country. The department may, upon request of such insurer on application forms furnished by the department and upon payment of an annual fee of ten dollars, issue a certificate of registration to such person. The insurer shall certify to the department that the applicant has the necessary training to hold himself out as a life insurance representative and, the insurer shall further certify that it is willing to be bound by the acts of such applicant within the scope of his employment. Such certificate shall expire as of March 31 succeeding date of issuance, unless sooner terminated. Such fees received shall be credited to the "insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund" as provided for in §624.0324 of this code.

History.—§1, ch. 65-545; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.331 Number of licenses permitted or required.—

(1) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this code, the same individual may at any one time hold any and all categories of license as to which he has qualified and been licensed under this code.

(2) A general lines agent shall be required to have a separate license as to each insurer by whom he is appointed as an agent as to property, casualty and surety insurances or any of them, and including disability insurance where transacted by an insurer also represented by the agent as to property, casualty or surety insurance.

(3) A life agent shall have a separate license as to each life insurer so represented.

(4) A disability agent shall have a separate license as to each disability insurer so represented, except as provided in subsection (2).

(5) The department may issue a single agent's license covering both life and disability insurances to an individual qualified as to both such kinds of insurance and appointed as agent as to both such kinds by the same insurer.

(6) Any general lines, life, or disability agent appointed by an insurer and licensed by the department to solicit contracts of disability insurance as defined in §624.0402, may on behalf of and with the consent of any other insurer transacting disability insurance solicit disability insurance covering persons sixty-five years of age or older and their spouses without being required to secure a license as to such other insurer.

History.—§212, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-17; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§634.07, 644.10.

626.341 Additional licenses; life and disability agents.—At any time while his license is in force a life agent or disability agent may apply to the department for an additional license or licenses as life or disability agent for an additional insurer or insurers. The application shall set forth each insurer the applicant is then licensed to represent, and such other information as the department may require. The application shall include, or be accompanied by, appointment of the applicant as agent by each additional insurer as to which license is applied for. Upon receipt of the application and appointment and payment of the applicable license taxes and fees, the department may issue such additional license without, in its discretion, further investigation concerning the applicant.

History.—§213, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§634.07, 644.10.

626.351 Issuance; contents of permits.—

(1) The department shall promptly issue as to an applicant therefor, whose application it has approved as provided in §626.211, a permit as service representative or as claims investigator, as the case may be.

(2) Each such permit shall be in such form as the department may prescribe consistent with the applicable provisions of this code. The permit shall set forth its serial number, date of issuance, name and address of the permittee, name and address of his employer, general conditions as to expiration, continuation or renewal, and such other pertinent matter as the department deems advisable.

(3) A claims investigator's permit shall also set forth the type and class of coverage the permittee is authorized to handle as a claims investigator, as referred to in §626.0418.

(4) A service representative shall have a separate permit as to each employer represented by him, except that he may so represent under one permit all insurers represented by his employer general agent or comprising an affiliated group of insurers.

(5) Upon issuance the department shall transmit the original of the permit to the employer and a copy of the permit to the permittee. While in force, the original of the permit shall be retained by the employer.

(6) The department shall not make refund of any fees paid as to any permit after issuance of the permit if the applicable permit year or term has commenced before receipt by the department at its offices at Tallahassee of request for cancellation of the permit and refund.

History.—§214, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.72.

626.361 Effective date and initial period of license.—

(1) All licenses as to which all requisite applications, payment of fees and taxes, passing of examinations, and waiting periods have been completed and evidence thereof in the customary form received by the department at its office in Tallahassee within one calendar month prior to the expiration of the applicable license year then current or within one calendar month after the commencement of the next following new license year, shall be dated and be effective as of the first day of such new license year and shall be as for the entire such license year (subject to suspension, revocation, renewal, continuation, or termination as otherwise provided for in this chapter); but such a license, if issued pursuant to qualification therefor during the last calendar month of the preceding license year as hereinabove provided, shall be deemed to relate back in effectiveness to the date within such calendar month on which the last of such qualifying requirements was received by the department at its offices in Tallahassee.

(2) All other licenses shall be dated and become effective as of the date of issue.

History.—§215, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.371 Payment of fees, taxes for unlicensed period.—If upon application and qualification for a license and such investigation thereof as the department may make it appears to the department that a formerly licensed applicant has been actively engaged or is currently actively engaged as such a licensee, but without being licensed as in part I of this chapter required, the department may, in its discretion, if it finds that such failure to be licensed was in inadvertent error on the part of the insurer so represented, nevertheless issue the license as applied for but subject to the condition that the applicant shall, before the license is issued, pay to the department all fees and license taxes which would have been due had the applicant been so licensed during such current and prior periods, together with a license continuation fee as provided in §624.0300 for each such current and prior years.

History.—§216, ch. 59-205; §9, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.381 Continuation, expiration of license; general lines agents.—

(1) The license of a general lines agent,

and all limited licenses as to motor vehicle physical damage insurance or industrial fire insurance or baggage insurance issued pursuant to §626.321, shall continue in force until suspended, revoked or otherwise terminated, but subject to annual continuation by the insurer named therein on or before September 1 by payment of the fee and license taxes for renewal or continuation of the license as prescribed in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees), accompanied by the insurer's written request for such renewal or continuation.

(2) Annually on or before September 1, each insurer shall file with the department the alphabetical lists, statements and information as to licenses being renewed or continued, or being terminated, accompanied by payment of the applicable renewal or continuation fee and license taxes, as required under §626.501.

(3) Any such license as to which request for renewal or continuation is not received by the department at its offices at Tallahassee as required by subsection (1) shall be deemed to have expired as at midnight on the September 30 next following such failure. Request for renewal or continuation of any such license or payment of fee and license taxes therefor which is received by the department after such September 1, but on or before the next following October 15, may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion; and any such request and payment received by the department after such October 15, and on or before the next following November 15, may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion, only if accompanied by an additional license continuation fee as provided in §624.0300.

(4) The original license certificate issued to any such licensee shall remain outstanding and in effect for so long as the license represented thereby continues in force as hereinabove provided.

(5) This section does not apply as to temporary licenses.

History.—§217, ch. 59-205; §10, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.72, 627.74, 627.75, 627.77.

626.391 Same; life, disability, and limited agents.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided in §626.0213 as to life agents and §626.0308 as to disability agents (military service), each life agent license, disability agent license, together with limited license issued as to personal accident insurance or credit life or credit disability insurance under §626.321, shall continue in force until expired, suspended, revoked or otherwise terminated, but subject to annual continuation by the insurer named therein on or before March 1 by payment of the fee and license taxes for renewal or continuation of the license as prescribed in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees), accompanied by the insurer's written request for such renewal or continuation.

(2) Annually, prior to March 1, each insurer shall file with the department the alphabetical lists, statements and information as to agency appointments and licenses being renewed or continued, or being terminated, accompanied by payment of the applicable renewal or continuation fees and license taxes, as required under §626.501.

(3) Any such license as to which request for renewal or continuation is not received by the department at its offices at Tallahassee as required by subsection (1) shall be deemed to have expired as at midnight on the March 31 next following such failure. Request for renewal or continuation of any such license or payment of fee and license taxes therefor which is received by the department after such March 1 but on or before the next following April 15 may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion; any such request and payment received by the department after such April 15 and on or before the next following May 15, may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion, only if accompanied by an additional license continuation fee as provided in §624.0300.

(4) The original license certificate issued to any such licensee shall remain outstanding and in effect for so long as the license represented thereby continues in force, as hereinabove provided.

(5) This section does not apply as to temporary licenses.

History.—§218, ch. 59-205; §11, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§634.11, 644.11.

626.401 Same; solicitors.—

(1) The license of a solicitor shall continue in force until expired, suspended, revoked or otherwise terminated, but subject to annual continuation by the appointing general lines agent named therein on or before September 1 by payment of the fee and license taxes for annual continuation of license as provided in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees), accompanied by the appointing agent's written request for such continuation.

(2) The appointing agent shall on or before September 1 of each year furnish to the department at its office at Tallahassee the alphabetical lists, statements, and information as to solicitors whose appointments and licenses are being renewed or continued, or terminated, accompanied by payment of the applicable fees and license taxes, as required under §626.501.

(3) Any such license as to which request for renewal or continuation is not received by the department at its offices at Tallahassee as required by subsection (1) shall be deemed to have expired as at midnight on the September 30 next following such failure. Request for renewal or continuation of any such license or payment of fee and license taxes therefor which is received by the department after such September 1 but on or before the next following October 15 may be accepted

and effectuated by the department, in its discretion; and any such request and payment received by the department after such October 15 and on or before the next following November 15, may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion, only if accompanied by an additional license continuation fee as provided in §624.0300.

(4) Any such license shall terminate forthwith upon written request filed with the department either by the appointing agent or the licensee, accompanied by proof satisfactory to the department that written notice of such termination has been given to the appointing agent or licensee, as the case may be. Notice addressed to such other party at his address last of record with the notifying party, postage prepaid and placed in a United States mail depository shall be deemed to have been given when so mailed, for the purposes of this section. If not so mailed, notice shall be given by delivery thereof to the licensee.

History.—§219, ch. 59-205; §12, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.411 Same; adjusters.—

(1) The license of an adjuster shall continue in force until expired, suspended, revoked or otherwise terminated, but subject to annual continuation by the employer, in the case of a company employee adjuster, or by the licensee, in the case of public adjusters and independent adjusters, on or before September 1 by payment of the license tax provided in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees) accompanied by written request for such continuation.

(2) Any such license as to which request for renewal or continuation is not received by the department at its offices at Tallahassee as required by subsection (1) shall be deemed to have expired at midnight on the September 30 next following such failure. Request for renewal or continuation of any such license or payment of fee and license taxes therefor which is received by the department after such September 1 but on or before the next following October 15 may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion; and any such request and payment received by the department after such October 15 and on or before the next following November 15, may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion, only if accompanied by an additional license continuation fee as provided in §624.0300.

(3) As to any adjuster licensee whose employment or license is being terminated by his employer, information as to the reasons for such termination shall be filed as required under §626.511.

(4) This section does not apply as to temporary licenses.

History.—§220, ch. 59-205; §13, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§636.33, 636.42.

626.421 Continuance, expiration of permit; service representatives, claims investigators.—

(1) The permit issued to a claims investiga-

tor, unless earlier suspended, revoked or otherwise terminated, shall expire as provided in §626.0417.

(2) The permit issued to a service representative shall continue in force until expired, suspended, revoked or otherwise terminated but subject to annual continuation by the licensee's employer on or before September 1 by payment of the fee provided in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees) accompanied by the employer's written request for the continuation. Any such permit as to which request for renewal or continuation is not received by the department at its office at Tallahassee as required above, shall be deemed to have expired at midnight on the September 30 next following such failure. Request for renewal or continuation of any such permit or payment of fee therefor which is received by the department after such September 1 but on or before the next following October 15 may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion; and any such request and payment received by the department after such October 15 and on or before the next following November 15, may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion, only if accompanied by an additional permit continuation fee as provided in §624.0300.

(3) As to any service representative or claims investigator whose employment or permit is being terminated by his employer, information as to the reasons for such termination shall be filed as required under §626.511.

History.—§221, ch. 59-205; §14, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.72, 636.42.

626.431 Effect of expiration of license or permit.—

(1) Upon expiration of any license or permit, as provided in §§626.381-626.421, the individual formerly so licensed or permitted shall be completely without any of the authority or rights theretofore conferred by the license or permit, and shall not thereafter, while without the required license or permit, engage or attempt to engage in any transaction or business for which such a license or permit is required under this code.

(2) No such individual shall again be granted such a license or permit unless and until he applies and fully qualifies therefor as provided in this code, including the taking and passing of any written examination which may be required under applicable provisions; and such an examination shall be required in all cases where application for the new license or permit is made after expiration of two years from the date of expiration or termination of the prior similar license or permit.

History.—§222, ch. 59-205.

626.441 License or permit not transferable.

—A license or permit issued under part I of this chapter is valid only as to the individual named therein as licensee or permittee; and is

not transferable to another individual.

History.—§223, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.72.

626.451 Appointment of agents.—

(1) Each insurer appointing an agent in this state shall file the appointment with the department, and at the same time pay the fee and license taxes as prescribed in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees). Every such appointment shall be subject to the issuance of the appropriate agent's license.

(2) As a part of each appointment there shall be a certified statement or affidavit of an appropriate officer or official of the appointing insurer or of its general agent stating what investigation, if any, the insurer or general agent has made concerning the proposed agent and his background, and the insurer's or general agent's opinion to the best of its knowledge and belief as to the moral character, fitness and reputation of the proposed appointee.

(3) In the appointment of a life agent the insurer shall also certify therein, if true, that the applicant has the necessary training or that the insurer will guarantee that he will have the necessary training to hold himself out as a life agent; and the insurer shall further certify that it is willing to be bound by the acts of such life agent, within the scope of his employment.

History.—§224, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.74, 627.79, 634.04, 644.05, 644.06.

626.461 Continuation of appointment of agent.—Subject to annual renewal or continuation by the insurer as provided in §626.391, in the case of life agents, disability agents, and agents holding limited licenses under §626.321, and as provided in §626.381 in the case of general lines agents, the insurer's appointment of the agent shall continue in effect until the agent's license is revoked or otherwise terminated, unless written notice of earlier termination of the appointment is filed with the department by either the insurer or the agent.

History.—§225, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.11.

626.471 Termination of appointment of agent.—

(1) Subject to the agent's contract rights, an insurer may terminate its appointment of any general lines agent, life agent, disability agent, or limited license agent at any time. The insurer shall promptly give written notice of termination to the agent, either by delivery thereof to the agent in person or by mailing it, postage prepaid and addressed to the agent at his address last of record with the insurer or the insurer's general agent. Notice so mailed shall be deemed to have been given when deposited in a United States post office mail depository. As soon as possible and at all events within thirty days after terminating the appointment of an agent (other than as to an appointment terminated by the insurer's failure

to continue or renew it) the insurer shall file written notice thereof with the department, together with a statement that it has given the agent notice thereof as hereinabove provided.

(2) Upon termination of the appointment of an agent, whether by failure to renew or continue the appointment or license or otherwise, the insurer shall file with the department the information required under §626.511.

(3) An agent may terminate his appointment by an insurer at any time, by giving written notice thereof to the insurer and filing a copy of the notice with the department. Such termination shall be subject to the insurer's contract rights.

(4) Upon receipt of notice of termination of the agency appointment of an agent, the department shall forthwith terminate the pertinent license of the licensee.

History.—§226, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.74, 634.11, 634.12, 644.11, 644.12.

626.481 Termination of appointment of solicitor.—

(1) An agent terminating the appointment of a solicitor (other than by failure to renew or continue the appointment as provided in §626.401) shall immediately file written notice thereof with the department, together with a statement that it has given or mailed notice thereof to the solicitor. Notice mailed to the solicitor addressed to him at his address last of record with the agent, postage prepaid, shall be deemed to be given when placed in a United States post office mail depository.

(2) As to each such termination the appointing agent shall file with the department the information relative thereto as required under §626.511.

(3) Upon receipt of the notice of termination of the appointment, the department shall forthwith terminate the solicitor's license.

History.—§227, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.75.

626.491 Termination of appointment of adjuster, service representative, or claims investigator.—

(1) The employer of any adjuster, service representative, or claims investigator, shall promptly file with the department written notice of any termination of the appointment and employment of the licensee or permittee, together with a statement as to the reasons for such termination.

(2) Information, documents, records, and statements furnished or disclosed to the department pursuant to subsection (1), shall be privileged and shall not be basis for or admissible as evidence in any action against the employer.

(3) Upon receiving any such notice of termination, the department shall forthwith terminate the license or permit affected thereby.

History.—§228, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.32.

626.501 Alphabetical lists of licenses continued or terminated.—

(1) The insurer in the case of agents, and the appointing general lines agent in the case of solicitors, shall annually, prior to:

(a) March 1, in the case of appointments and licenses of life agents, disability agents, and of agents holding limited licenses issued under §626.321, or

(b) September 1, in the case of appointments and licenses of general lines agents or solicitors, file with the department an alphabetical list for each such license type and class, of the names and addresses of each licensee whose appointment and license in this state is being renewed or is to continue in effect, accompanied by payment of the applicable renewal or continuation fees and license taxes.

(2) At the same time the insurer or general lines agent, as the case may be, shall also file with the department an alphabetical list for each such license type and class of the names and addresses of each licensee whose appointment and license in this state is being terminated and is not to remain in effect, accompanied by a statement of the appointing insurer or its general agent or by the appointing general lines agent, as the case may be, and such other reasonable proof as the department may prescribe or accept, that written notice of intention so to terminate his appointment and license has been given to each such licensee. Such notice of intention to terminate may be given, for the purposes of this provision, either by delivery thereof to the licensee or by mailing it postage prepaid and addressed to the licensee at his address last of record with the appointing insurer or appointing general lines agent, as the case may be; notice so mailed shall be deemed to have been given when placed in a mail depository of the United States post office.

(3) As to each such appointment and license being terminated, as referred to in subsection (2), the appointing insurer or general lines agent shall also file with the department the information as to the reasons and facts involved in such termination as required under §626.511.

History.—§229, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.45, 627.74.

626.511 Reasons for termination; privileged information.—

(1) Any insurer terminating the appointment and license of an agent, any general lines agent terminating the appointment and license of a solicitor, and any employer terminating the employment, license or permit of an adjuster, service representative, or claims investigator, whether such termination is by direct action of the appointing insurer, agent, or employer or by failure to renew or continue the appointment and license as in part I of this chapter provided, shall file with the department a statement of the reasons, if any, for and facts relative to such termination. In the case of termination of the appointment of

agents, such information may be filed by the insurer or by the insurer's general agent.

(2) In the case of terminations by failure to renew or continue the appointment or license, the information required under subsection (1), shall be filed with the department as soon as possible, and at all events within thirty days, after the date notice of intention not to so renew or continue was filed with the department as required in this chapter. In all other cases the information required under subsection (1) shall be filed with the department at the time of, or at all events within ten days after, notice of the termination was filed with the department as required in part I of this chapter.

(3) Any information, document, record, or statement so furnished or disclosed to the department shall be absolutely privileged and shall not be admissible as evidence in or as basis for any action against the appointing insurer or general lines agent, or employer, or against any representative of any of the foregoing.

History.—§230, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.74, 627.75, 634.12, 644.12.

626.521 Character, credit reports.—

(1) As to each applicant who for the first time in this state is applying and qualifying for a license as agent, solicitor, or adjuster, or for a permit as service representative or claims investigator, the appointing insurer or its manager or general agent in this state (in the case of agents), or the appointing general lines agent (in the case of solicitors), or the employer (in the case of service representatives, claims investigators, and of adjusters who are not to be self-employed) shall coincidentally with such appointment or employment secure and thereafter keep on file a full detailed credit and/or character report, made by an established and reputable independent credit reporting service, relative to the individual so appointed or employed; except that a life insurer may use its own reporting service for the making of such a report, unless otherwise expressly requested by the department.

(2) Within sixty days after such appointment or employment has been made or commenced, the insurer, manager, general agent, general lines agent, or employer, as the case may be, shall furnish to the department on a form furnished by the department, such information as it may reasonably require relative to such individual and investigation; except, that in the case of a life insurer such information shall be so furnished to the department upon its request.

(3) As to such applicants for adjuster license who are to be self-employed the department shall secure, at the cost of the applicant, a full detailed credit and/or character report, made by an established and reputable independent credit reporting service relative to the applicant.

(4) Any information so furnished shall be

absolutely privileged and shall not be admissible or used as evidence in any action against the insurer, manager, general agent, general lines agent, employer, reporting service, or other persons furnishing the same.

History.—§231, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.74, 627.75, 634.06, 636.25, 644.06.

626.531 Insurance vending machines.—

(1) A licensed resident agent appointed by the insurer and licensed as to disability insurance (whether under a general lines agent license or otherwise) may solicit applications for and issue policies of personal travel accident insurance by means of mechanical vending machines or other coin-operated devices supervised by him and placed at airports, railroad stations, or bus stations, where transportation tickets for common carriers are sold and of convenience to the traveling public, upon the following conditions only:

(a) That the policy to be so sold provides reasonable coverage and benefits, is reasonably suited for sale and issuance through vending machines, and that use of such a machine therefor in a particular proposed location would be of material convenience to the public;

(b) That the type of vending machine proposed to be used is reasonably suitable and practical for the purpose;

(c) That reasonable means, as determined by the department, are provided for informing the prospective purchaser of any such policy of the coverage and restrictions of the policy;

(d) That prompt refund is provided to the applicant or prospective applicant of money inserted in defective machines and for which no insurance, or a less amount than paid for, is actually received;

(e) Such vending machine shall be so constructed and operated that it shall retain a copy of the application, showing the date, name and address of applicant and beneficiary and the amount of insurance;

(f) No policy of insurance vended through such machine shall be for a period of time longer than forty-eight hours, or for the duration of a specified one-way trip or round trip, as applicable;

(g) Each such machine shall have provided on it or immediately adjacent thereto, in a prominent location, adequate envelopes for the use of patrons of such machines in mailing the policies vended through such machines, or that the policy itself (if designed to permit such procedure) may be mailed without an envelope; and

(h) Such licensed agent shall cause to be inspected and tested each such vending machine with reasonable frequency, and at least once each day on five out of each seven days; and should same not be in good working condition shall cause a notice to be prominently displayed thereon that the same is out of order.

Such notice shall be maintained so long as such condition exists.

(2) As to each such vending machine to be so used, the department shall issue to the agent a special vending machine license. The license shall apply to a specific machine or to any machine of identical type which is substituted for it, and shall specify the name and address of the insurer and agent, the name of the policy to be so sold, the serial number of the machine, and the place where the machine is to be in operation. The license shall be subject to termination, suspension, or revocation coincidentally with that of the agent. The department shall also revoke the license as to any machine as to which it finds that any of the conditions upon which the machine was licensed as referred to in subsection (1), have been violated, or no longer exist. Proof of the existence of a subsisting license shall be displayed on or about each such vending machine in use in such manner as the department may reasonably require.

History.—§232, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-20; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.532 Continuation, expiration of insurance vending machine license.—

(1) The license of a vending machine shall continue in force until expired, suspended, revoked, or otherwise terminated, but subject to annual continuation by the agent named therein on or before September 1 by payment of the fee as provided in §624.0300, for each license year or part thereof for each respective vending machine.

(2) The agent shall on or before September 1 of each year furnish to the department at its office at Tallahassee, Florida, a list and information as to the vending machine licenses being renewed or continued or terminated, accompanied by payment of the applicable fees. Such list shall give the name and address of the insurer and agent, name of the policy to be sold, serial number of the vending machine, and the place where the machine is to be in operation.

(3) Any such license as to which request for renewal or continuation is not received by the department at its office at Tallahassee, Florida, as required by subsection (1) shall be deemed to have expired as at midnight on the September 30 next following such failure. Request for renewal or continuation of any such license or payment of fees therefor which is received by the department after such September 1 but on or before the next following October 15 may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion; and any such request and payment received by the department after such October 15 and on or before the next following November 15, may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion, only if accompanied by an additional license continuation fee of fifteen dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 63-20; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.541 Corporation and business names; officers; associates; notice of changes.—

(1) Any individually licensed agent or

agents, or adjuster or adjusters, doing business under a firm or corporation name or under any business name other than their own individual name or names shall annually on or before September 1 file with the department, on forms furnished by it a written statement of the firm, corporation or business name being so used, the address of any office or offices or places of business making use of such name, and the name and residence address of each director and each officer of the corporation and of each individual associated in such firm or corporation as to the insurance transactions thereof or in the use of such business name.

(2) In the event of any change of such name, or directors or officers, or of any of such addresses, or in the personnel so associated, written notice of such change shall promptly be filed with the department by or on behalf of those licensees terminating any such firm, corporation, or business name or continuing to operate thereunder.

History.—§233, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.551 Notice of change of address.—Every licensed agent or adjuster shall promptly notify the department in writing of a change of his principal business address.

History.—§234, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§634.15, 644.15.

626.561 Reporting and accounting for funds.—

(1) All premiums, return premiums or other funds belonging to insurers or others received by an agent, solicitor or adjuster in transactions under his license shall be trust funds so received by the licensee in a fiduciary capacity, and the licensee in the applicable regular course of business shall account for and pay the same to the insurer, insured or other person entitled thereto.

(2) Any agent, solicitor or adjuster who, not being lawfully entitled thereto, diverts or appropriates such funds or any portion thereof to his own use, shall upon conviction be guilty of larceny by embezzlement and shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§235, ch. 59-205.

626.571 Delinquent agencies; notice of trusteeship.—If any agent or agency becomes delinquent in payment of accounts owing to the insurer or insurers represented by the agent or agency, and a trusteeship or similar arrangement for the administration of the affairs of the agent or agency is instituted, the insurer or insurers involved therein shall immediately give written notice thereof to the department. The notice shall state the name and address of each such agent, the circumstances and estimated amount of delinquency, and such other information as the insurer deems pertinent or as the department may reasonably require.

History.—§236, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.581 Commissions contingent upon adjustment savings prohibited.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any insurer to

enter into any agreement or understanding with its general or state agent or for any insurer, either directly or through its general or state agent, to enter into any agreement or understanding with any local resident agent of such insurer in this state, the effect of which is to make the net amount of any such agent's commissions on policies of insurance negotiated and issued by such insurer in this state contingent upon savings effected in the adjustment, settlement and payment of losses covered by such insurer's policies, and in pursuance of which agreement or understanding the agent acts as adjuster for claims under such policies and pays claims incurred by such insurer under the policies from a stated percentage of the premiums collected or remitted to the agent thereon and retained by him; and any such agreements and understandings now existing are declared unlawful and shall be terminated immediately.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to or affect any contingent commissions agreement under which the general or state agent or local resident agent does not pay claims arising under policies of the insurer he represents from a stated percentage of premiums collected by him or remitted to such agent and retained by him.

History.—§237, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.0100.

626.591 Same; penalty for violation.—If any insurer or agent is found by the department to be in violation of §626.581 the department may, in its discretion, suspend or revoke the insurer's certificate of authority and the agent's license. Any such suspension or revocation shall be for a period of not less than six months, and the insurer or agent shall not subsequently be authorized or licensed to transact insurance unless the department is satisfied that the insurer or agent will not again violate any of the provisions of §626.581.

History.—§238, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.0101, 627.0102.

626.601 Improper conduct; inquiry.—

(1) The department may, upon its own motion, and shall, upon a written complaint signed by any interested person and filed with the department, inquire into any alleged improper conduct of any licensed agent, solicitor or adjuster in this state, or of any person holding a permit as service representative or claims investigator under this code.

(2) In the prosecution of such inquiries the agent, solicitor or adjuster shall, whenever so required by the department, cause his books and records to be open for inspection for the purpose of such inquiries.

(3) As a prerequisite to exercising the right or authority to investigate the books and records of such a licensee, the department shall serve upon the licensee a copy of the general charges against him, so as to appraise the licensee of the general purpose, nature, and scope

of the investigation or inquiry, and including the name and identity of the person, if any, who may have filed a complaint with the department as referred to in subsection (1) if the investigation is in any way related to such complaint.

(4) Such general charges are not required to allege any facts constituting any alleged improper conduct of the licensee, for such inquiry or investigation is authorized as a fact-finding inquiry or investigation for the purpose of determining the existence or non-existence of facts constituting such improper conduct as would justify the department in instituting proceedings to suspend or revoke the license of any such licensee as hereinafter in this chapter provided.

(5) Service of such copy of general charges may be made by delivering copy to the licensee or mailing same by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested addressed to him at his business or residence address. If so mailed, notice shall be deemed to have been given when deposited in a mail depository of the United States post office.

(6) The charges or complaints against any agent, solicitor or adjuster may be informally alleged and need not be in any such language as is necessary to charge a crime on an indictment or information.

(7) The expense for any hearings or investigations under this law, as well as the fees and mileage of witnesses, may be paid out of the appropriate fund.

History.—§239, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.28.

626.611 Grounds for compulsory refusal, suspension, revocation of license or permit.—

The department shall deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the license of any agent, solicitor, or adjuster, or the permit of any service representative or claims investigator if it finds after notice and hearing thereon as provided for in §626.631 that as to the applicant, licensee or permittee any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist:

(1) Lack of one or more of the qualifications for the license or permit as specified in this code.

(2) Material misstatement, misrepresentation or fraud in obtaining the license or permit, or in attempting to obtain the same.

(3) Failure to pass to the department's satisfaction any examination required under this code.

(4) If the license or permit is wilfully used, or to be used, to circumvent any of the requirements or prohibitions of this code.

(5) Wilful misrepresentation of any insurance policy or annuity contract or wilful deception with regard to any such policy or contract, done either in person or by any form of dissemination of information or advertising.

(6) If, as an adjuster or claims investigator or agent permitted to adjust claims under this

code, he has materially misrepresented to an insured or other interested party the terms and coverage of an insurance contract with intent and for the purpose of effecting settlement of claim for loss or damage or benefit under such contract on less favorable terms than those provided in and contemplated by the contract.

(7) For demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to engage in the business of insurance.

(8) For demonstrated lack of reasonably adequate knowledge and technical competence to engage in the transactions authorized by the license or permit.

(9) Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of business under the license or permit.

(10) Misappropriation, conversion or unlawful withholding of moneys belonging to insurers or insureds or beneficiaries or to others and received in conduct of business under the license.

(11) For rebating, or attempt thereof, or for unlawfully dividing or offering to divide his commission with another.

(12) Has obtained or attempted to obtain or has used or is using a license as agent or solicitor for the purpose of soliciting or handling "controlled business" as such controlled business is defined in an applicable provision of this code.

(13) Wilful failure to comply with, or wilful violation of, any proper order, rule or regulation of the department, or wilful violation of any provision of this code.

History.—§240, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.77, 627.93, 627.94, 634.13, 634.16, 636.37, 636.44, 644.13, 644.16.

626.621 Grounds for discretionary refusal, suspension, revocation of license or permit.—

The department may, in its discretion, deny, suspend, revoke or refuse to renew or continue the license of any agent, solicitor or adjuster, or the permit of any service representative or claims investigator if it finds after notice and hearing thereon as provided in §626.631 that as to the applicant, licensee or permittee any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist under circumstances for which such denial, suspension, revocation or refusal is not mandatory under §626.611:

(1) For any cause for which issuance of the license or permit could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the department.

(2) Violation of any provision of this code or of any other law applicable to the business of insurance in the course of dealing under the license or permit.

(3) Violation of any lawful order or rule or regulation of the department.

(4) Failure or refusal, upon demand, to pay over to any insurer he represents or has represented any money coming into his hands belonging to the insurer.

(5) Violation of the provision against "twisting," as defined in §626.0604.

(6) If in the conduct of business under the license or permit he has engaged in unfair methods of competition or in unfair or deceptive acts or practices, as prohibited under part VII of this chapter, or has otherwise shown himself to be a source of injury or loss to the public or detrimental to the public interest.

(7) Wilful overinsurance of any property insurance risk.

(8) Conviction of a felony.

(9) If a life agent, he has violated the code of ethics.

History.—§241, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.21, 627.77, 627.93, 634.13, 634.16, 636.37, 636.44, 644.13, 644.16.

626.631 Procedure for refusal, suspension or revocation of license or permit.—

(1) If any licensee or permittee is convicted by a court of a violation of this code, the license or permit of such individual shall thereby be deemed to be immediately revoked, without any further procedure relative thereto by the department.

(2) As to licenses and permits denied by the department upon application therefor, the applicant if aggrieved thereby shall have the right to a hearing thereon and may appeal to the court from any adverse decision of the department relative thereto as provided in general in part II of chapter 624 (the department of insurance).

(3) As to licenses or permits issued under part I of this chapter and thereafter suspended or revoked, or renewal or continuation thereof refused by the department except for failure of the licensee to pass any examination required under part I of this chapter, the procedures hereinafter set forth in this section shall apply.

(4) If after an investigation or upon other evidence the department has reason to believe that there may exist any one or more grounds for the suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue the license of any agent or solicitor or adjuster or the permit of any service representative or claims investigator, as such grounds are specified in §§626.611 and 626.621, the department shall mail written notice of its intention to suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the license or permit, as the case may be, accompanied by a copy of the charges against the licensee or permittee, to the licensee or permittee and to each insurer represented by a licensee agent or employing a licensee adjuster or permittee, and to the appointing general lines agent as to a licensee solicitor. Such notice and charges shall be mailed by registered mail, addressed to the licensee or permittee at his residence or principal business address last of record with the department, and to the insurer or appointing agent addressed to the insurer or agent at its or his address last of record with

the department. The notice shall be deemed given when so addressed and mailed postage prepaid at a United States post office or branch thereof.

(5) If within twenty days after the date of mailing the notice and charges as provided for in subsection (4), neither the licensee or the permittee, nor the insurer or appointing agent have filed with the department at its office in Tallahassee a written answer to such charges coupled with a written request for a hearing thereon, the department may proceed to suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license or permit.

(6) If within such twenty days an answer and request for hearing is so filed with the department, the department shall hold a hearing with respect to the charges, the hearing to be held within sixty days of the date of the mailing of the notice and charges referred to in subsection (4), unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give the licensee or permittee and each insurer or appointing agent that has filed with it the answer to the charges and request for hearing as provided in subsection (5) written notice of the hearing and of the matters to be considered thereat not less than ten days in advance of the hearing date.

(7) All such hearings shall be conducted under the provisions of §624.0125 (conduct of hearings), and in accordance with other applicable provisions of part II of chapter 624 (the department of insurance) including, but not limited to, §§624.0120 (witnesses and evidence), 624.0121 (testimony compelled; immunity from prosecution) and 624.0122 (same; penalty for refusal to testify), to the extent that such provisions are not in conflict with the express provisions of this section.

(8) The department's statement of charges, papers, documents, reports or evidence relative to the subject of a hearing under this section shall not be subject to subpoena without its consent until after the same shall have been published at the hearing, unless after notice to the department and hearing the court determines that the department would not be unnecessarily hindered or embarrassed by such subpoenas.

(9) Following the hearing the department shall make its order thereon as required under §624.0126 (order on hearing) and mail a copy thereof by registered mail to the address last of record in its office of each party to the hearing. If by its findings made upon the hearing the department finds that one or more of the grounds therefor exist as specified in §§626.611 and 626.621, its order shall incorporate the taking of action relative to suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue the license or permit as required under §626.611 or as authorized under §626.621.

History.—§242, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.73, 627.94, 627.0102, 634.13, 636.38, 644.13.

626.641 Duration of suspension or revocation.—

(1) The department shall, in its order suspending a license or permit, specify the period during which the suspension is to be in effect, but such period shall not exceed one year. The license or permit shall remain suspended during the period so specified; subject, however, to any rescission or modification of the order by the department, or modification or reversal thereof by the court, prior to expiration of the suspension period. A license or permit which has been suspended shall not be reinstated except upon request for such reinstatement, but the department shall not grant such reinstatement if it finds that the circumstance or circumstances for which the license or permit was suspended still exist or are likely to recur.

(2) No individual licensed or the permittee under any license or permit which has been revoked by the department, shall have the right to apply for another license or permit under this code within two years from the effective date of such revocation, or, if judicial review of such revocation is sought, within two years from the date of final court order or decree affirming the revocation. The department shall not, however, grant a new license or permit to any individual if it finds that the circumstance or circumstances for which the previous license or permit was revoked still exist or are likely to recur; if an individual's license as agent or solicitor has been revoked upon the ground specified in §626.611 (12) (controlled business), the department shall refuse to grant or issue any new license so applied for.

(3) If licenses as agent or solicitor as to the same individual have been revoked at two separate times, the department shall not thereafter grant or issue any license or permit under this code as to such individual.

(4) During the period of suspension, or after revocation of the license or permit, the former licensee or permittee shall not engage in or attempt to profess to engage in any transaction or business for which a license or permit is required under this code.

History.—§243, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.94, 634.13, 636.38, 644.13, 645.12.

626.651 Effect of suspension, revocation upon associated licenses and licensees.—

(1) Upon suspension, revocation or refusal to renew or continue any one license of an agent or solicitor the department shall at the same time likewise suspend or revoke all other licenses held by the licensee under this code.

(2) In case of the suspension or revocation of license of any general lines agent, the license of any and all other agents who are members of such agency, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and any and all solicitors

employed by such agency, who knowingly are parties to the act which formed the ground for the suspension or revocation may likewise be suspended or revoked for the same period as that of the offending agent; but this shall not prevent any agent or solicitor, except the one whose license was first suspended or revoked, from being licensed as a member of or a solicitor for some other agency. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to life agents.

(3) The procedures provided for in §626.631 shall likewise apply as to suspensions, revocations and refusals to renew or continue as referred to in subsection (2).

History.—§244, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.93, 627.0105.

626.661 Surrender of license or permit.—

(1) Though issued to a licensee or permittee, all certificates of licenses and permits issued under this chapter are at all times the property of the state of Florida, and upon notice of any suspension, revocation, refusal to renew, failure to renew, expiration or other termination of the license, such license or permit shall no longer be in force and effect.

(2) This section shall not be deemed to require the surrender to the department of any certificate of license or permit, unless such surrender has been requested by the department.

History.—§245, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-105; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.671 Penalty for violation.—Any individual who knowingly makes a false or otherwise fraudulent application for any license or permit under part I of this chapter, or who knowingly violates any provision of part I of this chapter, shall upon conviction thereof and in addition to any applicable denial, suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue any license or permit, be punishable as for a misdemeanor by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each instance of violation shall be considered a separate offense.

History.—§246, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.011, 627.96, 627.0103, 634.16, 644.16.

626.681 Administrative fine in lieu of suspension, revocation of license.—

(1) If, upon procedures provided for in §626.631, the department finds that one or more grounds exist for the suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue any license or permit issued under this chapter, the department may, in its discretion, in lieu of such suspension, revocation or refusal, and except on a second offense or where such suspension, revocation or refusal is mandatory, impose upon the licensee or permittee an administrative penalty in the amount of \$100, or if the department has found wilful misconduct or wilful violation on the part of the licensee or permittee, \$500. The administrative penalty

may, in the department's discretion, be augmented in amount by an amount equal to any commissions received by or accruing to the credit of the licensee in connection with any transaction as to which the grounds for suspension, revocation or refusal related.

(2) The department may allow the licensee or permittee a reasonable period, not to exceed 30 days, within which to pay to the department the amount of the penalty so imposed. If the licensee or permittee fails to pay the penalty in its entirety to the department at its office at Tallahassee within the period so allowed, the licenses or permit of the licensee or permittee shall stand suspended, revoked, or renewal or continuation refused, as the case may be, upon expiration of such period and without any further proceedings.

History.—§247, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.691 Probation.—

(1) If, upon procedures provided for in §626.631, the department finds that one or more grounds exist for the suspension, revocation or refusal to renew or continue any license or permit issued under part I of this chapter the department may, in its discretion, except where an administrative fine is not permissible under §626.681, or where such suspension, revocation or refusal is mandatory, in lieu of such suspension, revocation or refusal, or in connection with any administrative monetary penalty imposed under §626.681, place the offending licensee or permittee on probation for a period, not to exceed two years, as specified by the department in its order.

(2) As a condition to such probation or in connection therewith, the department may specify in its order reasonable terms and conditions to be fulfilled by the probationer during the probation period. If during the probation period the department has good cause to believe that the probationer has violated such terms and conditions or any of them, it

shall forthwith suspend, revoke or refuse to renew or continue the license or permit of the probationer, as upon the original ground or grounds referred to in subsection (1), by its order given to the licensee or permittee and insurers or agents represented by him, without the necessity of further advance notice, hearing, or procedure.

History.—§248, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 96-106.

626.701 Appeal from the department.—

Any action, decision, order of the department, or failure of the department to act, decide, or order, relative to any matter which is subject to this chapter, shall be subject to review by the courts as provided in §624.0128 (appeals from the department).

History.—§249, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.711 Retaliatory provision, agents.—

(1) When under the laws of any other state any fine, tax, penalty, license fee, deposit of money, or security, or other obligation or prohibition is imposed upon resident insurance agents of Florida doing business in such other state, then so long as such laws continue in force or are so administered, the same requirements, obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon every insurance agent of such other state doing business in Florida.

(2) If any insurer permits its insurance contract to be issued in violation of this section, its certificate of authority to do business in Florida shall be suspended for a period of three months.

(3) If any resident agent of Florida shall knowingly countersign any insurance contract in violation of this section, or shall otherwise knowingly violate any of the provisions hereof, his license to write insurance in this state shall be suspended for a period of three months.

(4) This section does not apply as to life or disability insurance.

History.—§250, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.0106.

PART II

GENERAL LINES AGENTS AND SOLICITORS; QUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

626.0100	Short title.	626.0111	Solicitor's powers; agent's responsibility.
626.0101	Scope of part II.	626.0112	Temporary license; death, disability, absence of agent.
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626.0103	Industrial fire insurance defined.	626.0114	Nonresident agents; licensing and restrictions.
626.0104	Purpose of license.	626.0115	Same; service of process.
626.0105	Qualifications for agent license.	626.0116	Same; retaliatory provision.
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626.01071	Corporations, liability of agent.	626.0119	Furnishing supplies to unlicensed agent prohibited; penalty.
626.0108	Qualifications for solicitor license.	626.0120	Branch agencies.
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- 626.0121 Agent's records.
 626.0122 Place of business in residence.
 626.0123 Compensation of agents; mutual insurers.
 626.0124 Same; reciprocal insurers.

626.0100 Short title.—Part II of this chapter may be referred to in any legal proceedings as the "general lines agents law."

History.—§252, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.71.

626.0101 Scope of part II.—Part II of this chapter applies only as to:

- (1) General lines agents, as defined in §626.041;
- (2) Solicitors, as defined in §626.071; and
- (3) Service representatives, as defined in §626.081.

History.—§251, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.72, 627.98, 627.0104, 628.12.

626.0102 Part II is supplementary to licensing law.—Part II of this chapter is supplementary to part I of this chapter of the code, "the licensing procedures law."

History.—§253, ch. 59-205.

626.0103 Industrial fire insurance defined.—For the purposes of this code "industrial fire insurance" is insurance against loss by fire of either buildings and other structures or contents, which may include extended coverage and windstorm insurance, under which the premiums are collected monthly or more often and the face amount of the insurance provided by the policy on one risk is not more than five thousand dollars including the contents of such buildings and other structures and the insurer issuing such policy is operating under a system of collecting a debit by its agents. A temporary license issued pursuant to §626.0113 shall be solely for the purpose of collecting premiums and servicing in force policies, and such licensee shall not directly or indirectly solicit, negotiate or effect contracts of insurance.

History.—§254, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 67-327.

Note.—Similar provision found in former §627.72.

626.0104 Purpose of license.—

(1) The purpose of a license issued under this code to a general lines agent or solicitor is to authorize and enable the licensee actively and in good faith to engage in the insurance business as such an agent or solicitor with respect to the general public, and to facilitate the public supervision of such activities in the public interest; and not for the purpose of enabling the licensee to receive a rebate of premium in the form of "commission" or other compensation as an "agent" or "solicitor," or to enable the licensee to receive commissions or other compensation based upon insurance solicited or procured by or through him upon his own interests or those of other persons with whom he is closely associated in capacities other than that of insurance agent or solicitor.

(2) The department shall not grant, re-

- 626.0125 Exchange of business.
 626.0126 Sharing commissions; penalty.
 626.0127 Rights of agent following termination of appointment.
 626.0128 Appeals.

new, continue, or permit to exist any license as such agent or solicitor as to any applicant therefor or licensee thereunder if it finds that the license has been or is being or will probably be used by the applicant or licensee for the purpose of securing rebates or commissions on "controlled business," that is, on insurance written on his own interests or those of his family or of any firm, corporation or association with which he is associated, directly or indirectly, or in which he has an interest other than as to the insurance thereof.

(3) A violation of this section shall be deemed to exist or be probable (as to an applicant for license) if the department finds that during any twelve months period aggregate commissions or other compensation accruing in favor of the applicant or licensee based upon the insurance procured or to be procured (in the case of an applicant for license) by or through the licensee with respect to insurance of his own interests or those of his family or of any firm, corporation or association with which he is associated or in which he is interested as above referred to in subsection (2), have exceeded or will exceed thirty-five per cent of the aggregate amount of commissions and compensation accruing or to accrue in his favor during the same period as to all insurance coverages procured or to be procured by or through him. Except, any general lines agent who, on July 1, 1959, had aggregate commissions or other compensation on controlled business as defined in this section in excess of the aforesaid thirty-five per cent, shall be permitted to continue writing such insurance for the same insured or insureds, so long as the agent continues to hold a general lines agent's license in good standing to transact the same kinds of insurance so written, until the termination of such license by failure to renew or continue, suspension or revocation.

(4) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the licensing under a limited license as to motor vehicle physical damage insurance, as provided for in §626.321, any person employed by or associated with a motor vehicle sales or financing agency, with respect to insurance of the interest of such agency in a motor vehicle sold or financed by it. This section shall not apply with respect to the interest of a real estate mortgagee in or as to insurance covering such interest, or in the real estate subject to such mortgage.

History.—§255, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.79, 627.93.

626.0105 Qualifications for agent license.—The department shall not grant or issue a license as general lines agent as to any individual found by it to be untrustworthy or in-

competent or who does not meet each and all of the following qualifications, and unless from the application for license it affirmatively appears:

(1) That the applicant is a natural person of at least twenty-one years of age.

(2) That the applicant is a citizen of the United States; has been a bona fide resident of this state for at least one year last past, and will actually reside in this state at least six months out of each year.

(3) That his place of business will be located in this state and he will be actively engaged in the business of insurance, and will maintain a place of business accessible to the public.

(4) That the license is not being sought for the purpose of writing or handling controlled business, in violation of §626.0104.

(5) That the applicant is qualified as to knowledge, experience, or instruction in the business of insurance and meets the requirements relative thereto as provided in §626.0106.

(6) That the applicant is not a service representative, as defined in §626.081, nor a supervising or managing general agent, as defined in §626.091, nor a special agent or similar service representative of a disability insurer which also transacts property, casualty, or surety insurance; except, that the president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer, including a member of the board of directors, of a corporate insurer, if otherwise qualified under and meeting the requirements of part II of this chapter, may be licensed as a local resident agent.

History.—§256, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.72, 627.77, 627.79.

626.0106 Requirement as to knowledge, experience or instruction.—

(1) Except as provided in subsection (3), no applicant for a license as a general lines agent (other than as to a limited license as to baggage insurance pursuant to §626.321 (1) (d)) shall be qualified therefor or be so licensed unless within the two years immediately preceding the date his application for license is filed with the department, he has:

(a) Successfully completed classroom courses in insurance satisfactory to the department at a school, college, or extension division thereof, approved by the department; or

(b) Completed a correspondence course in insurance satisfactory to the department and regularly offered by accredited institutions of higher learning in this state and, except those applying for limited licenses under §626.321, has had at least six months of responsible insurance duties as a substantially full time bona fide employee of an agent, an insurer, their managers, general agents, or representatives, in all lines of insurance set forth in §626.041 (1); or

(c) Had at least one year in responsible insurance duties as a substantially full-time bona fide employee of an agent, an insurer, their managers, general agents, or representatives, in all lines of insurance (exclusive of aviation and wet marine and transportation insurances, but not exclusive of boats of less than thirty-six feet in length or aircraft not held out for hire) as set forth in §626.041 (1), without the education requirement mentioned in paragraphs (a) or (b).

(2) Where applicant's qualifications as required in paragraphs (b) or (c) are based in part upon the periods of employment at responsible insurance duties prescribed therein, the applicant shall submit with his application for license, on a form prescribed by the department, the affidavit of his employer setting forth the period of such employment, that the same was substantially full-time, and giving a brief abstract of the nature of the duties performed by the applicant.

(3) In the case of applicants for license who are enrolled in and actively pursuing classroom courses as referred to in subsection (1) (a), or a correspondence course as specified in subsection (1) (b), the department may in its discretion permit the applicant to file his application for license not earlier than sixty days prior to the completion of such courses and of the six months of insurance employment and experience as referred to in subsection (1) (b), in order that the completion of the courses and of such insurance employment and experience may run concurrently with the sixty day waiting period required under §626.231 (2) for eligibility for examination. An individual who was qualified to sit for an agent's or adjuster's examination at the time he was employed by the department and who while so employed was employed in responsible insurance duties as a full-time bona fide employee shall be permitted to take an examination if application for such examination is made within ninety days after the date of termination of his employment with the department.

History.—§257, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.79, 627.81, 628.12.

626.0107 Agency firms and corporations; special requirements.—If a partnership, corporation or association holds an agency contract all members of the partnership or association who solicit, negotiate or effect insurance contracts, and all officers and stockholders of the corporation who solicit, negotiate or effect insurance contracts are required to qualify and be licensed individually as agents, and all of such agents shall be individually appointed by and licensed as to each property and casualty insurer entering into an agency contract with such agency. Each such appointing insurer as soon as known to it shall comply with this section and shall determine and require that each agent so associated in or so connected with such agency is likewise ap-

pointed and licensed as to the same such insurer.

History.—§258, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provision found in former §§627.77, 627.86.

626.01071 Corporations, liability of agent.—Any general lines insurance agent who is an officer, director, stockholder, or employee of an incorporated general lines insurance agency shall remain personally and fully liable and accountable for any wrongful acts, misconduct, or violations of any provisions of this code committed by such licensee or by any person under his direct supervision and control while acting on behalf of the corporation.

History.—§4, ch. 63-20.

626.0108 Qualifications for solicitor license.

—The department shall not grant or issue a license as solicitor as to any individual found by it to be untrustworthy or incompetent, or who does not meet each and all of the following qualifications, and unless from the application for the license it affirmatively appears:

(1) That the applicant is a natural person.
(2) That the applicant is a citizen of the United States and has been a bona fide resident of this state for more than six months last past.

(3) That within the twelve months next preceding the date the application for license was filed with the department, the applicant has completed a course in insurance approved by the department or has had at least six months experience in responsible insurance duties as the substantially full-time employee of an agent, or of an insurer, their managers, general agents, or representatives.

(4) That the license is not being sought for the purpose of writing or handling controlled business, in violation of §626.0104.

(5) That the applicant will be employed by only one agent, which agent will supervise the work of the applicant and his conduct in the insurance business, and that the applicant will spend all of his business time in the employment of the agent, and will be domiciled in the office of the appointing agent as defined in §626.0109.

(6) That as of upon issuance of the license applied for the applicant is not an agent, and is not a service representative, as defined in §626.081, nor a supervising or managing general agent, as defined in §626.091.

(7) That the appointing agent, if any, has endorsed the application, and has obligated himself thereby to supervise the solicitor's conduct and business.

History.—§259, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.45, 627.72, 627.80.

626.0109 Solicitor's office domicile defined.—“Domiciled in the office of the appointing agent” as used in §626.0108(5) means that the solicitor shall be housed wholly and completely within the actual confines of the office of the agent whom he represents, together with any

such furniture, books, records, equipment and paraphernalia necessary for the conduct of such insurance business. The solicitor shall not maintain any such office or furniture, books, records, equipment or paraphernalia at any other address or location, nor shall he maintain or make use of any other quarters, or space, or address, for the purpose of the conduct of such business. No advertising or letter-head or telephone listing of the solicitor shall indicate any business address other than that of the agent by whom he is employed. No solicitor may be employed from any location except where an agent licensed to write such lines spends his full time in charge of such location.

History.—§260, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.80.

626.0110 Who may appoint solicitors; appointment exclusive.—

(1) Every person duly licensed as a general lines agent, except those holding limited licenses provided for in §626.321, may appoint as solicitors any persons who hold or have qualified for a solicitor's license.

(2) The same individual shall not be licensed as solicitor as to more than one appointing agent at any one time, as the name of such appointing agent is designated in the solicitor's license.

(3) Appointment of a solicitor shall be made as part of the application for license, as provided in §626.171.

History.—§261, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.45, 627.75, 627.85.

626.0111 Solicitor's powers; agent's responsibility.—

(1) A solicitor's license shall not cover any kind of insurance for which the agent by whom he is appointed is not then licensed.

(2) A solicitor, as such, shall not have power to bind an insurer upon or with reference to any risk or insurance contract, or to countersign his name to insurance contracts.

(3) All business transacted by a solicitor under his license shall be in the name of the agent by whom he is appointed, and the agent shall be responsible for all acts of the solicitor within the scope of such appointment.

History.—§262, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.88.

626.0112 Temporary license; death, disability, absence of agent.—

(1) The department may, in its discretion, issue a temporary license as agent to a licensed agent's employee, family member, business associate, or personal representative, or to the representative of a direct writing insurer of which the agent was the licensed agent in the area served by the agency, for the purpose of continuing or winding up the business affairs of the agent or agency, all subject to the following conditions:

(a) The agent so being replaced must have become deceased; or unable to perform his du-

ties as agent because of military service, or illness or other physical or mental disability; or, in the case of a direct writing insurer, as above mentioned, have had his employment or agency appointment terminated by the insurer;

(b) There must be no other person connected with the agent's business who is licensed as a general lines agent.

(c) The proposed temporary licensee must be qualified as for a regular general lines agent's license under this code except as to residence, examination, education, or experience.

(d) Application for the temporary license must be made by the applicant upon statements and affidavit filed with the department on forms as prescribed and furnished by it.

(e) The temporary license shall be issued and be valid for a period of not over six months, and, except as to disabling or confining illness, shall not be renewed either to the then holder of the temporary license or to any other person for or on behalf of the agent, agency, or direct writing insurer.

(f) Under a temporary license the licensee shall not represent as agent any insurer not last represented by the agent so being replaced, nor be licensed as to any additional kind or classification of insurance than those covered by the last existing agency appointments of such replaced agent; except, that if during the temporary license period an insurer withdraws from such agency, the temporary licensee may be appointed and licensed as agent by another like insurer only for the period remaining under the temporary license originally issued as to such withdrawing insurer or during any renewal of such original license as authorized under paragraph (e), and the agency contract between the licensee and such other insurer shall so provide. This provision shall not be deemed to prohibit termination of its appointment by any insurer.

(g) The holder of a temporary license may be granted a regular agent's license upon taking and successfully completing a classroom course or correspondence course in insurance or having the insurance employment experience as prescribed in §626.0106, and passing an examination as required by §626.221; but the department may waive the requirements as to residence, and the time of taking such examination as prescribed in §626.231(2).

(2) Except in the case of renewal of a temporary license due to the continuing disability of the agent, as defined and provided for in paragraph (e), the department shall not grant to the same individual more than one temporary license during any twelve months period. There shall be not more than one renewal of the temporary license due to such disabling or confining illness of such licensed agent, and such renewal shall follow consecutively the expiration of the original temporary license, and in no event shall the total period covered by any original temporary license and the renewal

thereof exceed twelve consecutive months.

(3) If a temporary licensee is used to replace an individual whose agency appointment or employment and license has been terminated by the insurer, such latter individual shall not again be appointed or licensed as an agent of the same insurer or affiliated insurers within a period of twenty-four months following the date of such termination.

(4) If an absent or disabled agent being replaced under a temporary license returns or becomes able to resume the active conduct of the agency, or if the disposition of the affairs of the agency of a deceased or mentally incompetent agent is completed, or the temporary licensee has qualified for a regular license, before expiration otherwise of the temporary license, the temporary license shall thereupon forthwith terminate, and the licensee shall promptly deliver the temporary license certificate to the department at Tallahassee for cancellation.

(5) The applicant for a temporary license shall pay to the department, prior to the issuance thereof, the applicable license fee as specified therefor in §624.0300 (filing, license, and miscellaneous fees).

(6) Except as in this section expressly provided, the holder of a temporary license shall be subject to the same requirements and responsibilities as apply under this code to agents regularly licensed.

History.—§263, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.78.

626.0113 Same; industrial fire agent; pending examination.—

(1) The department may in its discretion, issue a temporary limited license as industrial fire agent, as such a limited license is provided for in §626.321, for a temporary period not exceeding ninety days to an individual otherwise qualified, who is completing the educational or training requirements prescribed in §626.0106, and who will, prior to termination of such ninety day period, take the required examination.

(2) The fee for such a temporary license shall be as specified in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees).

History.—§264, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.82.

626.0114 Nonresident agents; licensing and restrictions.—

(1) The department may, upon written application and the payment of a license fee as specified therefor in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees), issue a license as a general lines agent to an individual who is otherwise qualified therefor under parts I and II of this chapter (licensing procedures law), but who is not a resident of this state, if by the laws of the state of his residence, residents of this state may be licensed in like manner as a nonresident agent of his state.

(2) The department shall not, however,

issue any such license to any nonresident who has an office or place of business in this state, or who has any direct or indirect pecuniary interest in any insurance agent, insurance agency, or in any solicitor licensed as a resident of this state; nor to any individual who does not, at time of issuance and throughout the existence of the Florida license, hold a license as agent or broker issued by the state of his residence; nor to any individual who is employed by any insurer as a service representative or who is a supervising or managing general agent in any state, whether or not also licensed in another state as an agent or broker. The department shall have discretion to refuse to issue any such license to a nonresident when it has reason to believe that the applicant by ruse or subterfuge is attempting to avoid the intent and prohibitions contained in this subsection, or to believe that any of the grounds exist as for suspension or revocation of license as set forth in §§626.611 and 626.621.

(3) Such a nonresident shall not enter this state for the purpose of inspecting any risk or property without the written permission of the insured, or of a countersigning agent, resident in this state, on such risk. Nor shall he directly or indirectly solicit, negotiate or effect insurance contracts in this state unless accompanied by a countersigning agent, resident in this state, on such risk.

(4) All insurance policies as defined in §627.01011, written under the nonresident agent's license, including those written or issued pursuant to the surplus lines law, part VI of this chapter, on risks or property located in this state must be countersigned by a local agent resident of this state; and it shall be the duty and responsibility of the nonresident agent, and, if called upon to do so by the countersigning agent, of the insurer likewise, to assure that such resident local agent receives the same commission as allowed by the state of residence of the nonresident agent, but in no event shall the resident local agent receive, accept, or retain less than fifty per cent of the usual Florida local agent's commission, or fifty per cent of the nonresident agent's commission, whichever is less, on policies of insurance covering property as defined in §624.0403 and insurance covering in whole or in part real property and tangible personal property, including property floater policies. On all other policies of insurance, including insurance covering motor vehicles, plate glass, burglary, robbery, theft, larceny, boiler and machinery, workmen's compensation, fidelity and surety, bodily injury liability, and property damage liability, in no event shall he receive, accept, or retain less than twenty-five per cent of the usual Florida local agent's commission or twenty-five per cent of the nonresident agent's commission, whichever is less.

(5) Except as in this section and §§626.0115 and 626.0116 provided, nonresident agents shall

be subject to the same requirements as apply to agents resident in this state.

History.—§265, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.85.

626.0115 Same; service of process.—

(1) Each licensed nonresident agent shall appoint the insurance commissioner and treasurer as his attorney to receive service of legal process issued against the agent in this state, upon causes of action arising within this state out of transactions under his license. Service upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer as attorney shall constitute effective legal service upon the agent.

(2) The appointment shall be irrevocable for as long as there could be any cause of action against the agent arising out of his insurance transactions in this state.

(3) Duplicate copies of such legal process against such agent shall be served upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer by a person competent to serve a summons.

(4) Upon receiving such service, the insurance commissioner and treasurer shall forthwith send one of the copies of the process, by registered mail with return receipt requested, to the defendant agent at his last address of record with the department.

(5) The insurance commissioner and treasurer shall keep a record of the day and hour of service upon him of all such legal process.

History.—§266, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.85.

626.0116 Same; retaliatory provision.—

When under the laws of any other state any fine, tax, penalty, license fee, deposit of money or security or other obligation, limitation or prohibition is imposed upon resident insurance agents of Florida in connection with the issuance of, and activities under, a nonresident agent's license under the laws of such state as to such Florida agent, including the sharing of commissions, then so long as such laws continue in force or are so administered, the same requirements, obligations, limitations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon every insurance agent of such other state doing business in Florida under a nonresident agent's license issued under §626.0114.

History.—§267, ch. 55-205.

626.0117 Service representatives; application for permit.—The application for a permit as service representative (as defined in §626.081), shall show the applicant's name, residence address, name of employer, position or title, type of work to be performed by the applicant in this state, and such additional information as the department may reasonably require.

History.—§268, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.72.

626.0118 Same; managers; activities.—Individuals employed by insurers, their managers, general agents or representatives as service representatives, and supervising or managing general agents (as defined in §626.091) employed for the purpose of or engaged in assist-

ing agents and solicitors in negotiating and effecting contracts of insurance, shall engage in such activities when, and only when, accompanied by, or at the specific direction in writing of, an agent or solicitor duly licensed as a resident licensee under this code.

History.—§269, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.72.

626.0119 Furnishing supplies to unlicensed agent prohibited; penalty.—

(1) No insurer shall furnish to any agent, or prospective agent named or appointed by it, any blank forms, applications, stationery or other supplies to be used in soliciting, negotiating or effecting contracts of insurance, on its behalf until such agent shall have received from the department a license to act as an insurance agent and shall have duly qualified as such.

(2) Any insurer, or any officer, director or agent thereof violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of \$100 for each and every violation, or by imprisonment for not less than 90 days nor more than 6 months in the county jail.

History.—§270, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.09.

626.0120 Branch agencies.—

(1) Each branch place of business established by an agent or agency firm, corporation, or association, shall be in active full time charge of a licensed general lines agent.

(2) If the agent or agency establishes places of business in more than one county, additional county license tax is payable as provided in §624.0303.

History.—§271, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.79.

626.0121 Agent's records.—Every agent issuing or countersigning any insurance policy, as defined in §627.01011, must maintain in his office such records of policies written or countersigned by him to enable the insuring public to obtain all necessary information, including daily reports, concerning such policies at least until the expiration date thereof.

History.—§272, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.91.

626.0122 Place of business in residence.—No requirement of part II of this chapter that an agent shall maintain within this state a place of business which is accessible to the public shall be deemed to prohibit the maintenance of such a place of business in connection with the place of residence of either the agent or of other persons, if:

(1) A separate room is set aside by the agent for and is actually used as his office or place of business, and

(2) Such room is easily accessible to the public and is in fact in the usual course of his business used by the agent in his dealings with the public, and

(3) The existence of such place of business is suitably advertised, as determined by the department.

History.—§273, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.0123 Compensation of agents; mutual insurers.—A mutual insurer may compensate its agents upon such basis as is fixed by agreements between the insurer and its respective agents.

History.—§274, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.99.

626.0124 Same; reciprocal insurers.—Each agent of a reciprocal insurer shall be compensated either by commission or by salary, but not by both commission and salary. At the time its certificate of authority is issued, renewed or continued under this code each reciprocal insurer shall certify to the department whether each of its agents will be paid upon a commission basis or upon a salary basis.

History.—§275, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.12.

626.0125 Exchange of business.—

(1) (a) "Excess business" is defined as risks requiring insurance above the limits of that which the agent's own insurer will accept.

(b) "Rejected business" is defined as risks which an agent's own insurer is authorized to write but rejects for underwriting reasons.

(2) An agent may place only such excess or rejected business for which he is appointed and licensed, and for which the insurer by which he is appointed is authorized to write, with an insurer for which he is not a licensed agent, by placing such business through a licensed agent of such other insurer; provided, however, an agent may place a class of business which his insurer is authorized to write, with an insurer for which he is not a licensed agent, by placing such business through a licensed agent of such insurer, when it is to the best interest of the insured to do so and whether or not it is "rejected business."

(3) The foregoing limitations and restrictions shall not be construed, and shall not apply, to the placing of surplus lines business under the provisions of part VI of this chapter.

History.—§276, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.89.

626.0126 Sharing commissions; penalty.—

(1) No agent or solicitor shall divide with others or share in any commissions payable on account of insurance, except as follows:

(a) A resident agent may divide or share in commissions with his own employed solicitors, and with other resident agents appointed and licensed to write the same kind or kinds of insurance.

(b) A resident agent and a nonresident agent, subject to provisions of §626.0114, may divide among themselves commissions as to kinds of insurance for which both are appointed and licensed.

(2) No such licensee shall share a commis-

sion with any corporation unless such corporation is an insurance agency.

(3) In addition to other penalties provided therefor, the license of any licensee violating or participating in the violation of this section shall be revoked.

History.—§277, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.89.

626.0127 Rights of agent following termination of appointment.—

(1) Following termination of his agency appointment and license as to an insurer, the agent may for the period herein provided continue to service, and receive from the insurer commissions or other compensation relative to, policies written by him for the insurer during the existence of the appointment and license. He may countersign all certificates or endorse-

ments necessary to continue such policies to the expiration date thereof, including renewal option periods, and collect and remit premiums due thereon, but shall not otherwise, except with the consent of the insurer, change or modify the policy in any way nor increase the hazards insured against therein.

(2) This section does not apply as to agents of direct writing insurers or to agents and insurers between whom the relationship of employer and employee exists.

History.—§278, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §627.90.

626.0128 Appeals.—Appeals from the actions of the department in the administration of this chapter may be taken as provided in §624.0128 (appeals from the department).

History.—§279, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

PART III

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS

- 626.0200 Short title.
- 626.0201 Scope of part III.
- 626.0202 Part III is supplementary to licensing law.
- 626.0203 Life agent defined.
- 626.0204 Life insurer defined.
- 626.0205 Ordinary class insurer and ordinary-variable annuity class insurer defined.
- 626.0206 Industrial class insurer defined.
- 626.0207 Ordinary-combination class insurer defined.
- 626.0208 Purpose of license.
- 626.0209 Qualifications for license.
- 626.0210 Application for license.

626.0200 Short title.—Part III of this chapter may be referred to in any legal proceedings as the "life agent law."

History.—§281, ch. 59-205.

626.0201 Scope of part III.—Part III of this chapter applies only as to agents of life insurers, and to agents who are appointed by and licensed as to the same insurer as to both life and disability insurances.

History.—§280, ch. 59-205.

626.0202 Part III is supplementary to licensing law.—Part III of this chapter is supplementary to part I of this chapter, the "licensing procedures law."

History.—§282, ch. 59-205.

626.0203 Life agent defined.—For the purposes of part III of this chapter a "life agent" is as defined in §626.051.

History.—§283, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.01.

626.0204 Life insurer defined.—For the purposes of part III of this chapter a "life insurer"

- 626.0211 Application of qualification standards.
- 626.0212 Veterans administration employees disqualified.
- 626.0213 Military service; special provisions.
- 626.0214 Temporary license; pending examination.
- 626.0215 Same; executors, administrators.
- 626.0216 Nonresident agents.
- 626.0217 Excess or rejected business.
- 626.0218 Unlawful payment or sharing of commissions.
- 626.02181 Corporations, liability of agent.
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- 626.0220 Code of ethics.

means an insurer writing life insurance, fixed dollar annuity contracts and variable annuity contracts, or either of such types of contracts.

History.—§284, ch. 59-205; §8, ch. 61-441.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.01.

626.0205 Ordinary class insurer and ordinary-variable annuity class insurer defined.—

(1) An "ordinary class" insurer is an insurer writing life insurance on the legal reserve plan, for amounts of one thousand dollars or more, with premiums payable on the annual, semi-annual, quarterly, monthly or weekly basis.

(2) An "ordinary-variable annuity class" insurer is an insurer writing an ordinary class of insurance which issues annuity contracts providing for payments or values which vary directly according to investment experience.

History.—§285, ch. 59-205; §18, ch. 61-441.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.01.

626.0206 Industrial class insurer defined.—An "industrial class" insurer is an insurer writing industrial life insurance, as defined in

§627.0301, and as to such insurance operates under a system of collecting a debit by its agent.

History.—§286, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.01.

626.0207 Ordinary-combination class insurer defined.—An “ordinary-combination class” insurer is an insurer writing both ordinary class insurance and industrial class insurance, as defined in §§626.0205 and 626.0206, respectively.

History.—§287, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.01.

626.0208 Purpose of license.—

(1) The purpose of a license issued under this code to a life agent is to authorize and enable the licensee actively and in good faith to engage in the insurance business as such an agent with respect to the general public, and to facilitate the public supervision of such activities in the public interest; and not for the purpose of enabling the licensee to receive a rebate of premium in the form of “commission” or other compensation as an “agent,” or to enable the licensee to receive commissions or other compensation based upon insurance solicited or procured by or through him upon his own interests or upon those of other persons with whom he is closely associated in capacities other than as an insurance agent.

(2) The department shall not renew, continue, or permit to exist any license of a life agent if it finds that such licensee obtained, or attempted to obtain, such license not for the purpose of holding himself out to the general public as a life insurance agent but primarily for the purpose of soliciting, negotiating or procuring life insurance or annuity contracts covering himself or members of his family, or officers, directors, stockholders, partners, or employees of a business in which he, or a member of his family is engaged, or the debtors of a firm, association, or corporation of which he is an officer, director, stockholder, partner, or employee.

(3) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the licensing of any person employed by or associated with a lending or financing institution or creditor, with respect to insurance only, under credit life and/or disability insurance policies which are subject to part VIII of chapter 627, of borrowers from such institution.

History.—§288, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 61-360; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§634.05, 634.13.

626.0209 Qualifications for license.—

(1) The department shall not grant or issue a license as life agent as to any individual found by it to be untrustworthy or incompetent, or who does not meet the following qualifications:

(a) Must be a natural person of at least eighteen years of age.

(b) Must be a citizen of the United States or of Canada, and be a bona fide resident of this state.

(c) Must not be an employee of the United

States veterans administration or state service office as referred to in §626.0212, or be on active duty in the armed forces of the United States, as provided in §626.0213.

(d) Must not be a funeral director or undertaker, or an employee or representative thereof, or have an office in or in connection with a funeral establishment.

(e) Must not intend or be likely to use the license primarily for the purpose of writing or handling “controlled business” as referred to in §626.0208.

(f) Must take and pass any examination for license required under §626.221.

(2) An individual who is a bona fide resident of this state shall be deemed to meet the residence requirement of subsection (1) (b), notwithstanding the existence, at time of application for license, of a license in his name on the records of another state as a resident agent of such other state, if the applicant furnishes or the department acquires proof satisfactory to the department that the applicant has made written request for the cancellation of such other license, either to the insurer represented thereunder or to the proper official of the other state.

History.—§289, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§634.05, 634.06.

626.0210 Application for license.—

(1) Application for a license as life agent shall be made and filed as provided under §626-171.

(2) In the application the applicant shall set forth:

(a) His full name, age, residence, place of business and occupation for the five years next prior to the date of application;

(b) His qualifications for the license, namely:

1. What efforts he has made or intends to make to familiarize himself with the life insurance laws of this state and with the provisions of the contracts to be negotiated;

2. What insurance experience he has had, if any;

3. What insurance instruction he has had or expects to receive;

(c) Whether he has been refused or has had suspended or revoked a license to solicit insurance by the insurance department or supervising officials of any state;

(d) Whether any insurer or any general agent claims the applicant is indebted under any agency contract or otherwise, and if so, the name of the claimant, the nature of the claim and the applicant's defense thereto, if any;

(e) Whether he has had an agency contract cancelled, and if so, when, by what insurer or general agent, and the reason therefor; and

(f) Such other or additional information as the department may deem proper to enable it to determine the character, experience,

ability and other qualifications of the applicant to hold himself out to the public as a life agent.

History.—§290, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.18.

626.0211 Application of qualification standards.—In determining the competence and qualifications of applicants for license as life agents the department may take into consideration whether the agent will be appointed and licensed as to the ordinary class, or ordinary-variable annuity class, of life insurance, or as to the industrial class; and in the application of the standards of competence and qualification as provided in this chapter it may require greater degree thereof as to applicants for license as to the ordinary class or ordinary-variable annuity class of insurance.

History.—§291, ch. 59-205; §9, ch. 61-441; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.0212 Veterans administration employees disqualified.—No person employed by the United States veterans administration or state service office shall be licensed as a life agent. The license of any person who accepts such employment shall automatically terminate when the employment commences.

History.—§292, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.17.

626.0213 Military service; special provisions.—

(1) The department shall not issue a license as life agent to any person on active duty in the armed forces of the United States; except, that the existing license of a person when called into active duty may be renewed or continued for a period not to extend beyond the time when the licensee's active continuous service in the armed forces reaches six months duration.

(2) The license of any person who is called into such active duty shall automatically terminate at such time as his active continuous service reaches six months duration.

(3) Any person whose license has terminated as provided in subsection (2), shall if otherwise qualified therefor be entitled to a similar license within twelve months after an honorable discharge if application therefor is made within four years after entry into such service, upon payment of applicable license tax and fees therefor, but without taking or passing an examination.

(4) Any provision of subsections (1), (2), or (3), to the contrary notwithstanding, any person on active duty in the armed forces who held a current and valid license as life agent on April 1, 1957, shall have the privilege of renewing or continuing the license annually.

(5) Any person who has successfully taken and passed an examination for a life agent license and who was entitled to the license but the same was not issued due to his entry into active service with the armed forces of the United States shall upon being honorably discharged be entitled to be licensed as pro-

vided in subsection (3), if such service began within twelve months after he took and successfully passed the examination.

History.—§293, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.17.

626.0214 Temporary license; pending examination.—

(1) Each applicant for a life agent's license to represent an insurer of the industrial or ordinary-combination class, may at the insurer's request have issued to him a temporary license for a period not exceeding ninety days, within which ninety day period the applicant must take a written examination as provided in §626.241 (scope of examination). The department shall not issue a temporary license as to an ordinary class agent except as provided in §626.0215.

(2) If the applicant fails to pass the first examination his temporary license terminates unless, in the department's discretion, the applicant is permitted to take a second examination. An applicant permitted to take the second examination must file application therefor and take the examination within the time set by the department. If he fails to pass the second examination his temporary license is then and there terminated.

(3) After failing to pass the second examination the applicant is not eligible for a re-examination until a sixty day waiting period has elapsed, at the end of which period he may, through an insurer, apply for another license just as any other first time applicant.

(4) The department may refuse to issue such a temporary license pending passage of the examination, as to applicants for license as to any insurer whose applicants have repeatedly and without good cause failed to appear for the examination during the ninety day temporary license period.

(5) If within the ninety day period of such a temporary license, and not later than the expiration date of the license, the applicant holding such license takes and passes personal written examination to the department's satisfaction, a regular license shall be issued to him to complete the license year then current.

(6) Application for the temporary license shall be accompanied by the applicable fee as prescribed in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees). No refund of such a fee shall be made after a temporary license is issued.

History.—§294, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.09.

626.0215 Same; executors, administrators.—The department, if it is satisfied with the honesty and trustworthiness of the applicant, upon the payment of the required license fee, may issue a temporary life agent's license without requiring the applicant to pass a written examination, as follows:

(1) To the executor or administrator of the

estate of a deceased person who at the time of his death was a licensed life agent;

(2) To a surviving next of kin of such a deceased person, if no administrator or executor has been appointed and qualified, but any license issued under this subsection shall be revoked upon issuance of a license to an executor or administrator under subsection (1);

(3) No license issued under this section shall be effective for more than ninety days. The department, in its discretion, may renew the license once upon proper application and for good cause.

History.—§295, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.10.

626.0216 Nonresident agents.—

(1) The department may issue a license as life agent to a person not resident of this state, upon compliance with the applicable provisions of this code, if the state or province of Canada of such person's residence will accord the same privilege to a resident of this state.

(2) The department may enter into reciprocal agreements with the appropriate official of any such other state or province waiving the written examination of any applicant resident in such other state or province, if:

(a) A written examination is required of applicants for a life insurance agent's license in such other state or province;

(b) The appropriate official of the other state or province certifies that the applicant holds a currently valid license as a life insurance agent in such other state or province and either passed such a written examination or was the holder of a life insurance agent's license prior to the time a written examination was required; and

(c) In such other state or province a resident of this state is privileged to procure a life insurance agent's license upon the foregoing conditions and without discrimination as to fees or otherwise in favor of the residents of such other state or province.

(3) No such applicant or licensee shall have a place of business in this state, nor be an officer, director, stockholder, or partner in any corporation or partnership doing business in this state as a life insurance agency.

(4) If the laws of another state or province of Canada require the sharing of commissions with resident agents of that state or province on applications for life insurance, or life insurance including disability insurance, written by nonresident agents, then the same provisions shall apply when resident agents of that state or province, licensed as nonresident agents of Florida, write applications for insurance on residents of this state.

History.—§296, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 63-20; §2, ch. 67-91; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.08.

626.0217 Excess or rejected business.—

(1) A licensed life agent may place excess or rejected risks within the class of business for which he is licensed and which the insurer

licensing him is authorized to transact, with any other authorized insurer without being required to secure a license as to such other insurer.

(2) "Excess business" is that portion of a risk which is in excess of the amount thereof that the agent's own insurer will accept.

(3) "Rejected business" is a risk that the agent's own insurer is authorized to write but rejects for underwriting reasons, or is willing to accept only on a substandard basis; but which business will be accepted and issued by another authorized insurer at a lower rate.

History.—§297, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.07.

626.0218 Unlawful payment or sharing of commissions.—

(1) No life insurer or licensed life agent shall pay directly or indirectly any commission or other valuable consideration to any person for services as a life insurance agent within this state, unless such person holds a currently valid license to act as a life insurance agent as required by the laws of this state; except that a life insurer may pay such commission or other valuable consideration to and a licensed life insurance agent may share any commission or other valuable consideration with an incorporated insurance agency in which all employees, stockholders, directors or officers who solicit, negotiate or effectuate life insurance contracts are qualified life insurance agents holding a currently valid license as required by the laws of this state.

(2) No person other than a duly licensed life agent shall accept any such commission or other valuable consideration, except as provided in subsection (1).

(3) This section shall not prevent the payment or receipt of renewal or other deferred commissions or pensions to or by any person solely because such person has ceased to hold a license to act as a life insurance agent; and shall not prevent the payment of renewal or other deferred commissions to any incorporated insurance agency solely because any of its stockholders has ceased to hold a license to act as a life insurance agent.

History.—§298, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-381.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.17.

626.02181 Corporations, liability of agent.—

Any life insurance agent who is an officer, director, stockholder, or employee of an incorporated life insurance agency shall remain personally and fully liable and accountable for any wrongful acts, misconduct, or violations of any provisions of this code committed by such licensee or by any person under his direct supervision and control while acting on behalf of the corporation.

History.—§5, ch. 63-20.

626.0219 Representing another insurer in same industrial debit territory.—

(1) No insurer shall employ or appoint to sell weekly premium or industrial insurance in

a given debit territory any agent who has with- in the six months next preceding sold such in- surance for another insurer in the same or any part of the same debit territory, unless prior to such employment the written approval of the previous insurer is obtained and filed with the department.

(2) This section shall not be construed as preventing such an individual from represent- ing another insurer in a different debit terri- tory.

History.—§299, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.04.

626.0220 Code of ethics.—

(1) The department shall after consulta- tion with the Florida association of life under- writers adopt a "code of ethics," or continue

any such code heretofore so adopted, to govern the conduct of life agents in their relations with the public, other agents and the insurers.

(2) The code of ethics shall apply standards of conduct designed to avoid the commission of acts or the existence of circumstances which would constitute ground for suspension, revo- cation, or refusal of license under §§626.611 and 626.621, and to avoid the use of unfair trade practices and unfair methods of com- petition which would be in violation of any provision of part VII of this chapter (trade practices and frauds).

(3) All applicants for license as life agents shall subscribe to the code of ethics.

History.—§300, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §634.03.

PART IV

DISABILITY INSURANCE AGENTS

626.0300 Short title.

626.0301 Scope of part IV.

626.0302 Part IV is supplementary to licens- ing law.

626.0303 Disability agent defined.

626.0304 Purpose of license.

626.0305 Qualification for license.

626.0306 Application for license.

626.0307 Veterans administration employees disqualified.

626.0308 Military service; special provisions.

626.0309 Nonresident agents.

626.0310 Same; service of process.

626.0311 Excess or rejected business.

626.0312 Unlawful payment or sharing of com- missions.

626.0313 Corporations, liability of agent.

626.0300 Short title.—Part IV of this chap- ter may be referred to in any legal proceedings as the "disability agent law."

History.—§302, ch. 59-205.

626.0301 Scope of part IV.—

(1) Part IV of this chapter applies only as to agents of disability insurers, which agents are not appointed or licensed as to the same insurer as to either life insurance, or as to property, casualty, or surety insurance.

(2) Agents appointed and licensed as to the same insurer as to both life insurance and disability insurance are deemed to be "life agents," are not subject to this chapter, but are subject to part I (licensing procedures law) and part III (life agents law) of this chapter.

(3) Agents appointed and licensed as to the same insurer as to both disability insurance and property or casualty or surety insurance are deemed as to be "general lines agents," are not subject to part IV of this chapter, but are subject to part I (licensing procedures law) part II (general lines agent law) of this chapter.

(4) All agents subject to this chapter are "disability agents" as defined in §626.0303.

History.—§301, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.04.

626.0302 Part IV is supplementary to li- censing law.—Part IV of this chapter is supple- mentary to part I of this chapter, the "licensing procedures law."

History.—§303, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.17.

626.0303 Disability agent defined.—

(1) A "disability agent" is any person ap- pointed as agent by an insurer to solicit appli- cations for or to negotiate and effectuate con- tracts of disability insurance, as such insur- ance is defined in §624.0402.

(2) Any person who acts for an insurer, or on behalf of a licensed representative of an in- surer, to solicit applications for or to nego- tiate and effectuate disability insurance con- tracts, whether or not he is appointed as an agent, subagent, solicitor, canvasser, or by any other title, shall be deemed to be a disability agent as defined in this section.

History.—§304, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.01.

626.0304 Purpose of license.—

(1) The purpose of a license issued under this code to a disability agent is to authorize and enable the licensee actively and in good faith to engage in the insurance business as such an agent with respect to the general pub- lic, and to facilitate the public supervision of such activities in the public interest; and not for the purpose of enabling the licensee to re- ceive a rebate of premium in the form of "com- mission" or other compensation as an "agent," or to enable the licensee to receive commissions or other compensation based upon insurance solicited or procured by or through him upon his own interests or upon those of other persons with whom he is closely associated in capacities other than as an insurance agent.

(2) The department shall not grant, re-

new, continue, or permit to exist any license as a disability agent as to any applicant therefor or licensee thereunder if it finds that the license has been or is being or will be used by the applicant or licensee, not for the purpose of holding himself out to the general public as a disability agent, but principally for the purpose of soliciting, negotiating, handling or procuring "controlled business,"—that is, disability insurance covering himself or member of his family, or the officers, directors, stockholders, partners, employees, or debtors of a partnership, association, or corporation, of which he or a member of his family is an officer, director, stockholder, partner or employee, or covering members of an association of which he is a director, officer or employee.

(3) A violation of this section shall be deemed to exist, or be probable (as to applicant for license), if the department finds that during a twelve month period the premium writings represented by such "controlled business" insurance contracts signed, countersigned, issued or sold by the licensee have been, or in the case of applicant for license, probably will be under circumstances found by the department to exist, in excess of premium writings during the same period by the licensee or proposed licensee as represented by disability insurance contracts to the general public other than the classes of persons above classified as "controlled business."

(4) This section shall not be deemed to prohibit the licensing of any person employed by or associated with a lending or financing institution, with respect to insurance only, under credit life and/or disability insurance policies which are subject to part VIII of chapter 627, of borrowers from such institution or creditor.

History.—§305, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.13.

626.0305 Qualification for license.—

(1) The department shall not grant or issue a license as disability agent as to any individual found by it to be untrustworthy or incompetent, or who does not meet the following qualifications:

(a) Must be a natural person of at least eighteen years of age.

(b) Must be a citizen of the United States or of Canada, and be a bona fide resident of this state.

(c) Must not be an employee of the United States veterans administration or state service office, as referred to in §626.0307, or be on active duty in the armed forces of the United States, as provided in §626.0308.

(d) Must not intend or be likely to use the license principally for the purpose of writing or handling "controlled business" as referred to in §626.0304.

(e) Must take and pass any examination for license required under §626.221.

(2) An individual who is a bona fide resident of this state shall be deemed to meet the

residence requirement of subsection (1) (b), notwithstanding the existence, at time of application for license, of a license in his name on the records of another state as a resident agent of such other state, if the applicant furnishes or the department acquires proof satisfactory to the department that the applicant has made written request for the cancellation of such other license, either to the insurer represented thereunder or to the proper official of the other state.

History.—§306, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.07.

626.0306 Application for license.—

(1) Application for a license as disability agent shall be made and filed as provided under §626.171.

(2) In the application the applicant shall set forth:

(a) His full name; his residence, age, occupation and place of business for five years next preceding the date of application;

(b) Whether he has ever held a license to solicit disability insurance or any other kind of insurance in any state;

(c) Whether he has been refused, or has had suspended or revoked a license to solicit disability insurance or any other kind of insurance in this or any other state;

(d) What insurance experience he has had;

(e) What instruction in disability insurance and in the insurance laws of this state he has had or expects to have;

(f) Whether any insurer or general agent claims that he is indebted under an agency contract or otherwise, and if so, the name of the claimant, the nature of the claim and the applicant's defense thereto;

(g) Whether he has had an agency contract cancelled and if so when, by what insurer or general agent, and the reasons therefor;

(h) Whether he will devote all or part of his efforts to acting as a disability agent, and, if part only, how much time he will devote to such work, and in what other business or businesses he is engaged or employed;

(i) Whether, if applicant is married, his or her spouse has ever applied for or held a license to solicit disability insurance or any other kind of insurance in any state and whether such license has been refused, suspended, or revoked; and

(j) Such other information as the department may deem proper to enable it to determine the character, experience, ability and other qualifications of the applicant to hold himself out to the public as a disability agent.

History.—§307, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.06.

626.0307 Veterans administration employees disqualified.—No person employed by the United States veterans administration or state service office shall be licensed as a disability agent. The license of any person who accepts such em-

ployment shall automatically terminate when the employment commences.

History.—§308, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.03.

626.0308 Military service; special provisions.—

(1) The department shall not issue a license as disability agent to any person on active duty in the armed forces of the United States; except, that the existing license of a person when called into active duty may be renewed or continued for a period not to extend beyond the time when the licensee's active continuous service in the armed forces reaches six months duration.

(2) The license of any person who is called into such active duty shall automatically terminate at such time as his active continuous services reaches six months duration.

(3) Any person whose license has terminated as provided in subsection (2), shall if otherwise qualified therefor be entitled to a similar license within twelve months after an honorable discharge if application therefor is made within four years after entry into such service, upon payment of applicable license tax and fees therefor, but without taking or passing an examination.

(4) Any provision of subsections (1), (2), or (3) to the contrary notwithstanding, any person on active duty in the armed forces who held a current and valid license as disability agent on April 1, 1957, shall have the privilege of renewing or continuing the license annually.

(5) Any person who has successfully taken and passed an examination for a disability agent license and who was entitled to the license but the same was not issued due to his entry into active service with the armed forces of the United States shall, upon being honorably discharged, be entitled to be licensed as provided in subsection (3), if such service began within twelve months after he took and successfully passed the examination.

History.—§309, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.03.

626.0309 Nonresident agents.—

(1) The department may issue a license as a disability agent to a person not a resident of this state, upon compliance with the applicable provisions of this code, if the state of such person's residence will accord the same privilege to a resident of this state.

(2) The department may enter into reciprocal agreements with the appropriate official of any such other state waiving the written examination of any applicant resident in such other state, provided:

(a) A written examination is required of applicants for disability insurance agent's license in such other state;

(b) The appropriate official of the other state certifies that the applicant holds a currently valid license as a disability insurance

agent in such other state and either passed such a written examination or was the holder of a disability insurance agent's license prior to the time a written examination was required;

(c) That in such other state, a resident of this state is privileged to procure a disability insurance agent's license upon the foregoing conditions and without discrimination as to fees or otherwise in favor of the residents of such other state.

(3) No such applicant or licensee shall have a place of business in this state, nor be an officer, director, stockholder, or partner in any corporation or partnership doing business in this state as a disability insurance agent.

(4) If the laws of another state require the sharing of commissions with resident agents of that state on applications for disability insurance written by nonresident agents, then the same provisions shall apply when resident agents of that state, licensed as nonresident agents of Florida, write applications for insurance on residents of this state.

History.—§310, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.09.

626.0310 Same; service of process.—The provisions of §626.0115 (nonresident agents; service of process) shall also apply as to nonresident disability insurance agents licensed by the department pursuant to §626.0309.

History.—§311, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.0311 Excess or rejected business.—

(1) A licensed disability agent may place excess or rejected risks within the class of business for which he is licensed and which the insurer licensing him is authorized to transact, with any other authorized insurer without being required to secure a license as to such other insurer, but subject to the agent's agreement with the insurer licensing him.

(2) "Excess business" is that portion of a risk which is in excess of the amount thereof that the agent's own insurer will accept.

(3) "Rejected business" is a risk that the agent's own insurer is authorized to write but rejects for underwriting reasons, or is willing to accept only on a substandard basis; but which business will be accepted and issued by another authorized insurer at a lower rate.

(4) This section shall be construed to permit an agent properly licensed by the department to broker business with another licensed agent in this state, if both such agents are so licensed as to the class of business involved, and where such brokerage arrangement is desired and to the best interest of the insured.

History.—§312, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.10.

626.0312 Unlawful payment or sharing of commissions.—

(1) No disability insurer or licensed disability agent shall pay directly or indirectly any commission or other valuable consideration to any person for services as a dis-

ability insurance agent within this state, unless such person holds a currently valid license to act as a disability insurance agent as required by the laws of this state; except that a disability insurer may pay such commission or other valuable consideration to and a licensed disability insurance agent may share any commission or other valuable consideration with an incorporated insurance agency in which all employees, stockholders, directors or officers who solicit, negotiate or effectuate disability insurance contracts are qualified disability insurance agents holding a currently valid license as required by the laws of this state.

(2) No person other than a duly licensed disability agent shall accept any such commission or other valuable consideration, except as provided in subsection (1).

(3) This section shall not prevent the payment or receipt of renewal or other deferred commissions or pensions to or by any person

solely because such person has ceased to hold a license to act as a disability insurance agent; and shall not prevent the payment of renewal or other deferred commissions to any incorporated insurance agency solely because any of its stockholders has ceased to hold a license to act as a disability insurance agent.

History.—§313, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 63-381.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §644.03.

626.0313 Corporations, liability of agent.—

Any disability insurance agent who is an officer, director, stockholder, or employee of an incorporated disability insurance agency shall remain personally and fully liable and accountable for any wrongful acts, misconduct, or violations of any provisions of this code committed by such licensee or by any person under his direct supervision and control while acting on behalf of the corporation.

History.—§6, ch. 63-20.

PART V

INSURANCE ADJUSTERS

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- 626.0425 Exclusive employment, public and independent adjusters.
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626.0400 Short title.—Part V of this chapter may be referred to in any legal proceedings as the "insurance adjusters law."

History.—§315, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.22.

626.0401 Scope of part V.—

(1) Part V of this chapter applies only as to insurance adjusters and claims investigators as hereinafter in this part V defined.

(2) Unless otherwise required by context, the term "adjusters" as used in this said part applies to all licensees and permittees defined herein as any type of adjuster or as a claims investigator.

(3) Said part V does not apply as to life insurance or annuity contracts.

History.—§314, ch. 59-205; (3) §2, ch. 65-16.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.23.

626.0402 Part V is supplementary to licensing law.—Part V of this chapter is supplement-

tary to part I of this chapter, the "licensing procedures law."

History.—§316, ch. 59-205.

626.0403 Public adjuster defined.—A "public adjuster" is any person, except a duly licensed attorney at law as hereinafter in §626.0409 provided, who, for money, commission, or any other thing of value, acts or aids in any manner on behalf of an insured in negotiating for or effecting the settlement of a claim or claims for loss or damage covered by an insurance contract, or who advertises for employment as an adjuster of such claims; and also includes any person who, for money, commission or any other thing of value, solicits, investigates or adjusts such claims on behalf of any such public adjuster.

History.—§317, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.23.

626.0404 Independent adjuster defined.—An “independent adjuster” is any person who is self-employed or is associated with or employed by an independent adjusting firm or other independent adjuster, and who undertakes on behalf of an insurer to ascertain and determine the amount of any claim, loss, or damage payable under an insurance contract and/or undertakes to effect settlement of such claim, loss or damage.

History.—§318, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.23.

626.0405 Company employee adjuster defined.—A “company employee adjuster” is a person employed on an insurer’s staff of adjusters, and who undertakes on behalf of such insurer or other insurers under common control or ownership to ascertain and determine the amount of any claim, loss or damage payable under a contract of insurance, and/or undertakes to effect settlement of such claim, loss or damage.

History.—§319, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.23.

626.0406 Claims investigator defined.—A “claims investigator” is a person who is an employee of a currently licensed independent adjuster or adjusting firm or insurer and whose responsibilities shall be as defined in §626.0404 or §626.0405 as for an independent adjuster or company employee adjuster, and who will operate as a student or learner under the instruction and supervision of a licensed insurance adjuster, except that a claims investigator shall not be permitted by his employer to negotiate settlements with the insured or claimant for amounts in excess of one thousand dollars.

History.—§320, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.23.

626.0407 Nonresident adjuster defined.—A “nonresident adjuster” is a person who is not a resident of this state and who is a currently licensed or authorized adjuster in his home state for the type or kinds of insurance he intends to adjust claims for in this state, and who is an employee of an insurer admitted to do business in this state, and who does not maintain an office in this state for the purpose of adjusting losses in this state.

History.—§321, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.23.

626.0408 Emergency adjuster defined.—A “catastrophe” or “emergency” adjuster is a person who is not a licensed adjuster under part V of this chapter, but who has been designated and certified to the department by insurers as qualified to adjust claims, losses, or damages under policies or contracts of insurance issued by such insurer, whom the department may permit, in the event of a catastrophe or emergency, for the purposes and under the conditions which the department shall fix and for the period of the emergency as the department shall determine, to adjust claims, losses,

or damages under the policies of insurance issued by the insurers.

History.—§322, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.23.

626.0409 Attorneys at law exempted.—Attorneys at law duly licensed to practice law in the courts of this state, and in good standing with the Florida bar, shall not be required to be licensed under the provisions of this code to authorize them to adjust or participate in the adjustment of any claim, loss or damage arising under policies or contracts of insurance.

History.—§323, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.36.

626.0410 Insurers’ officers, employees, reciprocals’ representatives may adjust.—

(1) Nothing in part V of this chapter shall be construed to prevent an executive officer of any insurer, or a regularly salaried employee of an insurer handling claims with respect to disability insurance, or the duly designated attorney or agent authorized and acting for subscribers to reciprocal insurers, from adjusting any claim loss or damage under any insurance contract of such insurer.

(2) If any such officer, employee, attorney or agent, in connection with the adjustment of any such claim, loss or damage engages in any of the misconduct described in or contemplated by §626.611(6), the department may suspend or revoke the insurer’s certificate of authority.

History.—§324, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 65-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.35.

626.0411 Agents and solicitors; adjustments by.—

(1) A licensed insurance agent may, without being licensed as an adjuster, adjust losses for the insurer represented by him as agent if so authorized by the insurer. The license of the agent may be suspended or revoked for violation of or misconduct prohibited by, §626.611(6).

(2) A licensed insurance solicitor shall not adjust losses unless licensed as an adjuster.

History.—§325, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.34.

626.0412 Licensed independent adjusters required; insurers’ responsibility.—

(1) An insurer shall not knowingly refer any claim or loss for adjustment in this state to any person purporting to be or acting as an independent adjuster unless such person is currently licensed as an independent adjuster under this code.

(2) Before referring any such claim or loss, the insurer shall ascertain from the department whether the proposed independent adjuster is currently licensed as such. Having once ascertained that a particular person is so licensed, the insurer may assume that he will continue to be so licensed until the insurer has knowledge, or receives information from the department, to the contrary.

(3) This section does not apply as to “catas-

trophe" or "emergency" adjusters as provided for in part V of this chapter.

History.—§326, ch. 59-205; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.0413 Adjuster license types; combinations prohibited.—

(1) An individual qualified as such under this code may be licensed as either a public adjuster or independent adjuster or company employee adjuster.

(2) The same individual shall not be concurrently licensed as to more than one of the adjuster types referred to in subsection (1).

History.—§327, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.25.

626.0414 Public adjuster's qualifications, bond.—

(1) The department shall issue a license to an applicant for a public adjuster's license upon determining that the applicant has paid the license fee therefor specified in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees), and possesses the following qualifications:

(a) Is a natural person at least twenty-one years of age.

(b) Is a citizen of the United States, and is a bona fide resident of Florida and has been such a resident for not less than one year immediately preceding the date of filing application for the license.

(c) Is trustworthy and has such business reputation as reasonably to assure that he will conduct his business as insurance adjuster fairly and in good faith and without detriment to the public.

(d) Has had sufficient experience, training or instruction concerning the adjusting of damages or losses under insurance contracts (other than life and annuity contracts), and is sufficiently informed as to the terms and effects of the provisions of those types of insurance contracts and possesses adequate knowledge of the laws of this state relating to such contracts as to enable and qualify him to engage in the business of insurance adjuster fairly and without injury to the public or any member thereof with whom he may have business as a public adjuster.

(e) Must have taken and passed any written examination required under §626.221 and related sections of this code.

(2) At the time of application for license as a public adjuster the applicant shall file with the department a bond executed and issued by a surety insurer authorized to transact such business in this state, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as a public adjuster under the license applied for. The bond shall be in favor of the department and shall specifically authorize recovery by the department of the damages sustained in case the licensee is guilty of fraud or unfair practices in connection with his business as public adjuster. The aggregate liability of the surety for all such

damages shall in no event exceed the penal sum of the bond.

History.—§328, ch. 59-205; §4, ch. 65-16; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.26.

626.0415 Independent adjuster's qualifications.—The department shall issue a license to an applicant for an independent adjuster's license upon determining that the license fee therefor specified in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees) has been paid, and that the applicant possesses the following qualifications:

(1) Is a natural person at least twenty-one years of age.

(2) Is a citizen of the United States, is a bona fide resident of Florida and has been such a resident for not less than one year immediately preceding the date of filing application for the license; except, that the department may, in its discretion, waive the requirement for one year residence in this state if the applicant is an employee of an adjuster licensed by the department or an employee of an adjusting firm or corporation supervised by a currently licensed adjuster.

(3) Is trustworthy and has such business reputation as reasonably to assure that he will conduct his business as insurance adjuster fairly and in good faith and without detriment to the public.

(4) Has had sufficient experience, training or instruction concerning the adjusting of damage or loss under insurance contracts (other than life and annuity contracts), and is sufficiently informed as to the terms and the effects of the provisions of such types of contracts and possesses adequate knowledge of the insurance laws of this state relating to such contracts as to enable and qualify him to engage in the business of insurance adjuster fairly and without injury to the public or any member thereof with whom he may have relations as an insurance adjuster, and to adjust all claims in accordance with the policy or contract and the insurance laws of this state.

(5) Must have taken and passed any written examination required under §626.221 and related sections.

History.—§329, ch. 59-205; §5, ch. 65-16; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.27.

626.0416 Company employee adjuster's qualifications.—The department shall issue a license to an applicant for a company employee adjuster's license upon determining that the license fee therefor specified in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees) has been paid and that the applicant possesses the following qualifications:

(1) Is a natural person at least twenty-one years of age.

(2) Is a citizen of the United States, and a bona fide resident of Florida.

(3) Is trustworthy and has such business reputation as reasonably to assure that he will

conduct his business as insurance adjuster fairly and in good faith and without detriment to the public.

(4) Has had sufficient experience, training, or instruction concerning the adjusting of damage or loss of risks described in his application, and is sufficiently informed as to the terms and the effects of the provisions of insurance contracts covering such risks, and possesses adequate knowledge of the insurance laws of this state relating to such insurance contracts as to enable and qualify him to engage in such business as insurance adjuster fairly and without injury to the public or any member thereof with whom he may have relations as an insurance adjuster, and to adjust all claims in accordance with the policy or contract and the insurance laws of this state.

(5) Has taken and passed any written examination as required under §626.221 and related sections of this code.

History.—§330, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.28.

626.0417 Claims investigator permit; qualifications and conditions.—Upon the filing of an application for a permit as claims investigator and the advance payment of the registration fee therefor as specified in §624.0300, (filing, license and miscellaneous fees), the department may issue such a permit, but subject to the following conditions:

(1) The applicant must be a natural person of at least twenty years of age; must be a citizen of the United States and a bona fide resident of Florida; must be trustworthy, and must have such business reputation as reasonably to assure that he will conduct his business as claims investigator fairly and in good faith and without detriment to the public;

(2) The applicant's employer is responsible for the adjustment acts of the claims investigator during the twelve months learning period provided for in subsection (6);

(3) The applicant must have had sufficient instruction concerning the investigation of damage or loss of risks described in his application, and must be sufficiently informed as to the terms and the effect of the provisions of those types of insurance contracts covering such risks, and possess adequate knowledge of the insurance laws of this state relating to such contracts as to enable and qualify him to engage in such business of claims investigator, and to investigate all claims in accordance with the policy or contract and the insurance laws of this state;

(4) The application shall be accompanied by a certificate of employment and a report as to the applicant's integrity and moral character, on a form to be prescribed by the department and executed by the employer;

(5) The applicant must file application for and take an appropriate adjuster's examination as provided in §626.221, and related sections of this code, given by the department within twelve months from the date of the permit. The permit shall automatically be revoked

if the applicant fails to take and pass such examination within the twelve months. If, during the twelve months period, the applicant takes and passes the examination, the department shall, upon receipt of adjuster's license tax, issue to him a license as independent adjuster or company employee adjuster, as the case may be;

(6) Under the permit the permittee shall have authority to handle only such classes of business as his supervising licensed adjuster is licensed to handle;

(7) The permit shall be effective for a period of twelve months only from its date of issue; and

(8) The department shall not issue a claims investigator's permit to any individual who had ever theretofore held such a permit in this state.

History.—§331, ch. 59-205; §6, ch. 65-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.30.

626.0418 License, permit classes; company employee adjusters, claims investigators.—

(1) An applicant for license as a company employee adjuster or claims investigator licensed to represent such an adjuster may qualify as to, and his license or permit when issued may be limited to cover adjusting in, any one of the following classes of insurance or combinations thereof:

(a) Motor vehicle physical damage, as defined in §626.321(1) (a);

(b) Fire and allied lines including marine;

(c) Casualty;

(d) Workmen's compensation;

(e) Boiler and machinery; or

(f) Any combination of the foregoing.

(2) The applicant's application for license or permit shall specify which of the foregoing classes of business the application and license or permit are to cover.

History.—§332, ch. 59-205.

626.0419 Application for license or permit.—

(1) Application for a license or permit under part V of this chapter shall be made as provided in §626.171 and related sections of this code.

(2) The department shall so prepare the form of the application as to elicit and require from the applicant the information necessary to enable the department to determine whether the applicant possesses the qualifications prerequisite to issuance of the license or permit to the applicant as set forth in the applicable sections of part V of this chapter.

(3) The department may, in its discretion, require that the application be supplemented by the certificate or affidavit of such person or persons as it deems necessary for its determination of the applicant's residence, business reputation and reputation for trustworthiness. The department shall prescribe and may furnish the forms for such certificates and affidavits.

History.—§333, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.25.

626.0420 Relicensing after military service.

—The department may, without requiring a further written examination, issue a license as adjuster to a formerly licensed adjuster of this state who held a currently effective adjuster's license at the time of entering service in the armed forces of the United States, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The period of military service must not have been in excess of three years;

(2) The application for the license must be filed with the department and the license fee therefor paid, within twelve months following date of honorable discharge of the applicant from the military service; and

(3) The new license will be of the same type and class as that currently effective at the time the applicant entered military service; and if such type and class of license is not being currently issued under this code, the new license shall be of that type and class or classes most closely, in the department's opinion, resembling those of the former license.

History.—§334, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.33.

626.0421 Temporary license.—The department may, in its discretion, issue a temporary license as independent adjuster or as company employee adjuster, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The applicant must be an employee of an adjuster currently licensed by the department, or an employee of an authorized insurer, or an employee of an established adjusting firm or corporation which is supervised by a currently licensed independent adjuster;

(2) The application must be accompanied by a certificate of employment and a report as to applicant's integrity and moral character on a form prescribed by the department and executed by the employer;

(3) One or more of the following reasons or circumstances must exist, or such other reasons or circumstances as in the department's discretion may reasonably necessitate the issuance of the temporary license:

(a) Absence of licensed employee adjuster by reason of death, illness, or other disability, call to military service, vacation, insurance or adjusting schools;

(b) Opening of new offices or expansion of operation on temporary basis and/or unusual or seasonal influx of claims or losses requiring larger staff temporarily;

(c) Termination of license of an employee adjuster; or

(d) Losses or claims involving specialized policies or risks requiring the services of a specially trained adjuster.

(4) Existence of any of the reasons or circumstances referred to in subsection (3), shall be certified by the employer.

(5) The temporary license shall be effective for a period of sixty days, but subject to earlier termination at the request of the em-

ployer or if suspended or revoked by the department upon grounds applicable under this code as to adjusters.

(6) In no event shall an adjuster licensed under this section adjust losses in this state after expiration of the temporary license without having taken and passed the written examination as for a regular adjuster's license.

(7) If during the sixty day temporary license period the applicant takes and passes the examination as for a regular license the theretofore temporary license shall continue in effect as a regular license (but subject to expiration, renewal or continuation as provided for adjuster licenses under this code) if the licensee remains continuously employed as referred to in subsection (1), under the supervision of a licensed adjuster or as an employee of an authorized insurer, and if the licensee resides continuously in this state for one year.

(8) The license fee specified therefor in §624.0300 must be paid before issuance of the temporary license.

History.—§335, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.29.

626.0422 Nonresident adjusters.—The department shall, upon application therefor, issue a license to an applicant for a nonresident adjuster's license upon determining that the applicant has paid the license fee required under §624.0300 and possesses the following qualifications:

(1) Is a currently licensed insurance adjuster in his home state, if such state requires a license.

(2) Is an employee of an insurer admitted to do business in this state.

(3) Does not maintain an office in this state for the purpose of adjusting losses in this state.

(4) That he has filed a certificate or letter of authorization from the insurance department of his home state, if such state requires an adjuster to be licensed, stating that he holds a current license or authorization to adjust insurance losses. Such certificate or authorization must be signed by the insurance commissioner, or his deputy, of the adjuster's home state and reflect whether or not the adjuster has ever had his license or authorization in his home state suspended or revoked and if such is the case, the reason for such action.

History.—§336, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.31.

626.0423 Catastrophe or emergency adjusters.—

(1) In the event of a catastrophe or emergency, the department may issue a permit, for the purposes and under the conditions which it shall fix and for the period of emergency as it shall determine, to persons who are residents or nonresidents of this state and who are not licensed adjusters under part V of this chapter but who have been designated and certified to it as qualified to act as adjusters by independent resident adjusters or by an au-

thorized insurer or by a licensed general lines agent to adjust claims, losses or damages under policies or contracts of insurance issued by such insurers. The fee for such permit shall be as provided in §624.0300 (12) (c).

(2) If any person not a licensed adjuster who has been permitted to adjust such losses, claims or damages under the conditions and circumstances set forth in subsection (1), engages in any of the misconduct described in or contemplated by §§626.611 and 626.621 (grounds for suspension, revocation or refusal of license), the department, without notice and hearing, shall be authorized to issue its order denying such person the privileges granted under this section, and thereafter it shall be unlawful for any such person to adjust any such losses, claims or damages in this state.

History.—§337, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.40.

626.0424 Office and records.—

(1) Every licensed independent adjuster and every licensed public adjuster shall have and maintain in this state a place of business accessible to the public, and keep therein the usual and customary records pertaining to transactions under the license. This provision shall not be deemed to prohibit maintenance of such an office in the home of the licensee. The license of the adjuster shall show the address of his place of business, and the licensee shall promptly give written notice to the department of any change of such address.

(2) The records of the adjuster relating to a particular claim or loss shall be so retained in the adjuster's place of business for a period of not less than one year after completion of the adjustment. This provision shall

not be deemed to prohibit return or delivery to the insurer or insured of documents furnished to or prepared by the adjuster and required by the insurer or insured to be returned or delivered thereto.

History.—§338, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.0425 Exclusive employment, public and independent adjusters.—

(1) No individual licensed as a public adjuster shall be so employed during the same period by more than one public adjuster or public adjuster firm or corporation.

(2) No individual licensed as an independent adjuster shall be so employed during the same period by more than one independent adjuster or independent adjuster firm or corporation.

History.—§339, ch. 59-205.

626.0426 Adjustments to comply with contract, law.—Every adjuster and claim investigator shall adjust or investigate every claim, damage, or loss made or occurring under an insurance contract, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract and of the applicable laws of this state.

History.—§340, ch. 59-205.

626.0427 Rules and regulations; code of ethics.—The department may promulgate such reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary for the proper administration of part V of this chapter, including a code of ethics to foster the education of adjusters concerning the ethical, legal and business principles which should govern their conduct.

History.—§341, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.41.

PART VI

UNAUTHORIZED INSURERS AND SURPLUS LINES

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626.0500 Representing or aiding unauthorized insurer prohibited.—

(1) No person shall in this state directly or indirectly act as agent for, or otherwise represent or aid on behalf of another, any insurer not then authorized to transact such insurance in this state, in the solicitation, negotiation, procurement or effectuation of insurance or annuity contracts, or renewals thereof, or in the dissemination of information as to coverage or rates, or forwarding of applications, or delivery of policies or contracts, or inspection of risks, or fixing of rates, or investigation or adjustment of claims or losses, or collection or forwarding of premiums, or in any other manner represent or assist such an insurer in the transaction of insurance with respect to subjects of insurance resident, located or to be performed in this state.

(2) This section does not apply to:

(a) Matters authorized to be done by the department under the unauthorized insurers process law, §§626.0503 through 626.0509.

(b) Surplus lines insurance when written pursuant to the surplus lines law, §§626.0510 through 626.0534.

(c) Transactions as to which certificate of authority is not required of an insurer, as stated in §624.0201 (exceptions, certificate of authority required).

(3) No insurance contract entered into in violation of this section shall be deemed to have been rendered invalid thereby.

History.—§342, ch. 59-205; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.212, 637.63, 644.02.

626.0501 Penalty for representing unauthorized insurer.—

(1) Any person who in this state represents or aids an unauthorized insurer in violation of §626.0500 shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine not in excess of \$1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(2) In addition to the penalties provided for in subsection (1), such violator shall be liable, personally, jointly and severally with any other person or persons liable therefor, for payment of taxes payable on account of such insurance under §626.0535 (report and tax of independently procured coverages).

History.—§343, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§637.63, 644.02, 645.14.

- 626.0533 Special procedure; failure to file report or pay tax.
 626.0534 Actions against insurer; service of process.
 626.0535 Report and tax of independently procured coverages.
 626.0536 Records produced on order.

626.0502 Suits by unauthorized insurers prohibited.—As to transactions not permitted under §624.0201, no unauthorized insurer shall institute, file, or maintain, or cause to be instituted, filed, or maintained, any suit, action or proceeding in this state to enforce any right, claim or demand arising out of any insurance transaction in this state.

History.—§344, ch. 59-205.

626.0503 Unauthorized insurers process law; short title; interpretation.—

(1) Sections 626.0503 through 626.0509 may be cited as the “unauthorized insurers process law.”

(2) Such law shall be so interpreted as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History.—§345, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.28.

626.0504 Purpose of process law.—The purpose of the unauthorized insurers process law is to subject certain insurers to the jurisdiction of courts of this state in suits by or on behalf of insureds or beneficiaries under insurance contracts. The legislature declares that it is a subject of concern that many residents of this state hold policies of insurance issued or delivered in the state by insurers while not authorized to do business in this state, thus presenting to such residents the often insuperable obstacle of resorting to distant forums for the purpose of asserting legal rights under such policies. In furtherance of such state interest, the legislature herein provides a method of substituted service of process upon such insurers and declares that in so doing it exercises its power to protect its residents and to define, for the purpose of this chapter, what constitutes doing business in this state, and also exercises powers and privileges available to the state by virtue of public law 15, 79th congress of the United States, chapter 20, 1st session, s. 340, as amended, which declares that the business of insurance and every person engaged therein shall be subject to the laws of the several states.

History.—§346, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.29.

626.0505 Acts constituting commissioner as process agent.—Any of the following acts in this state, effected by mail or otherwise, by an unauthorized foreign or alien insurer:

(1) The issuance or delivery of contracts of insurance to residents of this state or to corporations authorized to do business therein;

(2) The solicitation of applications for such contracts;

(3) The collection of premiums, membership fees, assessments or other considerations for such contracts; or

(4) Any other transaction of insurance is equivalent to and shall constitute an appointment by such insurer of the insurance commissioner and treasurer, and his successor or successors in office, to be its true and lawful attorney, upon whom may be served all lawful process in any action, suit, or proceeding instituted by or on behalf of an insured or beneficiary, arising out of any such contract of insurance; and any such act shall be signification of the insurer's agreement that such service of process is of the same legal force and validity as personal service of process in this state upon such insurer.

History.—§347, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.30.

626.0506 Service of process; judgment by default.—

(1) Service of process upon an insurer pursuant to §626.0505 shall be made by delivering to and leaving with the insurance commissioner and treasurer or some person in apparent charge of his office two copies thereof. The insurance commissioner and treasurer shall forthwith mail by registered mail one of the copies of such process to the defendant at his last known principal place of business, and shall keep a record of all process so served upon him. The service of process is sufficient, provided notice of such service and a copy of the process are sent within ten days thereafter by registered mail by plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney to the defendant at his last known principal place of business, and the defendant's receipt, or receipt issued by the post office with which the letter is registered, showing the name of the sender of the letter and the name and address of the person to whom the letter is addressed, and the affidavit of the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney showing a compliance herewith are filed with the clerk of the court in which the action is pending on or before the date the defendant is required to appear, or within such further time as the court may allow.

(2) Service of process in any such action, suit or proceeding shall in addition to the manner provided in subsection (1) of this section be valid if served upon any person within this state, who, in this state on behalf of such insurer, is

(a) Soliciting insurance, or

(b) Making, issuing or delivering any contract of insurance, or

(c) Collecting or receiving any premium, membership fee, assessment or other consideration for insurance;

and a copy of such process is sent within ten days thereafter by registered mail by the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney to the defendant at the last known principal place of business of the defendant, and the defendant's receipt, or

the receipt issued by the post office with which the letter is registered, showing the name of the sender of the letter and the name and address of the person to whom the letter is addressed, and the affidavit of the plaintiff or plaintiff's attorney showing a compliance herewith are filed with the clerk of the court in which such action is pending on or before the date the defendant is required to appear, or within such further time as the court may allow.

(3) No plaintiff shall be entitled to a judgment by default or a decree pro confesso under this section until the expiration of thirty days from date of the filing of the affidavit of compliance.

(4) Nothing in this section shall limit or abridge the right to serve any process, notice or demand upon any insurer in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law.

History.—§348, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.30.

626.0507 Defense of action by unauthorized insurer; damages and attorney fee.—

(1) Before an unauthorized insurer shall file or cause to be filed any pleading in any action or proceeding instituted against it under §§626.0505 and 626.0506, such insurer shall:

(a) Procure a certificate of authority to transact insurance in this state, or

(b) Deposit with the clerk of the court in which such action or proceeding is pending cash or securities or file with such clerk a bond with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court, in an amount to be fixed by the court sufficient to secure the payment of any final judgment which may be rendered in such action. The court may in its discretion make an order dispensing with such deposit or bond where the insurer makes a showing satisfactory to the court that it maintains in a state of the United States funds or securities, in trust or otherwise, sufficient and available to satisfy any final judgment which may be entered in such action or proceeding, and that the insurer will pay any final judgment entered therein without requiring suit to be brought on such judgment in the state where such funds or securities are located, and that if, nevertheless, such suit is brought on such final judgment the insurer shall waive all defenses thereto.

(c) Any proof, evidence or testimony in support of such motion shall be taken in the jurisdiction of the court in which the action or proceeding is pending.

(d) If the unauthorized insurer seeks to take discovery or de bene esse depositions of witnesses beyond the jurisdiction of the court in which the action is pending, upon seasonable application by the plaintiff, the court by appropriate order shall require the unauthorized insurer, before such depositions are taken, to make similar deposit as described in paragraph (b) above, in sufficient amount to pay the reasonable expenses of the plaintiff and his

attorney in attending the taking of such depositions, including reasonable attorney's fees to be fixed by the court.

(2) The court in any action or proceeding in which service is made in the manner provided in §626.0506 may, in its discretion, order such postponement as may be necessary to afford the defendant reasonable opportunity to comply with the provisions of subsection (1), and to defend such action.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) is to be construed to prevent an unauthorized insurer from filing a motion to quash or to set aside the service of any process made in the manner provided in §626.0506, hereof on the ground either:

(a) That such unauthorized insurer has not done any of the acts enumerated in §626.0505, or

(b) That the person on whom service was made pursuant to §626.0506(2) was not doing any of the acts therein enumerated.

History.—§349, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.31.

626.05071 Jurisdiction of department; service of process on secretary of state.—

(1) The legislature hereby declares that it is a subject of concern that the purpose of the "Unauthorized Insurers Process Law" as expressed in §626.0504 may be denied by the possibility that the right of service of process provided for in that law may be restricted only to those actions, suits or proceedings brought by insureds or beneficiaries. It therefore declares that it is the intent of §626.0504 that it is the obligation and duty of the state to protect its residents and also proceed under this law through the department in the courts of this state. It further declares that it is also the intent of the legislature to subject unauthorized insurers to the jurisdiction of the department in proceedings, examinations or hearings before it as provided for in this code.

(2) In addition to the procedure for service of process on unauthorized insurers contained in §§626.0505 and 626.0506, the department shall have the right to bring any action, suit or proceeding in the name of the state or conduct any proceeding, examination or hearing provided for in this code against any unauthorized insurer for violation of any lawful order of the department or any provision of this code, specifically including but not limited to the regulation of trade practices provided for in §§626.0600-626.0632, if the insurer transacts insurance in this state as defined in §§624.10 and 626.0505 and does not transact such business under a subsisting certificate of authority as required by §624.0200. In the event the transaction of business is done by mail, the venue of the act is at the point where the matter transmitted by mail is delivered and takes effect.

(3) Transaction of business in this state, as so defined, by any unauthorized insurer

shall be deemed consent by the insurer to the jurisdiction of the department in proceedings, examinations and hearings before it as provided for in this code and shall constitute an irrevocable appointment by such insurer of the secretary of state and his successor or successors in office as its true and lawful attorney upon whom may be served all lawful process in any action, suit or proceeding in any court by the department or by the state and upon whom may be served all notices and orders of the department arising out of any such transaction of business; and such transaction of business shall constitute the agreement of such insurer that any such process against it or any such notice or order which is so served shall be of the same legal force and validity as if served personally within this state on such insurer. Service of process shall be in accordance with and in the same manner as now provided for service of process upon nonresidents under the provision of §48.161, and service of process shall also be valid if made as provided in §626.0506(2).

(4) No plaintiff shall be entitled to a judgment by default or a decree pro confesso under this section until the expiration of thirty days from date of the filing of the affidavit of compliance.

(5) Nothing in this section shall limit or abridge the right to serve any process, notice, orders, or demand upon the insurer in any other manner now or hereafter permitted by law.

(6) Nothing in this section shall apply as to surplus lines insurance when written pursuant to the surplus lines law, §§626.0510-626.0534, or as to transactions as to which a certificate of authority is not required of the insurer, as stated in §624.0201, (exceptions, certificate of authority required).

History.—§1, ch. 67-118; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.05072 Penalty for violation by unauthorized insurers.—Any unauthorized insurer transacting insurance in this state and subject to service of process as referred to in §626.05071, shall forfeit and pay to the state a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000.00 for each violation of any lawful order of the department or any provision of this code.

History.—§2, ch. 67-118; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.0508 Attorney fee.—In any action against an unauthorized foreign or alien insurer upon a contract of insurance issued or delivered in this state to a resident thereof or to a corporation authorized to do business therein, if the insurer has failed for thirty days after demand prior to the commencement of the action to make payment in accordance with the terms of the contract, the trial judge shall allow to the plaintiff a reasonable attorney fee or compensation and include such fee or compensation in any judgment that may be rendered in such action.

History.—§350, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.32.

626.0509 Exemptions from process act.—The provisions of §§626.0503 through 626.0508 shall not apply to any action, suit or proceeding against any unauthorized foreign or alien insurer arising out of any contract of insurance,

(1) Covering reinsurance, wet marine and transportation, commercial aircraft or railway insurance risks, or

(2) Against legal liability arising out of the ownership, operation or maintenance of any property having a permanent situs outside of this state, or

(3) Against loss of or damage to any property having a permanent situs outside this state, or

(4) Issued under and in accordance with the surplus lines law, where such insurer enters a general appearance or where such contract of insurance contains a provision designating the insurance commissioner and treasurer and his successor or successors in office or designating a Florida resident agent to be the true and lawful attorney of such unauthorized insurer upon whom may be served all lawful process in any action, suit or proceeding instituted by or on behalf of an insured or beneficiary arising out of any such contract of insurance and service of process effected on such insurance commissioner and treasurer, his successor or successors in office or such resident agent shall be deemed to confer complete jurisdiction over such unauthorized insurer in such action.

History.—§351, ch. 59-205; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.33.

626.0510 Surplus lines law; short title; purposes.—

(1) Sections 626.0510 through 626.0534 constitute and may be referred to as “the surplus lines law.”

(2) It is declared that the purposes of the surplus lines law are to provide orderly access for the insuring public of Florida to insurers not authorized to transact insurance in this state, through only qualified, licensed, and supervised surplus lines agents resident in Florida, for insurance coverages and to the extent thereof not procurable from authorized insurers; to protect such authorized insurers, which under the laws of Florida must meet certain standards as to policy forms and rates, from unwarranted competition by unauthorized insurers who, in the absence of this law, would not be subject to similar requirements; and for other purposes as set forth in this surplus lines law.

(3) This section, and this surplus lines law, do not apply as to insurance coverages which are subject to §626.0535 (report and tax of independently procured coverages).

History.—§352, ch. 59-205.

626.0511 Definitions.—As used in this surplus lines law:

(1) “Surplus lines agent” means an individual licensed as provided in part VI of this

chapter to handle the placement of insurance coverages with unauthorized insurers; and to place such coverages with authorized insurers as to which the licensee is not licensed as an agent if so placed through a countersigning Florida licensed resident agent of such insurer.

(2) “Surplus lines insurer” means an unauthorized insurer in which an insurance coverage is placed or may be placed under this surplus lines law.

(3) To “export” means to place in an unauthorized insurer under this surplus lines law, insurance covering a subject of insurance resident, located, or to be performed in Florida.

History.—§353, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.01.

626.0512 Surplus lines insurance authorized.—If certain insurance coverages of subjects resident, located, or to be performed in this state cannot be procured from authorized insurers, such coverages, hereinafter designated “surplus lines,” may be procured from unauthorized insurers, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The insurance must be eligible for export under §626.0513 or §626.0514;

(2) The insurer must be an eligible surplus lines insurer under §626.0514 or §626.0515;

(3) The insurance must be so placed through a licensed Florida surplus lines agent resident in Florida; and

(4) The other applicable provisions of this surplus lines law must be complied with.

History.—§354, ch. 59-205.

626.0513 Eligibility for export.—

(1) No insurance coverage shall be eligible for export unless it meets all of the following conditions:

(a) The full amount of insurance required must not be procurable, after a diligent effort has been made to do so, from among the insurers authorized to transact and actually writing that kind and class of insurance in this state, and the amount of insurance exported shall be only the excess over the amount so procurable from authorized insurers.

(b) The premium rate at which the coverage is exported shall not be lower than that rate applicable, if any, in actual and current use by a majority of the authorized insurers for the same coverage on a similar risk.

(c) The policy or contract form under which the insurance is exported shall not be more favorable to the insured as to the coverage or rate than under similar contracts on file and in actual current use in this state by the majority of authorized insurers actually writing similar coverages on similar risks; except, that a coverage may be exported under a unique form of policy designed for use with respect to a particular subject of insurance if a copy of such form is filed with the department by the surplus lines agent desiring to use the same and is subject to the department's disapproval

within ten days of filing such form exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays if it finds that use of such special form is not reasonably necessary for the principal purposes of the coverage or that its use would be contrary to the purposes of this surplus lines law with respect to the reasonable protection of authorized insurers from unwarranted competition by unauthorized insurers.

(d) Except as to extended coverage in connection with fire insurance policies and except as to windstorm insurance, the policy or contract under which the insurance is exported shall not provide for deductible amounts, in determining the existence or extent of the insurer's liability, other than those available under similar policies or contracts in actual and current use by one or more authorized insurers. This paragraph shall not apply with respect to workmen's compensation self-insurance qualified as such under chapter 440.

(2) Except, that the department may by rules and regulations declare eligible for export generally and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of subsection (1), any class or classes of insurance coverage or risk for which it finds, after a hearing, which it shall hold annually or more often, of which notice thereof was given to each insurer authorized to transact such class or classes in this state, that there is no reasonable or adequate market among authorized insurers. Any such rules and regulations shall continue in effect during the existence of the conditions upon which predicated, but subject to earlier termination by the department.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply to wet marine and transportation or aviation risks which are subject to §626.0514.

History.—§355, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-86; §1, ch. 67-380; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.05.

626.0514 Eligibility for export; wet marine, aviation.—

(1) Insurance coverage of wet marine and transportation or aviation risks as defined in this code in §624.0406(1) (a) 1. may be exported under the following conditions:

(a) The insurance must be placed only by or through a licensed Florida surplus lines agent;

(b) The insurer must be one made eligible by the department specifically for such coverages, based upon information furnished by the insurer and indicating that the insurer is well able to meet its financial obligations; and

(c) The surplus lines agent shall, within sixty days after procurement of the policy or contract, file with the department a copy of the policy, cover note, or contract.

(2) This section shall not apply as to pleasure boats, nor as to private aircraft owned by private owners for business and pleasure purposes only (excluding commercial), exclusive of check flight or ferry flight coverage only.

History.—§356, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 63-86; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.05.

626.0515 Eligible surplus lines insurers.—

(1) No surplus lines agent shall place any coverage with any unauthorized insurer which is not then an eligible surplus lines insurer as provided for under this section.

(2) No unauthorized insurer shall be or become an eligible surplus lines insurer unless made eligible by the department in accordance with the following conditions:

(a) Eligibility of the insurer must be requested in writing by a licensed surplus lines agent;

(b) The insurer must be currently an authorized insurer in the state or country of its domicile as to the kind or kinds of insurance proposed to be so placed, and must have been such an insurer for not less than the three years next preceding; or must be the wholly-owned subsidiary of an already eligible surplus lines insurer or authorized insurer that has been so eligible for a period of not less than the three years next preceding;

(c) Before granting eligibility the requesting surplus lines agent or the insurer shall furnish the department with a duly authenticated copy of its current annual financial statement in the English language and with all monetary values therein expressed in United States dollars, at an exchange rate—in the case of statements originally made in the currencies of other countries—then current and shown in the statement, and with such additional information relative to the insurer as the department may request;

(d) The insurer, if organized under the laws of a state of the United States, must have surplus as to policyholders of not less than the amount required under this code for a like authorized insurer; or, if an alien insurer, must have and maintain in the United States a trust fund for the protection of all its policyholders in the United States under terms deemed by the department to be reasonably adequate, in the amount of not less than eight hundred thousand dollars. Any such surplus as to policyholders or trust fund shall be represented by investments consisting of public obligations of the United States, or of any state, county, or municipality thereof, or by other investments of the same general character and quality as are eligible investments for like funds of like domestic insurers under part II of chapter 625 of this code;

(e) The insurer must be of good reputation as to the providing of service to its policyholders and the payment of losses and claims;

(f) The insurer must be eligible, as for authority to transact insurance in this state, under subsections (3) (management and affiliations), and (4) (voting control or operation by alien government or agency) of §624.0203; and

(g) This subsection does not apply as to unauthorized insurers made eligible under §626.0514 as to wet marine and aviation risks as in such section provided.

(3) The department shall from time to

time publish a list of all currently eligible surplus lines insurers, and shall mail a copy thereof to each licensed surplus lines agent at his office last of record with the department.

(4) This section shall not be deemed to cast upon the department any duty or responsibility to determine the actual financial condition or claims practices of any unauthorized insurer; and the status of eligibility, if granted by the department, shall indicate only that the insurer appears to be sound financially and to have satisfactory claims practices, and that the department has no credible evidence to the contrary.

(5) Where it appears that any particular insurance risk which is eligible for export, but insurance coverage thereon, in whole or in part, is not procurable from the eligible surplus lines insurers, after a diligent effort, then the surplus lines agent may file a supplemental affidavit stating such facts and advising the insurance department that such part of the risk as shall be unprocurable, as aforesaid, is being placed with named unauthorized insurers, in the amounts and percentages set forth in the affidavit. Such named unauthorized insurer shall, however, before accepting any risk in this state, deposit with the insurance department United States government bonds of the market value of ten thousand dollars which shall be held by said department for the benefit of Florida policyholders only and the surplus lines agent shall procure from such unauthorized insurer and file with the department of insurance a certified copy of its statement of condition as of the close of the last calendar year. If such statement reveals, including both capital and surplus, net assets of at least five hundred thousand dollars, then the surplus lines agent may proceed to consummate such contract of insurance. Whenever any insurance risk or any part thereof, is placed with an unauthorized insurer, as provided herein, the policy, binder or cover note shall bear conspicuously on its face in boldface type the following notation: "All or part of the insurers participating in this risk have not been authorized to transact business in Florida, nor have they been declared eligible as a surplus lines insurer by the department of insurance of this state. The placing of such insurance by a duly licensed surplus lines agent in this state, shall not be construed as approval of such insurer by the department of insurance of Florida. Consequently, you do not have the protection of the insurance laws of Florida." All other provisions of this code shall apply to such placement the same as if such risks were placed with an eligible surplus lines insurer.

History.—§357, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 61-105; §3, ch. 63-86; §1, ch. 63-209; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.08.

626.0516 Withdrawal of eligibility; surplus lines insurer.—

(1) If at any time the department has reason to believe that any unauthorized insurer

then on the list of eligible surplus lines insurers is insolvent, or in unsound financial condition, or does not make reasonable prompt payment of just losses and claims in this state, or that it is no longer eligible under the conditions therefor provided in §626.0515, it shall withdraw the eligibility of the insurer to insure surplus lines risks in this state.

(2) If the department finds, after a hearing thereon of which notice was given to all licensed surplus lines agents, that an insurer currently eligible as a surplus lines insurer has wilfully violated the laws of Florida it may, in its discretion, withdraw the eligibility of the insurer to insure surplus lines risks in this state.

(3) The department shall promptly mail notice of all such withdrawals of eligibility to each surplus lines agent at his address last of record with the department.

History.—§358, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.08.

626.0517 Export procedure.—

(1) Within sixty days after the effectuation of any surplus lines insurance (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays), the surplus lines agent shall file with the department in its office at Tallahassee:

(a) A copy of the binder, cover note, certificate, policy, or other confirmation of insurance showing the identity and location of the subject of the proposed insurance; name and address of proposed insured; name of proposed insurer or insurers; perils to be covered; form or type of policy or contract under which to be insured; any special or additional coverages or conditions; amount of premium or rate; and such other pertinent information as the department may reasonably require; and

(b) The affidavit of the surplus lines agent, on forms as prescribed and furnished by the department, as to efforts made to place the coverage with authorized insurers and the results thereof.

(2) This section does not apply as to wet marine and transportation or aviation coverages which are subject to §626.0514.

History.—§359, ch. 59-205; §4, ch. 63-86; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.05.

626.0518 Surplus lines examining office; filings confidential.—

(1) For the expeditious examination of surplus lines insurance coverages as provided for in §626.0517, the department shall establish and maintain in its offices at Tallahassee such facilities, as an "examining office," as may reasonably be necessary for the purpose.

(2) In the operation of the examining office, the department may employ or obtain necessary personnel and office furniture, fixtures and facilities, and/or may make joint use of personnel, furniture, fixtures and facilities otherwise employed or used in its office.

(3) Filings made by surplus lines agents with the examining office, other than the affidavits provided for in §626.0517(1)(b), shall

not be open to public inspection and shall be held as confidential information. This provision shall not apply as to the quarterly reports filed by such agents pursuant to §626.0528 or to any information in connection with a unique form of policy issued pursuant to §626.0513 (1) (c).

History.—§360, ch. 59-205; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.0519 Evidence of the insurance; changes; penalty.—

(1) Upon placing a surplus line coverage, the surplus lines agent shall promptly issue and deliver to the insured evidence of the insurance consisting either of the policy as issued by the insurer or, if such policy is not then available, a certificate, cover note, or other confirmation of insurance. Such document shall be executed or countersigned by the surplus lines agent and shall show the description and location of the subject of the insurance, coverage, conditions and term of the insurance, the premium and rate charged and taxes collected from the insured, and the name and address of the insured and insurer. If the direct risk is assumed by more than one insurer, the document shall state the name and address and proportion of the entire direct risk assumed by each insurer.

(2) No surplus lines agent shall issue any such document, or purport to insure or represent that insurance will be or has been granted by any unauthorized insurer unless he has prior written authority from the insurer for the insurance, or has received information from the insurer in the regular course of business that such insurance has been granted, or an insurance policy providing the insurance actually has been issued by the insurer and delivered to the insured.

(3) If after the issuance and delivery of any such document there is any change as to the identity of the insurers, or the proportion of the direct risk assumed by the insurer as stated in the original certificate, cover note, or confirmation, or in any other material respect as to the insurance coverage evidenced by such a document, the surplus lines agent shall promptly issue and deliver to the insured a substitute certificate, cover note or confirmation, or endorsement for the original such document, accurately showing the current status of the coverage and the insurers responsible thereunder. No such change shall result in a coverage or insurance contract which would be in violation of this surplus lines law if originally issued on such basis.

(4) If a policy issued by the insurer is not available upon placement of the insurance and the surplus lines agent has issued and delivered a certificate, cover note or confirmation, as hereinabove provided, upon request therefor by the insured the surplus lines agent shall as soon as reasonably possible procure from the insurer

its policy evidencing the insurance and deliver the policy to the insured in replacement of the certificate, cover note, or confirmation theretofore issued.

(5) Any surplus lines agent who knowingly or negligently issues a false certificate, cover note, or confirmation of insurance, or false endorsement therefor, or who fails promptly to notify the insured of any material change with respect to such insurance by delivery to the insured of a substitute certificate, cover note or confirmation, or endorsement as provided in subsection (3), shall, upon conviction, be subject to the penalties provided by §624.15 of this code or to any greater applicable penalty otherwise provided by law.

History.—§361, ch. 59-205.

626.0520 Filing copy of policy or certificate.—Immediately upon issuing a surplus lines policy, the surplus lines agent shall file with the department an exact copy of the policy so issued. If a policy has not been issued, the surplus lines agent shall so file an exact copy of his certificate, cover note, or other confirmation of insurance as delivered to the insured. The surplus lines agent shall likewise promptly file with the department an exact copy of any substitute certificate, cover note, or other confirmation of insurance, and of every endorsement of an original policy, certificate, cover note, or other confirmation of insurance, delivered to an insured, together with such surplus lines agent's memorandum informing the department as to the substance of any change represented by such substitute certificate, cover note, or other confirmation, or of any such endorsement, as compared with the coverage as originally placed or issued.

History.—§362, ch. 59-205; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.05.

626.0521 Information required on contract.—Each surplus lines agent through whom a surplus lines coverage is procured shall write or print on the outside of the policy and on any certificate, cover note, or other confirmation of the insurance his name, address, identification number, and the name and address of the local agent through whom the business originated; and shall have stamped or written upon the first page of the policy or the certificate, cover note, or confirmation of insurance the words: THIS INSURANCE IS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE FLORIDA SURPLUS LINES LAW.

History.—§363, ch. 59-205; §5, ch. 63-86.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.07.

626.0522 Surplus lines insurance valid.—Insurance contracts procured as "surplus lines" coverages from unauthorized insurers in accordance with this law shall be fully valid and enforceable as to all parties, and shall be given acceptance and recognition in all matters and respects to the same effect and extent as like contracts issued by authorized insurers.

History.—§364, ch. 59-205.

626.0523 Liability of insurer as to losses and unearned premiums.—

(1) If the unauthorized insurer has assumed the risk as to a surplus lines coverage placed under this surplus lines law, and if the premium therefor has been received by the surplus lines agent who placed such insurance, then in all questions thereafter arising under the coverage as between the insurer and the insured the insurer shall be deemed to have received the premium due to it for such coverage; and the insurer shall be liable to the insured as to losses covered by such insurance, and for unearned premiums which may become payable to the insured upon cancellation of such insurance, whether or not in fact the surplus lines agent is indebted to the insurer with respect to such insurance or for any other cause.

(2) Each unauthorized insurer assuming a surplus lines direct risk under this surplus lines law shall be deemed thereby to have subjected itself to the terms of this section.

History.—§365, ch. 59-205.

626.0524 Licensing of surplus lines agent.—

(1) Any individual while licensed as a resident general lines agent as to property, casualty, and surety insurances, and who is deemed by the department to have had sufficient experience in the insurance business to be competent for the purpose, may be licensed as a surplus lines agent, upon taking and successfully passing a written examination as to surplus lines, as given by the department.

(2) Any individual while employed as a supervising or managing general agent, as defined in §626.091 of this code, or the full-time salaried employee of such general agent, and who otherwise possesses all of the other qualifications of a general lines agent under this code, may, upon taking and successfully passing a written examination as to surplus lines, as given by the department, be licensed as a surplus lines agent solely for the purpose of placing with surplus lines insurers property, marine, casualty, or surety coverages originated by resident local general lines agents; except, that no examination as for a general lines agent's license shall be required of any supervising or managing general agent, or such employee thereof, who held a Florida surplus lines agent's license as of January 1, 1959.

(3) Application for the license shall be made to the department on forms as designated and furnished by it.

(4) License fee in the amount specified in §624.0300 (filing, license and miscellaneous fees) shall be paid to the department in advance. The license shall expire at midnight on the September 30 next following date of issuance, and shall be renewable upon written request therefor filed with the department and accompanied by payment of the license fee, prior to expiration.

(5) The applicant must file and thereafter maintain the bond as required under §626.0525.

(6) Examinations as to surplus lines, as required under subsections (1) and (2) shall be subject to the provisions of part I of this chapter as applicable to applicants for licenses in general. But no such examination shall be required as to persons who held a Florida surplus lines agent's license as of the effective date of this code, except where examinations subsequent to issuance of an initial license are provided for in general under such part I.

(7) Any individual who has been licensed by the department as a surplus lines agent as provided in this section may be subsequently licensed without additional written examination if his application for license is filed with the department within twenty-four months next following date of cancellation or expiration of the prior license. Except that the department may, in its discretion, require any individual to take and successfully pass an examination as for original issuance of license as a condition precedent to the renewal or continuation of the licensee's current license.

History.—§366, ch. 59-205; §6, ch. 63-86; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§645.02-645.04.

626.0525 Surplus lines agent's bond.—Prior to issuance of license, the applicant shall file with the department, and thereafter for as long as any such license remains in effect he shall keep in force and unimpaired, a bond in favor of the department in the penal sum of not less than five thousand dollars, aggregate liability, with authorized corporate surety or sureties approved by the department. The department may, in its discretion, require a bond in larger amount commensurate with the volume of surplus lines business transacted or to be transacted by a particular surplus lines agent. The bond shall be conditioned that the surplus lines agent will faithfully conduct business under the license in accordance with the provisions of the surplus lines law and rules and regulations of the department for the effectuation thereof, and that the licensee will promptly remit to the department the taxes as provided for by such law. No such bond shall be terminated unless not less than thirty days prior written notice thereof is given the licensee and filed with the department.

History.—§367, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.11.

626.0526 May accept business from local agents; local agent shall not misrepresent.—

(1) A resident general lines agent while licensed as a surplus lines agent under part VI of this chapter may originate surplus lines business and may accept surplus lines business from any other originating resident general lines agent appointed and licensed as to the kind or kinds of insurance involved, and may compensate such agent therefor.

(2) A supervising or managing general agent while licensed as a surplus lines agent

under part VI of this chapter may accept and place solely such surplus lines business as is originated by a resident general lines agent appointed and licensed as to the kind or kinds of insurance involved and may compensate such general lines agent therefor.

(3) No such general lines agent shall knowingly misrepresent to the surplus lines agent any material fact involved in any such insurance, or in the eligibility thereof for placement with a surplus lines insurer.

History.—§368, ch. 59-205.

626.0527 Records of surplus lines agent.—

(1) Each surplus lines agent shall keep in his office in this state a full and true record of each surplus lines contract procured by him, including a copy of the daily report, if any, and showing such of the following items as may be applicable:

- (a) Amount of the insurance and perils insured against;
- (b) Brief general description of property insured and where located;
- (c) Gross premium charged;
- (d) Return premium paid, if any;
- (e) Rate of premium charged upon the several items of property;
- (f) Effective date of the contract, and the terms thereof;
- (g) Name and post office address of the insured;
- (h) Name and home office address of the insurer;
- (i) Amount collected from the insured; and
- (j) Other information as may be required by the department.

(2) The record shall at all times be open to examination by the department without notice, and shall be so kept available and open to the department for three years next following expiration or cancellation of the contract.

History.—§369, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.06.

626.0528 Quarterly report; summary of exported business.—

(1) Each surplus lines agent shall on or before the end of the month next following each calendar quarter file with the department a verified report in duplicate of all surplus lines insurance transacted by him during such calendar quarter.

(2) The report shall be on forms as prescribed and furnished by the department and shall show:

- (a) Aggregate gross premiums charged;
- (b) Aggregate of returned premiums and taxes paid to insureds;
- (c) Aggregate of net premiums; and
- (d) Additional information as required by the department.

(3) The report shall include a separate report of the applicable items referred to in subsection (2) as to wet marine and aviation coverages written under §626.0514.

(4) Not less frequently than quarterly the

department shall prepare and make available upon request to persons interested therein, a report summarizing by lines of insurance as reasonably classified by the department, all insurance business exported under this surplus lines law during such quarter, as based upon the quarterly reports hereinabove required.

History.—§370, ch. 59-205; §7, ch. 63-86; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.0529 Surplus lines tax.—

(1) The premiums charged for surplus lines coverages are subject to a premium receipts tax of three per cent of all gross premiums charged for such insurance. The surplus lines agent shall collect from the insured the amount of the tax at the time of the delivery of the cover note, certificate of insurance, policy or other initial confirmation of insurance, in addition to the full amount of the gross premium charged by the insurer for the insurance. The surplus lines agent is prohibited from absorbing such tax, or, as an inducement for insurance or for any other reason, rebating all or any part of such tax or of his commission.

(2) The surplus lines agent shall pay to the department the tax related to each calendar quarter's business as reported, and at the same time as provided for the filing of the quarterly report, under §626.0528.

(3) If a surplus lines policy covers risks or exposures only partially in this state, the tax payable shall be computed on the portion of the premium which is properly allocable to the risks or exposures located in this state.

(4) This section does not apply as to insurance of or with respect to vessels, cargo, or aircraft written under §626.0514, or as to insurance of risks of the state government or its agencies, or of any county or municipality or of any agency thereof.

(5) The department shall deposit all taxes collected under this section to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

History.—§371, ch. 59-205; §15, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.08.

626.0530 Collection of tax.—If the tax payable by a surplus lines agent under this surplus lines law is not so paid within the time prescribed, the same shall be recoverable in a suit brought by the department against the surplus lines agent and the surety or sureties on the bond filed by the surplus lines agent under §626.0525.

History.—§372, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.11.

626.0531 Accounting for funds; contingent commissions.—The following sections also apply as to surplus lines agents:

(1) Section 626.561 (reporting and accounting for funds);

(2) Section 626.581 (commissions contingent upon adjustment savings prohibited); and

(3) Section 626.591 (same; penalty for violation).

History.—§373, ch. 59-205.

626.0532 Suspension, revocation or refusal of surplus lines agent license.—

(1) The department shall suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license of a surplus lines agent and all other licenses and permits held by the licensee under this code, upon any one or more of the following grounds:

(a) Removal of the licensee's office from the state;

(b) Removal of the accounts and records of his surplus lines business from this state during the period when such accounts and records are required to be maintained under §626.0527;

(c) Closure of the licensee's office for a period of more than thirty consecutive days.

(d) Failure to make and file his quarterly reports when due as required by §626.0528.

(e) Failure to pay the tax on surplus lines premiums, as provided for in this surplus lines law.

(f) Failure to maintain the bond as required by §626.0525.

(g) Suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue the license as a general lines agent.

(h) Lack of qualifications as for an original surplus lines agent's license.

(i) Violation of this surplus lines law.

(j) For any other applicable cause for which the license of a general lines agent could be suspended, revoked, or refused under §626.611 (grounds for compulsory refusal, suspension, revocation of license or permit).

(2) The department may, in its discretion, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license of any surplus lines agent upon any applicable ground for which a general lines agent's license could be suspended, revoked, or refused under §626.621 (grounds for discretionary refusal, suspension, revocation of license or permits).

(3) The department shall, in the suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew the license of a surplus lines agent, follow the same procedures, as applicable, as provided for refusal, suspension, or revocation of licenses of general lines agents under §626.631 (procedure for refusal, suspension, or revocation of license or permit), but subject to §626.0533 as to failure to file annual statement or pay tax.

(4) The following sections shall also apply, to the extent so applicable, as to surplus lines agents:

(a) Section 626.641 (duration of suspension or revocation).

(b) Section 626.651 (effect of suspension, revocation upon associated licenses and licenses).

(c) Section 626.661 (surrender of license or permit).

(d) Section 626.681 (administrative fine in lieu of suspension, revocation of license).

(e) Section 626.691 (probation).

History.—§374, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.21, 645.12.

626.0533 Special procedure; failure to file report or pay tax.—

(1) If any licensed surplus lines agent fails to file the quarterly report required or pay the taxes as required of him under this surplus lines law, the department shall issue an order directed to the licensee requiring the licensee to file such report and pay such tax or to show cause by a day certain to be named therein why the department should not revoke his license. The notice shall provide a return day not sooner than thirty days subsequent to its issuance and shall be served upon the licensee by registered mail at his business post office address.

(2) The licensee may, not less than ten days prior to such return day, file his response in writing with the department showing cause why he has not paid such tax, but the only defenses available to the licensee with respect thereto shall be that the department is requiring the payment of a tax greater than that due from the licensee, and such defense will be available only if the licensee shall have filed return purporting to show the tax payable by the licensee, and shall have tendered the amount of tax computed by the licensee to be due.

(3) If on the return day the licensee has not filed such return and paid the tax and has not filed any such defense and made such tender, the department shall revoke the licenses of the licensee.

(4) If the licensee files such defense to the order and makes such tender within the time required, on the return day the department shall hold a hearing with respect to such matters and if the department determines after such hearing that the licensee has failed to pay the tax required, and the licensee does not within five days thereafter pay such tax, the department shall enter its order revoking the licenses of such licensee.

(5) If any such licensee is required by an order to pay any tax he contends is not legally due, he may pay same under protest and obtain review of the department's order in the manner set forth in §624.0128 of this code.

History.—§375, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.12.

626.0534 Actions against insurer; service of process.—

(1) An unauthorized insurer may be sued upon any cause of action arising in this state under any surplus lines insurance contract issued by it or certificate, cover note, or other confirmation of such insurance issued by the surplus lines agent, pursuant to the same pro-

cedure as is provided in §624.0222 of this code as to authorized insurers.

(2) The unauthorized insurer accepting the risk or issuing the policy shall be deemed thereby to have authorized service of process against it in the manner and to the effect as provided in this section, and to have appointed the insurance commissioner and treasurer as its agent for service of process issuing upon any cause of action arising in this state under any such policy, contract, or insurance.

(3) Each unauthorized insurer requesting eligibility pursuant to §626.0515 shall file with the department its appointment of the insurance commissioner and treasurer and his successors in office, on a form as furnished by the department, as its attorney to receive service of all legal process issued against it in any civil action or proceeding in this state, and agreeing that process so served shall be valid and binding upon the insurer. The appointment shall be irrevocable, shall bind the insurer and any successor in interest as to the assets or liabilities of the insurer, and shall remain in effect as long as there is outstanding in this state any obligation or liability of the insurer resulting from its insurance transactions therein.

(4) At the time of such appointment of the insurance commissioner and treasurer as its process agent the insurer shall file with the department designation of the name and address of the person to whom process against it served upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer is to be forwarded. The insurer may change the designation at any time by a new filing.

(5) This section shall be cumulative to any other methods which may be provided by law for service of process upon the insurer.

History.—§376, ch. 59-205; §8, ch. 63-86; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §645.13.

626.0535 Report and tax of independently procured coverages.—

(1) Every insured who in this state procures or causes to be procured or continues or renews insurance in an unauthorized foreign insurer, or any self-insurer who in this state so procures or continues excess loss, catastrophe or other insurance, upon a subject of insurance resident, located or to be performed within this state, other than insurance procured through a surplus lines agent pursuant to the surplus lines law of this state or exempted from tax under §626.0529(4), shall within thirty days after the date such insurance was so procured, continued, or renewed, file a report of the same with the department in writing and upon forms designated by the department and furnished to such an insured upon request. The report shall show the name and address of the insured or insureds, name and address of the insurer, the subject of the insurance, a general description of the coverage, the amount of premium currently charged therefor, and such additional pertinent information as is reasonably requested by the department.

(2) Any insurance in an unauthorized insurer procured through negotiations or an application, in whole or in part occurring or made within or from within this state, or for which premiums in whole or in part are remitted directly or indirectly from within this state, shall be deemed to be insurance procured, or continued or renewed in this state within the intent of subsection (1).

(3) For the general support of the government of this state, there is levied upon the obligation, chose in action, or right represented by the premium charged for such insurance, a tax at the rate of three per cent of the gross amount of such premium. The insured shall withhold the amount of the tax from the amount of premium charged by and otherwise payable to the insurer for such insurance, and within thirty days after the insurance was so procured, continued or renewed, and coincidentally with the filing with the department of the report provided for in subsection (1), the insured shall pay the amount of the tax to the department.

(4) If the insured fails to withhold from the premium the amount of tax herein levied, the insured shall be liable for the amount thereof and shall pay the same to the department within the time stated in subsection (3).

(5) The tax imposed hereunder if delinquent shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, compounded annually.

(6) The tax shall be collectible from the insured by civil action brought by the department, or by distraint.

(7) The department shall deposit all taxes and interest collected under this section to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

(8) This section does not abrogate or modify, and shall not be construed or deemed to abrogate or modify, any provision of §§626.0500 (representing or aiding unauthorized insurer prohibited), 626.0501 (penalty for representing unauthorized insurer), or 626.0502 (suits by unauthorized insurers prohibited), or any other provision of this code.

(9) This section does not apply as to life or disability insurances.

History.—§377, ch. 59-205; §9, ch. 63-86; §16, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

626.0536 Records produced on order.—

(1) Every person by or as to whom insurance is procured or placed in an unauthorized insurer, upon the department's order shall produce for its examination all policies and other documents evidencing the insurance, and shall disclose to the department the amount of gross premiums paid or agreed to be paid for the insurance. For each refusal to obey such order such person upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not more than \$500.

(2) This section does not apply to life insurance or disability insurance.

History.—§378, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

PART VII

TRADE PRACTICES AND FRAUDS

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626.0600 Purposes of trade practices law; short title.—

(1) The purpose of §§626.0601 through 626.0626 is to regulate trade practices in the business of insurance in accordance with the intent of congress as expressed in the act of congress of March 9, 1945, (public law 15, 79th congress) by defining, or providing for the determination of, all such practices in this state which constitute unfair methods of competition or unfair or deceptive acts or practices and by prohibiting the trade practices so defined or determined.

(2) Sections 626.0600 through 626.0626 may be referred to as the "trade practices law."

History.—§379, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.01.

626.0601 Unfair methods, deceptive acts prohibited.—No person shall engage in this state in any trade practice which is defined in part VII of this chapter as, or determined pursuant to this same part VII to be, an unfair method of competition or an unfair or deceptive act or practice in the business of insurance.

History.—§380, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.03.

626.0602 Misrepresentation, false advertising of policies.—No person shall make, issue, circulate, or cause to be made, issued, or circulated, any estimate, circular, or statement misrepresenting the terms of any policy issued or to be issued or the benefits or advantages prom-

ised thereby or the dividends or share of the surplus to be received thereon, or make any false or misleading statement as to the dividends or share of surplus previously paid on similar policies, or make any misleading representation or any misrepresentation as to the financial condition of any insurer, or as to the legal reserve system upon which any life insurer operates, or use any name or title of any policy or class of policies misrepresenting the true nature thereof.

History.—§381, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.21, 643.04.

626.0603 False information, advertising.—No person shall make, publish, disseminate, circulate, or place before the public, or cause, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in a newspaper, magazine or other publication, or in the form of a notice, circular, pamphlet, letter or poster, or over any radio or television station, or in any other way, any advertisement, announcement or statement containing any assertion, representation or statement with respect to the business of insurance or with respect to any person in the conduct of his insurance business, which is untrue, deceptive or misleading.

History.—§382, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.04.

626.0604 "Twisting" prohibited.—No person shall make any misleading representations or

incomplete or fraudulent comparison of any insurance policies or insurers for the purpose of inducing, or tending to induce, any person to lapse, forfeit, surrender, terminate, retain, or convert any insurance policy, or to take out a policy of insurance in another insurer.

History.—§383, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.21, 634.13, 643.04, 644.13.

626.0605 Misrepresentations in adjustment of claims.—No person shall in connection with adjusting any claim, loss or damage under a contract or policy of insurance, misrepresent to an insured or any other person having an interest in the proceeds payable under such contract or policy, the terms, coverage or effect of such contract or policy, for the purpose and with the intent of effecting settlement of such claim, loss or damage under such contract or policy on less favorable terms than those provided in and contemplated by such contract or policy.

History.—§384, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §636.43.

626.0606 False financial statements.—

(1) No person shall file with any supervisory or other public official, or make, publish, disseminate, circulate or deliver to any person, or place before the public, or cause directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, delivered to any person, or placed before the public, any false statement of financial condition of an insurer with intent to deceive.

(2) No person shall make any false entry in any book, report or statement of any insurer with intent to deceive any agent or examiner lawfully appointed to examine into its condition or into any of its affairs, or any public official to whom such insurer is required by law to report, or who has authority by law to examine into its condition or into any of its affairs, or, with like intent, wilfully omit to make a true entry of any material fact pertaining to the business of the insurer in any book, report or statement of the insurer.

History.—§385, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.04.

626.0607 Defamation.—No person shall make, publish, disseminate, or circulate, directly or indirectly, or aid, abet or encourage the making, publishing, disseminating or circulating of any oral or written statement or any pamphlet, circular, article or literature which is false, or maliciously critical of or derogatory to the financial condition of an insurer, or of an organization proposing to become an insurer, and which is calculated to injure any person engaged or proposing to engage in the business of insurance.

History.—§386, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.04.

626.0608 Boycott, coercion and intimidation.—No person or persons shall enter into any agreement to commit, or by any concerted action commit, any act of boycott, coercion or

intimidation resulting in or tending to result in unreasonable restraint of, or monopoly in, the business of insurance.

History.—§387, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.04.

626.0609 Coercion of business.—

(1) No person, firm or corporation engaged in selling real or personal property or in the business of financing the purchase of real or personal property or of lending money on the security of real or personal property and no trustee, director, officer, agent, or other employee of any such person, firm or corporation shall require, as a condition precedent, concurrent, or subsequent to the sale or financing the purchase of such property or to lending money upon the security of a mortgage thereon, or as a condition precedent, concurrent, or subsequent for the renewal or extension of any such loan or mortgage or for the performance of any other act in connection therewith, that the person, firm or corporation purchasing such property or for whom such purchase is to be financed or to whom the money is to be loaned or for whom such extension, renewal or other act is to be granted, or performed, negotiate any policy of insurance or renewal thereof covering such property through a particular insurer, agent or solicitor.

(2) This section shall not prevent the exercise by any person, firm or corporation of its right to designate reasonable financial requirements as to the insurer, the terms and provisions of the policy and the adequacy of the coverage with respect to insurance on property pledged or mortgaged to such person, firm or corporation; and nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prohibit the right of any person, firm or corporation from voluntarily negotiating or soliciting the placing of such insurance.

History.—§388, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§627.92, 643.04.

626.06091 Coercion; life insurance; disability insurance.—No life insurer or other person financing the purchase of real or personal property or lending money on the security of real or personal property shall require, as a condition precedent, concurrent, or subsequent to financing the purchase of such property or to lending money upon the security of a mortgage thereon, or as a condition precedent, concurrent, or subsequent for the renewal or extension of any such loan or mortgage or for the performance of any other act in connection therewith, that the person purchasing such property or for whom such purchase is to be financed or to whom the money is to be loaned or for whom such extension, renewal, or other act is to be granted, or performed, either directly or indirectly, acquire a policy of life or disability insurance from or through a particular insurer, agent, or solicitor. This section shall not apply to insurance policies of debtor groups authorized under §§627.0402 and 627.0604 or policies of credit life and disability

insurance regulated by part VIII of chapter 627.

History.—§1, ch. 61-146.

626.0610 Unfair discrimination; life insurance, annuities and disability insurance.—

(1) No person shall make or permit any unfair discrimination between individuals of the same class and equal expectation of life in the rates charged for any contract of life insurance or of life annuity or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of such contract.

(2) No person shall make or permit any unfair discrimination between individuals of the same class and of essentially the same hazard in the amount of premium, policy fees, or rates charged for any policy or contract of disability insurance or in the benefits payable thereunder, or in any of the terms or conditions of such contract, or in any other manner whatever.

History.—§389, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.02, 643.04.

626.0611 Rebates and special inducements; life, annuity and disability contracts.—Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, no person shall knowingly permit or offer to make or make any contract of life insurance, life annuity or disability insurance, or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the contract issued thereon, or pay or allow, or give or offer to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly, as an inducement to such insurance, or annuity, any rebate of premiums payable on the contract, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the contract.

History.—§390, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.19, 643.04.

626.0612 Exceptions to discrimination, rebates provision; life, disability, and annuity contracts.—Nothing in §§626.0610 and 626.0611 shall be construed as including within the definition of discrimination or rebates any of the following practices:

(1) In the case of any contract of life insurance or life annuity, paying bonuses to policyholders or otherwise abating their premiums in whole or in part out of surplus accumulated from nonparticipating insurance, provided that any such bonuses, or abatement of premiums shall be fair and equitable to policyholders and for the best interests of the insurer and its policyholders.

(2) In the case of life insurance policies issued on the debit plan, making allowance to policyholders who have continuously for a specified period made premium payments directly to an office of the insurer, in an amount which fairly represents the saving in collection expense.

(3) Readjustment of the rate of premium for a group insurance policy based on the loss or expense experience thereunder, at the end of the first or any subsequent policy year of

insurance thereunder, which may be made retroactive only for such policy year.

(4) Issuance of life insurance policies or annuity contracts at rates less than the usual rates of premiums for such policies or contracts, as group insurance or employee insurance as defined in this code.

(5) Issuing life or disability insurance policies on a salary savings, bank draft, preauthorized check or payroll deduction plan or other similar plan at a reduced rate reasonably related to the savings made by the use of such plan.

History.—§391, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.05, 635.26, 643.04.

626.0613 Rebates prohibited; property, casualty, surety insurances.—

(1) No property, casualty or surety insurer or any employee thereof, and no agent or solicitor shall pay, allow, or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as an inducement to insurance, or after insurance has been effected, any rebate, discount, abatement, credit or reduction of the premium named in a policy of insurance, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy, except to the extent provided for in an applicable filing with the department as provided by law.

(2) No insured named in a policy, nor any employee of such insured shall knowingly receive or accept directly or indirectly, any such rebate, discount, abatement, credit or reduction of premium, or any such special favor or advantage or valuable consideration or inducement.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the payment of commissions or other compensation to agents or solicitors duly licensed in this state, or as prohibiting any insurer from allowing or returning to its participating policyholders, members or subscribers, dividends, savings or the unused or unabsorbed portion of premiums and premium deposits.

History.—§392, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.18, 630.10.

626.06131 Rebates prohibited; title insurance.—

(1) No title insurer or any member, employee, attorney, agent or solicitor thereof, shall pay, allow or give or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to title insurance, or after such insurance has been effected, any rebate, or abatement of the charge made incident to the issuance of such insurance, or any special favor or advantage or any monetary consideration or inducement whatever. The words "charge made incident to the issuance of such insurance" shall be construed to encompass underwriting premium, agent's commission, abstracting charges, title examination fee and closing charges.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be con-

strued as prohibiting the payment of fees to attorneys at law duly licensed to practice law in the courts of this state, for professional services in the actual examination of title to real property as a condition to the issuance of title insurance, or as prohibiting the payment of earned commissions to duly appointed agents who actually issue the policy of title insurance for the underwriting company.

(3) No insured named in a policy, nor any other person directly or indirectly connected with the transaction involving the issuance of said policy, including, but not limited to, mortgage broker, real estate broker, builder or attorney, nor any employee, agent, representative or solicitor thereof, nor any other person whatsoever, shall knowingly receive or accept, directly or indirectly, any such rebate or abatement of said charge, or any monetary consideration or inducement, other than as set forth in subsection (2).

History.—§1, ch. 61-141.

626.0614 Certain other inducements prohibited.—No insurance policy or annuity contract shall provide for, and no insurer, agent, solicitor or any other person shall as an inducement to the purchase of insurance or an annuity or in connection with or reference to such insurance or annuity contract, directly or indirectly:

(1) Pay or allow, or give or offer, any paid employment or contract for services of any kind;

(2) Give or sell, or purchase or offer or agree to give, sell, purchase, allow, or provide for, any agreement of any form or nature promising returns and profits, or any stocks, bonds, or other securities, or trading stamps, or other property, or interest present or contingent therein, of any insurer or other corporation, association, partnership, or person, or any dividends or profits accrued or to accrue thereon;

(3) Give, allow, arrange for, or offer any advisory board contract, or similar contract, promising returns and profits.

History.—§393, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.20, 643.04.

626.0615 Advertising gifts permitted.—No provision of §§626.0610 through 626.0614 shall be deemed to prohibit a licensed agent from giving to insureds, prospective insureds, and to others, for the purpose of advertising, any article of merchandise having a value of not more than five dollars.

History.—§394, ch. 59-205.

626.0616 Free insurance prohibited.—

(1) No person in this state shall advertise, offer or provide free insurance as an inducement to the purchase or sale of real or personal property, or of services directly or indirectly connected with such real or personal property.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "free" insurance is insurance for which no identifiable and additional charge is made to the purchaser

of such real property or personal property or services, or insurance for which an identifiable or additional charge is made in an amount less than the cost of such insurance as to the seller or other person, other than the insurer, providing the same.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to:

(a) Insurance of loss of or damage to the real or personal property involved in any such sale or services, under a policy covering the interests therein of the seller or vendor;

(b) Blanket disability insurance as defined in §627.0607 of this code;

(c) Credit life insurance or credit disability insurance;

(d) Any individual, isolated, nonrecurring unadvertised transaction not in regular course of business;

(e) Title insurance.

(4) No person shall use the word "free" to describe life or disability insurance in connection with the advertising or offering for sale of any kind of goods, merchandise, or services.

History.—§395, ch. 59-205.

626.0617 Illegal dealings in premiums; excess or reduced charges for insurance.—

(1) No person shall knowingly collect any sum as premium or charge for insurance, which insurance is not then provided or is not in due course to be provided (subject to acceptance of the risk by the insurer) by an insurance policy issued by an insurer as permitted by this code.

(2) No person shall knowingly collect as premium or charge for insurance any sum in excess or less than the premium or charge applicable to such insurance, and as specified in the policy, in accordance with the applicable classifications and rates as filed with and approved by the department; or, in cases where classifications, premiums, or rates are not required by this code to be so filed and approved, such premiums and charges shall not be in excess of or less than those specified in the policy and as fixed by the insurer. This provision shall not be deemed to prohibit the charging and collection, by surplus lines agents licensed under part VI of this chapter, of the amount of applicable state and federal taxes in addition to the premium required by the insurer.

(3) No insurer shall impose or request an additional premium for automobile liability insurance or refuse to renew the policy, solely because the insured was involved in an automobile accident, unless the applicant's or insured's insurer has incurred a loss under the insured's policy, other than with respect to uninsured motorist coverage, arising out of the accident, or unless the insurer's file shall contain sufficient proof of fault, or other criteria, to justify the additional charge or refusal to renew; an insurer which imposes and collects such a surcharge shall, in conjunction with the notice of premium due, notify the named insured that he is entitled to reimbursement of such amount

under the conditions listed below, and shall subsequently reimburse him, if the named insured demonstrates that the operator involved in the accident was:

- (a) Lawfully parked; or
- (b) Reimbursed by, or on behalf of, a person responsible for the accident or has judgment against such person; or
- (c) Struck in the rear by another vehicle headed in the same direction and has not been convicted of a moving traffic violation in connection with the accident; or
- (d) Hit by a "hit-and-run" driver if the accident is reported to the proper authorities within twenty-four hours; or
- (e) Not convicted of a moving traffic violation in connection with the accident, but the operator of the other automobile involved in such accident was convicted of a moving traffic violation; or
- (f) Finally adjudicated not to be liable by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Violation of this section shall be subject to the penalties provided in §627.381.

(4) Upon the request of the insured, the insurer and licensed agent shall supply to the insured the complete proof of fault or other criteria which justifies the additional charge or cancellation.

(5) This section does not apply to life or disability insurance.

History.—§396, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 69-76; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.08, 629.18, 630.03, 630.10

626.0618 Insurance cost specified in "price package."

(1) Where the premium or charge for insurance of or involving such property or merchandise is included in the over-all purchase price or financing of the purchase of merchandise or property, the vendor or lender shall separately state and identify the amount charged and to be paid for the insurance, and the classifications, if any, upon which based; and the inclusion or exclusion of the cost of insurance in such purchase price or financing shall not increase, reduce, or otherwise affect any other factor involved in the cost of the merchandise or property or financing as to the purchaser or borrower.

(2) This section does not apply to transactions which are subject to the automobile sales finance act of 1957.

(3) This section does not apply to credit life or credit disability insurance which is in compliance with §627.0705 (2) of this code.

History.—§397, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §646.02.

626.06181 Certain insurance transactions through credit card facilities prohibited.

(1) Except as provided in part VIII of chapter 627 of this code, no person shall knowingly solicit or negotiate any insurance, seek or accept applications for insurance, issue or deliver any policy, or receive, collect, or transmit premiums, to or for any insurer, or otherwise transact insurance in this state, or rela-

tive to a subject of insurance resident, located or to be performed in this state, through the arrangement or facilities of a credit card facility or organization, for the purpose of insuring credit card holders or prospective credit card holders. "Credit card holders" as used in this section means any person who may pay the charge for purchases or other transactions through the credit card facility or organization, and whose credit with such facility or organization is evidenced by a credit card, identifying such person as being one whose charges the credit card facility or organization will pay, and who is identified as such upon the credit card either by name, account number, symbol, insignia, or any other method or device of identification.

(2) Whenever any person does or performs in this state any of the acts set forth in the preceding subsection for or on behalf of any insurer therein referred to, such insurer shall be held to be doing business in this state and shall be subject to the same taxes, state, county and municipal, as insurers that have been legally qualified and admitted to do business in this state by agents or otherwise are subject, the same to be assessed and collected against such insurers; and such persons so doing or performing any of such acts shall be personally liable for all such taxes.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply as to disability or health insurance as defined in §624.0402.

History.—§1, ch. 65-263.

626.0619 Fictitious groups.

(1) No insurer or any person on behalf of any insurer shall make, offer to make, or permit any preference or distinction in property, marine, casualty, or surety insurance as to form of policy, certificate, premium, rate, benefits, or conditions of insurance, based upon membership, nonmembership, employment, or of any person or persons by or in any particular group, association, corporation, or organization, and shall not make the foregoing preference or distinction available in any event based upon any fictitious grouping of persons as defined in this code, such fictitious grouping being hereby defined and declared to be any grouping by way of membership, nonmembership, license, franchise, employment, contract, agreement or any other method or means.

(2) The restrictions and limitations of this section shall not extend to life and disability insurance.

History.—§398, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.04.

626.0620 Desist orders for prohibited practices.

(1) If the department has reason to believe that any person has been engaged or is engaging in this state in any unfair method of competition, or any unfair or deceptive act or practice expressly prohibited in this trade practices law, and that a proceeding by it in respect thereto would be to the interest of

the public, it shall issue and serve upon such person a statement of the charges in that respect and a notice of a hearing thereon to be held at a time and place fixed in the notice, which shall not be less than twenty days after the date of the service thereof.

(2) At the hearing such person shall have an opportunity to be heard and to show cause why an order should not be made by the department requiring such person to cease and desist from the acts, methods or practices so complained of. Upon good cause shown, the department shall permit any person to intervene, appear and be heard at such hearing by counsel or in person.

(3) Provisions of part II of chapter 624 of this code relative to the powers of the department, witnesses, evidence and hearings shall apply as to procedures under this trade practices law, except where in conflict with the express provisions of this trade practices law.

(4) If, after such hearing, the department finds that the method of competition or the act or practice in question is defined in this law and that the person complained of has engaged in such method of competition, act or practice in violation of this law, it shall reduce its findings to writing and issue and cause to be served upon such person an order requiring such person to cease and desist from engaging in such method of competition, act or practice.

(5) Until the expiration of the time allowed by law for filing a petition for review (by appeal or writ of certiorari) if no such petition has been duly filed within such time, or if a petition for review has been filed within such time, then until the transcript of the record in the proceeding has been filed in the circuit court of the county of residence of the person accused, the department may at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside in whole or in part any order issued by it under this section.

(6) After the expiration of the time allowed for filing such a petition for review, if no such petition has been duly filed within such time, the department may at any time, after notice and opportunity for hearing, reopen and alter, modify, or set aside, in whole or in part, any order issued by it under this section whenever in its opinion conditions of fact or of law have so changed as to require such action or if the public interest so requires.

(7) A cease and desist order issued by the department under this section shall become final:

(a) Upon the expiration of the time allowed for filing of petition for review, if no such petition has been duly filed within such time; except that the department may thereafter modify or set aside its order to the extent provided in subsection (5); or

(b) Upon the final decision of the court if the court directs that the order of the de-

partment be affirmed or the petition for review dismissed.

(8) No order or proceeding, or absence of such order or proceeding, of the department pursuant to this trade practices law or order of court to enforce any such order, if made, shall in any way relieve or absolve any person affected thereby from any other liability, penalty or forfeiture under law.

(9) Violation of any such desist order shall be deemed to be and shall be punishable as a violation of this code.

History.—§399, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§643.06, 643.07, 643.08.

626.0621 Service of notices and processes.—Statements of charges, notices, orders and other processes of the department under this trade practices law may be served by anyone duly authorized by the department, either in the manner provided by law for service of process in civil actions, or by registering and mailing a copy thereof to the person affected by such statement, notice, order or other process at his or its residence or principal office or place of business. The verified return by the person so serving such statement, notice, order or other process, setting forth the manner of such service, shall be proof of the same, and the return postcard receipt for such statement, notice, order or other process, registered and mailed as aforesaid, shall be proof of the service of the same.

History.—§400, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.06.

626.0622 Appeals from cease and desist orders.—Any person required by an order of the department under §626.0620 to cease and desist from engaging in any unfair method of competition or any unfair or deceptive act or practice defined in this trade practices law may obtain a review of such order by filing an appeal therefrom in accordance with the provisions and procedures for appeals from the orders of the department in general under §624.0128 of this code. To the extent that the department's order is affirmed on such review, the court shall issue its own order commanding obedience to the terms of the department's order.

History.—§401, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.08.

626.0623 Procedures as to undefined practices.—

(1) Whenever the department has reason to believe that any person engaged in the business of insurance is engaging in this state in any method of competition or in any act or practice in the conduct of such business which is not defined in this trade practices law, that such method of competition is unfair or that such act or practice is unfair or deceptive and that a proceeding by it in respect thereto would be to the interest of the public, it may issue and serve such person a statement of the charges in that respect and a notice of a hearing thereon to be held at a time and place

fixed in the notice, which shall not be less than twenty days after the date of the service thereof. Each such hearing shall be conducted in the same manner as the hearings provided for in §626.0620 of this trade practices law. The department shall, after such hearing, make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts, and it shall serve a copy thereof upon such person.

(2) If such report charges a violation of this trade practices law and if such method of competition, act or practice has not been discontinued, the department may at any time after thirty days after the service of such report, cause a petition to be filed in the circuit court of this state of the circuit wherein the person resides or has his principal place of business, to enjoin and restrain such person from engaging in such method, act, or practice. The court shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and shall have power to make and enter appropriate orders in connection therewith and to issue such writs as are ancillary to its jurisdiction or are necessary in its judgment to prevent injury to the public pendente lite.

(3) A transcript of the proceedings before the department, including all evidence taken and the report and findings shall be filed with such petition. If either party applies to the court for leave to adduce additional evidence and shows, to the satisfaction of the court, that such additional evidence is material and there were reasonable grounds for the failure to adduce such evidence in the proceeding before the department, the court may order such additional evidence to be taken before the department and to be adduced upon the hearing in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as to the court may seem proper. The department may modify its findings of fact or make new findings by reason of the additional evidence so taken, and it shall file such modified or new findings with the return of such additional evidence.

(4) If the court finds that the method of competition complained of is unfair or that the act or practice complained of is unfair or deceptive, that the proceeding by the department with respect thereto is to the interest of the public and that the findings of the department are supported by the evidence, it shall issue its order enjoining and restraining the continuance of such method of competition, act or practice.

History.—§402, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.09.

626.0624 Appeal by intervenor.—If the report of the department under §626.0623 does not charge a violation of this trade practices law, then any intervenor in the proceedings may, within thirty days after the service of such report, cause a notice of appeal to be filed in the circuit court of Leon county for a review of such report. Upon such review, the court shall have authority to issue appropriate orders and decrees in connection therewith,

including, if the court finds that it is to the interest of the public, orders enjoining and restraining the continuance of any method of competition, act or practice which it finds, notwithstanding such report of the department, constitutes a violation of this trade practices law. Section 626.0623 (3) shall apply as to any such review.

History.—§403, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.10.

626.0625 Violation of cease and desist order; penalty.—

(1) Any person who violates a cease and desist order of the department issued under this trade practices law after it has become final and while such order is in effect, shall be cited to appear before the department upon five days notice to show cause why an order revoking the license or certificate of authority should not be entered. At such hearing, if the department determines that such violation was committed wilfully and knowingly it shall forthwith revoke the license or certificate of authority of such person. Such order of revocation may be reviewed as provided for in §624-0128 of this code.

(2) Any person who violates a cease and desist order or an order of revocation after it has become final and while such order is in effect, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined a sum not to exceed \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed 6 months, or both.

History.—§404, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.11

626.0626 Department's powers of investigation.—The department shall have power to examine and investigate into the affairs of every person engaged in the business of insurance in this state in order to determine whether such person has been or is engaged in any unfair method of competition or in any unfair or deceptive act or practice prohibited by this chapter.

History.—§405, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §643.05.

626.0627 Interlocking ownership and management.—

(1) Any insurer may retain, invest in or acquire the whole or any part of the capital stock of any other insurer or insurers, or have a common management with any other insurer or insurers, unless such retention, investment, acquisition or common management is inconsistent with any other provision of this code, or unless by reason thereof the business of such insurers with the public is conducted in a manner which substantially lessens competition generally in the insurance business.

(2) Any person otherwise qualified may be a director of two or more insurers which are competitors, unless the effect thereof is to lessen substantially competition between insurers generally or tends materially to create a monopoly.

History.—§406, ch. 59-205.

626.0628 Prohibited arrangements as to funerals.—

(1) No life insurer shall designate in any life insurance policy the person to conduct the funeral of the insured, or organize, promote or operate any enterprise or plan or enter into any contract with any insured under which the person having the legal right to such choice, is restricted as to purchases, arrangements and conduct of a funeral service or any part thereof for any individuals insured by the insurer.

(2) No insurer shall contract or agree to furnish funeral merchandise or services in connection with the burial of any person upon the death of any person insured by such insurer.

(3) No insurer shall contract or agree with any funeral director or undertaker to the effect that such funeral director or undertaker shall conduct the funeral of any person insured by such insurer.

(4) No insurer shall provide, in any insurance contract covering the life of any person in this state, for the payment of the proceeds or benefits thereof in other than legal tender of the United States and of this state, or for the withholding of such proceeds or benefits, all for the purpose of either directly or indirectly providing, inducing, or in furtherance of any arrangement or agreement designed to require or induce the employment of a particular person to conduct the funeral of the insured.

History.—§407, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §639.01.

626.0629 Certain life insurance relations with funeral directors prohibited.—

(1) No life insurer shall permit any funeral director or undertaker to act as its representative, adjuster, claim agent, special claim agent or agent for such insurer in soliciting, negotiating or effecting contracts of life insurance on any plan or of any nature issued by such insurer or in collecting premiums from holders of any such contracts.

(2) No life insurer shall affix, or permit to be affixed, advertising matter of any kind or character of any funeral director or undertaker to such policies of insurance, or circulate or permit to be circulated any such advertising matter with such insurance policies, or attempt in any manner or form to influence policyholders of the insurer to employ the services of any particular funeral director or undertaker.

(3) No such insurer shall maintain an office or place of business, or permit its agent to main-

tain an office or place of business, in the office, establishment or place of business of any funeral director or undertaker in this state.

History.—§408, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §638.16.

626.0630 Misrepresentations in application for insurance.—Any agent, solicitor, examining physician, applicant or other person who knowingly makes any false and fraudulent statement or representation in or with reference to any application or negotiations for insurance, shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not to exceed \$1,000 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§409, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.61.

626.0631 False claims; obtaining or retaining money dishonestly.—

(1) Any agent, physician, claimant or other person who causes to be presented to any insurer a false claim for payment, knowing the same to be false, or

(2) Any agent, solicitor, collector or other person who shall represent any such insurer or collect or do business without the authority of the insurer, or secure cash advances by false statements, or shall fail to turn over when required or satisfactorily account for all collections of such insurer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to the penalties provided by §624.15 of this code.

History.—§410, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.18, 637.62.

626.0632 Proposal required.—If a person simultaneously holds a securities license and a life insurance license, he shall prepare and leave with each prospective buyer a written proposal, on or before delivery of any investment plan. Investment plan shall mean a mutual funds program, and the proposal shall consist of a prospectus describing the investment feature and a full illustration of any life insurance feature. The proposal shall be prepared in duplicate, dated and signed by the licensee. The original shall be left with the prospect and the duplicate shall be retained by the licensee for a period of not less than three years. In lieu of a duplicate copy, a receipt for standardized proposals filed with the department may be obtained and held by the licensee.

History.—§1, ch. 61-449; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 627

INSURANCE CODE; RATES AND CONTRACTS

PART I RATES AND RATING ORGANIZATIONS (§§627.011-627.391)

PART II THE INSURANCE CONTRACT (§§627.01001-627.0127)

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(§§627.0200-627.0228)

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PART I

RATES AND RATING ORGANIZATIONS

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627.011 Short title.—Part I of this chapter may be referred to as “the rating law.”

History.—§412, ch. 59-205.

627.021 Scope of part I.—

(1) Part I of this chapter applies only to property, casualty, and surety insurances (as

defined in part V of chapter 624 of this code) of subjects of insurance resident, located or to be performed in this state, except as provided in subsection (2).

(2) This chapter does not apply to:

(a) Reinsurance, except joint reinsurance as provided in §627.311 of this chapter.

(b) Disability insurance.

(c) Insurance against loss of or damage to aircraft, their hulls, accessories or equipment, or against liability, other than workmen's compensation and employer's liability, arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of aircraft.

(d) Insurance of vessels or craft, their cargoes, marine builders' risks, marine protection and indemnity, or other risks commonly insured under marine, as distinguished from inland marine, insurance policies.

(3) For the purposes of this chapter all motor vehicle insurance shall be deemed to be casualty insurance only.

History.—§413, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§628.12, 629.02, 629.03, 630.01.

627.031 Purpose of part I; interpretation.—

(1) The purposes of part I of this chapter are:

(a) To promote the public welfare by regulating insurance rates as herein provided to the end that they shall not be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory;

(b) To authorize the existence and operation of qualified rating organizations and advisory organizations and require that specified rating services of such rating organizations be generally available to all authorized insurers; and

(c) To authorize cooperation between insurers in rate making and other related matters.

(2) It is the express intent of this part to permit and encourage competition between insurers on a sound financial basis, and, except as to approval or disapproval of rates or rating as to workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurance as expressly herein provided, nothing in this part is intended to give the department power to fix and determine a rate level by classification or otherwise.

History.—§411, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.041 Definitions.—As used in part I of this chapter:

(1) "Rate" means the unit charge by which the measure of exposure or the amount of insurance specified in a policy of insurance or covered thereunder is multiplied to determine the premium.

(2) "Premium" means the consideration paid or to be paid to an insurer for the issuance and delivery of any binder or policy of insurance.

(3) "Rating organization" means every person, other than an authorized insurer, whether located within or outside this state,

who has as his object or purpose the making of rates, rating plans, or rating systems. Two or more authorized insurers which act in concert for the purpose of making rates, rating plans, or rating systems, and which do not operate within the specific authorizations contained in §627.311 (joint underwriters and joint reinsurers), §627.314(2),(4) (concerted action), and §627.351 (assigned risk plan), shall be deemed to be a rating organization. No single insurer shall be deemed to be a rating organization.

(4) "Advisory organization" means every group, association, or other organization of insurers, whether located within or outside this state, which prepares policy forms or makes underwriting rules incident to but not including the making of rates, rating plans or rating systems or which collects and furnishes to authorized insurers or rating organizations loss or expense statistics or other statistical information and data and acts in an advisory, as distinguished from a rate making, capacity.

(5) "Member" means an insurer who participates in or is entitled to participate in the management of a rating, advisory or other organization.

(6) "Subscriber" means an insurer which is furnished at its request:

(a) With rates and rating manuals by a rating organization of which it is not a member; or

(b) With advisory services by an advisory organization of which it is not a member.

(7) "Willful" or "willfully" in relation to an act or omission which constitutes a violation of this part means with actual knowledge or belief that such act or omission constitutes such violation and with specific intent nevertheless to commit such act or omission.

History.—§414, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 67-9.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §629.01.

627.062 Rate standards.—

(1) The rates for all classes of insurance to which the provisions of this part are applicable shall not be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.

(2) As to all such classes of insurance, other than workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances:

(a) No rate shall be held to be excessive unless:

1. Such rate is unreasonably high for the insurance provided, and

2. A reasonable degree of competition does not exist in the area with respect to the classification to which the rate is applicable.

(b) No rate shall be held to be inadequate unless:

1. The rate is unreasonably low for the insurance provided, and

2. The continued use of the rate endangers the solvency of the insurer using the same, or unless

3. The rate is unreasonably low for the insurance provided and the use of the rate by the insurer using the same has, or if continued

will have, the effect of destroying competition or of creating a monopoly.

(3) Nothing contained in this section or elsewhere in this part shall be construed to repeal or modify the provisions of §§626-0600 through 626.0632, relating to unfair trade practices, and any rate, rating classification, rating plan or schedule, or variation thereof established in violation of said sections shall, in addition to the consequences stated in said sections or elsewhere, be deemed a violation of this section.

History.—§3, ch. 67-9.

627.071 Inland marine defined.—For the purposes of this code "inland marine" insurance shall be deemed to include insurance now or hereafter defined by statute, or by interpretation thereof, or if not so defined or interpreted, by ruling of the department, or as established as general custom of the business, as inland marine insurance.

History.—§417, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §629.03.

627.072 Making and use of rates.—

(1)(a) As to all rates which are subject to part I of this chapter, due consideration shall be given, to the extent applicable, to:

1. Past and prospective loss experience within and outside this state;
2. The conflagration and catastrophe hazards;
3. A reasonable margin for underwriting profit and contingencies;
4. Dividends, savings or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned by insurers to their policyholders, members or subscribers;
5. Investment income on unearned premium reserves and loss reserves;
6. Past and prospective expenses both countrywide and those specifically applicable to this state; and
7. All other relevant factors, including judgment factors, within and outside this state.

(b) In the case of fire insurance rates, consideration shall be given to the experience of the fire insurance business during a period of not less than the most recent five-year period for which such experience is available.

(2) The systems of expense provisions included in the rates for use by an insurer or group of insurers may differ from those of other insurers or groups of insurers to reflect the requirements of the operating methods of any such insurer or group with respect to any kind of insurance or with respect to any subdivision or combination thereof for which subdivision or combination separate expense provisions are applicable.

(3) Risks may be grouped by classifications for the establishment of rates and minimum premiums. Classification rates may be modified to produce rates for individual risks in accordance with rating plans which establish standards for measuring variations in hazards or expense provisions, or both. Such stand-

ards may measure any difference among risks that can be demonstrated to have a probable effect upon losses or expenses. Such classifications and modifications shall apply to all risks under the same or substantially the same circumstances or conditions.

History.—§4, ch. 67-9.

627.091 Rate filings; workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances.—

(1) As to workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances, every insurer shall file with the department every manual of classifications, rules and rates, every rating plan and every modification of any of the foregoing which it proposes to use.

(2) Every such filing shall state the proposed effective date thereof, and shall indicate the character and extent of the coverage contemplated. When a filing is not accompanied by the information upon which the insurer supports the filing and the department does not have sufficient information to determine whether the filing meets the applicable requirements of this part, it shall within fifteen days after the date of filing require the insurer to furnish the information upon which it supports the filing and in such event the waiting period provided for in §627.101(2) shall commence as of the date such information is furnished. The information furnished in support of a filing may include:

- (a) The experience or judgment of the insurer or rating organization making the filing;
- (b) Its interpretation of any statistical data it relies upon;
- (c) The experience of other insurers or rating organizations; or
- (d) Any other factors which the insurer or rating organization deems relevant.

(3) A filing and any supporting information shall be open to public inspection as provided in §627.101.

(4) An insurer may satisfy its obligation to make such filings by becoming a member of, or a subscriber to, a licensed rating organization which makes such filings, and by authorizing the department to accept such filings in its behalf; but nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as requiring any insurer to become a member or a subscriber to any rating organization.

History.—§419, ch. 59-205; §5, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.03, 629.08, 629.17, 630.03.

627.101 When filing becomes effective; workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances.—

(1) The department shall review filings as to workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances as soon as reasonably possible after they have been made in order to determine whether they meet the applicable requirements of this part.

(2) Within fifteen days after the date of the filing, together with any additional information, if any, in support of the filing which has been requested by the department under §627.091(2), has been received by the depart-

ment, the department shall place the filing and its supporting information on file in its office for public inspection, and give notice thereof to the insurer or rating organization that made the filing. Prior to being so placed on file for public inspection the filing shall be deemed a privileged communication not open to public inspection; but this provision shall not be deemed to prohibit any insurer or rating organization from discussing, or require any such insurer or rating organization to discuss, with any person or organization any filing which it proposes to make or has made with the department.

(3) A filing which the department has placed on file for public inspection as provided in subsection (2) shall so remain on file for fifteen days (counting such filing date as the first day of such public inspection period), and shall not be approved, disapproved, or become effective during such fifteen-day period except after a public hearing. If not theretofore approved or disapproved after a public hearing thereon, or affirmatively approved or disapproved by the department on the sixteenth day after the filing was so placed on file for public inspection, the filing shall become effective as at 12:01 a.m. on such sixteenth day, unless within such fifteen-day period the department has concluded it to be in the public interest to hold a public hearing to determine whether the filing meets the requirements of this chapter, and given notice of such hearing to the insurer or rating organization that made the filing, and in which case the effectiveness of the filing shall be subject to the further order of the department made as provided in §627.111.

(4) An insurer or rating organization may, at the time it makes a filing with the department, request a public hearing thereon. In such event the department shall forthwith place the filing on file in its office for public inspection and shall give notice of the hearing, and otherwise hold and conduct the hearing as provided in §627.111, and the effectiveness of the filing shall be subject to the department's order made following the hearing.

(5) If the department disapproves a filing it shall promptly give notice of such disapproval to the insurer or rating organization that made the filing, stating the respects in which it finds the filing does not meet the requirements of this chapter. If the department approves a filing it shall give prompt notice thereof to the insurer or rating organization that made the filing, and in which case the filing shall become effective upon such approval or upon such subsequent date as may be satisfactory to the department and the insurer or rating organization that made the filing. If the filing becomes effective in the absence of affirmative approval, or disapproval, as provided in subsection (3), the filing shall become operative upon such effective date or

upon such subsequent date as may be provided for therein.

History.—§420, ch. 59-205; §6, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.03, 629.09, 629.17, 630.03.

627.111 Hearing as to filing; effective date of filing.—

(1) If, pursuant to §627.101(3), the department determines to hold a public hearing as to a filing, or holds such a public hearing pursuant to request therefor under §627.101(4), it shall give written notice thereof to the rating organization or insurer that made the filing, shall hold such hearing within thirty days after commencement of the public inspection period provided for in §627.101(2) or subsection (4), and not less than ten days prior to the date of the hearing it shall give written notice of the hearing to the insurer or rating organization that made the filing. The department may also, in its discretion, give advance public notice of such hearing by publication of notice in one or more daily newspapers of general circulation in this state.

(2) The hearing shall be conducted and the order thereon shall be made as provided in §627.371.

(3) If the department's order disapproves the filing, the filing shall not become effective during the effectiveness of such order. If the department's order approves the filing, the filing shall become effective upon the date of the order or upon such subsequent date as may be satisfactory to the insurer or rating organization that made the filing.

(4) Any such order of the department shall be subject to judicial review as provided in §627.391.

History.—§421, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.03, 629.09, 629.17, 630.03.

627.141 Subsequent disapproval of filing; workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances.—If at any time after a filing has been approved by it or has otherwise become effective the department finds, after a hearing held on not less than twenty days' written notice specifying the matters to be considered at the hearing and given to every insurer and rating organization which made the filing, that the filing no longer meets the requirements of this chapter, it shall issue an order specifying in what respects it finds that such filing fails to meet such requirements and stating when, within a reasonable period thereafter, such filing shall be deemed no longer effective. The department shall send a copy of the order to every such insurer and rating organization. The order shall not affect any insurance contract or policy made or issued prior to the expiration of the period set forth in the order.

History.—§424, ch. 59-205; §7, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.09, 630.03.

627.151 Basis of approval or disapproval of workmen's compensation or employer's liability insurances filing; scope of disapproval power.—

(1) In determining at any time whether to

approve or disapprove a filing as to workmen's compensation or employer's liability insurances, or to permit the filing otherwise to become effective, the department shall give consideration only to the applicable standards and factors referred to in §§627.062 and 627.072.

(2) As to workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances, no manual of classifications, rule, rating plan, rating system, plan of operation, or any modification of any of the foregoing which establishes standards for measuring variations in hazards or expense provisions, or both, shall be disapproved if the rates thereby produced meet the applicable requirements of this part.

History.—§425, ch. 59-205; §8, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.09, 629.14, 629.17.

627.171 Excess rates.—With written consent of the insured filed with the insurer, a rate in excess of that otherwise applicable may be used on any specific risk.

History.—§427, ch. 59-205; §9, ch. 67-9.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.12, 630.05.

627.181 Appeal by insureds and others as to workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurance filings.—

(1) Any person or organization aggrieved with respect to any workmen's compensation or employer's liability insurance filing which has been approved without a hearing may within thirty days after the date of such approval make written application to the department for a hearing thereon, except that the insurer or rating organization that made the filing shall not be authorized to proceed under this section. Such application shall specify the grounds to be relied upon by the applicant.

(2) If the department finds that the application is made in good faith, that the applicant would be so aggrieved if his grounds are established, and that such grounds otherwise justify holding such a hearing, it shall, within thirty days after receipt of such application, hold a hearing upon not less than ten days' written notice to the applicant and to every insurer and rating organization which made such filing.

(3) If, after such hearing, the department finds that the filing does not meet the applicable requirements of this part, it shall issue an order specifying in what respects it finds that such filing fails to meet such requirements, and stating when, within a reasonable period thereafter, such filing shall be deemed no longer effective. Copies of the order shall be sent to the applicant and to every such insurer and rating organization. The order shall not affect any contract or policy made or issued prior to the expiration of the period set forth in the order.

(4) Any such person or organization denied a hearing, or who after such hearing suffers an adverse order, shall have the right of appeal from such order as provided by §627-391 (appeals from the department), and the department and the insurer or rating or-

ganization which made the filing shall be parties to such appeal.

History.—§428, ch. 59-205; §10, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.191 Adherence to filings; workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances.—No insurer or employee thereof, and no agent shall make or issue a contract or policy of workmen's compensation or employer's liability insurance except in accordance with the filings which are in effect for such insurer, as provided in the applicable provisions of this part, or in accordance with §627.171 (excess rates) of this code.

History.—§429, ch. 59-205; §11, ch. 67-9.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.08, 629.18, 630.03, 630.10.

627.211 Deviations; workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances.—

(1) Every member or subscriber to a rating organization shall, as to workmen's compensation or employer's liability insurance, adhere to the filings made on its behalf by such organization; except that any such insurer may make written application to the department for permission to file a uniform percentage decrease or increase to be applied to the premiums produced by the rating system so filed for a kind of insurance, for a class of insurance which is found by the department to be a proper rating unit for the application of such uniform percentage decrease or increase, or for a subdivision of workmen's compensation or employer's liability insurance:

(a) Comprised of a group of manual classifications which is treated as a separate unit for rate making purposes, or

(b) For which separate expense provisions are included in the filings of the rating organization.

Such application shall specify the basis for the modification and shall be accompanied by the data upon which the applicant relies. A copy of the application and data shall be sent simultaneously to the rating organization.

(2) The department shall set a time and place for a hearing at which the insurer and the rating organization may be heard and shall give them not less than ten days' written notice thereof. In the event the department is advised by the rating organization that it does not desire a hearing, it may, upon the consent of the applicant, waive the hearing.

(3) In considering the application for permission to file the deviation, the department shall give consideration to the applicable principles for rate making as set forth in §§627-062 and 627.072. The department shall issue an order permitting the deviation for such insurer to be filed if it finds it to be justified, and it shall thereupon become effective. It shall issue an order denying such application if it finds that the resulting premiums would be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.

(4) Each deviation permitted to be filed shall be effective for a period of one year from the date of such permission unless terminated sooner with the approval of the department, but no such termination shall be effectuated until after the deviation has been in effect for a period of at least six months.

History.—§431, ch. 59-205; §12, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §630.05.

627.221 Rating organizations; licensing; fee.—

(1) A corporation, an unincorporated association, a partnership or an individual, whether located within or outside this state, may make application to the department for license as a rating organization. As to property or inland marine insurance the application shall be for such kinds of insurance, or subdivision or class of risk or a part or combination thereof as are specified in the application. As to casualty and surety insurances the application shall be for such kinds of insurance or subdivisions thereof as are specified in the application. The applicant shall file with its application:

(a) A copy of its constitution, its articles of agreement or association or its certificate of incorporation, and of its by-laws, rules and regulations governing the conduct of its business,

(b) A list of its members and subscribers,

(c) The name and address of a resident of this state upon whom notices or orders of the department or process affecting such rating organization may be served, and

(d) A statement of its qualifications as a rating organization.

If the department finds that the applicant is competent, trustworthy and otherwise qualified to act as a rating organization and that its constitution, articles of agreement or association or certificate of incorporation, and its by-laws, rules and regulations governing the conduct of its business conform to the requirements of law, it shall issue a license specifying (in the case of a casualty or surety rating organization) the kinds of insurance or subdivisions thereof, or (in the case of a property insurance rating organization) the kinds of insurance or subdivision or class of risk or part or combination thereof, for which the applicant is authorized to act as a rating organization. Every such application shall be granted or denied in whole or in part by the department within sixty days of the date of its filing with it.

(2) Licenses issued pursuant to this section shall expire on the September 30 next following date of issuance, and shall be subject to annual renewal.

(3) The fee for the license shall be in the amount specified therefor in §624.0300 (filing, license, and miscellaneous fees). This fee when collected shall be deposited to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

(4) Licenses issued pursuant to this section may be suspended or revoked by the department,

after hearing upon notice, in the event the rating organization ceases to meet the requirements of this section.

History.—§432, ch. 59-205; §17, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.04, 629.05, 630.04.

627.231 Subscribers to rating organizations.—

(1) Subject to rules and regulations which have been approved by the department as reasonable, each rating organization shall permit any insurer, not a member, to subscribe to its rating services. As to property and marine rating organizations an insurer shall be so permitted to subscribe to rating services for any kind of insurance, subdivision, or class of risk or a part or combination thereof for which the rating organization is authorized so to act. As to casualty and surety rating organizations an insurer shall be so permitted to subscribe to rating services for any kind of insurance or subdivision thereof for which the rating organization is authorized so to act. The rating organization shall give notice to subscribers of proposed changes in such rules and regulations.

(2) The reasonableness of any rule or regulation in its application to subscribers, or the refusal of any rating organization to admit an insurer as a subscriber, shall, at the request of any subscriber or any such insurer, be reviewed by the department at a hearing held upon at least ten days' written notice to such rating organization and to such subscriber or insurer. If the department finds that such rule or regulation is unreasonable in its application to subscribers, it shall order that such rule or regulation shall not be applicable to subscribers. If the rating organization fails to grant or reject an insurer's application for subscribership within thirty days after it was made, the insurer may request a review by the department as if the application had been rejected. If the department finds that the insurer has been refused admittance to the rating organization as a subscriber without justification, it shall order the rating organization to admit the insurer as a subscriber. If it finds that the action of the rating organization was justified, it shall make an order affirming its action.

(3) Each rating organization shall furnish its rating services without discrimination to its members and subscribers.

History.—§433, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.03, 629.05.

627.241 Notice of changes.—Every rating organization shall notify the department promptly of every change in:

(1) Its constitution, its articles of agreement or association, or its certificate of incorporation, and its by-laws, rules and regulations governing the conduct of its business;

(2) Its list of members and subscribers; and

(3) The name and address of the resident of this state designated by it upon whom notices or orders of the department or process

affecting such rating organization may be served.

History.—§434, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.05, 629.16, 630.04.

627.251 Bureau rules not to affect dividends.—No rating organization shall adopt any rule the effect of which would be to prohibit or regulate the payment of dividends, savings or unabsorbed premium deposits allowed or returned by insurers to their policyholders, members or subscribers.

History.—§435, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §630.04.

627.261 Technical services.—Any rating organization may subscribe for or purchase actuarial, technical or other services, and such services shall be available to all members and subscribers without discrimination.

History.—§436, ch. 59-205.

627.271 Stamping bureau.—Any property insurance rating organization may provide for the examination of policies, daily reports, binders, renewal certificates, endorsements or other evidences of insurance, or the cancellation thereof and may make reasonable rules governing their submission. Such rules shall contain a provision that in the event any insurer does not within sixty days furnish satisfactory evidence to the rating organization of the correction of any error or omission previously called to its attention by the rating organization, it shall be the duty of the rating organization to notify the department thereof. All information so submitted for examination shall be confidential.

History.—§437, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.281 Appeal from rating organization; workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurance filings.—

(1) Any member or subscriber to a rating organization may appeal to the department from the action or decision of such rating organization in approving or rejecting any proposed change in or addition to the workmen's compensation or employer's liability insurance filings of such rating organization, and the department shall, after a hearing held upon not less than ten days' written notice to the appellant and to such rating organization, issue an order approving the decision of such rating organization or directing it to give further consideration to such proposal. If such appeal is from the action or decision of the rating organization in rejecting a proposed addition to its filings, the department may, in the event it finds that such action or decision was unreasonable, issue an order directing the rating organization to make an addition to its filings, on behalf of its members and subscribers, in a manner consistent with its findings, within a reasonable time after the issuance of such order.

(2) If such appeal is based upon the failure of the rating organization to make a filing

on behalf of such member or subscriber which is based on a system of expense provisions which differs, in accordance with the right granted in §627.072(2), from the system of expense provisions included in a filing made by the rating organization, the department shall, if it grants the appeal, order the rating organization to make the requested filing for use by the appellant. In deciding such appeal, the department shall apply the applicable standards set forth in §§627.062 and 627.072.

History.—§438, ch. 59-205; §13, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §630.06.

627.291 Information to be furnished insureds; appeal by insureds; workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances.—

(1) As to workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances, every rating organization and every insurer which makes its own rates shall, within a reasonable time after receiving written request therefor and upon payment of such reasonable charge as it may make, furnish to any insured affected by a rate made by it, or to the authorized representative of such insured, all pertinent information as to such rate.

(2) As to workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances, every rating organization and every insurer which makes its own rates shall provide within this state reasonable means whereby any person aggrieved by the application of its rating system may be heard, in person or by his authorized representative, on his written request to review the manner in which such rating system has been applied in connection with the insurance afforded him. If the rating organization or insurer fails to grant or rejects such request within thirty days after it is made, the applicant may proceed in the same manner as if his application had been rejected. Any party affected by the action of such rating organization or insurer on such request may, within thirty days after written notice of such action, appeal to the department, which, after a hearing held upon not less than ten days' written notice to the appellant and to such rating organization or insurer, may affirm or reverse such action.

History.—§439, ch. 59-205; §14, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.10, 629.11, 630.07.

627.301 Advisory organizations.—

(1) No advisory organization shall conduct its operations in this state unless and until it has filed with the department:

(a) A copy of its constitution, articles of incorporation, articles of agreement or of association, and bylaws or rules and regulations governing its activities, all duly certified by the custodian of the originals thereof;

(b) A list of its members and subscribers; and

(c) The name and address of a resident

of this state upon whom notices or orders of the department or process may be served.

(2) Every such advisory organization shall notify the department promptly of every change in:

- (a) Its constitution;
- (b) Its articles of incorporation, agreement, or association;
- (c) Its bylaws, rules and regulations governing the conduct of its business;
- (d) List of members and subscribers; and
- (e) The name and address of the resident of this state designated by it upon whom notices or orders of the department or process affecting such organization may be served.

(3) No such advisory organization shall engage in any unfair or unreasonable practice with respect to such activities.

History.—§440, ch. 59-205; §15, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.27.

627.311 Joint underwriters and joint reinsurers.—

(1) Every group, association or other organization of insurers which engages in joint underwritings or joint reinsurance, shall be subject to regulation with respect thereto as herein provided, subject, however, with respect to joint underwriting, to all other provisions of this chapter and, with respect to joint reinsurance, to §§624.15 (general penalty) and 627.321 (examinations) of this code.

(2) If, after a hearing, the department finds that any activity or practice of any such group, association or other organization is unfair or unreasonable or otherwise inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, it may issue a written order specifying in what respects such activity or practice is unfair or unreasonable or otherwise inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, and requiring the discontinuance of such activity or practice.

History.—§441, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §629.13.

627.314 Concerted action by two or more insurers.—

(1) Subject to and in compliance with the provisions of this part authorizing insurers to be members or subscribers of rating or advisory organizations or to engage in joint underwriting or joint reinsurance, two or more insurers may act in concert with each other and with others with respect to any matters pertaining to:

- (a) The making of rates or rating systems;
- (b) The preparation or making of insurance policy or bond forms, underwriting rules, surveys, inspections, and investigations;
- (c) The furnishing of loss or expense statistics or other information and data; or
- (d) The carrying on of research.

(2) With respect to any matters pertaining to the making of rates or rating systems; the preparation or making of insurance policy or bond forms, underwriting rules, surveys, inspections, and investigations; the furnishing

of loss or expense statistics or other information and data; or the carrying on of research, two or more authorized insurers having a common ownership or operating in the state under common management or control are hereby authorized to act in concert between or among themselves the same as if they constituted a single insurer. To the extent that such matters relate to co-surety bonds, two or more authorized insurers executing such bond are hereby authorized to act in concert between or among themselves the same as if they constituted a single insurer.

(3)(a) Members and subscribers of rating or advisory organizations may use the rates, rating systems, underwriting rules or policy or bond forms of such organizations, either consistently or intermittently, but except as provided in subsection (2) of this section and §§627.311 and 627.351, shall not agree with each other or rating organizations or others to adhere thereto.

(b) The fact that two or more authorized insurers, whether or not members or subscribers of a rating or advisory organization, use, either consistently or intermittently, the rates or rating systems made or adopted by a rating organization or the underwriting rules or policy or bond forms prepared by a rating or advisory organization shall not be sufficient in itself to support a finding that an agreement to so adhere exists, and may be used only for the purpose of supplementing or explaining direct evidence of the existence of any such agreement.

(c) This subsection does not apply as to workmen's compensation and employer's liability insurances.

(4) Licensed rating organizations and authorized insurers are authorized to exchange information and experience data with rating organizations and insurers in this and other states and may consult with them with respect to rate making and the application of rating systems.

(5) Upon compliance with the provisions of this part applicable thereto, any rating organization or advisory organization, and any group, association or other organization of authorized insurers which engages in joint underwriting or joint reinsurance through such organization or by standing agreement among the members thereof, may conduct operations in this state. As respects insurance risks or operations in this state, no insurer shall be a member or subscriber of any such organization, group or association that has not complied with the provisions of this part applicable to it.

History.—§16, ch. 67-9.

627.318 Records.—

(1) Every insurer, rating organization, advisory organization and every group, association or other organization of insurers which engages in joint underwriting or joint reinsurance shall maintain reasonable records,

of the type and kind reasonably adapted to its method of operation, of its experience or the experience of its members and of the data, statistics or information collected or used by it in connection with the rates, rating plans, rating systems, underwriting rules, policy or bond forms, surveys or inspections made or used by it, so that such records will be available at all reasonable times to enable the department to determine whether such organization, insurer, group or association, and, in the case of an insurer or rating organization, every rate, rating plan and rating system made or used by it, complies with the provisions of this part applicable to it. The maintenance of such records in the office of a licensed rating organization of which an insurer is a member or subscriber will be sufficient compliance with this section for any such insurer maintaining membership or subscribership in such organization, to the extent that the insurer uses the rates, rating plans, rating systems or underwriting rules of such organization. Such records shall be maintained in an office within this state or shall be made available for examination or inspection within this state by the department at any time upon reasonable notice.

(2) In addition to, or in lieu of, any other penalty therefor, for each failure to maintain the records as required hereunder, the department may impose upon the person so failing the penalty prescribed by §627.381(1).

History.—§17, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.321 Examinations.—

(1) As often as it deems necessary, and not less frequently than each three years, the department shall examine each licensed rating organization, each advisory organization, each group, association or other organization of insurers which engages in joint underwriting or joint reinsurance, and each authorized insurer transacting in this state any class of insurance to which the provisions of this part are applicable. The examination shall be for the purpose of ascertaining compliance by the person examined with the applicable provisions of this part. As to insurers, no such examination requirement shall be satisfied by the periodic examination of the insurer's general affairs.

(2) In lieu of any such examination, the department may accept the report of a similar examination made by the insurance supervisory official of another state.

(3) The reasonable cost of the examination shall be paid by the person examined, and such person shall be subject, as though an "insurer," to the provisions of §624.0119 (examination expense).

(4) Such examinations shall also be subject to the applicable provisions of §§624.0117 (conduct of examination), 624.0118 (examination reports), 624.0120 (witnesses and evidence), 624.0121 (testimony compelled; immunity from prosecution), and 624.0122

(same; penalty for refusal to testify).

History.—§442, ch. 59-205; §18, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.27, 629.15, 630.04.

627.331 Recording and reporting of loss and expense experience.—

(1) The department shall promulgate and may modify reasonable rules and statistical plans, reasonably adapted to each of the rating systems used, which shall thereafter be used by each insurer in the recording and reporting of its loss and countrywide expense experience, in order that the experience of all insurers may be made available at least annually in such form and detail as may be necessary to aid the department in determining whether rates comply with the applicable standards of this part. Such rules and plans may also provide for the recording and reporting of expense experience items which are specially applicable to this state and are not susceptible of determination by a prorating of countrywide expense experience.

(2) In promulgating such rules and plans, the department shall give due consideration to the rating systems in use in this state and, in order that such rules and plans may be as uniform as is practicable among the several states, to the rules and to the form of the plans used for such rating systems in other states. No insurer shall be required to record or report its loss experience on a classification basis that is inconsistent with the rating system used by it.

(3) The department may designate one or more rating organizations or other agencies to assist it in gathering such experience and making compilations thereof, and such compilations shall be made available, subject to reasonable rules promulgated by the department, to insurers and rating organizations.

History.—§443, ch. 59-205; §19, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.351 Insurance risk apportionment plan.—

(1) Agreements may be made among casualty and surety insurers with respect to the equitable apportionment among them of insurance which may be afforded applicants who are in good faith entitled to but who are unable to procure such insurance through ordinary methods and such insurers may agree among themselves on the use of reasonable rate modification for such insurance, such agreements and rate modifications to be subject to the approval of the department. The department shall, after consultation with the insurers licensed to write automobile liability insurance in this state, adopt a reasonable plan or plans for the equitable apportionment among such insurers of applicants for such automobile liability insurance who are in good faith entitled to but are unable to procure insurance through ordinary methods and, when such plan has been adopted, all such insurers shall subscribe thereto and shall participate

therein. Such plan or plans shall include rules for classification of risks and rates therefor. Such plan or plans shall provide for the payment to the producing agent of not less than fifteen per cent of the annual premium on private passenger automobile insurance.

(2) Agreements may be made among property insurers with respect to the equitable apportionment among them of insurance which may be afforded applicants who are in good faith entitled to, but who are unable to procure, such insurance through ordinary methods, and such insurers may agree among themselves on the use of reasonable rate modifications for such insurance. Such agreements and rate modifications shall be subject to the applicable provisions of this chapter.

(3) The department may, after a public hearing notice of which was given to all insurers to be directly affected thereby, either:

(a) Require insurers authorized to transact property insurance in this state to include coverage for insurable sinkhole losses in the appropriate forms of property insurance; or

(b) Adopt a reasonable plan or plans for the equitable apportionment or sharing among such insurers of such sinkhole coverage by means of assigned risk, joint underwriting, or other reasonable and appropriate arrangement.

The plan may include rules for classification of risks and rate modifications therefor. When such plan has been adopted, all such insurers shall subscribe thereto and participate therein.

History.—§445, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-199.

627.361 False or misleading information.—

No person shall wilfully withhold information from or knowingly give false or misleading information to the department, any statistical agency designated by the department, any rating organization, or any insurer, which will affect the rates or premiums chargeable under part I of this chapter. A violation of this section shall subject the one guilty of such violation to the penalties provided in §624.15 of this code.

History.—§446, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.19, 630.09.

627.371 Hearings.—

(1) Any person aggrieved by any rate charged, rating plan, rating system, or underwriting rule followed or adopted by an insurer or rating organization may himself or by his authorized representative make written request of the insurer or rating organization to review the manner in which the rate, plan, system, or rule has been applied with respect to insurance afforded him. If the request is not granted within thirty days after it is made, the requester may treat it as rejected. Any person aggrieved by the refusal of an insurer or rating organization to grant the review requested, or by the failure or refusal to grant all or part of the relief requested, may file a written complaint and request for hearing with the department,

specifying the grounds relied upon. If the department has already disposed of the issue as raised by a similar complaint, he may deny the hearing. If the department believes that probable cause for the complaint does not exist or that the complaint is not made in good faith, it shall deny the hearing. Otherwise, and if it also finds that the complaint charges a violation of this chapter and that the complainant would be aggrieved if the violation is proven, it shall proceed as provided in subsection (2).

(2) If after examination of an insurer, rating organization, advisory organization, or group, association or other organization of insurers which engages in joint underwriting or joint reinsurance, upon the basis of other information, or upon sufficient complaint as provided in subsection (1), the department has good cause to believe that such insurer, organization, group or association, or any rate, rating plan or rating system made or used by any such insurer or rating organization, does not comply with the requirements and standards of this part applicable to it, it shall, unless it has good cause to believe such noncompliance is willful, give notice in writing to such insurer, organization, group or association stating therein in what manner and to what extent noncompliance is alleged to exist and specifying therein a reasonable time, not less than ten days thereafter, in which the noncompliance may be corrected, including any premium adjustment. Notices under this section shall be confidential as between the department and the parties unless a hearing is held under subsection (3).

(3) If the department has good cause to believe that such noncompliance is willful or if, within the period prescribed by the department in the notice required by subsection (2), the insurer, organization, group or association does not make such changes as may be necessary to correct the noncompliance specified by the department or establish to the satisfaction of the department that such specified noncompliance does not exist, then the department is required to hold a public hearing in connection therewith; and within a reasonable period of time, which shall be not less than ten days before the date of such hearing, it shall mail written notice specifying the matters to be considered at such hearing to such insurer, organization, group or association. If no notice has been given as provided in subsection (2), the notice shall state in what manner and to what extent noncompliance is alleged to exist. The hearing shall not consider any subject not specified in the notice required by subsection (2).

(4) If after a hearing pursuant to subsection (3) the department finds:

(a) That any rate, rating plan or rating system violates the applicable provisions of this part, it may issue an order to the insurer, rating organization, group or association which has been the subject of the hear-

ing specifying in what respects such violation exists and requiring compliance within a reasonable time thereafter; or

(b) That an insurer, rating organization, advisory organization, or a group, association or other organization of insurers which engages in joint underwriting or joint reinsurance is in violation of the applicable provisions of this part other than the provisions dealing with rates, rating plans or rating systems, it may issue an order to such insurer, organization, group or association which has been the subject of the hearing specifying in what respects such violation exists and requiring compliance within a reasonable time thereafter; or

(c) That any such violation by an insurer or rating organization which has been the subject of hearing was willful, it may suspend or revoke, in whole or in part, the certificate of authority of such insurer or the license of such rating organization, with respect to the class of insurance which has been a subject of the hearing; or

(d) That any rating organization has willfully engaged in any fraudulent or dishonest act or practice, it may suspend or revoke, in whole or in part, the license of such organization in addition to any other penalty provided in this part.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this part, all proceedings in connection with the denial, suspension or revocation of a license or certificate of authority shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 624 of this code, and the department shall have all the powers granted to it therein.

History.—§447, ch. 59-205; §20, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.21, 630.03.

627.381 Penalty for violations.—

(1) The department may, if it finds that any person or organization has violated any provision of part I of this chapter, impose a penalty of not more than \$250 for each such violation, but, if it finds such violation to be wilful, it may impose a penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each such violation. Such penalties may be in addition to any other penalty provided by law.

(2) The department may suspend the license or authority of any rating organization or insurer which fails to comply with an order of the department within the time limited by such order, or any extension thereof which the department may grant. The department shall not suspend the license or authority of any rating organization or insurer for failure to comply with an order until the time prescribed for an appeal therefrom has expired or, if an appeal has been taken, until such order has been affirmed. The department may determine when a suspension of license or authority shall become effective and it shall remain in effect for the period fixed by it, unless it modifies or rescinds such suspension, or until the order upon which such suspension is based is modified, rescinded or reversed.

(3) No penalty shall be imposed and no license or authority shall be suspended except upon a written order of the department stating its findings, made after a hearing held upon not less than ten days' written notice to such person or organization specifying the alleged violation.

History.—§448, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§629.20, 630.11.

627.391 Appeals from the department.—

(1) All final rulings, orders or decisions of the department under this part (§§627.031 through 627.391) shall be subject to appellate review by the District Court of Appeal, First District, in compliance with the rules of appellate procedure as prescribed by the Supreme Court of Florida. The department shall be made a party to every such appellate proceeding.

(2) When any final ruling, order or decision of the department relates to an increase or decrease of premium or rate or to a change in any rating system, the institution of appellate review shall, pending the final decision in the appellate proceedings, act as a stay of any such ruling, order or decision; provided, however, where such ruling, order or decision approves or permits a filing of an insurer or rating organization it shall not act as a stay.

History.—§449, ch. 59-205; §21, ch. 67-9; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §630.12.

PART II

THE INSURANCE CONTRACT

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627.01001 Scope of part II.—No provision of part II of this chapter shall apply as to:

- (1) Reinsurance.
- (2) Policies or contracts not issued for delivery in this state nor delivered in this state, except as provided in §627.01091(6) (approval of forms for delivery in jurisdictions where local approval not provided for).
- (3) Wet marine and transportation insurance.
- (4) Title insurance, except as to the following provisions:
 - (a) Section 627.01051 (power to contract, etc.),
 - (b) Section 627.0114 (charter, by-law provisions),
 - (c) Section 627.0115 (execution of policies),
 - (d) Section 627.0118 (construction of policies),
 - (e) Section 627.0126 (payment of judgment by insurer; penalty for failure), and
 - (f) Section 627.0127 (attorney fee).
- (5) Credit life or credit disability insurance.

History.—§450, ch. 59-205.

627.01011 Policy defined.—

(1) "Policy" means written contract of or written agreement for or effecting insurance, or the certificate thereof, by whatever name called, and includes all clauses, riders, endorsements and papers which are a part thereof.

(2) The word "certificate" as used in this section does not include certificates as to group life or disability insurance or as to group annuities issued to individual insureds.

History.—§451, ch. 59-205.

627.01021 Premium defined.—"Premium" is the consideration for insurance, by whatever name called. Any "assessment," or any "membership," "policy," "survey," "inspection," "service" or similar fee or charge in consideration for an insurance contract is deemed part of the premium.

History.—§452, ch. 59-205.

627.01031 Insurable interest; personal insurance.—An insurer shall be entitled to rely upon all statements, declarations and representations made by an applicant for insurance relative to the insurable interest which such applicant has in the insured; and no insurer shall incur any legal liability except as set forth in the policy, by virtue of any untrue statements, declarations or representations so relied upon in good faith by the insurer.

History.—§453, ch. 59-205.

627.01041 Same; property.—

(1) No contract of insurance of property or of any interest in property or arising from property shall be enforceable as to the insurance except for the benefit of persons having an in-

- 627.0125 Claims administration not waiver.
 627.0126 Payment of judgment by insurer; penalty for failure.
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surable interest in the things insured as at the time of the loss.

(2) "Insurable interest" as used in this section means any actual, lawful, and substantial economic interest in the safety or preservation of the subject of the insurance free from loss, destruction, or pecuniary damage or impairment.

(3) The measure of an insurable interest in property is the extent to which the insured might be damnified by loss, injury, or impairment thereof.

History.—§454, ch. 59-205.

627.01051 Power to contract; purchase of insurance by or for minors.—

(1) Any person of competent legal capacity may contract for insurance.

(2) Any minor of the age of fifteen years or more, as determined by the nearest birthday, may, notwithstanding his minority, contract for annuities or for insurance upon his own life, body, health, property, liabilities or other interests, or on the person of another in whom the minor has an insurable interest. Such a minor shall, notwithstanding such minority, be deemed competent to exercise all rights and powers with respect to or under:

(a) Any contract for annuity or for insurance upon his own life, body or health, or

(b) Any contract such minor effected upon his own property, liabilities or other interests, or on the person of another, as might be exercised by a person of full legal age, and may at any time surrender his interest in any such contracts and give valid discharge for any benefits accruing or money payable thereunder. Such a minor shall not, by reason of his minority, be entitled to rescind, avoid or repudiate the contract, nor to rescind, avoid or repudiate any exercise of a right or privilege thereunder, except that such a minor, not otherwise emancipated, shall not be bound by any unperformed agreement to pay by promissory note or otherwise, any premium on any such annuity or insurance contract.

(3) If any minor mentioned in subsection (2), is possessed of an estate that is being administered by a guardian or curator, no such contract shall be binding upon such estate as to payment of premiums, except as and when consented to by the guardian or curator and approved by the probate court of the county in which the administration of the estate is pending, and such consent and approval shall be required as to each premium payment.

(4) Any annuity contract or policy of life or disability insurance procured by or for a minor under subsection (2), shall be made payable either to the minor or his estate or to a

person having an insurable interest in the life of such minor.

History.—§455, ch. 59-205.

627.01061 Alteration of application.—No alteration of any written application for any life or disability insurance policy shall be made by any person other than the applicant without his written consent, except that insertions may be made by the insurer, for administrative purposes only, in such manner as to indicate clearly that such insertions are not to be ascribed to the applicant.

History.—§456, ch. 59-205.

627.01071 Application as evidence.—

(1) No application for the issuance of any life or disability insurance policy or annuity contract shall be admissible in evidence in any action relative to such policy or contract, unless a true copy of the application was attached to or otherwise made a part of the policy or contract when issued. This provision shall not apply to industrial life insurance policies or to monthly debit life insurance policies.

(2) If any policy of life or disability insurance delivered or issued for delivery in this state is reinstated or renewed, and the insured or the beneficiary or assignee of the policy makes written request to the insurer for a copy of the application, if any, for such reinstatement or renewal, the insurer shall, within thirty days after receipt of such request at its home office or at any of its branch offices, deliver or mail to the person making such request a copy of such application, reproduced by any legible means. In the case of such a request from the beneficiary, the time within which the insurer is required to furnish a copy of such application shall not begin to run until after receipt of evidence satisfactory to the insurer of the beneficiary's vested interest in the policy or contract.

History.—§457, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§642.031, 642.08.

627.01081 Representations in applications.—

All statements and descriptions in any application for an insurance policy or annuity contract, or in negotiations therefor, by or in behalf of the insured or annuitant, shall be deemed to be representations and not warranties. Misrepresentations, omissions, concealment of facts, and incorrect statements shall not prevent a recovery under the policy or contract unless either:

- (1) Fraudulent; or
- (2) Material either to the acceptance of the risk, or to the hazard assumed by the insurer; or
- (3) The insurer in good faith would either not have issued the policy or contract, or would not have issued it at the same premium rate, or would not have issued a policy or contract in as large an amount, or would not have provided coverage with respect to the hazard resulting in the loss, if the true facts had been

made known to the insurer as required either by the application for the policy or contract or otherwise.

History.—§458, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§642.031, 642.08.

627.01091 Filing, approval of forms.—

(1) No basic insurance policy or annuity contract form, or application form where written application is required and is to be made a part of the policy or contract, or group certificates issued under master contracts delivered in this state, or printed rider or endorsement form or form of renewal certificate, shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state, unless the form has been filed with and approved by the department. This provision shall not apply to surety bonds, or to specially rated inland marine risks, nor to policies, riders, endorsements, or forms of unique character designed for and used with relation to insurance upon a particular subject (other than as to disability insurance), or which relate to the manner of distribution of benefits or to the reservation of rights and benefits under life or disability insurance policies and are used at the request of the individual policyholder, contract holder, or certificate holder. As to group insurance policies effectuated and delivered outside this state but covering persons resident in this state, the group certificates to be delivered or issued for delivery in this state shall be filed with the department for information purposes only at its request.

(2) Every such filing shall be made not less than thirty days in advance of any such use or delivery. At the expiration of such thirty days the form so filed shall be deemed approved unless prior thereto it has been affirmatively approved or disapproved by order of the department. Approval of any such form by the department shall constitute a waiver of any unexpired portion of such waiting period. The department may extend by not more than an additional fifteen days the period within which it may so affirmatively approve or disapprove any such form, by giving notice of such extension before expiration of the initial thirty day period. At the expiration of any such period as so extended, and in the absence of such prior affirmative approval or disapproval, any such form shall be deemed approved.

(3) The department's order disapproving any such form shall state the grounds therefor in such detail as reasonably to inform the insurer thereof. Upon request made by the insurer within thirty days after an order of disapproval, the department shall hold a hearing thereon within thirty days after receipt of the request. The department may for cause, after notice stating the grounds therefor and a hearing, withdraw a previous approval. Within thirty days after any such hearing, the department shall make a written order setting forth its action taken and, if such action is that of disapproval, summarizing its findings in support thereof. No insurer shall issue or use any

form disapproved by the department, or as to which the department has withdrawn approval, after the effective date of the department's order.

(4) The department shall mail notice of any hearing provided for in this section by registered mail to the insurer at least twenty days in advance of the hearing. The hearing shall be held in the department's office at Tallahassee.

(5) The department may, by order, exempt from the requirements of this section for so long as it deems proper any insurance document or form or type thereof as specified in such order, to which, in its opinion, this section may not practicably be applied, or the filing and approval of which are, in its opinion, not desirable or necessary for the protection of the public.

(6) This section shall apply also to any such form used by domestic insurers for delivery in a jurisdiction outside this state, if the insurance supervisory official of such jurisdiction informs the department that such form is not subject to approval or disapproval by such official, and upon the department's order requiring the form to be submitted to it for the purpose. The applicable same standards shall apply to such forms as apply to forms for domestic use.

History.—§459, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.16, 635.171, 635.172, 635.173, 635.175, 642.01, 642.02, 642.031.

627.0110 Grounds for disapproval.—The department shall disapprove any form filed under §627.01091, or withdraw any previous approval thereof, only if the form:

(1) Is in any respect in violation of or does not comply with this code.

(2) Contains or incorporates by reference, where such incorporation is otherwise permissible, any inconsistent, ambiguous, or misleading clauses, or exceptions and conditions which deceptively affect the risk purported to be assumed in the general coverage of the contract.

(3) Has any title, heading, or other indication of its provisions which is misleading.

(4) Is printed or otherwise reproduced in such manner as to render any material provision of the form substantially illegible.

(5) If for disability insurance, provides benefits which are unreasonable in relation to the premium charged, or contains provisions which are unfair or inequitable or contrary to the public policy of this state, or which encourage misrepresentation.

History.—§460, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.171, 635.175, 642.01.

627.0111 Standard provisions, in general.—

(1) Insurance contracts shall contain such standard or uniform provisions as are required by the applicable provisions of this code pertaining to contracts of particular kinds of insurance. The department may waive the required use of a particular provision in a particular insurance policy form if:

(a) It finds such provision unnecessary for the protection of the insured and inconsistent with the purposes of the policy, and

(b) The policy is otherwise approved by it.

(2) No policy shall contain any provision inconsistent with or contradictory to any standard or uniform provision used or required to be used, but the department may approve any substitute provision which is, in its opinion, not less favorable in any particular to the insured or beneficiary than the provisions otherwise required.

(3) In lieu of the provisions required by this code for contracts for particular kinds of insurance, substantially similar provisions required by the law of the domicile of a foreign or alien insurer may be used when approved by the department.

History.—§461, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0112 Contents of policies in general; identification.—

(1) Every policy shall specify:

(a) The names of the parties to the contract.

(b) The subject of the insurance.

(c) The risks insured against.

(d) The time when the insurance thereunder takes effect and the period during which the insurance is to continue.

(e) The premium.

(f) The conditions pertaining to the insurance.

(2) If under the policy the exact amount of premium is determinable only at stated intervals or termination of the contract, a statement of the basis and rates upon which the premium is to be determined and paid shall be included.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) shall not apply as to surety contracts, or to group insurance policies.

(4) All policies and annuity contracts issued by domestic insurers, and the forms thereof filed with the department, shall have printed thereon an appropriate designating letter or figure, or combination of letters or figures or terms identifying the respective forms of policies or contracts. Whenever any change is made in any such form, the designating letters, figures or terms thereon shall be correspondingly changed.

History.—§462, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.02.

627.0113 Additional policy contents.—A policy may contain additional provisions not inconsistent with this code and which are:

(1) Required to be inserted by the laws of the insurer's domicile;

(2) Necessary, on account of the manner in which the insurer is constituted or operated, in order to state the rights and obligations of the parties to the contract; or

(3) Desired by the insurer and neither prohibited by law nor in conflict with any provisions required to be included therein.

History.—§463, ch. 59-205.

627.0114 Charter, by-law provisions.—No policy shall contain any provision purporting to make any portion of the charter, by-laws or other constituent document of the insurer (other than the subscribers' agreement or power of attorney of a reciprocal insurer) a part of the contract unless such portion is set forth in full in the policy. Any policy provision in violation of this section shall be invalid.

History.—§464, ch. 59-205.

627.0115 Execution of policies.—

(1) Every insurance policy shall be executed in the name of and on behalf of the insurer by its officer, attorney in fact, employee, or representative duly authorized by the insurer.

(2) A facsimile signature of any such executing individual may be used in lieu of an original signature.

(3) No insurance contract heretofore or hereafter issued and which is otherwise valid shall be rendered invalid by reason of the apparent execution thereof on behalf of the insurer by the imprinted facsimile signature of an individual not authorized so to execute as of the date of the policy.

History.—§465, ch. 59-205.

627.0116 Underwriters' and combination policies.—

(1) Two or more authorized insurers may jointly issue, and shall be jointly and severally liable on, an underwriters' policy bearing their names. Any one insurer may issue policies in the name of an underwriter's department and such policy shall plainly show the true name of the insurer.

(2) Two or more authorized insurers may, with the approval of the department, issue a combination policy which shall contain provisions substantially as follows:

(a) That the insurers executing the policy shall be severally liable for the full amount of any loss or damage, according to the terms of the policy, or for specified percentages or amounts thereof, aggregating the full amount of insurance under the policy, and

(b) That service of process, or of any notice or proof of loss required by such policy, upon any of the insurers executing the policy, shall constitute service upon all such insurers.

(3) This section shall not apply to co-surety obligations.

History.—§466, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0117 Validity of noncomplying contracts.—

(1) Any insurance policy, rider, or endorsement hereafter issued and otherwise valid which contains any condition or provision not in compliance with the requirements of this code, shall not be thereby rendered invalid (except as provided in §627.0114) but shall be construed and applied in accordance with such conditions and provisions as would have applied

had such policy, rider, or endorsement been in full compliance with this code.

(2) Any insurance contract delivered or issued for delivery in this state covering a subject or subjects of insurance resident, located or to be performed in this state and which, pursuant to the provisions of this code, the insurer may not lawfully insure under such a contract, shall be cancellable at any time by the insurer, any provision of the contract to the contrary notwithstanding; and the insurer shall promptly cancel the contract in accordance with the department's request therefor. No such illegality or cancellation shall be deemed to relieve the insurer of any liability incurred by it under the contract while in force, or to prohibit the insurer from retaining the pro rata earned premium thereon. This provision does not relieve the insurer from any penalty otherwise incurred by the insurer under this code on account of any such violation.

History.—§467, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0118 Construction of policies.—Every insurance contract shall be construed according to the entirety of its terms and conditions as set forth in the policy and as amplified, extended, or modified by any application therefor or any rider or endorsement thereto; provided, however, that the word physician or medical doctor, when used in any accident and sickness policy, medical service plan, or other contract providing for the payment of surgical procedures which are specified in the policy or contract or are performed in an accredited hospital in consultation with a licensed physician and are within the scope of a dentist's professional license, shall be construed to include a dentist who performs such specified procedures.

History.—§468, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 69-245.

627.0119 Binders.—Binders or other contracts for temporary property, marine, casualty or surety insurance may be made orally or in writing, and shall be deemed to include all the usual terms of the policy as to which the binder was given together with such applicable endorsements as are designated in the binder, except as superseded by the clear and express terms of the binder.

History.—§469, ch. 59-205.

627.0120 Delivery of policy.—

(1) Subject to the insurer's requirement as to payment of premium, every policy shall be mailed or delivered to the insured or to the person entitled thereto within a reasonable period of time after its issuance, except where a condition required by the insurer has not been met by the applicant or insured.

(2) In event the original policy is delivered or is so required to be delivered to or for deposit with any vendor, mortgagee, or pledgee of any motor vehicle, and in which policy any interest of the vendee, mortgagor, or pledgor in or with reference to such vehicle is insured, a duplicate of such policy setting forth the

name and address of the insurer, insurance classification of vehicle, type of coverage, limits of liability, premiums for the respective coverages, and duration of the policy, or memorandum thereof containing the same such information, shall be delivered by the vendor, mortgagee, or pledgee to each such vendee, mortgagor, or pledgor named in the policy or coming within the group of persons designated in the policy to be so included. If the policy does not provide coverage of legal liability for injury to persons or damage to the property of third parties, a statement of such fact shall be printed, written, or stamped conspicuously on the face of such duplicate policy or memorandum. This subsection does not apply to inland marine floater policies.

History.—§470, ch. 59-205.

627.0121 Assignment of policies.—A policy may be assignable, or not assignable, as provided by its terms. Subject to its terms relating to assignability, any life or disability policy, whether heretofore or hereafter issued, under the terms of which the beneficiary may be changed upon the sole request of the insured, may be assigned either by pledge or transfer of title, by an assignment executed by the insured alone and delivered to the insurer, whether or not the pledgee or assignee is the insurer. Any such assignment shall entitle the insurer to deal with the assignee as the owner or pledgee of the policy in accordance with the terms of the assignment, until the insurer has received at its home office written notice of termination of the assignment or pledge, or written notice by or on behalf of some other person claiming some interest in the policy in conflict with the assignment.

History.—§471, ch. 59-205.

627.0122 Payment discharges insurer.—Whenever the proceeds of or payments under a life or disability insurance policy or annuity contract heretofore or hereafter issued become payable in accordance with the terms of such policy or contract, or the exercise of any right or privilege thereunder, and the insurer makes payment thereof in accordance with the terms of the policy or contract or in accordance with any written assignment thereof, the person then designated in the policy or contract or by such assignment as being entitled thereto shall be entitled to receive such proceeds or payments and to give full acquittance therefor, and such payments shall fully discharge the insurer from all claims under the policy or contract unless, before payment is made, the insurer has received at its home office written notice by or on behalf of some other person that such other person claims to be entitled to such payment or some interest in the policy or contract.

History.—§472, ch. 59-205.

627.0123 Minor may give acquittance.—

(1) Any minor domiciled in this state who has attained the age of sixteen years shall be deemed competent to receive and to give full ac-

quittance and discharge for a payment or payments in aggregate amount not exceeding three thousand dollars in any one year made by a life insurer under the maturity, death or settlement agreement provisions in effect or elected by such minor under a life insurance policy or annuity contract, if such policy, contract or agreement provides for the payment to such minor. No such minor shall be deemed competent to alienate the right to or to anticipate or commute such payments. This section shall not be deemed to restrict the rights of minors set forth in §627.01051 of this chapter.

(2) If a guardian of the property of any such minor is duly appointed and written notice thereof is given to the insurer at its home office, any such payment thereafter falling due shall be paid to the guardian for the account of the minor, unless the policy or contract under which the payment is made expressly provides otherwise.

(3) This section shall not be deemed to require any insurer making any such payment to determine whether any other insurer may be effecting a similar payment to the same minor.

History.—§473, ch. 59-205.

627.0124 Forms for proof of loss to be furnished.—An insurer shall furnish, upon written request of any person claiming to have a loss under an insurance contract issued by such insurer, forms of proof of loss for completion by such person, but such insurer shall not, by reason of the requirement so to furnish forms, have any responsibility for or with reference to the completion of such proof or the manner of any such completion or attempted completion.

History.—§474, ch. 59-205.

627.0125 Claims administration not waiver.—Without limitation of any right or defense of an insurer otherwise, none of the following acts by or on behalf of an insurer shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of any provision of a policy or of any defense of the insurer thereunder:

(1) Acknowledgment of the receipt of notice of loss or claim under the policy.

(2) Furnishing forms for reporting a loss or claim, for giving information relative thereto, or for making proof of loss, or receiving or acknowledging receipt of any such forms or proofs completed or uncompleted.

(3) Investigating any loss or claim under any policy or engaging in negotiations looking toward a possible settlement of any such loss or claim.

History.—§475, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0126 Payment of judgment by insurer; penalty for failure.—

(1) Every judgment or decree for the recovery of money, heretofore or hereafter entered in any of the courts of this state against any authorized insurer, shall be fully satisfied within sixty days from and after the entry thereof, or in the case of an appeal from such

judgment or decree then within sixty days from and after the affirmance of the same by the appellate court.

(2) If the judgment or decree is not satisfied as required under subsection (1), and proof of such failure to satisfy is made by filing with the department a certified transcript of the docket of the judgment or decree together with a certificate by the clerk of the court wherein the judgment or decree was entered that the judgment or decree remains unsatisfied, in whole or in part, after the time aforesaid, the department shall forthwith revoke the insurer's certificate of authority. The department shall not issue to such insurer any new certificate of authority until the judgment or decree is wholly paid and satisfied and proof thereof filed with the department under the official certificate of the clerk of the court wherein the judgment was recovered, showing that the same is satisfied of record, and until the expenses and fees incurred in the case are also paid by the insurer.

History.—§476, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.09.

627.0127 Attorney fee.—

(1) Upon the rendition of a judgment or decree by any of the courts of this state against an insurer and in favor of an insured or the named beneficiary under a policy or contract executed by the insurer, the trial court, or, in the event of an appeal in which the insured or beneficiary prevails, the appellate court, shall adjudge or decree against the insurer and in favor of the insured or beneficiary a reasonable sum as fees or compensation for the insured's or beneficiary's attorney prosecuting the suit in which the recovery is had.

(2) As to suits based on claims arising under life insurance policies or annuity contracts, no such attorney fee shall be allowed if such suit was commenced prior to expiration of sixty days after proof of the claim was duly filed with the insurer.

(3) Where so awarded, compensation or fees of the attorney shall be included in the judgment or decree rendered in the case.

History.—§477, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 67-400.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.08.

PART III

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES AND ANNUITY CONTRACTS

- 627.0200 Scope of part III.
- 627.0201 Standard provisions required.
- 627.0202 Grace period.
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- 627.0214 Annuities; grace period.
- 627.0215 Same; incontestability.

627.0200 Scope of part III.—Part III of this chapter applies to contracts of life insurance and to annuity contracts, other than reinsurance, group life insurance, group annuities, and industrial life insurance; except that §§627.0212 (excluded or restricted coverage), 627.0221 (incontestability after reinstatement), 627.0225 (standard nonforfeiture law), and 627.0228 (prohibited policy plans) part III of this chapter shall also apply to industrial life insurance. Part III of this chapter shall not apply to credit life insurance except as provided in part VIII of chapter 627.

History.—§478, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0201 Standard provisions required.—

(1) No policy of life insurance, except as stated in subsection (3), shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless it con-

- 627.0216 Same; entire contract.
- 627.0217 Same; misstatement of age or sex.
- 627.0218 Same; dividends.
- 627.0219 Same; reinstatement.
- 627.0220 Reversionary annuities; standard provisions.
- 627.0221 Incontestability after reinstatement.
- 627.0222 Policy settlements.
- 627.0223 Policy must contain entire contract.
- 627.0224 Nonforfeiture benefits; certain interim policies.
- 627.0225 Standard nonforfeiture law; life insurance.
- 627.0226 Registered policies; deposit of assets.
- 627.0227 Same; deficiency of deposit.
- 627.0228 Prohibited policy plans.

tains in substance each of the provisions as required by §§627.0202-627.0211 inclusive, and §§627.0224 and 627.0225 of this chapter, or provisions which in the department's opinion are more favorable to the policyholder.

(2) Any of such provisions or portions thereof not applicable to single premium or term policies shall to that extent not be incorporated therein.

(3) This section does not apply to annuity contracts, or to any provision of a life insurance policy or contract supplemental thereto relating to disability benefits or to additional benefits in the event of death by accident or accidental means.

History.—§479, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0202 Grace period.—There shall be a provision that the insured is entitled to a grace

period of not less than thirty days or at the option of the insurer of one month but not less than thirty days, within which payment of any premium after the first may be made, subject at the option of the insurer to an interest charge not in excess of six per cent per annum for the number of days of grace elapsing before the payment of the premium, during which period of grace the policy shall continue in force; but in case the policy becomes a claim during the grace period before the overdue premium is paid, or the deferred premiums of the current policy year, if any, are paid, the amount of such premium or premiums with interest not in excess of six per cent per annum thereon may be deducted in any settlement under the policy.

History.—§480, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0203 Entire contract.—There shall be a provision that the policy, or the policy and the application therefor if a copy of such application is endorsed upon or attached to the policy when issued, shall constitute the entire contract between the parties, and that all statements contained in the application shall, in the absence of fraud, be deemed representations and not warranties.

History.—§481, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.02, 635.211.

627.0204 Incontestability.—There shall be a provision that the policy shall be incontestable after it has been in force during the lifetime of the insured for a period of two years from its date of issue, except for nonpayment of premiums and except, at the option of the insurer, as to provisions relative to benefits in event of disability and as to provisions which grant additional insurance specifically against death by accident or accidental means.

History.—§482, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0205 Misstatement of age or sex.—There shall be a provision that if it is found that the age or sex of the insured (or the age or sex of any other individual considered in determining the premium or benefit) has been misstated, the amount payable or benefit accruing under the policy shall be such as the premium would have purchased according to the correct age or sex. Such calculations shall be in accordance with the insurer's rate at date of issue and at the option of the insurer this may be so specified in the policy.

History.—§483, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§630.04, 635.211.

627.0206 Dividends.—

(1) There shall be a provision in participating policies that, beginning not later than the end of the third policy year, the insurer shall annually ascertain and apportion the divisible surplus, if any, that will accrue on the policy anniversary or other dividend date specified in the policy provided the policy is in force and all premiums to that date are paid.

(2) Except as hereinafter provided, any dividend so apportioned shall at the option of the party entitled to elect such option be either payable in cash or applied to any one of such other dividend options as may be provided by the policy. If any such other dividend options are provided, the policy shall further state which option shall be automatically effective if such party shall not have elected some other option. If the policy specifies a period within which such other option may be elected, such period shall be not less than thirty days following the date on which such dividend is due and payable.

(3) The annually apportioned dividend shall be deemed to be payable in cash within the meaning of subsection (2) even though the policy provides that payment of such dividend is to be deferred for a specified period, provided such period does not exceed six years from the date of apportionment and that interest will be added to such dividend at a specified rate.

(4) If a participating policy provides that the benefit under any paid-up nonforfeiture provision is to be participating, it may provide that any divisible surplus apportioned while the insurance is in force under such nonforfeiture provision shall be applied in the manner set forth in the policy.

History.—§484, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0207 Policy loan.—

(1) There shall be a provision that after the policy has a cash surrender value and while no premium is in default, the insurer will advance, on proper assignment or pledge of the policy and on the sole security thereof, at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, payable in advance, an amount equal to or, at the option of the party entitled thereto, less than the loan value of the policy. The loan value of the policy shall be at least equal to the cash surrender value at the end of the then current policy year, provided that the insurer may deduct, either from such loan value or from the proceeds of the loan, any existing indebtedness not already deducted in determining such cash surrender value including any interest then accrued but not due, any unpaid balance of the premium for the current policy year, and interest on the loan to the end of the current policy year.

(2) The policy may also provide that if interest on any indebtedness is not paid when due it shall then be added to the existing indebtedness and shall bear interest at the same rate, and that if and when the total indebtedness on the policy, including interest due or accrued, equals or exceeds the amount of loan value thereof, then the policy shall terminate and become void, but not until at least thirty days notice shall have been mailed by the insurer to the last known address of the insured or policy owner and of any assignee of record at the home office of the insurer.

(3) The policy shall reserve to the insurer the right to defer the granting of a loan, other than for the payment of any premium to the insurer, for six months after application therefor.

(4) This section shall not apply to term policies nor to term insurance benefits provided by rider or supplemental policy provision.

History.—§485, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0208 Reinstatement.—There shall be a provision that the policy may be reinstated upon written application therefor at any time within three years after the date of default in the payment of any premiums, unless the policy has been surrendered for its cash value or unless the paid-up term insurance, if any, has expired, upon evidence of insurability satisfactory to the insurer and the payment of all overdue premiums, and payment (or, within the limits permitted by the then cash value of the policy, reinstatement) of any other indebtedness to the insurer upon the policy with interest as to both premium and indebtedness at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum compounded annually.

History.—§486, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0209 Authority to alter contract.—There shall be a provision, at the option of the insurer, that no agent shall have the power or authority to waive, change, or alter any of the terms or conditions of any policy; except that, at the option of the insurer, the terms or conditions may be changed by an endorsement or rider signed by a duly authorized officer of the insurer.

History.—§487, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0210 Settlement on proof of death.—There shall be a provision that when a policy becomes a claim by the death of the insured, settlement shall be made upon receipt of due proof of death and surrender of the policy.

History.—§488, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0211 Table of installments.—If a policy provides for payment of its proceeds in installments, a table showing the amount and period of such installments shall be included in the policy; except, that certain tables may be omitted from the policy if in the department's judgment it is not practical to include them.

History.—§489, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0212 Excluded or restricted coverage.—A clause in any policy of life insurance providing that such policy shall be incontestable after a specified period shall preclude only a contest of the validity of the policy, and shall not preclude the assertion at any time of defenses based upon provisions in the policy which exclude or restrict coverage, whether or not such

restrictions or exclusions are excepted in such clause.

History.—§490, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.211, 635.213.

627.0213 Annuity, pure endowment contracts; standard provisions required.—

(1) No fixed dollar annuity, variable annuity or pure endowment contract, other than reversionary annuities, survivorship annuities, or group annuities, shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless it contains in substance each of the provisions set forth in §§627.0214-627.0219, inclusive, or provisions which in the opinion of the department are more favorable to the policyholder. Any of such provisions not applicable to single premium annuities or single premium pure endowment contracts shall not to that extent be incorporated therein.

(2) This section shall not apply to contracts for annuities included in or upon the lives of beneficiaries under life insurance policies.

History.—§491, ch. 59-205; §10, ch. 61-441; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.201.

627.0214 Annuities; grace period.—In a fixed dollar annuity, variable annuity or pure endowment contract, other than a reversionary, survivorship or group annuity, there shall be a provision that there shall be a period of grace of one month but not less than thirty days, within which any stipulated payment to the insurer falling due after the first may be made, subject at the option of the insurer, to an interest charge thereon at a rate to be specified in the contract but not exceeding six per cent per annum for the number of days of grace elapsing before such payment, during which period of grace the contract shall continue in full force; but in case a claim arises under the contract on account of death prior to expiration of the period of grace before the overdue payment to the insurer or the deferred payments of the current contract year, if any are made, the amount of such payments, with interest on any overdue payments, may be deducted from any amount payable under the contract in settlement.

History.—§492, ch. 59-205; §11, ch. 61-441.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.201.

627.0215 Same; incontestability.—If any statements, other than those relating to age, sex and identity are required as a condition to issuing a fixed dollar annuity contract, variable annuity contract or pure endowment contract, other than a reversionary, survivorship or group annuity, and subject to §627.0217, there shall be a provision that the contract shall be incontestable after it has been in force during the lifetime of the person or of each of the persons as to whom such statements are required, for a period of two years from its date of issue except for nonpayment of stipulated payments to the insurer; and at the option of the insurer such contract may also except any provisions relative to benefits in the event of

disability and any provisions which grant insurance specifically against death by accident or accidental means.

History.—§483, ch. 59-205; §12, ch. 61-441.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.201.

627.0216 Same; entire contract.—In a fixed dollar annuity contract, variable annuity contract or pure endowment contract, other than a reversionary, survivorship, or group annuity, there shall be a provision that the contract shall constitute the entire contract between the parties or, if a copy of the application is endorsed upon or attached to the contract when issued, a provision that the contract and the application therefor shall constitute the entire contract between the parties.

History.—§494, ch. 59-205; §13, ch. 61-441.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.201.

627.0217 Same; misstatement of age or sex.—In a fixed dollar annuity contract, variable annuity contract or pure endowment contract, other than a reversionary, survivorship, or group annuity, there shall be a provision that if the age or sex of the person or persons upon whose life or lives the contract is made, or of any of them, has been misstated, the amount payable or benefits accruing under the contract shall be such as the stipulated payment or payments to the insurer would have purchased according to the correct age or sex; and that if the insurer shall make or has made any overpayment or overpayments on account of any such misstatement, the amount thereof, with interest at the rate to be specified in the contract but not exceeding six per cent per annum, may be charged against the current or next succeeding payment or payments to be made by the insurer under the contract.

History.—§495, ch. 59-205; §14, ch. 61-441.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.201.

627.0218 Same; dividends.—If a fixed dollar annuity contract, variable annuity contract or pure endowment contract, other than a reversionary, survivorship, or group annuity, is participating, there shall be a provision that, beginning not later than the end of the third contract year, the insurer shall annually ascertain and apportion any divisible surplus accruing on the contract.

History.—§496, ch. 59-205; §15, ch. 61-441.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.201.

627.0219 Same; reinstatement.—In a fixed dollar annuity contract, variable annuity contract or pure endowment contract, other than a reversionary, survivorship, or group annuity, there shall be a provision that the contract may be reinstated upon written application therefor at any time within one year from the date of default in making stipulated payments to the insurer, unless the cash surrender value has been paid, but all overdue stipulated payments and any indebtedness to the insurer on the contract shall be paid or reinstated, with interest thereon at a rate to be specified in the

contract but not exceeding six per cent per annum payable annually; and in cases where applicable the insurer may also include a requirement of evidence of insurability satisfactory to the insurer.

History.—§497, ch. 59-205; §16, ch. 61-441.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.201.

627.0220 Reversionary annuities; standard provisions.—

(1) Except as stated herein, no contract for a reversionary annuity shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless it contains in substance each of the following provisions:

(a) Any such reversionary annuity contract shall contain the provisions specified in §§627.0214 through 627.0218 except that under §627.0214 the insurer may at its option provide for an equitable reduction of the amount of the annuity payments in settlement of an overdue or deferred payment in lieu of providing for deduction of such payments from an amount payable upon settlement under the contract.

(b) In such reversionary annuity contracts there shall be a provision that the contract may be reinstated at any time within three years from the date of default in making stipulated payments to the insurer, upon production of evidence of insurability satisfactory to the insurer, and upon condition that all overdue payments and any indebtedness to the insurer on account of the contract be paid, or, within the limits permitted by the then cash value of the contract, reinstated, with interest as to both payments and indebtedness at a rate to be specified in the contract but not exceeding six per cent per annum compounded annually.

(2) This section shall not apply to group annuities or to annuities included in life insurance policies, and any of such provisions not applicable to single premium annuities shall not to that extent be incorporated therein.

History.—§498, ch. 59-205.

627.0221 Incontestability after reinstatement.—A reinstated policy of life insurance, fixed dollar annuity contract or variable annuity contract may be contested on account of fraud or misrepresentation of facts material to the reinstatement only for the same period following reinstatement and with the same conditions and exceptions as the policy provides with respect to contestability after original issuance.

History.—§499, ch. 59-205; §17, ch. 61-441.

627.0222 Policy settlements.—Any life insurer shall have the power to hold under agreement the proceeds of any policy issued by it, upon such terms and restrictions as to revocation by the policyholder and control by beneficiaries and with such exemptions from the claims of creditors of beneficiaries other than the policyholder as set forth in the policy or as agreed to in writing by the insurer and the policyholder. Upon maturity of a policy, in the event the policyholder has made no such agree-

ment, the insurer shall have the power to hold the proceeds of the policy under an agreement with the beneficiaries. The insurer shall not be required to segregate the funds so held but may hold them as part of its general assets.

History.—§500, ch. 59-205.

627.0223 Policy must contain entire contract.—No life insurer or any agent thereof shall make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon.

History.—§501, ch. 59-205.

627.0224 Nonforfeiture benefits; certain interim policies.—Each life insurance policy issued between the effective date of this code and the operative date of §627.0225 (standard nonforfeiture law) shall provide:

(1) That, in the event of default in any premium, the insurer will grant, upon proper request not later than sixty days after the due date of the premium in default, a paid-up nonforfeiture benefit on a plan stipulated in the policy.

(2) That, upon surrender of the policy within sixty days after the due date of any premium payment in default after premiums have been paid for at least three full years, the insurer will pay, in lieu of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, a cash surrender value at least equal to the minimum cash surrender value herein-after specified. The minimum cash surrender value shall be equal to

(a) The reserve on the date of default of the premium less a sum of not more than two and one-half per cent of the face amount, or

(b) An amount as defined in §627.0225 but on the basis of the commissioners' 1941 standard ordinary mortality table in lieu of the commissioners' 1958 standard ordinary mortality table therein specified. The policy shall reserve to the insurer the right to defer the granting of any cash surrender value for six months after demand therefor with surrender of the policy.

(3) That a specified paid-up nonforfeiture benefit the present value of which shall be at least equal to the cash surrender value shall become effective as specified in the policy unless the person entitled to make such election elects another available option not later than sixty days after the due date of the premium in default, provided, however, that where the mortality table used is the commissioners' 1941 standard ordinary mortality table, the rates of mortality to be assumed in calculating any extended term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, may be not more than one hundred and thirty per cent of the rates of mortality according to such table.

(4) A statement of the mortality table and interest rate used in calculating the cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits available under the policy, together with a table showing the cash surrender value, if any, and paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, if

any, available under the policy on each policy anniversary either during the first twenty policy years or during the term of the policy, whichever is shorter.

(5) This section does not apply to term policies of uniform amount of fifteen years duration or less, to increasing term policies of fifteen years duration or less, nor to decreasing term policies.

History.—§502, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.211.

627.0225 Standard nonforfeiture law; life insurance.—

(1) This section shall be known as the standard nonforfeiture law.

(2) **NONFORFEITURE PROVISIONS.**—In the case of policies issued on or after the operative date of this section as defined in subsection (11), no policy of life insurance, except as set forth in subsection (10), shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless it shall contain in substance the following provisions, or corresponding provisions which in the opinion of the department are at least as favorable to the defaulting or surrendering policyholder.

(a) That in the event of default in any premium payment, after premiums have been paid for at least one full year in the case of ordinary insurance or three full years in the case of industrial insurance, the insurer will grant, upon proper request not later than sixty days after the due date of the premium in default, a paid-up nonforfeiture benefit on a plan stipulated in the policy, effective as of such due date, of such value as may be hereinafter specified.

(b) That upon surrender of the policy within sixty days after the due date of any premium payment in default after premiums have been paid for at least three full years in the case of ordinary insurance, and five full years in the case of industrial insurance, the insurer will pay, in lieu of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, a cash surrender value of such amount as may be hereinafter specified.

(c) That a specified paid-up nonforfeiture benefit shall become effective as specified in the policy unless the person entitled to make such election elects another available option not later than sixty days after the due date of the premium in default.

(d) That if the policy shall have become paid up by completion of all premium payments, or if it is continued under any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit which became effective on or after the third policy anniversary in the case of ordinary insurance, or the fifth policy anniversary in the case of industrial insurance, the insurer will pay upon surrender of the policy within thirty days after any policy anniversary, a cash surrender value of such amount as may be hereinafter specified.

(e) A statement of the mortality table and interest rate used in calculating the cash sur-

render values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits available under the policy, together with a table showing the cash surrender value, if any, and paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, if any, available under the policy on each policy anniversary, either during the first twenty policy years or during the term of the policy, whichever is shorter, such values and benefits to be calculated upon the assumption that there are no dividends or paid-up additions credited to the policy and that there is no indebtedness to the insurer on the policy.

(f) A statement that the cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits available under the policy are not less than the minimum values and benefits required by or pursuant to the insurance law of this state; an explanation of the manner in which the cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits are altered by the existence of any paid-up additions credited to the policy or any indebtedness to the insurer on the policy; if a detailed statement of the method of computation of the values and benefits shown in the policy is not stated therein, a statement that such method of computation has been filed with the insurance supervisory official of the state in which the policy is delivered; and a statement of the method to be used in calculating the cash surrender value and paid-up nonforfeiture benefit available under the policy on any policy anniversary beyond the last anniversary for which such values and benefits are consecutively shown in the policy.

(3) Any of the provisions or portions thereof set forth in paragraphs (a) through (f) of subsection (2) which are not applicable by reason of the plan of insurance may, to the extent inapplicable, be omitted from the policy. The insurer shall reserve the right to defer the payment of any cash surrender value for a period of six months after demand therefor with surrender of the policy.

(4) **CASH SURRENDER VALUE.**—Any cash surrender value available under the policy in the event of default in the premium payment due on any policy anniversary, whether or not required by subsection (2), shall be an amount not less than the excess, if any, of the present value on such anniversary of the future guaranteed benefits which would have been provided for by the policy, including any existing paid-up additions, if there had been no default, over the sum of:

(a) The then present value of the adjusted premiums as defined in subsection (6), corresponding to premiums which would have fallen due on and after such anniversary, and

(b) The amount of any indebtedness to the insurer on account of or secured by the policy.

Any cash surrender value available within thirty days after any policy anniversary under any policy paid up by completion of all premium payments, or any policy continued under any paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, whether or

not required by such subsection (2), shall be an amount not less than the present value, on such anniversary, of the future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy, including any existing paid-up additions, decreased by any indebtedness to the insurer on account of or secured by the policy.

(5) **PAID-UP NONFORFEITURE BENEFITS.**—Any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit available under the policy in the event of default in the premium payment due on any policy anniversary shall be such that its present value as of such anniversary shall be at least equal to the cash surrender value then provided for by the policy, or, if none is provided for, that cash surrender value which would have been required by this section in the absence of the condition that premiums shall have been paid for at least a specified period.

(6) **THE ADJUSTED PREMIUM.**—The adjusted premiums for any policy shall be calculated on an annual basis and shall be such uniform percentage of the respective premiums specified in the policy for each policy year, excluding extra premiums on a substandard policy, that the present value, at the date of issue of the policy, of all such adjusted premiums shall be equal to the sum of:

(a) The then present value of the future guaranteed benefits provided for by the policy;

(b) Two per cent of the amount of the insurance if the insurance be uniform in amount, or of the equivalent uniform amount, as hereinafter defined, if the amount of insurance varies with the duration of the policy;

(c) Forty per cent of the adjusted premium for the first policy year;

(d) Twenty-five per cent of either the adjusted premium for the first policy year or the adjusted premium for a whole life policy of the same uniform or equivalent uniform amount with uniform premiums for the whole of life issued at the same age for the same amount of insurance, whichever is less. Provided, however, that in applying the percentages specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) above, no adjusted premium shall be deemed to exceed four per cent of the amount of insurance or uniform amount equivalent thereto. The date of issue of a policy for the purpose of this subsection shall be the date as of which the rated age of the insured is determined.

(7) In the case of a policy providing an amount of insurance varying with the duration of the policy, the equivalent uniform amount thereof for the purpose of subsection (6) shall be deemed to be the uniform amount of insurance provided by an otherwise similar policy, containing the same endowment benefit or benefits, if any, issued at the same age and for the same term, the amount of which does not vary with duration and the benefits under which have the same present value at the date of issue as the benefits under the policy, provided, however, that in the case of a policy for a varying

amount of insurance issued on the life of a child under age ten, the equivalent uniform amount may be computed as though the amount of insurance provided by the policy prior to the attainment of age ten were the amount provided by such policy at age ten.

(8) All adjusted premiums and present values referred to in this section shall for all policies of ordinary insurance be calculated on the basis of the commissioners' 1958 standard ordinary mortality table, provided that for any category of such policies issued on female risks, adjusted premiums and present values may be calculated according to an age not more than three years younger than the actual age of the insured. Such calculations for all policies of industrial insurance shall be made on the following tables:

(a) For policies issued on and after the operative date of this section but before January 1, 1968, the 1941 standard industrial mortality table unless the commissioners' 1961 standard industrial mortality table is applicable according to subsection (11) of this section;

(b) For policies issued on and after January 1, 1968, the commissioners' 1961 standard industrial mortality table.

All calculations shall be made on the basis of the rate of interest, not exceeding three and one half per cent per annum, specified in the policy for calculating cash surrender values and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, provided, however, that in calculating the present value of any paid-up term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, offered as a nonforfeiture benefit, the rates of mortality assumed may be not more than those shown in the commissioners' 1958 extended term insurance table, for ordinary policies, and, in the case of industrial policies;

(c) For policies issued on and after the operative date of this section but before January 1, 1968, not more than one hundred thirty per cent of the rates of mortality according to the 1941 standard industrial mortality table, unless the commissioners' 1961 industrial extended term insurance table is applicable according to subsection (11) of this section, in which case not more than those of the latter table;

(d) For policies issued on and after January 1, 1968, not more than those of the commissioners' 1961 industrial extended term insurance table. Provided, further, that for insurance issued on a substandard basis, the calculation of any such adjusted premiums and present values may be based on such other table of mortality as may be specified by the insurer and approved by the department.

(9) **CALCULATION OF VALUES.**—Any cash surrender value and any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit available under the policy in the event of default in a premium payment due at any time other than on the policy anniversary

shall be calculated with allowance for the lapse of time and the payment of fractional premiums beyond the last preceding policy anniversary. All values referred to in subsections (4)-(8) of this section may be calculated upon the assumption that any death benefit is payable at the end of the policy year of death. The net value of any paid-up additions, other than paid-up term additions, shall be not less than the dividends used to provide such additions. If term insurance benefits are provided by a rider or by a supplemental policy provision to which, if issued as a separate policy, this section would apply, additional cash surrender values and additional paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, if any, at least equal to those required if issued as a separate policy, may be provided by the insurer and shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (4), additional benefits payable:

(a) In the event of death or dismemberment by accident or accidental means.

(b) In the event of total and permanent disability,

(c) As reversionary annuity or deferred reversionary annuity benefits,

(d) As term insurance benefits provided by a rider or supplemental policy provision to which, if issued as a separate policy, this section would not apply, and

(e) As term insurance on the life of a child or on the lives of children provided in a policy on the life of a parent of the child, if such term insurance expires before the child's age is twenty-six, is uniform in amount after the child's age is one, and has not become paid-up by reason of the death of a parent of the child, and

(f) As other policy benefits additional to life insurance and endowment benefits, and premiums for all such additional benefits, shall be disregarded in ascertaining cash surrender values and nonforfeiture benefits required by this section, and no such additional benefits shall be required to be included in any paid-up nonforfeiture benefits.

(10) **EXCEPTIONS.**—This section shall not apply to any re-insurance, group insurance, pure endowment, annuity or reversionary annuity contract, nor to any term policy of uniform amount, or renewal thereof, of, fifteen years or less expiring before age sixty-six, for which uniform premiums are payable during the entire term of the policy, nor to any term policy of decreasing amount on which each adjusted premium calculated as specified in subsections (6)-(8) is less than the adjusted premium so calculated on a policy of uniform amount issued at the same age and for the same initial amount of insurance for a term defined as follows: For ages at issue fifty and under the term shall be fifteen years; thereafter, the term shall decrease one year for each year of age beyond fifty.

(11) **OPERATIVE DATE.**—After the effective date of this code, any insurer may file with the department a written notice or notices of its election to comply with the provisions of this section on and after a specified date or dates before January 1, 1966, as to either or both of its policies of ordinary and industrial insurance, in which case such specified date or dates shall be the operative date of this section with respect to such policies. The operative date of this section for policies of both ordinary and industrial insurance shall be the earlier of January 1, 1966, and any prior operative date or dates resulting from such previously filed written notices. With respect to policies of industrial insurance issued on and after the operative date of this section for such policies but before January 1, 1968, any insurer may file with the department written notice of its election to have the commissioners' 1961 standard industrial mortality table and the commissioners' 1961 industrial extended term insurance table applicable with respect to subsection (8) of this section for policies issued on and after the date specified in such election.

History.—§503, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 61-106; §§2, 3, ch. 65-11; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.211, 635.213.

627.0226 Registered policies; deposit of assets.—

(1) Any life insurer which has outstanding any policies heretofore issued under laws heretofore in force providing for the deposit with the commissioner of assets equal to the legal reserve on such policies in force, less any loans or liens on such policies not in excess of such legal reserve, and providing for a certificate upon the face of such policies in substantially the following words: "This policy is registered, and approved securities equal in value to the legal reserve thereon are held in trust by the insurance commissioner," shall continue to make such deposits as required by such laws and such policies.

(2) No insurer shall hereafter issue any new such policy.

(3) All deposits under this section are subject to the applicable provisions of part III of

chapter 625 of this code (administration of deposits).

History.—§504, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.11, 635.13.

627.0227 Same; deficiency of deposit.—

(1) If at any time the value of assets held on deposit as to a particular insurer under §627.0226 is less than the legal reserves currently required to be held as to all the insurer's life insurance policies and annuity contracts, which are subject to §627.0226, then in force, the insurer shall not issue any additional life insurance policies or annuity contracts while such deficiency exists. This provision does not apply as to industrial life insurance.

(2) If the insurer has failed to cure such a deficiency after the department has given the insurer notice thereof by registered mail, within such reasonable time, not exceeding ninety days, as may be allowed therefor by the department and so specified in such notice, the insurer shall be deemed to be insolvent and the department shall revoke its certificate of authority and institute delinquency proceedings against the insurer under chapter 631 of this code.

History.—§505, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0228 Prohibited policy plans.—

(1) No insurer shall issue policies, certificates or contracts to policyholders or members providing for the grouping of its policyholders or members into groups and divisions, classified according to age, and providing for payment of contingent endowment benefits, by whatever name called, from special funds created for such purpose to the oldest member in seniority of the group or division, or under any other similar plan.

(2) The department shall revoke the certificate of authority of any insurer which violates this section. Any officer or agent of an insurer who violates this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in §624.15 of this code.

History.—§506, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.17, 635.18, 635.23, 637.15.

PART IV

INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

627.0300 Scope of part IV.
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627.0300 Scope of part IV.—The provisions of part IV of this chapter shall apply only to industrial life insurance policies. Sections 627.-

5012 (excluded or restricted coverage), 627.0221 (incontestability after reinstatement), 627.0225 (standard nonforfeiture law), and 627.0228

(prohibited policy plans) of part III of chapter 627 shall also apply as to industrial life insurance policies.

History.—§507, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0301 Industrial life insurance defined.—For the purposes of this code "industrial life insurance" is that form of life insurance written under policies under which premiums are payable monthly or more often, bearing the words "industrial policy" or "weekly premium policy" or words of similar import imprinted upon the policy as part of the descriptive matter, and issued by an insurer which, as to such industrial life insurance, is operating under a system of collecting a debit by its agent.

History.—§508, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.212.

627.0302 Required provisions.—

(1) No policy of industrial or weekly premium life insurance shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless it contains in substance each of the provisions as required in §§627.0303 through 627.0314 inclusive, and §627.0225 or provisions which in the department's opinion are more favorable to the policyholder.

(2) Any of such provisions or portions thereof not applicable to single premium or term policies shall to that extent not be incorporated therein.

History.—§509, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0303 Grace period.—There shall be a provision that the insured is entitled to a grace period of four weeks within which the payment of any premiums after the first may be made, except that in policies the premiums for which are payable monthly, the period of grace shall be one month, but not less than thirty days; that during the period of grace the policy shall continue in full force, but if during the grace period the policy becomes a claim, then any premiums then due and unpaid may be deducted from any settlement under the policy.

History.—§510, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0304 Entire contract; statements in application.—There shall be a provision that the policy shall constitute the entire contract between the parties, or, if a copy of the application is endorsed upon or attached to the policy when issued, a provision that the policy and the application therefor shall constitute the entire contract. If the application is so made a part of the contract, the policy shall also provide that all statements made by the applicant in such application shall, in the absence of fraud, be deemed to be representations and not warranties.

History.—§511, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0305 Incontestability.—There shall be a provision that the policy shall be incontestable

after it has been in force during the lifetime of the insured for a period of two years from its date of issue except for nonpayment of premiums, and except, at the option of the insurer, as to provisions providing benefits for disability or specifically for death by accident or accidental means.

History.—§512, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0306 Misstatement of age or sex.—There shall be a provision that if it is found that the age or sex of the individual insured, or the age or sex of any other individual considered in determining the premium, has been misstated, any amount payable or benefit accruing under the policy shall be such as the premium would have purchased according to the correct sex or age. Such calculations shall be in accordance with the insurer's rate at date of issue and at the insurer's option this may be so specified in the policy.

History.—§513, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0307 Dividends.—If a participating policy, there shall be a provision that the insurer shall annually ascertain and apportion any divisible surplus accruing on the policy. This provision shall not prohibit the payment of additional dividends on default of payment of premiums or termination of the policy.

History.—§514, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0308 Reinstatement.—There shall be a provision that the policy may be reinstated at any time within two years after the date of default in the payment of any premium, unless the policy has been surrendered for its cash value or unless the paid-up term insurance, if any, has expired, upon evidence of insurability satisfactory to the insurer and the payment of all overdue premiums and payment (or, within the limits permitted by the then cash value of the policy, reinstatement) of any other indebtedness to the insurer upon the policy with interest as to both premiums and indebtedness at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum compounded annually.

History.—§515, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0309 Settlement.—There shall be a provision that when the policy becomes a claim by the death of the insured, settlement shall be made upon surrender of the policy and receipt of due proof of death or after a specified period not exceeding sixty days after such surrender and receipt of such proof. At the insurer's option surrender of the premium receipt book may also be required.

History.—§516, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0310 Authority to alter contract.—There shall be a provision that no agent shall have the power or authority to waive, change or alter any of the terms or conditions of any policy; except that at the option of the insurer the terms or conditions may be changed by an

endorsement or rider signed by a duly authorized officer of the insurer.

History.—§517, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0311 Beneficiary.—Each such policy shall have a space for the name of the beneficiary designated with a reservation of the right to designate or change the beneficiary after the issuance of the policy. The policy may also provide that no designation or change of beneficiary shall be binding on the insurer until endorsed on the policy by the insurer, and that the insurer may refuse to endorse the name of any proposed beneficiary who does not appear to the insurer to have an insurable interest in the life of the insured.

History.—§518, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0312 Facility of payment.—The policy may also provide that if the beneficiary designated in the policy does not make a claim under the policy or does not surrender the policy with due proof of death within the period stated in the policy, which shall not be less than thirty days after the death of the insured, or if the beneficiary is the estate of the insured or is a minor, or dies before the insured or is not legally competent to give valid release, then the insurer may make payment thereunder to the executor or administrator of the insured, or to any of the insured's relatives by blood or legal adoption or connection by marriage, or to any person appearing to the insurer to be equitably entitled thereto or to any person who has incurred expense for the maintenance, medical attention or burial of the insured. The policy may also include a similar provision applicable to any other payment due under the policy.

History.—§519, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0313 Nonforfeiture benefits; certain interim policies.—Each industrial life insurance policy issued between the effective date of this code and the operative date of §627.0225 (standard nonforfeiture law) shall provide:

(1) That, in the event of default in any premiums, the insurer will grant upon proper request not later than thirteen weeks or three months after the due date of the premium in default, a paid-up nonforfeiture benefit on a plan stipulated in the policy.

(2) That upon surrender of the policy within thirteen weeks or three months after the due date of any premium payment in default after premiums have been paid for at least five full years, the insurer will pay, in lieu of any paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, a cash surrender value at least equal to the minimum cash surrender value hereinafter specified. The minimum cash surrender value shall be equal to

(a) The reserve on the date of default of the premium less a sum of not more than two and one-half per cent of the face amount, or

(b) An amount as defined in §627.0225. The policy shall reserve to the insurer the right to

defer the granting of any cash surrender value for six months after demand therefor with surrender of the policy.

(3) That a specified paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, the present value of which shall be at least equal to the cash surrender value, shall become effective as specified in the policy unless the person entitled to make such election elects another available option not later than thirteen weeks or three months after the due date of the premium in default, provided, however, that where the mortality table used is the 1941 standard industrial mortality table, the rates of mortality to be assumed in calculating any extended term insurance with accompanying pure endowment, if any, may be not more than one hundred and thirty per cent of the rates of mortality according to such table.

(4) A statement of the mortality table and interest rate used in calculating the cash surrender values and the paid-up nonforfeiture benefits available under the policy, together with a table showing the cash surrender value, if any, and paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, if any, available under the policy on each policy anniversary either during the first twenty policy years or during the term of the policy, whichever is shorter.

(5) This section does not apply to term policies of uniform amount of fifteen years duration or less, to increasing term policies of fifteen years duration or less, nor to decreasing term policies.

History.—§520, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.213.

627.0314 Title.—There shall be a title on the face of each such policy briefly describing its form.

History.—§521, ch. 59-205.

627.0315 Direct payment of premiums.—In the case of weekly premium policies, there may be a provision that upon proper notice to the insurer, while premiums on the policy are not in default beyond the grace period, of the intention to pay future premiums directly to the insurer at its home office or any office designated by the insurer for the purpose, the insurer will at the end of each period of a year from the due date of the first premium so paid, for which period such premiums are so paid continuously without default beyond the grace period, refund a stated percentage of the premiums in an amount which fairly represents the savings in collection expense.

History.—§522, ch. 59-205.

627.0316 Conversion.—There may be a provision in the case of industrial policies granting to the insured, upon proper written request and upon presentation of evidence of insurability satisfactory to the insurer, the privilege of converting any industrial insurance policy to any form of life insurance with less frequent premium payments regularly issued by the insurer, in accordance with terms and conditions

agreed upon with the insurer. The privilege of making such conversion need be granted only if the insurer's industrial policies on the life insured, in force as premium paying insurance and on which conversion is requested, grant benefits in event of death, exclusive of additional accidental death benefits and exclusive

of any dividend additions, in an amount not less than the minimum amount of such insurance with less frequent premium payments issued by the insurer at the age of the insured on the plan of industrial or ordinary insurance desired.

History.—§523, ch. 59-205.

PART V

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

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627.0400 Group contracts must meet group requirements.—

(1) No life insurance policy shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state insuring the lives of more than one individual unless to one of the groups as provided for in §§627.0401-627.0405, and unless in compliance with the other applicable provisions of part V of this chapter.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to life insurance policies:

(a) Insuring only individuals related by blood, marriage or legal adoption; or

(b) Insuring only individuals having a common interest through ownership of a business enterprise, or a substantial legal interest or equity therein, and who are actively engaged in the management thereof; or

(c) Insuring only individuals otherwise having an insurable interest in each other's lives.

(3) Nothing in this chapter shall affect the provisions of §§112.08 to 112.14.

History.—§524, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.24.

627.0401 Employee groups.—The lives of a group of individuals may be insured under a policy issued to an employer, or to the trustees of a fund established by an employer, which employer or trustees shall be deemed the policyholder, to insure employees of the employer for the benefit of persons other than the employer, subject to the following requirements:

(1) The employees eligible for insurance under the policy shall be all of the employees of the employer, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to their employment. The policy may provide that the term "employees" shall include the employees of one or more subsidiary corporations, and the employees, individual proprietors, and partners of one or more affiliated cor-

porations, proprietors or partnerships if the business of the employer and of such affiliated corporations, proprietors or partnerships is under common control. The policy may provide that the term "employees" shall include the individual proprietor or partners if the employer is an individual proprietor or a partnership. The policy may provide that the term "employees" shall include retired employees. No director of a corporate employer shall be eligible for insurance under the policy unless such person is otherwise eligible as a bona fide employee of the corporation by performing services other than the usual duties of a director. No individual proprietor or partner shall be eligible for insurance under the policy unless he is actively engaged in and devotes a substantial part of his time to the conduct of the business of the proprietor or partnership. A policy issued to insure the employees of a public body may provide that the term "employees" shall include elected or appointed officials.

(2) The premium for the policy shall be paid by the policyholder, either wholly from the policyholder's funds or funds contributed by the employer, or partly from such funds and partly from funds contributed by the insured employees. No policy may be issued on which the entire gross premium charged for the insurance by the insurer is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured employees. A policy on which part of the premium is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured employees may be placed in force only if at least sixty per cent of the then eligible employees, excluding any as to whom evidence of individual insurability is not satisfactory to the insurer, elect to make the required contributions. A policy on which no part of the premium is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured employees must insure all eligible em-

ployees, or all except any as to whom evidence of individual insurability is not satisfactory to the insurer.

(3) The policy must cover at least ten employees at date of issue.

(4) The amounts of insurance under the policy must be based upon some plan precluding individual selection either by the employees or by the employer or trustees.

History.—§525, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-187.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.24.

627.0402 Debtor groups.—The lives of a group of individuals may be insured under a policy issued to a creditor, who shall be deemed the policyholder, to insure debtors of the creditor, subject to the following requirements:

(1) The debtors eligible for insurance under the policy shall be all of the debtors of the creditor whose indebtedness is repayable in installments, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to the indebtedness or to the purchase giving rise to the indebtedness. The policy may provide that the term "debtors" shall include the debtors of one or more subsidiary corporations, and the debtors of one or more affiliated corporations, proprietors or partnerships if the business of the policyholder and of such affiliated corporations, proprietors or partnerships is under common control through stock ownership, contract, or otherwise.

(2) The premium for the policy shall be paid by the policyholder, either from the creditor's funds, or from charges collected from the insured debtors, or from both. A policy on which part or all of the premium is to be derived from the collection from the insured debtors of identifiable charges not required of uninsured debtors shall not include, in the class or classes of debtors eligible for insurance, debtors under obligations outstanding at its date of issue without evidence of individual insurability unless at least seventy-five per cent of the then eligible debtors elect to pay the required charges. A policy on which no part of the premium is to be derived from the collection of such identifiable charges must insure all eligible debtors, or all except any as to whom evidence of individual insurability is not satisfactory to the insurer. The policy may be issued only if the group of eligible debtors is then receiving new entrants at the rate of at least one hundred persons yearly, or may reasonably be expected to receive at least one hundred new entrants during the first policy year, and only if the policy reserves to the insurer the right to require evidence of individual insurability if less than seventy-five per cent of the new entrants become insured. The policy may exclude from the classes eligible for insurance classes of debtors determined by age.

(3) The amount of insurance on the life of any debtor shall at no time exceed the amount owed by him which is repayable in installments to the creditor, or five thousand dollars, whichever is less, except that loans not

exceeding one year duration shall not be subject to the five thousand dollars limit; provided further, that on such loans not exceeding one year duration the limit of coverage shall not exceed ten thousand dollars with any one insurer.

(4) The insurance shall be payable to the policyholder. Such payment shall reduce or extinguish the unpaid indebtedness of the debtor to the extent of such payment.

(5) On a policy for which the premium is paid wholly from the creditor's funds without the collection of identifiable charges from the insured debtors for the insurance, directly or indirectly, and which policy is effected through a licensed life agent principally engaged in the sale of life insurance, other than one defined in §626.321(1)(e), who shall receive all commission or any other form of compensation thereunder, the provisions of part VIII of this chapter shall not apply to such policy, and the amount of insurance under such policy on the life of any debtor shall at no time exceed the amount owed by him to the creditor or ten thousand dollars, whichever is less, and the term of insurance on any loan insured thereunder shall not be longer than five years from the date it becomes effective.

History.—§526, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 67-131.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.24.

627.0403 Labor union groups.—The lives of a group of individuals may be insured under a policy issued to a labor union, or to the trustees of a fund established in this state by a labor union, which shall be deemed the policyholder, to insure members of such union for the benefit of persons other than the union or any of its officials, representatives or agents, subject to the following requirements:

(1) The members eligible for insurance under the policy shall be all of the members of the union, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to their employment, or to membership in the union, or both. In the case of a policy issued to the trustees of a fund established in this state by a labor union, the policy may provide that the trustees or their employees, or both, may be insured under the policy if their duties are principally connected with such trusteeship.

(2) The premium for the policy shall be paid by the policyholder either wholly from the policyholder's funds or funds contributed by the employer or employers of the insured persons, or by the labor union, or by both, or partly from such funds and partly from funds contributed by the insured members specifically for their insurance. No policy may be issued on which the entire gross premium charged for the insurance by the insurer is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured members specifically for their insurance. A policy on which part of the premium is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured members specifically for their insurance may be placed in force only if at least sixty per cent of the then

eligible members, excluding any as to whom evidence of individual insurability is not satisfactory to the insurer, elect to make the required contributions. A policy on which no part of the premium is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured members specifically for their insurance must insure all eligible members, or all except any as to whom evidence of individual insurability is not satisfactory to the insurer.

(3) The policy must cover at least ten members at date of issue.

(4) The amounts of insurance under the policy must be based upon some plan precluding individual selection either by the members or by the union.

History.—§527, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 61-107; §2, ch. 63-187.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.24.

627.0404 Trustee groups.—The lives of a group of individuals may be insured under a policy issued to the trustees of a fund established by two or more employers in the same industry, or by two or more labor unions, or to the trustees of a fund established by one or more employers in the same industry and one or more labor unions, or by one or more employers and one or more labor unions whose members are in the same or related occupations or trades, which trustees shall be deemed the policyholder, to insure employees of the employers or members of the unions for the benefit of persons other than the employers or the unions, subject to the following requirements:

(1) No policy may be issued

(a) To insure employees of any employer whose eligibility to participate in the fund as an employer arises out of considerations directly related to the employer being a commercial correspondent or business client or patron of another employer (regardless of whether such other employer is or is not participating in the fund), or

(b) To insure employees of any employer which is not located in this state, unless the majority of the employers whose employees are to be insured are located in this state, or unless the employer has assumed obligations through a collective bargaining agreement and is participating in the fund either pursuant to those obligations with regard to one or more classes of his employees which are encompassed in the collective bargaining agreement or as a method of providing insurance benefits for other classes of his employees, or unless the policy is issued to the trustees of a fund established by two or more labor unions.

(2)(a) The persons eligible for insurance shall be all of the employees of the employers or all of the members of the unions, or all of any class or classes thereof determined by conditions pertaining to their employment or to membership in the unions, or both. The policy may provide that the term "employees" shall include retired employees and the individual proprietor or partners if an employer

is an individual proprietor or a partnership. No director of a corporate employer shall be eligible for insurance under the policy unless such person is otherwise eligible as a bona fide employee of the corporation by performing services other than the usual duties of a director.

(b) Except as otherwise provided herein with respect to retired employees, no individual proprietor or partner shall be eligible for insurance under the policy as an employee unless he is actively engaged in and devotes a substantial part of his time to the conduct of the business of the proprietor or partnership. The policy may provide that the term "employees" shall include the trustees or their employees, or both, if their duties are principally connected with such trusteeship.

(3) The premium for the policy shall be paid by the policyholder either wholly from the policyholder's fund or funds contributed by the employer or employers of the insured persons, or by the union or unions, or by both, or partly from such funds and partly from funds contributed by the insured persons. No policy may be issued on which the entire gross premium charged for the insurance by the insurer is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured employees or members specifically for their insurance. A policy on which part of the premium is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured persons specifically for their insurance may be placed in force only if at least seventy-five per cent of the then eligible persons, excluding any as to whom evidence of insurability is not satisfactory to the insurer, elect to make the required contributions. A policy on which no part of the premium is to be derived from funds contributed by the insured persons specifically for their insurance must insure all eligible persons or all except any as to whom evidence of individual insurability is not satisfactory to the insurer.

(4) The policy must cover at date of issue at least one hundred persons and not less than an average of five persons, other than individual proprietors or partners per employer unit unless the policy is issued to the trustees of a fund established by employers which have assumed obligations through a collective bargaining agreement and are participating in the fund either pursuant to those obligations with regard to one or more classes of their employees which are encompassed in the collective bargaining agreement or as a method of providing insurance benefits for other classes of their employees, or unless the employer unit is a subsidiary corporation of an employer in the group or is an affiliated corporation, proprietorship or partnership of an employer in the group whose business and that of such employer is under common control, or unless the policy is issued to the trustees of a fund established by two or more labor unions; and in addition to the foregoing requirements if the fund is established by the members of a

group of employers the policy may be issued only if either

(a) The participating employers constitute at date of issue at least sixty per cent of those employer members whose employees are not already covered for group life insurance, or

(b) The total number of persons covered at date of issue exceeds six hundred; and the policy shall not require that, if a participating employer discontinues membership in such group of employers, the insurance of his employees shall cease solely by reason of such discontinuance.

(5) The amounts of insurance under the policy must be based upon some plan precluding individual selection either by the insured persons or by the policyholder, or employers or unions.

History.—§528, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-107; §1, ch. 65-19; §1, ch. 67-96.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.24.

627.0405 Credit union groups.—The lives of a group of individuals may be insured under a policy issued to a credit union, which shall be deemed to be the policyholder for the purpose of this section, the premium on which is to be paid by the credit union or by the credit union and its members jointly, and insuring all of its eligible members for the amounts of insurance, not in excess of the share balance, or two thousand dollars, whichever is less, as to each member, based upon some plan which will preclude individual selection, for the benefit of the share account of the member or some person or persons other than the credit union or its officials, provided, that all eligible members of a credit union may be insured; provided, also, that when the premium is to be paid by the credit union and its members jointly and the benefits are offered to all eligible members, not less than seventy-five per cent of such members may be so insured.

History.—§529, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-6.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.24.

627.0406 Limit as to amount.—

(1) No such policy of group life insurance may be issued to an employer or to a labor union, or to the trustees of a fund established in whole or in part by an employer or a labor union, which provides term insurance on any person which together with any other term insurance under any group life insurance policy or policies issued to any employer or employers of such person or to any labor union or labor unions of which such person is a member or to the trustees of any fund or funds established in whole or in part by such employer or employers or such labor union or labor unions, exceeds twenty thousand dollars, unless two hundred per cent of the annual compensation of such person from such employer or employers exceeds twenty thousand dollars, in which event all such term insurance shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars or two hundred per cent of such annual compensation, whichever is the lesser.

(2) No policy of group life insurance as

described above providing insurance in excess of twenty thousand dollars on any individual shall be delivered in this state unless the eligibility requirements for the life insurance and schedule of amounts of life insurance with respect to individuals insured for more than twenty thousand dollars do not unfairly discriminate in favor of the officers, employees who are directors, partners, or proprietors.

History.—§530, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-201.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.24.

627.0407 Provisions required in group contracts.—No policy of group life insurance shall be delivered in this state unless it contains in substance the provisions set forth in §§627.0408-627.0417 or provisions which in the opinion of the department are more favorable to the persons insured, or at least as favorable to the persons insured and more favorable to the policyholder; except, however, that:

(1) Sections 627.0413-627.0417 inclusive shall not apply to policies issued to a creditor to insure debtors of such creditor;

(2) The standard provisions required for individual life insurance policies shall not apply to group life insurance policies; and

(3) If the group life insurance policy is on a plan of insurance other than the term plan, it shall contain a nonforfeiture provision or provisions which in the opinion of the department is or are equitable to the insured persons and to the policyholder, but nothing herein shall be construed to require that group life insurance policies contain the same nonforfeiture provisions as are required for individual life insurance policies.

History.—§531, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0408 Grace period.—The group life insurance policy shall contain a provision that the policyholder is entitled to a grace period of thirty-one days for the payment of any premium due except the first, during which grace period the death benefit coverage shall continue in force, unless the policyholder shall have given the insurer written notice of discontinuance in advance of the date of discontinuance and in accordance with the terms of the policy. The policy may provide that the policyholder shall be liable to the insurer for the payment of a pro rata premium for the time the policy was in force during such grace period.

History.—§532, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0409 Incontestability.—The group life insurance policy shall contain a provision that the validity of the policy shall not be contested, except for nonpayment of premium, after it has been in force for two years from its date of issue; and that no statement made by any person insured under the policy relating to his insurability shall be used in contesting the validity of the insurance with respect to which such statement was made after such insurance has been in force prior to the contest for a period of two years during such person's life-

time nor unless it is contained in a written instrument signed by him.

History.—§533, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0410 Application; statements deemed representations.—The group life insurance policy shall contain a provision that a copy of the application, if any, of the policyholder shall be attached to the policy when issued, that all statements made by the policyholder or by the persons insured shall be deemed representations and not warranties, and that no statement made by any person insured shall be used in any contest unless a copy of the instrument containing the statement is or has been furnished to such person or to his beneficiary.

History.—§534, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0411 Insurability.—The group life insurance policy shall contain a provision setting forth the conditions, if any, under which the insurer reserves the right to require a person eligible for insurance to furnish evidence of individual insurability satisfactory to the insurer as a condition to part or all of his coverage.

History.—§535, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0412 Misstatement of age.—The group life insurance policy shall contain a provision specifying an equitable adjustment of premiums or of benefits or of both to be made in the event the age of a person insured has been misstated, such provision to contain a clear statement of the method of adjustment to be used.

History.—§536, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0413 Payment of benefits.—The group life insurance policy shall contain a provision that any sum becoming due by reason of the death of the person insured shall be payable to the beneficiary designated by the person insured, subject to the provisions of the policy in the event there is no designated beneficiary as to all or any part of such sum, living at the death of the person insured, and subject to any right reserved by the insurer in the policy and set forth in the certificate to pay at its option a part of such sum not exceeding five hundred dollars to any person appearing to the insurer to be equitably entitled thereto by reason of having incurred funeral or other expenses incident to the last illness or death of the person insured.

History.—§537, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0414 Certificate.—The group life insurance policy shall contain a provision that the insurer will issue to the policyholder for delivery to each person insured an individual certificate setting forth a statement as to the insurance protection to which he is entitled, to whom the insurance benefits are payable,

and the rights and conditions set forth in §§627.0415, 627.0416, and 627.0417.

History.—§538, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0415 Conversion on termination of eligibility.—The group life insurance policy shall contain a provision that if the insurance, or any portion of it, on a person covered under the policy ceases because of termination of employment or of membership in the class or classes eligible for coverage under the policy, such person shall be entitled to have issued to him by the insurer, without evidence of insurability, an individual policy of life insurance without disability or other supplementary benefits, provided application for the individual policy shall be made, and the first premium paid to the insurer, within thirty-one days after such termination, and provided further that:

(1) The individual policy shall, at the option of such person, be on any one of the forms, except term insurance, then customarily issued by the insurer at the age and for the amount applied for;

(2) The individual policy shall be in an amount not in excess of the amount of life insurance which ceases because of such termination, less, in the case of a person whose membership in the class or classes eligible for coverage terminates but who continues in employment in another class, the amount of any life insurance for which such person is or becomes eligible under any other group policy within thirty-one days after such termination, provided that any amount of insurance which shall have matured on or before the date of such termination as an endowment payable to the person insured, whether in one sum or in installments or in the form of an annuity, shall not, for the purposes of this provision, be included in the amount which is considered to cease because of such termination; and

(3) The premium on the individual policy shall be at the insurer's then customary rate applicable to the form and amount of the individual policy, to the class of risk to which such person then belongs, and to his age attained on the effective date of the individual policy.

History.—§539, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0416 Conversion on termination of policy.—The group life insurance policy shall contain a provision that if the group policy terminates or is amended so as to terminate the insurance of any class of insured persons, every person insured thereunder at the date of such termination whose insurance terminates and who has been so insured for at least five years prior to such termination date shall be entitled to have issued to him by the insurer an individual policy of life insurance, subject to the same conditions and limitations as are provided by §627.0415, except that the group policy may provide that the amount of such individual policy shall not exceed the smaller of:

(1) The amount of the person's life insurance protection ceasing because of the termination or amendment of the group policy, less the amount of any life insurance for which he is or becomes eligible under any group policy issued or reinstated by the same or another insurer within thirty-one days after such termination, and

(2) Two thousand dollars.

History.—§540, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0417 Death pending conversion.—The group life insurance policy shall contain a provision that if a person insured under the policy dies during the period within which he would have been entitled to have an individual policy issued to him in accordance with §627.0415 or §627.0416 and before such an individual policy shall have become effective, the amount of life insurance which he would have been entitled to have issued to him under such individual policy shall be payable as a claim under the group policy, whether or not application for the individual policy or the payment of the first premium therefor has been made.

History.—§541, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.25.

627.0418 Use of dividends, refunds, fees, etc.—If a dividend, premium refund, rate reduction, commission or service fee is received by any employer, labor union or association, under any and all group insurance policies heretofore or hereafter delivered in this state,

with respect to which they are the policyholder, or an affiliate or subsidiary of a policyholder, covering the employees of one or more employers or the members of one or more labor unions or associations, or any combination thereof to which such employees or members contribute to the cost of the premiums for such insurance, the excess, if any, of the aggregate of such dividends, premium refunds, rate reductions, commissions and service fees over the aggregate expenditure of such employer, labor union or association towards the cost of such insurance, including its administration, for the current and preceding two years to the extent that they were not defrayed by dividends, premium refunds, rate reductions, commissions and service fees, shall be applied by the policyholder for the sole benefit of insured employees or members on a basis which precludes individual selection and unfair discrimination. If the aforesaid dividend, premium refund, rate reduction, commission or service fee is received by a trustee fund, it shall be applied by the trustees for the sole purposes of the trust.

History.—§542, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.251.

627.0419 Premium rates.—A life insurer may issue insurance policies under the provisions of this chapter at premium rates less than the usual rates or premiums for individual insurance policies.

History.—§543, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §635.26.

PART VI

DISABILITY INSURANCE POLICIES

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627.0500 Scope of part VI.—Nothing in part VI of this chapter shall apply to or affect:

(1) Any policy of liability or workmen's compensation insurance with or without supplementary expense coverage therein.

(2) Any group or blanket policy.

(3) Life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts, or contracts supplemental thereto which contain only such provisions relating to disability insurance as:

(a) Provide additional benefits in case of death or dismemberment or loss of sight by accident or accidental means, or as

(b) Operate to safeguard such contracts against lapse, or to give a special surrender value or special benefit or an annuity in the event that the insured or annuitant becomes totally and permanently disabled, as defined by the contract or supplemental contract.

(4) Reinsurance.

History.—§544, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§642.01, 642.09.

627.0501 Scope, format of policy.—No policy of disability insurance shall be delivered or issued for delivery to any person in this state unless it otherwise complies with this code, and complies with the following:

(1) The entire money and other considerations therefor shall be expressed therein;

(2) The time when the insurance takes effect and terminates shall be expressed therein;

(3) It shall purport to insure only one person, except that a policy may insure, originally or by subsequent amendment, upon the application of an adult member of a family who shall be deemed the policyholder, any two or more eligible members of that family, including husband, wife, dependent children or any children under a specified age which shall not exceed twenty-one years and any other person dependent upon the policyholder;

(4) The style, arrangement and overall appearance of the policy shall give no undue prominence to any portion of the text, and every printed portion of the text of the policy and of any endorsements or attached papers shall be plainly printed in lightfaced type of a style in general use, the size of which shall be uniform and not less than ten-point with a lower case unspaced alphabet length not less than one hundred and twenty-point (the "text" shall include all printed matter except the name and address of the insurer, name or title of the policy, the brief description, if any, and captions and subcaptions);

(5) The exceptions and reductions of indemnity shall be set forth in the policy and, other than those contained in §§627.0505-627.0528, inclusive, shall be printed, at the insurer's option, either included with the benefit provisions to which they apply, or under an appropriate caption such as "Exceptions," or "Exceptions and Reductions," except that if an exception or reduction specifically applies only to a particular benefit of the policy, a statement of such exception or reduction shall be included with the benefit provision to which it applies;

(6) Each such form, including riders and endorsements, shall be identified by a form number in the lower left-hand corner of the first page thereof; and

(7) The policy shall contain no provision purporting to make any portion of the charter, rules, constitution or by-laws of the insurer a part of the policy unless such portion is set forth in full in the policy, except in the case

of the incorporation of, or reference to, a statement of rates or classification of risks, or short-rate table filed with the department.

(8) The department may require any disability insurance policy or certificate containing a provision commonly known as a deductible provision to have printed or stamped on such policy or certificate "this policy or certificate contains a deductible provision," or appropriate words of similar import approved by the department. This legend shall appear on the first page of such policy or certificate in at least eighteen point type and may be either as an overprint or by means of a rubber stamp impression in a contrasting color.

History.—§545, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 61-423; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§642.01, 642.031.

627.0502 Death benefits.—Any such policy may contain a provision for paying a benefit for death from any cause in an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, which benefit shall not relieve such policy from the requirements of this chapter. This provision shall not limit benefits for death by accident.

History.—§546, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0503 Nonresident insured.—If any policy is issued by an insurer domiciled in this state for delivery to a person residing in another state, and if the official having responsibility for the administration of the insurance laws of such other state shall have advised the department that any such policy is not subject to approval or disapproval by such official, the department may by ruling require that such policy meet the standards set forth in this part VI.

History.—§547, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0504 Required provisions; captions, omissions, substitutions.—

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), each such policy delivered or issued for delivery to any person in this state shall contain the provisions specified in §§627.0505-627.0516, inclusive, in the words in which the same appear; except, that the insurer may, at its option, substitute for one or more of such provisions corresponding provisions of different wording approved by the department which are in each instance not less favorable in any respect to the insured or the beneficiary. Each such provision shall be preceded individually by the applicable caption shown, or at the option of the insurer, by such appropriate individual or group captions or subcaptions as the department may approve.

(2) If any such provision is in whole or in part inapplicable to or inconsistent with the coverage provided by a particular form of policy, the insurer, with the approval of the department, shall omit from such policy any inapplicable provision or part of a provision, and shall modify any inconsistent provision or part of a provision in such manner as to make the

provision as contained in the policy consistent with the coverage provided by the policy.

History.—§548, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0505 Entire contract; changes.—There shall be a provision as follows:

“Entire Contract; Changes: This policy, including the endorsements and the attached papers, if any, constitutes the entire contract of insurance. No change in this policy shall be valid until approved by an executive officer of the insurer and unless such approval be endorsed hereon or attached hereto. No agent has authority to change this policy or to waive any of its provisions.”

History.—§549, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0506 Time limit on certain defenses.—There shall be a provision as follows:

“Time Limit on Certain Defenses: (1) After three years from the date of issue of this policy no misstatements, except fraudulent misstatements, made by the applicant in the application for such policy shall be used to void the policy or to deny a claim for loss incurred or disability (as defined in the policy) commencing after the expiration of such three-year period.”

(The foregoing policy provision shall not be so construed as to affect any legal requirement for avoidance of a policy or denial of a claim during such initial three-year period, nor to limit the application of §§627.0518-627.0522 in the event of misstatement with respect to age or occupation or other insurance.)

A policy which the insured has the right to continue in force subject to its terms by the timely payment of premium (a) Until at least age fifty or, (b) In the case of a policy issued after age forty-four, for at least five years from its date of issue, may contain in lieu of the foregoing the following provision (from which the clause in parentheses may be omitted at the insurer's option) under the caption “Incontestable”:

“After this policy has been in force for a period of three years during the lifetime of the insured (excluding any period during which the insured is disabled), it shall become incontestable as to the statements contained in the application.

“(2) No claim for loss incurred or disability (as defined in the policy) commencing after three years from the date of issue of this policy shall be reduced or denied on the ground that a disease or physical condition not excluded from coverage by name or specific description effective on the date of loss had existed prior to the effective date of coverage of this policy.”

(For the purpose of permitting insurers to use a uniform policy in several states, the insurer is permitted to print in the policy form in required provisions (1) and (2), above, the term “three years.” Nevertheless, the provisions of the contract and text of the statute to the contrary notwithstanding, the time limits

for such defenses under any contract delivered or issued for delivery to any person in this state shall not exceed two years.)

History.—§550, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0507 Grace period.—There shall be a provision as follows:

“Grace Period: A grace period of . . . (insert a number not less than ‘7’ for the weekly premium policies, ‘10’ for monthly premium policies and ‘31’ for all other policies) days will be granted for the payment of each premium falling due after the first premium, during which grace period the policy shall continue in force.”

(A policy which contains a cancellation provision may add, at the end of the above provision:

“subject to the right of the insurer to cancel in accordance with the cancellation provision hereof.”)

A policy in which the insurer reserves the right to refuse any renewal shall have, at the beginning of the above provision:

“Unless not less than five days prior to the premium due date the insurer has delivered to the insured or has mailed to his last address as shown by the records of the insurer written notice of its intention not to renew this policy beyond the period for which the premium has been accepted.”

History.—§551, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0508 Reinstatement.—There shall be a provision as follows:

“Reinstatement: If any renewal premium be not paid within the time granted the insured for payment, a subsequent acceptance of premium by the insurer or by any agent duly authorized by the insurer to accept such premium, without requiring in connection therewith an application for reinstatement, shall reinstate the policy; provided, however, that if the insurer or such agent requires an application for reinstatement and issues a conditional receipt for the premium tendered, the policy will be reinstated upon approval of such application by the insurer or, lacking such approval, upon the forty-fifth day following the date of such conditional receipt unless the insurer has previously notified the insured in writing of its disapproval of such application. The reinstated policy shall cover only loss resulting from such accidental injury as may be sustained after the date of reinstatement and loss due to such sickness as may begin more than ten days after such date. In all other respects the insured and insurer shall have the same rights thereunder as they had under the policy immediately before the due date of the defaulted premium, subject to any provisions endorsed hereon or attached hereto in connection with the reinstatement. Any premium accepted in connection with a reinstatement shall be applied to a period for which premium has not been pre-

viously paid, but not to any period more than sixty days prior to the date of reinstatement."

(The last sentence of the above provision may be omitted from any policy which the insured has the right to continue in force subject to its terms by the timely payment of premiums until at least age fifty or, in the case of a policy issued after age forty-four, for at least five years from its date of issue.)

History.—§552, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0509 Notice of claim.—

(1) There shall be a provision as follows:

"Notice of Claim: Written notice of claim must be given to the insurer within twenty days after the occurrence or commencement of any loss covered by the policy, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably possible. Notice given by or on behalf of insured or the beneficiary to the insurer at . . . (insert the location of such office as the insurer may designate for the purpose), or to any authorized agent of the insurer, with information sufficient to identify the insured, shall be deemed notice to the insurer."

(2) In a policy providing a loss-of-time benefit which may be payable for at least two years, an insurer may at its option insert the following between the first and second sentences of the above provision:

"Subject to the qualifications set forth below, if the insured suffers loss of time on account of disability for which indemnity may be payable for at least two years, he shall, at least once in every six months after having given notice of the claim, give to the insurer notice of continuance of the disability, except in the event of legal incapacity. The period of six months following any filing of proof by the insured or any payment by the insurer on account of such claim or any denial of liability in whole or in part by the insurer shall be excluded in applying this provision. Delay in the giving of such notice shall not impair the insured's right to any indemnity which would otherwise have accrued during the period of six months preceding the date on which such notice is actually given."

History.—§553, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0510 Claim forms.—There shall be a provision as follows:

"Claim Forms: The insurer, upon receipt of a notice of claim, will furnish to the claimant such forms as are usually furnished by it for filing proofs of loss. If such forms are not furnished within fifteen days after the giving of such notice the claimant shall be deemed to have complied with the requirements of this policy as to proof of loss upon submitting, within the time fixed in the policy for filing proofs of loss, written proof covering the occurrence, the character and the extent of the loss for which claim is made."

History.—§554, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§642.031, 642.09.

627.0511 Proofs of loss.—There shall be a provision as follows:

"Proofs of Loss: Written proof of loss must be furnished to the insurer at its said office in case of claim for loss for which this policy provides any periodic payment contingent upon continuing loss within ninety days after the termination of the period for which the insurer is liable and in case of claim for any other loss within ninety days after the date of such loss. Failure to furnish such proof within the time required shall not invalidate nor reduce any claim if it was not reasonably possible to give proof within such time, provided such proof is furnished as soon as reasonably possible and in no event, except in the absence of legal capacity, later than one year from the time proof is otherwise required."

History.—§555, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0512 Time of payment of claims.—There shall be a provision as follows:

"Time of Payment of Claims: Indemnities payable under this policy for any loss other than loss for which this policy provides any periodic payment will be paid immediately upon receipt of due written proof of such loss. Subject to due written proof of loss, all accrued indemnities for loss for which this policy provides periodic payment will be paid . . . (insert period for payment which must not be less frequently than monthly) and any balance remaining unpaid upon the termination of liability will be paid immediately upon receipt of due written proof."

History.—§556, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0513 Payment of claims.—

(1) There shall be a provision as follows:

"Payment of Claims: Indemnity for loss of life will be payable in accordance with the beneficiary designation and the provisions respecting such payment which may be prescribed herein and effective at the time of payment. If no such designation or provision is then effective, such indemnity shall be payable to the estate of the insured. Any other accrued indemnities unpaid at the insured's death may, at the option of the insurer, be paid either to such beneficiary or to such estate. All other indemnities will be payable to the insured."

(2) The following provisions, or either of them, may be included with the foregoing provision at the option of the insurer:

"If any indemnity of this policy shall be payable to the estate of the insured, or to an insured or beneficiary who is a minor or otherwise not competent to give a valid release, the insurer may pay such indemnity, up to an amount not exceeding \$_____ (insert an amount which shall not exceed \$1,000), to any relative by blood or connection by marriage of the insured or beneficiary who is deemed by the insurer to be equitably entitled thereto. Any payment made by the insurer in good faith

pursuant to this provision shall fully discharge the insurer to the extent of such payment."

"Subject to any written direction of the insured in the application or otherwise all or a portion of any indemnities provided by this policy on account of hospital, nursing, medical or surgical services may, at the insurer's option and unless the insured requests otherwise in writing not later than the time of filing proof of such loss, be paid directly to the hospital or person rendering such services; but it is not required that the service be rendered by a particular hospital or person."

History.—§557, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0514 Physical examination, autopsy.—There shall be a provision as follows:

"Physical Examinations and Autopsy: The insurer at its own expense shall have the right and opportunity to examine the person of the insured when and as often as it may reasonably require during the pendency of a claim hereunder and to make an autopsy in case of death where it is not forbidden by law."

History.—§558, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0515 Legal actions.—There shall be a provision as follows:

"Legal Actions: No action at law or in equity shall be brought to recover on this policy prior to the expiration of sixty days after written proof of loss has been furnished in accordance with the requirements of this policy. No such action shall be brought after the expiration of three years after the written proof of loss is required to be furnished."

History.—§559, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0516 Change of beneficiary.—There shall be a provision as follows:

"Change of Beneficiary: Unless the insured makes an irrevocable designation of beneficiary, the right to change a beneficiary is reserved to the insured and the consent of the beneficiary or beneficiaries shall not be requisite to surrender or assignment of this policy or to any change of beneficiary or beneficiaries, or to any other changes in this policy."

(The first clause of this provision, relating to the irrevocable designation of beneficiary, may be omitted at the insurer's option.)

History.—§560, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0517 Optional policy provisions.—Except as provided in §627.0504 (2), no such policy delivered or issued for delivery to any person in this state shall contain provision respecting the matters set forth in §§627.0518-627.0528, inclusive, unless such provisions are in the words in which the same appear in the applicable section, except that the insurer may, at its option, use in lieu of any such provision a corresponding provision of different wording approved by the department which is not less favorable in any respect to the insured or the

beneficiary. Any such provision contained in the policy shall be preceded individually by the appropriate caption or, at the option of the insurer, by such appropriate individual or group captions or subcaptions as the department may approve.

History.—§561, ch. 59-205; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0518 Change of occupation.—There may be a provision as follows:

"Change of Occupation: If the insured be injured or contract sickness after having changed his occupation to one classified by the insurer as more hazardous than that stated in this policy or while doing for compensation anything pertaining to an occupation so classified, the insurer will pay only such portion of the indemnities provided in this policy as the premium paid would have purchased at the rates and within the limits fixed by the insurer for such more hazardous occupation. If the insured changes his occupation to one classified by the insurer as less hazardous than that stated in this policy, the insurer, upon receipt of proof of such change of occupation, will reduce the premium rate accordingly, and will return the excess pro rata unearned premium from the date of change of occupation or from the policy anniversary date immediately preceding receipt of such proof, whichever is the more recent. In applying this provision, the classification of occupational risk and the premium rates shall be such as have been last filed by the insurer prior to the occurrence of the loss for which the insurer is liable or prior to date of proof of change in occupation with the state official having supervision of insurance in the state where the insured resided at the time this policy was issued; but if such filing was not required, then the classification of occupational risk and the premium rates shall be those last made effective by the insurer in such state prior to the occurrence of the loss or prior to the date of proof of change in occupation."

History.—§562, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0519 Misstatement of age or sex.—There may be a provision as follows:

"Misstatement of Age or Sex: If the age or sex of the insured has been misstated, all amounts payable under this policy shall be such as the premium paid would have purchased according to the correct age or sex."

History.—§563, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0520 Other insurance in this insurer.—There may be a provision as follows:

"Other Insurance in This Insurer: If an accident or sickness or accident and sickness policy or policies previously issued by the insurer to the insured be in force concurrently herewith, making the aggregate indemnity for _____ (insert type of coverage or coverages) in excess of \$_____ (insert maximum limit of in-

demnity or indemnities) the excess insurance shall be void and all premiums paid for such excess shall be returned to the insured or to his estate."

Or, in lieu thereof:

"Insurance effective at any one time on the insured under a like policy or policies in this insurer is limited to the one such policy elected by the insured, his beneficiary or his estate, as the case may be, and the insurer will return all premiums paid for all other such policies."

History.—§564, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0521 Insurance with other insurers.—
(Provision of service or expense incurred basis).

(1) There may be a provision as follows:

"Insurance with Other Insurers: If there be other valid coverage, not with this insurer, providing benefits for the same loss on a provision of service basis or on an expense incurred basis and of which this insurer has not been given written notice prior to the occurrence or commencement of loss, the only liability under any expense incurred coverage of this policy shall be for such proportion of the loss as the amount which would otherwise have been payable hereunder plus the total of the like amounts under all such other valid coverages for the same loss of which this insurer had notice bears to the total like amounts under all valid coverages for such loss, and for the return of such portion of the premiums paid as shall exceed the pro rata portion for the amount so determined. For the purpose of applying this provision when other coverage is on a provision of service basis, the 'like amount' of such other coverage shall be taken as the amount which the services rendered would have cost in the absence of such coverage."

(2) If the foregoing policy provision is included in a policy which also contains the policy provision set out in §627.0522 there shall be added to the caption of the foregoing provision the phrase "—Expense Incurred Benefits." The insurer may, at its option, include in this provision a definition of "other valid coverage," approved as to form by the department, which definition shall be limited in subject matter to coverage provided by organizations subject to regulation by insurance law or by insurance authorities of this or any other state of the United States or any province of Canada, and by hospital or medical service organizations, and to any other coverage the inclusion of which may be approved by the department. In the absence of such definition such term shall not include group insurance, automobile medical payments insurance, or coverage provided by hospital or medical service organizations or by union welfare plans or employer or employee benefit organizations. For the purpose of applying the foregoing policy provision with respect to any insured, any amount of benefit provided for such insured

pursuant to any compulsory benefit statute (including any workmen's compensation or employer's liability statute) whether provided by a governmental agency or otherwise shall in all cases be deemed to be "other valid coverage" of which the insurer has had notice. In applying the foregoing policy provision no third party liability coverage shall be included as "other valid coverage."

History.—§565, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0522 Same; other benefits.—

(1) There may be a provision as follows:

"Insurance With Other Insurers: If there be other valid coverage, not with this insurer, providing benefits for the same loss on other than an expense incurred basis and of which this insurer has not been given written notice prior to the occurrence or commencement of loss, the only liability for such benefits under this policy shall be for such proportion of the indemnities otherwise provided hereunder for such loss as the like indemnities of which the insurer had notice (including the indemnities under this policy) bear to the total amount of all like indemnities for such loss, and for the return of such portion of the premium paid as shall exceed the pro rata portion for the indemnities thus determined."

(2) If the foregoing policy provision is included in a policy which also contains the policy provision set out in §627.0521, there shall be added to the caption of the foregoing provision the phrase "—Other Benefits." The insurer may, at its option, include in this provision a definition of "other valid coverage," approved as to form by the department, which definition shall be limited in subject matter to coverage provided by organizations subject to regulation by insurance law or by insurance authorities of this or any other state of the United States or any province of Canada, and to any other coverage the inclusion of which may be approved by the department. In the absence of such definition such term shall not include group insurance, or benefits provided by union welfare plans or by employer or employee benefit organizations. For the purpose of applying the foregoing policy provision with respect to any insured, any amount of benefit provided for such insured pursuant to any compulsory benefit statute (including any workmen's compensation or employer's liability statute) whether provided by a governmental agency or otherwise shall in all cases be deemed to be "other valid coverage" of which the insurer has had notice. In applying the foregoing policy provision no third party liability coverage shall be included as "other valid coverage."

History.—§566, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0523 Relation of earnings to insurance.—

(1) There may be a provision as follows:

"Relation of Earnings to Insurance: If the

total monthly amount of loss of time benefits promised for the same loss under all valid loss of time coverage upon the insured, whether payable on a weekly or monthly basis, shall exceed the monthly earnings of the insured at the time disability commenced or his average monthly earnings for the period of two years immediately preceding a disability for which claim is made, whichever is the greater, the insurer will be liable only for such proportionate amount of such benefits under this policy as the amount of such monthly earnings or such average monthly earnings of the insured bears to the total amount of monthly benefits for the same loss under all such coverage upon the insured at the time such disability commences and for the return of such part of the premiums paid during such two years as shall exceed the pro rata amount of the premiums for the benefits actually paid hereunder; but this shall not operate to reduce the total monthly amount of benefits payable under all such coverage upon the insured below the sum of \$200 or the sum of the monthly benefits specified in such coverages, whichever is the lesser, nor shall it operate to reduce benefits other than those payable for loss of time."

(2) The foregoing policy provision may be inserted only in a policy which the insured has the right to continue in force subject to its terms by the timely payment of premiums until at least age fifty or, in the case of a policy issued after age forty-four, for at least five years from its date of issue. The insurer may, at its option, include in this provision a definition of "valid loss of time coverage," approved as to form by the department, which definition shall be limited in subject matter to coverage provided by governmental agencies or by organizations subject to regulation by insurance law or by insurance authorities of this or any other state of the United States or any province of Canada, or to any other coverage the inclusion of which may be approved by the department or any combination of such coverages. In the absence of such definition such term shall not include any coverage provided for such insured pursuant to any compulsory benefit statute (including any workmen's compensation or employer's liability statute), or benefits provided by union welfare plans or by employer or employee benefit organizations.

History.—§567, ch. 59-205; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0524 Unpaid premiums.—There may be a provision as follows:

"Unpaid Premium: Upon the payment of a claim under this policy, any premium then due and unpaid or covered by any note or written order may be deducted therefrom."

History.—§568, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0525 Cancellation.—There may be a provision as follows: "Cancellation: The insurer may cancel this policy at any time by written

notice delivered to the insured, or mailed to his last address as shown by the records of the insurer, stating when, not less than five days thereafter, such cancellation shall be effective; and after the policy has been continued beyond its original term the insured may cancel this policy at any time by written notice delivered or mailed to the insurer, effective upon receipt or on such later date as may be specified in such notice. In the event of cancellation, the insurer will return promptly the unearned portion of any premium paid. If the insured cancels, the earned premium shall be computed by the use of the short-rate table last filed with the state official having supervision of insurance in the state where the insured resided when the policy was issued. If the insurer cancels, the earned premium shall be computed pro rata. Cancellation shall be without prejudice to any claim originating prior to the effective date of cancellation."

History.—§569, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0526 Conformity with statutes.—There may be a provision as follows:

"Conformity with State Statutes: Any provision of this policy which, on its effective date, is in conflict with the statutes of the state in which the insured resides on such date is hereby amended to conform to the minimum requirements of such statutes."

History.—§570, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0527 Illegal occupation.—There may be a provision as follows:

"Illegal Occupation: The insurer shall not be liable for any loss to which a contributing cause was the insured's commission of or attempt to commit a felony or to which a contributing cause was the insured's being engaged in an illegal occupation."

History.—§571, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0528 Intoxicants and narcotics.—There may be a provision as follows:

"Intoxicants and Narcotics: The insurer shall not be liable for any loss sustained or contracted in consequence of the insured's being intoxicated or under the influence of any narcotic unless administered on the advice of a physician."

History.—§572, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0529 Order of certain provisions.—The provisions which are the subject of §§627.0505-627.0528, inclusive, or any corresponding provisions which are used in lieu thereof in accordance with such sections, shall be printed in the consecutive order of the provisions in such sections or, at the option of the insurer, any such provision may appear as a unit in any part of the policy, with other provisions to which it may be logically related, provided that the resulting policy shall not be in whole or in part unintelligible, uncertain, ambiguous, ab-

struse, or likely to mislead a person to whom the policy is offered, delivered or issued.

History.—§573, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0530 Third party ownership.—The word "Insured," as used in this chapter, shall not be construed as preventing a person other than the insured with a proper insurable interest from making application for and owning a policy covering the insured or from being entitled under such a policy to any indemnities, benefits, and rights provided therein.

History.—§574, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0531 Requirements of other jurisdictions.—

(1) Any policy of a foreign or alien insurer, when delivered or issued for delivery to any person in this state, may contain any provision which is not less favorable to the insured or the beneficiary than the provisions of this chapter and which is prescribed or required by the law of the state or country under which the insurer is organized.

(2) Any policy of a domestic insurer may, when issued for delivery in any other state or country, contain any provision permitted or required by the laws of such other state or country.

History.—§575, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0532 Other policy provisions.—No policy provision which is not subject to part VI of this chapter shall make a policy, or any portion thereof, less favorable in any respect to the insured or the beneficiary than the provisions thereof which are subject to this chapter.

History.—§576, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0533 Age limit.—If any such policy contains a provision establishing, as an age limit or otherwise, a date after which the coverage provided by the policy will not be effective, and if such date falls within a period for which premium is accepted by the insurer or if the insurer accepts a premium after such date, the coverage provided by the policy will continue in force subject to any right of cancellation until the end of the period for which premium has been accepted. In the event the age of the insured has been misstated and if, according to the correct age of the insured, the coverage provided by the policy would not have become effective, or would have ceased prior to the acceptance of such premium or premiums, then the liability of the insurer shall be limited to the refund, upon request, of all premiums paid for the period not covered by the policy.

History.—§577, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.031.

627.0534 Excess insurance.—

(1) No provision of this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit an insurer from issuing a policy as, or including in a policy a provision

providing for, excess insurance; that is, to the effect that the insurer's liability for benefits payable on account of expense incurred for any hospitalization, medical, surgical and other service resulting from covered sickness or injury of the insured, shall be limited to that part of such expense, if any, which is in excess of all benefits payable on account thereof by the same insurer under any other policy or policies covering the same insured and by all other insurers and service organizations by whom benefits are payable as to the same such expense.

(2) Any such policy, or any policy containing any such provision, shall have imprinted or stamped conspicuously upon the face thereof the designation "excess insurance" or appropriate words of similar import approved by the department.

History.—§578, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0535 Industrial disability insurance.—Industrial disability insurance is that form of individual disability insurance for which the premium is payable weekly. No such policy of industrial disability insurance may be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless it has printed thereon the words "industrial policy" or "weekly premium policy" or words of similar import. Each such policy shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter except that:

(1) Any such policy may contain a provision requiring proof of continuance of disability. If such provision is used it shall be in the following words: "Affirmative proof of continuance of disability must be furnished at the expiration of each period for which a claim is filed."

(2) The insurer may refuse to endorse the name of any proposed beneficiary who does not appear to the insurer to have an insurable interest in the life of the insured.

History.—§579, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.05.

627.0536 Construction of noncomplying contracts.—If any insurer writes or issues in this state any disability insurance contract, as contemplated by this chapter, and the form of such contract is not authorized by or in conformity with the provisions of this chapter, such contract shall nevertheless be a valid and binding contract of the insurer, and shall be construed as though the terms and provisions thereof were in conformity with those required by this chapter, any provision in such contract to the contrary notwithstanding.

History.—§580, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.10.

627.0537 Direct payment for hospital, medical services.—Any disability insurance policy insuring against loss or expense due to hospital confinement or to medical and related services may provide for payment of benefits direct to any recognized hospital, doctor, or other person

who provided such services, in accordance with the provisions of the policy. To comply with this section the words "or to the hospital, doctor, or person rendering services covered by this policy," or similar words appropriate to the terms of the policy, shall be added to applicable provisions of the policy.

History.—§581, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.07.

627.0538 Application signed by agent.—If the application for a disability insurance policy is to be made a part of the contract of insur-

ance, the insurer's agent who completed the application shall sign the same in the capacity of soliciting agent.

History.—§582, ch. 59-205.

627.0539 Filing of classifications and rates.—An insurer shall not deliver or issue for delivery in this state any disability insurance policy until it has filed with the department a copy of any classification of risks and premium rates applicable thereto.

History.—§583, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.01.

PART VII

GROUP, BLANKET AND FRANCHISE DISABILITY INSURANCE

- 627.0600 Group contracts must meet group requirements.
- 627.0601 Group disability insurance defined, in general.
- 627.0602 Employee groups.
- 627.0603 Labor union and association groups.
- 627.0604 Debtor groups.
- 627.06041 Additional groups.
- 627.0605 Provisions of group disability policies.

627.0600 Group contracts must meet group requirements.—

(1) No disability insurance policy shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state insuring more than one individual unless to one of the groups as provided for in §§627.0602-627.0604, and unless in compliance with the other applicable provisions of part VII of this chapter.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to disability insurance policies:

(a) Insuring only individuals related by blood, marriage or legal adoption; or

(b) Insuring only individuals having a common interest through ownership of a business enterprise, or a substantial legal interest or equity therein, and who are actively engaged in the management thereof; or

(c) Insuring only individuals otherwise having an insurable interest in each other's lives; or

(d) Issued as blanket insurance pursuant to §627.0607.

(3) Nothing in this chapter shall affect the provisions of §§112.08 to 112.14, inclusive.

History.—§584, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.04.

627.0601 Group disability insurance defined, in general.—Group disability insurance is that form of disability insurance covering groups of persons under a master group disability insurance policy issued pursuant to any one of §§627.0602-627.0604.

History.—§585, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.04.

627.0602 Employee groups.—

(1) A group of individuals may be insured under a policy issued to an employer, or to

- 627.0606 Use of dividends, refunds, fees, etc.; premium rates.
- 627.0607 Blanket disability insurance; eligible groups.
- 627.0608 Conditions and provisions of blanket disability policies.
- 627.06081 School accident insurance claims; policy service.
- 627.0609 Other provisions applicable.
- 627.0610 Franchise disability insurance.

the trustees of a fund established by an employer, which employer or trustees shall be deemed the policyholder, insuring at least ten employees of the employer for the benefit of persons other than the employer. The term employees as used herein may include:

(a) Retired employees,

(b) The individual proprietor or partners if the employer is a proprietor or partnership, and

(c) Elected or appointed officials if the policy is issued to insure employees of a public body. The policy may provide for insuring the employees of one or more subsidiary or affiliated corporations, proprietors and partnerships if the business of the employer and such subsidiary or affiliated corporations, proprietors and partnerships are under common control. No director of a corporate employer shall be eligible for insurance under the policy unless such person is otherwise eligible as a bona fide employee of the corporation by performing services other than the usual duties of a director.

(2) No such policy of insurance as defined in subsection (1) may be issued to any employer, as enumerated therein, unless all employees of such employer, or all of any class or classes thereof, determined by conditions pertaining to their employment, but not determined so as to exclude those in the more hazardous employment solely because of their hazardous employment, are declared eligible and acceptable to the insurer at the time of issuance of the policy, and unless sixty per cent of the eligible employees are so insured.

(3) Any such policy may insure spouse and/or dependent children with or without the employee being insured.

History.—§586, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-218.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.04.

627.0603 Labor union and association groups.—

(1) A group of individuals may be insured under a policy issued to an association, including a labor union, which association shall have a constitution and by-laws and not less than twenty-five individual members and which has been organized and has been maintained in good faith for a period of one year for purposes other than that of obtaining insurance, or to the trustees of a fund established by such an association, which association or trustees shall be deemed the policyholder, insuring at least fifteen individual members of the association for the benefit of persons other than the officers of the association, the association or trustees.

(2) No such policy of insurance as defined in subsection (1) may be issued to any such association, unless all individual members of such association or all of any class or classes thereof, are declared eligible and acceptable to the insurer at the time of issuance of the policy, and unless sixty per cent of the eligible members are so insured.

(3) Any such policy may insure the spouse and/or dependent children with or without the member being insured.

History.—§587, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 61-368.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.04.

627.0604 Debtor groups.—A group of individuals may be insured under a policy issued to a creditor, who shall be deemed the policyholder, under which the debtors of such creditor are indemnified in connection with a specific loan or credit transaction against loss of time resulting from bodily injury or sickness. The debtors eligible for such insurance under the policy shall be all of the debtors of the creditor, or all of any class or classes thereof, determined by conditions pertaining to the indebtedness or to the credit transaction giving rise to the indebtedness. The policy may provide that the term "debtors" shall include the debtors of one or more subsidiary or affiliated corporations, proprietors or partnerships, if the business of the creditor and of such subsidiary or affiliated corporations, proprietors or partnerships is under common control. The policy may be issued only if the group of eligible debtors is then receiving new entrants at the rate of at least one hundred persons yearly, or may reasonably be expected to receive at least one hundred new entrants during the first policy year, and only if the policy reserves to the insurer the right to require evidence of individual insurability if less than seventy-five per cent of the new entrants become insured.

History.—§588, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.04.

627.06041 Additional groups.—A group of individuals, other than the groups defined in §627.0405, may be insured under a policy issued to any person or organization to which a policy of group life insurance may be issued

or delivered in this state to insure any class or classes of individuals for disability insurance that could be insured under such group life policy. Any such policy may insure the spouse and dependent children with or without the "employee" being insured.

History.—§1, ch. 61-377.

627.0605 Provisions of group disability policies.—Each group disability policy shall contain in substance the following provisions:

(1) A provision that, in the absence of fraud, all statements made by applicants or the policyholder or by an insured person shall be deemed representations and not warranties, and that no statement made for purpose of effecting insurance shall avoid such insurance or reduce benefits unless contained in a written instrument signed by the policyholder or the insured person, a copy of which has been furnished to such policyholder or to such person or his beneficiary.

(2) A provision that the insurer will furnish to the policyholder for delivery to each employee or member of the insured group, a certificate setting forth the essential features of the insurance coverage of such employee or member and to whom benefits are payable. If dependents are included in the coverage, only one certificate need be issued for each family unit.

(3) A provision that to the group originally insured may be added from time to time eligible new employees or members or dependents, as the case may be, in accordance with the terms of the policy.

(4) The provisions of part VI of chapter 627 shall not apply to group disability insurance policies, but no such policy shall contain any provision relative to notice or proof of loss, or to the time for paying benefits, or to the time within which suit may be brought on the policy, which is less favorable to the individuals insured than would be permitted by the comparable provisions required for individual disability insurance policies.

History.—§589, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.04.

627.0606 Use of dividends, refunds, fees, etc.; premium rates.—

(1) Section 627.0418 of this code shall apply also as to group disability insurance policies.

(2) An insurer may issue insurance policies under the provisions of this chapter at premium rates less than the usual rates or premiums for individual insurance policies.

History.—§590, ch. 59-205.

627.0607 Blanket disability insurance; eligible groups.—Blanket disability insurance is that form of disability insurance covering special groups of individuals as enumerated in one of the following subsections (1) to (6) inclusive:

(1) Under a policy or contract issued to any common carrier, which shall be deemed the policyholder, covering a group defined as all

persons who may become passengers on such common carrier.

(2) Under a policy or contract issued to an employer, who shall be deemed the policyholder, covering any group of employees defined by reference to exceptional hazards incident to such employment, or under a policy or contract issued to an employer where all employees are covered under any such policy or contract.

(3) Under a policy issued to a school, county school system, college, university or other institution of learning, or to the official or officials of such institution insuring the students and teachers. Any such policy issued to a college or a university may insure the spouse and dependent children or the spouse or dependent children of the insured student.

(4) Under a policy or contract issued in the name of any volunteer fire department, first aid, or other such volunteer group, which shall be deemed the policyholder, covering all of the members of such department or group.

(5) Under a policy or contract issued to an organization, or branch thereof, such as boy scouts of America, future farmers of America, religious, or educational bodies, or similar organizations, or to an individual, firm or corporation, holding or operating meetings such as summer camps or other meetings for religious, instructive or recreational purposes, covering all those attending such camps or meetings, including counselors, instructors and persons in other administrative positions.

(6) Under a policy or contract issued in the name of a newspaper, which shall be deemed the policyholder, covering independent contractor newspaper boys.

History.—§591, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 65-10.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.06.

627.0608 Conditions and provisions of blanket disability policies.—

(1) An individual application shall not be required from a person covered under a blanket disability insurance policy or contract nor shall it be necessary for the insurer to furnish such person a certificate, except as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(2) Any benefit under a blanket disability policy shall be payable as provided in §627.0513 (payment of claims).

(3) No such policy shall contain any provision relative to notice or proof of loss, or to the time for paying benefits, or to the time within which suit may be brought on the policy, which is less favorable to the individuals insured than would be permitted by the comparable provisions required for individual disability insurance policies.

(4) The provisions of part VI of chapter 627 shall not apply to blanket disability insurance policies, but no such policy shall contain any provision relative to notice or proof of loss, or to the time for paying benefits, or to the time within which suit may be brought on the policy, which is less favorable to the individuals insured than would be permitted by the compar-

able provisions required for individual disability insurance policies.

(5) Nothing contained in §627.0607 or in this section shall be deemed to affect the legal liability of policyholders for the death or injury to any person insured under a blanket disability policy.

(6) The insurer shall issue or cause to be issued to each insured person covered under a policy issued pursuant to §627.0607(3), a written certificate setting forth the essential features of the insurance coverage. Such certificate shall be subject to filing and approval in accordance with §§627.0539 and 627.01091. The department shall have the full power and authority to adopt, promulgate and enforce rules and regulations pertaining to the issuance and the use of the insurance referred to in §627.0607(3).

History.—§592, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 65-10; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.06.

627.06081 School accident insurance claims; policy service.—An insurer issuing a school accident policy referred to in §627.0607(3) shall maintain an office or offices in this state for the processing and payment of claims, and to render service to insureds, or appoint a duly licensed adjuster or resident agent for that purpose; except that processing and payment of claims and service may be performed at the insurer's home office.

History.—§4, ch. 65-10.

627.0609 Other provisions applicable.—The following sections from part VI of chapter 627 (disability insurance policies) shall also apply as to group disability insurance and blanket disability insurance and franchise disability insurance:

(1) Section 627.0534 (excess insurance).

(2) Section 627.0537 (direct payment for hospital, medical services).

(3) Section 627.0539 (filing of classifications and rates).

(4) Section 627.0501(8) (deductible provisions of policies or certificates).

History.—§593, ch. 59-205; §2, ch. 61-423.

627.0610 Franchise disability insurance.—

(1) "Franchise disability insurance" (also known as "franchise group insurance") is that form of disability insurance issued to:

(a) Five or more employees of any corporation, copartnership, or individual employer or any governmental corporation, agency or department thereof; or

(b) Ten or more individuals who are members of any trade or professional association or of a labor union or any other association having had an active existence for at least two years where such association or union has a constitution or by-laws and is formed in good faith for purposes other than that of obtaining insurance; where such persons with or without their dependents, are issued the same form of an individual policy varying only as to

amounts and kinds of coverage applied for by such persons, under an arrangement whereby the premiums on such policies may be paid to the insurer periodically by the employer, with or without payroll deductions, or by the association, or by some designated person acting on behalf of such employer or association. Notwithstanding the provisions of any state anti-discriminatory law, such provisions shall not prohibit different rates charged, or benefits

payable, or different underwriting procedure for individuals insured under a franchise plan provided rates charged, benefits payable, or underwriting procedure used do not discriminate between franchise plans.

(2) Sections 627.0501-627.0539 of this code shall also apply as to franchise disability insurance.

History.—§594, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §642.04.

PART VIII

CREDIT LIFE AND DISABILITY INSURANCE

- 627.0700 Scope of part VIII.
- 627.0701 Definitions.
- 627.0702 Rules and regulations.
- 627.0703 Amount of insurance; credit life.
- 627.0704 Same; credit disability.
- 627.0705 Term and evidence of insurance.

627.0700 Scope of part VIII.—Part VIII of chapter 627 applies only to credit life and credit disability insurances as defined in §627.0701.

History.—§595, ch. 59-205.

627.0701 Definitions.—

(1) Credit life insurance is that form of term life insurance which precludes debtor selection as to beneficiary or assignee under which the life of a borrower of money or a purchaser of goods is insured in connection with a specific loan or credit transaction. The policy, certificate, or statement shall be issued on a plan especially designed for the sole purpose of meeting the requirements of the definition of this section and shall bear the description "creditor-debtor insurance only" or words of similar import on the face of each such policy, certificate or statement. There are three recognized forms:

(a) Group credit life insurance is that form of insurance which is subject to the provisions of §627.0402 (debtor groups).

(b) Franchise credit life insurance is that form of insurance by which a master policy is issued to and in favor of a creditor and under which debtors are insured at the option of the creditor.

(c) Individual credit life insurance is individual insurance upon the life of an individual debtor in favor of a creditor.

(2) Credit disability insurance is that form of insurance under which a borrower of money or a purchaser of goods is insured in connection with a specific loan or credit transaction against loss of time resulting from accident or sickness.

(3) Credit life and credit disability insurance as defined in subsections (1) and (2), shall not include life or disability insurance sold in connection with real estate loans of more than thirty-six months duration.

History.—§596, ch. 59-205; §19, ch. 61-530.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§634.06, 646.01.

- 627.0706 Filing, approval of forms.
- 627.0707 Licensed agent required.
- 627.0708 Premium not deemed loan or finance charge.
- 627.0709 Penalty for violations.

627.0702 Rules and regulations.—

(1) For the effective protection of the public interest the department shall have full power and authority to adopt, promulgate and enforce separate rules and regulations pertaining to issuance and use of each type of credit insurance defined in §627.0701.

(2) Rules and regulations made pursuant to this section shall be principally designed, and shall be promulgated with the purpose of protecting the borrower from excessive charges by or collected through the lender for insurance in relation to the amount of the loan, to avoid duplication or overlapping of insurance coverage and to avoid loss of the borrower's funds by short-rate cancellation or termination of such insurance. However, nothing in such rules and regulations shall be construed to authorize the department to prohibit operation of normal dividend distributions under participating insurance contracts.

(3) The department shall, before adopting any rules or regulations under this chapter, hold a public hearing, giving the interested parties not less than fifteen days notice of such hearing together with a copy of the proposed rules and regulations.

(4) The order of the department adopting rules and regulations shall set forth the date such rules and regulations are to become effective, which date shall be not less than fifteen days after such rules and regulations have been adopted and filed with the department and with the department of state. Copy of the order, together with a copy of rules and regulations as adopted, shall be furnished interested parties on the same date that the rules and regulations are filed.

History.—§597, ch. 59-205; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §646.02.

627.0703 Amount of insurance; credit life.—

(1) The amount of credit life insurance written under one or more policies shall not exceed by more than five dollars the original

face amount of the specific contracts of indebtedness in connection with which it is written; except, that where the indebtedness is repayable in substantially equal installments the amount of insurance shall never exceed the approximate unpaid balance of the loan.

(2) The total amount of credit life insurance on the life of any debtor with respect to any loan or loans covered in one or more insurance policies shall at no time exceed five thousand dollars with any one creditor, except that loans not exceeding one year duration shall not be subject to such limits, and provided that on such loans not exceeding one year's duration, the limits of coverage shall not exceed ten thousand dollars with any one insurer.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section credit life insurance in connection with agricultural loans not exceeding one year may be written up to the amount of the loan commitment on the nondecreasing or level term plan.

History.—§598, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §646.05.

627.0704 Same; credit disability.—

(1) The total indemnities provided under the terms of credit disability coverage shall not exceed by more than five dollars the amount of the initial indebtedness; except, that where the indebtedness is repayable in substantially equal installments the amount of insurance shall never exceed the approximate unpaid balance of the loan.

(2) The total amount of credit disability insurance on the life of any debtor with respect to any loan or loans covered in one or more insurance policies, as defined in §627.0701(2) shall at no time exceed five thousand dollars.

History.—§599, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §646.05.

627.0705 Term and evidence of insurance.—

(1) The term of credit life insurance or credit disability insurance coverages shall not extend more than fifteen days beyond the term of the indebtedness except where extended without additional cost to the insured borrower or purchaser, and in no event shall the term of the insurance policy exceed five years from the date of issue thereof.

(2) All credit insurance sold shall be evidenced by a policy, certificate or statement of insurance, which shall be delivered to the insured borrower or purchaser. Said policy, certificate, or statement of insurance shall set forth a description of the coverage, including any exceptions, limitations, or restrictions and the amount of the premium in the case of individual or franchise insurance, or the amount of any identifiable charge in the case of group insurance provided that in the case of group insurance in lieu of setting forth the amount of identifiable charge in the certificate or statement of insurance, such identifiable charge may be set forth in an instrument in writing,

which shall be delivered to the insured borrower or purchaser.

History.—§600, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §646.06.

627.0706 Filing, approval of forms.—All forms of policies, certificates of insurance, statements of insurance, applications for insurance, binders, endorsements and riders of credit life or disability insurance delivered or issued for delivery in this state shall be filed with and approved by the department before use as provided in §§627.01091 and 627.0110 of this code. In addition to grounds as specified in §627.0110 the department, upon compliance with the procedures set forth in §627.01091, shall disapprove any such form and may withdraw any previous approval thereof if the benefits provided therein are not reasonable in relation to the premiums charged, or if it contains provisions which are unjust, unfair, inequitable, misleading, deceptive or encourage misrepresentation of such policy.

History.—§601, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0707 Licensed agent required.—All policies to which this chapter applies shall be issued through a licensed agent of the insurer.

History.—§602, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §646.08.

627.0708 Premium not deemed loan or finance charge.—The premium or cost of credit life or disability insurance, when written by or through any lender or other creditor, its affiliate or associate or subsidiary or a director, officer or employee of any of them shall not be deemed as interest or charges or consideration or an amount in excess of permitted charges in connection with the loan or credit transaction and any gain or advantage to any lender or other creditor, its affiliate, associate or subsidiary or a director, officer or employee of any of them, arising out of the premium or commission or dividend from the sale or provision of such insurance shall not be deemed a violation of any other law general or special, civil or criminal of this state, or of any rule, regulation or order issued by any regulatory authority.

History.—§603, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §646.08.

627.0709 Penalty for violations.—Any insurer, agent, or other representative of such insurer, who violates the provisions of this chapter or any valid rule or regulation adopted and promulgated pursuant thereto, after having been ordered to cease and desist from such violation following the procedure as outlined in §626.0620, shall be cited to appear before the department upon five days' notice to show cause why an order revoking the license or certificate of authority should not be entered. At such hearing, if the department determines that such violation was committed willfully and knowingly, it may, in its discretion, forthwith revoke the license or certificate of authority of such agent or insurer. Such order of

revocation may be reviewed as provided for cease and desist orders in §626.0620. In addition, any person who violates a cease and desist order or an order of revocation after it has become final and while such order is in effect shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and

upon conviction in a court of proper jurisdiction shall be fined a sum not to exceed \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not to exceed 6 months, or both.

History.—§604, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §646.07.

PART IX

PROPERTY INSURANCE CONTRACTS

627.0800 Co-insurance contracts.
627.0801 Valued policy law.
627.0802 Same; penalty for violation.

627.0800 Co-insurance contracts.—No property insurer shall issue any policy or contract of fire insurance covering either real or personal property in this state which contains any clause or provision requiring the insured to take out or maintain a larger amount of fire insurance than that expressed in such policy; nor in any way provide that the insured shall be liable as a co-insurer with the insurer issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be caused by fire to the property described in such policy; and any such clause or provision shall be null and void, and of no effect unless there is printed or stamped on the face of such policy or on a form attached thereto the words: "CO-INSURANCE CONTRACT. The rate charged in this policy is based upon use of a co-insurance clause attached hereto, with the consent of the insured." The rate for the insurance with and without the co-insurance clause shall be furnished the insured upon request.

History.—§605, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.12.

627.0801 Valued policy law.—

(1) In event of total loss by fire or lightning of any building or structure located in this state and insured by any insurer as to such perils, in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the insurer's consent the insurer's liability, if any, under the policy for such total loss shall be in the amount of money for which such property was so insured as specified in the policy and for which premium has been charged and paid.

(2) In the case of partial loss by fire or lightning of any such property the insurer's liability, if any, under the policy shall be for the actual amount of such loss but not to exceed the amount of insurance specified in the policy as to such property and such perils.

(3) Except, however, that the amount of any loss referred to in subsections (1) or (2) shall be subject to any co-insurance clause contained in the policy pursuant to §627.0800.

627.0803 Replacement insurance.
627.0804 Return of unearned premium on overinsured personal property.

(4) This section shall not apply as to personal property or any interest therein.

History.—§606, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.04.

627.0802 Same; penalty for violation.—If any insurer writes into or attaches to any policy of fire insurance on any building or structure in this state any provision or condition conflicting with the provisions of §627.0801, and complaint thereof is made to the department by the policyholder, the department shall forthwith revoke the insurer's certificate of authority. The department shall withhold any new certificate of authority from the insurer until a new policy has been issued to the complaining policyholder without such conflicting provision or condition.

History.—§607, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.10.

627.0803 Replacement insurance.—In case of total or partial loss of a building or structure insured against fire and lightning the liability of the insurer for such loss shall be as provided in §627.0801; except, that any property insurer may, by appropriate riders or endorsements or otherwise, provide insurance indemnifying the insured for the difference between the insurable value of the insured property at the time any loss or damage occurs, and the amount actually expended to repair, rebuild or replace within this state with new materials of like size, kind and quality, such property as has been damaged or destroyed by fire or lightning.

History.—§608, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.05.

627.0804 Return of unearned premium on overinsured personal property.—In the event of a total loss or destruction of any personal property on which the amount of the appraised or agreed loss is less than the total amount insured thereon, the insurer shall return to the insured the unearned premium for the excess of insurance over the appraised or agreed loss, to be paid at the same time and in the same manner as the loss shall be paid; and the unearned premium shall be a just and legal claim against the insurer.

History.—§609, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.13.

PART X

CASUALTY INSURANCE CONTRACTS

627.0850 Contracts are subject to general provisions.

627.0850 Contracts are subject to general provisions.—All contracts of casualty insurance covering subjects resident, located, or to be performed in this state shall be subject to the applicable provisions of part II of chapter 627, (the insurance contract), and to the other applicable provisions of this code.

History.—§610, ch. 59-205.

627.0851 Automobile liability insurance; uninsured vehicle coverage; insolvent insurer protection.—

(1) No automobile liability insurance, covering liability arising out of the ownership, maintenance, or use of any motor vehicle, shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state with respect to any motor vehicle registered or principally garaged in this state unless coverage is provided therein or supplemental thereto, in not less than limits described in §324.021 (7), under provisions filed with and approved by the department, for the protection of persons insured thereunder who are legally entitled to recover damages from owners or operators of uninsured motor vehicles because of bodily injury, sickness or disease, including death, resulting therefrom; provided, however, that the coverage required under this section shall not be applicable where any insured named in the policy shall reject the coverage; provided further that, unless the named insured requests such coverage in writing, the coverage need not be provided in or supplemental to a renewal policy where the named insured had rejected the coverage in connection with a policy previously issued to him by the same insurer.

(2) For the purpose of this coverage the term "uninsured motor vehicle" shall, subject to the terms and conditions of such coverage, be deemed to include an insured motor vehicle where the liability insurer thereof is unable to make payment with respect to the legal liability of its insured within the limits specified therein because of insolvency.

(3) An insurer's insolvency protection shall be applicable only to accidents occurring during a policy period in which its insured's uninsured motorist coverage is in effect where the liability insurer of the tort-feasor becomes insolvent within one year after such an accident. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any insurer from affording insolvency protection under terms and conditions more favorable to its insureds than is provided hereunder.

(4) In the event of payment to any person under the coverage required by this section and subject to the terms and conditions of

627.0851 Automobile liability insurance; uninsured vehicle coverage; insolvent insurer protection.

627.0852 Cancellations; nonrenewals.

such coverage, the insurer making such payment shall, to the extent thereof, be entitled to the proceeds of any settlement or judgment resulting from the exercise of any rights of recovery of such person against any person or organization legally responsible for the bodily injury for which such payment is made, including the proceeds recoverable from the assets of the insolvent insurer.

History.—§1, ch. 61-175; §1, ch. 63-148; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0852 Cancellations; nonrenewals.—

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Policy" means the bodily injury and property damage liability, medical payments and uninsured motorist coverage portions of a policy of automobile liability insurance delivered or issued for delivery in this state:

1. Insuring a natural person as named insured or one or more related individuals resident of the same household, and

2. Insuring only a motor vehicle of the private passenger or station wagon type which is not used as a public or livery conveyance for passengers or rented to others; or insuring any other four-wheel motor vehicle having a load capacity of fifteen hundred pounds or less which is not used in the occupation, profession, or business of the insured other than farming, and

3. Other than any policy:

a. Issued under an automobile insurance assigned risk plan, or

b. Insuring more than four automobiles, or

c. Covering garage, automobile sales agency, repair shop, service station, or public parking place operation hazards.

(b) "Renewal" or "to renew" means the issuance and delivery by an insurer of a policy superseding at the end of the policy period a policy previously issued and delivered by the same insurer, or the issuance and delivery of a certificate or notice extending the term of a policy beyond its policy period or term. Any policy with a policy period or term of less than six months or any policy with no fixed expiration date shall for the purpose of this section be considered as if written for successive policy periods or terms of six months.

(c) "Nonpayment of premium" means failure of the named insured to discharge when due any of his obligations in connection with the payment of premiums on a policy or any installment of such premium, whether the premium is payable directly to the insurer or its agent or indirectly under any premium finance plan or extension of credit.

(2) No notice of cancellation of a pol-

icy shall be effective unless it is based on one or more of the following reasons:

- (a) Nonpayment of premium; or
- (b) The policy was obtained through a material misrepresentation; or
- (c) Any insured violated any of the terms and conditions of the policy; or
- (d) Any insured made a false or fraudulent claim or knowingly aided or abetted another in the presentation of such a claim; or
- (e) The named insured or any other operator who either resides in the same household or customarily operates an automobile insured under such policy:

1. Has, within the thirty-six months prior to the notice of cancellation, had his driver's license under suspension or revocation; or

2. Has had a history of and is subject to epilepsy or heart attacks, and such individual cannot produce a certificate from a physician testifying to his unqualified ability to operate a motor vehicle safely; or

3. Has an accident record, conviction record (criminal or traffic), or a physical, mental, or other condition which is such that his operation of an automobile might endanger the public safety; or

4. Has, within the thirty-six months prior to the notice of cancellation, been addicted to the use of narcotics or other drugs; or

5. Uses alcoholic beverages to excess; or

6. Has been convicted, or forfeited bail, during the thirty-six months immediately preceding the notice of cancellation, for:

- a. Any felony; or
- b. Criminal negligence resulting in death, homicide, or assault arising out of the operation of a motor vehicle; or

c. Operating a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated condition or while under the influence of drugs; or

d. Being intoxicated while in or while having custody of an automobile; or

e. Leaving the scene of an accident without stopping to report; or

f. Theft or unlawful taking of a motor vehicle; or

g. Making false statements in an application for a driver's license; or

7. Has been convicted of, or forfeited bail for, three or more violations within the thirty-six months immediately preceding the notice of cancellation, of any law, ordinance, or regulation limiting the speed of motor vehicles, or any of the provisions of the motor vehicle laws of any state, violation of which constitutes a misdemeanor, whether or not the violations were repetitions of the same offense or different offenses.

(f) The insured automobile is:

1. So mechanically defective that its operation might endanger public safety; or

2. Used in carrying passengers for hire or compensation, except that use of an automobile for a car pool shall not be considered use of an automobile for hire or compensation; or

3. Used in the business of transportation of flammables or explosives; or

4. An authorized emergency vehicle; or

5. Modified, or changed in condition, during the policy period so as to increase the risk substantially; or

6. Subject to an inspection law and has not been inspected or if inspected has failed to qualify.

This subsection (2) shall not apply to any policy which has been in effect less than sixty days at the time notice of cancellation is mailed or delivered by the insurer unless it is a renewal policy. Nothing in this subsection (2) shall apply to nonrenewal.

(3)(a) No notice of cancellation of a policy to which this section applies shall be effective unless mailed or delivered by the insurer to the named insured at least twenty days prior to the effective date of cancellation, except that where cancellation is for nonpayment of premium, at least ten days' notice of cancellation accompanied by the reason therefor shall be given. Unless the reason or reasons accompany or are included in the notice of cancellation, the notice of cancellation shall state or be accompanied by a statement that upon written request of the named insured, mailed or delivered to the insurer not less than ten days prior to the effective date of cancellation, the insurer will specify the reason or reasons for such cancellation.

(b) Nothing in this subsection (3) shall apply to nonrenewal.

(4)(a) No insurer shall fail to renew a policy unless it shall mail by registered mail or certified mail or deliver to the named insured, at the address shown in the policy, at least thirty days advance notice of its intention not to renew. This subsection (4) shall not apply:

1. If the insurer has manifested its willingness to renew; or

2. In case of nonpayment of premium.

Notwithstanding the failure of an insurer to comply with this subsection, the policy shall terminate on the effective date of any other automobile liability insurance policy procured by the insured, with respect to any automobile designated in both policies. Where a written explanation for refusal to renew does not accompany or is not included in the notice of refusal to renew, the insurer, upon written request of the named insured mailed or delivered to the insurer not less than fifteen days prior to the effective date of such refusal to renew, shall provide a written explanation for such refusal to renew.

(b) Renewal of a policy shall not constitute a waiver or estoppel with respect to grounds for cancellation which existed before the effective date of such renewal.

(5) Proof of mailing of notice of cancellation, of intention not to renew, or of reasons for cancellation to the named insured at the address shown in the policy shall be sufficient proof of notice.

(6) When a policy is cancelled, other than for nonpayment of premium, or in the event of failure to renew a policy to which subsection (4) applies, the insurer shall notify the named insured of his possible eligibility for insurance through the automobile assigned risk plan. Such notice shall accompany or be included in the notice of cancellation or the notice of intent not to renew, and shall state that such notice of availability of the automobile assigned risk plan is given pursuant to this section.

(7) Where the reason or reasons for cancellation do not accompany or are not included in the notice of cancellation, the insurer shall, upon written request of the named insured mailed or delivered to the insurer not less than fifteen days prior to the effective date of cancellation, specify in writing the reason or reasons for such cancellation. Such reasons shall be mailed or delivered to the named insured within five days after receipt of such request, except in the case of cancellation for nonpayment of premium, and shall contain or be accompanied by a notice of the named insured's right to apply to the department for a hearing thereon if the application is made not less than four days prior to the effective date of cancellation and is accompanied by a filing fee of seven dollars and fifty cents. If the reasons for cancellation are stated in or accompany the notice of cancellation, such notice shall, except in the case of cancellation of nonpayment of premium, also contain or be accompanied by a notice of the named insured's right to apply to the department for a hearing if the application is made not less than ten days prior to the effective date of cancellation and is accompanied by a filing fee of seven dollars and fifty cents. This subsection shall apply only to a cancellation to which subsection (2) applies.

(8)(a) A named insured who wishes to contest the reason or reasons for a cancellation to which subsection (2) is applicable, shall, not less than four days prior to the effective date of cancellation where the reasons for cancellation are furnished upon written request and not less than ten days prior to the effective date of cancellation where the reasons for cancellation are furnished with the notice of cancellation, mail or deliver to the department a written request for a hearing, which shall state clearly the basis for the appeal and be accompanied by a filing fee of seven dollars and fifty cents. This subsection shall not apply to cancellation for nonpayment of premium.

(b) A cancellation which is subject to the provisions of this subsection shall be deemed effective unless the department determines otherwise in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(9)(a) Within two working days after receipt of a timely request for a hearing, the department shall call a hearing upon ten days' notice to the parties. The department

may, where it finds that a request for a hearing is not timely made because the insurer did not, within the time period provided in subsection (8), furnish the reason for cancellation upon the timely request therefor by the named insured, accept the request for a hearing and, after notice to the insurer, extend the effective date of cancellation for a period not to exceed four days from the date the reason for cancellation was mailed or delivered.

(b) Each insurer subject to this section shall maintain on file with the department the name and address of the person authorized to receive notices pursuant to this section on behalf of the insurer.

(c) The department shall, at the conclusion of the hearing or not later than two working days thereafter, issue its written findings to the parties and, if it finds for the named insured, it shall assess the insurer seven dollars and fifty cents to defray the cost of the hearing and shall refund the seven dollars and fifty cents filing fee to the named insured, and it shall either order the insurer to rescind its notice of cancellation or, if the date cancellation is to be effective has elapsed, order the policy reinstated. Such order shall operate retroactively only to cover a period not to exceed fifteen days from the date cancellation otherwise would have been effective and prospectively from the date on which the order was issued, but no policy shall be reinstated while the named insured is in arrears in payment of premium on such policy. If it finds for the insurer, its written order shall so state, and it shall assess the named insured seven dollars and fifty cents and apply the named insured's seven dollars and fifty cents filing fee against the assessment to defray the cost of the hearing.

(d) Reinstatement of a policy under this subsection shall not operate in any way to extend the expiration, termination, or anniversary date provided in the policy.

(10) The department shall deposit all filing fees provided for in this section in the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

(11) There shall be no liability on the part of, and no cause of action of any nature shall arise against, any insurer or its authorized representative, agents, or employees or any firm, person or corporation furnishing to the insurer information as to reasons for cancellation or refusal to renew, for any statement made by any of them in any written notice of cancellation or refusal to renew, for the providing of information pertaining thereto, or for statements made or evidence submitted at the hearings conducted in connection therewith.

(12) The notice of cancellation as provided by this section shall contain the following words which are to be prominently displayed:

"You are permitted by law to appeal this cancellation. Appeal should be filed before the effective date of cancellation set forth in this notice. Forms for such appeal and the regula-

tions pertaining thereto may be obtained from the offices of the Department of Insurance. Appeals must be accompanied by a deposit. You

or this company may be charged with the costs of the appeal, depending on the outcome."

History.—§1, ch. 67-148; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

PART XI

SURETY INSURANCE CONTRACTS

627.0900 Surety on required bonds; release.
 627.0901 Bonds in judicial proceedings.
 627.0902 Bond premium allowable as expense or costs.
 627.0903 Sureties upon official bonds.
 627.0904 Certain official and fiduciary bonds; special approval of surety and forms required.

627.0905 Bonds for construction contracts; attorney fees in case of suit.
 627.0906 Deposit agreements for surety's protection authorized.
 627.0907 Surety on auto club arrest bond; conditions, limit.
 627.0908 Estoppel to deny power.

627.0900 Surety on required bonds; release.—

(1) Subject to other applicable provisions of part XI of chapter 627, any surety insurer having a currently effective certificate of authority to transact such insurance in this state may be accepted as surety on the bond of any person required by the laws of this state to give bond, and may be the only surety necessary to render the bond valid, but other surety may, in the discretion of the official authorized to approve the bond, be required.

(2) Such a surety insurer may be released from its liability on any such bond on the same terms and conditions as are by law prescribed for the release of individuals, and shall be subject to all the rights and liabilities of natural persons.

History.—§611, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.03.

627.0901 Bonds in judicial proceedings.—

(1) In all judicial proceedings, whenever it may become necessary for any party thereto to give a bond for any purpose, the bond of such party having as surety thereon any surety insurer authorized to do business in this state, may be accepted, by any officer or court whose duty is to approve such bond, without other surety. This section shall apply also to bonds given in connection with any appellate proceeding for the purpose of obtaining supersedeas, or for any other purpose.

(2) Such surety insurer may become surety upon administrators', executors' and guardians' bonds, and in such cases there need only be one surety upon such bonds.

History.—§612, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.04.

627.0902 Bond premium allowable as expense or costs.—Any receiver, assignee, trustee, committee, guardian, executor or administrator, or other fiduciary required by law to give bond as such, may include as part of his lawful expense such reasonable sum paid such an insurer for such suretyship not exceeding one per cent per annum on the amount of the bond, as the head of department, board, court, judge or officer by whom, or the court or body in which, he was appointed allows; and in all actions or pro-

ceedings the party entitled to recover costs may include therein such reasonable sum as may have been paid such an insurer executing or guaranteeing any bond or undertaking therein.

History.—§613, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.05.

627.0903 Sureties upon official bonds.—

(1) Subject to §627.0904, a solvent surety insurer authorized to transact such business in this state and having a paid-up capital stock (if a stock insurer) or surplus (if a mutual or reciprocal insurer) of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, may, upon proper proof thereof and production of evidence of solvency, be accepted as surety upon the bonds of all city, county and state officers.

(2) Subject to §627.0904, the various officers of this state whose duty it is to approve the sureties upon such bonds may accept such insurer as one of the sureties, or as the only surety, upon such bond as the solvency of the insurer may warrant.

(3) No insurer shall be relieved of its liability upon any such bond by reason of the fact that the books and accounts of the principal have been examined and approved as correct by the proper authorities when in fact there has been a breach of the bond and a loss accruing from such breach.

History.—§614, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.08.

627.0904 Certain official and fiduciary bonds; special approval of surety and forms required.—

(1) No surety insurer shall execute a fidelity or surety bond for an officer or employee of this state or of any county, municipality or other subdivision thereof, or for any officer or employee of any bank, trust company or other fiduciary corporation organized under the laws of this state, except upon such assumption of risk and upon forms which have been prescribed or approved by the governor, the department of banking and finance, the department of insurance, and the department of legal affairs, or by any three of them, and until such insurer shall have procured a special authority from the governor, the department of banking and finance, the department of insurance, and the department

of legal affairs, or by any three of them for the writing of such fidelity or surety bonds.

(2) The governor, department of banking and finance, department of insurance and department of legal affairs shall remove from the list of surety insurers whose bonds are acceptable under this section, the names of any such insurers as in their judgment shall fail or refuse to carry out such obligations promptly and in good faith.

History.—§615, ch. 59-205; §§11, 12, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.16.

627.0905 Bonds for construction contracts; attorney fees in case of suit.—

(1) Whenever a surety insurer becomes a surety on a contract bond or bonds for either private or public construction in this state, such bond or bonds shall be either:

(a) A combination bond containing both performance and payment provisions and in an amount of not less than the total or estimated contract price, or

(b) Separate bonds for performance and for payment, but in such instances both bonds shall be issued and each shall be in an amount of not less than fifty per cent of the total or estimated contract price.

(2) Section 627.0127 (attorney fee) shall also apply as to suits brought by owners, subcontractors, laborers and material men against a surety insurer under payment or performance bonds written by the insurer under the laws of Florida to indemnify such owners, subcontractors, laborers and material men against pecuniary loss by breach of a building or construction contract; except, that the amount to be so recovered for fees or compensation of such a plaintiff's attorney shall not be more than twelve and one-half per cent of the amount which the judgment or decree awards such plaintiff under the bond (exclusive of the costs of suit and attorney fees or compensation), nor shall it be less than one hundred dollars where the judgment or decree is for more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars where the judgment or decree is five hundred dollars or less. Such owners, subcontractors, laborers and material men shall be deemed to be "insureds" or "beneficiaries" for the purposes of this section.

History.—§616, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.20.

627.0906 Deposit agreements for surety's protection authorized.—It shall be lawful for any party of whom a bond, undertaking or other obligation is required, to agree with his surety or sureties for the deposit of any or all moneys and assets for which he and his surety or sureties are or may be held responsible, with a bank, savings bank, safe-deposit or trust company, authorized by law to do business as such, or with other depository approved by the court or a judge thereof, if such deposit is otherwise proper, for the safekeeping thereof, and in such

manner as to prevent the withdrawal of such money or assets or any part thereof, without the written consent of such surety or sureties, or an order of court, or a judge thereof made on such notice to such surety or sureties as such court or judge may direct; provided, however, that such agreement shall not in any manner release from or change the liability of the principal or sureties as established by the terms of the bond.

History.—§617, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.18.

627.0907 Surety on auto club arrest bond; conditions, limit.—

(1) Any surety insurer which has qualified to transact surety business in this state may, in any year, become surety in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars with respect to any guaranteed arrest bond certificates issued in such year by an authorized automobile club or association by filing with the department an undertaking thus to become surety.

(2) Such undertaking shall be in form to be prescribed by the department and shall state the following:

(a) The name and address of the automobile club or clubs or automobile association or associations with respect to the guaranteed arrest bond certificates of which the surety insurer undertakes to be surety.

(b) The unqualified obligation of the surety insurer to pay the fine or forfeiture in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars of any person who, after posting a guaranteed arrest bond certificate with respect to which the insurer has undertaken to be surety, fails to make the appearance to guarantee which the guaranteed arrest bond certificate was posted.

(3) The term, guaranteed arrest bond certificate, as used herein, means any printed card or other certificate issued by the automobile club or association to any of its members, which card or certificate is signed by such member and contains a printed statement that such automobile club or association and a named surety company guarantee the appearance of the person whose signature appears on the card or certificate and that they will, in the event of failure of such person to appear in court at the time of trial, pay any fine or forfeiture imposed on such person in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars.

History.—§618, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.19.

627.0908 Estoppel to deny power.—Any surety insurer which executes any bond or undertaking of surety under part XI of this chapter shall be estopped in any proceeding to enforce the liability which it has assumed to incur to deny its corporate or other power to execute such bond or assume such liability.

History.—§619, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §648.06.

PART XII

TITLE INSURANCE CONTRACTS

- 627.0950 Especially applicable provisions; nonapplicable chapters.
 627.0951 Approval of forms.
 627.0952 Limit of risk.
 627.0953 Trained employees.
 627.0954 Illegal dealings in minimum risk rate premium.
 627.0955 Risk premium defined.

627.0950 Especially applicable provisions; nonapplicable chapters.—

(1) Provisions of this code especially applicable as to title insurers are contained in the following sections:

(a) Section 624.0203(7) (as to "business trust insurer").

(b) Section 624.0205(3) (title insurer must be a stock insurer, except as to existing domestic mutual or business trust insurers).

(c) Section 624.0206 (capital, surplus, net trust fund required of new insurers).

(d) Section 624.0207 (special surplus required, new insurers).

(e) Section 624.0208 (capital funds required, old insurers).

(f) Section 624.0210 (deposit requirement).

(g) Section 624.0407 (definition of "title insurance").

(h) Section 625.031(4) (nonadmitted assets do not include certain properties of title insurers).

(i) Section 625.051(5) (title insurers exempt from usual unearned premium reserve).

(j) Section 625.111 (title insurance reserve).

(k) Section 625.0129 (special investments by title insurer).

(l) Section 626.06131 (rebates prohibited; title insurance).

(m) Section 627.01001(4) (limited applicability of chapter, "the insurance contract," as to title insurance).

(n) Section 628.151 (power of title insurer to engage in related businesses).

(2) None of the provisions of any of the following are applicable as to title insurance:

(a) Part I of chapter 626 (insurance representatives; licensing procedures and general requirements);

(b) Part II of chapter 626 (general lines agents and solicitors qualifications and requirements);

(c) Part III of chapter 626 (life insurance agents);

(d) Part IV of chapter 626 (disability insurance agents);

(e) Part V of chapter 626 (insurance adjusters);

(f) Part I of chapter 627 (rates and rating organizations);

(g) Part III of chapter 627 (life insurance policies and annuity contracts);

627.0956 Promulgation of rates.

627.0957 Rate deviation.

627.0958 Casualty title insurance prohibited.

627.0959 Preemption by state.

627.0960 Transaction of title insurance and any other kind of insurance prohibited.

(h) Part IV of chapter 627 (industrial life insurance policies);

(i) Part V of chapter 627 (group life insurance);

(j) Part VI of chapter 627 (disability insurance policies);

(k) Part VII of chapter 627 (group, blanket and franchise disability insurance);

(l) Part VIII of chapter 627 (credit life and disability insurance);

(m) Part IX of chapter 627 (property insurance contracts);

(n) Part X of chapter 627 (casualty insurance contracts);

(o) Part XI of chapter 627 (surety insurance contracts);

(p) Chapter 629 (reciprocal insurers); and

(q) Chapter 632 (fraternal benefit societies).

History.—§620, ch. 59-205; (1) (l) n., subsequent para.'s renum. by §2, ch. 61-141.

627.0951 Approval of forms.—No title insurer shall issue or agree to issue any form of title insurance binder, title insurance commitment, preliminary report, title insurance policy, other contract of title insurance or related forms unless the same has first been filed with and approved by the department. No title guarantee or policy form shall be disapproved on the ground that it has on it a blank form for an attorney's opinion on the title.

History.—§3, ch. 65-359; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0952 Limit of risk.—

(1) No title insurer shall issue any contract of title insurance, either as a primary insurer or as a coinsurer or reinsurer, upon an estate, lien or interest in property located in this state, which does not show on its face the dollar amount of the risk assumed and which is in an amount exceeding one half of its surplus to policyholders, unless the excess shall be simultaneously reinsured in one or more approved insurers. No title insurer shall circumvent the foregoing limitation by the issuance of two or more policies upon the same estate, lien or interest. This subsection shall not be construed to prohibit:

(a) The simultaneous issuance of policies insuring different estates, liens or interests in the same property provided each of such simultaneous policies except the paramount estates, liens or interests to which the insured estate, lien or interest is subject and provided

that each policy so simultaneously issued conforms to the limitations and inhibitions of this subsection;

(b) Ceding portions of the total risk to authorized insurers. Insurance ceded, including coinsurance effected shall be deemed a retention of risk by the insurer assuming the ceded risk and not by the insurer ceding the same.

(2) Surplus to policyholders shall be determined from the last annual statement of the insurer as provided by §624.0223.

History.—§4, ch. 65-359.

627.0953 Trained employees.—The department shall appoint, employ, prescribe the duties of and discharge such employees trained and knowledgeable in the field of title insurance as it deems necessary. The department shall fix the compensation of all such personnel in such amount as other state employees receive for similar services.

History.—§5, ch. 65-359; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0954 Illegal dealings in minimum risk rate premium.—

(1) No person shall knowingly quote, charge, accept, collect or receive a premium for title insurance less than the minimum risk rate premium promulgated by the department.

(2) No insurer shall knowingly accept, collect or receive any sum as minimum risk rate premium for title insurance, which insurance is not then provided or is not in due course (subject to acceptance of the risk) to be provided, unless such sum be promptly entered upon the books of account of such insurer as premium collected in advance.

History.—§6, ch. 65-359; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0955 Risk premium defined.—

(1) "Risk premium" or "premium" for the purpose of part XII of this chapter is the charge as promulgated by the department of insurance which shall be made by a stock insurer for the assumption of the risk or the contribution or deposit allocated to and charged by a business trust title insurer for the assumption of risk, under the several classifications of title insurance contracts. Wherever the words "premium" or "risk premium" are used in part XII of this chapter, or in the laws of this state, with respect to title insurance the same shall be construed to mean "premium" or "risk premium" as defined in this section and shall not relate to any other charge incidental to title insurance.

(2) The minimum risk premium shall not be construed to prevent a title insurer from making a reasonable charge in addition to the minimum risk premium for other services rendered the insured.

History.—§7, ch. 65-359; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0956 Promulgation of rates.—

(1) The department of insurance shall have the power and it shall be its duty, subject to the applicable rating section of this code, to promulgate the minimum risk rate premium

to be charged in this state by insurers for the respective types of title insurance contracts and services incident thereto and in connection therewith to promulgate rules and regulations incident to the applicability of such rates. Rates shall be made in accordance with the following:

(a) Due consideration shall be given to past and prospective loss experience, to a reasonable margin for underwriting profit and contingencies, to past and prospective expenses for administration and handling of risks, and other relevant factors.

(b) Rates may be grouped by classification or schedule and may differ as to class of risk assumed.

(c) Rates shall not be excessive, inadequate, or unfairly discriminatory.

(2) The minimum risk rate premium shall apply to each one hundred dollars of insurance issued to an insured. Only the minimum risk rate premium shall be published by the department.

(3) The minimum risk rate premium promulgated for title insurance shall apply throughout this state.

History.—§8, ch. 65-359; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0957 Rate deviation.—

(1) At any time after the first promulgation of risk rates as provided for in part XII of this chapter, an authorized insurer may petition the department for an order authorizing and permitting a specific deviation in the risk premium. Such petition shall be in writing and sworn to and shall set forth allegations of fact upon which the petitioner will rely including the petitioner's reasons for requesting such deviation.

(2) If in the judgment of the department the petition does not set forth upon its face a case justifying a hearing and formal consideration, the department may, at any time within thirty days after receipt of such petition, enter an order denying such petition. In the event the department determines that such petition states a case which justifies a hearing it shall, within thirty days after receipt of such petition, fix a reasonable date for a public hearing upon such petition and shall give notice of such hearing. At any time prior to such hearing any authorized title insurer may join in such petition for like authority to deviate or may file a separate petition praying for such authority, or opposing such deviation. All such petitions shall be heard at the same hearing and such petitions shall be ruled upon simultaneously. The order or orders entered by the department granting a deviated rate shall be in the nature of a change and amendment of the promulgated risk rate and the provisions of the rate section of part XII of this chapter shall apply to any such change and amendment and the order or orders affecting the same.

History.—§9, ch. 65-359; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0958 Casualty title insurance prohibited.—

(1) No title insurance policy or guarantee of title shall be issued upon a casualty basis.

(2) The term "casualty basis" as used in this section means the issuance of a title insurance policy or guarantee of title with disregard to the possible existence of adverse matters or defects of title.

History.—§10, ch. 65-359.

627.0959 Preemption by state.—The state

of Florida hereby preempts the regulation of title insurers and title insurance.

History.—§11, ch. 65-359.

627.0960 Transaction of title insurance and any other kind of insurance prohibited.—

(1) No insurer shall transact title insurance and any other kind of insurance in this state.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any insurer actively transacting title insurance and any other kind of insurance in this state on January 1, 1965.

History.—§12, ch. 65-359.

PART XIII

VARIABLE ANNUITY CONTRACTS

627.0975 Application of part XIII.

627.0976 Establishment and maintenance of separate accounts.

627.0977 Statement of value of annuity benefits.

627.0978 Investment of assets.

627.0979 Department; rules and regulations; qualification of companies to issue annuity contracts.

627.0975 Application of part XIII.—Part XIII of this chapter applies to annuity contracts with variable benefits and contracts upon the lives of beneficiaries under life insurance contracts with variable benefits as distinguished from fixed dollar annuity contracts and fixed dollar contracts upon the lives of beneficiaries under life insurance contracts, which are set forth in part III of chapter 627.

History.—§1, ch. 61-441.

627.0976 Establishment and maintenance of separate accounts.—Every domestic life insurance company which issues annuity contracts providing for payments or values which vary directly according to investment experience shall establish one or more separate accounts in connection with such contracts, as directed by the department. All amounts received by the company which are required by contract to be applied to provide such variable annuity payments or values shall be added to the appropriate separate account, and the assets of any such separate account shall not be chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business the company may conduct. Any surplus or deficit from mortality experience which may arise in any such separate account shall be adjusted by withdrawals from, or additions to such account by the company so that the assets of such account are always equal to the assets required to satisfy the company's obligations for such variable payments.

History.—§2, ch. 61-441; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0977 Statement of value of annuity benefits.—Any annuity contract on a variable basis delivered or issued for delivery in this state, and any group annuity certificate evidencing variable benefits issued pursuant to any such annuity contract on a group basis, shall contain a statement of the essential features of the procedure to be followed by the

insurance company in determining the dollar amount of variable annuity benefits or values thereunder and shall state in clear terms that such amount may decrease or increase according to such procedure. Any such annuity contract delivered or issued for delivery in this state, and any such group annuity certificate, shall contain on its first page, in a prominent position in ten point type or larger, a clear statement that the annuity benefits or values thereunder are on a variable basis.

History.—§3, ch. 61-441.

627.0978 Investment of assets.—

(1) An insurer which issues annuity contracts providing for annuity payments or values which vary directly according to investment experience has established a separate account or accounts in connection with such annuity contract, may invest the assets held by such company in such separate account or accounts without regard to limitations imposed by §625.0104(2)(a), part II.

(2) Where the expense factor for purchase or liquidation of securities would not be increased, any securities purchased or liquidated for any annuity contracts with variable benefits sold in this state by a company, shall whenever possible be executed through a security brokerage office located in this state.

History.—§4, ch. 61-441.

627.0979 Department; rules and regulations; qualification of companies to issue annuity contracts.—

(1) The department shall have the authority to issue such reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of chapter 627, part XIII.

(2) No life insurance corporation heretofore or hereafter incorporated pursuant to the provisions of any general or special law of this state shall undertake the issuance of any

contract on a variable basis, and no insurance company formed by authority of another state or foreign country and heretofore or hereafter admitted to transact business in this state, shall undertake the issuance or delivery of any contract on a variable basis within this state, until said company has satisfied the department that its condition or methods of operation in connection with the issuance of such contracts on a variable basis will not be such as would render its operation hazardous to the public or its policyholders in this state.

In determining the qualification of a company requesting authority to issue or deliver contracts on a variable basis within this state, the department will consider, among other things,

- (a) The history of the company;
- (b) The character, responsibility and general fitness of the officers and directors of the company; and
- (c) The regulation of a foreign company by its state of domicile.

History.—§5, ch. 61-441; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

PART XIV

PREMIUM FINANCE COMPANIES

- 627.0990 Premium finance company defined.
- 627.0991 Premium finance agreement defined.
- 627.0992 License required.
- 627.0993 Approval; disapproval of application; and waiting period.
- 627.0994 License provisions and posting.
- 627.0995 Change of location.
- 627.0996 Grounds for refusal, suspension, and revocation of license.
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- 627.0998 Investigations, powers; duties.
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- 627.1002 Filing, approval of forms, service charge filing.
- 627.1003 Form and content of premium finance agreements.
- 627.1004 Limitation on service and other charges.
- 627.1005 Delinquency, collection, and cancellation charges; attorney's fees.
- 627.1006 Restrictions on premium finance agreements.
- 627.1007 Delivery of copy of premium finance agreement.
- 627.1008 Notice of assignment; payments.
- 627.1009 Statement of account; receipts.
- 627.1011 Refinancing.
- 627.1012 Cancellation of insurance contract upon default.

627.0990 Premium finance company defined.—

(1) An insurance premium finance company is:

(a) A person engaged, in whole or in part, in the business of entering into premium finance agreements with insureds; or

(b) A person engaged, in whole or in part, in the business of acquiring premium finance agreements from other premium finance companies.

(2) Credit unions, banks, building and loan associations, and other lending institutions as defined under chapters 516, 519, 656, 657, 658, and 665 are exempt from the provisions of part XIV of this chapter.

(3) The inclusion of a charge for insurance on a bona fide sale of goods or services on installments is not subject to the provisions of part XIV of chapter 627.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.0991 Premium finance agreement defined.—Premium finance agreement means a promissory note or other written agreement by which an insured promises or agrees to pay to, or to the order of, a premium finance company the amount advanced or to be advanced under the agreement to an insurer or to an insurance agent, in payment of premiums on an insurance

contract, together with a service charge as authorized and limited by law.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.0992 License required.—

(1) Except as provided in §§627.1020 and 627.1021, no person shall engage in the business of a premium finance company without a license therefor obtained from the department, as provided in part XIV of this chapter.

(2) Application for license required under part XIV of this chapter shall be in writing, and in the form prescribed by the department.

(3) When an applicant has more than one office, separate applications for license shall be made for each such office.

(4) At the time of filing an application for a license, the applicant shall pay to the department the license fee and, upon original application or upon application subsequent to denial of application, or revocation, suspension or surrender of a license, an investigation fee.

(a) The license fee for each license year or part thereof shall be one hundred and fifty dollars for each office where the business of a premium finance company is conducted, except that if the license is issued after March 31 in any year such fee shall be seventy-five dollars.

(b) The investigation fee, when required by this section, shall be one hundred dollars per office, except that, when an applicant files ap-

plication for licenses for three or more offices at the same time, the total investigation fee for all the applications shall be three hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106; §2, ch. 69-197.

627.0993 Approval; disapproval of application; and waiting period.—

(1) Within sixty days after the filing of an application for a license accompanied by payment of the fees for license and investigation, the department shall issue the license or refuse to issue the license, if it is found by it that the management of the premium finance company filing the application is lacking in managerial experience as to make the proposed operation hazardous to the insurance buying public, or which it has good reason to believe is affiliated directly or indirectly through ownership, control, or in other business relations with any person or persons whose business operations are or have been marked as detrimental to the public, policyholders, stockholders, investors, or creditors by manipulation of assets or of accounts or by bad faith. Such license to engage in business in accordance with the provisions of this law at the location specified in the application shall be executed in duplicate by the department, and it shall transmit one copy thereof to the applicant and file a copy in the office of the department.

(2) If the department refuses to issue a license, it shall notify the applicant of the denial, return to the applicant the sum paid as a license fee, but retain the investigation fee to cover the costs of investigating the applicant.

(3) Each license issued hereunder shall remain in full force and effect until the last day of September of the year for which issued unless earlier surrendered, suspended, or revoked pursuant to part XIV, and may be renewed for the ensuing license year upon the filing of an application in conformity with §627.0992 but subject to all of the provisions of this section. If an application for a renewal of a license is filed with the department before October 1 of any year, the license sought to be renewed shall be continued in full force and effect either until the issuance by the department of the renewal license applied for or until five days after the department refuses to issue such renewal license under the provisions of this section.

(4) Only one office may be maintained under each license, but more than one license may be issued to the same licensee pursuant to part XIV.

(5) Any person engaged in the business of a premium finance company on October 1, 1963 may continue in operation in accordance with the provisions of part XIV but must obtain a license for each office at which he engages in the business of a premium finance agency by October 1, 1963.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0994 License provisions and posting.—Such license shall state the name and address of the licensee and shall be kept conspicuously

posted in the office of the licensee and shall not be transferable or assignable.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.0995 Change of location.—Before any licensee changes any office of his to another location, he shall give written notice thereof to the department which shall without charge issue an endorsement indicating the change and the date thereof, which endorsement shall be attached to the license for such office and be authority for the operation of the business under such license at such new location.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0996 Grounds for refusal, suspension, and revocation of license.—

(1) The department may forthwith deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue any license hereunder, if it shall find that:

(a) The licensee has failed to pay the annual license fee or any sum of money lawfully demanded under authority of any other section of this chapter, or to comply with any demand, ruling, or requirement of the department lawfully made pursuant to and within the authority of part XIV.

(b) The licensee has violated any provision of part XIV or any rule or regulation lawfully made by the department under and within the authority of part XIV.

(c) Any fact or condition exists which, if it had existed at the time of the original application for such license, clearly would have warranted the department in refusing originally to issue such license.

(2) The department may revoke or suspend only the particular license with respect to which grounds for revocation or suspension may occur or exist; or if it shall find that such grounds for revocation or suspension are of general application to all offices, or to more than one office, operated by such licensee, it shall revoke or suspend all of the licenses issued to such licensee or such number of licenses as such grounds apply to, as the case may be.

(3) Any licensee may surrender any license by delivering to the department written notice that he thereby surrenders such license, but such surrender shall not affect such licensee's civil or criminal liability for acts committed prior to such surrender.

(4) No revocation or suspension or surrender of any license shall impair or affect the obligation of any insured under any lawful premium finance agreement previously acquired or held by the licensee.

(5) Every license issued hereunder shall remain in force and effect until the same shall have been surrendered, revoked, suspended, or expires in accordance with the provisions of part XIV; but the department shall have authority to reinstate suspended licenses or to issue new licenses to a licensee whose license or licenses shall have been revoked, if no fact or condition then exists which clearly would have

warranted the department in refusing originally to issue such license under part XIV.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0997 Administrative fine and probation in lieu of suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew license.—The department may in its discretion in lieu of a suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue any license, impose on the licensee an administrative penalty or place such licensee on probation pursuant to §§626.681 and 626.691 of this code.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0998 Investigations, powers; duties.—The department may conduct examinations and investigations of premium finance companies under the provisions of §§624.0106 and 626.601 of this code.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.0999 Excessive premium finance charge; penalty.—

(1) Any person, premium finance company, or other legal entity who or which knowingly takes, receives, reserves, or charges a premium finance charge other than that authorized by this law shall thereby forfeit the entire premium finance charge to which such person, premium finance company, or entity would otherwise be entitled and any person who shall have paid such unlawful finance charge may personally or by his legal or personal representative, by suit for recovery thereof brought within two years from the date of such payment, recover from such person, premium finance company, or legal entity twice the entire amount of the premium finance charge so paid.

(2) Section 624.15 shall be applicable to each wilful violation as to which a greater penalty is not provided by another provision of this code or by other applicable laws of this state.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.1000 Licensee's books and records; reports.—

(1) The licensee shall keep and use in his business such books, accounts, and records as will enable the department to determine whether such licensee is complying with the provisions of part XIV and with the rules and regulations lawfully made by the department hereunder. Every licensee shall preserve such books, accounts, and records, including cards used in a card system, if any, for at least three years after making the final entry in respect to any premium finance agreement recorded therein; provided, however, the preservation of photographic reproductions thereof or records in photographic form shall constitute compliance with this requirement.

(2) Each licensee shall annually on or before March 1 file a report with the department giving such information as the department may require concerning the business and operations during the preceding calendar year of each licensed place of business conducted by

the licensee within the state under the authority of part XIV. Such report shall be made under oath and be in the form prescribed by the department which may make and publish annually an analysis and recapitulation of such reports. In addition to such annual reports, the department may require of licensees under oath and in the form prescribed by it, such additional regular or special reports as it may deem necessary to the proper supervision of licensees under part XIV.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.1001 Rebates and inducements prohibited.—

(1) No premium finance company, and no employee of such a company, shall pay, allow, or offer to pay or allow in any manner whatsoever to an insurance agent or any employee of an insurance agent, or to any other person, either as an inducement to the financing of any insurance policy with the premium finance company or after any such policy has been financed, any rebate whatsoever, either from the service charge for financing specified in the premium finance agreement or otherwise, or shall give or offer to give any valuable consideration or inducement of any kind directly or indirectly, other than an article of merchandise not exceeding one dollar in value which shall have thereon the advertisement of the premium finance company; but a premium finance company may purchase or otherwise acquire a premium finance agreement, provided that it conforms to part XIV in all respects, from another premium finance company with recourse against the premium finance company on such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon; and

(2) No filing of the assignment or notice thereof to the insured shall be necessary to the validity of the written assignment of a premium finance agreement as against creditors or subsequent purchasers, pledgees, or encumbrancers of the assignor.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.1002 Filing, approval of forms, service charge filing.—

(1) No premium finance agreement form or related form shall be used in this state by a premium finance company unless it has been filed with and approved by the department.

(2) Every such filing shall be made not less than thirty days in advance of issuance or use. At the expiration of thirty days from date of filing, a form so filed shall be deemed approved unless prior thereto it has been affirmatively approved or disapproved by written order of the department. The department may extend by not more than an additional fifteen days the period within which it may so affirmatively approve or disapprove any such form by giving notice of such extension before the expiration of the initial thirty day period. At the expiration of any such period as so extended and in the absence of prior affirmative approval or disapproval, any such form shall be deemed approved.

(3) In addition each premium finance company shall file with the department the service charge and interest rate plan to be charged in premium financing including all modifications of service charges and interest rate to be paid by the insured or others under a premium finance agreement. Every filing shall state the effective date thereon. Such filing shall be made not less than thirty days prior to its effective date.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

627.1003 Form and content of premium finance agreements.—

(1) A premium finance agreement shall be in writing, dated, and signed by or on behalf of the insured, and the printed portion thereof shall be in at least eight point type.

(2) It shall contain the entire agreement of the parties with respect to the insurance contract, the premiums for which are advanced or to be advanced under it, and:

(a) At its top, the words PREMIUM FINANCE AGREEMENT in at least ten point bold type; and

(b) A notice in at least eight point bold type, reading as follows: NOTICE:

1. Do not sign this agreement before you read it or if it contains any blank space.

2. You are entitled to a completely filled-in copy of this agreement.

3. Under the law, you have the right to pay off in advance the full amount due and under certain conditions to obtain a partial refund of the service charge.

(3) A premium finance agreement shall:

(a) Contain the name and place of business of the insurance agent negotiating the related insurance contract, the name and residence or the place of business of the insured as specified by him, the name and place of business of the premium finance company to which installment or other payments are to be made, a description of the insurance contract, the premiums for which are advanced or to be advanced under the agreement, and the amount of the premiums for such insurance contract; and

(b) Set forth the following items:

1. The total amount of the premiums;

2. The amount of the down payment;

3. The principal balance, which is the difference between subparagraphs 1. and 2.;

4. The amount of the service charge;

5. The balance, which is the sum of subparagraphs 3. and 4., payable by the insured, the number of installments required, the amount of each installment expressed in dollars and the due date or period thereof;

(4) The items need not be stated in the sequence or order set forth above, inapplicable items may be omitted; additional items may be included to explain the computations made in determining the amount to be paid by the insured.

(5) No premium finance agreement shall be signed by an insured when it contains any blank space to be filled in after it has been

signed; however, if the insurance contract, the premiums for which are advanced or to be advanced under the agreement, has not been issued at the time of its signature by the insured and it so provides, the name of the authorized insurer by whom such insurance contract is issued and the policy number and the due date of the first installment may be left blank and later inserted in the original of the agreement after it has been signed by the insured.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.1004 Limitation on service and other charges.—

(1) A premium finance company shall not charge, contract for, receive, or collect a service charge other than as permitted by part XIV of this chapter.

(2) A premium finance company may, in a premium finance agreement, contract for, charge, receive, and collect a service charge for financing the premiums under the agreement computed as provided in subsection (3).

(3)(a) The service charge provided for in this section shall be computed on the balance of the premiums due, after subtracting the down payment made by the insured in accordance with the premium finance agreement, from the effective date of the insurance coverage for which the premiums are being advanced to and including the date when the final payment of the premium finance agreement is payable.

(b) The service charge shall be a maximum of nine dollars per one hundred dollars per annum plus an additional charge, which shall not exceed ten dollars per premium finance agreement, which additional charge need not be refunded upon prepayment. However, any insured may prepay his premium finance agreement in full at any time before due date of the final payment, and in such event the unearned service charge shall be refunded in accordance with the "Rule of 78ths" and shall represent at least as great a proportion of the service charge, if any, as the sum of the periodic balances after the month in which prepayment is made bears to the sum of all periodic balances under the schedule of payments in the agreement. When the amount of the refund is less than one dollar, no refund need be made.

(c) Such service charge shall be inclusive of all charges incident to the premium finance agreement and for the extension of credit provided therein.

(d) Paragraphs (a)-(c) of this subsection apply if the premiums under only one insurance contract are advanced or to be advanced under a premium finance agreement; if premiums under more than one insurance contract are advanced or to be advanced under a premium finance agreement, the service charge shall be computed from the inception date of such insurance contracts, or from the due date of such premiums; however, not more than one minimum service charge shall apply to each premium finance agreement.

(e) No insurance agent or premium finance company shall induce an insured to become ob-

ligated under more than one premium finance agreement for the purpose of obtaining more than one minimum service charge.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16; §1, ch. 69-224.

627.1005 Delinquency, collection, and cancellation charges; attorney's fees.—

(1) A premium finance agreement may provide for the payment by the insured of a delinquency and collection charge on each installment in default for a period of not less than five days in an amount of one dollar to a maximum not to exceed five per cent of such installment or five dollars, whichever is less, provided that only one such delinquency and collection charge may be collected on any such installment regardless of the period during which it remains in default; and if the default results in the cancellation of any insurance contract listed in the agreement, the agreement may provide for the payment by the insured of a cancellation charge equal to the difference between any delinquency and collection charge imposed in respect to the installment in default and five dollars.

(2) A premium finance agreement may, also, provide for the payment of attorney's fees not exceeding twenty per cent of the amount due and payable under the agreement if it is referred for collection to an attorney not a salaried employee of the premium finance company holding the agreement.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a premium finance company shall not take, receive from, or charge an insured any cancellation charge or attorney's fees unless, within ten days after default in the payment of any installment of a premium finance agreement, the premium finance company has mailed a notice of the default to the insured at his address as shown on the agreement and to any insurance agent named therein at his place of business as shown giving the insured at least five days within which to make the payment in default.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.1006 Restrictions on premium finance agreements.—

(1) No premium finance agreement shall contain any provision by which:

(a) In the absence of default of the insured, the premium finance company holding the agreement may, arbitrarily and without reasonable cause, accelerate the maturity of any part or all of the amount owing thereunder;

(b) A power of attorney is given to confess judgment in this state; or

(c) The insured relieves the insurance agent or the premium finance company holding the agreement from liability for any legal rights or remedies which the insured may otherwise have against him.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.1007 Delivery of copy of premium finance agreement.—Before the due date of the first installment payable under a premium fi-

nance agreement, the premium finance company holding the agreement or the insurance agent shall deliver to the insured, or mail to him at his address as shown in the agreement, a copy thereof or, if the agreement contained any blank space when it was signed and such blank space was subsequently filled in, in accordance with §627.1003(5), a copy of the agreement as so filled in.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.1008 Notice of assignment; payments.—

Unless the insured has notice of actual or intended assignment of a premium finance agreement, payment thereunder by him to the last known holder of the agreement shall be binding upon all subsequent holders or assignees.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.1009 Statement of account; receipts.—

(1) At any time after its execution, but not later than one year after the last payment thereunder, a premium finance company holding a premium finance agreement shall, upon written request of the insured, give or mail to him a written statement of the dates and amounts of payments and the total amount, if any, unpaid thereunder. Such a statement shall be supplied once each year without charge; if any additional statement is requested, the premium finance company shall supply such statement at a charge not exceeding one dollar for each additional statement so supplied. An insured shall be given a receipt for a payment when made in cash.

(2) After the payment of all sums for which an insured is obligated under a premium finance agreement, and upon his written demand, the premium finance company holding the agreement shall deliver, or mail to the insured at his last known address, such one or more good and sufficient instruments as may be necessary to acknowledge payment in full and to release all interest in or rights to the insurance contracts, the premiums for which were advanced or are to be advanced under the agreement.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.1011 Refinancing.—A premium finance company may, upon agreement with the insured, extend the scheduled due date or defer the scheduled payment of all or any part of any installment or installments payable thereunder. The agreement for such extension or deferment must be in writing and signed by the parties thereto. The premium finance company may charge and contract for the payment of an extension or deferral charge by the insured and collect and receive the same; but such charge may not exceed an amount equal to one per cent per month simple interest on the amount of the installment or installments, or part thereof, extended or deferred for the period of extension or deferral. Such period shall not exceed the period from the date when such extended or deferred installment or installments, or part thereof, would have been payable in the absence of such extension or de-

ferral, to the date when such installment or installments, or part thereof, are made payable under the agreement of extension or deferment; except that a minimum charge of one dollar for the period of extension or deferment may be made in any case where the extension or deferral charge, when computed at such rate, amounts to less than one dollar.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

627.1012 Cancellation of insurance contract upon default.—When a premium finance agreement contains a power of attorney or other authority enabling the premium finance company to cancel any insurance contract or contracts listed in the agreement, the insurance contract or contracts shall not be cancelled unless such cancellation is effectuated in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Not less than ten days written notice be served upon the insured or insureds shown on the premium finance agreement of the intent of the premium finance company to cancel his or their insurance contract or contracts unless the defaulted installment payment is received within ten days.

(2) After expiration of such period, the premium finance company shall mail the insurer a request for cancellation, specifying the effective date of such cancellation, mailing a copy to the insured at his last known address as shown on the premium finance agreement.

(3) Every such notice of cancellation shall include, in type or print of which its face shall not be smaller than twelve point, a statement that if the insurance contract or contracts provide motor vehicle liability insurance required by the financial responsibility law proof of financial responsibility is required to be main-

tained continuously for a period of three years, pursuant to chapter 324 and that the operation of a vehicle without such financial responsibility is unlawful.

(4) Upon receipt of a copy of such cancellation notice by the insurer or insurers, the insurance contract shall be cancelled with the same force and effect as if the aforesaid notice of cancellation had been submitted by the insured himself, without requiring the return of the insurance contract or contracts.

(5) All statutory, regulatory, and contractual restrictions providing that the insured may not cancel his insurance contract unless he or the insurer first satisfies such restrictions by giving a prescribed notice to a governmental agency, the insurance carrier, a mortgagee, an individual, or a person designated to receive such notice for said governmental agency, insurance carrier, or individual shall apply where cancellation is effected under the provisions of this section. The insurer, in accordance with said prescribed notice where it is required to give such notice in behalf of itself or the insured, shall give notice to such governmental agency, person, mortgagee or individual; and it shall determine and calculate the effective date of cancellation from the day it receives the copy of the notice of cancellation from the premium finance company.

(6) Whenever an insurance contract is cancelled in accordance with this section, the insurer shall promptly return whatever gross unearned premiums are due under the contract to the premium finance company effecting the cancellation for the benefit of the insured or insureds.

History.—§1, ch. 63-16.

PART XV

PREMIUM FINANCING

627.1020 Premium financing by an insurance agent or agency.

627.1021 Premium financing by an insurer or subsidiary.

627.1020 Premium financing by an insurance agent or agency.—

(1) A general lines agent as defined in the code and duly licensed thereunder or a general lines insurance agency transacting kinds of insurance as provided in §626.041, may make certain reasonable service charges for financing such insurance premiums on policies issued or business produced by said agent or agency, §§626.0613 and 626.0617 notwithstanding. The service charge for financing such premium or premiums shall not exceed one dollar per installment, nor exceed six dollars total service charge per annum, for any premium balance of one hundred twenty dollars or less. For any premium balance greater than one hundred twenty dollars but not more than two hundred twenty dollars the service charge shall not exceed nine dollars per annum. The maxi-

627.1022 Premium finance cost specified.

627.1023 Insurers filing; approval of forms; service charge filing.

mum service charge of one dollar per installment for any premium balance greater than two hundred twenty dollars shall not exceed twelve dollars per annum. An insurance agent or agency in lieu of such service charges may charge a rate of interest not to exceed ten per cent simple interest per annum on the unpaid balance.

(2) Every such agent or agency engaging in premium financing whose service charge or rate of interest is more than as provided in subsection (1) shall be subject to part XIV of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 63-16.

627.1021 Premium financing by an insurer or subsidiary.—

(1) An insurer as defined in the code and authorized to transact insurance in this state or

a subsidiary of such insurer or a corporation under substantially the same management or control as an authorized insurer or group of authorized insurers, may finance property, casualty, surety, and marine insurance premiums on policies issued or business produced by said insurer or insurers in substantial accordance with the service charges or rate of interest as provided in §627.1020.

(2) Any insurer, subsidiary, corporation or group of insurers referred to in subsection (1) whose service charge or rate of interest is substantially more than that provided in §627.1020 shall be subject to part XIV of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 63-16.

627.1022 Premium finance cost specified.—

(1) Where premium financing service charges or interest is included in the overall price or cost of insurance, the insurer, insurance agent, or agency shall separately state

and identify the amount of service charges or interest to be paid for the financing of such premiums.

(2) All service charges or interest shall be separately stated and identified in all invoices issued to the policyholder and in the records or accounts maintained by the insurer or corporation as provided in §627.1021 agent, or agency.

History.—§2, ch. 63-16.

627.1023 Insurers filing; approval of forms; service charge filing.—An insurer or a subsidiary of such insurer or a corporation under substantially the same management or control as an authorized insurer or group of authorized insurers shall file premium finance agreement forms or related forms and service charge or interest rate plan to be charged as provided in §627.1002 separately from rates and filings required under part I of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 63-16.

CHAPTER 628

INSURANCE CODE; ORGANIZATION AND CORPORATE PROCEDURES
OF STOCK AND MUTUAL INSURERS

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628.011 Scope of chapter.—This chapter applies only as to domestic stock and mutual insurers, except that §628.341(2) (nonassessable policies, mutual insurers) shall apply also as to foreign and alien insurers.

History.—§621, ch. 59-205.

628.021 Stock insurer defined.—A “stock” insurer is an incorporated insurer with its capital divided into shares and owned by its stockholders.

History.—§622, ch. 59-205.

628.031 Mutual insurer defined.—A “mutual” insurer is an incorporated insurer without permanent capital stock, and the governing body of which is elected in accordance with this chapter.

History.—§623, ch. 59-205.

628.041 Applicability of general corporation statutes.—The applicable statutes of this state relating to the powers and procedures of domestic private corporations formed for profit shall apply to domestic stock insurers and to domestic mutual insurers, except where in conflict

with the express provisions of this code.

History.—§624, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §632.10.

628.051 Permit required to form insurer; application.—

(1) No domestic insurer shall hereafter be formed unless the persons so proposing have applied to the department for and have received from the department a permit therefor.

(2) Written application for such permit shall be filed with the department and shall include:

- (a) Name, type, and purpose of insurer;
- (b) Name, residence address, business background, and qualifications of each person associated or to be associated in the formation or financing of the insurer;
- (c) Full disclosure of the terms of all understandings and agreements existing or proposed among persons so associated relative to the insurer, or the formation or financing thereof, accompanied by a copy of each such agreement or understanding;
- (d) Full disclosure of the terms of all un-

derstandings and agreements existing or proposed for management or exclusive agency contracts;

(e) A copy of each of any or all proposed articles or certificate of incorporation and proposed by-laws of the proposed insurer; and

(f) Such other pertinent information as the department may reasonably require.

(3) File with the department:

(a) A copy of each of any and all articles or certificates of incorporation of involved corporations, if a copy of the same is not already on file in the department;

(b) A copy of each of any and all syndicate, association, firm, partnership, organization or other similar agreement, by whatever name called, involved in the formation of the proposed insurer or its financing;

(c) If the insurer or proposed insurer is a reciprocal insurer, a copy of the power of attorney and of other agreements existing or proposed as affecting investors, subscribers, the attorney in fact, the insurer or proposed insurer;

(d) A copy of any security, or of any proposed document evidencing any right or interest, proposed to be offered;

(e) A copy of any other pertinent document as reasonably requested by the department.

(4) The application shall be accompanied by the filing fee specified therefor in §624.0300.

History.—§625, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.061 Investigation of proposed organization.—In connection with any proposal to incorporate a domestic insurer as referred to in §628.051, the department shall make an investigation of:

(1) The character, reputation, financial standing and motives of the organizers, incorporators and subscribers organizing the proposed insurer;

(2) The character, financial responsibility, insurance experience, business qualifications of its proposed officers;

(3) The character, the financial responsibility, business experience and standing of the proposed stockholders and directors.

History.—§626, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.071 Granting, denial of permit.—

(1) The department shall expeditiously examine and investigate the application for a permit as referred to in §628.051. Subject to subsection (3), if it finds that:

(a) The application is complete, and

(b) The documents therewith filed are in compliance with law, and

(c) The proposed financial structure is adequate, and

(d) The proposed officers and directors have sufficient insurance experience, ability, and standing to assure reasonable promise of successful operation,

it shall issue to the applicant a permit to form the proposed insurer.

(2) No permit granted under the provisions

of this section shall be valid after one year from date of issue or after extension of such period, not exceeding one year, as may be authorized by the department upon cause shown. The articles of incorporation and all other proceedings thereunder shall become void one year from issue date of such permit or expiration of such extended period, unless the formation of the proposed insurer shall have been completed and a certificate of authority issued by the department.

(3) If the department does not so find, or finds that the insurer if formed or financed would not be able to qualify for or retain a certificate of authority by reason of the provisions of §624.0203 (3), it shall give written notice to the applicant that a permit will not be granted, stating in detail the grounds therefor.

History.—§627, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 63-18; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.03.

628.081 Incorporation of domestic insurer.—

(1) This section applies to stock and mutual insurers hereafter incorporated in this state.

(2) Five or more individuals, none of whom is less than twenty-one years of age, may incorporate a stock insurer; ten or more individuals, none of whom is less than twenty-one years of age, may incorporate a mutual insurer. At least a majority of the incorporators shall be citizens of the United States.

(3) The incorporators shall execute articles of incorporation in triplicate, and at least three of the incorporators shall acknowledge their execution thereof before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments. The articles of incorporation shall state the purpose for which the corporation is formed, and shall state and show:

(a) The name of the corporation, which shall comply with §624.0204 of this code. If a mutual, the name shall contain "mutual" as part thereof.

(b) The duration of its existence, which may be perpetual.

(c) The kinds of insurance, as defined in this code, which the corporation is formed to transact.

(d) If a stock corporation, its authorized capital stock, number of shares of stock into which divided, and the par value of each such share, which par value shall be at least one dollar but not more than one hundred dollars.

(e) If a mutual corporation, the maximum contingent liability of its members, other than as to nonassessable policies, for payment of losses and expenses incurred; such liability shall be as stated in the articles of incorporation, but shall not be less than one nor more than ten times the premium for the member's policy at the annual premium rate for a term of one year.

(f) The number of directors, not less than five, who shall constitute the board of directors and conduct the affairs of the corporation; also the names, addresses and terms of the members of the initial board of directors.

The term of office of initial directors shall be for not more than one year after the date of incorporation.

(g) The name of the county, and the city, town or place within the county, in which its principal office or principal place of business is to be located in this state.

(h) Such other provisions, not inconsistent with law, deemed appropriate by the incorporators.

(i) The name and residence address of each incorporator, and the citizenship of each incorporator who is not a citizen of the United States.

(4) Articles of incorporation shall be filed and be subject to approval as provided in §628.091.

History.—§628, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.02, 626.021, 632.01, 632.02, 632.04, 632.05, 632.12.

628.091 Filing, approval of articles of incorporation.—

(1) No domestic stock or mutual insurer shall hereafter be formed in this state unless the articles of incorporation thereof are approved by the department prior to filing the same with and approval by the department of state as otherwise provided by law.

(2) The incorporators shall file the triplicate originals of the articles of incorporation with the department, accompanied by the filing fee therefor as specified in §624.0300.

(3) The department shall promptly examine the articles of incorporation. If it finds that the articles of incorporation conform to law, and that a permit has been or will be issued as provided by §628.071, it shall endorse its approval on each of the triplicate originals of the articles of incorporation, retain one copy thereof for its files, and return the two remaining copies to the incorporators for filing with the department of state as required by law.

(4) If after examining the articles of incorporation the department does not find as referred to in subsection (3), it shall refuse to approve the articles of incorporation and shall return the triplicate originals thereof to the incorporators together with a statement in writing of the reasons for nonapproval.

(5) Any person aggrieved by any action of the department under this section shall have the right to a hearing and to appeal to the courts therefrom as provided in part II of chapter 624.

History.—§629, ch. 59-205; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.021, 632.03, 632.06.

628.101 Amendment of certificate of incorporation; stock insurer.—A domestic stock insurer shall not effectuate an amendment to its certificate of incorporation until a copy of the proposed amendment has been filed with and approved by the department. The department shall promptly examine any such proposed amendment and shall approve the same un-

less it finds that the proposed amendment does not comply with law.

History.—§630, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.03, 625.04.

628.111 Same; mutual insurer.—

(1) A domestic mutual insurer heretofore or hereafter formed may amend its articles of incorporation for any lawful purpose by affirmative vote of a majority of those of its members present or represented by proxy at a lawful meeting of its members of which the notice given members included due notice of the proposal to amend.

(2)(a) Upon adoption of the amendment the insurer shall make in triplicate under its corporate seal a certificate thereof, setting forth the amendment and the date and manner of the adoption thereof, which certificate shall be executed by the insurer's president or vice-president and secretary or assistant secretary and acknowledged before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments. The insurer shall deliver the triplicate originals of the certificate to the department together with the filing fee specified therefor in §624.0300.

(b) The department shall promptly examine the certificate of amendment, and if it finds that the certificate and the amendment comply with law it shall endorse its approval upon each of the triplicate originals, place one thereof on file in its office and return the remaining two sets to the insurer. The insurer shall forthwith file such endorsed certificates of amendment with the department of state as otherwise required by law. The amendment shall be effective when filed with and approved by the department of state.

(3) If the department finds that the proposed amendment or certificate does not comply with the law, it shall not approve the same, and shall return the triplicate certificate of amendment to the insurer together with its written statement of reasons for nonapproval.

History.—§631, ch. 59-205; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.121 Capital stock; amount; payment.—

(1) The articles of incorporation of a stock insurer shall provide for authorized capital in amount not less than that required under this code as to such insurer for the kind or kinds of insurance to be transacted.

(2) In the sale of the insurer's capital stock an amount not less than the minimum paid-in capital stock required under this code as to the insurer for authority to transact the kind or kinds of insurance to be transacted, shall be paid-in in lawful money of the United States or in equivalent United States government securities; any additional sums paid for stock or any stock sold after the minimum required capital has been so paid-in in money, may be in the form of any type of securities in which the insurer is authorized under part II of chapter 625 of this code to invest its funds, subject to the terms and conditions of such chapter, and

subject further to the applicable provisions of law.

History.—§632, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.02, 625.05.

628.131 Limitation on organization and stock sales expenses.—

(1) Total expense involved in the incorporation and financing of a new domestic stock insurer shall not exceed fifteen per cent of the funds actually received by or on behalf of the corporation from the sale of its securities, including incorporation fees, underwriting fees and costs, attorneys' fees, printing costs and other services and costs involved in such incorporation and financing.

(2) No president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, director or any other executive officer of any such insurer shall participate in the commissions received or to be received by any person selling or negotiating the sale of any security of such an insurer either directly or indirectly.

History.—§633, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.15.

628.141 Underwriters represented on board.—In event the financing of a new domestic stock insurer is by public offering of its securities through an underwriter or underwriters of such an offering, such underwriter or underwriters shall be entitled to have not less than one nominee on the insurer's board of directors.

History.—§634, ch. 59-205.

628.151 Insurance business exclusive.—

(1) No domestic insurer heretofore or hereafter formed shall engage in or have corporate power to engage directly or indirectly in any business other than the insurance business and in business activities reasonably and necessarily incidental to such insurance business.

(2) Except that:

(a) Any title insurer heretofore formed under a charter authorizing it to engage also in the trust business, shall have the right to continue to engage in both such businesses.

(b) A title insurer may also engage in business as an escrow agent, and any insurer may also engage in the business of making, acquiring, selling, dealing in, and servicing of real estate mortgage loans and loans incidental thereto.

(3) A business trust whose declaration of trust was filed with the secretary of state of Florida prior to January 1, 1959, and which, at the time of the adoption of this code, held a certificate of authority as a title insurer may qualify as an insurer for lawyers' professional liability insurance by complying with the applicable provisions of this code.

History.—§635, ch. 59-205.

628.152 Domestic stock insurers; proxies, consents and authorizations in respect of any voting security.—

(1) The department may, by regulation, prescribe the form, content and manner of so-

licitation of any proxy, consent or authorization in respect of any voting security issued by a domestic stock insurer as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the proper protection of investors in the voting securities issued by such insurer, or to insure the fair dealing in such voting securities.

(2) No person and no domestic stock insurer or any director, officer or employee of such insurer shall solicit or permit the use of his name to solicit, by mail or otherwise, any person to give any proxy, consent or authorization in respect of any voting security issued by such insurer in contravention of any rule or regulation the department may prescribe pursuant to this section.

(3) Failure to comply with any rule or regulation of the department made pursuant to this section shall be unlawful and any proxy or consent obtained in violation of this section or in contravention of any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto shall be void. Any domestic stock insurer or any person (who is legally entitled to vote, consent or authorize by virtue of being the holder of record of such voting security) or the department, if any of the foregoing parties shall fail to act within fifteen days after the date on which such vote was cast or counted, may enforce compliance with the rules and regulations made pursuant to this section, by appropriate action in law or equity, provided, however, no suit shall be brought more than thirty days after the date on which such vote, consent or authorization was to have been effected.

(4) None of the provisions of this section shall apply to voting securities of a domestic stock insurer if such voting securities shall be registered pursuant to §12 of the securities exchange act of 1934, as amended.

(5) The term "voting security" as used in this section shall mean any instrument which, in law or by contract, gives the holder the right to vote, consent to or authorize any corporate action of a domestic stock insurer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-213; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.161 Initial qualifications; domestic mutuals.—

(1) When newly organized, a domestic mutual insurer may be authorized to transact any one of the kinds of insurance listed in the schedule contained in subsection (2).

(2) When applying for an original certificate of authority, the insurer must be otherwise qualified therefor under this code, and must have received and accepted bona fide applications as to substantial insurable subjects for insurance coverage of a substantial character of the kind of insurance proposed to be transacted, must have collected in cash the full premium therefor at a rate not less than the usual rate charged by stock insurers for comparable coverages, must have deposited surplus funds in the amount shown in column (g), or, in lieu of such applications, premiums and surplus, may deposit surplus in the amount shown in column (h), all in accordance with that part

of the following schedule which applies to the one kind of insurance the insurer proposes to transact:

(a) Kind of Insurance	(b) Minimum no. of applicants accepted	(c) Minimum no. of subjects covered	(d) Minimum premium collected	(e) Minimum amount of insurance each subject
Life (i)	500	500	annual	\$1000
Disability (ii)	500	500	quarterly	\$10 (weekly indem.)
Property (iii)	250	250	annual	\$2000
Casualty (iv)	250	500	annual	\$2000

(a) Kind of Insurance	(f) Maximum amount of insurance each subject (v)	(g) Deposit of minimum surplus funds (vi)	(h) Deposit of surplus in lieu (vi)
Life (i)	\$2500	\$100,000	\$150,000
Disability (ii)	\$25 (weekly indem.)	\$100,000	\$150,000
Property (iii)	\$3000	\$150,000	\$200,000
Casualty (iv)	\$10,000	\$150,000	\$200,000

The following provisos are respectively applicable to the foregoing schedule and provisions as indicated by like Roman numerals appearing in such schedule:

(i) No group insurance or term policies for terms of less than ten years shall be included.

(ii) No group, blanket or family plans of insurance shall be included. In lieu of weekly indemnity a like premium value in medical, surgical and hospital benefits may be provided. Any accidental death or dismemberment benefit provided shall not exceed twenty-five hundred dollars.

(iii) Only insurance of the owner's interest in real property may be included.

(iv) Must include insurance of legal liability for bodily injury and property damage, to which the maximum and minimum insured amounts apply.

(v) The maximums provided for in this column (f) are net of applicable reinsurance.

(vi) The deposit of surplus in the amounts specified in columns (g) and (h) must thereafter be maintained unimpaired. The deposit is subject to the provisions of part III of chapter 625 (administration of deposits).

(3) In addition to the surplus deposited as required under subsection (2), the insurer must possess when first so authorized to transact insurance, expendable surplus in amount as required of a like foreign mutual insurer under §624.0207.

History.—§636, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.11, 632.07.

628.171 Formation of mutual insurer; bond.—

(1) Before soliciting any applications for insurance required under §628.161 as qualification for the original certificate of authority, the incorporators of the proposed insurer shall file with the department a corporate surety

bond in the penalty of twenty thousand dollars in favor of the state of Florida and for the use and benefit of the state and of applicant members and creditors of the corporation. The bond shall be conditioned as follows:

(a) Upon due accounting for and deposit, as required under §628.191, of funds received as premium upon preliminary applications for insurance;

(b) That in event the corporation fails to complete its organization and secure a certificate of authority issued by the department within one year after the date of its certificate of incorporation, all premiums collected in advance from applicant members will be promptly returned to them, all other indebtedness of the corporation other than any compensation to directors, officers, or solicitors of insurance applications, will be paid, and for payment of costs incurred by the state in event of any legal proceedings for liquidation or dissolution of the corporation.

(2) In lieu of such a bond, the incorporators may deposit with the department twenty thousand dollars in cash, or in United States government bonds at par value, to be held in trust upon the same conditions as required for the bond.

(3) Any such bond filed or deposit or remaining portion thereof held under this section shall be released and discharged upon settlement and termination of all liabilities against it hereunder.

History.—§637, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.181 Applications for insurance in formation of mutual insurer.—

(1) Upon receipt of the department's approval of the bond or deposit as provided in §628.171, the directors and officers of the proposed domestic mutual insurer may commence solicitation of such requisite applications for insurance policies as they may accept, and may receive deposits of premiums thereon.

(2) All such applications shall be in writing signed by the applicant, covering subjects of insurance resident, located or to be performed in this state.

(3) All such applications shall provide that:

(a) Issuance of the policy is contingent upon the insurer qualifying for and receiving a certificate of authority;

(b) No insurance is in effect unless and until the certificate of authority has been issued; and

(c) The prepaid premium or deposit, and membership or policy fee, if any, shall be refunded in full to the applicant if organization is not completed and the certificate of authority is not issued and received by the insurer before a specified reasonable date which date shall be not later than one year after the date of the certificate of incorporation.

(4) All qualifying premiums collected shall be in cash.

(5) Solicitation for such qualifying appli-

cations for insurance shall be by licensed agents of the corporation, and the department shall, upon the corporation's application therefor, issue temporary agent's licenses expiring on the date specified pursuant to subsection (3)(c) to individuals qualified as for a resident agent's license. The department may suspend or revoke any such license for any of the causes and pursuant to the same procedures as are applicable to suspension or revocation of licenses of agents in general under part I of chapter 626.

History.—§638, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.191 Formation of mutuals; trust deposit of premiums; issuance of policies.—

(1) All sums collected by a domestic mutual corporation as premiums or fees on qualifying applications for insurance therein shall be deposited in trust in a bank or trust company in this state under a written trust agreement consistent with this section and with §628.181 (3) (c). The corporation shall file an executed copy of such trust agreement with the department.

(2) Upon issuance to the corporation of a certificate of authority as an insurer for the kind of insurance for which such applications were solicited, all funds so held in trust shall become the funds of the insurer, and the insurer shall thereafter in due course, issue and deliver its policies for which premiums had been paid and accepted. The insurance provided by such policies shall be effective as of the date of the certificate of authority, or thereafter as provided in the respective policies.

History.—§639, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.201 Same; failure to qualify.—If the proposed domestic mutual insurer fails to complete its organization and to secure its original certificate of authority within one year from and after date of its certificate of incorporation, the corporation shall be dissolved by the department, and the department shall return or cause to be returned to the persons entitled thereto all advance deposits or payments of premiums held in trust under §628.191.

History.—§640, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.211 Additional kinds of insurance, mutuals.—A domestic mutual insurer, after being authorized to transact one kind of insurance, may be authorized by the department to transact such additional kinds of insurance as are permitted under §624.0205, while otherwise in compliance with this code and while maintaining unimpaired surplus funds in an amount not less than the amount of paid-in capital stock required of a domestic stock insurer transacting like kinds of insurance, subject further in the case of insurers other than those to which §624.0208 is applicable, to the additional expendable surplus requirements of §624.0207 applicable to such a stock insurer.

History.—§641, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §632.10.

628.221 By-laws of mutual.—

(1) The initial board of directors of a domestic mutual insurer shall adopt original by-laws, subject to the approval of the insurer's members at the next succeeding meeting. The members shall have power to make, modify and revoke by-laws.

(2) The by-laws shall provide:

(a) That each member is entitled to one vote upon each matter coming to a vote at meetings of members, or to more votes in accordance with a reasonable classification of members as set forth in the by-laws and based upon the amount of insurance in force, or upon the amount of the premiums paid by such member, or upon other reasonable factors. A member shall have the right to vote in person or by his written proxy. No such proxy shall be made irrevocable or for longer than a reasonable period of time;

(b) For election of directors by the members, and the number, qualifications, terms of office, and powers of directors;

(c) The time, notice, quorum, and conduct of annual and special meetings of members and voting thereat. The by-laws may provide that the annual meeting shall be held at a place, date and time to be set forth in the policy and without giving other notice of such meeting;

(d) The number, designation, election, terms and powers and duties of the respective corporate officers;

(e) For deposit, custody, disbursement and accounting for corporate funds;

(f) For any other reasonable provisions customary, necessary or convenient for the management or regulation of its corporate affairs and not inconsistent with law.

(3) No provision in the by-laws for determining a quorum of members at any meeting thereof of less than a majority of all the insurer's members shall be effective unless approved by the department. This subsection shall not affect any other provision of law requiring vote of a larger percentage of members for a specified purpose.

(4) The insurer shall promptly file with the department a copy, certified by the insurer's secretary, of its by-laws and of every modification thereof or addition thereto. The department shall disapprove any by-law provision deemed by it to be unlawful, unreasonable, inadequate, unfair or detrimental to the proper interests or protection of the insurer's members or any class thereof. The insurer shall not, after receiving written notice of such disapproval and during the existence thereof, effectuate any by-law provision so disapproved.

History.—§642, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§632.06, 632.10, 632.11.

628.231 Directors; number, election.—

(1) The affairs of every domestic insurer shall be managed by not less than five directors.

(2) Directors must be elected by the mem-

bers or stockholders of a domestic insurer at the annual meeting of stockholders or members. Directors may be elected for terms of not more than three years each and until their successors are elected and have qualified, and if to be elected for terms of more than one year the insurer's by-laws shall provide for a staggered term system under which the terms of a proportionate part of the members of the board of directors will expire on the date of each annual meeting of stockholders or members.

(3) At least one-fourth of the directors of such insurer must be residents of this state. A majority of the directors must be citizens of the United States.

(4) If so provided in the insurer's by-laws, a director of a stock insurer shall be a stockholder thereof, and a director of a mutual insurer shall be a policyholder thereof.

History.—§643, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §632.10.

628.241 Bonds of mutual officers.—The president, secretary, and treasurer of a domestic mutual insurer, together with such other officers and administrative personnel as may handle the funds thereof, shall be bonded, under a fidelity bond issued by an authorized surety insurer, in such respective amounts, not less than ten thousand dollars in any instance, as may be provided for in the insurer's by-laws or as may reasonably be required by the department. The cost of any such bond shall be paid by the insurer.

History.—§644, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §632.10.

628.251 Management and exclusive agency contracts.—

(1) No domestic mutual insurer or stock insurer, shall make any contract whereby any person is granted or is to enjoy in fact the management of the insurer to the substantial exclusion of its board of directors or to have the controlling or preemptive right to produce substantially all insurance business for the insurer, unless the contract is filed with and approved by the department. The contract shall be deemed approved unless disapproved by the department within twenty days after date of filing, subject to such reasonable extension of time as the department may require by notice given within such twenty days. Any disapproval shall be delivered to the insurer in writing, stating the grounds therefor.

(2) Any such contract shall provide that any such manager or producer of its business shall within ninety days after expiration of each calendar year furnish the insurer's board of directors a written statement of amounts received under or on account of the contract and amounts expended thereunder during such calendar year, including the emoluments received therefrom by the respective directors, officers, and other principal management per-

sonnel of the manager or producer, and with such classification of items and further detail as the insurer's board of directors may reasonably require.

(3) The department shall disapprove any such contract if it finds that it:

(a) Subjects the insurer to excessive charges; or

(b) Is to extend for an unreasonable length of time; or

(c) Does not contain fair and adequate standards of performance; or

(d) Contains other inequitable provision or provisions which impair the proper interests of policyholders or members of the insurer.

(4) This section does not apply as to contracts which were lawfully in force as of immediately prior to the effective date of this code.

History.—§645, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.261 Notice of change of directors, officers.—An insurer shall promptly give the department written notice of any change of personnel among the directors or principal officers of the insurer.

History.—§646, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.271 Home office and records; penalty for unlawful removal of records.—

(1) Every domestic insurer shall have and maintain its principal place of business and home office in this state, and shall keep therein complete records of its assets, transactions, and affairs in accordance with such methods and systems as are customary or suitable as to the kind or kinds of insurance transacted.

(2) Every domestic insurer shall have and maintain its assets in this state, except as to:

(a) Real property and personal property appurtenant thereto lawfully owned by the insurer and located outside this state, and

(b) Such property of the insurer as may be customary, necessary, and convenient to enable and facilitate the operation of its branch offices, regional home offices and operations offices, located outside this state as referred to in §628.281.

(3) Removal of all or a material part of the records or assets of a domestic insurer from this state except pursuant to a plan of merger or consolidation approved by the department under this code or for such reasonable purposes and periods of time as may be approved by the department in writing in advance of such removal, or concealment of such records or assets or material part thereof from the department, is prohibited. Any person who removes or attempts to remove such records or assets or such material part thereof from the home office or other place of business or of safekeeping of the insurer in this state with the intent to remove the same from this state, or who conceals or attempts to conceal the same from the department, in violation of this subsection, shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a felony, punishable by a fine of

not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than 5 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Upon any removal or attempted removal of such records or assets or upon retention of such records or assets or material part thereof outside this state, beyond the period therefor specified in the department's consent under which the records were so removed thereat, or upon concealment of or attempt to conceal records or assets in violation of this section, the department may institute delinquency proceedings against the insurer pursuant to the provisions of chapter 631 of this code.

(4) This section is subject to the exceptions provided for in §628.281.

History.—§647, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.281 Exceptions to requirement that home office, records, assets be maintained in this state.—

(1) The provisions of §628.271 shall not be deemed to prohibit or prevent an insurer from:

(a) Establishing and maintaining branch offices or regional home offices in other states where necessary or convenient to the transaction of its business and keeping therein the detailed records and assets customary and reasonably necessary for the servicing of its insurance in force and affairs in the territory served by such an office, as long as such records and assets are made readily available at such office for examination by the department at its request.

(b) Having, depositing or transmitting funds and assets of the insurer in or to jurisdictions outside of this state as reasonably and customarily required in the regular course of its business.

(c) Establishing and maintaining its principal operations offices, its usual operations records and such of its assets as may be necessary or convenient for the purpose, in another state in which the insurer is authorized to transact insurance in order that general administration of its affairs may be combined with that of an affiliated insurer or insurers, but subject to the following conditions:

1. That the department consents in writing to such removal of offices, records, and assets from Florida upon evidence satisfactory to it that the same will facilitate and make more economical the operations of the insurer, and will not unreasonably diminish the service or protection thereafter to be given the insurer's policyholders in this state and elsewhere;

2. That the insurer will continue to maintain in this state its principal corporate office or place of business, and maintain therein available to the inspection of the department complete records of its corporate proceedings, and a copy of each financial statement of the insurer current within the preceding five years, including a copy of each interim financial state-

ment prepared for the information of the insurer's officers or directors;

3. That upon the department's written request the insurer will with reasonable promptness produce at its principal corporate offices in this state for examination or for subpoena, its records or copies thereof relative to a particular transaction or transactions of the insurer as designated by the department in its request; and

4. That if at any time, after a hearing of which not less than thirty days' written notice was given the insurer by registered mail, the department finds that the conditions justifying the maintenance of such offices, records, and assets outside of this state no longer exist, or that the insurer has wilfully and knowingly violated any of the conditions hereinabove stated in subparagraphs 2. and 3., the department may order the return of such offices, records, and assets to this state within such reasonable time, not less than six months, as may be specified in the order; and that for failure to comply with such order, as thereafter modified or extended, if any, the department shall suspend or revoke the insurer's certificate of authority.

(2) Section 628.271 does not apply as to domestic insurers which, as of immediately prior to the effective date of this code, had lawfully established, and thereafter maintain, their principal offices, records, and assets in another state.

History.—§648, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.291 Unauthorized transactions in other states.—

(1) No domestic insurer shall enter into a contract of insurance upon the life or person of a resident of a reciprocal state, or covering property or risks located in a reciprocal state, unless the insurer is authorized pursuant to the laws of such reciprocal state to do business therein, subject to the following exceptions:

(a) Contracts entered into where the prospective insured is personally present in the state in which the insurer is authorized to do business when he signs the application;

(b) Issuance of certificates under any lawfully transacted group life or group disability policy, where the master policy is entered into in a state in which the insurer is authorized to do business;

(c) Contracts made pursuant to a pension or retirement plan of an employer when such contracts are applied for in a state where the employer is personally present or doing business and the insurer is authorized to do business;

(d) The renewal, reinstatement, conversion, or continuance in force with or without modification of contracts otherwise lawfully entered into and which were not originally entered into in violation of this section.

(2) The term "reciprocal state" as used in this section means a state, the laws of which

prohibit an insurer organized under the laws of that state from insuring the lives or property of persons resident or located in Florida, unless such insurer is authorized pursuant to the laws of this state to do business in this state.

(3) The department shall annually mail to every domestic insurer notice specifying the several reciprocal states.

History.—§649, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.38, 625.39, 625.40.

628.301 Membership in mutuals.—

(1) Each policyholder of a domestic mutual insurer, other than of a reinsurance contract, is a member of the insurer with all rights and obligations of such membership, and the policy shall so specify.

(2) Any person, public or private corporation, board, association, firm, estate, trustee or fiduciary may be a member of a domestic mutual insurer. Any officer, stockholder, trustee or legal representative of any such corporation, board, association or estate may be recognized as acting for or on its behalf for the purpose of such membership, and shall not be personally liable upon any contract of insurance for acting in such representative capacity. A mutual insurer may issue policies of insurance covering property of this state, or of any county or municipality of this state, without contingent liability, when such policy contains a provision that the state or any such county or municipality insured under it may not participate in the profits of such insurer.

History.—§650, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§632.09, 632.11, 632.13.

628.311 Contingent liability of mutual members.—

(1) Each member of a domestic mutual insurer shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided with respect to nonassessable policies, have a contingent liability, pro rata and not one for another, for the discharge of its obligations, which contingent liability shall be expressed in the policy and be in such maximum amount as is specified in the insurer's certificate of incorporation.

(2) Termination of the policy of any such member shall not relieve the member of contingent liability for his proportion, if any, of the obligations of the insurer which accrued while the policy was in force.

(3) Unrealized contingent liability of members does not constitute an asset of the insurer in any determination of its financial condition.

History.—§651, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§632.12, 632.16.

628.321 Levy of contingent liability.—

(1) If at any time the assets of a domestic mutual insurer are less than its liabilities and the minimum amount of surplus required to be maintained by it under this code for authority to transact the kinds of insurance being trans-

acted, and the deficiency is not cured from other sources, its directors shall levy an assessment only upon its members who held policies providing for contingent liability at any time within the twelve months preceding the date notice of such assessment was mailed to them, and such members shall be liable to the insurer for the amount so assessed.

(2) The assessment shall be for such an amount as is required to cure such deficiency and to provide a reasonable amount of working funds above such minimum amount of surplus, but such working funds so provided shall not exceed five per cent of the insurer's liabilities as of the date as of which the amount of such deficiency was determined.

(3) In levying an assessment on policies providing for contingent liability, the assessment shall be computed on a basis of premium earned on such policy.

(4) No member shall have an offset against any assessment for which he is liable, on account of any claim for unearned premium or loss payable.

(5) As to life insurance, any part of such an assessment upon a member which remains unpaid following notice of assessment, demand for payment, and lapse of a reasonable waiting period as specified in such notice, may, if approved by the department as being in the best interests of the insurer and its members, be secured by placing a lien upon the cash surrender values and accumulated dividends held by the insurer to the credit of such member.

History.—§652, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §632.16.

628.331 Enforcement of contingent liability.—

(1) Any assessment made by an insurer under §628.321 is prima facie correct. The amount of such assessment to be paid by each member as determined by the insurer is likewise prima facie correct.

(2) The insurer shall notify each member of the amount of the assessment to be paid by written notice mailed to the address of the member last of record with the insurer. Failure of the member to receive the notice so mailed, within the time specified therein for the payment of the assessment or at all, shall be no defense in any action to collect the assessment.

(3) If a member fails to pay the assessment within the period specified in the notice, which period shall not be less than twenty days after mailing, the insurer may institute suit to collect the same.

History.—§653, ch. 59-205.

628.341 Nonassessable policies; mutual insurers.—

(1) While possessing surplus funds in amount not less than the paid-in capital stock required of a domestic stock insurer transacting like kinds of insurance, a domestic mutual insurer may, upon receipt of the department's order so authorizing, extinguish the con-

tingent liability of its members as to all its policies in force and may omit provisions imposing contingent liability in all its policies currently issued so long as such surplus funds meet such requirement as to amount.

(2) A foreign or alien mutual insurer may issue nonassessable policies to its members in this state pursuant to its articles of incorporation and the laws of its domicile.

History.—§654, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§632.12, 632.13.

628.351 Same; revocation of authority.—The department shall revoke the authority of a domestic mutual insurer to issue policies without contingent liability if at any time the insurer's assets are less than the sum of its liabilities and the surplus required for such authority, or if the insurer, by resolution of its board of directors approved by a majority of its members, requests that the authority be revoked. During the absence of such authority the insurer shall not issue any policy without providing therein for the contingent liability of the policyholder, nor renew any policy which is renewable at the option of the insurer without endorsing the same to provide for such contingent liability. Such renewal or endorsement shall bear conspicuously on its face the provision for contingent liability of the policyholder.

History.—§655, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.361 Participating policies.—

(1) If provided in its certificate of incorporation, a domestic stock or domestic mutual insurer may issue any or all of its policies with or without participation in profits, savings or unabsorbed portions of premiums, may classify policies issued on a participating and nonparticipating basis, and may determine the right to participate and the extent of participation of any class or classes of policies. Any such classification or determination shall be reasonable, and shall not unfairly discriminate as between policyholders within the same such classifications. A life insurer may issue both participating and nonparticipating policies only if the right or absence of right to participate is reasonably related to the premium charged.

(2) No dividend, otherwise earned, shall be made contingent upon the payment of renewal premium on any policy.

History.—§656, ch. 59-205.

628.371 Dividends to stockholders.—

(1) A domestic stock insurer shall not pay any cash dividend to stockholders except out of that part of its available and accumulated surplus funds which is derived from realized net operating profits on its business and realized capital gains.

(2) A stock dividend may be paid out of any available surplus funds in excess of the aggregate amount of surplus advanced to the insurer under §628.401.

(3) A dividend otherwise lawful may be payable out of the insurer's earned surplus even though its total surplus is then less than the

aggregate of its past contributed surplus resulting from issuance of its capital stock at a price in excess of the par value thereof.

History.—§657, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.14.

628.381 Dividends to mutual policyholders.—

(1) The directors of a domestic mutual insurer may from time to time apportion and pay or credit to its members dividends only out of that part of its surplus funds which represents net realized savings and net realized earnings in excess of the surplus required by law to be maintained.

(2) A dividend otherwise proper may be payable out of such savings and earnings even though the insurer's total surplus is then less than the aggregate of its contributed surplus.

History.—§658, ch. 59-205.

628.391 Illegal dividends; penalty.—

(1) Any director of a domestic stock or mutual insurer who knowingly votes for or concurs in declaration or payment of a dividend to stockholders or members other than as authorized under §628.371 or §628.381 shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be jointly and severally liable, together with other such directors likewise voting for or concurring, for any loss thereby sustained by creditors of the insurer to the extent of such dividend.

(2) Any stockholder receiving such an illegal dividend shall be liable in the amount thereof to the insurer.

(3) The department may revoke or suspend the certificate of authority of an insurer which has declared or paid such an illegal dividend.

History.—§659, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.14.

628.401 Borrowed surplus.—

(1) A domestic stock or mutual insurer may borrow money to defray the expenses of its organization, provide it with surplus funds, or for any purpose of its business, upon a written agreement that such money is required to be repaid only out of the insurer's surplus in excess of that stipulated in such agreement. The agreement may provide for interest not exceeding six per cent per annum, which interest shall or shall not constitute a liability of the insurer as to its funds other than such excess of surplus, as stipulated in the agreement. No commission or promotion expense shall be paid in connection with any such loan.

(2) Money so borrowed, together with the interest thereon if so stipulated in the agreement, shall not form a part of the insurer's legal liabilities except as to its surplus in excess of the amount thereof stipulated in the agreement, or be the basis of any set-off; but until repaid, financial statements filed or published by the insurer shall show as a footnote thereto the amount thereof then unpaid to-

gether with any interest thereon accrued but unpaid.

(3) Any such loan to a mutual insurer shall be subject to the department's approval. The insurer shall, in advance of the loan, file with the department a statement of the purpose of the loan and a copy of the proposed loan agreement. The loan and agreement shall be deemed approved unless within fifteen days after date of such filing the insurer is notified of the department's disapproval and the reasons therefor. The department shall disapprove any proposed loan or agreement if it finds the loan is unnecessary or excessive for the purpose intended, or that the terms of the loan agreement are not fair and equitable to the parties, and to other similar lenders, if any, to the insurer, or that the information so filed by the insurer is inadequate.

(4) Any such loan to a mutual insurer or substantial portion thereof shall be repaid by the insurer when no longer reasonably necessary for the purpose originally intended. No repayment of such a loan shall be made by a mutual insurer unless in advance approved by the department.

(5) This section shall not apply to loans obtained by the insurer in ordinary course of business from banks and other financial institutions, nor to loans secured by pledge or mortgage of assets.

History.—§660, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §632.17.

628.411 Impairment of capital or assets.—

(1) If a domestic stock insurer's capital (as represented by the aggregate par value of its outstanding capital stock) becomes impaired, or the assets of a mutual insurer are less than its liabilities and the minimum amount of surplus required to be maintained by it under this code for authority to transact the kinds of insurance being transacted, the department shall at once determine the amount of deficiency and serve notice upon the insurer to make good the deficiency within ninety days after service of such notice.

(2) The deficiency may be made good in cash or in assets eligible under part II of chapter 625 (investments) for the investment of the insurer's funds; or by amendment of the insurer's certificate of authority to cover only such kind or kinds of insurance thereafter for which the insurer has sufficient paid-in capital (if a stock insurer) or surplus (if a mutual insurer) under this code; or, if a stock insurer, by reduction of the insurer's authorized capital stock through amendment of its certificate of incorporation, to an amount of paid-in capital stock not below the minimum required for the kinds of insurance thereafter to be transacted.

(3) After any such reduction of authorized capital stock the insurer shall have the right to require the return of the original certificate of stock held by each stockholder in exchange for new certificates to be issued in lieu thereof

for such number of shares as the stockholder is entitled to in the proportion that the reduced capital bears to the original capital.

(4) If the deficiency is not made good and proof thereof filed with the department within such ninety-day period, the insurer shall be deemed insolvent and the department shall institute delinquency proceedings against it under chapter 631 of this code; except that if such deficiency exists because of increased loss reserves required by the department, or because of disallowance by the department of certain assets or reduction of the value at which carried in the insurer's accounts, the department may, in its discretion and upon application and good cause shown, and if it finds that establishment or maintenance of such inadequate reserves or over-valued assets were not wilful on the part of the insurer, extend for not more than an additional sixty days the period within which such deficiency may be so made good and such proof thereof so filed.

History.—§661, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.03, 625.04, 626.12, 632.16.

628.421 Assessment of stockholders or members.—

(1) Any insurer receiving the department's notice mentioned in §628.411(1):

(a) If a stock insurer, by resolution of its board of directors and subject to any limitations upon assessment contained in its certificate of incorporation, may assess its stockholders for amounts necessary to cure the deficiency and provide the insurer with a reasonable amount of surplus in addition. If any stockholder fails to pay a lawful assessment after notice given to him in person or by advertisement in such time and manner as approved by the department, the insurer may require the return of the original certificate of stock held by the stockholder, and in cancellation and in lieu thereof issue a new certificate for such number of shares as the stockholder may then be entitled to, upon the basis of the stockholder's proportionate interest in the amount of the insurer's capital stock as determined by the department to be remaining at the time of determination of amount of impairment under §628.411, after deducting from such proportionate interest the amount of such unpaid assessment. The insurer may pay for or issue fractional shares under this subsection.

(b) If a mutual insurer, shall levy such an assessment upon members as is provided for under §628.321.

(2) Neither this section nor §628.411 shall be deemed to prohibit the insurer from curing any such deficiency through any lawful means other than those referred to in such sections.

History.—§662, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.03, 625.04.

628.431 Mutualization of stock insurers.—

(1) A stock insurer other than a title insurer may become a mutual insurer under such

plan and procedure as may be approved by the department after a hearing thereon.

(2) The department shall not approve any such plan, procedure or mutualization unless:

(a) It is equitable to stockholders and policyholders;

(b) It is subject to approval by the holders of not less than three-fourths of the insurer's outstanding capital stock having voting rights and by not less than two-thirds of the insurer's policyholders who vote on such plan in person, by proxy or by mail pursuant to such notice and procedure as may be approved by the department;

(c) If a life insurer, the right to vote thereon is limited to holders of policies other than term or group policies, and whose policies have been in force for more than one year;

(d) Mutualization will result in retirement of shares of the insurer's capital stock at a price not in excess of the fair market value thereof as determined by competent disinterested appraisers;

(e) The plan provides for the purchase of the shares of any nonconsenting stockholder in the same manner and subject to the same applicable conditions as provided by §608.23, as to rights of nonconsenting stockholders, with respect to consolidation or merger of private corporations;

(f) The plan provides for definite conditions to be fulfilled by a designated early date upon which such mutualization will be deemed effective; and

(g) The mutualization leaves the insurer with surplus funds reasonably adequate for the security of its policyholders and to enable it to continue successfully in business in the states in which it is then authorized to transact insurance, and for the kinds of insurance included in its certificates of authority in such states.

(3) This section shall not apply to mutualization under order of court pursuant to rehabilitation or reorganization of an insurer under chapter 631.

History.—§663, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.441 Converting mutual insurer.—

(1) A mutual insurer may become a stock insurer under such plan and procedure as may be approved by the department after a hearing thereon.

(2) The department shall not approve any such plan or procedure unless:

(a) It is equitable to the insurer's members;

(b) It is subject to approval by vote of not less than three-fourths of the insurer's current members voting thereon in person, by proxy, or by mail at a meeting of members called for the purpose pursuant to such reasonable notice and procedure as may be approved by the department; if a life insurer, right to vote may be limited to members who hold policies other

than term or group policies, and whose policies have been in force for not less than one year;

(c) The corporate equity of each policyholder in the insurer (other than as to unearned premiums, nonforfeiture rights, and benefit claims under his policy) is determinable under a fair formula approved by the department, which such equity shall be based upon not less than the insurer's entire surplus (after deducting contributed or borrowed surplus funds) plus a reasonable present equity in its reserves and in all nonadmitted assets;

(d) The policyholders entitled to participate in the purchase of stock or distribution of assets shall include all current policyholders and all existing persons who had been a policyholder of the insurer within three years prior to the date such plan was submitted to the department;

(e) The plan gives to each policyholder of the insurer as specified in paragraph (d) a preemptive right to acquire his proportionate part of all of the proposed capital stock of the insurer, within a designated reasonable period, and to apply upon the purchase thereof the amount of his equity in the insurer as determined under paragraph (c);

(g) Shares are so offered to policyholders at a price not greater than to be thereafter offered to others;

(h) The plan provides for payment to each policyholder not electing to apply his equity in the insurer for or upon the purchase price of stock to which preemptively entitled, of cash in the amount of not less than fifty per cent of the amount of his equity not so used for the purchase of stock, and which cash payment together with stock so purchased, if any, shall constitute full payment and discharge of the policyholder's corporate equity in such mutual insurer; and

(i) The plan, when completed, would provide for the converted insurer paid-in capital stock in an amount not less than the minimum paid-in capital required of a domestic stock insurer transacting like kinds of insurance, together with surplus funds in amounts not less than one-half of such required capital.

History.—§664, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.451 Mergers and consolidations of stock insurers.—

(1) A domestic stock insurer may merge or consolidate with one or more domestic or foreign stock insurers authorized to transact insurance in this state, by complying with the applicable provisions of the statutes of this state governing the merger or consolidation of stock corporations formed for profit, but subject to the special provisions of this section:

(a) Mergers or consolidations may be initially proposed at any meeting of the board of directors of a domestic stock insurer by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total number of directors of the corporation, or at any meeting of the stockholders of the corpora-

tion by the affirmative vote of a majority of the total number of shares of stock outstanding and entitled to vote, provided the notice of such meeting shall set forth such proposal.

(b) The plan of merger or consolidation, proposed as required by paragraph (a) of this subsection, shall be submitted to a duly called meeting of the stockholders of record of each domestic stock insurer, and may become effective only if adopted at such meeting by the affirmative vote of seventy-five per cent of the total number of shares of stock outstanding and entitled to vote. The notice of such meeting shall set forth in full the proposed plan of merger or consolidation.

(2) No such merger or consolidation shall be effectuated unless in advance thereof the plan and agreement therefor have been filed with the department and approved in writing by it after a hearing thereon. The department shall give such approval within a reasonable time after such filing unless it finds such plan or agreement:

(a) Is contrary to law; or

(b) Inequitable to the stockholders of any insurer involved; or

(c) Would substantially reduce the security of and service to be rendered to policyholders of the domestic insurer in this state or elsewhere.

(3) No director, officer, agent or employee of any insurer party to such merger or consolidation shall receive any fee, commission, compensation or other valuable consideration whatsoever for in any manner aiding, promoting or assisting therein except as set forth in such plan or agreement.

(4) If the department does not approve any such plan or agreement it shall so notify the insurer in writing specifying in detail its reasons therefor.

(5) Any plan or proposal through which a stock insurer proposes to acquire a controlling stock interest in another stock insurer through an exchange of stock of the first insurer, issued by the insurer for the purpose, for such controlling stock of the second insurer is deemed to be a plan or proposal of merger of the second insurer into the first insurer for the purposes of this section and is subject to the applicable provisions hereof.

History.—§665, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 61-5; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.461 Acquisition of controlling stock.—

(1) In event any person or persons propose to purchase or acquire the controlling capital stock of any domestic stock insurer and thereby to change the control of such insurer, other than as provided for in §628.451(5), such person or persons shall first make application to the department for approval of such proposed change of control. The application shall contain the name and address of the proposed new owner or owners of the controlling stock, and the department shall approve the proposed change of control only after it has become

satisfied that the proposed new owner or owners of the controlling stock are qualified by character, experience and financial responsibility to control and operate the insurer in a lawful and proper manner; and that the interest of the insurers, stockholders and policyholders and the interest of the public generally will not be jeopardized by the proposed change in ownership and management. If the department does not by affirmative action approve or disapprove the proposed change within thirty days after the date such application was so filed with it, the proposed change shall be deemed to be approved at the expiration of such thirty day period.

(2) No such change in the control of a domestic stock insurer shall be effectuated unless approved as provided in subsection (1).

(3) In event it disapproves the proposed change in control the department shall give written notice thereof to the person or persons so applying for approval, setting forth in detail the reasons for disapproval.

History.—§666, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.471 Mergers and consolidations, mutual insurers.—

(1) A domestic mutual insurer shall not merge or consolidate with a stock insurer.

(2) A domestic mutual insurer may merge or consolidate with another mutual insurer under the applicable procedures prescribed by the statutes of this state applying to corporations formed for profit, except as hereinbelow provided.

(3) The plan and agreement for merger or consolidation shall be submitted to and approved by at least two-thirds of the members of each mutual insurer voting thereon at meetings called for the purpose pursuant to such reasonable notice and procedure as has been approved by the department. If a life insurer, right to vote may be limited to members whose policies are other than term and group policies, and have been in effect for more than one year.

(4) No such merger or consolidation shall be effectuated unless in advance thereof the plan and agreement therefor have been filed with the department and approved by it in writing after a hearing thereon. The department shall give such approval within a reasonable time after such filing unless it finds such plan or agreement:

(a) Inequitable to the policyholders of any domestic insurer involved; or

(b) Would substantially reduce the security of and service to be rendered to policyholders of the domestic insurer in this state and elsewhere.

(5) If the department does not approve such plan or agreement it shall so notify the insurers in writing specifying in detail its reasons therefor.

History.—§667, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

628.481 Bulk reinsurance; stock insurers.—

(1) A domestic stock insurer may reinsure all or substantially all of its insurance in force or a major class thereof, with another insurer by an agreement of bulk reinsurance; but no such agreement shall become effective unless filed with the department and approved by it in writing.

(2) The department shall approve such agreement within a reasonable time after such filing unless it finds that it is inequitable to the stockholders of the domestic insurer or would substantially reduce the protection or service to its policyholders. If the department does not approve the agreement it shall so notify the insurer in writing specifying in detail its reasons therefor.

History.—§668, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.10.

628.491 Same; mutual insurers.—

(1) A domestic mutual insurer may reinsure all or substantially all its business in force, or all or substantially all of a major class thereof, with another insurer, stock or mutual, by an agreement of bulk reinsurance after compliance with this section. No such agreement shall become effective unless filed with the department and approved by it in writing.

(2) The department shall approve such agreement within a reasonable time after filing if it finds it to be fair and equitable to each domestic insurer involved, and that such reinsurance if effectuated would not substantially reduce the protection or service to its policyholders. If the department does not so approve, it shall so notify each insurer involved in writing specifying in detail its reasons therefor.

(3) The plan and agreement for such reinsurance must be approved by vote of not less than two-thirds of each domestic mutual insurer's members voting thereon at meetings of members called for the purpose, pursuant to such reasonable notice and procedure as the department may approve. If a life insurer, right to vote may be limited to members whose policies are other than term or group policies, and have been in effect for more than one year.

(4) If for reinsurance of a mutual insurer in a stock insurer, the agreement must provide

for payment in cash to each member of the insurer entitled thereto as upon conversion of such insurer pursuant to §628.441, of his equity in the business reinsured as determined under a fair formula approved by the department, which equity shall be based upon such member's equity in the reserves, assets (whether or not admitted assets) and surplus, if any, of the mutual insurer to be taken over by the stock insurer.

History.—§669, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.10.

628.501 Mutual member's share of assets on liquidation.—

(1) Upon any liquidation of a domestic mutual insurer, its assets remaining after discharge of its indebtedness, policy obligations, repayment of contributed or borrowed surplus, if any, and expenses of administration, shall be distributed to existing persons who were its members at any time within five years next preceding the date such liquidation was authorized or ordered, or date of last termination of the insurer's certificate of authority whichever date is the earlier; except, that if the department has reason to believe that those in charge of the management of the insurer have caused or encouraged the reduction of the number of members of the insurer in anticipation of liquidation and for the purpose of reducing thereby the number of persons who may be entitled to share in distribution of the insurer's assets, it may enlarge the five years qualification period above provided for by such additional period as it may deem to be reasonable.

(2) The distributive share of each such member shall be in the proportion that the aggregate premiums earned by the insurer on the policies of the member during the combined periods of his membership bear to the aggregate of all premiums so earned on the policies of all such members. The insurer may, and if a life insurer shall, make a reasonable classification of its policies so held by such members, and a formula based upon such classification, for determining the equitable distributive share of each such member. Such classification and formula shall be subject to the approval of the department.

History.—§670, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 629

INSURANCE CODE; RECIPROCAL INSURERS

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629.011 Reciprocal insurance defined.—"Reciprocal" insurance is that resulting from an interexchange among persons, known as "subscribers," of reciprocal agreements of indemnity, the interexchange being effectuated through an "attorney in fact" common to all such persons.

History.—§671, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§628.01, 628.02.

629.021 Reciprocal insurer defined; authorized.—

(1) A "reciprocal insurer" means an unincorporated aggregation of subscribers operating individually and collectively through an attorney in fact to provide reciprocal insurance among themselves.

(2) A reciprocal insurer may be authorized to transact insurance in this state subject to the applicable provisions of this code.

History.—§672, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§628.01, 628.02.

629.031 Scope of chapter; existing insurers.—

(1) All authorized reciprocal insurers shall be governed by those sections of this chapter not expressly made applicable to domestic reciprocals.

(2) Existing authorized reciprocal insurers shall after the effective date of this code comply with the provisions of this chapter, and shall make such amendments to their subscribers' agreement, power of attorney, policies and other documents and accounts and perform such other acts as may be required for such compliance.

History.—§673, ch. 59-205.

629.041 Insuring powers of reciprocals.—

(1) A reciprocal insurer may, upon qualifying therefor as provided for by this code, transact any kind or kinds of insurance defined by this code, other than life or title insurances.

(2) Such an insurer may purchase reinsurance upon the risk of any subscriber, and may grant reinsurance as to any kind of insurance it is authorized to transact direct.

History.—§674, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.01.

629.051 Name; suits.—A reciprocal insurer shall:

(1) Have and use a business name. The name shall include the word "reciprocal," or "interinsurer," or "interinsurance," or "exchange," or "underwriters," or "underwriting"; but this requirement shall not apply as to any insurer holding a certificate of authority to transact insurance in this state immediately prior to the effective date of this code.

(2) Sue and be sued in its own name.

History.—§675, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.04.

629.061 Attorney.—

(1) "Attorney," as used in this chapter, refers to the attorney in fact of a reciprocal insurer. The attorney may be an individual, firm or corporation.

(2) The attorney of a foreign or alien reciprocal insurer, which insurer is duly authorized to transact insurance in this state, shall not, by virtue of discharge of its duties as such attorney with respect to the insurer's transactions in this state, be thereby deemed to be doing business in this state within the meaning of any laws of this state applying to foreign firms or corporations.

(3) The office of the attorney shall be maintained at such place as is designated by the subscribers in the power of attorney.

History.—§676, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.02.

629.071 Surplus funds required.—

(1) A domestic reciprocal insurer hereunder formed, if it has otherwise complied with the applicable provisions of this code, may be authorized to transact insurance if it has and thereafter maintains surplus funds as follows:

(a) To transact property insurance, surplus funds of not less than two hundred thousand dollars;

(b) To transact casualty insurance, (other than workmen's compensation) surplus funds of not less than two hundred thousand dollars.

(2) In addition to surplus required to be maintained under subsection (1), the insurer

shall have, when first so authorized, expendable surplus in amount as required of a like foreign reciprocal insurer under §624.0207.

(3) A domestic reciprocal insurer may be authorized to transact additional kinds of insurance if it has otherwise complied with the provisions of this code therefor and possesses and so maintains surplus funds in amount equal to the minimum paid-in capital stock required of a stock insurer for authority to transact a like combination of kinds of insurance, subject to any special surplus requirements applicable under §624.0207.

History.—§677, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§628.03, 628.06.

629.081 Organization of reciprocal insurer.—

(1) Twenty-five or more persons domiciled in this state may organize a domestic reciprocal insurer and make application to the department for a certificate of authority to transact insurance.

(2) The proposed attorney shall fulfill the requirements of and shall execute and file with the department when applying for a certificate of authority, a declaration setting forth:

- (a) The name of the insurer;
- (b) The location of the insurer's principal office, which shall be the same as that of the attorney and shall be maintained within this state;
- (c) The kinds of insurance proposed to be transacted;
- (d) The names and addresses of the original subscribers;
- (e) The designation and appointment of the proposed attorney and a copy of the power of attorney;
- (f) The names and addresses of the officers and directors of the attorney, if a corporation, or its members, if a firm;
- (g) The powers of the subscribers' advisory committee; and the names and terms of office of the members thereof;
- (h) That all moneys paid to the reciprocal shall, after deducting therefrom any sum payable to the attorney, be held in the name of the insurer and for the purposes specified in the subscribers' agreement;
- (i) A copy of the subscribers' agreement;
- (j) A statement that each of the original subscribers has in good faith applied for insurance of a kind proposed to be transacted, and that the insurer has received from each such subscriber the full premium or premium deposit required for the policy applied for, for a term of not less than six months at an adequate rate theretofore filed with and approved by the department;
- (k) A statement of the financial condition of the insurer, a schedule of its assets, and a statement that the surplus as required by §629.071 of this code is on hand; and

(l) A copy of each policy, endorsement and application form it then proposes to issue or use.

Such declaration shall be acknowledged by the attorney before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments.

History.—§678, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.03.

629.091 Certificate of authority.—

(1) The certificate of authority of a reciprocal insurer shall be issued to its attorney in the name of the insurer.

(2) The department may refuse, suspend or revoke the certificate of authority in addition to other grounds therefor, for failure of the attorney to comply with any provision of this code.

History.—§679, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§628.10, 628.11.

629.101 Power of attorney.—

(1) The rights and powers of the attorney of a reciprocal insurer shall be as provided in the power of attorney given it by the subscribers.

(2) The power of attorney must set forth:

- (a) The powers of the attorney;
- (b) That the attorney is empowered to accept service of process on behalf of the insurer in actions against the insurer upon contracts exchanged;
- (c) The general services to be performed by the attorney;
- (d) The maximum amount to be deducted from advance premiums or deposits to be paid to the attorney and the general items of expense in addition to losses, to be paid by the insurer; and
- (e) Except as to nonassessable policies, a provision for a contingent several liability of each subscriber in a specified amount which amount shall be not less than one nor more than ten times the premium or premium deposit stated in the policy.

(3) The power of attorney may:

- (a) Provide for the right of substitution of the attorney and revocation of the power of attorney and rights thereunder;
- (b) Impose such restrictions upon the exercise of the power as are agreed upon by the subscribers;
- (c) Provide for the exercise of any right reserved to the subscribers directly or through their advisory committee; and
- (d) Contain other lawful provisions deemed advisable.

(4) The terms of any power of attorney or agreement collateral thereto shall be reasonable and equitable, and no such power or agreement shall be used or be effective in this state unless filed with the department.

History.—§680, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.02.

629.111 Modifications.—Modifications of the terms of the subscribers' agreement or of the power of attorney of a domestic reciprocal insurer shall be made jointly by the attorney and the subscribers' advisory committee. No such modification shall be effective retroactively, nor as to any insurance contract issued prior thereto.

History.—§681, ch. 59-205.

629.121 Attorney's bond.—

(1) Concurrently with the filing of the declaration provided for in §629.081, the attorney of a domestic reciprocal insurer shall file with the department a bond in favor of this state for the benefit of all persons damaged as a result of breach by the attorney of the conditions of his bond as set forth in subsection (2). The bond shall be executed by the attorney and by an authorized corporate surety, and shall be subject to the department's approval.

(2) The bond shall be in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, aggregate in form, conditioned that the attorney will faithfully account for all moneys and other property of the insurer coming into his hands, and that he will not withdraw or appropriate to his own use from the funds of the insurer, any moneys or property to which he is not entitled under the power of attorney.

(3) The bond shall provide that it is not subject to cancellation unless thirty days' advance notice in writing of cancellation is given both the attorney and the department.

History.—§682, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

629.131 Deposit in lieu of bond.—In lieu of the bond required under §629.121, the attorney may maintain on deposit through the office of the department, a like amount in cash or in value of securities qualified for deposit under §625.0202, and subject to the same conditions as the bond.

History.—§683, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

629.141 Action on bond.—Action on the attorney's bond or to recover against any such deposit made in lieu thereof may be brought at any time by one or more subscribers suffering loss through a violation of its conditions, or by a receiver or liquidator of the insurer. Amounts recovered on the bond shall be deposited in and become part of the insurer's funds. The total aggregate liability of the surety shall be limited to the amount of the penalty of such bond.

History.—§684, ch. 59-205.

629.151 Service of process; judgment.—

(1) Legal process shall be served upon a domestic reciprocal insurer by serving the insurance commissioner and treasurer as the insurer's process agent under §§624.0221 and 624.0222.

(2) Any judgment based upon legal process so served shall be binding upon each of the insurer's subscribers as their respective interests may appear, but in an amount not exceeding their respective contingent liabilities, if any, the same as though personal service of process was had upon each such subscriber.

History.—§685, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.04.

629.161 Contributions to insurer.—The attorney or other parties may advance to a domestic reciprocal insurer upon reasonable terms such funds as it may require from time to time in its operations. Sums so advanced shall not

be treated as a liability of the insurer, and, except upon liquidation of the insurer, shall not be withdrawn or repaid except out of the insurer's realized earned surplus in excess of its minimum required surplus. No such withdrawal or repayment shall be made without the advance approval of the department. This section does not apply as to bank loans or to loans made upon security.

History.—§686, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.06.

629.171 Annual statement.—

(1) The annual statement of a reciprocal insurer shall be made and filed by its attorney.

(2) The statement shall be supplemented by such information as may be required by the department relative to the affairs and transactions of the attorney insofar as they relate to the reciprocal insurer.

History.—§687, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.07.

629.181 Financial condition; method of determining.—In determining the financial condition of a reciprocal insurer the department shall apply the following rules:

(1) It shall charge as liabilities the same reserves as are required of incorporated insurers issuing nonassessable policies on a reserve basis;

(2) The surplus deposits of subscribers shall be allowed as assets, except that any premium deposits delinquent for ninety days shall first be charged against such surplus deposit;

(3) The surplus deposits of subscribers shall not be charged as a liability;

(4) All premium deposits delinquent less than ninety days shall be allowed as assets;

(5) An assessment levied upon subscribers, and not collected, shall not be allowed as an asset;

(6) The contingent liability of subscribers shall not be allowed as an asset;

(7) The computation of reserves shall be based upon premium deposits other than membership fees and without any deduction for expenses and the compensation of the attorney.

History.—§688, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

629.191 Who may be subscribers.—Individuals, partnerships, and corporations of this state may make application, enter into agreement for and hold policies or contracts in or with and be a subscriber of any domestic, foreign, or alien reciprocal insurer. Any corporation now or hereafter organized under the laws of this state shall, in addition to the rights, powers, and franchises specified in its articles of incorporation, have full power and authority as a subscriber to exchange insurance contracts through such reciprocal insurer. The right to exchange such contracts is hereby declared to be incidental to the purposes for which such corporations are organized and to be as fully granted as the rights and powers expressly conferred upon such corporations. Any officer, representative, trustee, receiver, or legal

representative of any such subscriber shall be recognized as acting for or on its behalf for the purpose of such contract but shall not be personally liable upon such contract by reason of acting in such representative capacity.

History.—§689, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.09.

629.201 Subscribers' advisory committee.—

(1) The advisory committee of a domestic reciprocal insurer exercising the subscribers' rights shall be selected under such rules as the subscribers adopt.

(2) Not less than two-thirds of such committee shall be subscribers other than the attorney, or any person employed by, representing, or having a financial interest in the attorney.

(3) The committee shall:

(a) Supervise the finances of the insurer;

(b) Supervise the insurer's operations to such extent as to assure conformity with the subscribers' agreement and power of attorney;

(c) Procure the audit of the accounts and records of the insurer and of the attorney at the expense of the insurer; and

(d) Have such additional powers and functions as may be conferred by the subscribers' agreement.

History.—§690, ch. 59-205.

629.211 Subscribers' liability.—

(1) The liability of each subscriber, other than as to a nonassessable policy, for the obligations of the reciprocal insurer shall be an individual, several and proportionate liability, and not joint.

(2) Except as to a nonassessable policy, each subscriber shall have a contingent assessment liability, in the amount provided for in the power of attorney or in the subscribers' agreement, for payment of actual losses and expenses incurred while his policy was in force. Such contingent liability may be at the rate of not less than one nor more than ten times the premium or premium deposit stated in the policy, and the maximum aggregate thereof shall be computed in the manner set forth in §629.251.

(3) Each assessable policy issued by the insurer shall contain a statement of the contingent liability.

History.—§691, ch. 59-205.

629.221 Same; on judgment.—

(1) No action shall lie against any subscriber upon any obligation claimed against the insurer until a final judgment has been obtained against the insurer and remains unsatisfied for thirty days.

(2) Any such judgment shall be binding upon each subscriber only in such proportion as his interests may appear and in amount not exceeding his contingent liability, if any.

History.—§692, ch. 59-205.

629.231 Assessments.—

(1) Assessments may from time to time be levied upon subscribers of a domestic recip-

cal insurer liable therefor under the terms of their policies by the attorney upon approval in advance by the subscribers' advisory committee and the department; or by the department in liquidation of the insurer.

(2) Each subscriber's share of a deficiency for which an assessment is made, but not exceeding in any event his aggregate contingent liability as computed in accordance with §629.251, shall be computed by applying to the premium earned on the subscriber's policy or policies during the period to be covered by the assessment, the ratio of the total deficiency to the total premiums earned during such period upon all policies subject to the assessment.

(3) In computing the earned premiums for the purposes of this section, the gross premium received by the insurer for the policy shall be used as a base, deducting therefrom solely charges not recurring upon the renewal or extension of the policy.

(4) No subscriber shall have an offset against any assessment for which he is liable, on account of any claim for unearned premium or losses payable.

History.—§693, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

629.241 Time limit for assessments.—Every subscriber of a domestic reciprocal insurer having contingent liability shall be liable for, and shall pay his share of any assessment, as computed and limited in accordance with this chapter, if:

(1) While his policy is in force or within one year after its termination, he is notified by either the attorney or the department of its intentions to levy such assessment, or

(2) If an order to show cause why a receiver, conservator, rehabilitator or liquidator of the insurer should not be appointed is issued while his policy is in force or within one year after its termination.

History.—§694, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

629.251 Aggregate liability.—No one policy or subscriber as to such policy, shall be assessed or charged with an aggregate of contingent liability as to obligations incurred by a domestic reciprocal insurer in any one calendar year, in excess of the amount provided for in the power of attorney or in the subscribers' agreement, computed solely upon premium earned on such policy during that year.

History.—§695, ch. 59-205.

629.261 Nonassessable policies.—

(1) If a reciprocal insurer has a surplus of assets over all liabilities at least equal to the minimum paid-in capital stock required of a domestic stock insurer authorized to transact like kinds of insurance, upon application of the attorney and as approved by the subscribers' advisory committee the department shall issue its certificate authorizing the insurer to extinguish the contingent liability of subscribers under its policies then in force in this state, and to omit provisions imposing contingent liability in all policies delivered or issued for de-

livery in this state for so long as all such surplus remains unimpaired.

(2) Upon impairment of such surplus, the department shall forthwith revoke the certificate. Such revocation shall not render subject to contingent liability any policy then in force and for the remainder of the period for which the premium has theretofore been paid; but after such revocation no policy shall be issued or renewed without providing for contingent assessment liability of the subscriber.

(3) The department shall not authorize a domestic reciprocal insurer so to extinguish the contingent liability of any of its subscribers or in any of its policies to be issued, unless it qualifies to and does extinguish such liability of all its subscribers and in all such policies for all kinds of insurance transacted by it. Except, that if required by the laws of another state in which the insurer is transacting insurance as an authorized insurer, the insurer may issue policies providing for the contingent liability of such of its subscribers as may acquire such policies in such state, and need not extinguish the contingent liability applicable to policies theretofore in force in such state.

History.—§696, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

629.271 Distribution of savings.—A reciprocal insurer may from time to time return to its subscribers any unused premiums, savings or credits accruing to their accounts. Any such distribution shall not unfairly discriminate between classes of risks, or policies, or between subscribers, but such distribution may vary as to classes of subscribers based upon the experience of such classes.

History.—§697, ch. 59-205.

629.281 Subscribers' share in assets.—Upon the liquidation of a domestic reciprocal insurer, its assets remaining after discharge of its indebtedness and policy obligations, the return of any contributions of the attorney or other persons to its surplus made as provided in §629.161, and the return of any unused premium, savings, or credits then standing on subscribers' accounts, shall be distributed to its subscribers who were such within the twelve months prior to the last termination of its certificate of authority, according to such reasonable formula as the department may approve.

History.—§698, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

629.291 Merger or conversion.—

(1) A domestic reciprocal insurer upon affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of its

subscribers who vote on such merger pursuant to due notice and the approval of the department of the terms therefor, may merge with another reciprocal insurer or be converted to a stock or mutual insurer.

(2) Such a stock or mutual insurer shall be subject to the same capital or surplus requirements and shall have the same rights as a like domestic insurer transacting like kinds of insurance.

(3) The department shall not approve any plan for such merger or conversion which is inequitable to subscribers, or which, if for conversion to a stock insurer, does not give each subscriber preferential right to acquire stock of the proposed insurer proportionate to his interest in the reciprocal insurer as determined in accordance with §629.281, and a reasonable length of time within which to exercise such right.

(4) Reinsurance of all or substantially all of the insurance in force of a domestic reciprocal insurer in another insurer shall be deemed to be a merger for the purposes of this section.

History.—§699, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.12.

629.301 Impaired reciprocals.—

(1) If the assets of a domestic reciprocal insurer are at any time insufficient to discharge its liabilities, other than any liability on account of funds contributed by the attorney or others, and to maintain the required surplus, its attorney shall forthwith make up the deficiency or levy an assessment upon the subscribers for the amount needed to make up the deficiency; but subject to the limitation set forth in the power of attorney or policy.

(2) If the attorney fails to make up such deficiency or to make the assessment within thirty days after the department orders him to do so, or if the deficiency is not fully made up within sixty days after the date the assessment was made, the insurer shall be deemed insolvent and shall be proceeded against as authorized by this code.

(3) If liquidation of such an insurer is ordered, an assessment shall be levied upon the subscribers for such an amount, subject to limits as provided by this chapter, as the department determines to be necessary to discharge all liabilities of the insurer, exclusive of any funds contributed by the attorney or other persons, but including the reasonable cost of the liquidation.

History.—§700, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §628.06.

CHAPTER 630

INSURANCE CODE; ALIEN INSURERS; TRUSTEED ASSETS, DOMESTICATION

- 630.011 Scope of chapter.
- 630.021 Required deposit of assets.
- 630.031 Existing trusts.
- 630.041 Purpose and duration.
- 630.051 Trust agreement; approval; amendment.
- 630.061 Authority to execute trust agreement.
- 630.071 Requirements and contents of trust agreement.
- 630.081 Withdrawal of assets, in general.
- 630.091 Statement of trustee.

630.011 Scope of chapter.—This chapter applies only to the trustee assets of an alien insurer using Florida as a state of entry for transaction of insurance in the United States, and to the domestication of alien insurers in accordance with the procedures herein provided.

History.—§701, ch. 59-205.

630.021 Required deposit of assets.—

(1) An alien insurer may use Florida as a state of entry to transact insurance in the United States by making and maintaining in this state a deposit of assets in trust with a solvent bank or trust company approved by the department.

(2) The deposit, together with other trust deposits of the insurer held in the United States for the same purpose, shall be in amount not less than the deposits required of an alien insurer under §624.0211 and shall consist of cash and/or securities eligible for the investment of the funds of domestic insurers under part II of chapter 625.

(3) Such a deposit may be referred to as "trustee assets."

(4) All trustee assets shall be continuously kept within the United States.

History.—§702, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.16.

630.031 Existing trusts.—All trusts of trustee assets heretofore created and now existing shall be continued under the instruments creating them, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter. No amendment of the deed of trust under which such assets are so held shall be effective unless approved by the department in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§703, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.16.

630.041 Purpose and duration.—The deposit required by §630.021 shall be for the benefit, security and protection of the policyholders, or policyholders and creditors, of the insurer in the United States. It shall be maintained as long as there is outstanding any liability of the insurer arising out of its insurance transactions in the United States.

History.—§704, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.16.

- 630.101 Examination of assets.
- 630.111 Canadian insurers.
- 630.121 Domestication of alien insurer; definitions.
- 630.131 Domestication procedure.
- 630.141 Domestication agreement; authorization, execution.
- 630.151 Same; approval.
- 630.161 Consummation of domestication; transfer of assets and deposits.

630.051 Trust agreement; approval; amendment.—

(1) The deposit referred to in §630.021 shall be made under a written trust agreement between the insurer and the trustee, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, and the agreement and any amendments thereto shall be authenticated in such form and manner as the department may designate or approve.

(2) The agreement shall not be effective until filed with and approved in writing by the department. If the department finds that the trust agreement is sufficient in form and in conformity with law, that the trustee or trustees are eligible as such, and that the trust agreement is adequate to protect the interests of the beneficiaries of the trust, it shall give its written approval thereof. If the department finds, after a hearing of which reasonable notice was given to the insurer, that any of the abovementioned requisites do not exist, it shall refuse to approve the trust agreement and notify the insurer thereof in writing stating the reasons for nonapproval.

(3) If after a trust agreement has become effective the department finds, after a hearing of which reasonable notice was given to the insurer, that the requisites for approval of the agreement no longer exist, it may withdraw its approval by notice thereof in writing to the insurer stating the grounds for such withdrawal.

(4) A trust agreement may be amended, but no amendment shall be effective unless the agreement as so amended is found by the department to be consistent with the provisions of this chapter and the amendment is approved by it.

History.—§705, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.16.

630.061 Authority to execute trust agreement.—An alien insurer proposing to use Florida as a state of entry to transact business of insurance in the United States, whether or not it is then authorized to transact insurance in this state, is authorized to make and execute any trust agreement required by this chapter.

History.—§706, ch. 59-205.

630.071 Requirements and contents of trust agreement.—Trustee assets of an alien insurer held in this state under this chapter shall be

subject to, and the trust agreement shall make provisions consistent with, the following conditions:

(1) Legal title to the trusteed assets is vested in the trustee or trustees, and their successors lawfully appointed, in trust for the purposes and duration as stated in §630.041.

(2) Substitution of a new trustee or trustees in case of a vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise may be made, subject to the department's approval.

(3) All trusteed assets shall at all times be maintained as a trust fund separate and distinct from all other assets.

(4) The trustee or trustees shall maintain a record at all times sufficient to identify the assets of the trust.

(5) Withdrawal of or from the trusteed assets shall be made only as provided in §630.081.

History.—§707, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.16.

630.081 Withdrawal of assets, in general.—

(1) The trust agreement shall provide, in substance, that no withdrawals of trusteed assets shall be made by the insurer or permitted by the trustee or trustees without the written authorization or approval of the department in advance thereof, except as follows:

(a) Any or all income, earnings, dividends or interest accumulations of the trusteed assets may be paid over to the United States manager of the insurer upon request of the insurer or the manager.

(b) For substitution, coincidentally with such withdrawal, of other securities or assets of value at least equal in amount to those being withdrawn, if such substituted securities or assets are likewise such as are eligible for investment of the funds of domestic insurers under part II of chapter 625; and if such withdrawal is requested in writing by the insurer's United States manager pursuant to general or specific written authority previously given or delegated by the insurer's board of directors or other similar governing body, and a copy of such authority has been filed with the trustee or trustees.

(c) For the purpose of making deposits required by law in any state in which the insurer is or thereafter becomes an authorized insurer, for the protection of the insurer's policyholders or policyholders and creditors in such state or in the United States, if such withdrawal does not reduce the insurer's deposit in this state to an amount less than the minimum deposit required under §624.0211 (1) (a) and (b) of this code. The trustee or trustees shall transfer any assets so withdrawn and in the amount so required to be deposited in the other state direct to the depository required to receive such deposit in such other state, as certified in writing by the public official having supervision of insurance in the other state.

(d) For the purpose of transferring the trusteed assets to an official liquidator, conserv-

ator or rehabilitator pursuant to the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) The department shall so authorize or approve withdrawal of only such assets as are in excess of the amount of assets required to be so held in trust under §630.021, or as may otherwise be consistent with the provisions of this chapter.

(3) If at any time the insurer becomes insolvent, or if its assets held in the United States are less in amount than as required under §624.0211 (1) of this code, upon determination thereof the department shall in writing order the trustee to suspend the right of the insurer or any other person to withdraw assets as otherwise authorized under (1) (a), (b) and (c) and the trustee shall comply with such order and until the further order of the department.

(4) In the case of withdrawal of trusteed assets deposited in another state in which the insurer is authorized to do business, it shall be sufficient if the trust agreement requires similar written approval of the insurance supervisory official of such state in lieu of any required approval of the department. In all such cases the insurer shall notify the department in writing of the nature and extent of such withdrawal.

History.—§708, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.16.

630.091 Statement of trustee.—

(1) The trustee or trustees of trusteed assets shall from time to time file with the department statements, in such form as it may designate and request in writing, certifying the character of such assets and the amounts thereof.

(2) If the trustee or trustees fail to file any such statement after request therefor and expiration of a reasonable time thereafter, the department may suspend or revoke the certificate of authority of the insurer.

History.—§709, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.16.

630.101 Examination of assets.—The department may from time to time examine trusteed assets of any insurer in accordance with the same conditions and procedures governing the examination of insurers in general under part II of chapter 624.

History.—§710, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.16.

630.111 Canadian insurers.—The provisions of this chapter applicable to a United States manager shall, in the case of insurers domiciled in Canada, be deemed to refer to the president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer of such a Canadian insurer.

History.—§711, ch. 59-205.

630.121 Domestication of alien insurer; definitions.—

(1) "Domestication" as used in §§630.131-630.161 means the reorganization of the United States branch of an alien insurer as the result of which a domestic insurer shall succeed to all

the business and assets and assume all the liabilities of the United States branch of the alien insurer.

(2) "United States branch" means the business unit through which business is transacted within the United States by an alien insurer and the assets and liabilities of such insurer within the United States pertaining to such business.

(3) "Domestic insurer" as used in such sections means a stock insurer incorporated under the laws of this state.

History.—§712, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.41.

630.131 Domestication procedure.—

(1) Upon compliance with §§630.131-630.161 any alien insurer now or hereafter authorized to do business in this state which owns beneficially, directly or indirectly, all of the outstanding capital stock of a domestic insurer may, with the prior written approval of the department and subject to the final approval of the department, domesticate its United States branch, if entered through this state, by entering into an agreement in writing with the domestic insurer providing for the acquisition by the domestic insurer of all the liabilities of the United States branch for no consideration other than the assumption of such liabilities; except that the agreement may further provide for additional consideration payable by the issuance by the acquiring domestic insurer of shares of its capital stock.

(2) Such shares of capital stock of the acquiring domestic insurer, or voting trust certificates representing such shares, as are held among the trustee assets of the United States branch of the alien insurer or are held in a trust created by the alien insurer and of which the alien insurer is a beneficiary shall be deemed to be shares held beneficially, but indirectly, by an alien insurer.

(3) The acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities of the United States branch by the domestic insurer shall be effected by the filing with the department of an instrument of transfer and assumption in form satisfactory to the department and executed by the alien insurer and the domestic insurer.

(4) A domestic insurer may either be authorized to transact insurance in this state prior to entering into such domestication agreement or may, if the department so approves, be authorized effective with the consummation of the domestication agreement in accordance with the provisions of §630.161.

History.—§713, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.42.

630.141 Domestication agreement; authorization, execution.—

(1) The domestication agreement referred to in §630.131 shall be authorized, adopted, approved, signed and acknowledged by the alien insurer in accordance with the laws of the country under which it is organized.

(2) In the case of a domestic insurer the

domestication agreement shall be approved, adopted and authorized by its board of directors and executed by its president or any vice-president and attested by its secretary or assistant secretary under its corporate seal.

History.—§714, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.43.

630.151 Same; approval.—An executed counterpart of the domestication agreement, together with certified copies of the corporate proceedings of the domestic insurer and the alien insurer, approving, adopting and authorizing the execution of the domestication agreement, shall be submitted to the department for its approval. The department shall thereupon consider the agreement and if it finds that the same is in accordance with the provisions hereof and that the interest of policyholders and creditors of the United States branch of the alien insurer are not materially adversely affected it may approve the domestication agreement and authorize the consummation thereof in compliance with the provisions of §630.161.

History.—§715, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.44.

630.161 Consummation of domestication; transfer of assets and deposits.—

(1) Upon the filing with the department of a certified copy of the instrument of transfer and assumption pursuant to which a domestic insurer succeeds to the business and assets of the United States branch of an alien insurer and assumes all its liabilities as provided by §§630.131-630.161 the domestication of the United States branch shall be deemed to be effective and thereupon all the rights, franchise and interests of the United States branch in and to every species of property, real, personal and mixed, and things in action thereunto belonging shall be deemed as transferred to and vested in the domestic insurer and simultaneously therewith the domestic insurer shall be deemed to have assumed all of the liabilities of the United States branch.

(2) All deposits of the United States branch held by the department, or state officers or other state regulatory agencies pursuant to requirements of state laws, shall be deemed to be held as security that the domestic insurer will fully perform its assumption as direct liabilities of all the liabilities to policyholders or policyholders and creditors within the United States of the United States branch, and such deposits shall be deemed to be assets of the domestic insurer and shall be reported as such in the annual financial statements and other reports which the domestic insurer may be required to file. Upon the ultimate release by any such state officer or agency of any such deposits, the securities and cash constituting such released deposit shall be delivered and paid over to the domestic insurer as the lawful successor in interest to the United States branch.

(3) Contemporaneously with the consummation of the domestication of the United States

branch, notwithstanding any provision of the statutes to the contrary, the department shall transfer to the insurer the securities deposited by the United States branch in compliance with the provisions of this law, and the department shall consent that the trustee of the

trusteed assets deposited by the United States branch in compliance with the provisions of this law shall withdraw from the trusteed assets and transfer and deliver over to the domestic insurer all assets held by such trustee.

History.—§716, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.45.

CHAPTER 631

INSURANCE CODE; REHABILITATION AND LIQUIDATION

- 631.011 Definitions.
- 631.021 Jurisdiction of delinquency proceedings; venue; change of venue; exclusiveness of remedy; appeal.
- 631.031 Commencement of delinquency proceedings.
- 631.041 Injunctions.
- 631.051 Grounds for rehabilitation; domestic insurers.
- 631.061 Grounds for liquidation.
- 631.071 Grounds for conservation; foreign insurers.
- 631.081 Same; alien insurers.
- 631.091 Grounds for ancillary liquidation; foreign insurers.
- 631.101 Order of rehabilitation; termination.
- 631.111 Order of liquidation; domestic insurers.
- 631.121 Same; alien insurers.
- 631.131 Order of conservation or ancillary liquidation of foreign or alien insurers.
- 631.141 Conduct of delinquency proceedings; domestic and alien insurers.
- 631.152 Same; foreign insurers.
- 631.161 Claims of nonresidents against domestic insurers.
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- 631.181 Form of claim; notice; hearing.
- 631.191 Priority of certain claims.
- 631.201 Attachment and garnishment of assets.
- 631.211 Uniform insurers liquidation act.
- 631.221 Deposit of moneys collected.
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- 631.311 Report and petition for assessment.
- 631.321 Order and levy of assessment.
- 631.331 Assessment prima facie correct; notice; payment; proceedings to collect.
- 631.341 Notice of insolvency to policyholders by insurer, general agent, or agent.

631.011 Definitions.—For the purpose of this chapter:

(1) "Impairment" or "insolvency" means the capital of a stock insurer or the surplus of a mutual or reciprocal insurer, shall be deemed to be impaired and the insurer shall be deemed to be insolvent, when such insurer is not possessed of assets at least equal to all liabilities and required reserves together with its total issued and outstanding capital stock if a stock insurer, or the minimum surplus if a mutual or reciprocal insurer, required by this code to be maintained for the kind or kinds of insurance it is then authorized to transact.

(2) "Insurer" means any person, firm, corporation, association or aggregation of persons doing an insurance business and subject to the insurance supervisory authority of, or to liquidation, rehabilitation, reorganization or conservation by the department or the equivalent insurance supervisory official of another state.

(3) "Delinquency proceeding" means any proceeding commenced against an insurer pursuant to this chapter for the purpose of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing or conserving such insurer.

(4) "State" is as defined in §624.08.

(5) "Foreign country" means territory not in any state.

(6) "Domiciliary state" means the state in which an insurer is incorporated or organized, or in the case of an insurer incorporated or organized in a foreign country, the state in which such insurer, having become authorized to do business in such state, has at the commencement of delinquency proceedings, the largest amount of its assets held in trust and assets held on deposit for the benefit of its policyholders or policyholders and creditors in the United States, and any such insurer is deemed to be domiciled in such state.

ers or policyholders and creditors in the United States, and any such insurer is deemed to be domiciled in such state.

(7) "Ancillary state" means any state other than a domiciliary state.

(8) "Reciprocal state" means any state other than this state in which in substance and effect the provisions of the uniform insurers liquidation act, as defined in §631.211 are in force, including the provisions requiring that the commissioner of insurance or equivalent insurance supervisory official be the receiver of a delinquent insurer.

(9) "General assets" means all property, real, personal or otherwise, not specifically mortgaged, pledged, deposited or otherwise encumbered for the security or benefit of specified persons or a limited class or classes of persons, and as to such specifically encumbered property the term includes all such property or its proceeds in excess of the amount necessary to discharge the sum or sums secured thereby. Assets held in trust and assets held on deposit for the security or benefit of all policyholders or all policyholders and creditors in the United States shall be deemed general assets.

(10) "Preferred claim" means any claim with respect to which the law of the state or of the United States accords priority of payment from the general assets of the insurer.

(11) "Special deposit claim" means any claim secured by a deposit made pursuant to statute for the security or benefit of a limited class or classes of persons, but not including any general assets.

(12) "Secured claim" means any claim secured by mortgage, trust deed, pledge, deposit as security, escrow or otherwise, but not in-

cluding special deposit claim or claims against general assets. The term also includes claims which more than four months prior to the commencement of delinquency proceedings in the state of the insurer's domicile have become liens upon specific assets by reason of judicial process.

(13) "Receiver" means receiver, liquidator, rehabilitator or conservator as the context may require.

History.—§717, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.14.

631.021 Jurisdiction of delinquency proceedings; venue; change of venue; exclusiveness of remedy; appeal.—

(1) The circuit court shall have original jurisdiction of delinquency proceedings under this chapter and any court with jurisdiction is authorized to make all necessary or proper orders to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(2) The venue of delinquency proceedings against a domestic insurer shall be in the circuit court in the judicial circuit of the insurer's principal place of business. The venue of such proceedings against foreign and alien insurers shall be in the circuit court of Leon county.

(3) At any time after the commencement of a proceeding under this chapter the department may apply to the court for an order changing the venue of, and removing the proceeding to, Leon county or to any other county of this state in which it deems that such proceeding may be most economically and efficiently conducted.

(4) Delinquency proceedings pursuant to this chapter shall constitute the sole and exclusive method of liquidating, rehabilitating, reorganizing or conserving an insurer, and no court shall entertain a petition for the commencement of such proceedings unless the same has been filed in the name of the state on the relation of the department.

(5) An appeal shall lie to the district court of appeal, first district, from an order granting or refusing rehabilitation, liquidation, or conservation, and from every order in delinquency proceedings having the character of a final order as to the particular portion of the proceedings embraced therein.

History.—§718, ch. 59-205; §29, ch. 63-559; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.12.

631.031 Commencement of delinquency proceedings.—The department shall commence any such proceedings by application to the court for an order directing the insurer to show cause why the department should not have the relief prayed for. On the return of such order to show cause, and after a full hearing, the court shall either deny the application or grant the application, together with such other relief as the nature of the case and the interests of the policyholders, creditors, stockholders, members, subscribers or the public may require.

History.—§719, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.12, 626.14.

631.041 Injunctions.—

(1) Upon application by the department for such an order to show cause, or at any time thereafter, the court may without notice issue an injunction restraining the insurer, its officers, directors, stockholders, members, subscribers, agents and all other persons from the transaction of its business or the waste or disposition of its property until the further order of the court.

(2) The court may at any time during a proceeding under this chapter issue such other injunctions or orders as may be deemed necessary to prevent interference with the department or the proceeding, or waste of the assets of the insurer, or the commencement or prosecution of any actions, or the obtaining of preferences, judgments, attachments or other liens, or the making of any levy against the insurer or against its assets or any part thereof.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no bond shall be required of the department as a prerequisite for the issuance of any injunction or restraining order pursuant to this section.

History.—§720, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.13, 648.12.

631.051 Grounds for rehabilitation; domestic insurers.—The department may apply to the court for an order appointing it as receiver of and directing it to rehabilitate a domestic insurer upon one or more of the following grounds. That the insurer:

(1) Is impaired or insolvent;

(2) Has refused to submit any of its books, records, accounts or affairs to reasonable examination by the department;

(3) Has concealed or removed records or assets or otherwise violated §§628.271 and 628-281;

(4) Has failed to comply with an order of the department to make good an impairment of capital or surplus or both;

(5) Has transferred or attempted to transfer substantially its entire property or business, or has entered into any transaction the effect of which is to merge substantially its entire property or business in that of any other insurer without having first obtained the written approval of the department;

(6) Is found by the department to be in such condition that further transaction of business by it will be hazardous to its policyholder, creditors, or stockholders;

(7) Has wilfully violated its charter or certificate of incorporation or any law of this state;

(8) Has an officer, director or manager who has unlawfully refused to be examined under oath concerning its affairs;

(9) Has been or is the subject of an application for the appointment of a receiver, trustee, custodian or sequestrator of the insurer or its property otherwise than pursuant to the provisions of this code, but only if such appoint-

ment has been made or is imminent and its effect is or would be to oust the courts of this state of jurisdiction hereunder;

(10) Has consented to such an order through a majority of its directors, stockholders, members or subscribers;

(11) Has failed to pay a final judgment rendered against it in this state upon any insurance contract issued or assumed by it, within thirty days after the judgment became final or within thirty days after the time for taking an appeal has expired, or within thirty days after dismissal of an appeal before final termination, whichever date is the later.

History.—§721, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§625.14, 626.12.

631.061 Grounds for liquidation.—The department may apply to the court for an order appointing it as receiver (if its appointment as receiver shall not be then in effect) and directing it to liquidate the business of a domestic insurer or of the United States branch of an alien insurer having trusteed assets in this state, regardless of whether or not there has been a prior order directing it to rehabilitate such insurer, upon any of the grounds specified in §631.051, or if such insurer:

(1) Has ceased transacting business for a period of one year, or

(2) Is an insolvent insurer and has commenced voluntary liquidation or dissolution, or attempts to commence or prosecute any action or proceeding to liquidate its business or affairs, or to dissolve its corporate charter, or to procure the appointment of a receiver, trustee, custodian or sequestrator under any law except this code.

History.—§722, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.071 Grounds for conservation; foreign insurers.—The department may apply to the court for an order appointing it as receiver or ancillary receiver, and directing it to conserve the assets within this state, of a foreign insurer upon any of the following grounds:

(1) Upon any of the grounds specified in §631.051 or §631.061, or

(2) Upon the ground that its property has been sequestrated in its domiciliary sovereignty or in any other sovereignty.

History.—§723, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.12.

631.081 Same; alien insurers.—The department may apply to the court for an order appointing it as receiver or ancillary receiver, and directing it to conserve the assets within this state, of any alien insurer upon any of the following grounds:

(1) Upon any of the grounds specified in §631.051 or §631.061.

(2) Upon the ground that the insurer has failed to comply, within the time designated by the department, with an order made by it to make good an impairment of its trusteed funds, or

(3) Upon the ground that the property of

the insurer has been sequestrated in its domiciliary sovereignty or elsewhere.

History.—§724, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.12.

631.091 Grounds for ancillary liquidation; foreign insurers.—The department may apply to the court for an order appointing it as ancillary receiver of and directing it to liquidate the business of a foreign insurer having assets, business or claims in this state upon the appointment in the domiciliary state of such insurer of a receiver, liquidator, conservator, rehabilitator or other officer by whatever name called for the purpose of liquidating the business of such insurer.

History.—§725, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.101 Order of rehabilitation; termination.—

(1) An order to rehabilitate a domestic insurer shall direct the department forthwith to take possession of the property of the insurer and to conduct the business thereof, and to take such steps toward removal of the causes and conditions which have made rehabilitation necessary as the court may direct.

(2) If at any time the department deems that further efforts to rehabilitate the insurer would be useless, it may apply to the court for an order of liquidation.

(3) The department, or any interested person upon due notice to the department, at any time may apply to the court for an order terminating the rehabilitation proceedings and permitting the insurer to resume possession of its property and the conduct of its business, but no such order shall be made or entered except when, after a hearing, the court has determined that the purposes of the proceeding have been fully accomplished.

History.—§726, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.14, 648.12.

631.111 Order of liquidation; domestic insurers.—

(1) An order to liquidate the business of a domestic insurer shall direct the department forthwith to take possession of the property of the insurer, to liquidate its business, to deal with the insurer's property and business in its own name as department of insurance or in the name of the insurer, as the court may direct, and to give notice to all creditors who may have claims against the insurer to present such claims.

(2) The department may apply for and secure an order dissolving the corporate existence of a domestic insurer upon its application for an order of liquidation of such insurer or at any time after such order has been granted.

History.—§727, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.16, 648.12.

631.121 Same; alien insurers.—An order to liquidate the business of a United States branch of an alien insurer having trusteed assets in this state shall be in the same terms as those

prescribed for domestic insurers, save and except only that the assets of the business of such United States branch shall be the only assets included therein.

History.—§728, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.16.

631.131 Order of conservation or ancillary liquidation of foreign or alien insurers.—

(1) An order to conserve the assets of a foreign or alien insurer shall require the department forthwith to take possession of the property of the insurer within this state and to conserve it, subject to the further direction of the court.

(2) An order to liquidate the assets in this state of a foreign insurer shall require the department forthwith to take possession of the property of the insurer within this state and to liquidate it subject to the orders of the court and with due regard to the rights and powers of the domiciliary receiver, as provided in this chapter.

History.—§729, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.16.

631.141 Conduct of delinquency proceedings; domestic and alien insurers.—

(1) Whenever under this chapter a receiver is to be appointed in delinquency proceedings for a domestic or alien insurer, the court shall appoint the department as such receiver. The court shall order the department forthwith to take possession of the assets of the insurer and to administer the same under the orders of the court.

(2) As a domiciliary receiver, the department shall be vested by operation of law with the title to all of the property, contracts and rights of action, and all of the books and records of the insurer, wherever located, as of the date of entry of the order directing it to rehabilitate or liquidate a domestic insurer or to liquidate the United States branch of an alien insurer domiciled in this state, and it shall have the right to recover the same and reduce the same to possession; except that ancillary receivers in reciprocal states shall have, as to assets located in their respective states, the rights and powers which are herein prescribed for ancillary receivers appointed in this state as to assets located in this state.

(3) The filing or recording of the order directing possession to be taken, or a certified copy thereof, in any office where instruments affecting title to property are required to be filed or recorded shall impart the same notice as would be imparted by a deed, bill of sale, or other evidence of title duly filed or recorded.

(4) The department as domiciliary receiver shall be responsible for the proper administration of all assets coming into its possession or control. The court may at any time require a bond from it or its agents if deemed desirable for the protection of such assets.

(5) Upon taking possession of the assets of an insurer, the domiciliary receiver shall,

subject to the direction of the court, immediately proceed to conduct the business of the insurer or to take such steps as are authorized by this chapter for the purpose of rehabilitating, liquidating or conserving the affairs or assets of the insurer.

(6) In connection with delinquency proceedings, the department may appoint one or more special agents to act for it and it may employ such counsel, clerks and assistants as it deems necessary. The compensation of the special agents, counsel, clerks or assistants and all expenses of taking possession of the insurer and of conducting the proceedings shall be fixed by the receiver, subject to the approval of the court, and shall be paid out of the funds or assets of the insurer. Within the limits of duties imposed upon them, special agents shall possess all the powers given to and, in the exercise of those powers, shall be subject to all duties imposed upon the receiver with respect to such proceedings.

History.—§730, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.16, 626.18, 626.19.

631.152 Same; foreign insurers.—

(1) Whenever under this chapter an ancillary receiver is to be appointed in delinquency proceedings for an insurer not domiciled in this state, the court shall appoint the department as ancillary receiver. The department shall file a petition requesting the appointment on the grounds set forth in §631.091:

(a) If it finds that there are sufficient assets of the insurer located in this state to justify the appointment of an ancillary receiver, or

(b) If ten or more persons resident in this state having claims against such insurer file a petition with the department requesting the appointment of such ancillary receiver.

(2) The domiciliary receiver for the purpose of liquidating an insurer domiciled in a reciprocal state shall be vested by operation of law with the title to all of the property, contracts and rights of action, and all of the books and records of the insurer located in this state, and it shall have the immediate right to recover balances due from local agents and to obtain possession of any books and records of the insurer found in this state. It shall also be entitled to recover the other assets of the insurer located in this state, except that upon the appointment of an ancillary receiver in this state, the ancillary receiver shall during the ancillary receivership proceedings have the sole right to recover such other assets. The ancillary receiver shall, as soon as practicable, liquidate from their respective securities those special deposit claims and secured claims which are proved and allowed in the ancillary proceedings in this state, and shall pay the necessary expenses of the proceedings. All remaining assets it shall promptly transfer to the domiciliary receiver. Subject to the foregoing provisions, the ancillary receiver and its agents shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties with respect to the administra-

tion of such assets as a receiver of an insurer domiciled in this state.

(3) The domiciliary receiver of an insurer domiciled in a reciprocal state may sue in this state to recover any assets of such insurer to which it may be entitled under the laws of this state.

History.—§731, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.16.

631.161 Claims of nonresidents against domestic insurers.—

(1) In a delinquency proceeding begun in this state against a domestic insurer, claimants residing in reciprocal states may file claims either with the ancillary receivers, if any, in their respective states, or with the domiciliary receiver. All such claims must be filed on or before the last date fixed for the filing of claims in the domiciliary delinquency proceedings.

(2) Controverted claims belonging to claimants residing in reciprocal states may either:

(a) Be proved in this state, or

(b) If ancillary proceedings have been commenced in such reciprocal states, may be proved in those proceedings. In the event a claimant elects to prove his claim in ancillary proceedings, if notice of the claim and opportunity to appear and be heard is afforded the domiciliary receiver of this state, as provided in §631.171 with respect to ancillary proceedings in this state, the final allowance of such claim by the courts in the ancillary state shall be accepted in this state as conclusive as to its amount and shall also be accepted as conclusive as to its priority, if any, against special deposits or other security located within the ancillary state.

History.—§732, ch. 59-205.

631.171 Claims against foreign insurers.—

(1) In a delinquency proceeding in a reciprocal state against an insurer domiciled in that state, claimants against such insurer who reside within this state may file claims either with the ancillary receiver, if any, appointed in this state, or with the domiciliary receiver. All such claims must be filed on or before the last date fixed for the filing of claims in the domiciliary delinquency proceedings.

(2) Controverted claims belonging to claimants residing in this state may either:

(a) Be proved in the domiciliary state as provided by the law of that state, or

(b) If ancillary proceedings have been commenced in this state, be proved in those proceedings. In the event that any such claimant elects to prove his claim in this state, he shall file his claim with the ancillary receiver and shall give notice in writing to the receiver in the domiciliary state, either by registered mail or by personal service at least forty days prior to the date set for hearing. The notice shall contain a concise statement of the amount of the claim, the facts on which the claim is based, and the priorities asserted, if any. If the domiciliary receiver within thirty days af-

ter the giving of such notice shall give notice in writing to the ancillary receiver and to the claimant, either by registered mail or by personal service, of his intention to contest such claim, he shall be entitled to appear or to be represented in any proceeding in this state involving adjudication of the claim. The final allowance of the claim by the courts of this state shall be accepted as conclusive as to its amount and shall also be accepted as conclusive as to its priority, if any, against special deposits or other security located within this state.

History.—§733, ch. 59-205.

631.181 Form of claim; notice; hearing.—

(1) All claims against an insurer against which delinquency proceedings have been begun shall set forth in reasonable detail the amount of the claim, or the basis upon which such amount can be ascertained, the facts upon which the claim is based, and the priorities asserted, if any. All such claims shall be verified by the affidavit of the claimant, or someone authorized to act on his behalf and having knowledge of the facts, and shall be supported by such documents as may be material thereto.

(2) All claims filed in this state shall be filed with the receiver, whether domiciliary or ancillary, in this state, on or before the last date for filing as specified in this chapter.

(3) Within ten days of the receipt of any claim, or within such further period as the court may, for good cause shown, fix, the receiver shall report the claim to the court, specifying in such report its recommendation with respect to the action to be taken thereon. Upon receipt of such report, the court shall fix a time for hearing the claim and shall direct that the claimant or the receiver, as the court shall specify, shall give such notice as the court shall determine to such persons as shall appear to the court to be interested therein. All such notices shall specify the time and place of the hearing and shall concisely state the amount and nature of the claim, the priorities asserted, if any, and the recommendation of the receiver with reference thereto.

(4) At the hearing, all persons interested shall be entitled to appear and the court shall enter an order allowing, allowing in part, or disallowing the claim. Any such order shall be deemed to be an appealable order.

History.—§734, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.15.

631.191 Priority of certain claims.—

(1) In a delinquency proceeding against an insurer domiciled in this state, claims owing to residents of ancillary states shall be preferred claims if like claims are preferred under the laws of this state. All such claims owing to residents or nonresidents shall be given equal priority of payment from general assets regardless of where such assets are located.

(2) In a delinquency proceeding against an insurer domiciled in a reciprocal state, claims

owing to residents of this state shall be preferred if like claims are preferred by the laws of that state.

(3) The owners of special deposit claims against an insurer for which a receiver is appointed in this or any other state shall be given priority against their several special deposits in accordance with the provisions of the statutes governing the creation and maintenance of such deposits. If there is a deficiency in any such deposit so that the claims secured thereby are not fully discharged therefrom, the claimants may share in the general assets, but such sharing shall be deferred until general creditors, and also claimants against other special deposits who have received smaller percentages from their respective special deposits, have been paid percentages of their claims equal to the percentage paid from the special deposit.

(4) The owner of a secured claim against an insurer for which a receiver has been appointed in this or any other state may surrender his security and file his claim as a general creditor, or the claim may be discharged by resort to the security, in which case the deficiency, if any, shall be treated as a claim against the general assets of the insurer on the same basis as claims of unsecured creditors. If the amount of the deficiency has been adjudicated in ancillary proceedings as provided in this chapter, or if it has been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction in proceedings in which the domiciliary receiver has had notice and opportunity to be heard, such amounts shall be conclusive; otherwise the amount shall be determined in the delinquency proceeding in the domiciliary state.

History.—§735, ch. 59-205.

631.201 Attachment and garnishment of assets.—During the pendency of delinquency proceedings in this or any reciprocal state, no action or proceeding in the nature of an attachment, garnishment or execution shall be commenced or maintained in the courts of this state against the delinquent insurer or its assets. Any lien obtained by any such action or proceeding within four months prior to the commencement of any such delinquency proceeding or at any time thereafter shall be void as against any rights arising in such delinquency proceeding.

History.—§736, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §631.09.

631.211 Uniform insurers liquidation act.—

(1) Subsections (2) to (13) inclusive, of §631.011, together with §§631.031, 631.041 and 631.141-631.211 constitute and may be referred to as the uniform insurers liquidation act.

(2) The uniform insurers liquidation act shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states that enact it. To the extent that its provisions when applicable con-

flict with other provisions of this chapter, the provisions of such act shall control.

History.—§737, ch. 59-205.

631.221 Deposit of moneys collected.—The moneys collected by the department in a proceeding under this chapter shall be from time to time deposited in one or more state or national banks, savings banks or trust companies, and in the case of the insolvency or voluntary or involuntary liquidation of any such depository which is an institution organized and supervised under the laws of this state, such deposits shall be entitled to priority of payment on an equality with any other priority given by the banking laws of this state. The department may in its discretion deposit such moneys or any part thereof in such a bank or trust company as a trust fund.

History.—§738, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.231 Exemption from fees.—The department shall not be required to pay any fee to any public officer in this state for filing, recording, issuing a transcript or certificate or authenticating any paper or instrument pertaining to the exercise by the department of any of the powers or duties conferred upon it under this chapter, whether or not such paper or instrument be executed by the department or its employees or attorneys of record and whether or not it is connected with the commencement of any action or proceeding by or against the department, or with the subsequent conduct of such action or proceeding.

History.—§739, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.241 Borrowing on pledge of assets.—For the purpose of facilitating the rehabilitation, liquidation, conservation or dissolution of an insurer pursuant to this chapter, the department may, subject to the approval of the court, borrow money and execute, acknowledge and deliver notes or other evidences of indebtedness therefor and secure the repayment of the same by the mortgage, pledge, assignment, transfer in trust, or hypothecation of any or all of the property, whether real, personal or mixed, of such insurer, and the department subject to the approval of the court shall have power to take any and all other action necessary and proper to consummate any such loan and to provide for the repayment thereof. The department shall be under no obligation in its official capacity to repay any loan made pursuant to this section.

History.—§740, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.251 Date rights fixed on liquidation.—The rights and liabilities of the insurer and of its creditors, policyholders, stockholders, members, subscribers and all other persons interested in its estate shall, unless otherwise directed by the court, be fixed as of the date on which the order directing the liquidation of the insurer is filed in the office of the clerk of the court which made the order, subject to the provisions of this chapter with respect to the

rights of claimants holding contingent claims.

History.—§741, ch. 59-205.

631.261 Voidable transfers.—

(1) Any transfer of, or lien upon, the property of an insurer which is made or created within four months prior to the granting of an order to show cause under this chapter with the intent of giving to any creditor a preference or of enabling him to obtain a greater percentage of his debt than any other creditor of the same class and which is accepted by such creditor having reasonable cause to believe that such preference will occur, shall be voidable.

(2) Every director, officer, employee, stockholder, member, subscriber and any other person acting on behalf of such insurer who shall be concerned in any such act or deed and every person receiving thereby any property of such insurer or the benefit thereof shall be personally liable therefor and shall be bound to account to the department.

(3) The department as receiver in any proceeding under this chapter may avoid any transfer of or lien upon the property of an insurer which any creditor, stockholder, subscriber or member of such insurer might have avoided and may recover the property so transferred unless such person was a bona fide holder for value prior to the date of the entering of an order to show cause under this chapter. Such property or its value may be recovered from anyone who has received it except a bona fide holder for value as herein specified.

History.—§742, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.271 Priority of claims for compensation.—

(1) Compensation actually owing to employees other than officers of an insurer, for services rendered within three months prior to the commencement of a proceeding against the insurer under this chapter, but not exceeding five hundred dollars for each employee, shall be paid prior to the payment of any other debt or claim, and in the discretion of the department may be paid as soon as practicable after the proceeding has been commenced; except that at all times the department shall reserve such funds as will in its opinion be sufficient for the expenses of administration.

(2) Such priority shall be in lieu of any other similar priority which may be authorized by law as to wages or compensation of such employees.

History.—§743, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.281 Offsets.—

(1) In all cases of mutual debts or mutual credits between the insurer and another person in connection with any action or proceeding under this chapter, such credits and debts shall be set off and the balance only shall be allowed or paid, except as provided in subsection (2).

(2) No offset shall be allowed in favor of any such person where:

(a) The obligation of the insurer to such person would not at the date of the entry of any liquidation order or otherwise, as provided in §631.251, entitle him to share as a claimant in the assets of the insurer, or

(b) The obligation of the insurer to such person was purchased by or transferred to such person with a view of its being used as an offset, or

(c) The obligation of such person is to pay an assessment levied against the members of a mutual insurer, or against the subscribers of a reciprocal insurer, or is to pay a balance upon the subscription to the capital stock of a stock insurer.

History.—§744, ch. 59-205.

631.291 Allowance of certain claims.—

(1) No contingent and unliquidated claim shall share in a distribution of the assets of an insurer which has been adjudicated to be insolvent by an order made pursuant to this chapter, except that such claim shall be considered, if properly presented, and may be allowed to share where:

(a) Such claim becomes absolute against the insurer on or before the last day for filing claims against the assets of such insurer, or

(b) There is a surplus and the liquidation is thereafter conducted upon the basis that such insurer is solvent.

(2) Where an insurer has been so adjudicated to be insolvent any person who has a cause of action against an insured of such insurer under a liability insurance policy issued by such insurer shall have the right to file a claim in the liquidation proceeding, regardless of the fact that such claim may be contingent, and such claim may be allowed:

(a) If it may be reasonably inferred from the proof presented upon such claim that such person would be able to obtain a judgment upon such cause of action against such insured, and

(b) If such person shall furnish suitable proof, unless the court for good cause shown shall otherwise direct, that no further valid claim against such insurers arising out of his cause of action other than those already presented can be made, and

(c) If the total liability of such insurer to all claimants arising out of the same act of its insured shall be no greater than its maximum liability would be were it not in liquidation.

(3) No judgment against such an insured taken after the date of entry of the liquidation order shall be considered in the liquidation proceedings as evidence of liability, or of the amount of damages, and no judgment against an insured taken by default, or by collusion prior to the entry of the liquidation order shall be considered as conclusive evidence in the liquidation proceedings, either of the liability of such insured to such person upon such cause of action or of the amount of damages to which such person is therein entitled.

(4) No claim of any secured claimant shall be allowed at a sum greater than the difference between the value of the claim without security and the value of the security itself as of the date of the entry of the order of liquidation or such other date set by the court for determining rights and liabilities as provided in §631.251 unless the claimant shall surrender his security to the department, in which event the claim shall be allowed in the full amount for which it is valued.

History.—§745, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.301 Time to file claims.—

(1) If upon the entry of an order of liquidation under this chapter or at any time thereafter during liquidation proceedings the insurer shall not be clearly solvent, the court shall, upon hearing after such notice it deems proper, make and enter an order adjudging the insurer to be insolvent.

(2) After the entry of the order of insolvency, regardless of any prior notice that may have been given to creditors, the department shall notify all persons who may have claims against such insurer to file such claims with it, at a place and within the time specified in the notice, or that such claims shall be forever barred. The time specified in the notice shall be as fixed by the court for filing of claims and which shall be not less than six months after the entry of the order of insolvency. The notice shall be given in such manner and for such reasonable period of time as may be ordered by the court.

History.—§746, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §626.15.

631.311 Report and petition for assessment.—Within three years after the date of the entry of an order of rehabilitation or liquidation of a domestic mutual insurer or a domestic reciprocal insurer, the department may make and file its report and petition to the court setting forth:

(1) The reasonable value of the assets of the insurer;

(2) The liabilities of the insurer to the extent thus far ascertained by the department;

(3) The aggregate amount of the assessment, if any, which the department deems reasonably necessary to pay all claims, the costs and expenses of the collection of the assessments and the costs and expenses of the delinquency proceedings in full;

(4) Any other information relative to the affairs or property of the insurer that the department deems material.

History.—§747, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.321 Order and levy of assessment.—

(1) Upon the filing and reading of the report and petition provided for in §631.311, the court, ex parte, may order the department to assess all members or subscribers of the insurer who may be subject to such an assess-

ment, in such an aggregate amount as the court finds reasonably necessary to pay all valid claims as may be timely filed and proved in the delinquency proceedings, together with the costs and expenses of levying and collecting assessments and the costs and expenses of the delinquency proceedings in full. Any such order shall require the department to assess each such member or subscriber for his proportion of the aggregate assessment, according to such reasonable classification of such members or subscribers and formula as may be made by the department and approved by the court.

(2) The court may order additional assessments upon the filing and reading of any amendment or supplement to the report and petition referred to in subsection (1), if such amendment or supplement is filed within three years after the date of the entry of the order of rehabilitation or liquidation.

(3) After the entry of the order to levy an assessment upon members or subscribers of an insurer referred to in subsections (1) or (2), the department shall levy an assessment upon such members or subscribers in accordance with the order.

(4) The total of all assessments against any member or subscriber with respect to any policy, whether levied pursuant to this chapter or pursuant to any other provision of this code, shall be for no greater amount than that specified in the policy or policies of the member or subscriber and as limited under this code; except as to any policy which was issued at a rate of premium below the minimum rate lawfully permitted for the risk insured, in which event the assessment against any such policyholder shall be upon the basis of the minimum rate for such risk.

(5) No assessment shall be levied against any member or subscriber with respect to any nonassessable policy issued in accordance with this code.

History.—§748, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.331 Assessment prima facie correct; notice; payment; proceedings to collect.—

(1) Any assessment of a subscriber or member of an insurer made by the department pursuant to the order of court fixing the aggregate amount of the assessment against all members or subscribers and approving the classification and formula made by the department under §631.321(1) shall be prima facie correct.

(2) Each member or subscriber shall be notified of the amount of assessment to be paid by him by written notice mailed to the address of the member or subscriber last of record with the insurer. Failure of the member or subscriber to receive the notice so mailed, within the time specified therein or at all, shall be no defense in any proceeding to collect the assessment.

(3) If any such member or subscriber fails to pay the assessment within the period speci-

fied in the notice, which period shall not be less than twenty days after mailing, the department may obtain an order in the delinquency proceedings requiring the member or subscriber to show cause at a time and place fixed by the court why judgment should not be entered against such member or subscriber for the amount of the assessment together with all costs, and a copy of the order and a copy of the petition therefor shall be served upon the member or subscriber within the time and in the manner designated in the order.

(4) If the subscriber or member after due service of a copy of the order and petition referred to in subsection (3) is made upon him:

(a) Fails to appear at the time and place specified in the order, judgment shall be entered against him as prayed for in the petition; or

(b) Appears in the manner and form required by law in response to the order, the court shall hear and determine the matter and enter a judgment in accordance with its decision.

(5) The department may collect any such assessment through any other lawful means.

History.—§749, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

631.341 Notice of insolvency to policyholders by insurer, general agent, or agent.—

(1) Any insurer authorized to do business in this state, and its supervising or managing general agent, if any, upon acquiring knowledge or notice of bankruptcy or insolvency of such insurer shall, within seven days of such knowledge or notice, give written notice of such bankruptcy or insolvency to all agents of such insurer, as defined in this code, located within this state. Any such insurer not having agents in this state shall give such notice as aforesaid to all of its existing policyholders in the state.

(2) Unless within fifteen days subsequent to the date of such notice, such agents shall have either replaced or reinsured in a solvent insurer, the insurance underwritten by such bankrupt or insolvent insurer, then such agents shall either personally or by registered mail, send to the last known address of the policyholder, a written notice of bankruptcy or insolvency of such insurer.

(3) The license or certificate of authority of any person, firm, or corporation failing to comply with the provisions of this section shall be subject to revocation as provided in this code.

History.—§750, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.36.

CHAPTER 632

INSURANCE CODE; FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETIES

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632.011 Fraternal benefit societies defined.—Any incorporated society, order or supreme lodge, without capital stock, including one exempted under the provisions of §632.051(1)(b) of this chapter whether incorporated or not, conducted solely for the benefit of its members and their beneficiaries and not for profit, operated on a lodge system with ritualistic form of work, having a representative form of government, and which makes provision for the payment of benefits in accordance with this chapter, is hereby declared to be a fraternal benefit society. When used in this chapter the word "society," unless otherwise indicated means fraternal benefit society.

History.—§751, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §625.01.

632.021 Lodge system defined.—A society having a supreme legislative or governing body and subordinate lodges or branches by whatever name known, into which members are elected, initiated or admitted in accordance with its constitution, laws, ritual and rules,

which subordinate lodges or branches are required by the laws of the society to hold regular meetings at least once in each month, shall be deemed to be operating on the lodge system.

History.—§752, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.09.

632.031 Representative form of government defined.—A society shall be deemed to have a representative form of government when:

(1) It provides in its constitution or laws for a supreme legislative or governing body, composed of representatives elected either by the members or by delegates elected directly or indirectly by the members, together with such other members of such body as may be prescribed by the society's constitution and laws;

(2) The representatives elected constitute a majority in number and have not less than two-thirds of the votes nor less than the votes required to amend its constitution and laws;

(3) The meetings of the supreme legislative or governing body and the election of officers,

representatives or delegates are held as often as once in four calendar years;

(4) Each insured member shall be eligible for election to act or serve as a delegate to such meeting;

(5) The society has a board of directors charged with the responsibility for managing its affairs in the interim between meetings of its supreme legislative or governing body, subject to control by such body and having powers and duties delegated to it in the constitution or laws of the society;

(6) Such board of directors is elected by the supreme legislative or governing body, except in case of filling a vacancy in the interim between meetings of such body;

(7) The officers are elected either by the supreme legislative or governing body or by the board of directors; and

(8) The members, officers, representatives or delegates shall not vote by proxy.

History.—§753, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.10.

632.041 Chapter exclusive; applicability of other laws.—Except as herein provided, societies shall be governed by this chapter and shall be exempt from all other provisions of the insurance laws of this state, not only in governmental relations with the state, but for every other purpose. No law hereafter enacted shall apply to them, unless they be expressly designated therein.

History.—§754, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.11.

632.051 Exempted societies.—

(1) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be so construed as to affect or apply to:

(a) Grand or subordinate lodges of societies, orders or associations now doing business in this state which provide benefits exclusively through local or subordinate lodges;

(b) Orders, societies or associations which admit to membership only persons engaged in one or more crafts or hazardous occupations, in the same or similar lines of business, insuring only their own members, their families and descendants of members, and the ladies' societies or ladies' auxiliaries to such orders, societies or associations;

(c) Domestic societies which limit their membership to employees of a particular city or town, designated firm, business house or corporation and which provide for a death benefit of not more than four hundred dollars or disability benefits of not more than three hundred fifty dollars to any person in any one year, or both; or

(d) Domestic societies or associations of a purely religious, charitable or benevolent description, which provide for a death benefit of not more than four hundred dollars or for disability benefits of not more than three hundred fifty dollars to any one person in any one year, or both.

(2) Any such society or association described in (1) (c) or (d), which provides for

death or disability benefits for which benefit certificates are issued, and any such society or association included in (1) (d) which has more than one thousand members, shall not be exempted from the provisions of this chapter but shall comply with all requirements thereof.

(3) No society which, by the provisions of this section, is exempt from the requirements of this chapter, except any society described in (1) (b), shall give or allow, or promise to give or allow to any person any compensation for procuring new members.

(4) Every society which provides for benefits in case of death or disability resulting solely from accident, and which does not obligate itself to pay natural death or sick benefits shall have all of the privileges and be subject to all the applicable provisions and regulations of this chapter except that the provisions thereof relating to medical examination, valuations of benefit certificates, and incontestability, shall not apply to such society.

(5) The department may require from any society or association, by examination or otherwise, such information as will enable it to determine whether such society or association is exempt from the provisions of this chapter.

(6) Societies, exempted under the provisions of this section, shall also be exempt from all other provisions of the insurance laws of this state.

History.—§755, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§626.22, 637.59.

632.061 License required; expiration, renewal; fee.—

(1) No fraternal benefit society shall transact business in this state unless authorized therefor under a subsisting license issued to the society by the department.

(2) Societies authorized to transact business in this state as of immediately prior to the effective date of this code may continue such business until May 31 next succeeding such effective date. The authority of such societies and of all societies hereafter licensed may thereafter be continued annually so long as the society is entitled thereto, upon written request therefor filed with the department on or before June 1, together with payment of the annual license tax provided for in §624.0300 (3) (filing, license and miscellaneous fees). If not so continued by the society, the license shall expire as at midnight of such June 1.

(3) A duly certified copy or duplicate of the license shall be prima facie evidence that the licensee is a fraternal benefit society within the meaning of this chapter.

(4) Section 626.0500 (representing or aiding unauthorized insurer prohibited), §626.0501 (penalty for representing unauthorized insurer), and §626.0502 (suits by unauthorized insurers prohibited) shall apply with respect to fraternal benefit societies not authorized or licensed to transact business in this state as required by this section; and such societies

shall be deemed to be "insurers" for the purposes of such sections.

History.—§756, ch. 59-205; §3, ch. 61-105; §4, ch. 63-149; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§205.43, 637.22, 637.23, 637.24.

632.071 Foreign or alien society; admission.—

(1) No foreign or alien society shall transact business in this state without a license issued by the department. Any such society may be licensed to transact business in this state upon filing with the department:

(a) A duly certified copy of its charter or articles of incorporation;

(b) A copy of its constitution and laws, certified by its secretary or corresponding officer;

(c) A power of attorney to the department as prescribed in §632.501;

(d) A statement of its business under oath of its president and secretary or corresponding officers in a form prescribed by the department, duly verified by an examination made by the supervising insurance official of its home state or other state, territory, province or country, satisfactory to the department;

(e) A certificate from the proper official of its home state, territory, province or country that the society is legally incorporated and licensed to transact business therein;

(f) Copies of its certificate forms; and

(g) Such other information as it may deem necessary; and upon showing that its assets are invested in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Any foreign or alien society desiring admission to this state shall have the qualifications required of domestic societies organized under this chapter.

History.—§757, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§637.23, 637.25.

632.081 Suspension, revocation or refusal of license of foreign or alien society.—

(1) When the department upon investigation finds that a foreign or alien society transacting or applying to transact business in this state:

(a) Has exceeded its powers;

(b) Has failed to comply with any of the provisions of this chapter;

(c) Is not fulfilling its contracts in good faith; or

(d) Is conducting its business fraudulently or in a manner hazardous to its members or creditors or the public;

it shall notify the society of its findings, state in writing the reasons for its dissatisfaction and require the society to show cause on a date named why its license should not be suspended, revoked or refused. If on such date the society does not present good and sufficient reason why its authority to do business in this state should not be suspended, revoked or refused, it may suspend or refuse the license of the society to do business in this state until satisfactory evi-

dence is furnished to it that such suspension or refusal should be withdrawn or it may revoke the authority of the society to do business in this state.

(2) Nothing contained in this section shall be taken or construed as preventing any such society from continuing in good faith all contracts made in this state during the time such society was legally authorized to transact business herein.

History.—§758, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.58.

632.091 Organization; incorporation.—Seven or more citizens of the United States, a majority of whom are citizens of this state, who desire to form a fraternal benefit society, may make, sign and acknowledge before some officer, competent to take acknowledgment of deeds, articles of incorporation, in which shall be stated:

(1) The proposed corporate name of the society, which shall not so closely resemble the name of any society or insurance company as to be misleading or confusing;

(2) The purposes for which it is being formed and the mode in which its corporate powers are to be exercised. Such purposes shall not include more liberal powers than are granted by this chapter, provided that any lawful, social, intellectual, educational, charitable, benevolent, moral, fraternal or religious advantages may be set forth among the purposes of the society; and

(3) The names and residences of the incorporators and the names, residences and official titles of all the officers, trustees, directors, or other persons who are to have and exercise the general control of the management of the affairs and funds of the society for the first year or until the ensuing election at which all such officers shall be elected by the supreme legislative or governing body, which election shall be held not later than one year from the date of the issuance of the permanent certificate.

History.—§759, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.01.

632.101 Filing articles and documents; preliminary certificate.—Such articles of incorporation, duly certified copies of the constitution, laws and rules, copies of all proposed forms of certificates, applications therefor, and circulars to be issued by the society and a bond conditioned upon the return to the applicants of the advanced payments if the organization is not completed within one year, shall be filed with the department, which may require such further information as it deems necessary. The bond with sureties approved by the department shall be in such amount, not less than five thousand dollars nor more than twenty-five thousand dollars as required by the department. All documents filed are to be in the English language. If the purposes of the society conform to the requirements of this chapter and all provisions of the law have been

complied with, the department shall so certify, retain and file the articles of incorporation and furnish the incorporators a preliminary certificate authorizing the society to solicit members as hereinafter provided.

History.—§760, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.02.

632.111 Time for completing organization.—

No preliminary certificate granted under the provisions of this section shall be valid after one year from its date or after such further period, not exceeding one year, as may be authorized by the department upon cause shown, unless the five hundred applicants hereinafter required have been secured and the organization has been completed as herein provided. The articles of incorporation and all other proceedings thereunder shall become null and void in one year from the date of the preliminary certificate, or at the expiration of the extended period, unless the society shall have completed its organization and received a certificate of authority to do business as hereinafter provided.

History.—§761, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.06.

632.121 Initial solicitations and qualifications.—Upon receipt of a preliminary certificate from the department, the society may solicit members for the purpose of completing its organization, shall collect from each applicant the amount of not less than one regular monthly premium in accordance with its table of rates as provided by its constitution and laws, and shall issue to each such applicant a receipt for the amount so collected. No society shall incur any liability other than for the return of such advance premium, nor issue any certificate, nor pay, allow, or offer or promise to pay or allow, any death or disability benefit to any person until:

(1) Actual bona fide applications for death benefits have been secured aggregating at least five hundred thousand dollars on not less than five hundred lives;

(2) All such applicants for death benefits shall have furnished evidence of insurability satisfactory to the society;

(3) Certificates of examinations or acceptable declarations of insurability have been duly filed and approved by the chief medical examiner of the society;

(4) Ten subordinate lodges or branches have been established into which the five hundred applicants have been admitted;

(5) There has been submitted to the department, under oath of the president or secretary, or corresponding officer of the society, a list of such applicants, giving their names, addresses, date each was admitted, name and number of the subordinate branch of which each applicant is a member, amount of benefits to be granted and premiums therefor, and

(6) It shall have been shown to the department, by sworn statement of the treasurer, or corresponding officer of such society, that at

least five hundred applicants have each paid in cash at least one regular monthly premium as herein provided, which premiums in the aggregate shall amount to at least twenty-five hundred dollars, all of which shall be credited to the fund or funds from which benefits are to be paid and no part of which may be used for expenses. Such advance premiums shall be held in trust during the period of organization and if the society has not qualified for a certificate of authority within one year, as herein provided, the premiums shall be returned to the applicants.

History.—§762, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§637.03, 637.04.

632.131 Certificate of compliance; certified copy as evidence.—The department may make such examination and require such further information as it deems advisable. Upon presentation of satisfactory evidence that the society has complied with all the provisions of law, it shall issue to the society a certificate to that effect and that the society is authorized to transact business pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the existence of the society at the date of such certificate. The department shall cause a record of such certificate to be made. A certified copy of such record may be given in evidence with like effect as the original certificate.

History.—§763, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.05.

632.141 Constitution and laws; general powers.—

(1) Every society shall have the power to adopt a constitution and laws for the government of the society, the admission of its members, the management of its affairs and the fixing and readjusting of the rates of its members from time to time. It shall have the power to change, alter, add to or amend such constitution and laws.

(2) A society shall have such other powers as are necessary and incidental to carrying into effect the objects and purposes of the society.

History.—§764, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.07.

632.151 Corporate powers retained.—Any incorporated society authorized to transact business in this state at the time this chapter becomes effective may thereafter exercise all the rights, powers and privileges prescribed in this chapter and in its charter or articles of incorporation as far as consistent with this chapter. A domestic society shall not be required to reincorporate.

History.—§765, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.08.

632.161 Existing voluntary associations; may incorporate.—

(1) After one year from the effective date of this chapter, no unincorporated or voluntary

association shall be permitted to transact business in this state as a fraternal benefit society.

(2) Any domestic voluntary association now authorized to transact business in this state may incorporate and shall receive from the department a permanent certificate of incorporation as a fraternal benefit society when:

(a) It has completed its conversion to an incorporated society not later than one year from the effective date of this chapter;

(b) It has filed its articles of incorporation and has satisfied the other requirements described in §§632.091-632.131; and

(c) The department has made such examination and procured whatever additional information it deems advisable.

(3) Every voluntary association so incorporated shall incur the obligations and enjoy the benefits thereof the same as though originally incorporated, and such corporation shall be deemed a continuation of the original voluntary association. The officers thereof shall serve through their respective terms as provided in its original articles of association, but their successors shall be elected and serve as provided in its articles of incorporation. Incorporation of a voluntary association shall not affect existing suits, claims or contracts.

History.—§766, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

632.171 Articles of incorporation, constitution and laws; amendments; synopsis; certified copies as evidence.—

(1) A domestic society may amend its articles of incorporation, constitution or laws in accordance with the provisions thereof by action of its supreme legislative or governing body at any regular or special meeting thereof or, if its articles of incorporation, constitution or laws so provide, by referendum. Such referendum may be held in accordance with the provisions of its articles of incorporation, constitution or laws by the vote of the voting members of the society, by the vote of delegates or representatives of voting members or by the vote of local lodges or branches. No amendment submitted for adoption by referendum shall be adopted unless, within six months from the date of submission thereof, a majority of all of the voting members of the society shall have signified their consent to such amendment by one of the methods herein specified.

(2) No amendment to the articles of incorporation, constitution or laws of any domestic society shall take effect unless approved by the department, which shall approve such amendment if it finds that it has been duly adopted and is not inconsistent with any requirement of the laws of this state or with the character, objects and purposes of the society. Unless the department disapproves any such amendment within sixty days after the filing of same, such amendment shall be considered approved. The approval or disapproval of the department shall be in writing and mailed to the secretary or corresponding officer of the society at its principal office. In case it dis-

approves the amendment, the reasons therefor shall be stated in the written notice.

(3) Within ninety days from the approval thereof by the department, all such amendments, or a synopsis thereof, shall be furnished by the society to all members either by mail or by publication in full in the official organ of the society. The affidavit of any officer of the society or of anyone authorized by it to mail any amendments or synopsis thereof, stating facts which show that same have been duly addressed and mailed, shall be prima facie evidence that such amendments or synopsis thereof, have been furnished the addressee.

(4) Every foreign or alien society authorized to do business in this state shall file with the department a duly certified copy of all amendments of, or additions to, its articles of incorporation, constitution or laws within ninety days after the enactment of same.

(5) Printed copies of the constitution or laws as amended, certified by the secretary or corresponding officer of the society shall be prima facie evidence of the legal adoption thereof.

History.—§767, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§637.08, 637.32.

632.181 Waiver.—The constitution and laws of the society may provide that no subordinate body, nor any of its subordinate officers or members shall have the power or authority to waive any of the provisions of the laws and constitution of the society. Such provision shall be binding on the society and every member and beneficiary of a member.

History.—§768, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.30.

632.191 Location of office; place of meeting; records in English language.—

(1) The principal office of any domestic society shall be located in this state. The meetings of its supreme legislative or governing body may be held in any state, district, province or territory wherein such society has at least five subordinate branches and all business transacted at such meetings shall be as valid in all respects as if such meetings were held in this state.

(2) The minutes of the proceedings of the supreme or governing body and of the board of directors or corresponding body of a society shall be in the English language.

History.—§769, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.28.

632.201 Institutions.—

(1) It shall be lawful for a society to create, maintain and operate charitable, benevolent or educational institutions for the benefit of its members and their families and dependents and for the benefit of children insured by the society. For such purpose it may own, hold or lease personal property or real property located within or without this state, with necessary buildings thereon. Such property shall be reported in every annual statement but shall not be allowed as an admitted asset of such society.

(2) Maintenance, treatment and proper attendance in any such institution may be furnished free or a reasonable charge may be made therefor, but no such institution shall be operated for profit. The society shall maintain a separate accounting of any income and disbursements under this section and report them in its annual statement.

(3) No society shall own or operate funeral homes or undertaking establishments.

History.—§770, ch. 59-205.

632.211 Qualifications for membership.—

(1) A society may admit to benefit membership any person not less than fifteen years of age, nearest birthday, who has furnished evidence of insurability acceptable to the society. Any such member who shall apply for additional benefits more than six months after becoming a benefit member shall furnish additional evidence of insurability acceptable to the society.

(2) Any person admitted prior to attaining the full age of twenty-one years shall be bound by the terms of the application and certificate and by all the laws and rules of the society and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of membership therein to the same extent as though the age of majority had been attained at the time of application. A society may also admit general or social members who shall have no voice or vote in the management of its insurance affairs.

History.—§771, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.15.

632.221 Member's share of deficiency.—A society shall provide in its constitution or laws that if its reserves as to all or any class of certificates become impaired its board of directors or corresponding body may require that there shall be paid by the member to the society the amount of the member's equitable proportion of such deficiency as ascertained by its board, and that if the payment be not made it shall stand as an indebtedness against the member's certificate and draw interest not to exceed five per cent per annum compounded annually.

History.—§772, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.37.

632.231 Benefits.—

(1) A society authorized to do business in this state may provide only for the payment of:

- (a) Death benefits in any form;
- (b) Endowment benefits;
- (c) Annuity benefits;
- (d) Temporary or permanent disability benefits as a result of disease or accident;
- (e) Hospital, medical or nursing benefits due to sickness or bodily infirmity or accident; and

(f) Monument or tombstone benefits to the memory of deceased members not exceeding in any case the sum of three hundred dollars.

(2) Such benefits may be provided on the lives of members or, upon application of a mem-

ber, on the lives of a member's family, including the member, the member's spouse and minor children, in the same or separate certificates.

(3) No such benefits shall be provided in the form of group life insurance, group disability insurance, or blanket disability insurance.

History.—§773, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.12.

632.241 Benefits on lives of children.—

(1) A society also may provide for benefits on the lives of children under the minimum age for adult membership but not greater than twenty-one years of age at time of application therefor, upon the application of some adult person, as its laws or rules may provide, which benefits shall be in accordance with the provisions of §632.231(1) and (3). A society may, at its option, organize and operate branches for such children. Membership and initiation in local lodges shall not be required of such children, nor shall they have a voice in the management of the society.

(2) A society shall have power to provide for the designation and changing of designation of beneficiaries in the certificates providing for such benefits and to provide in all other respects for the regulation, government and control of such certificates and all rights, obligations and liabilities incident thereto and connected therewith.

History.—§774, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.15.

632.251 Nonforfeiture benefits; cash surrender values; certificate loans and other options.—

(1) A society may grant paid-up nonforfeiture benefits, cash surrender values, certificate loans and such other options as its laws may permit. As to certificates issued on and after the effective date of this chapter, a society shall grant at least one paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, except in the case of pure endowment, annuity or reversionary annuity contracts, reducing term insurance contracts or contracts of term insurance of uniform amount of fifteen years or less expiring before age sixty-six.

(2) In the case of certificates other than those for which reserves are computed on the commissioners 1941 standard ordinary mortality table or the 1941 standard industrial table, the value of every paid-up nonforfeiture benefit and the amount of any cash surrender value, loan or other option granted shall not be less than the excess, if any, of (a) over (b) as follows:

(a) The reserve under the certificate determined on the basis specified in the certificate; and

(b) The sum of any indebtedness to the society on the certificate, including interest due and accrued, and a surrender charge equal to two and one-half per cent of the face amount

of the certificate, which, in the case of insurance on the lives of children, shall be the ultimate face amount of the certificate, if death benefits provided therein are graded.

(3) However, in the case of certificates issued on a substandard basis or in the case of certificates, the reserves for which are computed upon the American men ultimate table of mortality, the term of any extended insurance benefit granted including accompanying pure endowment, if any, may be computed upon the rates of mortality not greater than one hundred thirty per cent of those shown by the mortality table specified in the certificate for the computation of the reserve.

(4) In the case of certificates for which reserves are computed on the commissioners 1941 standard ordinary mortality table or the 1941 standard industrial table, every paid-up non-forfeiture benefit and the amount of any cash surrender value, loan or other option granted shall not be less than the corresponding amount ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the laws of this state applicable to life insurers issuing policies containing like insurance benefits based upon such tables.

History.—§775, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§637.13, 637.17, 637.35.

632.261 Beneficiaries.—

(1) The member shall have the right at all times to change the beneficiary or beneficiaries in accordance with the constitution, laws or rules of the society. Every society by its constitution, laws or rules may limit the scope of beneficiaries and shall provide that no beneficiary shall have or obtain any vested interest in the proceeds of any certificate until the certificate has become due and payable in conformity with the provisions of the insurance contract.

(2) A society may make provisions for the payment of funeral benefits to the extent of such portion of any payment under a certificate as might reasonably appear to be due to any person equitably entitled thereto by reason of having incurred expense occasioned by the burial of the member, but the portion so paid shall not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

(3) If, at the death of any member, there is no lawful beneficiary to whom the insurance benefits are payable, the amount of such benefits, except to the extent that funeral benefits may be paid as hereinbefore provided, shall be payable to the personal representative of the deceased member.

History.—§776, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.14.

632.271 Benefits not attachable.—No money or other benefit, charity, relief or aid to be paid, provided or rendered by any society, shall be liable to attachment, garnishment or other process, or to be seized, taken, appropriated or applied by any legal or equitable process or operation of law to pay any debt or liability of a member or beneficiary, or any other person

who may have a right thereunder, either before or after payment by the society.

History.—§777, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.31.

632.281 No personal liability.—The officers and members of the supreme, grand or any subordinate body of a society shall not be personally liable for payment of any benefits provided by a society.

History.—§778, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.29.

632.291 Contract.—

(1) Every society authorized to do business in this state shall issue to each benefit member a certificate specifying the amount of benefits provided thereby. The certificate, together with any riders or endorsements attached thereto, the charter or articles of incorporation, the constitution and laws of the society, the application for membership, and declaration of insurability, if any, signed by the applicant, and all amendments to each thereof, shall constitute the agreement, as of the date of issuance, between the society and the member, and the certificate shall so state. A copy of the application for membership and of the declaration of insurability, if any, shall be endorsed upon or attached to the certificate.

(2) All statements purporting to be made by the member shall be representations and not warranties. Any waiver of this provision shall be void.

(3) Any changes, additions or amendments to the charter or articles of incorporation, constitution or laws duly made or enacted subsequent to the issuance of the certificate, shall bind the member and the beneficiaries, and shall govern and control the agreement in all respects the same as though such changes, additions or amendments had been made prior to and were in force at the time of the application for membership, except that no change, addition, or amendment shall destroy or diminish benefits which the society contracted to give the member as of the date of issuance.

(4) Copies of any of the documents mentioned in this section, certified by the secretary or corresponding officer of the society, shall be received in evidence of the terms and conditions thereof.

History.—§779, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.16.

632.301 Standard provisions.—

(1) After one year from the effective date of this chapter, no life benefit certificate shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state unless a copy of the form has been filed with the department.

(2) The certificate shall contain in substance the following standard provisions or, in lieu thereof, provisions which are more favorable to the member:

(a) Title on the face and filing page of the certificate clearly and correctly describing its form;

(b) A provision stating the amount of rates, premiums or other required contributions, by whatever name known, which are payable by the insured under the certificate;

(c) A provision that the member is entitled to a grace period of not less than a full month (or thirty days at the option of the society) in which the payment of any premium after the first, may be made. During such grace period the certificate shall continue in full force, but in case the certificate becomes a claim during the grace period before the overdue payment is made, the amount of such overdue payment or payments may be deducted in any settlement under the certificate;

(d) A provision that the member shall be entitled to have the certificate reinstated at any time within three years from the due date of the premium in default, unless the certificate has been completely terminated through the application of a nonforfeiture benefit, cash surrender value or certificate loan, upon the production of evidence of insurability satisfactory to the society and the payment of all overdue premiums and any other indebtedness to the society upon the certificate, together with interest on such premiums and such indebtedness, if any, at a rate not exceeding six per cent per annum compounded annually;

(e) Except in the case of pure endowment, annuity or reversionary annuity contracts, reducing term insurance contracts, or contracts of term insurance of uniform amount of fifteen years or less expiring before age sixty-six, a provision that, in the event of default in payment of any premium after three full years' premiums have been paid or after premiums for a lesser period have been paid if the contract so provides, the society will grant, upon proper request not later than sixty days after the due date of the premium in default, a paid-up nonforfeiture benefit on the plan stipulated in the certificate, effective as of such due date, of such value as specified in this chapter. The certificate may provide, if the society's laws so specify or if the member shall so elect prior to the expiration of the grace period of any overdue premium, that default shall not occur so long as premiums can be paid under the provisions of an arrangement for automatic premium loan as may be set forth in the certificate;

(f) A provision that one paid-up nonforfeiture benefit as specified in the certificate shall become effective automatically unless the member elects another available paid-up nonforfeiture benefit, not later than sixty days after the due date of the premium in default;

(g) A statement of the mortality table and rate of interest used in determining all paid-up nonforfeiture benefits and cash surrender options available under the certificate, and a brief general statement of the method used in calculating such benefits;

(h) A table showing in figures the value of every paid-up nonforfeiture benefit and cash

surrender option available under the certificate for each certificate anniversary either during the first twenty certificate years or during the term of the certificate whichever is shorter;

(i) A provision that the certificate shall be incontestable after it has been in force during the lifetime of the member for a period of two years from its date of issue except for nonpayment of premiums, violation of the provisions of the certificate relating to military, aviation, or naval service and violation of the provisions relating to suspension or expulsion as substantially set forth in the certificate. At the option of the society, supplemental provisions relating to benefits in the event of temporary or permanent disability or hospitalization and provisions which grant additional insurance specifically against death by accident or accidental means, may also be excepted. The certificate shall be incontestable on the ground of suicide after it has been in force during the lifetime of the member for a period of two years from date of issue. The certificate may provide, as to statements made to procure reinstatement, that the society shall have the right to contest a reinstated certificate within a period of two years from date of reinstatement with the same exceptions as herein provided;

(j) A provision that in case the age or sex of the member or of any other person is considered in determining the premium and it is found at any time before final settlement under the certificate that the age or sex has been misstated, and the discrepancy and premium involved have not been adjusted, the amount payable shall be such as the premium would have purchased according to the correct age or sex: but if the correct age or sex was not insurable under the society's charter or laws, only the premiums paid to the society, less any payments previously made to the member, shall be returned or, at the option of the society, the amount payable under the certificate shall be such as the premium would have purchased at the correct age according to the society's promulgated rates and any extension thereof based on actuarial principles;

(k) A provision or provisions which recite fully, or which set forth the substance of, all sections of the charter, constitution, laws, rules or regulations of the society, in force at the time of issuance of the certificate, the violation of which will result in the termination of, or in the reduction of, the benefit or benefits payable under the certificate;

(l) If the constitution or laws of the society provide for expulsion or suspension of a member, any member so expelled or suspended, except for nonpayment of a premium or within the contestable period for material misrepresentations in such member's application for membership shall have the privilege of maintaining his insurance in force by continuing payment of the required premium; and

(3) Any of the foregoing provisions or portions thereof not applicable by reason of the

plan of insurance or because the certificate is an annuity certificate may, to the extent inapplicable, be omitted from the certificate.

History.—§780, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

632.311 Prohibited provisions.—After one year from the effective date of this chapter, no life benefit certificate shall be delivered or issued for delivery in this state containing in substance any of the following provisions:

(1) Any provision limiting the time within which any action at law or in equity may be commenced to less than two years after the cause of action accrues;

(2) Any provision by which the certificate purports to be issued or to take effect more than six months before the original application for the certificate was made, except in case of transfer from one form of certificate to another in connection with which the member is to receive credit for any reserve accumulation under the form of certificate from which the transfer is made; or

(3) Any provision for forfeiture of the certificate for failure to repay any loan thereon or to pay interest on such loan while the total indebtedness, including interest, is less than the loan value of the certificate.

History.—§781, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.45.

632.321 Premiums defined.—As used in this chapter "premiums" means premiums, rates, or other required contributions by whatever name known.

History.—§782, ch. 59-205.

632.331 Accident and health insurance and total and permanent disability insurance certificates; filing and approval.—

(1) No domestic, foreign or alien society authorized to do business in this state shall issue or deliver in this state any certificate or other evidence of any contract of accident insurance or health insurance or of any total and permanent disability insurance contract unless and until the form thereof, together with the form of application and all riders or endorsements for use in connection therewith, shall have been filed with the department.

(2) The department shall have power, from time to time, to make, alter and supersede reasonable regulations prescribing the required, optional and prohibited provisions in such contracts, and such regulations shall conform, as far as practicable, to the provisions of part VI of chapter 627 (disability insurance policies). Where the department deems inapplicable, either in part or in their entirety, the provisions of said part VI, it may prescribe the portions or summary thereof of the contract to be printed on the certificate issued to the member.

(3) Any filing made hereunder shall be deemed approved unless disapproved within sixty days from the date of such filing.

History.—§783, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

632.341 Reinsurance.—A domestic society may, by a reinsurance agreement, cede any individual risk or risks in whole or in part to an insurer (other than another fraternal benefit society) having the power to make such reinsurance and authorized to do business in this state, or if not so authorized, one which is approved by the department; but no such society may reinsure substantially all of its insurance in force without the written permission of the department. It may take credit for the reserves on such ceded risks to the extent reinsured, but no credit shall be allowed as an admitted asset or as a deduction from liability, to a ceding society for reinsurance made, ceded, renewed, or otherwise becoming effective after the effective date of this chapter, unless the reinsurance is payable by the assuming insurer on the basis of the liability of the ceding society under the contract or contracts reinsured without diminution because of the insolvency of the ceding society.

History.—§784, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

632.351 Funds.—

(1) All assets shall be held, invested and disbursed for the use and benefit of the society and no member or beneficiary shall have or acquire individual rights therein or become entitled to any apportionment or the surrender of any part thereof, except as provided in the contract.

(2) A society may create, maintain, invest, disburse and apply any special fund or funds necessary to carry out any purpose permitted by the laws of such society.

(3) Every society, the admitted assets of which are less than the sum of its accrued liabilities and reserves under all of its certificates when valued according to standards required for certificates issued after one year from the effective date of this chapter, shall, in every provision of the laws of the society for payments by members of such society, in whatever form made, distinctly state the purpose of the same and the proportion thereof which may be used for expenses, and no part of the money collected for mortuary or disability purposes or the net accretions thereto shall be used for expenses.

History.—§785, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§637.17, 637.20, 637.36, 637.41, 637.48.

632.361 Investments.—A society shall invest its funds only in such investments as are authorized by the laws of this state for the investment of assets of life insurers and subject to the limitations thereon. Any foreign or alien society permitted or seeking to do business in this state which invests its funds in accordance with the laws of the state, district, territory, country or province in which it is incorporated, shall be held to meet the requirements of this section for the investment of funds.

History.—§786, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.19.

632.371 Annual statement.—Reports shall be filed and synopses of annual statements shall be published in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(1) Every society transacting business in this state shall annually, on or before March 1, unless for cause shown such time has been extended by the department, file with the department a true statement of its financial condition, transactions and affairs for the preceding calendar year and pay a fee for filing same, as provided in §624.0300(4). The statement shall be in the general form and context as approved by the national association of insurance commissioners for fraternal benefit societies and as supplemented by additional information required by the department.

(2) A synopsis of its annual statement providing an explanation of the facts concerning the condition of the society thereby disclosed shall be printed and mailed to each benefit member of the society not later than June 1 of each year, or, in lieu thereof, such synopsis may be published in the society's official publication.

(3) The department shall deposit all fees received by it under this section to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

History.—§787, ch. 59-205; §18, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§637.33, 637.37.

632.381 Annual valuation of certificates.—

(1) As a part of the annual statement required under §632.371, each society shall, on or before March 1, file with the department a valuation of its certificates in force on December 31 last preceding provided, the department may, in its discretion for cause shown, extend the time for filing such valuation for not more than two calendar months. Such report of valuation shall show, as reserve liabilities, the difference between the present midyear value of the promised benefits provided in the certificates of such society in force and the present midyear value of the future net premiums as the same are in practice actually collected, not including therein any value for the right to make extra assessments and not including any amount by which the present midyear value of future net premiums exceeds the present midyear value of promised benefits on individual certificates. At the option of any society, in lieu of the above, the valuation may show the net tabular value. Such net tabular value as to certificates issued prior to one year after the effective date of this chapter shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of law applicable prior to the effective date of this chapter and as to certificates issued on or after one year from the effective date of this chapter shall not be less than the reserves determined according to the commissioners' reserve valuation method as hereafter defined. If the premium charged is less than the tabular net premium according to the basis of valuation used, an additional reserve equal

to the present value of the deficiency in such premiums shall be set up and maintained as a liability. The reserve liabilities shall be properly adjusted in the event that the midyear or tabular values are not appropriate.

(2) Reserves according to the commissioners' reserve valuation method, for life insurance and endowment benefits of certificates providing for a uniform amount of insurance and requiring the payment of uniform premiums shall be the excess, if any, of the present value, at the date of valuation, of such future guaranteed benefits provided for by such certificates, over the then present value of any future modified net premiums therefor. The modified net premiums for any such certificate shall be such uniform percentage of the respective contract premiums for such benefits that the present value, at the date of issue of the certificate, of all such modified net premiums shall be equal to the sum of the then present value of such benefits provided for by the certificate and the excess of (a) over (b), as follows:

(a) A net level premium equal to the present value, at the date of issue, of such benefits provided for after the first certificate year, divided by the present value, at the date of issue, of an annuity of one per annum payable on the first and each subsequent anniversary of such certificate on which a premium falls due; provided however, that such net level annual premium shall not exceed the net level annual premium on the nineteen-year premium whole life plan for insurance of the same amount at an age one year higher than the age at issue of such certificate; and

(b) A net one-year term premium for such benefits provided for in the first certificate year.

(3) Reserves according to the commissioners' reserve valuation method for

(a) Life insurance benefits for varying amounts of benefits or requiring the payment of varying premiums,

(b) Annuity and pure endowment benefits,

(c) Disability and accidental death benefits in all certificates and contracts, and

(d) All other benefits except life insurance and endowment benefits, shall be calculated by a method consistent with the principles of subsection (2) above.

(4) The present value of deferred payments due under incurred claims or matured certificates shall be deemed a liability of the society and shall be computed upon mortality and interest standards prescribed in the following subsection.

(5) Such valuation and underlying data shall be certified by a competent actuary or, at the expense of the society, verified by the actuary of the department of insurance of the state of domicile of the society.

(6) The minimum standards of valuation for certificates issued prior to one year from the effective date of this chapter shall be those

provided by the law applicable immediately prior to the effective date of this chapter but not lower than the standards used in the calculating of rates for such certificates.

(7) The minimum standard of valuation for certificates issued from and after the effective date of this act shall be three and one half per cent interest and the following tables:

(a) For certificates of life insurance—American men ultimate table of mortality, with Bowerman's or Davis' extension thereof, or with the consent of the department, the commissioners' 1941 standard ordinary mortality table, the 1941 standard industrial mortality table or the commissioners' 1958 standard ordinary mortality table; provided, that for any category of such certificates, based on the last mortality table listed above, issued on female risks modified net premiums and present values, referred to in subsection (2) of this section, may be calculated according to an age not more than three years younger than the actual age of the insured.

(b) For annuity and pure endowment certificates, including life annuities and settlements available under optional modes of settlement in such certificates, but excluding any disability or accidental death benefits in such certificates—the 1937 standard annuity mortality table or the annuity mortality table for 1949, ultimate, or any modification of either of these tables approved by the department;

(c) For disability benefits issued in connection with life benefit certificates—Hunter's disability table; except, that for total and permanent disability benefits the class three disability table (1926) modified to conform to the contractual waiting period, or the tables of period 2 disablement rates and the 1930 to 1950 termination rates of the 1952 disability study of the society of actuaries, with due regard to the type of benefit shall be used to compute the reserves. Any such table for active lives, shall be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance certificates;

(d) For accidental death benefits issued in connection with life benefit certificates—the intercompany double indemnity mortality table or the 1959 accidental death benefits table. Either table shall be combined with a mortality table permitted for calculating the reserves for life insurance certificates; and

(e) For noncancellable accident and health benefits—the class three disability table (1926) with conference modifications or, with the consent of the department, tables based upon the society's own experience.

(8) The department may, in its discretion, accept other standards for valuation if it finds that the reserves produced thereby will not be less in the aggregate than reserves computed in accordance with the minimum valuation standard herein prescribed. The department may, in its discretion, vary the standards of mortality applicable to all certificates

of insurance on substandard lives or other extra hazardous lives by any society authorized to do business in this state. Whenever the mortality experience under all certificates valued on the same mortality table is in excess of the expected mortality according to such table for a period of three consecutive years, the department may require additional reserves when deemed necessary in its judgment on account of such certificates.

(9) Any society, with the consent of the insurance supervisory official of the state of domicile of the society and under such conditions, if any, which he may impose, may establish and maintain reserves on its certificates in excess of the reserves required thereunder, but the contractual rights of any insured member shall not be affected thereby.

History.—§788, ch. 59-205; §1, ch. 65-15; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§637.17, 637.18, 637.34, 637.35.

632.391 Annual statement; penalty for failure to file or to comply.—A society neglecting to file the annual statement in the form and within the time provided by this section shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each day during which such neglect continues, and, upon notice by the department to that effect, its authority to do business in this state shall cease while such default continues. The department shall deposit all sums collected by it under this section to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

History.—§789, ch. 59-205; §19, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

632.401 Examination of domestic societies.—

(1) The department, or any person it may appoint, shall have the power of visitation and examination into the affairs of any domestic society and it shall make such examination at least once in every three years. It may employ assistants for the purpose of such examination, and it, or any person it may appoint, shall have free access to all books, papers and documents that relate to the business of the society.

(2) In making any such examination the department may summon and qualify as witnesses under oath and examine its officers, agents and employees or other persons in relation to the affairs, transactions and condition of the society.

(3) A summary of the report of the department and such recommendations or statements of the department as may accompany such report, shall be read at the first meeting of the board of directors or corresponding body of the society following the receipt thereof, and if directed so to do by the department, shall also be read at the first meeting of the supreme legislative or governing body of the society following the receipt thereof. A copy of the report, recommendations and statements of the department shall be furnished by the society to each member of such board of directors or other governing body.

(4) The expense of each examination and of each valuation, including compensation and ac-

tual expense of examiners, shall be paid by the society examined or whose certificates are valued, upon statements furnished by the department.

History.—§790, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§637.52, 637.53.

632.411 Examination of foreign and alien societies.—The department, or any person whom it may appoint, may examine any foreign or alien society transacting or applying for admission to transact business in this state. It may employ assistants and it, or any person it may appoint, shall have free access to all books, papers and documents that relate to the business of the society. It may in its discretion accept, in lieu of such examination, the examination of the insurance department of the state, territory, district, province or country where such society is organized. The compensation and actual expenses of the examiners making any examination or general or special valuation shall be paid by the society examined or by the society whose certificate obligations have been valued, upon statements furnished by the department.

History.—§791, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.56.

632.421 No adverse publications.—Pending, during or after an examination or investigation of a society, either domestic, foreign or alien, the department shall make public no financial statement, report or finding, nor shall it permit to become public any financial statement, report or finding affecting the status, standing or rights of any society, until a copy thereof shall have been served upon the society at its principal office and the society shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to answer any such financial statement, report or finding and to make such showing in connection therewith as it may desire.

History.—§792, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.57.

632.431 Taxation.—Every society organized or licensed under this chapter is hereby declared to be a charitable and benevolent institution, and all of its funds shall be exempt from all and every state, county, district, municipal and school tax other than taxes on real estate and office equipment, and other than the fees and licenses provided for in this chapter and the annual license tax provided for in §624.0300.

History.—§793, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.60.

632.441 Licensing of agents.—

(1) Agents of societies shall be licensed as for life insurance agents in accordance with the applicable provisions of part I of chapter 626 (licensing procedures law). All sums collected by the department for or in connection with such licensing shall be deposited by it in or to the credit of the same funds provided for in part IV of chapter 624, as apply in the case of similar sums collected by it under

part I of chapter 626 for or in connection with the licensing of life insurance agents.

(2) The term "agent" as used in this section means any authorized or acknowledged agent of a society who acts as such in the solicitation, negotiation or procurement or making of a life insurance, accident and health insurance or annuity contract; except that the term "agent" shall not include:

(a) Any regular salaried officer or employee of a licensed society who devotes substantially all of his services to activities other than the solicitation of fraternal insurance contracts from the public, and who receives for the solicitation of such contracts no commission or other compensation directly dependent upon the amount of business obtained; or

(b) Any agent or representative of a society who devotes, or intends to devote, less than fifty per cent of his time to the solicitation and procurement of insurance contracts for such society. Any person who in the preceding calendar year has solicited and procured life insurance contracts on behalf of any society in an amount of insurance in excess of fifty thousand dollars or, in the case of any other kind or kinds of insurance which the society might write, on the persons of more than twenty-five individuals and who has received or will receive a commission or other compensation therefor, shall be presumed to be devoting, or intending to devote, fifty per cent of his time to the solicitation or procurement of insurance contracts for such society.

(3) A fraternal benefit society shall be deemed to be an "insurer" within the intent of such part I of chapter 626 and for the purposes of this section.

History.—§794, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.66.

632.442 Registration.—Every society shall on forms prescribed by the department of insurance register on or before March 1 of each year the names of and residence address of each agent or representative who devotes or intends to devote less than fifty per cent of his time to the solicitation and procurement of insurance contracts for such society, as provided in §632.441(2)(b), and shall within thirty days of termination of employment notify the department of insurance of such termination. Any such agent employed subsequent to March 1 filing shall be registered with the department of insurance within ten days of such employment.

History.—§1, ch. 63-85; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

632.451 Agent license required.—

(1) Any person who in this state acts as insurance agent for a society without having authority so to do by virtue of a license issued and in force pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall, except as provided in §632.441(2), be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) No society doing business in this state shall pay any commission or other compensa-

tion to any person for any services in obtaining in this state any new contract of life, accident or health insurance, or any new annuity contract, except to a licensed insurance agent of such society and except an agent exempted under §632.441 (2).

History.—§795, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.66.

632.461 Agent's qualifications.—The department shall not issue or permit to exist a license as agent of a fraternal benefit society as to an individual not qualified therefor as follows:

- (1) Must be a resident of and in this state;
- (2) Must be trustworthy;
- (3) Must be competent to act as an agent of such a society; and
- (4) Must take and successfully pass any written examination required as a prerequisite to such licensing under §632.471 and part I of chapter 626.

History.—§796, ch. 59-205; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.66.

632.471 Examination for agent's license.—

(1) Any examination for a fraternal agent's license shall include questions relative only to fraternal insurance, the types of certificates, policies, or contracts in general proposed to be solicited under the license, and the laws of this state which relate to the activities of the proposed licensee as a fraternal insurance agent.

(2) No such examination for license shall be required as to any fraternal insurance agent who was duly licensed as such in this state immediately prior to the effective date of this code, and under laws then in force.

History.—§797, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.66.

632.481 Misrepresentation.—

(1) No person shall cause or permit to be made, issued or circulated in any form:

(a) Any misrepresentation or false or misleading statement concerning the terms, benefits or advantages of any fraternal insurance contract now issued or to be issued in this state, or the financial condition of any society;

(b) Any false or misleading estimate or statement concerning the dividends or shares of surplus paid or to be paid by any society on any insurance contract; or

(c) Any incomplete comparison of an insurance contract of one society with an insurance contract of another society or insurer for the purpose of inducing the lapse, forfeiture or surrender of any insurance contract. A comparison of insurance contracts is incomplete if it does not compare in detail:

1. The gross rates, and the gross rates less any dividend or other reduction allowed at the date of the comparison; and

2. Any increase in cash values, and all the benefits provided by each contract for the possible duration thereof as determined by the life expectancy of the insured;

or if it omits from consideration:

3. Any benefit or value provided in the contract;

4. Any differences as to amount or period of rates; or

5. Any differences in limitations or conditions or provisions which directly or indirectly affect the benefits.

In any determination of the incompleteness or misleading character of any comparison or statement, it shall be presumed that the insured had no knowledge of any of the contents of the contract involved.

(2) Any person who violates any provision of this section or knowingly receives any compensation or commission by or in consequence of such violation, shall upon conviction be punished by a fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 30 days nor more than 90 days, or both fine and imprisonment and shall in addition, be liable for a civil penalty in the amount of 3 times the sum received by such violator as compensation or commission, which penalty may be sued for and recovered by any person or society aggrieved for his or its own use and benefit in accordance with the provisions of civil practice.

History.—§798, ch. 59-205.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.66.

632.491 Discrimination and rebates.—

(1) No society doing business in this state shall make or permit any unfair discrimination between insured members of the same class and equal expectation of life in the premiums charged for certificates of insurance, in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes.

(2) No society, by itself, or any other party, and no agent or solicitor, personally, or by any other party, shall offer, promise, allow, give, set off, or pay, directly or indirectly, any valuable consideration or inducement to, or for insurance, on any risk authorized to be taken by such society, which is not specified in the certificate. No member shall receive or accept, directly or indirectly, any rebate of premium, or part thereof, or agent's or solicitor's commission thereon, payable or any certificate or receive or accept any favor or advantage or share in the dividends or other benefits to accrue on, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the contract of insurance.

History.—§799, ch. 59-205.

632.501 Service of process.—

(1) Every society authorized to do business in this state shall appoint in writing the insurance commissioner and treasurer and each successor in office to be its true and lawful attorney upon whom all lawful process in any action or proceeding against it shall be served, and shall agree in such writing that any lawful process against it which is served on said attorney shall be of the same legal force and validity as if

served upon the society, and that the authority shall continue in force so long as any liability remains outstanding in this state. Copies of such appointment, certified by the department, shall be deemed sufficient evidence thereof and shall be admitted in evidence with the same force and effect as the original thereof might be admitted.

(2) Service shall only be made upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer, or if absent, upon the person in charge of his office. It shall be made in duplicate and shall constitute sufficient service upon the society. When legal process against a society is served upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer, he shall forthwith forward one of the duplicate copies by registered mail, prepaid, directed to the secretary or corresponding officer. No such service shall require a society to file its answer, pleading or defense in less than thirty days from the date of mailing the copy of the service to a society. Legal process shall not be served upon a society except in the manner herein provided.

History.—§800, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.27.

632.511 Consolidations and mergers.—

(1) A domestic society may consolidate or merge with any other society by complying with the provisions of this section. It shall file with the department:

(a) A certified copy of the written contract containing in full the terms and conditions of the consolidation or merger;

(b) A sworn statement by the president and secretary or corresponding officers of each society showing the financial condition thereof on a date fixed by the department but not earlier than December 31, next preceding the date of the contract;

(c) A certificate of such officers, duly verified by their respective oaths, that the consolidation or merger has been approved by a two-thirds vote of the supreme legislative or governing body of each society; and

(d) Evidence that at least sixty days prior to the action of the supreme legislative or governing body of each society, the text of the contract has been furnished to all members of each society either by mail or by publication in full in the official organ of each society.

(2) The affidavit of any officer of the society or of anyone authorized by it to mail any notice or document, stating that such notice or document has been duly addressed and mailed, shall be prima facie evidence that such notice or document has been furnished the addressees.

(3) If the department finds that the contract is in conformity with the provisions of this section, that the financial statements are correct and that the consolidation or merger is just and equitable to the members of each society, it shall approve the contract and issue its certificate to such effect. Upon such approval, the contract shall be in full force and

effect unless any society which is a party to the contract is incorporated under the laws of any other state. In such event the consolidation or merger shall not become effective unless and until it has been approved as provided by the laws of such state and a certificate of such approval filed with the department or, if the laws of such state contain no such provision, then the consolidation or merger shall not become effective unless and until it has been approved by the insurance supervisory official of such state and a certificate of such approval filed with the department.

History.—§801, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.21.

632.521 Same; effect.—Upon the consolidation or merger becoming effective as provided in §632.511, all the rights, franchises and interests of the consolidated or merged societies in and to every species of property, real, personal or mixed, and things in action thereunto belonging shall be vested in the society resulting from or remaining after the consolidation or merger without any other instrument; except that conveyances of real property may be evidenced by proper deeds, and the title to any real estate or interest therein, vested under the laws of this state in any of the societies consolidated or merged, shall not revert or be in any way impaired by reason of the consolidation or merger, but shall vest absolutely in the society resulting from or remaining after such consolidation or merger.

History.—§802, ch. 59-205.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.21.

632.531 Conversion into mutual life insurer.—Any domestic fraternal benefit society may be converted and licensed as a mutual life insurer by compliance with the applicable requirements of chapter 628, if such plan of conversion has been approved by the department. Such plan shall be prepared in writing setting forth in full the terms and conditions thereof. The board of directors shall submit the plan to the supreme legislative or governing body of such society at any regular or special meeting thereof, by giving a full, true and complete copy of the plan with the notice of such meeting. The notice shall be given as provided in the laws of the society for the convocation of a regular or special meeting of such body, as the case may be. The affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members of such body shall be necessary for the approval of the agreement. No such conversion shall take effect unless and until approved by the department, which may give such approval if it finds that the proposed change is in conformity with the requirements of law and not prejudicial to the certificate holders of the society.

History.—§803, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.65.

632.541 Injunction; liquidation; receivership of domestic society.—

(1) When the department upon investigation finds that a domestic society:

- (a) Has exceeded its powers;
- (b) Has failed to comply with any provision of this chapter;
- (c) Is not fulfilling its contracts in good faith;
- (d) Has a membership of less than four hundred after an existence of one year or more; or
- (e) Is conducting business fraudulently or in a manner hazardous to its members, creditors, the public or the business;

it shall notify the society of its findings, state in writing the reasons for its dissatisfaction, and require the society to show cause on a date named why it should not be enjoined from carrying on any business until the violation complained of shall have been corrected, or why an action in quo warranto should not be commenced against the society.

(2) If on such date the society does not present good and sufficient reasons why it should not be so enjoined or why such action should not be commenced, the department may present the facts relating thereto to the department of legal affairs which shall, if it deems the circumstances warrant, commence an action to enjoin the society from transacting business or in quo warranto. The court shall thereupon notify the officers of the society of a hearing. If after a full hearing it appears that the society should be so enjoined or liquidated or a receiver appointed, the court shall enter the necessary order.

(3) No society so enjoined shall have the authority to do business until:

- (a) The department finds that the violation complained of has been corrected;
- (b) The costs of such action have been paid by the society if the court finds that the society was in default as charged;
- (c) The court has dissolved its injunction; and

(d) The department has reinstated the society's license.

(4) If the court orders the society liquidated, it shall be enjoined from carrying on any further business, whereupon the receiver of the society shall proceed at once to take possession of the books, papers, money and other assets of the society and, under the direction of the court, proceed forthwith to close the affairs of the society and to distribute its funds to those entitled thereto.

(5) No action under this section shall be recognized in any court of this state unless brought by the department of legal affairs upon request of the department of insurance. Whenever a receiver is to be appointed for a domestic

society, the court shall appoint the department of insurance as such receiver.

(6) The provisions of this section relating to hearing by the department of insurance, action by the department of legal affairs at the request of the department of insurance, hearing by the court, injunction and receivership shall be applicable to a society which voluntarily determines to discontinue business.

History.—§804, ch. 59-205; §§11, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§637.06, 637.54.

632.551 Injunction.—No application or petition for injunction against any domestic, foreign or alien society, or branch thereof, shall be recognized in any court of this state unless made by the department of legal affairs upon request of the department of insurance.

History.—§805, ch. 59-205; §§11, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.55.

632.561 Review.—All decisions and findings of the department made under the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to review by the court in accordance with the provisions of §624.0128 of this code.

History.—§806, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §637.26.

632.571 Other provisions applicable.—In addition to the provisions heretofore contained or referred to in this chapter, other chapters and provisions of this code shall apply to fraternal benefit societies, to the extent applicable and not in conflict with the express provisions of this chapter and the reasonable implications thereof, as follows:

- (1) Part I of chapter 624 (scope of code);
- (2) Part II of chapter 624 (department of insurance);
- (3) The following sections of part III of chapter 624 (authorization of insurers and general requirements);
 - (a) Section 624.0203 (management and affiliations);
 - (b) Section 624.0204 (name of insurer);
 - (4) Section 624.0300 (filing, license, and miscellaneous fees);
 - (5) Part I of chapter 626 (licensing procedures law);
 - (6) Part VII of chapter 626 (trade practices and frauds);
 - (7) Section 627.0123 (minor may give acquittance);
 - (8) Section 627.0127 (attorney's fee);
 - (9) Section 627.0228 (prohibited policy plans);
 - (10) Chapter 631 (rehabilitation and liquidation).

History.—§807, ch. 59-205; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Similar provisions found in former §§635.17, 635.23, 637.15, 637.58, 637.61, 637.62, 637.63, 637.64.

CHAPTER 633

FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL

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633.01 Department of insurance; powers and duties.—The department of insurance shall enforce all laws and provisions of this chapter relating to:

- (1) Prevention of fires;
- (2) Storage, sale, use, keeping, manufacture, handling, transportation or other disposition of combustibles, explosives, flammables, gunpowder, carbide, and crude petroleum or any of its products and may prescribe the material or receptacles and building to be used for such purpose;
- (3) Installation and maintenance of fire alarm systems and fire-extinguishing equipment;
- (4) Servicing, recharging, marking, and tagging of portable fire extinguishers and shall provide standards of operation for those engaged in such activities;
- (5) Construction, maintenance, and regulation of fire escapes;
- (6) The means and adequacy of exits from all buildings in event of fire;
- (7) Suppression of arson and the investigation of fires; and
- (8) Transportation of radioactive materials intrastate by private carrier, and may prescribe the handling and storage procedures during such transportation and the marking of vehicles engaged in such transportation.

History.—§1, ch. 20671, 1941; §1, ch. 65-216; §1, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.02 Agents; powers and duties; compensation.—The department of insurance shall appoint such agents as may be necessary to carry out effectively the provisions of this chapter, who shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061, in addition to their salary, when traveling or making investigations in the performance of their duties. Such agents shall be at all times under the direction and control of the department, which shall

fix their compensation and all orders shall be issued in its name and by its authority.

History.—§2, ch. 20671, 1941; §1, ch. 57-102; §19, ch. 63-400; §4, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.021 Definitions.—

(1) “Explosives” shall mean any chemical compound or mixture that has the property of yielding readily to combustion or oxidation upon the application of heat, flame or shock, and capable of producing an explosion and commonly used for that purpose, including but not limited to dynamite, nitroglycerin, trinitrotoluene, ammonium nitrate when combined with other ingredients to form an explosive mixture, blasting caps and detonators; but not including cartridges for firearms, and not including fireworks as defined in chapter 791.

(2) “Handling” shall mean touching, holding, taking up, moving, controlling or otherwise affecting with the hand or by any other agency. As used in §§633.05(2) and 633.081, its meaning and application shall be limited to handling having a direct relationship to transportation.

(3) “Highway” shall mean every way or place of whatever nature within the state open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular traffic, and shall include public streets, alleys, roadways or driveways upon grounds of colleges, universities and institutions, and other ways open to travel by the public, notwithstanding that the same shall have been temporarily closed for the purpose of construction, reconstruction, maintenance or repair. It shall not include a roadway or driveway upon grounds owned by private persons.

(4) “Keeping” shall mean possessing, holding, retaining, maintaining or having habitually in stock for sale.

(5) “Manufacture” shall mean the compounding, combining, producing or making of anything, or the working of anything by hand,

by machinery, or by any other agency into forms suitable for use.

(6) "Motor vehicle" shall mean every device propelled by power other than muscular in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except devices moved or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

(7) "Private carrier" shall mean any motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel operating intrastate in which there is identity of ownership between freight and carrier.

(8) "Radioactive materials" shall mean all such materials including source material, special nuclear material in quantities not sufficient to form a critical mass, by-product material, any other material which emits ionizing radiation spontaneously, or any combination of such materials, and in which the radioactivity per gram of material, in any form is greater than 0.002 microcuries.

(9) "Sale" shall mean the act of selling; the act whereby the ownership of property is transferred from one person to another for a sum of money or, loosely, for any consideration. It shall include delivery of merchandise with or without consideration.

(10) "Storing" shall mean accumulating, laying away or depositing for preservation or as a reserve fund in a store, warehouse, or other source from which supplies may be drawn or within which they may be deposited. The term as used in §§633.05(2) and 633.081 shall be limited in meaning and application to storage having a direct relationship to transportation.

(11) "Transportation" shall mean the conveying or carrying of property from one place to another by motor vehicle, aircraft or vessel subject to such limitations as set forth in §552.12, except as used in §633.05(2), in which only the motor vehicles, aircraft or vessels of the armed forces and other federal agencies are specifically exempted.

(12) "Use" shall mean application, employment; that enjoyment of property which consists of its employment, occupation, exercise or practice.

History.—§2, ch. 65-216.

633.03 Investigation of fire; reports.—The department of insurance shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in this state wherein property has been damaged or destroyed where there is probable cause to believe that the fire was the result of carelessness or design. Report of all such investigations shall be made on approved forms to be furnished by the department.

History.—§3, ch. 20671, 1941; §4, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.041 Investigation of transportation accidents involving radioactive materials; periodic inspection required of radioactive materials transportation facilities; reports.—The department of insurance shall investigate the cause and circumstances of every transportation accident occurring in this state and in-

volving private carriers and involving radioactive materials. It shall also make periodic inspections of such transportation facilities within the state involving radioactive materials and within the scope of this chapter. In locations deemed most hazardous, such inspections shall be carried out at least once within each six months period, and in the case of all such activities, each location shall be inspected at least once during each one year period. Report of all such investigations and inspections shall be made on approved forms to be furnished by the department.

History.—§3, ch. 65-216; §4, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.05 Regulations concerning gunpowder, explosives, crude petroleum, radioactive materials, portable fire extinguishers, and fire prevention.—The department of insurance shall make and promulgate all rules and regulations necessary to effectuate the enforcement of its powers and duties, including, but not limited to, the making and promulgation of rules and regulations for the:

- (1) Prevention of fires;
- (2) Storage, sale, use, keeping, manufacture, handling, transportation or other disposition of combustibles, explosives, flammables, gunpowder, carbide, and crude petroleum or any of its products, and may prescribe the material or receptacles and building to be used for such purpose;
- (3) Installation and maintenance of fire alarm systems and fire-extinguishing equipment;
- (4) Servicing, recharging, marking and tagging of portable fire extinguishers, and shall provide standards of operation for those engaged in such activities;
- (5) Construction, maintenance, and regulation of fire escapes;
- (6) The means and adequacy of exits from all buildings in event of fire;
- (7) Suppression of arson and the investigation of fires; and
- (8) Transportation of radioactive materials intrastate, by private carrier, and may prescribe the handling and storage procedures during such transportation and the marking of vehicles engaged in such transportation.

History.—§5, ch. 20671, 1941; §§1, 2, ch. 29711, 1955; §4, ch. 65-216; §2, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.051 Procedures for adoption of regulations.—

- (1)(a) Said regulations authorized in §633.05 to be made and promulgated by the department of insurance shall be such as are reasonably necessary for the protection of the health, welfare and safety of the public and of persons possessing, handling and using such materials and products, and shall be in substantial conformity with generally accepted standards of safety concerning such several subject matters. In the making and promulgation of such regulations, the department shall give consideration to rules and standards of safety of reputable national institutes,

organizations, or bureaus in relation to any of said materials and products, and which rules and standards have been adopted by such organizations as result of demonstrated credible experience.

(b) Such regulations and any addition to or amendment thereof shall be adopted only after full public hearing, which may be adjourned from time to time as may be necessary to permit all interested or affected parties to be heard and to file such briefs as they may desire. At least thirty days' prior written notice of the commencement of such hearing shall be published twice in one newspaper of general circulation which has been designated for such purpose by the department. Such notice shall state the time, place, and purpose of the hearing, and shall set forth in full the code, rule, or regulation to be considered, or shall state where and how such full text may be obtained. A copy of such notice shall be sent at the same time to every person, firm, or corporation who shall have registered with the department a request to be so notified together with the name and address to which such notice or notices shall be sent. Such regulations or any amendment thereof shall become effective ten days after they are adopted and filed with the department of state.

(2) The provisions of this section and §633.05 are cumulative and shall not be construed as repealing or affecting any other law of this state particularly relating to the regulation of any of the materials or products described herein.

History.—§5, ch. 65-216; §3, ch. 67-78; §§10, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.061 License or permit required of organizations and individuals servicing or recharging portable fire extinguishers.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any organization or individual to engage in the business of servicing or recharging portable fire extinguishers in this state except in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. Each organization engaging in such activity must be possessed of a valid and subsisting license issued by the department of insurance. A further requirement in the case of multiple locations where such servicing or recharging is taking place is that each licensee maintaining more than one place of business where actual work is carried on shall possess an additional license, as herein set forth, for each location. Licensees shall be limited as to the specific type of work performed dependent upon the class of license held. Licenses and fees therefor are required for the following:

Class A \$35.00

An established organization performing repairing and recharging of all types of portable fire extinguishers, including hydrostatic testing.

Class B \$25.00

An established organization performing repairing and recharging of all types of portable fire extinguishers, including CO₂, but not equipped for hydrostatic testing.

Class C \$15.00

An established organization performing repairing and recharging of all types of portable fire extinguishers except CO₂ and not equipped for hydrostatic testing.

Class D \$ 5.00

An established organization performing repairing and recharging of soda-acid and foam types of portable fire extinguishers only.

Fire departments engaging in such servicing and recharging must be licensed, but will be exempt from license fee.

(2) Each individual actually performing the work of servicing and recharging portable fire extinguishers must be possessed of a valid and subsisting permit issued by the department. Permittees shall be limited as to specific type of work performed dependent upon the class of permit held. Permits and fees therefor are required for the following:

Class 1 \$3.00

An individual performing repairing and recharging of all types of portable fire extinguishers, including hydrostatic testing.

Class 2 \$3.00

An individual performing repairing and recharging of all types of portable fire extinguishers, including CO₂, but not including hydrostatic testing.

Class 3 \$3.00

An individual performing repairing and recharging of all types of portable fire extinguishers, except CO₂ and not including hydrostatic testing.

Class 4 \$3.00

An individual performing repairing and recharging of soda-acid and foam types of portable fire extinguishers only.

(3)(a) Said licenses and permits shall be issued by the department for each license year beginning October 1 and expiring the following September 30. The forms of such licenses, permits, and applications therefor shall be prescribed by the department; provided that in addition to such other information and data as that department shall determine is appropriate and required for said forms there shall be included in said forms the following matters:

(b) Each of such applications shall be in such form as to provide that the data and other information set forth therein shall be sworn to by the applicant or, if a corporation, by an officer thereof. Application for a permit shall include the name of the licensee employing such permittee, and the permit issued in pursuance thereof shall also set forth the name of such licensee. A permit shall be valid solely for use by the holder thereof in his employment by the licensee named therein. No permit is required for individuals working under the immediate personal supervision and control of an individual holding a permit.

(c) No license shall be issued by the department until it is satisfied that the applicant for said license is properly equipped to carry out the type of work specified in the application.

(d) No permit shall be issued by the department until the applicant has satisfactorily passed a written test to determine his competency to perform such operations as may be specified in the application. When filing application for such written test, applicant shall be required to pay a filing fee of ten dollars, said fee not to be refundable in the event applicant does not appear for examination.

(4) All individuals actively engaged in the business of servicing and recharging portable fire extinguishers as of October 1, 1965, shall, upon proper application to and after passing a successful inspection of facilities by the department, be issued a permit without being required to submit to a written examination of competency.

(5) Permittees must have a valid and subsisting permit upon their persons at all times while engaging in the servicing and recharging of portable fire extinguishers, and all licensees and permittees must be able to produce said license or permit upon demand.

(6) The fees collected for any such licenses and permits, and the filing fees for permit examination are hereby appropriated for the use of the department in the administration of this chapter, and shall be deposited in the state fire marshal's trust fund.

History.—§6, ch. 65-216; §4, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.071 Standard service tag required on all portable fire extinguishers; serial number required on all portable fire extinguishers.—

(1) The department of insurance shall make and promulgate specifications as to the size, shape, color and information and data contained thereon of service tags to be attached to portable fire extinguishers when repairing and recharging operations are carried out. It shall be unlawful to service or recharge a portable fire extinguisher without attaching one of these tags or to use a tag not meeting the specifications set forth by said department.

(2) All portable fire extinguishers must carry a serial number stamped, etched, or soldered on the body of the extinguisher. In no case must the attachment of a serial number be permitted to lower the pressure rating of the extinguisher.

History.—§7, ch. 65-216; §4, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.081 Inspection of buildings and equipment; orders concerning.—The department of insurance and its agents shall, when they deem it necessary, inspect at any reasonable hour any and all buildings, equipment and vehicular equipment on premises within their jurisdiction and, if it be found that any building or structure shall want for repairs, lack of sufficient fire escapes, alarm apparatus, fire extinguishing equipment, dilapidated condition or from any other cause be especially liable to fire, and which is situated so as to endanger life or property or whenever the department of insurance or its agents shall find radioactive materials being handled, stored or transported intrastate by private carrier in a manner dan-

gerous to life or whenever the department of insurance or its agents shall find in any building combustible or explosive matter, or flammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such building or to property and life, it may order the same removed or remedied within a reasonable length of time.

History.—§6, ch. 20671, 1941; §8, ch. 65-216; §4, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §633.06.

633.091 Review; circuit court.—Any such owner or occupant within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules, shall be entitled to test the validity of the order by suit for declaratory decree in the circuit court of the county in which the property is located, but such proceedings shall not operate as a supersedeas save and except for a period of fifteen days from the entry thereof, after which time the said order shall remain in full force and effect and shall be complied with unless the time be extended by order of the circuit court.

History.—§6, ch. 20671, 1941; §26, ch. 63-512; §9, ch. 65-216; §1, ch. 69-267.

Note.—Formerly §633.07.

633.101 Hearings; investigations; taking testimony, etc., by department.—

(1) The department of insurance may in its discretion take or cause to be taken the testimony on oath of all persons whom it believes to be cognizant of any facts in relation to matters under investigation.

(2) If it shall be of the opinion that there is sufficient evidence to charge any person with an offense, it shall cause the arrest of such person and shall furnish to the prosecuting officer of any court having jurisdiction of said offense all information obtained by it, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken, together with the names and addresses of all witnesses. In the conduct of such investigations, the department may request such assistance as may reasonably be given by such prosecuting officers and other local officials.

(3) The department may summon and compel the attendance of witnesses before it to testify in relation to any matter which is, by the provisions of this chapter, a subject of inquiry and investigation, and it may require the production of any book, paper or document deemed pertinent thereto by it, and may seize furniture and other personal property to be held for evidence.

(4) All persons so summoned and so testifying shall be entitled to the same witness fees and mileage as provided for witnesses testifying in the circuit courts of this state, and officers serving subpoenas or orders of the department shall be paid in like manner for like services in such courts, from the funds herein provided.

History.—§7, ch. 20671, 1941; §9, ch. 65-216; §4, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §633.08.

633.111 Department to keep records of fires; reports of agents.—The department of insurance shall keep in its office a record of all

fires occurring in this state upon which it had caused an investigation to be made and all facts concerning the same, such as the damage caused thereby, whether such losses were covered by insurance, and to what amount. Such records shall be made daily from the reports furnished it by its agents, or others.

History.—§8, ch. 20671, 1941; §9, ch. 65-216; §4, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §633.09.

633.121 Fire chiefs, mayors, etc., as agents.

—Chiefs of fire departments (and mayors of municipalities having no organized fire departments) shall be ex officio agents of the department and shall make similar reports on forms to be furnished by the department of insurance.

History.—§9, ch. 20671, 1941; §9, ch. 65-216; §4, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §633.11.

633.13 Department; authority of agents.—

The authority given the department of insurance under this law may be exercised by its agents, either individually or in conjunction with any other state or local official charged with similar responsibilities.

History.—§1, ch. 21847, 1943; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.14 Agents; arrests, summonses, arms, etc.—Agents of the department of insurance shall have the same authority to serve summonses, make arrests, carry firearms and make searches and seizures, as the sheriff or his deputies, in the respective counties where such investigations, hearings or inspections may be held; and affidavits necessary to authorize any such arrests, searches or seizures may be made before any magistrate having authority under the law to issue appropriate processes.

History.—§1, ch. 21847, 1943; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.15 Department; rules and regulations; violation.—This law, and all regulations prescribed by the department of insurance hereunder, shall have the same force and effect in each and every incorporated town or city, as the ordinances of such respective municipalities, and shall be enforceable in the municipal courts in the same manner as such ordinances.

History.—§1, ch. 21847, 1943; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.161 Cease and desist orders.—

(1) Whenever the department of insurance shall have reason to believe that any person is or has been violating the provisions of this chapter or any rules or regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant thereto, it shall issue to such person an official notice of violation. If said person refuses to comply or fails to comply with the requirements for compliance as set forth in the notice of violation by the date specified on the notice, the department shall issue and mail to such person a statement of the charges in that respect and written notice of its intention to issue a cease and desist order.

(2) If within twenty days after the date of mailing said statement of charges said person has not filed with the department of insurance at its office in Tallahassee a written answer to

such charges coupled with a written request for a hearing thereon, the department may proceed to issue an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such violation.

(3) If within such twenty days an answer and request for hearing is filed with the department, it shall hold a hearing with respect to the charges within sixty days from the date of the mailing of the notice and charges unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give said person written notice of the hearing not less than ten days in advance of the hearing date.

(4) At the time and place fixed for such hearing such person shall have an opportunity to be heard and to show cause why an order should not be made by the department requiring such person to cease and desist from the acts, methods, or practices so complained of.

(5) Statements of charges, notices, orders and other processes of the department under this law may be served by registered mail addressed to said person at his residence or principal office or place of business last of record with the department. Such notice shall be deemed given when so addressed and mailed postage prepaid at a United States post office or branch thereof.

(6) If after such hearing the department shall determine that the acts complained of are in violation of the provisions of this law, or the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated in pursuance thereto, it shall reduce its findings to writing and issue and cause to be served upon the person charged with the violation an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such violation.

History.—§10, ch. 65-216; §4, ch. 67-78; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

633.171 Penalty for violations of law, rules and regulations.—

(1) The violation of any provision of this law or any order or regulation of the department of insurance issued hereunder, shall constitute a misdemeanor under the laws of Florida or of the municipality in which the offense may be committed, and shall be punishable as such by any state, county or municipal court having jurisdiction to try misdemeanors or other offenses under state or municipal laws or ordinances.

(2) It shall constitute a misdemeanor to steal a fire extinguisher.

(3) It shall constitute a misdemeanor to render a fire extinguisher inoperative except during such time as said extinguisher is being repaired or recharged.

(4) It shall constitute a misdemeanor to obliterate the serial number on a fire extinguisher.

History.—§1, ch. 21847, 1943; §11, ch. 65-216; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §633.16.

633.18 Department; hearings, investigations, subpoenas, etc.—Any agent designated by the department of insurance for such purposes, may hold hearings, sign and issue subpoenas, administer oaths, examine witnesses, receive evi-

dence, and require by subpoena the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of such accounts, records, memoranda or other evidence, as may be material for the determination of any complaint or conducting any inquiry or investigation under this law. In case of disobedience to a subpoena the department or its agent, may invoke the aid of any court of competent jurisdiction in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of accounts, records, memoranda or other evidence and

any such court may in case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, issue an order requiring the person to appear before the department's agent or produce accounts, records, memoranda or other evidence, as so ordered, or to give evidence touching any matter pertinent to any complaint or the subject of any inquiry or investigation, and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 21847, 1943; §12, ch. 65-216; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §633.17.

CHAPTER 634

AUTOMOBILE INSPECTION AND WARRANTY ASSOCIATIONS

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634.011 Definitions.—As used in this act:

(1) "Automobile inspection and warranty association" or "association" means any corporation or any other organization (other than an authorized insurer) issuing automobile warranties as herein defined.

(2) "Insurer" means any property or casualty insurer duly authorized to transact such business in this state.

(3) "Automobile warranty" or "warranty" means any contract or agreement indemnifying the warranty holder against loss caused by wear, tear, or failure of any mechanical or other component part of the automobile due to the defect in material or workmanship arising out of the ownership, operation, and use of such automobile; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall prohibit or affect the giving of usual performance guarantees by manufacturers or dealers in connection with the sale of automobiles.

(4) "Salesman" means any person employed or otherwise retained by an insurer or an automobile inspection and warranty association for the purpose of selling or issuing automobile warranties.

(5) "Rate" means the unit charge by which the measure of exposure in a warranty is multiplied to determine the premium.

(6) "Premium" means the consideration paid, or to be paid, to an insurer, or automobile inspection and warranty association for the issuance and delivery of any binder or warranty.

* (7) ["Department" means the department of insurance.]

History.—§1, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §13, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." The subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

634.021 Powers of department; rules.—The

department shall administer this act and to that end it may adopt, promulgate and enforce rules and regulations necessary and proper to effectuate any provisions of this act.

History.—§2, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.031 License required.—

(1) No automobile inspection and warranty association shall transact, attempt to transact, or in any manner hold itself out as transacting such business in this state unless it is authorized therefor under a subsisting license issued to it by the department. The association shall pay to the department a license tax of one hundred dollars for such license, for each license year or part thereof the license is in force.

(2) An insurer while authorized to transact property or casualty insurance in this state may transact also an automobile inspection and warranty business without additional qualifications or authority, but otherwise subject to the applicable provisions of this act.

History.—§3, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.041 Qualifications for license.—The department shall not issue a license to any such association unless the association is qualified therefor as follows:

(1) Is a solvent corporation formed under the laws of Florida or of another state, district, territory or possession of the United States.

(2) Furnishes the department with evidence satisfactory to it that the management of the association is competent and trustworthy, and can successfully manage its affairs in compliance with law.

(3) Proposes to use and uses in its business a name, together with trade mark or emblem, if any, which is distinctive and not so similar to the name of any other association, corporation, or organization already doing busi-

ness in this state as likely to mislead or confuse the public.

(4) Makes the deposit or files the bond required under §634.052.

(5) Is otherwise in compliance with this act.

History.—§4, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.052 Required deposit or bond.—

(1) To assure the faithful performance of its obligations to its members or subscribers every automobile inspection and warranty association shall, prior to issuance of its license by the department, deposit with the department securities of the type eligible for deposit by insurers under §625.0202 of the insurance code, and having at all times a market value of not less than fifty thousand dollars; except, that any such association doing such a business in this state on or before April 1, 1959, shall on or before October 1, 1959, so deposit such securities in the value of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, and on or before October 1, 1961, so deposit additional such securities having a value of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, in order to bring its total deposit of securities to a value of not less than fifty thousand dollars not later than October 1, 1961.

(2) In lieu of any deposit of securities required under subsection (1), the association may file with the department a surety bond in like amount. The bond shall be one issued by an authorized surety insurer, shall be for the same purpose as the deposit in lieu of which it is filed, and shall be subject to the department's approval. No such bond shall be cancelled or subject to cancellation unless at least thirty days' advance notice thereof in writing is filed with the department.

(3) The state shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all securities deposited with the department under this act. Such securities shall not, on account of being in this state, be subject to taxation, but shall be held exclusively and solely to guarantee the association's faithful performance of its obligations to its members or subscribers.

(4) The depositing association shall, during its solvency, have the right to exchange or substitute other securities of like quality and value for securities so on deposit, to receive the interest and other income accruing on such securities, and to inspect the deposit at all reasonable times.

(5) Such deposit or bond shall be maintained unimpaired as long as the association continues in business in this state. Whenever the association ceases to do business in this state and furnishes to the department proof satisfactory to it that it has discharged or otherwise adequately provided for all its obligations to its members or subscribers in this state, the department shall release the deposited securities to the parties entitled thereto, on presentation of the department's re-

ceipts for such securities, or release any bond filed with it in lieu of such deposit.

History.—§5, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.061 Application for and issuance of license.—

(1) Application for license as an automobile inspection and warranty association shall be made to and filed with the department on printed forms as prescribed and furnished by it.

(2) In addition to information relative to its qualifications as called for under §634.041, the application shall show:

(a) Location of applicant's home office.

(b) Name and residence address of each director or officer of applicant.

(c) Other pertinent information as required by the department.

(3) The application when filed shall be accompanied by:

(a) A copy of the applicant's articles of incorporation, certified by the public official having custody of the original and a copy of its by-laws certified by its secretary.

(b) A copy of the most recent financial statement of applicant, verified under the oath of at least two of its principal officers.

(c) License fee in the amount of one hundred dollars, as required under §634.031.

(4) Upon completion of the application for license the department shall examine the same and make such further investigation of applicant as it deems advisable. If it finds that the applicant is qualified therefor under this act, it shall issue to the applicant a license as an automobile inspection and warranty association. If the department does not so find, it shall refuse to issue the license and shall give the applicant written notice of such refusal, setting forth the grounds therefor. Any such notice of refusal shall be accompanied by refund of the annual license fee theretofore tendered in connection with the application. The department shall act upon any such application within a reasonable period of time after its completion.

History.—§6, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.071 License expiration, renewal.—Each license as an automobile inspection and warranty association issued under this act shall expire on the September 30 next following date of issuance. If the association is then qualified therefor under this act, its license may be renewed annually upon its request therefor and payment to the department of license tax in the amount of one hundred dollars in advance for each such license year.

History.—§7, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.081 Suspension, revocation of license for violations and special grounds.—

(1) The department may, in its discretion, suspend, revoke or refuse to renew the license of any automobile inspection and warranty association if it finds that the association

has violated any lawful order of the department or any provision of this act.

(2) The department shall suspend or revoke an automobile inspection and warranty association's license if it finds that such association:

(a) Is in unsound condition, or in such condition, or using such methods and practices in the conduct of its business, as to render its further transaction of warranties in this state hazardous or injurious to its warranty holders or to the public.

(b) Has refused to be examined or to produce its accounts, records and files for examination, or if any of its officers have refused to give information with respect to its affairs or to perform any other legal obligation as to such examination, when required by the department.

(c) Has failed to pay any final judgment rendered against it in this state within ninety days after the judgment became final.

(d) With such frequency as to indicate its general business practice in this state, has without just cause refused to pay proper claims arising under its warranties, or without just cause compels warranty holders to accept less than the amount due them or to employ attorneys or to bring suit against the association to secure full payment or settlement of such claims.

(e) Is affiliated with and under the same general management or interlocking directorate or ownership as another automobile inspection and warranty association which transacts direct warranties in this state without having a license therefor.

(3) The department may, in its discretion and without advance notice or hearing thereon, immediately suspend the license of any automobile inspection and warranty association as to which proceedings for receivership, conservatorship, rehabilitation, or other delinquency proceedings, have been commenced in any state.

(4) Violation of this act by an insurer shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of the insurer's certificate of authority in this state, in accordance with procedures and conditions provided for in part III of chapter 624 of the insurance code.

History.—§8, ch. 59-110; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.091 Procedure to suspend or revoke license.—

(1) Except where hearing is expressly not required under §634.081, no order of the department suspending or revoking an association's license shall be effective unless made after a hearing of which notice and order directing the association to show cause thereat why its license should not be so suspended or revoked was mailed to the association by registered or certified mail addressed to its home office or principal place of business in the United States not less than thirty days in advance.

(2) The notice shall contain, in addition to a statement of the time and place of the hearing and the order to show cause, a concise statement of the particulars of the grounds for such proposed suspension or revocation in such details as reasonably to inform the association thereof.

(3) Except, that the association may in writing filed with the department within the thirty days' period waive the hearing, in which case the department may forthwith issue its order of suspension or revocation of the license.

History.—§9, ch. 59-110; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.101 Order, notice of suspension or revocation of license; effect; publication.—

(1) Suspension or revocation of an association's license shall be by the department's order mailed to the association by registered or certified mail. The department shall promptly also give notice of such suspension or revocation to the association's salesmen in this state of record in the department's office. The association shall not solicit or write any new warranties in this state during the period of any such suspension or revocation, nor after such revocation renew any business previously written.

(2) In its discretion the department may cause notice of any such revocation to be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in this state.

History.—§10, ch. 59-110; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.111 Duration of suspension; association's obligations during suspension period; reinstatement.—

(1) Suspension of an association's license shall be for such period not to exceed one year, as is fixed by the department in the order of suspension, unless the department shortens or rescinds such suspension or the order upon which the suspension is based is modified, rescinded or reversed.

(2) During the period of suspension the association shall file its annual statement, pay fees, licenses and taxes as required under this chapter as if the license had continued in full force.

(3) Upon expiration of the suspension period (if within such period the license has not otherwise terminated) the association's license shall automatically reinstate unless the department finds that the causes of the suspension have not been removed, or that the association is otherwise not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter, and of which the department shall give the association notice not less than thirty days in advance of the expiration of the suspension period. If not so automatically reinstated the license shall be deemed to have expired as of the end of the suspension period or upon failure of the association to continue the license during the suspension period, whichever event first occurs.

(4) Upon reinstatement of the association

license, or reinstatement of the certificate of authority of an insurer following suspension, the authority of its salesmen in this state to represent the association or insurer shall likewise reinstate. The department shall promptly notify the association or insurer and its salesmen in this state of record in its office of such reinstatement.

History.—§11, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.121 Filing, approval of forms, rate filings.—

(1) No warranty form nor related form shall be issued or used in this state unless it has been filed with and approved by the department.

(2) Every such filing shall be made not less than thirty days in advance of issuance or use. At the expiration of thirty days from date of filing a form so filed shall be deemed approved unless prior thereto it has been affirmatively approved or disapproved by written order of the department. The department may extend by not more than an additional fifteen days the period within which it may so affirmatively approve or disapprove any such form by giving notice of such extension before the expiration of the initial thirty day period. At the expiration of any such period as so extended and in the absence of prior affirmative approval or disapproval, any such form shall be deemed approved.

(3) In addition, each insurer and automobile inspection and warranty association shall file with the department the rate to be charged for each warranty and the premium, including all modifications of rates and premiums, to be paid by the warranty holder. Every filing shall state the proposed effective date thereon. Such filing shall be made not less than thirty days prior to its effective date.

History.—§12, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.131 Tax on premiums and assessments.—

(1) In addition to the license taxes provided for in this act for automobile inspection and warranty associations, and license taxes as provided in the insurance code as to insurers, each such association and insurer shall annually on or before March 1 file with the department its annual statement, in form as prescribed and furnished by the department, showing all warranty premiums or assessments received by it from warranty holders in this state, during the preceding calendar year, and shall pay to the state treasurer a tax in an amount equal to two per cent of the gross amount of such premiums or assessments. Provided that the same exemptions and credits as set forth in §624.0310 and §624.0312 of the insurance code allowed to insurers shall apply to insurers and automobile inspection and warranty associations under this act.

(2) Premiums and assessments received by insurers and taxed under this section shall not

be subject to any premium tax provided for in the insurance code.

History.—§13, ch. 59-110; §2, ch. 61-119; §30, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.141 Examination of associations.—Automobile inspection and warranty associations licensed under this act shall be subject to periodic examination by the department in the same manner and subject to the same terms and conditions as applies to insurers under part II of chapter 624 of the insurance code.

History.—§14, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.151 Service of process; appointment of commissioner as process agent.—

(1) Each association applying for authority to transact business in this state, whether domestic or foreign, shall file with the department its appointment of the insurance commissioner and treasurer and his successors in office, on a form as furnished by the department, as its attorney to receive service of all legal process issued against it in any civil action or proceeding in this state, and agreeing that process so served shall be valid and binding upon the association. The appointment shall be irrevocable, shall bind the association and any successor in interest as to the assets or liabilities of the association, and shall remain in effect as long as there is outstanding in this state any obligation or liability of the association resulting from its warranty transactions therein.

(2) At the time of such appointment of the insurance commissioner and treasurer as its process agent the association shall file with the department designation of the name and address of the person to whom process against it served upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer is to be forwarded. The association may change the designation at any time by a new filing.

History.—§15, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.161 Serving process.—

(1) Service of process upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer as process agent of the association shall be made by serving copies in triplicate of the process upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer or upon his assistant, deputy, or other person in charge of his office. Upon receiving such service the insurance commissioner and treasurer shall file one copy with the department, return one copy with his admission of service, and promptly forward one copy of the process by registered or certified mail to the person last designated by the association to receive the same, as provided under §634.151.

(2) Process served upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer and copy thereof forwarded as in this section provided shall for all purposes constitute valid and binding service thereof upon the association.

History.—§16, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.171 Salesman to be registered.—

(1) Every automobile inspection and warranty association or insurer shall on forms prescribed by the department register on or before October 1 of each year, the name and

business office address of each salesman employed by it, and shall within thirty days after termination of the employment notify the department of such termination. Any salesman employed subsequent to the October 1 filing date shall be registered with the department within ten days after such employment. No employee or salesman of an automobile inspection and warranty association or insurer shall directly or indirectly solicit or negotiate insurance contracts, or hold himself out in any manner to be an insurance agent or solicitor, unless so qualified and licensed therefor under the insurance code.

History.—§17, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.181 Grounds for compulsory refusal, suspension, or revocation of registration of salesmen.—The department shall deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the registration of any such salesman if it finds after notice and hearing thereon as provided for in §634.201 that as to the salesman, any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist:

(1) Material misstatement, misrepresentation or fraud in registration.

(2) If the registration is willfully used, or to be used, to circumvent any of the requirements or prohibitions of this act.

(3) Willful misrepresentation of any warranty contract or willful deception with regard to any such contract, done either in person or by any form of dissemination of information or advertising.

(4) If in the adjustment of claims arising out of warranties, he has materially misrepresented to a warranty holder or other interested party the terms and coverage of a contract with intent and for the purpose of effecting settlement of such claim on less favorable terms than those provided in and contemplated by the contract.

(5) For demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to engage in the business of warranty.

(6) For demonstrated lack of adequate knowledge and technical competence to engage in the transactions authorized by the registration.

(7) Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of business under the registration.

(8) Misappropriation, conversion or unlawful withholding of moneys belonging to an association, insurer, or warranty holder or to others, and received in conduct of business under the registration.

(9) For rebating, or attempt thereat, or for unlawfully dividing or offering to divide his commission with another.

(10) Willful failure to comply with, or willful violation of any proper order, rule or regulation of the department, or willful violation of any provision of this act.

History.—§18, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.191 Grounds for discretionary refusal, suspension, revocation of registration of salesmen.—The department may, in its discretion, deny, suspend, revoke or refuse to renew or continue the registration of any salesman if it finds after notice and hearing thereon as provided in §634.201 that as to the salesman any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist under circumstances for which such denial, suspension, revocation or refusal is not mandatory under §634.181:

(1) For any cause for which granting of the registration could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the department.

(2) Violation of any provision of this act or of any other law applicable to the business of warranties in the course of dealings under the registration.

(3) Has violated any lawful order or rule or regulation of the department.

(4) Failure or refusal, upon demand, to pay over to any association or insurer he represents or has represented any money coming into his hands belonging to the association or insurer.

(5) If in the conduct of business under the registration he has engaged in unfair methods of competition or in unfair or deceptive acts or practices, as such methods, acts, or practices are or may be defined under part VII of chapter 626 of the insurance code, or has otherwise shown himself to be a source of injury or loss to the public or detrimental to the public interest.

(6) Conviction of a felony.

History.—§19, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.201 Procedure for refusal, suspension, or revocation of registration of salesmen.—

(1) If any salesman is convicted by a court of a violation of this act, the registration of such individual shall thereby be deemed to be immediately revoked, without any further procedure relative thereto by the department.

(2) As to a registration denied, suspended or revoked by the department the person aggrieved thereby shall have the right to a hearing thereon before the department, and may have the order reviewed by certiorari by the circuit court in and for Leon county within the time and in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules.

(3) If after an investigation, or upon other evidence, the department has reason to believe that there may exist any one or more grounds for the suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue the registration of any salesman, as such grounds are specified in §§634.181 and 634.191, the department shall mail written notice of its intention to suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the registration, as the case may be, accompanied by a copy of the charges against the salesman, to the salesman and to the association or insurer represented by the salesman. Such notice and charges shall be mailed by

registered or certified mail, addressed to the salesman at his residence or principal business address last of record with the department, and to the association or insurer addressed to its last address of record with the department. The notice shall be deemed given when so addressed and mailed postage prepaid at a United States post office.

(4) If within twenty days after the date of mailing the notice and charges as provided for in subsection (3), neither the salesman, nor the association or insurer, has filed with the department at its office in Tallahassee a written answer to such charges coupled with a written request for a hearing thereon, the department may proceed to suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the registration.

(5) If, within such twenty days an answer and request for hearing is so filed with the department, the department shall hold a hearing with respect to the charges, the hearing to be held within sixty days of the date of the mailing of the notice and charges referred to in subsection (3), unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give the salesman and each association or insurer that has filed with it the answer to the charges and request for hearing as provided in subsection (4), written notice of the hearing and of the matters to be considered thereat not less than ten days in advance of the hearing date.

(6) All such hearings shall be public at such place in this state deemed by the department to be convenient to parties and witnesses.

(7) An examiner designated by the department shall preside at the hearing and shall sit in the capacity of a quasi-judicial officer.

(8) The department's statement of charges, papers, documents, reports or evidence relative to the subject of a hearing under this section shall not be subject to subpoena without its consent until after the same shall have been published at the hearing, unless after notice to the department and hearing, the court determines that the department would not be unnecessarily hindered or embarrassed.

(9) Following the hearing the department shall make its order thereon and mail a copy thereof by registered or certified mail to the address last of record in its office of each party to the hearing. If by its findings made upon the hearing the department finds that one or more of the grounds therefor exist as specified in §§634.181 and 634.191, its order shall incorporate the taking of action relative to suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue the registration as required under §634.181 or as authorized under §634.191.

(10) Whenever it appears that any licensed insurance agent has violated the provisions of this act, the department may take such action relative thereto as is authorized by the insurance code as for a violation of the insurance code by such agent.

History.—§20, ch. 59-110; §27, ch. 63-512; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.211 Administrative fine in lieu of suspension or revocation of registration.—

(1) If, upon procedures provided for in this act, the department finds that one or more grounds exist for the suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue any registration issued under this act, the department may, in its discretion, in lieu of such suspension, revocation or refusal, on a first offense and except where such suspension, revocation or refusal is mandatory, impose upon the registrant an administrative penalty in the amount of \$100, or if the department has found willful misconduct or willful violation on the part of the registrant, an administrative fine of \$500. The administrative penalty may, in the department's discretion, be augmented in amount by an amount equal to any commissions received by or accruing to the credit of the registrant in connection with any transaction as to which the grounds for suspension, revocation or refusal related.

(2) The department may allow the registrant a reasonable period, not to exceed thirty days, within which to pay to the department the amount of the penalty so imposed. If the registrant fails to pay the penalty in its entirety to the department at its office at Tallahassee within the period so allowed, the registration of the registrant shall stand suspended, revoked, or renewal or continuation refused, as the case may be, upon expiration of such period and without any further proceedings.

History.—§21, ch. 59-110; §30, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.221 Disposition of taxes and fees.—All license taxes, taxes on premiums and assessments, registration fees, and administrative fines and penalties collected under this act from automobile inspection and warranty associations shall be deposited to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

History.—§22, ch. 59-110; (1) §2, ch. 61-119; §20, ch. 65-269. cf.—§624.0320 Insurance commissioner's clearing account.

634.231 Insurance business not authorized.—Nothing in this act shall be deemed to authorize any automobile inspection and warranty association to transact any business other than that of automobile warranty as herein defined; or otherwise to engage in the business of insurance unless such association is authorized therefor as an insurer under a certificate of authority issued by the department under the insurance code of this state.

History.—§23, ch. 59-110; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

634.241 Fronting not permitted.—No authorized insurer or licensed automobile inspection and warranty association shall act as a fronting company for any unauthorized insurer or unlicensed automobile inspection and warranty association. A fronting company is an authorized insurer or licensed automobile inspection and warranty association which by reinsurance or otherwise generally transfers to one or more unauthorized insurer or unlicensed automobile inspection and warranty associations substan-

tially all of the risk of loss under warranties written by it in this state.

History.—§24, ch. 59-110.

634.251 Penalty for violation.—Any individual who knowingly makes a false or otherwise fraudulent application for license or registration under this act, or who knowingly violates any provision thereof, shall upon conviction thereof and in addition to any applicable de-

nial, suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue any license or registration, be punishable as for a misdemeanor by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1000, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each instance of violation shall be considered a separate offense.

History.—§25, ch. 59-110.

CHAPTER 635

REGULATION OF MORTGAGE GUARANTY INSURANCE

635.011 Definitions.

635.021 Authority to transact business.

635.031 Additional limitations.

635.041 Contingency reserve.

635.011 Definitions.—In this act unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

(1) "Mortgage guaranty insurance" means a form of casualty or surety insurance insuring real property mortgage lenders against loss by reason of nonpayment of mortgage indebtedness by the borrower.

(2) "Contingency reserve" means an additional premium reserve established for the protection of policyholders against the effect of adverse economic cycles.

* (3) ["Department" means the department of insurance.]

History.—§1, ch. 59-182; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—In order to conform to the terminology of §13, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

635.021 Authority to transact business.—Mortgage guaranty insurance may be transacted by a stock casualty insurer or a stock surety insurer holding a certificate of authority for the transaction of insurance in this state.

History.—§2, ch. 59-182.

635.031 Additional limitations.—In addition to laws otherwise applicable, mortgage guaranty insurers shall be subject to the following limitations:

(1) No such insurer shall retain risk as to any one subject of insurance in any amount exceeding ten per cent of its surplus as to policyholders, provided; in determining amount of risk retained, applicable reinsurance in any assuming insurer authorized to transact insurance in this state or approved by the department shall be deducted from the total direct risk insured.

(2) Mortgage guaranty insurance shall be written with respect only to mortgages covering dwellings designed for occupancy by not more than four families.

(3) Mortgage guaranty insurance shall be written with respect only to real estate loans originating or handled through a bank, savings and loan association, an insurance company, or a federal housing administration approved mortgagee which is supervised and regulated by a department of this state or an agency of the federal government.

History.—§3, ch. 59-182; §1, ch. 63-428; §1, ch. 65-494; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

635.041 Contingency reserve.—

(1) Each mortgage guaranty insurer shall establish a special contingency reserve out of net premiums (gross premiums less premiums returned to policyholders) remaining after establishment of the unearned premium reserve. To such contingency reserve the insurer shall

635.051 Licensing of mortgage guaranty insurance agents.

635.061 Premium cost.

635.071 Filings, approval of forms, rate filings.

635.081 Administration and enforcement.

contribute an amount equal to fifty per cent of such remaining premiums.

(2) Subject to the department's approval, the contingency reserve shall be available for loss payments only when the insurer's incurred losses in any one calendar year exceed the rate formula expected losses by ten per cent of the corresponding earned premiums.

(3) In event of release of the contingency reserve for payment of losses, as approved by the department, the contributions required under subsection (1), shall be treated on a first-in-first-out basis.

(4) The contingency reserve pertaining to a particular insurance policy shall be maintained (subject to prior payment of losses therefrom as provided in subsection (3)) for the term of the policy.

History.—§4, ch. 59-182; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

635.051 Licensing of mortgage guaranty insurance agents.—

(1) Agents of mortgage guaranty insurers shall be licensed, and be subject to the same qualifications and requirements, as apply to general lines agents under the laws of this state, except:

(a) That no particular preliminary specialized education or training shall be required of an applicant for such an agent's license if, as part of the application for license, the insurer guarantees that the applicant will receive the necessary training to enable him properly to hold himself out to the public as a mortgage guaranty insurance agent, and if the department, in its discretion, accepts such guaranty;

(b) The agent's license shall be a limited license, limited to the handling of mortgage guaranty insurance only; and

(c) An examination may be required of an applicant for such a license in the discretion of the department.

(2) Any general lines agent shall qualify to represent a mortgage guaranty insurer without additional examination.

(3) The department shall charge and collect the same applicable license taxes and fees for or in connection with such application and license as apply to general lines agents. The department shall deposit such license taxes and fees in such funds and for such uses as is provided by laws applicable to like license taxes and like fees in the case of general lines agents.

History.—§5, ch. 59-182; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

635.061 Premium cost.—The premium cost of mortgage guaranty insurance shall not be

deemed for any purpose to constitute a part of the cost of or interest upon any mortgage loan.

History.—§6, ch. 59-182.

635.071 Filings, approval of forms, rate filings.—

(1) No policy form or related form shall be issued or used in this state unless it has been filed with and approved by the department as provided by laws applicable to casualty or surety insurance.

(2) In addition, each insurer shall file with the department the rate to be charged and

the premium including all modifications of rates and premiums to be paid by the policyholder.

History.—§7, ch. 59-182; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

635.081 Administration and enforcement.—

The department shall have the same powers of administration and enforcement of the provisions of this act, and to make rules and regulations for the effectuation of any provisions of this act, as it has with respect to casualty or surety insurers in general under the insurance laws of this state.

History.—§8, ch. 59-182; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 637

NONPROFIT CORPORATIONS—PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PLANS

PART I NONPROFIT OPTOMETRIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS (§§637.011-637.161)

PART II NONPROFIT PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS
(§§637.171-637.321)

PART I

NONPROFIT OPTOMETRIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS

- 637.011 Optometric service plan corporations.
- 637.021 Incorporation.
- 637.031 Contracts.
- 637.041 License.
- 637.051 Charter, bylaws, contracts, rates; amendments, approval by department of insurance.
- 637.061 Annual reports or statements.
- 637.071 Examination.
- 637.081 Acquisition costs.

637.011 Optometric service plan corporations.—

(1) Any thirty or more persons wishing to form a corporation for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and operating a nonprofit optometric service plan or plans in the state whereby optometric service or care may be provided in whole or in part by the said corporation, or by optometrists participating in such service plan or plans, to such of the public as become subscribers to said plan or plans under a contract or contracts with such corporation may become incorporated under laws of Florida governing the incorporation of benevolent or charitable associations and similar corporations not for profit, and any such corporation heretofore or hereafter incorporated, whose charter or certificate of incorporation has or shall have the consent or approval of the department of insurance of the state, shall be governed by this chapter and subject to regulation and supervision by the department and to all provisions of the laws of Florida applicable to health or disability insurance, except as otherwise provided by this chapter. The term "optometric service plan" as used in this chapter includes the contracting for the payment of fees toward, or the furnishing of, professional services or ophthalmic materials authorized or permitted to be furnished by a duly licensed doctor of optometry.

(2) Every corporation licensed under provisions of this chapter is hereby declared to be a charitable and benevolent institution.

History.—§1, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.021 Incorporation.—

(1) Any nonprofit optometric service plan corporation shall be incorporated under the provisions of the laws of the state governing the incorporation of benevolent or charitable associations and similar corporations not for profit, except when such provisions are in conflict with the provisions of this chapter, and every charter or certificate of such corporation shall have endorsed thereon or annexed thereto

- 637.091 Investments and funds.
- 637.101 Review of dispute.
- 637.111 Dissolution or liquidation.
- 637.121 Revocation of license.
- 637.131 Licenses and taxes.
- 637.141 Regulation of employees or representatives of optometric service corporations.
- 637.151 Preexisting service plan corporations.
- 637.161 Penalties.

the consent of the department of insurance of the state.

(2) The directors of every such optometric service plan corporation must at all times include representatives of the licensed optometrists and the general public.

(3) At least a majority of the directors of every such optometric service plan corporation must at all times be licensed optometrists.

History.—§2, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.031 Contracts.—The rates charged by such corporation to the subscribers for optometric care shall at all times be subject to the approval of the department of insurance of the state.

History.—§3, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.041 License.—

(1) No corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall issue contracts to subscribers until the department of insurance has, by formal certificate or license, authorized it to do so. Application for such certificate of authority or license shall be made on forms to be supplied by the department and containing such information as it shall deem necessary.

(2) Each application for such certificate of authority or license, as a part thereof, shall be accompanied by copies of the following documents, duly certified to by at least two of the executive officers of such corporation:

(a) Charter or certificate of incorporation, with all amendments thereto.

(b) Bylaws, with all amendments thereto.

(c) Proposed contracts between the corporation and any party for the furnishing of or the payment in whole or in part for optometric services furnished the subscribers by duly licensed optometrists.

(d) Proposed contracts to be issued to subscribers to the plan showing the benefits to which they are entitled, together with a table of the rates charged, or proposed to be charged, to subscribers for each form of such contract.

(e) Financial statement of the corporation, which shall include the amounts of each contribution paid or agreed to be paid to the corporation having working capital, the name or names of each contributor, and the terms of each contribution.

(3) (a) The department of insurance shall issue a certificate of authority or license to each applicant upon the payment of the fees provided for in §624.0300 and upon being satisfied as to the following:

1. That the applicant has been organized bona fide for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and operating a nonprofit optometric service plan.

2. That each contract executed or proposed to be executed by the applicant and the optometrist obligates, or will when executed obligate, each optometrist thereto to render the service or accept payment for the service to which each subscriber may be entitled under the terms of the contract issued to the subscriber.

3. That each contract issued or proposed to be issued to subscribers to the plan is in a form approved by the department and that the rates charged or proposed to be charged for each form of such contract and benefits to be provided are fair and reasonable.

4. That no contributions to the funds of the corporation for working capital are repayable by the corporation except out of earned income over and above operating expenses and optometric expenses and such reserve as the department may deem adequate.

5. That the amount of money actually received by the applicant upon the terms specified in subparagraph 4. hereof, for working capital, is sufficient to carry all acquisition costs and operating expenses for a period of at least three months from the date of the issuance of the certificate of authority or license.

(b) Such certificate of authority or license shall be effective until revoked by the department as hereinafter provided, and any corporation to which such certificate of authority or license has been issued shall, until revocation thereof, be authorized to issue contracts, in the form or forms filed with the department, to the persons who may become subscribers.

History.—§4, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.051 Charter, bylaws, contracts, rates; amendments, approval by department of insurance.—No corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall amend its charter or certificate of incorporation, its bylaws, the terms and provisions of contracts executed or to be executed with optometrists, or the terms and provisions of contracts issued or proposed to be issued to subscribers until such proposed amendments have been first submitted to and approved by the department of insurance; nor shall any change be made in the table of rates charged or proposed to be charged to subscribers for any form of contract issued or to be issued until such proposed charge has been submitted to and approved by the department of insurance. Upon the adoption of any amend-

ment or change, and following its approval by the department, such corporation shall file a copy thereof with the insurance department duly certified by at least two of the executive officers of such corporation.

History.—§5, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.061 Annual reports or statements.—Every corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall annually on or before March 1, file in the office of the department of insurance a statement verified by at least two of the principal officers of said corporation showing its condition on December 31 next preceding, which shall be in such form and contain such matters as the department of insurance shall prescribe.

History.—§6, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.071 Examination.—The department of insurance, any agent or examiner of the department, or any other person whom the department appoints shall have the power of visitation and examination into the affairs of any such corporation and free access to all of the books, papers and documents that relate to the business of the corporation, and may summon and qualify witnesses under oath and examine its officers, agents, and employees or other persons in relation to the affairs, transactions and condition of the corporation. The corporation whose affairs are examined shall pay to the department of insurance the traveling and other expenses of examination pursuant to §624.0119.

History.—§7, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.081 Acquisition costs.—All acquisition costs in connection with the solicitation of subscribers to such service plan or plans shall at all times be subject to the approval of the department of insurance.

History.—§8, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.091 Investments and funds.—The funds of any corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be invested only in securities permitted by the laws of the state for the investment of assets of life insurance companies.

History.—§9, ch. 67-352.

637.101 Review of dispute.—

(1) Any dispute arising between a corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter and any optometrist with whom such corporation has a contract as provided herein may be submitted to the department of insurance for its decision with respect thereto.

(2) All final orders of the department of insurance made under the provisions of this law may be appealed to the District Court of Appeal, First District, in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida Appellate Rules.

History.—§10, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.111 Dissolution or liquidation.—Any dissolution or liquidation of a corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be under the supervision of the department of in-

surance, which shall have all powers with respect thereto granted to it under the laws of the state with respect to the dissolution and liquidation of life insurance companies.

History.—§11, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.121 Revocation of license.—Whenever the department of insurance shall have reason to believe that any corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter is being operated for profit or fraudulently conducted or is not complying with the provisions of this chapter, it shall be authorized to suspend or revoke the certificate of authority or license theretofore granted and may at any time thereafter institute or cause to be instituted, after due notice to the corporation and an opportunity given to the corporation to be heard, the necessary proceedings under the laws of the state relating to the dissolution of insurance companies, and any dissolution or liquidation of a corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be under the supervision of the department of insurance.

History.—§12, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.131 Licenses and taxes.—

(1) Every corporation licensed under this chapter, its representatives, and all of its properties and funds shall be exempt from all taxes and license fees; provided, that such corporation shall be subject to the same license fees and premium receipt taxes imposed by general law upon and against and payable by fraternal benefit societies operating under the provisions of chapter 632, and with respect to the computation of such premium receipt taxes and for the purpose of this provision only, the "rates" paid by subscribers as provided herein shall be construed as "premiums" and the "contract" provided herein shall be construed as "policy."

(2) If the charter or certificate of incorporation specifies among its purposes the establishment, maintenance and operation of an optometric service plan, it shall be referred to the department of insurance, and such charter or certificate shall not be filed until the consent of the department of insurance shall be endorsed thereon and annexed thereto.

History.—§13, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.141 Regulation of employees or representatives of optometric service corporations.—Every representative or employee of any corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter who sells or writes certificates for optometric service for said corporation shall be registered by said corporation with the department of insurance. Said registration shall be on forms prescribed by the department of insurance and shall show such information as may be requested by it. Said registration shall be made on or before the date of employment by said corporation of said representative or employee. In addition to the foregoing described registration, the corporation shall pay to the department

of insurance a permit fee of six dollars for each such representative or employee and a like amount October 1 of each year thereafter; provided, that said permit fee shall be only three dollars in case the said representative or employee is not employed prior to April 1 of the then current year. No such permit shall be transferable from one person or corporation to another and shall be revocable by the department of insurance for cause, after due notice to employee or representative and corporation followed by a hearing before the department of insurance.

History.—§14, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.151 Preexisting service plan corporations.—No nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of this state prior to July 11, 1967, to operate an optometric service plan or plans in the state or any of the counties thereof, whose charter or certificate of incorporation has, prior to July 11, 1967, been approved or consented to by the insurance commissioner of the state, shall be required to incorporate or reincorporate as provided herein, but every such corporation desiring to operate such a plan or plans state-wide shall file with the insurance commissioner its acceptance of part I of this chapter within six months from July 1, 1967, and every such corporation so accepting part I shall continue and shall have all the powers, authority and exemptions of part I and be subject to all the provisions thereof; provided, however, that the provisions of part I of this chapter shall not apply to organized nonprofit corporations herein defined and heretofore existing whose charter and bylaws have not been filed with, or which have not received a certificate of authority or license from, the insurance commissioner of the state prior to July 11, 1967, nor to such corporations which are now in operation and have heretofore operated within the confines of a single county.

History.—§15, ch. 67-352.

637.161 Penalties.—

(1) Any person or corporation engaging in the business of operating a nonprofit optometric service plan without first having procured a license from the department of insurance, as required by this part, and any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 1 year in the county jail or by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00, or both, in the discretion of the court.

(2) Any person making any willfully false statements in any written documents required by any section of this chapter to be filed with the department of insurance or any examiner at any investigation or hearing conducted by said department of insurance or examiner shall be guilty of perjury and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law for the crime of perjury.

History.—§16, ch. 67-352; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

PART II

NONPROFIT PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS

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| 637.171 | Pharmaceutical service plan corporations. | 637.251 | Investments and funds. |
| 637.181 | Incorporation. | 637.261 | Review of dispute. |
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| 637.221 | Annual reports or statements. | 637.301 | Regulation of employees or representatives of pharmaceutical service corporations. |
| 637.231 | Examination. | 637.311 | Preexisting service plan corporation. |
| 637.241 | Acquisition costs. | 637.321 | Penalties. |

637.171 Pharmaceutical service plan corporations.—

(1) Any thirty or more persons wishing to form a corporation for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and operating a nonprofit pharmaceutical service plan or plans in this state whereby pharmaceutical service or care may be provided in whole or in part by the said corporation, or by pharmacists participating in such service plan or plans, to such of the public as become subscribers to said plan or plans under a contract or contracts with such corporation may become incorporated under laws of Florida governing the incorporation of benevolent or charitable associations and similar corporations not for profit, and any such corporation heretofore or hereafter incorporated, whose charter or certificate of incorporation has or shall have the consent or approval of the department of insurance of the state, shall be governed by this chapter and subject to regulation and supervision by the department of insurance and to all provisions of the laws of Florida applicable to health or disability insurance, except as otherwise provided by this chapter. The term "pharmaceutical service plan" as used in this chapter includes the contracting for the payment of fees toward, or the furnishing of, professional services and pharmaceutical products authorized or permitted to be furnished or dispensed by a duly licensed pharmacist.

(2) Every corporation licensed under provisions of this chapter is hereby declared to be a charitable and benevolent institution.

History.—§1, ch. 67-587; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.181 Incorporation.—

(1) Any nonprofit pharmaceutical service plan corporation shall be incorporated under the provisions of the laws of the state governing the incorporation of benevolent or charitable associations and similar corporations not for profit, except when such provisions are in conflict with the provisions of this chapter, and every charter or certificate of such corporation shall have endorsed thereon or annexed thereto the consent of the department of insurance.

(2) The directors of such pharmaceutical service plan corporation must at all times include representatives of the licensed pharmacists and the general public.

(3) At least a majority of the directors of

every such pharmaceutical service plan corporation must at all times be licensed pharmacists.

History.—§2, ch. 67-587; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.191 Contracts.—The rates charged by such corporation to the subscribers for pharmaceutical care shall at all times be subject to the approval of the department of insurance of the state.

History.—§3, ch. 67-587; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.201 License.—

(1) No corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall issue contracts to subscribers until the department of insurance has, by formal certificate or license, authorized it to do so. Application for such certificate of authority or license shall be made on forms to be supplied by the department of insurance and containing such information as it shall deem necessary.

(2) Each application for such certificate of authority or license, as a part thereof, shall be accompanied by copies of the following documents, duly certified to by at least two of the executive officers of such corporation:

(a) Charter or certificate of incorporation, with all amendments thereto.

(b) Bylaws, with all amendments thereto.

(c) Proposed contracts between the corporation and any party for the furnishing of or the payment in whole or in part for pharmaceutical services and pharmaceutical products furnished or dispensed to the subscribers by duly licensed pharmacists.

(d) Proposed contracts to be issued to subscribers to the plan showing the benefits to which they are entitled, together with a table of the rates charged, or proposed to be charged, to subscribers for each form of such contract.

(e) Financial statement of the corporation which shall include the amounts of each contribution paid or agreed to be paid to the corporation having working capital, the name or names of each contributor, and the terms of each contribution.

(3) (a) The department of insurance shall issue a certificate of authority or license to each applicant upon the payment of the fees provided for in §624.0300 and upon being satisfied as to the following:

1. That the applicant has been organized

bona fide for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and operating a nonprofit pharmaceutical service plan.

2. That each contract executed or proposed to be executed by the applicant and the pharmacist obligates, or will when executed obligate, each pharmacist thereto to render the service or accept payment for the service to which each subscriber may be entitled under the terms of the contract issued to the subscriber.

3. That each contract issued or proposed to be issued to subscribers to the plan is in a form approved by the department of insurance and that the rates charged or proposed to be charged for each form of such contract and benefits to be provided are fair and reasonable.

4. That no contributions to the funds of the corporation for working capital are repayable by the corporation except out of earned income over and above operating expenses and pharmaceutical expenses and such reserve as the department of insurance may deem adequate.

5. That the amount of money actually received by the applicant upon the terms specified in subparagraph 4. hereof, for working capital, is sufficient to carry all acquisition costs and operating expenses for a period of at least three months from the date of the issuance of the certificate of authority or license.

(b) Such certificate of authority or license shall be effective until revoked by the department of insurance as hereinafter provided, and any corporation to which such certificate of authority or license has been issued shall, until revocation thereof, be authorized to issue contracts, in the form or forms filed with the department of insurance, to the persons who may become subscribers.

History.—§4, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.211 Charter, bylaws, contracts, rates; amendments, approval by department of insurance.—No corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall amend its charter or certificate of incorporation, its bylaws, the terms and provisions of contracts executed or to be executed with pharmacists, or the terms and provisions of contracts issued or proposed to be issued to subscribers until such proposed amendments have been first submitted to and approved by the department of insurance; nor shall any change be made in the table of rates charged or proposed to be charged to subscribers for any form of contract issued or to be issued until such proposed charge has been submitted to and approved by the department of insurance. Upon the adoption of any amendment or charge, and following its approval by the department of insurance, such corporation shall file a copy thereof with the department of insurance duly certified by at least two of the executive officers of such corporation.

History.—§5, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.221 Annual reports or statements.—Every corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall annually on or before March 1, file in the office of the department of insur-

ance a statement verified by at least two of the principal officers of said corporation showing its condition on December 31 next preceding, which shall be in such form and shall contain such matters as the department of insurance shall prescribe.

History.—§6, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.231 Examination.—The department of insurance, any agent or examiner of the department, or any other person whom the department appoints shall have the power of visitation and examination into the affairs of any such corporation and free access to all of the books, papers and documents that relate to the business of the corporation, and may summon and qualify witnesses under oath and examine its officers, agents, and employees or other persons in relation to the affairs, transactions and condition of the corporation. The corporation whose affairs are examined shall pay to the department of insurance the traveling and other expenses of examination pursuant to §624.0119.

History.—§7, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.241 Acquisition costs.—All acquisition costs in connection with the solicitation of subscribers to such service plan or plans shall at all times be subject to the approval of the department of insurance.

History.—§8, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.251 Investments and funds.—The funds of any corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be invested only in securities permitted by the laws of the state for the investment of assets of life insurance companies.

History.—§9, ch. 67-587.

637.261 Review of dispute.—

(1) Any dispute arising between a corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter and any pharmacist with whom such corporation has a contract as provided herein may be submitted to the department of insurance for its decision with respect thereto.

(2) All final orders of the department of insurance made under the provisions of this chapter may be appealed to the District Court of Appeal, First District, in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida Appellate Rules.

History.—§10, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.271 Dissolution or liquidation.—Any dissolution or liquidation of a corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be under the supervision of the department of insurance, which shall have all powers with respect thereto granted to it under the laws of the state with respect to the dissolution and liquidation of life insurance companies.

History.—§11, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.281 Revocation of license.—Whenever the department of insurance shall have reason to believe that any corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter is being operated for

profit or fraudulently conducted or is not complying with the provisions of this chapter, it shall be authorized to suspend or revoke the certificate of authority or license theretofore granted and may at any time thereafter institute or cause to be instituted, after due notice to the corporation and an opportunity given to the corporation to be heard, the necessary proceedings under the laws of the state relating to the dissolution of insurance companies, and any dissolution or liquidation of a corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter shall be under the supervision of the department of insurance.

History.—§12, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.291 Licenses and taxes.—

(1) Every corporation licensed under this chapter, its representatives, and all of its properties and funds shall be exempt from all taxes and license fees; provided, that such corporation shall be subject to the same license fees and premium receipt taxes imposed by general law upon and against and payable by fraternal benefit societies operating under the provisions of chapter 632, and with respect to the computation of such premium receipt taxes and for the purpose of this provision only, the "rates" paid by subscribers as provided herein shall be construed as "premiums" and the "contract" provided herein shall be construed as "policy."

(2) If the charter or certificate of incorporation specifies among its purposes the establishment, maintenance and operation of a pharmaceutical service plan, it shall be referred to the department of insurance, and such charter or certificate shall not be filed until the consent of the department of insurance shall be endorsed thereon and annexed thereto.

History.—§13, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.301 Regulation of employees or representatives of pharmaceutical service corporations.—Every representative or employee of any corporation subject to the provisions of this chapter who sells or writes certificates for pharmaceutical service for said corporation shall be registered by said corporation with the department of insurance. Said registration shall be on forms prescribed by the department of insurance and shall show such information as may be requested by the department. Said registration shall be made on or before the date of employment by said corporation of said representative or employee. In addition to the foregoing described registration, the corporation shall pay to the department a permit fee of six dollars for each such representative or employee and a like amount October 1 of each year thereafter; provided, that said permit fee shall be only three dollars in case the said representative or employee is not employed prior to April 1 of

the then current year. No such permit shall be transferable from one person or corporation to another and shall be revocable by the department for cause, after due notice to employee or representative and corporation followed by a hearing before the department or its agent.

History.—§14, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

637.311 Preexisting service plan corporation.—No nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of this state prior to August 4, 1967, to operate a pharmaceutical service plan or plans in the state or any of the counties thereof, whose charter or certificate of incorporation has, prior to August 4, 1967, been approved or consented to by the insurance commissioner of the state, shall be required to incorporate or reincorporate as provided herein, but every such corporation desiring to operate such a plan or plans state-wide shall file with the insurance commissioner its acceptance of part II of this chapter within six months from July 1, 1967, and every such corporation so accepting part II shall continue and shall have all the powers, authority and exemptions of part II of this chapter and be subject to all the provisions thereof; provided, however, that the provisions of this part shall not apply to organized nonprofit corporations herein defined and heretofore existing whose charter and by-laws have not been filed with, or which has not received a certificate of authority or license from, the insurance commissioner of the state prior to August 4, 1967, nor to such corporations which are now in operation and have heretofore operated within the confines of a single county.

History.—§15, ch. 67-587.

637.321 Penalties.—

(1) Any person or corporation engaging in the business of operating a nonprofit pharmaceutical service plan without first having procured a license from the department of insurance, as required by this part, and any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this part, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 1 year in the county jail or by a fine not to exceed \$1,000.00, or both, in the discretion of the court.

(2) Any person making any willfully false statements in any written documents required by any section of this chapter to be filed with the department of insurance or any examiner at any investigation or hearing conducted by said department of insurance or examiner shall be guilty of perjury and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law for the crime of perjury.

History.—§16, ch. 67-587; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 638

AMBULANCE SERVICE CONTRACTS

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638.011 Declaration of policy.—It shall be deemed contrary to public policy if any person receives, holds, controls, or manages funds or proceeds received from the sale of or from a contract to sell pre-need ambulance service, whether the payments for same are made outright or on an installment basis, prior to the need of the service by persons so purchasing it, or for whom it is purchased, unless such person holds, controls, or manages such funds, subject to the limitations and regulations prescribed by the following sections.

History.—§1, ch. 61-387.

638.021 Definitions.—As used in this act:

(1) Ambulance service association or association means any person (other than an authorized insurer) issuing ambulance service contracts as herein defined.

(2) Insurer means any property or casualty insurer duly authorized to transact such business in this state.

(3) Ambulance service contract or pre-need ambulance service contract means any contract or agreement whereby, for an agreed premium or specified consideration paid in advance or by installments, any person undertakes to compensate or indemnify the contract or agreement holder for any type ambulance service or undertakes to provide any type ambulance service on a pre-need basis.

(4) Salesman means any person employed or otherwise retained by an insurer or ambulance service association for the purpose of selling or issuing ambulance service contracts.

(5) [Department means the department of insurance.]

(6) Person includes an individual, insurer, company, association, organization, Lloyds, society, reciprocal insurer or interinsurance,

exchange, partnership, syndicate, business trust, corporation, agent, general agent, broker, solicitor, service representative, adjuster and every legal entity.

History.—§2, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §13, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

638.031 Powers of department; rules.—The department of insurance shall administer this act and to that end it may adopt, promulgate, and enforce rules and regulations necessary and proper to effectuate any provisions of this act.

History.—§3, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.041 Certificate of authority required.—

(1) No person shall receive, hold, control, or manage any funds tendered as payment on any ambulance service contract until such person is possessed of a certificate of authority, or renewal thereof, issued by the department of insurance under the circumstances hereinafter stated. An original certificate of authority shall expire on March 1 succeeding its issuance, and annually thereafter, or before March 1, a renewal thereof shall be issued under conditions herein set forth.

(2) An insurer while authorized to transact property or casualty insurance in this state may transact an ambulance service contract business without additional qualification or authority, but otherwise subject to the applicable provisions of this act.

History.—§4, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.051 Certificate of authority; annual statement; renewal.—

(1) An application to the department of insurance for a certificate of authority shall be accompanied by the statement and other matters described below and by the deposit required by

§638.081. Annually thereafter on or before March 1, such person shall file said statement, as of January 1 of the calendar year in which it is filed, and such other information and data which may be required by the department of insurance.

(2) Such statement shall be in such form as shall evidence to the department the following:

(a) The types of ambulance service contracts proposed to be written; and if a person is bound upon the effective date of this act by any ambulance service contract, or if the statement accompanies an application for a renewal of a certificate of authority, an itemization of all outstanding ambulance service contracts, the dates upon which such contracts were entered, the names of all parties involved in such contracts or having any right thereunder, the amount paid in on each contract, and if payments are not completed, the amounts intended to be paid on each contract.

(b) Name and address of place of business of person offering to write ambulance service contracts.

(c) That such person offering the statement had sufficient funds available during the calendar year to perform his obligations under his contracts; and that he has complied with this act and any rules and regulations of the department.

(d) Such other information as may be considered necessary by the department in order for it to meet its responsibilities under this act.

(3) Any statement presented shall be certified by an independent certified public accountant, except that any insurer required to file statements under chapter 624 may include therein any statement of business written under this act.

(4) The fee payable to the department for issuance of the original certificate and each annual renewal thereof shall be \$100.00, which sum shall accompany each application for original certificate and thereafter each annual statement.

(5) Upon the department's being satisfied that the statement and matters which may accompany it meet the requirements of this act and of its rules and regulations, it shall issue to such person said certificate of authority or renewal thereof.

History.—§5, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.061 Capital funds required.—Any person applying for its original certificate of authority in this state after the effective date of this act or continuing such original certificate of authority, shall possess and thereafter maintain unimpaired paid-in capital or paid-in capital stock (if a stock association) or unimpaired surplus (if a foreign mutual or foreign reciprocal association) or a net trust fund (if a business trust association) in amount not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, and shall possess when first so authorized such additional surplus as is required under §638.071.

History.—§6, ch. 61-387.

638.071 Special surplus requirements.—In addition to the paid-in capital funds required in §638.061, any person hereafter applying for an initial certificate of authority in this state shall possess a surplus of twenty thousand dollars, which after the issuance of its initial certificate of authority such person may use the special surplus required under this section in the normal course of business only.

History.—§7, ch. 61-387.

638.081 Required deposit or bond.—

(1) To assure the faithful performance of its obligations to its members or subscribers every ambulance service association shall prior to issuance of its license by the department of insurance, deposit with the department securities of the type eligible for deposit by insurers under §625.0202, of the insurance code, and having at all times a market value of not less than twenty thousand dollars; except that any such association doing such a business in this state on or before April 1, 1961, shall on or before October 1, 1961, so deposit such securities in the value of not less than ten thousand dollars, and on or before October 1, 1962, so deposit additional such securities having a value of not less than ten thousand dollars, in order to bring its total deposit of securities to a value of not less than twenty thousand dollars not later than October 1, 1962.

(2) In lieu of any deposit of securities required under subsection (1), the association may file with the department a surety bond in like amount. The bond shall be one issued by an authorized surety insurer, shall be for the same purpose as the deposit in lieu of which it is filed, and shall be subject to the department's approval. No such bond shall be cancelled or subject to cancellation unless at least thirty days advance notice thereof in writing is filed with the department.

(3) The state shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all securities deposited with the department under this act. Such securities shall not, on account of being in this state, be subject to taxation, but shall be held exclusively and solely to guarantee the association's faithful performance of its obligations to its members or subscribers.

(4) The depositing association shall, during its solvency, have the right to exchange or substitute other securities of like quality and value for securities so on deposit, to receive the interest and other income accruing on such securities, and to inspect the deposit at all reasonable times.

(5) Such deposit or bond shall be maintained unimpaired as long as the association continues in business in this state. Whenever the association ceases to do business in this state and furnishes to the department proof satisfactory to it that it has discharged or otherwise adequately provided for all its obligations to its members or subscribers in this state, the department shall release the deposited securities to the parties entitled there-

to, on presentation of the department's receipts for such securities, or release any bond filed with it in lieu of such deposit.

History.—§8, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.091 Suspension, revocation of certificate of authority for violations and special grounds.

(1) The department may, in its discretion, suspend, revoke or refuse to renew the certificate of authority of any ambulance service association if it finds that the association has violated any lawful order of the department or any provision of this act.

(2) The department shall suspend or revoke an ambulance service association's certificate of authority if it finds that such association:

(a) Is in unsound condition, or in such condition, or using such methods and practices in the conduct of its business, as to render its further transaction of contracts in this state hazardous or injurious to the public.

(b) Has refused to be examined or to produce its accounts, records and files for examination, or if any of its officers have refused to give information with respect to its affairs or to perform any other legal obligation as to such examination, when required by the department.

(c) Has failed to pay any final judgment rendered against it in this state within ninety days after the judgment became final.

(d) With such frequency as to indicate its general business practice in this state, has without just cause refused to pay proper claims arising under its contracts, or without just cause compels contract holders to accept less than the amount due them or to employ attorneys or to bring suit against the association to secure full payment or settlement of such claims.

(e) Is affiliated with and under the same general management or interlocking directorate or ownership as another ambulance service association which transacts direct contracts in this state without having a license therefor.

(3) The department may, in its discretion and without advance notice or hearing thereon, immediately suspend the certificate of authority of any ambulance service association as to which proceedings for receivership, conservatorship, rehabilitation, or other delinquency proceedings, have been commenced in any state.

(4) Violation of this act by an insurer shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of the insurer's certificate of authority in this state, in accordance with procedures and conditions provided for in part III of chapter 624 of the insurance code.

History.—§9, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.101 Procedure to suspend or revoke certificate of authority.

(1) Except where hearing is expressly not required under §638.091, no order of the department suspending or revoking an association's certificate of authority shall be effective unless made after a hearing of which notice and order directing the association to show

cause thereat why its certificate of authority should not be so suspended or revoked was mailed to the association by registered or certified mail addressed to its home office or principal place of business in the United States not less than thirty days in advance.

(2) The notice shall contain, in addition to a statement of the time and place of the hearing and the order to show cause, a concise statement of the particulars of the grounds for such proposed suspension or revocation in such details as reasonably to inform the association thereof.

(3) Except, that the association may in writing filed with the department within the thirty days period waive the hearing, and in which case the department may forthwith issue its order of suspension or revocation of the certificate of authority.

History.—§10, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.111 Order, notice of suspension or revocation of certificate of authority; effect; publication.

(1) Suspension or revocation of association's certificate of authority shall be by the department's order mailed to the association by registered or certified mail. The department shall promptly also give notice of such suspension or revocation to the association's salesmen in this state of record in the department's office. The association shall not solicit or write any new contracts in this state during the period of any such suspension or revocation, nor after such revocation renew any business previously written.

(2) In its discretion the department may cause notice of any such revocation to be published in one or more newspapers of general circulation published in this state.

History.—§11, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.121 Duration of suspension; association's obligations during suspension period; reinstatement.

(1) Suspension of an association's certificate of authority shall be for such period not to exceed one year, as is fixed by the department in the order of suspension, unless the department shortens or rescinds such suspension or the order upon which the suspension is based is modified, rescinded or reversed.

(2) During the period of suspension the association shall file its annual statement, pay fees, licenses and taxes as required under this chapter as if the certificate of authority has continued in full force.

(3) Upon expiration of the suspension period (if within such period the certificate of authority has not otherwise terminated) the association's certificate of authority shall automatically reinstate unless the department finds that the causes of the suspension have not been removed, or that the association is otherwise not in compliance with the requirements of this chapter, and of which the de-

partment shall give the association notice not less than thirty days in advance of the expiration of the suspension period. If not so automatically reinstated the certificate of authority shall be deemed to have expired as of the end of the suspension period or upon failure of the association to continue the certificate of authority during the suspension period, whichever event first occurs.

(4) Upon reinstatement of the certificate of authority of an insurer or association following suspension, the authority of its salesmen in this state to represent the association or insurer shall likewise reinstate. The department shall promptly notify the association or insurer and its salesmen in this state of record in its office of such reinstatement.

History.—§12, ch. 61-387; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.131 Filing, approval of forms, rate filings.—

(1) No contract form nor related form shall be issued or used in this state unless it has been filed with and approved by the department.

(2) Every such filing shall be made not less than thirty days in advance of issuance or use. At the expiration of thirty days from date of filing a form so filed shall be deemed approved unless prior thereto it has been affirmatively approved or disapproved by written order of the department. The department may extend by not more than an additional fifteen days the period within which it may so affirmatively approve or disapprove any such form by giving notice of such extension before the expiration of the initial thirty day period. At the expiration of any such period as so extended and in the absence of prior affirmative approval or disapproval, any such form shall be deemed approved.

(3) In addition, each insurer or ambulance service association shall file with the department the rate to be charged for each contract and the premium, including all modifications of rates and premiums, to be paid by the contract holder. Every filing shall state the proposed effective date thereon. Such filing shall be made not less than thirty days prior to its effective date.

History.—§13, ch. 61-387; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.141 Tax on premiums and assessments.—

(1) In addition to the taxes provided for in this act for ambulance service associations, and license taxes as provided in the insurance code as to insurers, each such association and insurer shall annually on or before March 1 file with the department its annual statement, in form as prescribed and furnished by the department, showing all premiums or assessments received by it from contract holders in this state, during the preceding calendar year, and shall pay to the state treasurer a tax in an amount equal to two per cent of the gross amount of such premiums or assessments. Pro-

vided that the same exemptions and credits as set forth in §§624.0310 and 624.0312 of the insurance code allowed to insurers shall apply to insurers and ambulance service associations under this act.

(2) Premiums and assessments received by insurers and taxed under this section shall not be subject to any premium tax provided for in the insurance code.

History.—§14, ch. 61-387; §30, ch. 65-269; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.151 Examination of associations.— Ambulance service associations licensed under this act shall be subject to periodic examination by the department in the same manner and subject to the same terms and conditions as applies to insurers under part II of chapter 624 of the insurance code.

History.—§15, ch. 61-387; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.161 Service of process; appointment of commissioner as process agent.—

(1) Each association applying for authority to transact business in this state, whether domestic or foreign, shall file with the department its appointment of the insurance commissioner and treasurer and his successors in office, on a form as furnished by the department, as its attorney to receive service of legal process issued against it in any civil action or proceeding in this state, and agreeing that process so served shall be valid and binding upon the association. The appointment shall be irrevocable, shall bind the association and any successor in interest as to the assets or liabilities of the association, and shall remain in effect as long as there is outstanding in this state any obligation or liability of the association resulting from its contract transactions therein.

(2) At the time of such appointment of the insurance commissioner and treasurer as its process agent the association shall file with the department designation of the name and address of the person to whom process against it served upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer is to be forwarded. The association may change the designation at any time by a new filing.

History.—§16, ch. 61-387; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.171 Serving process.—

(1) Service of process upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer as process agent of the association shall be made by serving copies in triplicate of the process upon him or upon his assistant, deputy, or other person in charge of his office. Upon receiving such service the insurance commissioner and treasurer shall file one copy with the department, return one copy with his admission of service, and promptly forward one copy of the process by registered or certified mail to the person last designated by the association to receive the same, as provided under §638.161.

(2) Process served upon the insurance commissioner and treasurer and copy thereof forwarded as in this section provided shall for all purposes constitute valid and binding service thereof upon the association.

History.—§17, ch. 61-387; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.181 Salesmen to be registered.—

(1) Every ambulance service association or insurer shall on forms prescribed by the department register on or before October 1 of each year, the name and business office address of each salesman employed by it, and shall within thirty days after termination of the employment notify the department of such termination. Any salesman employed subsequent to the October 1 filing date shall be registered with the department within ten days after such employment. No employee or salesman of an ambulance service association or insurer shall directly or indirectly solicit or negotiate insurance contracts, or hold himself out in any manner to be an insurance agent or solicitor, unless so qualified and licensed therefor under the insurance code.

History.—§18, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.191 Grounds for compulsory refusal, suspension, or revocation of registration of salesmen.—The department shall deny, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the registration of any such salesman if it finds after notice and hearing thereon as provided for in §638.211 that as to the salesman, any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist:

(1) Material misstatement, misrepresentation or fraud in registration.

(2) If the registration is willfully used, or to be used, to circumvent any of the requirements or prohibitions of this act.

(3) Willful misrepresentation or willful deception with regard to any contract, done either in person or by any form of dissemination of information or advertising.

(4) If in the adjustment of claims arising out of any contract, he has materially misrepresented to a contract holder or other interested party the terms and coverage of a contract with intent and for the purpose of effecting settlement of such claim on less favorable terms than those provided in and contemplated by the contract.

(5) For demonstrated lack of fitness or trustworthiness to engage in the business of ambulance service contracts.

(6) For demonstrated lack of adequate knowledge and technical competence to engage in the transactions authorized by the registration.

(7) Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of business under the registration.

(8) Misappropriation, conversion or unlawful withholding of moneys belonging to an association, insurer, or contract holder or to others, and received in conduct of business under the registration.

(9) For rebating, or attempt thereat, or for unlawfully dividing or offering to divide his commission with another.

(10) Willful failure to comply with, or willful violation of any proper order, rule or regulation of the department, or willful violation of any provision of this act.

History.—§19, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.201 Grounds for discretionary refusal, suspension, revocation of registration of salesmen.—The department may, in its discretion, deny, suspend, revoke or refuse to renew or continue the registration of any salesman if it finds after notice and hearing thereon as provided in §638.211 that as to the salesman any one or more of the following applicable grounds exist under circumstances for which such denial, suspension, revocation or refusal is not mandatory under §638.191:

(1) For any cause for which granting of the registration could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the department.

(2) Violation of any provision of this act or of any other law applicable to the business of ambulance service contracts in the course of dealings under the registration.

(3) Has violated any lawful order or rule or regulation of the department.

(4) Failure or refusal, upon demand, to pay over to any association or insurer he represents or has represented any money coming into his hands belonging to the association or insurer.

(5) If in the conduct of business under the registration he has engaged in unfair methods of competition or in unfair or deceptive acts or practices, as such methods, acts or practices are or may be defined under part VII of chapter 626 of the insurance code, or has otherwise shown himself to be a source of injury or loss to the public or detrimental to the public interest.

(6) Conviction of a felony.

History.—§20, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.211 Procedure for refusal, suspension or revocation of registration of salesmen.—

(1) If any salesman is convicted by a court of a violation of this act, the registration of such individual shall thereby be deemed to be immediately revoked, without any further procedure relative thereto by the department.

(2) As to a registration denied, suspended or revoked by the department the person aggrieved thereby shall have the right to a hearing thereon before the department, and may have the adverse decision of the department reviewed by certiorari by the circuit court in and for Leon county within the time and in the manner provided by the Florida appellate rules.

(3) If after an investigation, or upon other evidence, the department has reason to believe that there may exist any one or more grounds for the suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue the registration of any salesman, as such grounds are specified in §§638.191 and 638.201, the department shall mail written notice of its intention to suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the registration, as the case may be, accompanied by a copy of the charges against the salesman, to the salesman and the association or insurer represented by the salesman. Such notice and charges shall be mailed by registered or certified mail, addressed to the salesman

at his residence or principal business address last of record with the department, and to the association or insurer addressed to its last address of record with the department. The notice shall be deemed given when so addressed and mailed postage prepaid at a United States post office.

(4) If within twenty days after the date of mailing the notice and charges as provided for in subsection (3) above, neither the salesman, nor the association or insurer, has filed with the department at its office in Tallahassee a written answer to such charges coupled with a written request for a hearing thereon, the department may proceed to suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the registration.

(5) If, within such twenty days an answer and request for hearing is so filed with the department, the department shall hold a hearing with respect to the charges, the hearing to be held within sixty days of the date of the mailing of the notice and charges referred to in subsection (3), above, unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give the salesman and each association or insurer that has filed with it the answer to the charges and request for hearing as provided in subsection (4), written notice of the hearing and of the matters to be considered thereat not less than ten days in advance of the hearing date.

(6) All such hearings shall be public at such place in this state deemed by the department to be convenient to parties and witnesses.

(7) An examiner designated by the department, shall preside at the hearing and shall sit in the capacity of a quasi-judicial officer.

(8) The department's statement of charges, papers, documents, reports or evidence relative to the subject of a hearing under this section shall not be subject to subpoena without its consent until after the same shall have been published at the hearing, unless after notice to the department and hearing, the court determines that the department would not be unnecessarily hindered or embarrassed.

(9) Following the hearing the department shall make its order thereon and mail a copy thereof by registered or certified mail to the address last of record in its office of each party to the hearing. If by its findings made upon the hearing the department finds that one or more of the grounds therefor exist as specified in §§638.191 and 638.201, its order shall incorporate the taking of action relative to suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue the registration as required under §638.191 or as authorized under §638.201.

(10) Whenever it appears that any licensed insurance agent has violated the provisions of this act, the department may take such action relative thereto as is authorized by the insurance code as for a violation of the insurance code by such agent.

History.—§21, ch. 61-387; §28, ch. 63-512; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.221 Administrative fine in lieu of suspension or revocation of registration.—

(1) If, upon procedures provided for in this act, the department finds that one or more grounds exist for the suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue any registration issued under this act, the department may, in its discretion, in lieu of such suspension, revocation or refusal, on a first offense and except where such suspension, revocation, or refusal is mandatory, impose upon the registrant an administrative penalty in the amount of \$100.00, or if the department has found willful misconduct or willful violation on the part of the registrant, an administrative fine of \$500.00. The administrative penalty may, in the department's discretion, be augmented in amount by an amount equal to any commissions received by or accruing to the credit of the registrant in connection with any transaction as to which the grounds for suspension, revocation or refusal related.

(2) The department may allow the registrant a reasonable period, not to exceed thirty days, within which to pay to the department the amount of the penalty so imposed. If the registrant fails to pay the penalty in its entirety to the department at its office at Tallahassee within the period so allowed, the registration of the registrant shall stand suspended, revoked, or renewal or continuation refused, as the case may be, upon expiration of such period and without any further proceedings.

History.—§22, ch. 61-387; §2, ch. 61-119; §30, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.231 Disposition of taxes and fees.—All license fees, taxes on premiums and assessments, registration fees, and administrative fines and penalties collected under this act from ambulance service associations shall be deposited to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

History.—§23, ch. 61-387; §21, ch. 65-269.

638.241 Insurance business not authorized.—Nothing in this act shall be deemed to authorize any ambulance service association to transact any business other than that of ambulance service contracts as herein defined; or otherwise to engage in the business of insurance unless such association is authorized therefor as an insurer under a certificate of authority issued by the department under the insurance code of this state.

History.—§24, ch. 61-387; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

638.251 Fronting not permitted.—No authorized insurer or ambulance service association shall act as a fronting company for any unauthorized insurer or ambulance service association. A fronting company is an authorized insurer or ambulance service association which by reinsurance or otherwise generally transfers to one or more unauthorized insurer or ambulance service associations substantially all of the risk of loss under contracts written by it in this state.

History.—§25, ch. 61-387.

638.261 Certain ambulance service associations' relations with funeral directors prohibited.—

(1) No ambulance service association shall permit any funeral director or undertaker, or any member of his immediate family, to directly or indirectly by association or incorporation to act as its representative, adjuster, claim agent, special claim agent, salesman, or agent for such association in soliciting, negotiating, or effecting ambulance service contracts on any plan or of any nature issued by such association or in collecting premiums from holders of any such contracts.

(2) No ambulance service association shall affix, or permit to be affixed, advertising matter of any kind or character of any funeral director or undertaker to any ambulance service contracts or circulate or permit to be circulated any such advertising matter with such contracts, or attempt in any manner or form to influence contract holders of the association to employ the services of any particular funeral director or undertaker.

(3) No ambulance service association shall maintain an office or place of business, or permit its agent to maintain an office or place of business, in the office, establishment or place of business of any funeral director or undertaker in this state.

History.—§26, ch. 61-387.

638.271 Penalty for violation.—Any person who knowingly makes a false or otherwise fraudulent application for certificate of authority or registration under this act, or who knowingly violates any provision of this act, shall upon conviction thereof and in addition to any applicable denial, suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue any certificate or registration, be punishable as for a misdemeanor by a fine of not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1000.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court. Each instance of violation shall be considered a separate offense.

History.—§27, ch. 61-387.

CHAPTER 639

BURIAL INSURANCE AND CONTRACTS

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639.06 Declaration of policy.—It shall be deemed contrary to public policy if any person receives, holds, controls, or manages funds or proceeds received from the sale of or from a contract to sell, burial supplies and equipment and funeral services, or any one or combination of them, where payments for same are made either outright or on an installment basis, prior to the demise of the person or persons so purchasing them, or for whom they are purchased, unless such person holds, controls or manages such funds, subject to the limitations and regulations prescribed by this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 28211, 1953; §1, ch. 65-393.

639.07 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Persons" means and shall include natural persons, partnerships, firms, associations and corporations, including agents and employees thereof, residing in or doing business in the state, which persons must be authorized and licensed by the laws of this state to engage in the profession of funeral directing where such person holds a license to operate a funeral home, chapel, mortuary, or funeral establishment.

(2) "Pre-need funeral service contract" means any contract, other than a contract of insurance, under which, for a specified consideration paid in advance in a lump sum or by installments, a person promises, upon the death of a beneficiary named or implied in the contract, to furnish funeral services or burial supplies and equipment.

(3) "Funeral service or services" as used in this chapter shall mean those services normally performed by funeral directors including the sale of burial supplies and equipment, but shall not include those services normally performed by a cemetery, including the sale by the cemetery of lands or interests therein, services incidental thereto, markers, memorials, monuments, equipment, crypts or vaults constructed or to be constructed in a mausoleum or columbarium or affixed to the real property.

*(4) ["Department" means the department of insurance.]

History.—§1, ch. 28211, 1953; §2, 3, ch. 65-393; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In order to conform to the terminology of §13, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

639.08 Forms and regulations.—The administration and enforcement of the provisions of this act are vested in the department which is hereby directed to prepare and furnish all forms necessary under this chapter including forms for applications for certificates of authority, for renewals thereof, for annual statements, for other required reports, and for pre-need funeral service contracts. It is directed to promulgate such regulations, within the standards of this act, considered by it to be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 28211, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §4, ch. 65-393; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

639.09 Certificate of authority required.—No person shall receive, hold, control, or manage any funds tendered as payment on any pre-need funeral service contract until such person is possessed of a certificate of authority, or renewal thereof, issued by the department under the circumstances hereinafter stated. An original certificate of authority shall expire on March 1 succeeding its issuance, and annually thereafter, on or before March 1, a renewal thereof shall be issued under conditions herein set forth.

History.—§4, ch. 28211, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §5, ch. 65-393; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

639.10 Certificate of authority; annual statement; renewal.—

(1) An application to the department for a certificate of authority shall be accompanied by the statement and other matters described below and by the deposit required by §639.12. Annually thereafter on or before March 1st, such person shall file said statement, as of January 1st of the calendar year in which it is filed, and such other information and data which may be required by the department.

(2) Such statement shall be in such form as shall evidence to the department the following:

(a) The types of pre-need funeral service contracts proposed to be written; and, if a person is bound upon the effective date of this act by any pre-need funeral service contract, or if the statement accompanies an application for a renewal of a certificate of authority, an itemization of all outstanding pre-need funeral service contracts, the dates upon which such con-

tracts were entered, the names of all parties involved in such contracts or having any right thereunder, the amount paid in on each contract, and if payments are not completed, the amounts intended to be paid on each contract.

(b) Name and address of place of business of person offering to write pre-need funeral service contracts.

(c) Person offering statement had sufficient funds available during the calendar year to perform his obligations under his contract; and that he has maintained one hundred per cent of the funds received under contracts issued by himself as hereinafter described together with all interest, dividends or accretions thereto which have been earned by said funds; and that he has complied with this act and any rules or regulations of the department.

(d) Such other information as may be considered necessary by the department in order for it to meet its responsibilities under this act.

(3) If such person is an individual, said statement shall be sworn by him; if a firm or association, by all members thereof; and if a corporation by the president and secretary thereof.

(4) The fee payable to the department for issuance of the original certificate and each annual renewal thereof shall be twenty-five dollars, which sum shall accompany each application for original certificate and thereafter each annual statement.

(5) Upon the department's being satisfied that the statement and matters which may accompany it meet the requirements of this act and of its rules and regulations and if upon investigation by the department it appears that the principals, including directors, officers, stockholders, employees and agents of such person are of good moral character and have a reputation for fair dealing in business matters, it shall issue to such person said certificate of authority or renewal thereof.

History.—§5, ch. 28211, 1953; §§6, 7, ch. 65-393; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

639.11 Disposition of proceeds received on contracts.—

(1) All of the funds received by any person offering and writing pre-need funeral service contracts shall be maintained unimpaired and shall be deposited in this state in a state bank, savings bank, trust company, national bank, state savings and loan association, or a federal savings and loan association, or shall be invested in bonds of the United States, of Florida, or of the cities or counties of Florida; provided, however, that at all times the aforementioned bonds in which said funds may be invested must have a market value of no less than ninety-five per cent of face value in accordance with a standard and reputable bond price manual. Such bond shall be maintained in escrow with a bank or savings and loan association in this state subject to the provisions of this chapter.

(2) All of the interest, dividends, increases or accretions of whatever nature earned by the funds required to be kept unimpaired by subsection (1) shall remain with such funds and shall become a part thereof and not be subject to withdrawal for any reason whatever except in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(3) The funds referred to in subsections (1) and (2) of this section shall only be withdrawn when necessary to satisfy the terms of a pre-need funeral service contract, the requirements of this act or the order of a court of competent jurisdiction.

History.—§6, ch. 28211, 1953; §8, ch. 65-393.

639.12 Deposit.—Any application for an original certificate of authority shall be accompanied by a deposit with the department by the person making such application, of bonds of the United States, of any of the states of the United States, of the District of Columbia, or of the cities or counties of Florida, in the aggregate market value of fifty thousand dollars, which securities, if such certificate of authority is issued, shall be receipted for by the department and held by it in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned. Such deposit, in said aggregate value, shall be maintained by any such person entering into pre-need funeral service contracts. Whenever such person ceases to engage in such business in this state, and has settled all claims arising in connection with such contracts, and has discharged all his obligations under any such contracts, upon proof of such facts to the department, and delivery to the department of the latter's receipt for such securities, the department shall deliver said securities to such person or his assignee. During the period said securities are deposited with the department, the owner of the same shall be entitled to the interest collected thereon. Such bonds so deposited shall be held by the department solely for the purpose of satisfying judgments obtained against the person making the deposit for his failure to perform a pre-need funeral service contract, or any other contract into which such person may have entered for the furnishing of funeral services and equipment to holders of pre-need funeral service contracts. When such a final judgment has been rendered against any person having made the deposit, he shall pay same within sixty days thereafter, provided he does not prosecute or appeal from said judgment within said period; and if an appeal is so prosecuted and on appeal the judgment is affirmed, such person shall pay same within fifteen days from the date mandate from the appellate court is filed in the cause in the trial court. Should any such person fail to pay such a judgment within the time contemplated by the immediately preceding sentence, the department shall, in pursuance of order entered in the cause in the trial court, sell sufficient of the securities of such person so deposited with it to satisfy said judgment and costs, and shall pay to the person recovering

such judgment the amount thereof and costs. In the event that the deposit is not promptly restored in full following a payment made from it by the department, it may follow the procedure outlined in §639.16 for causing the liquidation of the business of the person failing to replenish his deposit.

History.—§7, ch. 28211, 1953; §9, ch. 65-393; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

639.13 Cancellation of contracts.—Upon the giving of five days notice any person who has procured a pre-need funeral service contract from a person certified under this chapter to have the authority to issue or write such contract may demand a refund of the entire amount actually paid on such contract, together with all interest, dividends, increases or accretions of any kind whatsoever, which have been earned by such funds.

History.—§8, ch. 28211, 1953; §10, ch. 65-393.

639.14 Payment of funds upon death of named beneficiary.—Upon the death of a beneficiary named in a pre-need funeral service contract, the person issuing such contract shall immediately release to the person who made the payments on the contract, or to the legal representative of the beneficiary under such contract, the entire amount, in cash, of the funds actually paid on the contract, together with all interest, dividends, increases or accretions of any kind whatsoever, which have been earned by such funds.

History.—§9, ch. 28211, 1953; §11, ch. 65-393.

639.15 Examinations and investigations.—The department shall have the power and is required from time to time as it may deem necessary, but at least once every three years, to examine the business of any person writing pre-need funeral service contracts in the same manner as is provided for examination of insurance companies. Such examinations, shall be at the expense of the person examined and shall be made by the department's designated representative or examiner. The written report of all such examinations, when completed, shall be filed in the office of the department, and when so filed shall constitute public records. Any such person being examined shall produce, upon request, all records of the company. The department's designated representative, may at any time examine into the records and affairs of any such person, whether in connection with a formal examination or not.

History.—§10, ch. 28211, 1953; §12, ch. 65-393; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

639.16 Revocation of certificate and liquidation proceedings.—

(1) Whenever the department shall determine that a person holding a certificate of authority to issue pre-need funeral service contracts:

(a) Has not maintained the funds received from contracts together with interest, dividends or accretions thereto, in the unimpaired state described in §639.11, or

(b) Has failed to cancel a contract upon

proper request and refund the entire amount paid on the contract as required by §639.13, or

(c) Has not released upon the death of a beneficiary the entire amount received on a contract as required by §639.14, or

(d) Has refused to produce records in connection with his business, or

(e) Has otherwise failed to comply with the provisions of this chapter or any rule or regulation promulgated by the department in pursuance of this chapter, and if such person shall omit to correct any such failure, refusal, or violation within thirty days after written notice from the department to effect such correction, the department may, the department of legal affairs representing it, file complaint setting forth the relevant facts in the circuit court of Leon county praying for issuance of an order to show cause why the business and affairs of such person should not be liquidated and a receiver appointed by the court to accomplish such purpose.

(2) Upon application for such rule to show cause, the court may, in its discretion, issue an injunction restraining defendant from transacting further business until further order of the court.

(3) Upon return of such order to show cause, the court shall hear and try the issues forthwith. If the court shall determine that the person so charged as defendant in such proceeding has not been guilty of the omission, failure or violation alleged in the complaint by the department, the court shall dismiss such complaint. On the other hand, if the court shall determine that the charges of the department are supported by the evidence, it may enter an order directing the liquidation of such business of said person and shall appoint a receiver who shall, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the court, take into his possession the assets of said person for the purpose of liquidation.

(4) In any such order of liquidation, or in any order or orders thereafter entered, the court shall provide for notice to creditors, filing of claims, and all other details necessary and essential to an estate in receivership.

History.—§11, ch. 28211, 1953; §13, ch. 65-393; §§11, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

639.17 Penalty.—Any person, as defined herein, who shall receive, hold, manage, or control any funds or proceeds realized from the writing and issuing of a pre-need funeral service contract, as defined herein, or any person who shall disburse such funds or proceeds in any manner other than as required by this act, or any person who has violated any of the provisions of this chapter or the rules and regulations promulgated hereunder shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not in excess of \$10,000.00 or by imprisonment for a term not in excess of 5 years.

History.—§12, ch. 28211, 1953; §14, ch. 65-393.

639.18 False, fraudulent and deceptive advertising and selling practices.—No person or

his agent or employees holding a certificate of authority under the provisions of this chapter may make any false or misleading representation with respect to the nature, quality, value or cost of a funeral service which is the subject matter of a pre-need funeral service contract. For the purpose of this chapter a false, fraudulent or deceptive practice shall include, but not be limited to a representation that the funeral services or supplies being offered have a value in excess of that price at which such funeral services or supplies are being offered to the public at large or any substantial group thereof.

History.—§15, ch. 65-393.

639.19 Legislative intent.—It is the legislative intent that the provisions of this chapter shall be construed as a limitation upon the manner in which a licensed funeral director holding a license to operate a funeral establishment under the provisions of chapter 470, is permitted to accept funds in prepayment of funeral services to be performed in the future to the end that at all times members of the public may have an opportunity to arrange and pay for funerals for themselves and their families in advance of need while at the same time providing all possible safeguards whereunder such prepaid funds cannot be dissipated, whether

intentionally or not so as to be available for the payment of funeral services arranged for. Further, it is the legislative intent that no person may offer, sell or negotiate for sale of a pre-need funeral service contract through anyone who is not licensed to make funeral arrangements or plan details of funeral services in accordance with the provisions of chapter 470, as well as the provisions of this chapter. Further, it is the legislative intent that persons offering, selling or negotiating for the sale of a pre-need funeral service contract shall be subject to all of the provisions of chapter 470, regulating the ethics and conduct of funeral directors and funeral establishments in this state, including but not limited to the provisions in chapter 470, which prohibit the solicitation of funeral services by any person.

History.—§16, ch. 65-393.

639.20 Provisions not applicable to cemeteries holding certificate of authority under Florida cemetery act.—The provisions of this chapter shall not be applicable to persons holding a certificate of authority to operate a cemetery under the provisions of part IV, chapter 559, as pertains to any transaction coming within the purview of said cemetery act.

History.—§17, ch. 65-393.

CHAPTER 641

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICE PLANS

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- 641.02 Incorporation.
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- 641.13 Licenses and taxes.
- 641.14 Regulation of employees or representatives.
- 641.15 Pre-existing service plan corporations.
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641.01 Definition or scope.—Any five or more persons wishing to form a corporation for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and operating a nonprofit medical and/or surgical and/or hospital service plan or plans in the state, whereby medical and/or surgical and/or hospital service or care may be provided in whole or in part by the said corporation, or by physicians and/or surgeons and/or hospitals participating in such service plan or plans, to such of the public as become subscribers to said plan or plans under a contract or contracts with such corporation may become incorporated under laws of Florida governing the incorporation of benevolent or charitable associations and similar corporations not for profit, and any such corporation heretofore or hereafter incorporated whose charter or certificate of incorporation has or shall have the consent or approval of the department of insurance, shall be governed by this law and subject to regulation and supervision by the department of insurance and all provisions of the laws of Florida applicable to health and/or sick or accident insurance, except as otherwise provided by this chapter. The term "medical and/or surgical service plan" as used in this law, includes the contracting for the payment of fees toward, or furnishing of, professional services authorized or permitted to be furnished by a duly licensed doctor of medicine.

History.—§1, ch. 22826, 1945; §1, ch. 25394, 1949; §1, ch. 69-92; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.02 Incorporation.—

(1) Any nonprofit medical and/or surgical and/or hospital service plan corporation shall be incorporated under the provisions of the laws of the state governing the incorporation of benevolent or charitable associations and similar corporations not for profit, except when in conflict with the provisions of this law, and every charter or certificate of such corporation shall have endorsed thereon or annexed thereto the consent of the department of insurance.

(2) The directors of every such medical and surgical service and hospital service plan corporation and of every such hospital service plan corporation must at all times include representatives of the following groups: Licensed physicians participating in such medical and/or surgical service plan, directors, trustees, administrators or superintendents of established hospitals or corporations operating hospitals designated in

§641.01; the general public, exclusive of physicians and hospital representatives.

(3) At least a majority of the directors of every such medical and surgical service plan corporation must at all times be licensed physicians and/or surgeons.

History.—§2, ch. 22826, 1945; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.03 Contracts.—

(1) Any corporation subject to the provisions of the law may contract for or secure the rendering of service to any of its subscribers only by hospitals maintained by the state or any of its political subdivisions or by any other regularly operated and recognized hospital or by any hospital approved by the department of insurance and/or by licensed physicians and surgeons.

(2) The rates charged by such corporation to the subscribers for medical and/or surgical and/or hospital care shall at all times be subject to the approval of the department of insurance.

(3) All rates of payments made by such corporation pursuant to the contracts provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall be approved by the department of insurance.

History.—§3, ch. 22826, 1945; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.04 License.—

(1) No corporation subject to the provisions of this law shall issue contracts to subscribers until the department of insurance has, by formal certificate or license, authorized it to do so. Application for such certificate of authority or license shall be made on forms to be supplied by the department of insurance, containing such information as it shall deem necessary.

(2) Each application for such certificate of authority or license, as a part thereof, shall be accompanied by copies of the following documents, duly certified to by at least two of the executive officers of such corporation:

(a) Charter or certificate of incorporation, with all amendments thereto.

(b) Bylaws with all amendments thereto.

(c) Proposed contracts between the corporation and any party for the furnishing of or the payment in whole or in part for medical and/or surgical services furnished the subscribers by duly licensed physicians and/or surgeons and for the furnishing of hospital service to the subscribers.

(d) Proposed contracts to be issued to sub-

scribers to the plan showing the benefits to which they are entitled, together with a table of the rates charged, or proposed to be charged, to subscribers for each form of such contract.

(e) Financial statement of the corporation which shall include the amounts of each contribution paid or agreed to be paid to the corporation having working capital, the name or names of each contributor and the terms of each contribution.

(3) The department of insurance shall issue a certificate of authority or license to each applicant upon the payment of the fees provided for in §624.0300 and upon being satisfied as to the following:

(a) That the applicant has been organized bona fide for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and operating a nonprofit medical and/or surgical and/or hospital service plan.

(b) That each contract executed or proposed to be executed by the applicant and the physician and/or surgeon and/or hospital obligates, or will when executed, obligate each physician and/or surgeon and/or hospital thereto, to render the service and/or accept payment for the service to which each subscriber may be entitled under the terms of the contract issued to the subscriber.

(c) That each contract issued or proposed to be issued to subscribers to the plan, is in a form approved by the department of insurance, and that the rates charged or proposed to be charged for each form of such contract and benefits to be provided, are fair and reasonable.

(d) That no contributions to the funds of the corporation for working capital are repayable by the corporation except out of earned income over and above operating expenses and medical and/or surgical and/or hospital expenses and such reserve as the department of insurance may deem adequate.

(e) That the amount of money actually received by the applicant upon the terms specified in paragraph (d) hereof, for working capital, is sufficient to carry all acquisition costs and operating expenses for a period of at least three months from the date of the issuance of the certificate of authority or license.

(f) Such certificate of authority or license shall be effective until revoked by the department of insurance as hereinafter provided, and any corporation to which such certificate of authority or license has been issued, until revocation thereof, shall be authorized to issue contracts, in the form or forms filed with the department of insurance, to the persons who may become subscribers.

History.—§4, ch. 22826, 1945; §22, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.05 Charter, by-laws, contracts, rates; amendments, approval by department of insurance.—No corporation subject to the provisions of this law shall amend its charter or certificate of incorporation, its bylaws, the terms and provisions of contracts executed or to be executed with hospitals and/or physicians and/or surgeons, and the terms and provisions of contracts issued or proposed to be issued to subscribers

until such proposed amendments have been first submitted to and approved by the department of insurance; nor shall any change be made in the table of rates charged or proposed to be charged to subscribers for any form of contract issued or to be issued until such proposed charge has been submitted to and approved by the department upon the adoption of any amendment or change, and following its approval by the department such corporation shall file a copy thereof with the department duly certified by at least two of the executive officers of such corporation.

History.—§5, ch. 22826, 1945; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.06 Annual reports or statements.—Every corporation subject to the provisions of this law shall annually on or before the first day of March, file in the office of the department of insurance a statement verified by at least two of the principal officers of said corporation showing its condition on the 31st day of December then next preceding, which shall be in such form and shall contain such matters as the department of insurance shall prescribe.

History.—§6, ch. 22826, 1945; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.07 Examination.—The department of insurance, any examiner of the department or any other person whom the department of insurance shall appoint shall have the power of visitation and examination into the affairs of any such corporation and free access to all of the books, papers and documents that relate to the business of the corporation, and may summon and qualify witnesses under oath and to examine its officers, agents and employees or other persons in relation to the affairs, transactions and condition of the corporation. The corporation whose affairs are examined shall pay to the department of insurance the traveling and other expenses of examination pursuant to §624.0119.

History.—§7, ch. 22826, 1945; §18, ch. 63-400; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.08 Acquisition costs.—All acquisition costs in connection with the solicitation of subscribers to such service plan or plans shall at all times be subject to the approval of the department of insurance.

History.—§8, ch. 22826, 1945; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.09 Investments and funds.—The funds of any corporation subject to the provisions of this law shall be invested only in securities permitted by the laws of the state for the investment of assets of life insurance companies.

History.—§9, ch. 22826, 1945.
cf.—§340.21, Relating to investments.

641.10 Review of dispute.

(1) Any dispute arising between a corporation subject to the provisions of this law and any hospital and/or physician and/or surgeon with whom such corporation has a contract as provided herein, may be submitted to the department of insurance of the state for its decision with respect thereto.

(2) All final orders of the department of insurance made under the provisions of this law may be appealed to the district court of

appeal, first district, in and for Leon county in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules.

History.—§10, ch. 22826, 1945; §29, ch. 63-512; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.11 Dissolution or liquidation.—Any dissolution or liquidation of a corporation subject to the provisions of this law shall be under the supervision of the department of insurance, which shall have all powers with respect thereto granted to it under the laws of the state with respect to the dissolution and liquidation of life insurance companies.

History.—§11, ch. 22826, 1945; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.12 Revocation of license.—Whenever the department of insurance shall have reason to believe that any corporation subject to the provisions of this law is being operated for profit or fraudulently conducted, or is not complying with the provisions of this law, it shall be authorized to suspend or revoke the certificate of authority or license theretofore granted, and may at any time thereafter institute or cause to be instituted, after due notice to the corporation, and an opportunity given to the corporation to be heard, the necessary proceedings under the laws of the state, looking to the dissolution of insurance companies, and any dissolution or liquidation of a corporation subject to the provisions of this law shall be under the supervision of the department of insurance.

History.—§12, ch. 22826, 1945; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.13 Licenses and taxes.—

(1) No corporation licensed under this law, its representatives, or any of its properties or funds shall be exempt from any license fees or taxes, except as provided in chapter 624 for domestic insurance companies. With respect to the computation of such taxes, and for the purpose of this provision only, the rates paid by subscribers as provided herein shall be construed as "premiums," and the "contract" provided herein shall be construed as "policy."

(2) If the charter or certificate of incorporation specifies among its purposes the establishment, maintenance and operation of a medical and/or surgical and/or hospital service plan, it shall be referred to the department of insurance and such charter or certificate shall not be filed until the consent of the department of insurance shall be endorsed thereon and annexed thereto.

History.—§13, ch. 22826, 1945; §2, ch. 69-92; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.14 Regulation of employees or representatives.—Every representative or employee of any corporation subject to the provisions of this law, who sells or writes certificates for hospital service or contracts with hospitals for said corporation shall be registered by said corporation with the department of insurance of the state. Said registration shall be on forms prescribed by the department of insurance and shall show such information as may be requested by the department. Said registration shall be made on or before the date of employment by said corporation of said representative or employee.

In addition to the foregoing described registration, the corporation shall pay to the department of insurance a permit fee of six dollars for each such representative or employee and a like amount October 1 of each year thereafter; provided, that said permit fee shall be only three dollars in case the said representative or employee is not employed prior to April 1 of the then current year. No such permit shall be transferable from one person or corporation to another and shall be revocable by the department of insurance for cause, after due notice to employee or representative and corporation, followed by a hearing before the department of insurance.

History.—§14, ch. 22826, 1945; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

641.15 Pre-existing service plan corporations.—No nonprofit corporation organized under the laws of this state prior to the effective date of this law, to operate a medical and/or surgical and/or hospital plan or plans in the state or any of the counties thereof, whose charter or certificate of incorporation has, prior to the effective date of this law, been approved or consented to by the insurance commissioner of the state, shall be required to incorporate or reincorporate as provided herein, but every such corporation desiring to operate such a plan or plans state-wide, shall file with the insurance commissioner its acceptance of this law within six months from June 11, 1945, and every such corporation so accepting this law shall continue and shall have all the powers, authority and exemptions of this law, and be subject to all the provisions thereof; provided, however, the provisions of this law shall not apply to organized nonprofit corporations herein defined and heretofore existing whose charter and bylaws have not been filed with, or has not received a certificate of authority or license from the insurance commissioner of the state prior to the effective date of this law, nor to such corporations which are now in operation and have heretofore operated within the confines of a single county.

History.—§15, ch. 22826, 1945.

641.16 Penalties.—

(1) Any person or corporation engaging in the business of operating nonprofit medical and/or surgical and/or hospital service plan without first having procured a license from the department of insurance, as required by this law, and any person or corporation violating any of the provisions of this law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year in the county jail, or by fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or both in the discretion of the court.

(2) Any person making any willfully false statements in any written documents required by any section of this law to be filed with the department of insurance or any examiner at any investigation or hearing conducted by said department of insurance or examiner shall be guilty of perjury and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law for the crime of perjury.

History.—§16, ch. 22826, 1945; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§837.01, Perjury, punishment.

CHAPTER 649

AUTOMOBILE CLUBS

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 649.021 License required.
 649.031 Evidence of qualification for licensing.

649.011 Definitions.—

(1) "Automobile club" shall mean a legal entity which, in consideration of dues, assessments, or periodic payments of money, promises its members or subscribers to assist them in matters relating to the ownership, operation, use or maintenance of a motor vehicle; provided, however, that the definition of automobile clubs shall not include persons, associations, or corporations which are organized and operated solely for the purpose of conducting, sponsoring or sanctioning motor vehicle races, exhibitions or contests upon race tracks, or upon race courses established and marked as such for the duration of such particular event. The words "motor vehicles" used herein shall be the same as defined in chapter 320.

* (2) ["Department" shall mean the department of insurance.]

History.—§1, ch. 57-65; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In order to conform to the terminology of §13, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

649.021 License required.—No automobile club shall do, or offer to do, business in the state unless the same shall be organized as a domestic or foreign corporation and shall be licensed by the department of insurance.

History.—§2, ch. 57-65; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

649.031 Evidence of qualification for licensing.—

(1) An applicant seeking to do business as or engage in the operation of an automobile club shall be required to furnish the department with evidence of the competency and trustworthiness of its management and their professional ability to perform the services to be offered. The applicant shall pay a license fee of one hundred dollars annually. All licenses shall expire on September 30 of each year and may be renewed on application and payment of the same fee. Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing a licensed automobile club to provide or furnish insurance coverage unless such club shall have complied with all the laws and regulations required of insurance companies authorized to do business in this state.

(2) The actual or proposed name by which the automobile club is, or will be known, and the trademark and emblem which it is using, or proposed to use, shall be submitted to the department for its approval, providing such name, emblem or trademark is distinctive and not likely to mislead the public as to the nature or identity of the corporation using it, or interfere with the transactions of any other automobile club already

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doing business in the state, it shall be entitled to be approved.

History.—§3, ch. 57-65; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

649.041 Deposit required or surety bond.—

(1) Except as provided by this act, every automobile club, to assure the faithful performance of its obligations to its members or subscribers, shall deposit with the department securities of the type, in which by the laws of this state an insurance company may invest its funds, the sum of fifty thousand dollars before the department may issue it a license to do business; or in lieu thereof such clubs may file with the department a surety bond in the amount of fifty thousand dollars of a surety company authorized to do business in this state. The bond shall be approved by the department and shall not be cancelled without a thirty-day notice to the department.

(2) Any automobile club doing business in this state on April 1, 1957, shall, on or before October 1, 1957, deposit twenty-five thousand dollars in securities with the commissioner, as set forth in subsection (1), and on or before October 1, 1958, deposit with the commissioner an additional twenty-five thousand dollars in such securities, or in lieu thereof such clubs may file with the commissioner a surety bond in the same amounts, of a surety company authorized to do business in this state. The bond shall be approved by the commissioner and shall not be cancelled without thirty days notice to the commissioner.

(3) The state shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all securities deposited with the department under this act. Securities deposited with the department under this act shall not, on account of such securities being in the state, be subject to taxation but shall be held exclusively and solely to insure the automobile club's faithful performance of its obligations to its members or subscribers.

(4) Automobile clubs depositing securities as required in this act shall have the right to draw the interest on such securities as the same accrues; and should coupon bonds be deposited under this act, the department, upon demand of the automobile club shall surrender the coupons as the same shall become due from any or all such bonds deposited by the said automobile clubs.

(5) Whenever an automobile club ceases to do business in this state and has satisfactorily satisfied its obligations to its members or subscribers, securities so deposited under this act shall be delivered up to the proper parties on presentation of the department's receipt for said securities.

History.—§4, ch. 57-65; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

649.051 Salesmen to be registered.—Every automobile club shall on forms prescribed by the department register, on or before October 1 of each year, the names of, and home office address of each salesman, and shall within thirty days of termination of employment notify the department of such termination. Any salesman employed subsequent to the October 1 filing shall be registered with the department within ten days of such employment. No employee or salesman of an automobile club shall directly or indirectly be licensed to solicit, negotiate, or hold himself out in any manner to be an insurance agent or solicitor, to effect insurance contracts unless it is in accordance with the provisions of the insurance laws.

History.—§5, ch. 57-65; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

649.061 Powers of department; rules.—The department shall have full power and authority to administer the provisions of this act and, to that end, it may adopt, promulgate and enforce rules and regulations necessary and proper to effectuate the purpose and provisions of this act.

History.—§6, ch. 57-65; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

649.071 Penalty.—Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months, or punished by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§7, ch. 57-65.

CHAPTER 650

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

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650.01 Declaration of policy.—In order to extend to employees of the state and its political subdivisions and to the dependents and survivors of such employees, the basic protection accorded to others by the old-age and survivors insurance system embodied in the social security act, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the legislature, subject to the limitations of this chapter, that such steps as are necessary be taken to provide such protection to employees of the state and its political subdivisions on as broad a basis as is permitted under the social security act. It is also the policy of the legislature that the protection afforded employees in positions covered by a retirement system on the date an agreement under this act is made applicable to service performed in such positions, or receiving periodic benefits under such retirement system at such time, will not be impaired as a result of making the agreement so applicable or as a result of legislative enactment in anticipation thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 26841, 1951; §2, ch. 29824, 1955.

650.02 Definitions.—For the purpose of this chapter:

(1) The term "wages" means all remuneration for employment as defined herein, including the cash value of all remuneration paid in any medium other than cash, except that such term shall not include that part of such remuneration which, even if it were for "employment" within the meaning of the federal insurance contributions act, would not constitute "wages" within the meaning of that act;

(2) The term "employment" means any services performed by an employee in the employ of the state, or any political subdivision thereof, including hospital or drainage taxing districts, for such employer, except:

(a) Service which in the absence of an agreement entered into under this chapter would constitute "employment" as defined in the social security act.

(b) Service which under the social security act may not be included in an agreement between this state and the secretary of health, education, and welfare entered into under this chapter. Service which under the social security act may be included in an agreement only upon certification by the governor in accordance with §218 (d) (3) of that act shall be included in the term "employment" if and when the governor issues, with respect to such services, a

certificate to the secretary of health, education, and welfare, pursuant to said section.

(c) At the option of the employer, and when so provided in its agreement, any one or more of the following:

1. Service of an emergency nature.
2. Service in any class or classes of elective positions.

3. Service in any class or classes of part-time positions.

4. Service in any class or classes of positions the compensation for which is on a fee basis.

5. Service performed by individuals as members of a coverage group (as defined in §218 (b) of the social security act, as amended) in positions covered by a retirement system on the date the federal-state agreement is made applicable to such coverage group, but only in the case of individuals who, on such date (or, if later, the date on which they first occupy such positions), are not eligible to become members of such system and whose services in such positions have not already been included under such agreement.

6. Agricultural labor, as defined in §210 of the social security act, as amended.

7. Service performed by a student for the school in which he is enrolled.

(3) The term "employee" includes an officer of the state or political subdivision thereof;

(4) The term "state agency" means the division of personnel and retirement of the department of administration.

(5) The term "secretary of health, education, and welfare" includes any individual to whom the secretary of health, education, and welfare has delegated any of the secretary's functions under the social security act with respect to coverage under such act of employees of states and their political subdivisions, and with respect to any action taken prior to April 11, 1953, includes the federal security administrator and any individual to whom such administrator had delegated any such function.

(6) The term "political subdivision" includes an instrumentality of the state, or of one or more of its political subdivisions, but only if such instrumentality is a juristic entity which is legally separate and distinct from the state or subdivision and only if its employees are not by virtue of their relation to such juristic entity employees of the state or subdivision;

(7) The term "social security act" means the act of congress approved August 14, 1935, Chapter 531, 49 Stat. 620, officially cited as

the "Social Security Act," (including regulations and requirements issued pursuant thereto), as such act has been and may from time to time be amended; and

(8) The term "federal insurance contributions act" means subchapter A of chapter 9 of the federal internal revenue code of 1939 and subchapters A and B of chapter 21 of the federal internal revenue code of 1954, as such codes have been and may from time to time be amended; and the term "employee tax" means the tax imposed by §1400 of such code of 1939 and §3101 of such code of 1954.

History.—§2, ch. 26841, 1951; §§1-3, ch. 28246, 1953; §§1, 3-5, ch. 29824, 1955; §1, ch. 65-151; §§31, 35, ch. 69-106.

650.03 Federal-state agreement; interstate instrumentalities.—

(1) The state agency with the approval of the governor, is hereby authorized to enter on behalf of the state into an agreement with the federal security administrator, consistent with the terms and provisions of this chapter, for the purpose of extending the benefits of the federal old-age and survivors insurance system to employees of the state or any political subdivision thereof with respect to services specified in such agreement which constitutes "employment" as defined in §650.02. Such agreement may contain such provisions relating to coverage, benefits, contributions, effective date, modification and termination of the agreement, administration, and other appropriate provisions as the state agency and the secretary of health, education and welfare shall agree upon, but, except as may be otherwise required by or under the social security act as to the services to be covered, such agreement shall provide in effect that:

(a) Benefits will be provided for employees whose services are covered by the agreement (and their dependents and survivors) on the same basis as though such services constituted employment within the meaning of title II of the social security act;

(b) The state will pay to the secretary of the treasury, at such time or times as may be prescribed under the social security act, contributions with respect to wages (as defined in §650.02), equal to the sum of the taxes which would be imposed by the federal insurance contributions act if the services covered by the agreement constituted employment within the meaning of that act.

(c) Such agreement shall be effective with respect to services in employment covered by the agreement performed after January 1, 1951;

(d) All services which constitute employment as defined in §650.02 and are performed in the employ of the state by employees of the state, shall be covered by the agreement.

(e) All services which:

1. Constitute employment as defined in §650.02;

2. Are performed in the employ of a political subdivision of the state; and

3. Are covered by a plan which is in conformity with the terms of the agreement and has been approved by the state agency under §650.05, shall be covered by the agreement.

(f) As modified, the agreement shall include all services described in either paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) of this subsection and performed by individuals to whom §218 (c) (3) (C) of the social security act is applicable, and shall provide for election by the employer as to whether the service of any such individual shall continue to be covered by the agreement in case he thereafter becomes eligible to be a member of a retirement system.

(g) As modified, the agreement shall include all services described in either paragraph (d) or paragraph (e) of this subsection and performed by individuals in positions covered by a retirement system with respect to which the governor has issued a certificate to the secretary of health, education, and welfare pursuant to §218 (d) (3) of the social security act, as amended.

(2) Any instrumentality jointly created by this state and any other state or states is hereby authorized, upon the granting of like authority by such other state or states,

(a) To enter into an agreement with the secretary of health, education, and welfare whereby the benefits of the federal old-age and survivors insurance system shall be extended to employees of such instrumentality.

(b) To require its employees to pay (and for that purpose to deduct from their wages) contributions equal to the amounts which they would be required to pay under §650.04 (1) if they were covered by an agreement made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, and

(c) To make payments to the secretary of the treasury in accordance with such agreement, including payments from its own funds, and otherwise to comply with such agreements. Such agreement shall, to the extent practicable, be consistent with the terms and provisions of subsection (1) and other provisions of this chapter.

(3) Where a retirement system established by the state or any political subdivision thereof covers positions of policemen or firemen, or both, and whether or not other positions are covered by such system, there shall, for the purposes of this chapter, be deemed to be a separate retirement system with respect to the positions of policemen and a separate retirement system with respect to the positions of firemen.

(4) For the purposes of this chapter any retirement system established by the state or any political subdivision thereof, which, on, before, or after the date of enactment of this subsection is divided into two divisions or parts, one of which is composed of positions of members of such system who desire coverage under an agreement under this chapter and the other of which is composed of positions of members of such system who do not desire

such coverage, shall, upon the governor's authorization of a referendum for either division or part, be deemed to be a separate retirement system with respect to each such division or part. The positions of individuals who become members of such system after such coverage is extended shall be included in such division or part composed of members desiring such coverage. The position of any individual which is covered by any retirement system to which the preceding two sentences are applicable shall, if such individual is ineligible to become a member of such system on the date of enactment of this subsection or, if later, the day he first occupies such position, be deemed to be covered by the separate retirement system consisting of the positions of members of the division or part who do not desire coverage under this chapter.

(5) For purposes of this chapter employees of the institutions of higher learning under the board of regents who are covered by the teachers retirement system shall be deemed to be covered by a separate retirement system for each institution.

(6) If a retirement system covers positions of employees of a hospital which is an integral part of a municipal political subdivision, then, for the purposes of this chapter, there shall be deemed to be a separate retirement system for the employees of such hospital.

History.—§3, ch. 26841, 1951; (1)(c) §4, ch. 28246, 1953; (1) §§6-9, ch. 29824, 1955; (3), (4) n. §1, ch. 57-226; (5) n. §1, ch. 57-780; (6) n. §1, ch. 61-138; §2, ch. 63-204.

650.04 Contributions by state employees.—

(1) Every employee of the state whose services are covered by an agreement entered into under §650.03 shall be required to pay for the period of such coverage, into the social security contribution trust fund established by §650.06, contributions, with respect to wages as defined in §650.02, equal to the amount of the employee tax which would be imposed by the federal insurance contributions act if such services constituted employment within the meaning of that act. Such liability shall arise in consideration of the employee's retention in the service of the state, or his entry upon such service, after the enactment of this chapter.

(2) The contribution imposed by this section shall be collected by deducting the amount of the contribution from wages as and when paid, but failure to make such deduction shall not relieve the employee from liability for such contribution.

(3) If more or less than the correct amount of the contribution imposed by this section is paid or deducted with respect to any remuneration, proper adjustments, or refund if adjustment is impracticable, shall be made, without interest, in such manner and at such times as the state agency shall prescribe.

History.—§4, ch. 26841, 1951; sub §(1) am. §10, ch. 29824, 1955; (1) a. by §2, ch. 61-119.

650.05 Plans for coverage of employees of political subdivisions.—

(1) Each political subdivision of the state is hereby authorized to submit for approval by the state agency a plan for extending the benefits of title II of the social security act, in conformity with the applicable provisions of such act, to employees of such political subdivisions. Each such plan and any amendment thereof shall be approved by the state agency if it is found that such plan, or such plan as amended, is in conformity with such requirements as are provided in regulations of the state agency, except that no such plan shall be approved unless;

(a) It is in conformity with the requirements of the social security act and with the agreement entered into under §650.03;

(b) It provides that all services which constitute employment as defined in §650.02 are performed in the employ of the political subdivisions by employees thereof, shall be covered by the plan, except such of those services set forth in §650.02(2)(c) as the political subdivision specifically elects to exclude.

(c) It specifies the source or sources from which the funds necessary to make the payments required by paragraph (a) of subsection (3) and by subsection (4) are expected to be derived and contains reasonable assurance that such sources will be adequate for such purpose;

(d) It provides for such methods of administration of the plan by the political subdivision as are found by the state agency to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the plan;

(e) It provides that the political subdivision will make such reports, in such form and containing such information, as the state agency may from time to time require, and comply with such provisions as the state agency or the secretary of health, education, and welfare may from time to time find necessary to assure the correctness and verification of such reports; and

(f) It authorizes the state agency to terminate the plan in its entirety, in the discretion of the state agency, if it finds that there has been a failure to comply substantially with any provisions contained in such plan, such termination to take effect at the expiration of such notice and on such conditions as may be provided by regulations of the state agency and may be consistent with the provisions of the social security act.

(2) The state agency shall not finally refuse to approve a plan submitted by a political subdivision under subsection (1), and shall not terminate an approved plan, without reasonable notice and opportunity for hearing to the political subdivision affected thereby. Any final decision of the state agency shall be subject to proper judicial review.

(3) (a) Each political subdivision as to which a plan has been approved under this section shall pay into the social security contribution trust fund, with respect to wages (as de-

fined in §650.02), at such time or times as the state agency may by regulation prescribe, contributions in the amounts and at the rates specified in the applicable agreement entered into by the state agency under §650.03.

(b) Each political subdivision required to make payments under paragraph (a) of this subsection is authorized, in consideration of the employee's retention in, or entry upon, employment after enactment of this chapter, to impose upon each of its employees, as to services which are covered by an approved plan, a contribution with respect to his wages as defined in §650.02 not exceeding the amount of the employee tax which would be imposed by the federal insurance contributions act if such services constituted employment within the meaning of that act, and to deduct the amount of such contribution from his wages as and when paid. Contributions so collected shall be paid into the social security contribution trust fund in partial discharge of the liability of such political subdivision or instrumentality under paragraph (a) of this subsection. Failure to deduct such contribution shall not relieve the employee or employer of liability therefor.

(4) Delinquent payments due under subsection (3)(a) may, with interest of one-half of one percent for each calendar month or part thereof past the due date, be recovered by action in a court of competent jurisdiction against the political subdivision liable therefor or shall, at the request of the state agency, be deducted from any other moneys payable to such subdivision by any department or agency of the state.

(5) Each political subdivision as to which a plan has been approved shall be liable to the state agency for a proportionate part of the cost of administering this chapter. Such proportionate cost shall be computed and paid in accordance with such regulations relating thereto as may be adopted by the state agency, and shall be deposited in the social security administration trust fund, and if any such payment be not made when due, the amount thereof, with interest of one-half of one percent for each calendar month or part thereof past the due date, shall, upon request of the state agency, be deducted from any other moneys payable to such political subdivision by any officer, department, or agency of the state, and forthwith paid to the state agency. Withdrawals from the social security administration trust fund shall be made solely for the payment of costs of administering this chapter, and the necessary amounts are hereby appropriated from said fund for this purpose.

History.—§5, ch. 26841, 1951; sub. § § (1)(b), (4) (5) am. § § 5-7, ch. 28246, 1953; sub. § (3)(b) am. §11, ch. 29824, 1955. (3), (5) a. by §2, ch. 61-119.

650.06 Social security contribution trust fund.—

(1) There is hereby established a special fund to be known as the social security contribution trust fund. Such fund shall consist of and there shall be deposited in such fund:

(a) All contributions, interest, and penalties collected under §§650.04 and 650.05;

(b) All moneys appropriated thereto under this chapter;

(c) Any property or securities and earnings thereof acquired through the use of moneys belonging to the fund;

(d) Interest earned upon any moneys in the fund, and

(e) All sums recovered upon the bond of the custodian or otherwise for losses sustained by the fund and all other moneys received for the fund from any other source. All moneys in the fund shall be mingled and undivided. Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the state agency is vested with full power, authority and jurisdiction over the fund, including all moneys and property or securities belonging thereto, and may perform any and all acts whether or not specifically designated, which are necessary to the administration thereof and are consistent with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) The social security contribution trust fund shall be established and held separate and apart from any other funds or moneys of the state and shall be used and administered exclusively for the purpose of this chapter. Withdrawals from such fund shall be made for, and solely for:

(a) Payments of amounts required to be paid to the secretary of the treasury pursuant to an agreement entered into under §650.03;

(b) Payments of refunds provided for in §650.04(3); and

(c) Refunds of overpayments, not otherwise adjustable, made by a political subdivision or instrumentality.

(3) From the social security contribution trust fund the custodian of the fund shall pay to the secretary of the treasury such amounts and at such time or times as may be directed by the state agency in accordance with any agreement entered into under §650.03 and the social security act.

(4) The treasurer of the state shall be ex-officio treasurer and custodian of the social security contribution trust fund and shall administer such fund in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the directions of the state agency. The treasurer shall pay all warrants drawn by the comptroller and counter-signed by the governor upon the fund in accordance with the provisions of this section and with such regulations as the state agency may prescribe pursuant thereto.

(5) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the social security contribution trust fund, out of the general funds of this state not otherwise appropriated, such additional sums as are found to be necessary to make the payments to the secretary of the treasury which the state is required to make pursuant to an agreement entered into under §650.03.

History.—§6, ch. 26841, 1951; §2, ch. 61-119.

650.07 Rules and regulations.—The state

agency shall make and publish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, as it finds necessary or appropriate to the efficient administration of the functions with which it is charged under this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 26841, 1951.

650.08 Studies and reports.—The state agency shall make studies concerning the problem of old-age and survivors insurance protection for employees of the state and local governments and their instrumentalities and concerning the operation of agreements made and plans approved under this chapter and shall submit a report to the legislature at the beginning of each regular session, covering the administration and operation of this chapter during the preceding calendar year, including such recommendations for amendments to this chapter as it considers proper.

History.—§8, ch. 26841, 1951.

650.09 Liberal construction.—The provisions of this chapter shall be liberally construed in order to effectively carry out the purposes of the chapter as set forth in the declaration of public policy.

History.—§9, ch. 26841, 1951.

650.10 Referenda and certification.—

(1) The governor, or an official of the state designated by him for the purpose, is empowered to authorize and supervise the conduct of employee referenda prescribed by §213(d)(3) of the social security act, on the question of whether service in positions covered by a retirement system established by the state or by a political subdivision thereof should be excluded from or included under an agreement under this chapter. The notice of referendum required by §218 (d) (3) (C) of the social security act to be given to employees shall contain or shall be accompanied by a statement, in such form and such detail as the agency or individual designated to supervise the referendum shall deem necessary and sufficient, to inform the employees of the rights which will accrue to them and their dependents and survivors, and the liabilities to which they will be subject, if their services are included under an agreement under this chapter.

(2) Upon receiving evidence satisfactory to him that with respect to any such referendum the conditions specified in §218 (d) (3) of the social security act have been met, the governor, or an official of the state designated by him for the purpose, shall so certify to the secretary of health, education and welfare.

History.—§12, ch. 29824, 1955; §2, ch. 61-138.

CHAPTER 651

LIFE CARE CONTRACTS

- 651.01 Legislative determination.
- 651.02 Definitions.
- 651.03 Administration; regulations.
- 651.04 Certificate of authority.
- 651.05 Same; application; renewals.
- 651.06 Unearned reserve.

651.01 Legislative determination. — It is hereby determined by the legislature that the execution of care agreements for life or for a term of years and the business of those who engage by contract to furnish such care, are matters charged with a public interest; that heretofore abuses have been practiced in relation to the execution of said agreements, acquisition of property as consideration therefor, and the conduct of such business; that such persons presently engaged in such business in this state and those who may engage in said business, and such businesses, should be regulated, and that this chapter which regulates such persons and businesses is a valid exercise of the police power of Florida in relation thereto.

History.—§2, ch. 28190, 1953.

651.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

*(1) ["Department" means department of insurance.]

(2) "Property", unless otherwise qualified, means real or personal property, including cash.

(3) "Care" means furnishing to an individual, not related by consanguinity or affinity to a person furnishing same, shelter, food, clothing, drugs, medicine, medical attention, entertainment, or other personal advantage or attention, either one or more, for a term of years or for life.

(4) "Person" means the owner or operator, whether a natural person or a firm or corporation, of a private home, institution, building, residence or other place, whether operated for profit or not, who undertakes to provide care for a period of one or more years or for life, for a fixed fee for the period of such care, payable either in a lump sum or in installments; or the owner or operator of an establishment licensed under the provisions of Chapters 400 or 608, who undertakes to provide care for a fixed fee, for the period of such care, payable either in a lump sum or in installments.

(5) "Transferor" means the one who transfers property to a person in consideration of such person furnishing care to the one transferring the property or to another designated to receive such care and referred to herein as the "nominee" of the transferor.

History.—§1, ch. 28190, 1953; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In order to conform to the terminology of §13, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

651.03 Administration; regulations. — The

- 651.07 Agreement provisions.
- 651.08 Conversion of property.
- 651.09 Deposit.
- 651.10 Examinations.
- 651.11 Liquidation proceedings.
- 651.12 Penalties.

administration of this chapter is vested in the department, which shall:

(1) Prepare and furnish all forms necessary under the provisions of this chapter in relation to applications for certificates of authority, renewals thereof, statements, examinations, and other required reports.

(2) Promulgate regulations, within the standards of this chapter, considered by it necessary to effectuate the purposes of this law; and in this connection it is provided that specific enumeration of this chapter with respect to a given phase or subject matter shall not preclude the department from promulgating regulations concerning such phase or subject matter, which regulations are within the standards and purposes of the chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 28190, 1953; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

651.04 Certificate of authority. — On and after July 1, 1953, no person shall receive transfers of property conditioned upon an agreement to furnish life care or care for a term of years to a transferor or his nominee, nor shall such person enter into any such agreements with a transferor or his nominee for such purpose, nor shall such a person presently engaged in the furnishing of such care continue to engage in such business, unless and until such person is possessed of a certificate of authority, or renewal thereof, issued by the department under the circumstances hereinafter stated. An original certificate of authority shall expire on March 1st succeeding its issuance, and annually thereafter, on or before March 1st, a renewal thereof shall be issued under the conditions set forth, except that this provision shall not apply to any such retirement home presently or hereafter being operated under receivership or under trustees appointed by any circuit court of this state, during the period of such operation.

History.—§4, ch. 28190, 1953; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

651.05 Same; application; renewals.—

(1) An application for a certificate of authority by any person to the department shall be accompanied by the statement and other matters as provided in this section and by the deposit required by §651.09. Annually thereafter on or before March 1st, such person shall file said statement, as of January 1st of the calendar year in which it is filed, and such other information and data which may be required by the department.

(2) If the applicant is a corporation, the original application for said certificate of au-

thority shall also be accompanied by a copy of the charter. Thereafter, the annual statement as provided in subsection (1), shall be accompanied by a copy of any charter amendments during the period covered by said statement.

(3) Such statement shall be in the form as the department shall elect and shall evidence the following:

(a) The type of agreements for care to be entered into by such person; and if such person on July 1, 1953, is engaged in the business of furnishing care, an itemization of outstanding agreements, dates thereof, transferors or their nominees named in such agreements, consideration with respect to each agreement and conditions thereof.

(b) For use in annual statements after the issuance of an original certificate, an itemization of contracts outstanding, dates thereof, transferors or their nominees named therein, consideration with respect to each agreement and conditions thereof.

(c) Location and description of physical property or properties essential for and proposed to be used or being used, in connection with such person's agreements to furnish care.

(d) Such detailed requirements with respect to assets and liabilities as will evidence to the department;

1. Sufficiency of funds available or reasonably available during the calendar year in which such statement is filed for such person to perform his obligations under such agreements;

2. The "unearned reserve," as hereinafter defined; and

3. Investments.

(e) Such other information as may be considered essential by the department in meeting its responsibilities under this chapter.

(4) The application for original certificate of authority shall be accompanied by forms of agreements proposed to be used by such person in the furnishing of care. If the department finds that such agreements comply with §651.07, it shall approve same; provided, it shall not be responsible for any other features of said agreements. Thereafter, no other form of agreement shall be used by such person until it has been submitted to and approved by the department.

(5) Upon the department being satisfied that such statement and other accompanying matters meet the requirements of this chapter, that there has been evidenced the information required by said statement, that such person has deposited the securities required by §651.09, and has paid the fee set forth in subsection (6) hereof, it shall issue to such person said certificate of authority; and thereafter, if the annual statement of such person shall evidence such matters, if said deposit is maintained unimpaired, and if said fee is paid, it shall issue to such person a renewal of said certificate.

(6) If such person is an individual, said statement shall be sworn to by him; if a firm or association, by all members thereof; and if

a corporation, by the president and secretary thereof.

(7) The fee payable to the department for issuance of the original certificate and each annual renewal thereof shall be five dollars, which sum shall accompany each application for original certificate and thereafter each annual statement.

History.—§5, ch. 28190, 1953; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

651.06 Unearned reserve.—

(1) The unearned reserve with respect to any such agreement shall be that portion of the consideration paid by any transferor which has not been earned by the person agreeing to furnish care, computed on the following basis:

(a) As to an agreement for care for a term of years:

1. The consideration paid for such agreement shall be prorated on an annual basis during its term depending upon the date of execution of the agreement to fix such annual periods. Upon execution of such agreement the pro rata part of such consideration for the first year thereof shall be considered earned by said person agreeing to furnish care and shall be available to said person for such year to apply to the performance of such agreement by him; and

2. Thereafter during the term of said agreement on each anniversary date thereof the pro rata amount of such consideration shall be considered earned for each said years by, and shall be available to, such person for application to performance of said agreement during said respective years. The unearned portion of said consideration, or unearned reserve, shall be that part thereof which has not been earned on the basis mentioned.

(b) As to an agreement for life care:

1. Parts of years shall be construed as calendar years. The unearned portion of the consideration for such an agreement shall be that part thereof which at any time has not been earned by the person contracting to furnish care on the basis of the number of years which the agreement has been in force plus the number of years evidenced in the American experience table of mortality as the life expectancy of the transferor or his nominee at the attained age of such transferor or his nominee when such computation is made. Upon execution of such agreement, the pro rata part of such consideration for that calendar year shall be considered earned by such person agreeing to furnish care and shall be available to said person for such year to apply to the performance of said agreement by him; and

2. On January 1 of each year thereafter during the existence of said agreement, the pro rata amount of such consideration, computed as herein contemplated, shall be considered earned for each said calendar years by, and shall be available to, such person for application to the performance of said agreement during such respective calendar years.

(2) For the purpose of computing the un-

earned reserve with respect to a care agreement executed prior to July 1, 1953, and which provides for care for more than one transferor or nominee, the consideration set forth in such agreement shall be prorated as follows between such transferors or their nominees:

(a) As to an agreement for care for a term of years: Such consideration shall be prorated on an equal basis.

(b) As to an agreement providing for life care: The consideration named in said agreement shall be prorated between such transferors or their nominees on the basis of their respective life expectancies at the time of execution of such agreement as evidenced by the American experience table of mortality.

(3) Said unearned reserve with respect to all outstanding agreements for care, shall be maintained unimpaired, either in the form of money in bank, securities of the nature described in §651.09, or other admissible assets, as hereinafter mentioned. The value of the physical property or properties of a person who has agreed to furnish care essential to the performance of such agreements, shall not be considered in relation to funds required and available for the performance of such agreements or for the required unearned reserve.

History.—§6, ch. 28190, 1953.

651.07 Agreement provisions.—In addition to such other provisions as may be considered proper to effectuate the purpose of any such care agreement, each such agreement executed on and after July 1, 1953, shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) Such agreement shall provide for the care of only one transferor or his nominee and shall state in terms of money the consideration therefor.

(2) If such an agreement is entered into between a transferor or his nominee and any such person, the same shall provide whether, upon cancellation thereof, the unearned reserve with respect thereto shall be paid to the transferor or his nominee.

(3) A provision in such an agreement that the same may be cancelled on any anniversary date thereof by a transferor or his nominee, or any such person, upon the giving of notice of cancellation at least thirty days prior to said anniversary date by such person to a transferor or his nominee, or by a transferor or his nominee to said person. On or before the anniversary date on which such agreement shall stand cancelled, said person shall pay in money to the transferor or his nominee, as the agreement may provide, the unearned reserve with respect to said cancelled agreement.

(4) Such agreement may contain a provision to the effect that upon the death of a transferor or his nominee, the unearned reserve with respect to such agreement shall be considered earned by, and become the property of, the person contracting therein to furnish such care; provided, that at the time of such death, no notice of cancella-

tion of such agreement, as provided in preceding subsection (3) has been given such person, in which latter event such reserve shall be paid to the legal representative of the transferor where the agreement is for the latter's care, or to the transferor where the agreement is for the care of a nominee.

History.—§7, ch. 28190, 1953.

651.08 Conversion of property.—When the consideration received by any such person to furnish care in pursuance of an agreement is in a form other than money or securities as described in §651.09, such person shall convert said property into money within one year of the date of such agreement unless an extension is granted by the department; and during such one year period and extension, if any be granted, prior to conversion of said property into money, the value thereof as set forth in such agreement is an admissible asset of such person for the purposes of available funds or unearned reserve in relation to such agreement. Such property not converted into cash within one year, or such extended period, shall not be counted an asset in relation to such agreement for any purpose under this chapter. Provided, that as to any such property received as consideration by a person in connection with such an agreement prior to July 1, 1953, such person shall have one year from said effective date to convert said property into money.

History.—§8, ch. 28190, 1953; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

651.09 Deposit.—Any application for an original certificate of authority shall be accompanied by a deposit with the department by the person making such application, of bonds or revenue certificates of the United States, of any of the states of the United States, of the District of Columbia, or of the cities or counties of Florida, in the aggregate market value of seventy-five thousand dollars, which securities, if such certificate of authority is issued, shall be receipted for by the department and held by it in the manner and for the purposes herein-after mentioned. Such deposit, in said aggregate value, shall be maintained by any such person entering into care agreements. Whenever such person ceases to engage in such business in this state, and has settled all claims arising in connection with such care agreements or business in connection with performance of such care agreements, and has discharged all his obligations under any such agreements, upon proof of such facts to the department, and delivery to the department of the latter's receipt for such securities, the department shall deliver said securities to such person or his assignee. During the period said securities are deposited with the department, the owner of the same shall be entitled to the interest collected thereon. Such bonds so deposited shall be held by the department solely for the purpose of satisfying judgments obtained by transferors or their nominees for breach of, or amounts adjudged to be due under, said care agreements. When such a final

judgment has been rendered against any person party to such a care agreement, he shall pay same within sixty days thereafter, provided he does not prosecute or appeal from said judgment within said period; and if an appeal is so prosecuted and on the appeal the judgment is affirmed, such person shall pay same within fifteen days from the date mandate from the appellate court is filed in the cause in the trial court. Should any such person fail to pay such a judgment within the time contemplated by the immediately preceding sentence, the department shall, in pursuance of order entered in the cause in the trial court, sell sufficient of the securities of such person so deposited with it to satisfy said judgment and costs, and shall pay to the person recovering such judgment the amount thereof and costs.

History.—§9, ch. 28190, 1953; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

651.10 Examinations.—The department shall have power, and is required from time to time as it may deem necessary, to examine the business of any person engaged in the execution of care agreements or engaged in the performance of obligations under such agreements, in the same manner as is provided for examination by insurance companies. Such examinations shall be made by the department's designated representative or examiner, whose compensation shall be fixed by the department. The written report of all such examinations, when completed, shall be filed in the office of the department, and when so filed shall constitute public records. Any such person being examined shall produce, upon request, all records of the company. The department's designated representative may at any time examine into the records and affairs and inspect the physical property of any such person, whether in connection with a formal examination or not.

History.—§10, ch. 28190, 1953; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

651.11 Liquidation proceedings.—

(1) Whenever the department shall determine that any such person so engaged in the entering into said care agreements and/or the business of the performance of obligations under such agreements so entered into:

(a) Has not the necessary physical property or properties to perform the obligations assumed under such agreement; or

(b) Has not available sufficient current funds to perform the obligations assumed under such agreement; or

(c) Has not maintained the unearned reserve with respect to any such agreements; or

(d) Has failed to maintain with the department the deposit in the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars required by §651.09; or

(e) Has refused to produce papers or other books and records in connection with such person's said business for examination or inspection by the department or its representative; or

(f) Has otherwise failed to comply with the provisions of this chapter or any regulation promulgated by the department in pursuance of this law;

and if any such person shall omit to correct any such failure, refusal or violation within thirty days after written notice from the department to effect such correction, the department may, the department of legal affairs representing it, file complaint setting forth the relevant facts in the circuit court of the county wherein the business of such person is located, praying for issuance of an order directed to such person to show cause why the business and affairs of such person should not be liquidated and a receiver appointed by the court to accomplish such purpose.

(2) Upon application for such rule to show cause, or at any time thereafter, the court may, in its discretion, issue an injunction restraining the defendant from the further transaction of business, or disposition of the defendant's property, until the further order of the court.

(3) Upon return of such order to show cause, the court shall hear and try the issues forthwith. If the court shall determine that the person so charged as defendant in such proceeding has not been guilty of the omission, failure or violation alleged in the complaint by the department, the court shall dismiss such complaint. On the other hand, if the court shall determine that the charges of the department are sufficiently supported by the evidence, it may enter an order directing the liquidation of such business of said person and shall appoint a receiver who shall, under such conditions as may be prescribed by the court, take into his possession the assets of said person for the purpose of liquidation.

(4) In any such order of liquidation, or in order or orders thereafter entered, the court shall provide for notice to creditors, filing of claims and all other details necessary and essential to an estate in receivership. The court shall retain jurisdiction until the receiver is finally discharged.

History.—§11, ch. 28190, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §§11, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

651.12 Penalties.—Any person who maintains, enters into, or, as manager, officer or in any other administrative capacity, assists in entering into, maintaining or performing any such care agreement provided for in this chapter without doing so in pursuance of a valid certificate of authority, or renewal thereof, as contemplated by or provided in this chapter, or who otherwise violates any provision of this chapter or regulation promulgated in pursuance of this chapter, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year in the state prison, or by fine not in excess of two thousand dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§13, ch. 28190, 1953.

TITLE XXXVI

BANKS AND BANKING

CHAPTER 654

SAVINGS BANKS

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| 654.001 Incorporation under general banking laws. | 654.05 Investment of funds. |
| 654.01 Limitation of deposits by one individual. | 654.06 Application for loan. |
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654.001 Incorporation under general banking laws.—Savings banks shall be incorporated in accordance with the general laws of this state prescribing the manner and regulating the incorporation of banks and trust companies.

History.—§1, ch. 28012, 1953.
cf.—§659.01 Creation of banking or trust corporation.

654.01 Limitation of deposits by one individual.—Every savings bank may receive deposits from any person until the same amounts to two thousand dollars, and may allow interest upon such deposits, and upon the interest accumulated thereon, until the principal with accrued interest amounts to three thousand dollars, but the limitation contained in this section shall not apply to deposits by religious and charitable associations or corporations.

History.—§40, ch. 3864, 1889; RS 2197; §1, ch. 4427, 1895; RS 2729; RGS 4175; CGL 6116.

654.02 Notice of withdrawal of deposits.—No savings bank or institution for savings organized under this chapter shall be required to pay any deposit with such company until the depositor shall have first given it sixty days' notice that he intends to require payment of such deposits.

History.—§45, ch. 3864, 1889; RS 2198; GS 2730; RGS 4176; CGL 6117.

654.03 Withdrawal of deposit by married woman or infant.—Every person, not under guardianship, who may make a deposit personally in any savings bank or institution for savings may control, transfer or withdraw the money so deposited and the dividends or interest that have accrued or may accrue thereon, notwithstanding such person at the time of exercising such control or of making transfer or withdrawal may be a married woman or minor.

History.—§47, ch. 3864, 1889; RS 2199; GS 2731; RGS 4177; CGL 6118.

654.04 Withdrawal of deposit of deceased person.—Every savings bank or institution for

savings organized under this chapter having money on deposit belonging to the estate of any deceased person whose residence at the time of his decease was in another state shall, if a foreign personal representative of such deceased person has been appointed by a court of any other state, pay the same at any time after three months from the issuance to such foreign personal representative of his letters of authority, if at such time such savings bank or institution for savings organized under this chapter has not received written notice of the appointment of a personal representative in this state, and the payment to such foreign personal representative shall be a valid discharge for money so paid. Such foreign personal representative shall furnish the savings bank or institution for savings organized under this chapter with an affidavit setting forth facts showing the domicile of the deceased person to be other than this state, and stating that there are no unpaid creditors of the deceased person in this state, together with a certified copy of his letters of authority. Such savings bank or institution for savings organized under this chapter shall maintain in its files a receipt executed by such foreign personal representative for the money so paid to him.

History.—§46, ch. 3864, 1889; RS 2200; GS 2732; RGS 4178; CGL 6119; §1, ch. 65-107.

654.05 Investment of funds.—The capital and deposits and the income derived therefrom shall be invested only as follows:

(1) On the first mortgages of real estate situated in this state to an amount not to exceed sixty per cent of the valuation of such real estate, but not exceeding seventy-five per cent of the whole amount of deposits shall be so invested; and no loan on mortgage shall be made except upon the report of not less than two members of the board of investment, who shall certify to the value of the premises to be mortgaged, according to their best judgment.

ment, and such report shall be filed and preserved with the records of the corporation.

(2) In the public funds of the United States, or bonds of any of the United States, or in the bonds or notes of any city, county or town of the United States whose actual indebtedness does not exceed five per cent of the last preceding valuation of the property therein for the assessment of taxes, or in the notes of any citizen of this state with a pledge of any of the aforesaid securities at no more than the par value thereof.

(3) In the first mortgage bonds of any railroad company incorporated under authority of any of the United States, and whose road is located wholly in the same, and which is in possession of and operating its own road, and has earned and paid regular dividends for the two years next preceding such investment; or in the first mortgage bonds guaranteed by any such railroad company of any railroad company so incorporated whose road is thus located; or in the bonds or notes of any railroad company incorporated under the laws of this state which is unencumbered by mortgage, and which has paid a dividend of not less than five per cent per annum for the two years next preceding such investment; or in the notes of any citizen of this state, with a pledge as collateral of any of the aforesaid securities at no more than eighty per cent of the par value thereof.

(4) In the stock of any bank incorporated under the authority of this state, or the stock of any banking association incorporated under the authority of the United States, or in the notes of any citizen of this state with a pledge as collateral of any of the aforesaid securities at no more than eighty per cent of the market value and not exceeding the par value thereof. Savings banks may deposit sums not exceeding thirty per cent of the amount of their deposits on call in such banks, banking associations or in any trust company incorporated under the laws of this state or the United States, and may receive interest for the same.

(5) In loans upon the personal notes of the depositors of the company, but not exceeding three-fourths of the amount of his deposit to a depositor, and in each such case the deposit and the book of the depositor shall be held by the company as collateral security for the payment of such loan.

(6) If such deposits and income cannot be conveniently invested in the mode hereinbefore prescribed, not exceeding one-third part thereof may be invested in bonds or other personal security, payable at a time not exceeding one year, with at least two sureties, if the principal and sureties are all citizens of this state and resident therein.

(7) Ten per cent of the deposits of any such corporation, but not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, may be invested in the purchase of a suitable site and the erection or preparation of a suitable building for the con-

venient transaction of its business.

History.—§41, ch. 3864, 1889; RS 2201; GS 2733; RGS 4179; CGL 6120.

654.06 Application for loan.—All applications for loans shall be made in writing to the treasurer of the corporation, who shall keep a record thereof, showing date, name of applicant, amount asked for and the security offered, and he shall cause the same to be presented to the board of investment.

History.—§44, ch. 3864, 1889; RS 2202; GS 2734; RGS 4180; CGL 6121.

654.07 Certain officers prohibited from borrowing, etc.—No member of a committee or board of investment, or officer of such company, charged with the duty of investing its funds, shall borrow or use any portion thereof, be surety for loans to others, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, be an obligor for money borrowed from the company, and if such member or officer becomes the owner of real estate upon which a mortgage is held by the company, his office shall become vacant at the expiration of sixty days thereafter, unless he has ceased to be the owner thereof or has caused said mortgage to be discharged. Only one of the persons holding offices of president, vice-president and treasurer shall at the time be a member of the investment committee.

History.—§42, ch. 3864, 1889; RS 2203; GS 2735; RGS 4181; CGL 6122.

654.08 Company or agent not to receive commission for loan; penalty.—No such company, nor any person acting in its behalf, shall negotiate, take or receive a fee, brokerage commission, gift or other consideration for or on account of a loan made by or on behalf of such corporation, other than appears on the face of the note or contract by which such loan purports to be made; but nothing herein contained shall apply to any reasonable charge for services in the examination of title and preparation of conveyances to such corporation as security for its loans. Whoever violates provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered by the state in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History.—§43, ch. 3864, 1889; RS 2204; GS 2736; RGS 4182; CGL 6123.

654.09 Department's supervision and control.—

(1) The department of banking and finance shall make examinations at least once each year of each savings bank, at which time it will satisfy itself that the bank is in a solvent condition and is complying with the requirements of this chapter. In order to enforce its actions in this connection, the said department is vested with the same supervision and control in its examination of savings banks as it now has under the statutes of this state regarding the examination and regulation of state banks, and should the department find

the capital stock of any such savings bank impaired, it may give notice of such impairment to the directors of such bank, and if such impairment is not made good to the satisfaction of the department within a reasonable period of time, as may be determined by the department, the said department may proceed with the appointment of a liquidator in the

same manner as liquidators are provided by state banks.

(2) The cost of examination shall be borne by the bank at the rate which is now charged for the examination of state banks.

History.—§2, ch. 28012, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§658.06 Examination fees.

CHAPTER 656

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANKS

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656.011 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Industrial savings bank" means an industrial savings bank or Morris plan bank or similar plan bank meeting all the requirements of this chapter and operating hereunder provided that the corporate name shall be so qualified and limited that such bank will be distinguished from commercial banks under Florida laws.

*(2) ["Department" means department of banking and finance.]

(3) "Community" means a city, town or incorporated village, or, where not within any of the foregoing, a trade area.

(4) "Court" means a court of competent jurisdiction.

(5) "Item" means an instrument for the payment of money even though not negotiable, but does not include money.

(6) "Officer" when referring to a bank, means any person designated as such in the by-laws and includes, whether or not so designated, any executive officer, the chairman of the board of directors, the chairman of the executive committee, and any trust officer, assistant vice

president, assistant treasurer, assistant cashier, assistant comptroller, or any person who performs the duties appropriate to those offices.

(7) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust estate, business trust, or unincorporated association.

History.—§1, ch. 57-351; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In order to conform to the terminology of §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

656.021 Creation of an industrial savings bank.—When authorized by the department, as provided herein, a corporation may be formed under the laws of the state by five or more persons for the purpose of conducting an industrial savings banking business.

History.—§2, ch. 57-351; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.031 Application for authority to organize an industrial savings bank.—

(1) A written application for authority to establish a corporation, as provided in §656.021, shall be filed with the department, and shall include:

(a) The name, residence and occupation of each incorporator and stock subscriber and the amount of stock subscribed for by each, to-

gether with a statement under oath of each subscriber that he subscribes in good faith in his own right and not as agent or attorney for any undisclosed person.

(b) The proposed name.

(c) The total capital, the number of shares of each class, and the par value of the shares of each class.

(d) The community, including the street and number, if known, and if not known, the area within the community where the proposed bank is to be located.

(2) Application shall be in such form and contain such additional information as the department shall reasonably require, and shall be accompanied by a fee of five hundred dollars.

History.—§3, ch. 57-351; §1, ch. 67-382; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§656.011(1) Industrial savings bank defined.

656.041 Investigation by department.—

(1) Upon the filing of an application, the department shall make an investigation of:

(a) The character, reputation, financial standing and motives of the organizers, incorporators and subscribers in organizing the proposed bank.

(b) The need for banking facilities or additional banking facilities, as the case may be, in the community where the proposed bank is to be located, giving particular consideration to the adequacy of existing banking facilities and the need for further banking facilities in the locality.

(c) The present and future ability of the community to support the proposed bank and all other existing banking facilities in the community.

(d) The character, financial responsibility, banking experience and business qualifications of the proposed officers.

(e) The character, financial responsibility, business experience and standing of the proposed stockholders and directors.

(2) The department shall approve or disapprove the application, in its discretion, but it shall not approve such application until, in its opinion:

(a) Public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the establishment of the proposed bank.

(b) Local conditions assure reasonable promise of successful operation for the proposed bank and those banks already established in the community.

(c) The proposed capital structure is adequate.

(d) The proposed officers and directors have sufficient banking experience, ability and standing to assure reasonable promise of successful operation.

(e) The name of the proposed bank is not so similar as to cause confusion with the name of an existing bank.

(f) Provision has been made for suitable banking house quarters in the area specified in the application.

History.—§4, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.051 Capital structure.—

(1) The capital stock of an industrial savings bank hereafter organized shall be in such amount as the department shall deem adequate, but not less than the following aggregate amounts, based upon population of the community in which the bank will be located according to the latest official census:

(a) Twenty-five thousand dollars, if the population of the community in which the bank will be located does not exceed five thousand and fifty thousand dollars if the population of the community in which the bank will be located does not exceed ten thousand.

(b) One hundred thousand dollars if the population of the community in which the bank will be located exceeds ten thousand, but does not exceed fifty thousand.

(c) Two hundred thousand dollars if the population of the community in which the bank will be located exceeds fifty thousand, but does not exceed two hundred thousand.

(d) Three hundred thousand dollars if the population of the community in which the bank will be located exceeds two hundred thousand.

(2) Every bank hereafter organized shall, upon its organization, establish, in addition to the capital required by subsection (1), a paid-in surplus equal in amount to not less than twenty per cent of its paid-up capital, and a fund to be designated as undivided profits equal to five per cent of its paid-up capital.

(3) Each subscriber at the time he subscribes to the stock of a proposed bank shall pay an additional sum at least equal to five per cent of the par value of such stock into a fund to be used to defray the expenses of organization, such additional sum to be paid in cash. No organizational expense shall be paid out of any other funds of the bank. Upon the granting of a charter, any unexpended balance in such fund shall be transferred to undivided profits. If the application has been finally denied during said period, such balance shall be distributed among the contributors in proportion to their respective payments. The department may require an accounting of disbursements from the fund and may order the incorporators to restore any sum which has been expended for other than proper organizational expenses.

(4) No bank shall apply any part of the funds collected under this section for the payment of commissions or fees for obtaining subscriptions or selling shares or to the payment of compensation for services in connection with the organization of a proposed bank, or in connection with securing authority to transact business, other than the payment of fees for legal services and of other usual and ordinary expenses incidental and necessary for the organization of a bank.

History.—§5, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.061 Authorization to engage in industrial savings banking business.—

(1) Upon approval of the application for

authority to organize by the department, the proposed articles of incorporation shall be submitted to the department for its written approval before filing pursuant to chapter 608. After such approval and certification by the department, the proposed bank shall:

(a) File with the department a copy of its articles of incorporation duly certified by the department of state.

(b) File with the department a statement in such form and with such supporting data and proof as it may require, showing that the entire capital, surplus and undivided profits have been fully paid in lawful money unconditionally and that the funds representing such capital, surplus and undivided profits, less sums spent with the approval of the department for land, building, supplies, fixtures and equipment, are on hand.

(2) If the department finds that the proposed bank has in good faith complied with all the requirements of law, it shall within thirty days after the filing of the statement specified in subsection (1)(b), issue, in duplicate, under its official seal, a certificate of authorization to transact an industrial banking business, transmitting one copy to the bank and placing one copy in the department file. Said certificate shall state that the corporation named therein is authorized to transact an industrial savings banking business, and the bank shall cause said certificate to be published one time in some newspaper of general circulation published in the city or county where the bank is located.

(3) No bank shall, until it has received its certificates of authorization:

(a) Transact any banking business.

(b) Incur any indebtedness except that allowed under subsection (1)(b).

(4) Upon the failure to comply with subsection (1)(a) and (b) within six months after the approval of the application for authority to organize, such right shall automatically terminate and the charter be revoked. The department, however, for good cause, on written application filed before the expiration of said six months period, may extend the time within which the bank may be organized for a period not exceeding six months.

(5) Upon the failure to open for business within thirty days after the issuance of the certificate of authorization, the right to transact business shall automatically terminate and the charter be revoked.

History.—§6, ch. 57-351; §§10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.071 Place of transacting business; drive-in facilities. —

(1) Any bank shall have only one place of doing business, which shall be located in the community specified in its original articles of incorporation, and the business of the bank shall be transacted at its banking house so located in said community specified, and not elsewhere. A bank may, however, change the location of its banking house within the community

shown in its articles of incorporation with the written approval of the department. Application for such approval shall be in such form and contain such information as the department may require.

(2) A bank may operate a drive-in facility, providing one or more tellers to serve patrons in motor vehicles in the following manner:

(a) The facility will be a part of or adjacent to the main banking room.

(b) There will be a physical connection of the main banking room and the facility.

(c) There will be a private connecting doorway or private enclosed secure passageway connecting the main banking room and the facility enabling tellers to pass between the facility and main banking room without coming in contact with the public. The operation of any drive-in facility not complying with these requirements shall constitute a violation of subsection (1).

History.—§7, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.081 Changes in articles of incorporation.—A bank shall not amend its articles of incorporation without the written approval of the department, and if any amendment requests a change in name of the bank, the department shall not approve such change if the new name is so similar as to cause confusion with the name of an existing bank.

History.—§8, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.091 Shares of stock.—

(1) A bank shall issue its capital stock with par value of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per share.

(2) No bank hereafter shall issue any shares before they are fully paid for.

(3) A bank pursuant to action taken by its board of directors, and after obtaining the written approval of the department and the approval of stockholders holding a majority of the voting stock of the bank evidenced either in a writing signed by the stockholders or by a vote at a stockholders' meeting called for such stated purpose after giving ten days' notice by registered mail, may issue preferred stock of one or more classes in an amount and with a par value as approved by the department and may make amendments to its articles of incorporation which may be necessary to accomplish this purpose. The holders of the preferred stock shall not be held individually responsible as such holders for any debts, contracts, or engagements of the bank and shall not be liable for assessment.

History.—§9, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.101 Dividends and surplus.—The directors of any bank, after charging off bad debts, depreciation and other worthless assets if any, may quarter-annually, semi-annually, or annually, declare a dividend of so much of the net profits of the bank as they shall judge expedient, but each bank shall, before the declaration of a dividend on its common stock

carry ten per cent of its net profits for such preceding period as is covered by the dividend to its surplus fund, until the same shall at least equal the amount of its common and preferred stock. Whenever the surplus becomes impaired or reduced below the aggregate amount of common and preferred stock, it shall be reimbursed in the manner provided for its accumulation.

History.—§10, ch. 57-351.

656.111 Changes in capital.—

(1) No bank shall reduce its outstanding capital stock without first obtaining the consent of the department, and such consent shall be withheld if the reduction will cause the outstanding capital stock to be less than the minimum required hereunder.

(2) Any bank, may with the approval of the department, provide for an increase in its capital as may be deemed expedient.

History.—§11, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.121 Directors, number, qualifications, oath, officers.—

(1) The board of directors of the bank shall consist of not less than five nor more than twenty-five directors, and shall be elected at the annual meeting of stockholders.

(2) Every director must during his whole term of service be a citizen of the United States, and at least three-fifths of the directors must have resided in this state for at least one year preceding their election, and must be residents therein during their continuance in office. Every director of a bank hereafter chartered must own in his own right, free of lien, encumbrance, option or pledge agreement, voting common stock of the bank of which he is a director of not less than one thousand dollars par value; any director who ceases to be the owner of such amount of voting common stock, or who becomes in any other manner disqualified, shall thereby vacate his place as such director; provided that as to those banks having an authorized capital of twenty-five thousand dollars or less, such director must own in his own right capital stock in such bank of not less than five hundred dollars par value in the manner above provided for other banks.

(3) Each director, upon assuming office, shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such bank and will not knowingly violate, or willfully permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this chapter, and that he is the owner in good faith and in his own right of shares of voting common stock in the amount required by subsection (2) subscribed by him or standing in his name on the books of the bank and that the same is not hypothecated or in any way pledged as security for any loan or debt. Such oath shall be immediately filed with the department.

(4) The board of directors of each bank shall manage the affairs of the bank and hold a

meeting at least once every two months at the banking house of the bank.

History.—§12, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.131 Deposit insurance; membership in federal reserve system.—A bank is authorized to do any act necessary to obtain insurance of its deposits by the United States, or any agency thereof, and to acquire and hold membership in the federal reserve system.

History.—§13, ch. 57-351.

656.141 Liability of stockholders.—Holders of voting common stock of banks shall be held individually responsible equally and ratable and not for one another for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such banks to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such shares. Persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians or trustees shall not be personally subject to any liability as stockholders, but the estates and funds in their hands shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward or person interested in trust funds would be, if living and competent to hold the stock in his own name. Such stockholders who have transferred their shares or registered the transfer thereof within six months next before the date of the failure of such bank to meet its obligations, or with knowledge of such impending failure, shall be liable to the same extent as if they had made no such transfer, to the extent that the subsequent transferee fails to meet such liability; but this provision shall not be construed to affect in any way any recourse which such stockholders might otherwise have against those in whose names such shares are registered at the time of such failure, provided that this section shall not apply to stockholders in a bank which is a member of the federal deposit insurance corporation, a corporation under the laws of the United States, or which has an unimpaired surplus equalling the amount of its capital stock.

History.—§14, ch. 57-351.

656.15 Acquisition of majority stock in existing bank.—In any case where a person, a group of persons, or a corporation proposes to purchase or acquire the majority of the outstanding capital stock of any bank and thereby to change the control of said bank, such person, shall first make application to the department for a certificate of approval of such proposed change of control of said bank and said application shall contain the name and address of the proposed new owner or owners of the controlling stock and the said department shall issue said certificate of approval only after it has become satisfied that the proposed new owner or owners of the controlling stock is qualified by character, experience and financial responsibility to control and operate the said bank in a legal and proper manner, and

that the interests of the stockholders, depositors and creditors of the bank and the interest of the public generally will not be jeopardized by the proposed change in ownership and management.

History.—§15, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.16 Cash reserves.—

(1) Every bank shall at all times have available in cash an amount equal to at least fifteen per cent of the aggregate amount of its deposits. Such portion of said reserve as the bank may desire may be invested in bonds and securities of the United States and bonds and securities guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, owned and unpledged by the bank, or which are in excess of the total deposits which they are pledged to secure, and balances payable on demand, due to the company from banks with whom such company may keep in current account.

(2) Whenever the lawful reserve of any such bank as defined in subsection (1) shall be below the amount of fifteen per cent of its deposits, such bank shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing of bills of exchange payable at sight, nor making any dividends of its profits until the required proportion between its deposits and its lawful money of the United States has been restored. The department may notify any bank whose lawful money reserves shall be below the amount above required to be maintained to make good such reserve, and if such bank shall fail in thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money, the department may appoint a liquidator to wind up the business of the bank as provided in §661.10.

History.—§16, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.17 Special powers.—Industrial savings banks in addition to the general and usual powers incidental to ordinary corporations for profit in this state, which are not specifically restricted in this law, shall have the following special powers, to-wit:

(1) **LOANS; SECURITY REQUIRED, INTEREST AND CHARGES.**—The right to lend money upon the security of comakers, personal chattels or other property; and to take, receive, reserve and charge for such loans or discounts made or upon any notes, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt, a discount not to exceed eight per cent per annum plus an additional charge not to exceed two per cent of the principal amount of any loan, which additional charge shall be for investigating the character of the individual applying for the loan, the security submitted and all other costs in connection with the making of such loans, all which charges and discounts may be collected at the time the loan is made. No other charge of any kind or nature whatsoever, by whatsoever purpose or name designated, shall

be made; provided, however, that when a loan is of such character as to necessitate the filing or recording of a legal instrument, an additional charge may be made for such filing or recording, providing such charge is actually paid to the proper public officials; also borrower may be required to pay abstract costs, reasonable attorney's fees, documentary stamp taxes, other taxes, premiums on insurance, and other similar charges, if the bank deems the same necessary for the protection and security of said loan.

(2) **COLLECTION OF CHARGES.**—The right to require payment of the discount and charges permitted in subsection (1) above at the time the loan is made.

(3) **ACCEPT DEPOSITS AND ISSUE INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES, CONTRACTS, ETC.**—The right to accept deposits and issue as evidence therefor investment certificates, contracts or agreements, under any descriptive name which may bear such interest, if any, as their terms may provide and which may require the payment to the bank of such amounts from time to time as their terms may provide, and permit the withdrawal or cancellation of amounts paid upon the same in whole or in part from time to time and the credit of amounts thereon upon such condition as may be set forth therein.

(4) **PLANS ON WHICH LOANS MAY BE MADE.**—The right to lend money on any combination of any of the foregoing plans or the elements thereof, including the right to lend money upon the collateral deposits of and the compliance of the borrowers with the terms of any deposit, investment certificate, contract or agreement issued under subsection (3) above.

(5) **LATE CHARGES.**—To impose a late charge of five cents for each default in the payment of one dollar or a fraction thereof at the time any periodical installment upon a certificate assigned as collateral security for the payment of a loan made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section becomes due; provided, however, that such late charges shall not be cumulative.

History.—§17, ch. 57-351.

656.18 Prohibited powers.—No industrial savings bank may, however, do any of the following, to-wit:

(1) **CARRY COMMERCIAL OR DEMAND ACCOUNTS.**—Carry commercial or demand banking accounts.

(2) **UNSECURED LOANS, EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS.**—

(a) Unsecured loans exceeding ten per cent of the aggregate unimpaired capital and surplus shall not be made to any person; however, when approved by the board of directors, or an authorized committee therefrom, said ten per cent limitation may be increased to twenty-five per cent of the aggregate unimpaired capital and surplus when such loans are amply and entirely secured.

(b) No bank shall lend directly or indirectly

an amount exceeding ten per cent of the aggregate unimpaired capital and surplus of said bank to any director or officer of said bank, individually or to any copartnership or incorporated company in which a director or officer may be directly or indirectly interested. No such loans shall be made unless the same shall be first approved by the board of directors of such bank.

(c) No loan or discount shall be made by an industrial savings bank on the security of the shares of its own capital stock.

(3) **ACCEPT TRUSTS, ETC.**—Accept trusts or act as guardian, administrator or judicial trustee in any form.

(4) **DEPOSIT FUNDS IN OTHER BANKS.**—Deposit any of its funds in any banking corporation, unless such corporation has been designated by vote of a majority of directors or of the executive committee present at a meeting duly called, at which a quorum was in attendance.

(5) **REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES.**—No bank shall carry in its assets real estate mortgages other than first mortgages on real property, except that secondary liens may be so taken and carried to secure further any debt previously contracted in good faith and owing to the bank or as additional security to loans made under provisions of Title I of the Federal Housing Administration Act. Secondary liens made under the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, when fully guaranteed under the provisions of and meeting the requirements of said act, will not be considered secondary liens subject to the prohibitions of this subsection, but as acceptable assets for the bank. Secondary liens may also be taken at any time to further secure a loan if the loan is otherwise adequately secured.

History.—§18, ch. 57-351; §2, ch. 67-382.

656.19 Powers of department.—In addition to other powers conferred by this act, the department shall have power to:

(1) Implement by regulation any provision of this chapter. Notice and hearing shall be provided by the department in advance of the effective date of any regulations promulgated under the provisions of this subsection and upon the adoption of any such regulations, same shall be immediately disseminated to all banks and trust companies concerned by such regulations. In matters involving extraordinary circumstances requiring immediate action, the department may take such action, but shall promptly afford a subsequent hearing upon application of any interested bank or party to rescind the action taken.

(2) Restrict the withdrawal of deposits from all or one or more industrial banks where the department finds that extraordinary circumstances make such restriction necessary for the proper protection of depositors in the affected institutions.

(3) The department may from time to time formulate and promulgate reasonable

rules and regulations governing the conduct of industrial banks doing business in this state which shall have the force of law and it shall have the power to enforce the same.

History.—§19, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.20 Liability when acting upon department's order or regulation.—No person shall be subject to any civil or criminal liability for any act or omission to act in good faith in reliance upon a subsisting order or regulation issued by the department notwithstanding a subsequent decision by a court of competent jurisdiction invalidating the order or regulation.

History.—§20, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.21 Examinations and reports.—The department shall examine the condition of each bank at least twice in each calendar year. The department may accept a federal deposit insurance corporation or federal reserve examination in lieu of one of said bank examinations, and may furnish to the federal deposit insurance corporation or its representatives a copy of all examinations made of such banks. It shall require each bank to submit a report of its condition as of such date as the department may fix at least twice in each calendar year, or as often as ordered by the department, verified by the oaths or affirmations of the president, or the vice-president and treasurer, secretary or cashier of such corporation and within ten days after such report shall have been called for, and to publish in a newspaper published in the county in which said bank is located a statement of its assets and liabilities of the date of said report, and a copy of said publication, with an affidavit of the publication shall be filed with the department and a copy of said publication filed also with the county tax assessor. Every such bank which fails to transmit any report required under this section shall be subject to a penalty of \$100.00 for each day of delinquency after the due date of the reports.

History.—§21, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.22 Examination fees.

(1) Each bank shall pay an examination fee computed in accordance with the following schedule:

- (a) With resources up to \$150,000.00—\$60.00;
- (b) With resources up to \$250,000.00—\$75.00;
- (c) With resources up to \$400,000.00—\$112.50;
- (d) With resources up to \$500,000.00—\$135.00;
- (e) With resources up to \$750,000.00—\$180.00;
- (f) With resources up to \$1,000,000.00—\$225.00;

and for each additional million dollars, or a major part thereof, sixty dollars.

(2) The state treasurer shall deposit one-half of all application filing fees specified in

§656.031, and one third of all examination fees specified in this section into a trust fund to be used by the department of banking and finance for the administration of the state banking laws. The remainder of application filing fees and examination fees enumerated herein shall be deposited by the state treasurer into the general revenue fund.

History.—§22, ch. 57-351; §1, ch. 63-254; §3, ch. 67-382; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.23 Destruction of certain bank records.—

(1) Banks shall not be required to preserve or keep their records or files or photographic or microphotographic copies thereof for a longer period than ten years next after the first day of January of the year following the time of the making or filing of such records or files, provided, however, that ledger sheets shall not be destroyed unless photographic copies of such ledger sheets are retained.

(2) No liability shall accrue against any bank destroying any such records after the expiration of the period provided in subsection (1), and any cause or proceedings in which any such records or files may be called in question or be demanded of the bank or any officer or employee thereof, a showing that such records or files have been destroyed in accordance with the terms of this section shall be a sufficient excuse for the failure to produce them.

(3) Any bank may photograph, microphotograph, or reproduce on film in such manner that each page is exposed in its entirety any or all of its journals, ledgers, statements, account books, or other books, or any or all of its internal records of every description, made or received in the regular course of its business, and the photographs, microphotographs, or reproductions on film or in the form of film or prints, or enlarged prints, or any duly certified or authenticated copy or reproduction thereof, duly certified or authenticated by a responsible officer of the bank under whose supervision the records are kept, shall in all cases, and in all courts and places, be admitted and received as evidence with a like force and effect as the original general ledger, voucher, statement, account book, or other record.

History.—§23, ch. 57-351.

656.24 Investments.—No bank shall, directly or indirectly, invest any of its funds:

(1) In the stock of any incorporated company except the stock of the federal reserve bank of this district, and the stock of the federal national mortgage association, in connection with the sale of the mortgages to said association, or any successor thereof, and except that a bank may purchase shares of stock in small business investment companies as defined in and organized pursuant to public law 85-699 of the act of congress of August 21, 1958 (15 U. S. code, section 681 et seq.) in an aggregate amount not exceeding one per

cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of such bank.

(2) In bonds or securities except as provided in this subsection:

(a) United States obligations, including bonds and securities upon which payment of principal and interest is fully guaranteed by the United States government or any agency hereof.

(b) General obligations of states, counties, municipal or county districts, for schools, roads, hospitals or other public purposes.

(c) Refunding bonds and gasoline or other fuel tax anticipation certificates issued by the state board of administration under §16, Art. IX of the constitution of 1885, as adopted by the 1968 revised constitution, or §9, Art. XII of said revision, or by the division of bond finance of the department of general services, or

(d) County and municipal warrants, or

(e) Not more than ten per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus in industrial bonds or first mortgage bonds of railroad and public service corporations or any solvent corporation.

(f) Federal intermediate credit bank consolidated trust debentures, federal home loan bank consolidated notes, central bank for cooperatives, or federal land bank bonds.

(g) Not more than twenty-five per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus in any single issue of revenue certificates or revenue bonds of any political subdivision or municipality of any state or the division of bond finance of the department of general services.

(3) None of the investment securities provided in this section shall be eligible for investment, if they have been in default either as to principal or interest within five years prior to the date of purchase.

(4) In real estate, except:

(a) Such as may be necessary for its accommodation in the transaction of its business provided the amount of such investments does not exceed forty per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus; or, in lieu thereof, and anything elsewhere in this section to the contrary notwithstanding, with prior approval of the department a bank may invest in the stock of an incorporated company organized and operated for the sole purpose of owning and operating such building and premises as may be necessary for the accommodation of such bank in the transaction of its business, provided the investment in such stock shall not exceed forty per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of such bank.

(5) A bank may acquire property of any kind to secure, protect or satisfy a loan or investment previously made in good faith and such property shall be held and disposed of subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Stock shall be sold within six months or such additional period as the department

may prescribe, unless the same is charged off.

(b) Real estate may be retained for use in the banking business subject to the conditions prescribed in this section for property purchased for such use, or may be rented. Real estate may be improved to facilitate its sale. Unless used in the banking business, it shall be sold within five years or such longer periods as the department may allow unless it is written down on the books of said bank to one dollar.

(c) Other property, the acquisition of which is not otherwise authorized by this act, shall be sold within six months or such longer period as the department may allow.

(d) Property shall be entered on the books at cost or fair value, whichever is less, and property which the bank is not otherwise authorized to acquire shall be charged off at a rate of not less than ten per cent per annum for real estate and twenty per cent per annum for other property, or at such lower rate not less than five and ten per cent, respectively, as the department may allow.

(6)(a) Any officer or director of any bank willfully violating any of the provisions of this section or §656.16 shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years.

(b) In addition thereto, such officer or director shall in the event of such violation be subject to summary removal from office by the department and shall not be eligible to reelection to such position or to any other official position in any bank doing business in this state for a period of five years from the date of such removal.

History.—§24, ch. 57-351; §1, ch. 59-86; §1, ch. 59-85; §§12, 22, 35, ch. 69-106; §18, ch. 69-216; §1, ch. 69-303.

656.25 Security of deposits.—Notwithstanding any provisions of law of this state or any political subdivision thereof requiring security of deposits in the form of collateral, surety bond, or in any other form, security for such deposits shall not be required to the extent that said deposits are insured under the provisions of section 12-B of the federal reserve act as amended, or any amendments thereto.

History.—§25, ch. 57-351.

656.26 Sale of assets in ordinary course.—A bank may sell any asset in the ordinary course of business or with the approval of the department in any other circumstances.

History.—§26, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.27 Borrowing.—A bank may borrow money and issue evidences of indebtedness for a loan for temporary purposes in the usual course of its business.

History.—§27, ch. 57-351.

656.28 Depositories of public moneys and pledge of assets.—

(1) Banks shall be depositories of public

moneys under such regulations as may be prescribed by the department and they may also be employed as financial agents of the state and they shall perform such reasonable duties as depositories of public moneys and financial agents of the state as may be required of them. The department shall require banks so designated to give satisfactory security by the deposit of bonds of the United States, the state or political subdivisions or other satisfactory security for the safekeeping and prompt payment of the public moneys deposited with them and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the state. A bank or trust company may also pledge its assets to:

(a) Enable it to act as agent for the sale of obligations of the United States.

(b) Secure borrowed funds.

(c) Secure deposits when the depositor is required to obtain such security by the laws of the United States or the laws of this state.

(2) Notwithstanding any provisions of law of this state or any political subdivision thereof requiring security of deposits in the form of collateral, surety bond or in any other form, security for such deposits shall not be required to the extent that such deposits are insured under the provisions of federal deposit insurance, as amended, or any amendments thereto.

History.—§28, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.29 Rights of minority stockholders.—No bank and no director, officer or employee thereof, shall permit any stockholder other than a qualified director, officer or employee thereof to have access to or to examine or inspect any of the books or records of such bank other than its general statement book showing its general assets and liabilities.

History.—§29, ch. 57-351.

656.30 Transactions outside of regular banking hours or on holidays.—

(1) No other law shall affect the validity of, or render void or voidable, the acceptance of deposits, or any other transaction by a bank because done or performed on any holiday, or half-holiday, or during any time other than regular banking hours; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to compel any bank which by law or custom closes at its usual designated time on any Saturday or for the whole, or any part of any legal holiday, to keep open for the transaction of business, or to perform any of the acts or transactions aforesaid on any Saturday after such hour, or on any legal holiday, except at its own option.

(2) Any bank may be closed for a period of not more than forty-eight consecutive hours, excluding other legal holidays, whenever in the judgment of the directors, the president, or other officers in charge, the lives, safety or property of the institution's employees, or the institution itself would be endangered or placed in jeopardy by an impending or existing hurricane, or other catastrophe, including, but not

limited to fire and civil disturbances. The period during which a banking institution is closed pursuant to this subsection shall be a legal holiday as regards banking transactions.

History.—§30, ch. 57-351.

656.31 Permissive legal holidays; Saturdays or Wednesdays.—Any bank lawfully doing business in the state may be closed on any one or more Saturdays or Wednesdays upon the adoption of a resolution to such effect by a majority vote of the board of directors thereof. Any one or more of such Saturdays or Wednesdays shall with respect to any such bank, which shall be closed thereon in accordance with the provisions of this section, constitute a holiday for all purposes whatsoever as regards banking business of whatsoever character.

History.—§31, ch. 57-351.

656.32 Deposit of minors.—Bank deposits by a minor or made in his name, other than by a court appointed guardian, may be withdrawn by the minor in the absence of an agreement to the contrary made between the bank and the depositor at the time the account is opened, and in case of any such agreement, such moneys, until the minor's disabilities are removed, may be withdrawn by the person or persons designated in such agreement.

History.—§32, ch. 57-351.

656.33 Deposits in two or more names.—Banks deposits, or any part thereof, or any interest therein made in the names of two or more persons, payable to either, or payable to either or the survivor, may be paid to either of said persons whether the other be living or not; and the receipt or acquittance of the person so paid shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge to the bank for any payment so made.

History.—§33, ch. 57-351.

656.34 Deposits in trust.—Bank deposits made by any person describing himself and making such deposit as trustee for another, and no other or further notice of the existence and terms of a legal and valid trust than such description shall have been given in writing to such bank, in the event of the death of the person so described as trustee, such deposit, or any part thereof, together with the interest thereon may be paid to the person for whom the deposit was thus stated to have been made.

History.—§34, ch. 57-351.

656.35 Adverse claim to bank deposit.—Notice to any bank of an adverse claim to a deposit standing on its books to the credit of any person shall not be effectual to cause said bank to recognize said adverse claimant unless said adverse claimant shall also either:

(1) Procure a restraining order, injunction or other appropriate process against said bank from a court in a cause therein instituted by him wherein the person to whose credit the

deposit stands is made a party and served with process, or

(2) Execute to said bank in form and with sureties acceptable to it, a bond, indemnifying said bank from any and all liability, loss, damage, costs and expenses, for and on account of the payment of such adverse claim or the dishonor of the check or other order of the person to whose credit the deposit stands on the books of said bank.

History.—§35, ch. 57-351.

656.36 Death or incompetency of depositor.—Any bank may pay any item made, drawn or accepted by a person who has funds on deposit to meet the same, notwithstanding the death or incompetency of the drawer, if presentation is made within thirty days after receipt of notice of the death or adjudication of incompetency of said depositor, and at any time if the bank has not received the written notice of the death or adjudication of incompetency of said depositor. No bank shall be liable for damages, or penalty, by reason of any payment made pursuant to this section.

History.—§36, ch. 57-351.

656.37 Powers of attorney.—

(1) A bank may continue to recognize the authority of an attorney authorized in writing to operate, in whole or in part, the account of a depositor, until it receives written notice of the revocation of his authority.

(2) Written notice of the death or adjudication of incompetency of such depositor shall constitute written notice of revocation of the authority of his attorney; provided, however, bank may, until thirty days after receipt of such notice, pay any item made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by such attorney prior to such death or incompetency, provided that such item is otherwise properly payable.

History.—§37, ch. 57-351.

656.38 Definitions, §§656.38-656.46.—As used in §§656.38 through 656.46:

(1) "Lessee" means a person contracting with a lessor for the use of a safe deposit box.

(2) "Lessor" means a bank renting safe deposit facilities.

(3) "Safe deposit box" means a safe deposit box, vault, or other safe deposit receptacle maintained by a lessor and the rules relating thereto apply to property or documents kept in safekeeping in the bank's vault.

History.—§38, ch. 57-351.

656.39 Authority to engage in leasing safe deposit facilities.—An industrial savings bank may maintain and lease safe deposit boxes and may accept property or documents for safekeeping if, except in the case of night depositors it issues a receipt therefor.

History.—§39, ch. 57-351.

656.40 Access by fiduciaries.—Where a safe deposit box is made available by a lessor to one or more persons acting as fiduciaries, the lessor

may, except as otherwise expressly provided in the lease or the writings pursuant to which such fiduciaries are acting, allow access thereto as follows:

(1) By any one or more of the persons acting as executors or administrators.

(2) By any one or more of the persons otherwise acting as fiduciaries when authorized in writing signed by all other persons so acting.

(3) By any agent authorized in writing signed by all of the persons acting as fiduciaries.

History.—§40, ch. 57-351.

656.41 Effect of lessee's death or incompetence.—Where a lessor without knowledge of the death or of an adjudication of legal incompetence of the lessee, deals with his agent pursuant to a written power of attorney signed by such lessee, the transaction binds the lessee's estate and the lessee.

History.—§41, ch. 57-351.

656.42 Search procedure on death of lessee.—Provided satisfactory proof of the death of the lessee is presented, a lessor shall permit the person named in a court order for the purpose, or if no order has been served upon the lessor, the spouse, a parent, an adult descendant or a person named as an executor in a copy of a purported will procured by him, to open and examine the contents of a safe deposit box leased by a decedent, or any documents delivered by a decedent for safekeeping, in the presence of an officer of the lessor; and the lessor if so requested by such person, must deliver:

(1) Any writing purporting to be a will of the decedent to the court having probate jurisdiction in the county wherein the bank is located.

(2) Any writing purporting to be a deed to a burial plot or to give burial instructions to the person making the request for a search; and

(3) Any document purporting to be an insurance policy on the life of the decedent to the beneficiary named therein; but no other contents shall be removed pursuant to this section.

History.—§42, ch. 57-351.

656.43 Lease to minor.—A bank may lease a safe deposit box to and in connection therewith deal with a minor with the same effect as if leasing to and dealing with a person of full legal capacity.

History.—§43, ch. 57-351.

656.44 Delivery of safe deposit box contents or property held in safekeeping to personal representative.—

(1) The lessor shall immediately deliver to a resident personal representative, upon presentation of a certified copy of his letters of authority, all property deposited with it by the decedent for safekeeping, and shall grant him access to any safe deposit box in the decedent's name and permit him to remove from such box any part or all of the contents thereof.

(2) After three months from the death of a lessee, if a personal foreign representative of such lessee has been appointed by a court of any other state and the lessor has not received written notice of the appointment of a personal representative in this state, a lessor may, in its discretion, deliver to a foreign personal representative all properties deposited with it for safekeeping and the contents of any safe deposit box in the name of the decedent. Such a foreign personal representative shall furnish the lessor with an affidavit setting forth facts showing the domicile of the deceased lessee to be other than this state, and stating that there are no unpaid creditors of the deceased lessee in this state, together with a certified copy of his letters of authority. A lessor making delivery pursuant to this subsection shall maintain in its files a receipt executed by such foreign personal representative which itemizes in detail all property so delivered.

(3) No lessor shall be liable for damages or penalty by reason of any delivery made pursuant to this section.

History.—§44, ch. 57-351.

656.45 Access to safe deposit boxes leased in two or more names.—

(1) When specifically provided in the lease or rental agreement covering safe deposit boxes heretofore or hereafter rented or leased in the names of two or more persons that access to said safe deposit box shall be granted to either lessee or to either or the survivor, access to said safe deposit box shall be granted by lessor to either of said persons, whether the other person or persons be living or not, and the receipt or acquittance of such person so granted access shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge to the lessor for granting access thereto.

(2) No lessor shall be liable for damages or penalty by reason of any delivery made pursuant to this section.

History.—§45, ch. 57-351.

656.46 Adverse claims to contents of safe deposit box.—

(1) An adverse claim to the contents of a safe deposit box, or to property held in safekeeping, is not sufficient to require the lessor to deny access to its lessee unless:

(a) The lessor is directed to do so by a court order issued in an action in which the lessee is served with process and named as a party by a name which identifies him with the name in which the safe deposit box is leased or the property held; or

(b) The safe deposit box is leased or the property is held in the name of a lessee with the addition of words indicating that the contents or property are held in a fiduciary capacity, and the adverse claim is supported by a written statement of facts disclosing that it is made by or on behalf of a beneficiary and that there is reason to know that the fiduciary will misappropriate the trust property.

(2) A claim is also an adverse claim where

one of several lessees claims, contrary to the terms of the lease, an exclusive right of access, or where one or more persons claim a right of access as agents or officers of a lessee to the exclusion of others as agents or officers, or where it is claimed that a lessee is the same person as one using another name.

History.—§46, ch. 57-351.

656.47 Special remedies for nonpayment of rent.—

(1) If the rental due on a safe deposit box has not been paid for six months, the lessor may send a notice by registered mail to the last known address of the lessee stating that the safe deposit box will be opened and its contents stored at the expense of the lessee unless payment of the rental is made within thirty days. If the rental is not paid within thirty days from the mailing of the notice, the box may be opened in the presence of an officer of the lessor and of a notary public who is not a director, officer, employee or stockholder of the lessor. The contents shall be sealed in a package by a notary public who shall write on the outside the name of the lessee and the date of the opening. The notary public shall execute a certificate reciting the name of the lessee, the date of the opening of the box and a list of its contents. The certificate shall be included in the package and a copy of the certificate shall be sent by registered mail to the last known address of the lessee. The package shall then be placed in the general vaults of the lessor at a rental not exceeding the rental previously charged for the box.

(2)(a) If the contents of the safe deposit box have not been claimed within one year of the mailing of the certificate, the lessor may send a further notice to the last known address of the lessee stating that, unless the accumulated charges are paid within thirty days, the contents of the box will be sold at public auction at a specified time and place, or in the case of securities listed on a stock exchange, will be sold upon the exchange on or after a specified date and that unsalable items will be destroyed. The time, place and manner of sale shall also be posted conspicuously on the premises of the lessor and advertised once in a newspaper of general circulation in the community. If the articles are not claimed, they may then be sold in accordance with the notice.

(b) The balance of the proceeds, after deducting accumulated charges, including the expenses of advertising and conducting the sale, shall be deposited to the credit of the lessee in any account maintained by him, or if none, shall be deemed a deposit account with the bank operating the safe deposit facility, and shall be identified on the books of the bank as arising from the sale of contents of a safe deposit box.

(3) Any documents or writings of a private nature, and having little or no apparent value need not be offered for sale, but shall be retained, unless claimed by the owner, for the

period specified for unclaimed contents, after which they may be destroyed.

(4) The remedies provided for in this section shall apply to rental accrued or contents of safe deposit boxes held by banks prior to the enactment of chapter 28016 of the laws of 1953, chs. 656-661, Florida Statutes.

History.—§47, ch. 57-351.

cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

656.48 Miscellaneous offenses.—

(1) Any director, officer or employee of a bank who asks for or receives, consents or agrees to receive any commission, emolument or gratuity or any money property or things of value for his own personal benefit, or of personal advantage for procuring or endeavoring to procure for any person any loan from such bank or the purchase or discount of any note, draft, check, bill of exchange or other obligation by such bank or for permitting any person to overdraw any account with such bank shall be guilty of a felony.

(2) Any director, officer, agent or employee of any bank who knowingly receives or possesses himself of any of its property otherwise than in payment of a just demand, and with intent to defraud, omits to make or cause to be made a full and true entry thereof in its books and accounts, or concurs in omitting to make any material entry thereof, shall be guilty of a felony.

(3) Any director, officer, agent or employee of a bank who without authority from the board of directors of such bank makes, draws, issues, puts forth or assigns any certificate of deposit, draft, order, bill of exchange, acceptance, note, debenture, bond or other obligation, or mortgage, judgment or decree or makes any false entry in any book, report or statement of such bank with intent to defraud such bank or any other person, firm, or corporation, or to deceive any officer of such bank, or the department or any examiner appointed to examine the affairs of such bank shall be guilty of a felony.

(4) No bank shall purchase any real property or any contract arising from the sale of real property, or any note or bond in which any director, officer, or controlling stockholders of such bank, is personally or financially interested, directly or indirectly for his own account, for himself, or as a partner or agent of others without first obtaining the approval of the majority of the board of directors, excluding his own vote.

(5) No officer or director without prior approval of the board of a bank shall purchase directly or indirectly or be interested in the purchase of any of the bank's assets.

History.—§48, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.49 Unlawful service as an officer.—It shall be unlawful for any person to serve as an officer or director of a bank who:

(1) Has been convicted of an offense con-

stituting a violation of the banking laws, involving moral turpitude, or a breach of trust.

(2) Is indebted to the bank for more than thirty days upon a judgment that has become final.

(3) Has any interest adverse to the bank unless such interest is promptly and fully disclosed in writing to the board of directors of the bank.

History.—§49, ch. 57-351.

656.50 Criminal penalties.—Any person responsible for an act or omission expressly declared to be unlawful, or a criminal offense by this chapter upon conviction shall be guilty:

(1) Of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00, or both; or

(2) If the act or omission was intended to defraud, of a felony punishable by imprisonment not exceeding 5 years, or a fine not exceeding \$10,000.00, or both.

History.—§50, ch. 57-351.

656.51 Injunction.—Whenever a violation of this chapter is threatened or impending, and will cause substantial injury to a bank or to the depositors, creditors, or stockholders thereof, the circuit court is hereby granted jurisdiction to hear any complaint filed by the department or any interested party, and, upon proper showing, to issue an injunction restraining such violation or granting such other appropriate relief.

History.—§51, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.52 Fictitious or fraudulent assets; past due paper.—

(1) Any bank shall not carry as an asset

of said company any note, obligation or security which it does not own absolutely or which is known by the bank to be fraudulent or otherwise worthless, and no bank shall carry as an asset in any report to the department or any published report any note or other obligation which is past due or upon which no interest has been paid for one year or longer, provided, however, that such past due paper may be carried to the extent of the reasonable value of any lien or other collateral given to secure such obligation; and provided further that if suit has been filed to enforce the collection of any such past due obligation, it may be carried at its reasonable value as determined by the board of directors. The department may after investigation order the revision of any value so determined hereunder.

(2) Any officer of a bank who knowingly places among the assets of said bank any note, obligation or security which it does not own or which to his knowledge is fraudulent or otherwise worthless or who represents to the department or an examiner that any note, obligation or security carried or an asset of such bank is the property of the bank and is genuine when it is known to such officers that such representation is false or that such note, obligation or security is fraudulent or otherwise worthless, such officer shall be guilty of a felony.

History.—§52, ch. 57-351; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

656.53 Applicability of chapter 661.—All provisions of chapter 661 shall be applicable to industrial savings banks operating under this chapter.

History.—§53, ch. 57-351.

CHAPTER 657 CREDIT UNIONS

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657.01 Organization and definition.—

(1) Any seven resident persons of the state may apply to the department of banking and finance for permission to organize a credit union. A credit union is a cooperative society incorporated for the two-fold purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for them at legitimate rates of interest for provident purposes. A credit union is organized in the following manner:

(a) The applicants execute in duplicate a certificate of organization by the terms of which they agree to be bound. The certificate shall state:

1. The name and location of the proposed credit union.

2. The names and addresses of the subscribers to the certificate and the number of shares subscribed by each.

3. The par value of the shares of the credit union which shall not exceed ten dollars each.

(b) They next prepare and adopt bylaws for the general governance of the credit union consistent with the provisions of this chapter, and execute the same in duplicate.

(c) The certificate and the bylaws, both executed in duplicate, are forwarded to the department with a filing fee of five dollars and an investigation fee of fifteen dollars for the use of the state.

(d) The department shall, within thirty days of the receipt of the certificate and bylaws, determine whether they conform with the provisions of this chapter, and whether or not the organization of the credit union in question would benefit the members of it and be consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

(e) Thereupon the department shall notify the applicants of its decision. If it is favorable the department shall issue a certificate of approval, attached to the duplicate certificate of organization and return the same, together with the duplicate by-laws, to the applicants.

(f) The applicants shall thereupon file the duplicate of the certificate of organization, with the certificate of approval attached thereto, with the clerk of the circuit court of the coun-

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ty within which the credit union is to do business, who shall make a record of the certificate and return it, with his certificate of record attached thereto, to the department of banking and finance for permanent record.

(g) Thereupon the applicants shall become and be a credit union, incorporated in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) In order to simplify the organization of credit unions the department shall cause to be prepared an approved form of certificate of organization and a form of by-laws, consistent with this chapter which may be used by credit union incorporators for their guidance, and on written application of any seven resident persons of the state, shall supply them without charge with a blank certificate of organization and a copy of said form of suggested by-laws.

History.—§1, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(1); §1, ch. 59-56; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

657.02 Amendments.—Any and all amendments to the by-laws must be approved by the department of banking and finance before they become operative.

History.—§2, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(2); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

657.03 Use of name "credit union."—It shall be a misdemeanor for any person, association, copartnership or corporation (except corporations organized in accordance with the provisions of this chapter) to use the words "credit union" in their name or title. Associations organized under the provisions of this chapter shall include in its corporate name or title the words "credit union."

History.—§3, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(3), 7977(1).

Cf.—§775.07 Misdemeanors, punishment.

657.04 Powers.—A credit union shall have the following powers:

(1) To receive the savings of its members either as payment on shares or as deposits (including the right to conduct Christmas clubs, vacation clubs and other such thrift organizations within the membership.)

(2) To make loans to members for provident or productive purposes.

(3) To make loans to a cooperative society or other organization having membership in the credit union.

(4) To deposit its funds in state and national banks.

(5) To invest its funds as hereinafter in this chapter provided.

(6) To borrow money as hereinafter in this chapter indicated.

(7) To make contracts, to sue and be sued, and to incur and pay such operating expenses as are necessary or incidental to the operation thereof, including such membership fees in organizations of credit unions as may be approved by the board of directors, such expenses to be borne by the credit union from current earnings and unallocated surplus.

History.—§4, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(4); §1, ch. 29739, 1955; §2, ch. 59-56; §1, ch. 67-186. cf.—§654.05 Investment of funds.

657.05 Membership.—Credit union membership shall consist of the incorporators and such other persons as may be elected to membership and subscribe to at least one share, pay the initial installment thereon, and the entrance fee. Organizations (incorporated or otherwise) composed for the most part of the same general group as the credit union membership may be members. Credit union organization shall be limited to groups (of both large and small membership) having a common bond of occupation, or association or to groups within a well-defined neighborhood, community or rural district.

History.—§5, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(5).

657.06 Reports to department; examinations; fees; revocation of certificate of approval.—

(1) Credit unions shall be under the supervision of the department of banking and finance, hereinafter referred to as the department. They shall report to it at least annually on or before January 31 on blanks supplied by the said department for that purpose. Additional reports may be required. For failure to file reports when due, unless excused for cause, the credit union shall pay to the treasurer of the state five dollars for each day of its delinquency. If the department determines that the credit union is violating the provisions of this chapter or is insolvent, the department may suspend the operation of the credit union or may serve notice on the credit union of its intention to revoke the certificate of approval. If, for a period of fifteen days after said notice, the violation continues, the department may revoke the certificate and take possession of the business and property of said credit union and maintain possession until such time as the department shall permit it to continue business or its affairs are finally liquidated in the same manner as state banks are liquidated. It may take similar action if the report remains in arrears for more than fifteen days.

(2) Credit unions shall be examined at least annually by the department or its agent, except

that if a credit union has assets of less than twenty-five thousand dollars, it may accept the audit of a practicing public accountant in place of such examination. The board of directors and supervisory committee shall review the examination report. The recommendations to the board to eliminate violations or exceptions noted therein shall be enforced by the board.

(3) (a) An examination fee shall be paid to the department based on the total amount of resources held by the credit union as follows:

With resources up to \$10,000.00	.....\$25.00
With resources up to \$15,000.00	.....50.00
With resources up to \$25,000.00	.....75.00
With resources up to \$50,000.00	.....100.00
With resources up to \$75,000.00	.....125.00
With resources up to \$100,000.00	.....150.00
With resources over \$100,000.00	.....150.00

plus \$50.00 for each additional \$100,000.00 or fractional part thereof.

(b) Fees collected under this section shall be deposited in the state treasury and are hereby appropriated to the department to be used in administering this chapter. The department shall from time to time formulate and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations governing the conduct of state credit unions doing business in this state.

History.—§6, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(6); §1, ch. 20312, 1941; §1, ch. 23662, 1947; §1, ch. 28232, 1953; §3, ch. 59-56; §1, ch. 63-289; §2, ch. 67-186; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

657.07 Fiscal year; meetings.—The financial year of all credit unions shall end December 31. Special meetings may be held in the manner indicated in the bylaws. At all meetings a member shall have but a single vote whatever his share holdings. There shall be no voting by proxy, and a member other than a natural person shall cast a single vote through a delegated agent. Any amendment to the bylaws of a credit union shall be approved by the department before such amendment shall be effective.

History.—§7, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(7); §2, ch. 20312, 1941; §3, ch. 67-186; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

657.08 Board of directors and committees to be elected.—At the annual meeting (the organization meeting shall be the first annual meeting) the credit union shall elect a board of directors of not less than five members, a credit committee of not less than three members and a supervisory committee of three members, all to hold office for such terms respectively as the by-laws provide and until successors qualify. A record of the names and addresses of the members of the board and committees and the officers shall be filed with the department within ten days of their election.

History.—§8, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(8); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

657.09 Election of officers; duties of directors.—At their first meeting the directors shall elect from their own number a president, vice president, treasurer and clerk, of whom the last two named may be the same individual. The directors shall have general management of the affairs of the credit union, particularly:

(1) To act upon all applications for membership, except to the extent that it may have authorized the approval of such applications by an executive committee or by a membership officer.

(2) To determine interest rates on loans and on deposits.

(3) To fix the amount of the surety bond which shall be required of all officers, directors, committeemen and employees handling or having access to money, bank accounts or securities owned by or pledged with the credit union, or having power to disburse, or, power to authorize disbursement of funds of the credit union; such bond for each such officer, director, committeeman and employee, or blanket bond for all such officers, directors, committeemen and employees, shall not be less than that shown in the following schedule, based upon the assets of the credit union:

With assets up to \$	5,000	bond of \$	1,000
" " " "	10,000	" "	2,000
" " " "	20,000	" "	4,000
with assets up to \$	35,000	bond of \$	7,000
" " " "	50,000	" "	10,000
" " " "	75,000	" "	15,000
" " " "	100,000	" "	20,000
" " " "	150,000	" "	30,000
" " " "	200,000	" "	40,000
" " " "	300,000	" "	60,000
" " " "	500,000	" "	80,000
" " " "	750,000	" "	90,000
" " " "	1,000,000	" "	100,000
" " " over 1,000,000		" "	100,000

plus \$10,000 for each additional \$100,000 of assets.

(4) To declare dividends, as provided under §657.18.

(5) To fill vacancies in the board and in the credit committee until successors are chosen and qualify.

(6) To determine the maximum individual share holdings and the maximum individual loan which can be made with and without security.

(7) To have charge of investments other than loans to members.

(8) To appoint an executive committee of not less than three directors to act for it in the purchase and sale of securities or the making of loans to other credit unions, or both.

The duties of the officers shall be as determined in the by-laws, except that the treasurer shall be the general manager. No member of the board or of either committee shall, as such, be compensated.

History.—§9, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(9); §2, ch. 28232, 1953; §3, ch. 29739, 1955; §4, ch. 59-56; §2, 3, ch. 63-289; §4, ch. 67-186.

657.10 Credit committee.—

(1) The credit committee shall have the general supervision of all loans to members. Applications for loans shall be on a form prepared by the credit committee, and all applications shall set forth the purpose for which the loan is desired, the security, if any, offered, and

such other data as may be required. Within the meaning of this section an assignment of shares or deposits or the endorsement of a note may be deemed security. At least a majority of the members of the credit committee shall pass on all loans and approval must be unanimous. The credit committee shall meet as often as may be necessary after due notice to each member.

(2) The credit committee may appoint one or more loan officers and delegate to him or them the power to approve loans up to the unsecured limit, or in excess of such limit if excess is fully secured by unpledged shares. Each loan officer shall furnish the credit committee a record of each loan approved or not approved within seven days after the filing of the application therefor. All loans not acted upon by the loan officer shall be acted upon by the credit committee. No individual shall have authority to disburse funds of the credit union for any loan which has been approved by him in his capacity as a loan officer. Not more than one member of the credit committee may be appointed a loan officer.

History.—§10, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(10); §4, ch. 63-289.

657.11 Supervisory committee.—

(1) The supervisory committee shall:

(a) Make an examination of the affairs of the credit union at least quarterly, including an audit of its books and, in the event said committee feels such action to be necessary, it shall call the members together thereafter and submit to them its report.

(b) Make an annual audit and report and submit the same at the annual meeting of the members; such audits shall include verification of accounts of members from time to time and not less than every two years.

(c) By unanimous vote, if it deem such action to be necessary to the proper conduct of the credit union, suspend any officer, director or member of the committee and call the members together to act on such suspension. The members at said meeting may sustain such suspension and remove such officer permanently or may reinstate said officer.

(2) By majority vote the supervisory committee may call a special meeting of the members to consider any matter submitted to it by said committee. The said committee shall fill vacancies in its own membership.

History.—§11, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(11); §5, ch. 63-289.

657.12 Capital.—The capital of a credit union shall consist of the payments that have been made to it by several members thereof on shares. The credit union shall have a lien on the shares and deposits of a member for any sum due to the credit union from said member or for any loan endorsed by him. A credit union may charge an entrance fee as may be provided by the by-laws.

History.—§12, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(12).

657.13 Minors.—Shares may be issued and

deposits received in the name of a minor or in trust in such manner as the by-laws may provide. The name of the beneficiary must be disclosed to the credit union.

History.—§13, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(13).

657.14 Interest rates.—Interest rates on loans made by a credit union shall not exceed one per cent a month on unpaid balances.

History.—§14, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(14).
cf.—§687.01, Interest and usury.

657.15 Borrowing power.—A credit union may borrow from any source in total a sum not exceeding fifty per cent of its unimpaired capital.

History.—§15, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(15); §4, ch. 29737, 1955; §6, ch. 63-289.

657.16 Loans.—A credit union may loan to members. Loans must be for a provident or productive purpose and are made subject to the conditions contained in the by-laws. Liens on unimproved real estate and liens other than first liens on improved real estate shall not be construed as security within the meaning of this section. A borrower may repay his loan in whole or in part any day the office of the credit union is open for business. A director, officer, or committeeman may borrow from the credit union in which he holds office; provided the combined loans to all directors, officers, and committeemen shall not exceed ten percent of the capital and deposits of the credit union; and provided, further, that all loans to directors, officers, and committeemen (except share loans) must be approved by the credit committee and the board of directors without said director, officer or committeeman having a vote on his loan. No directors, officers, or committeemen may be comakers or endorsers on loans obtained from the credit union in which they hold office.

History.—§16, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(16); §7, ch. 63-289; §1, ch. 69-30.

657.161 Investments.—A credit union, after taking care of the provident and productive borrowing needs of its members, may invest its surplus funds in only the following:

(1)(a) Obligations of the United States, including bonds and securities upon which payment of principal and interest is fully guaranteed by the United States;

(b) In loans to other credit unions in the state provided that no such loan may exceed twenty-five per cent of the unimpaired capital of the lending credit union nor be made for a period in excess of one year.

(2) General obligations of states and general obligations of counties, municipalities or county road, school, hospital and other public purpose districts of the state; provided, that such securities shall not be eligible for investment if they have been in default either as to principal or interest within five years prior to date of purchase.

(3) First mortgage bonds of railroad and public service corporations; provided, that the investment in bonds of any such corporations

shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars, or one percent of the assets of the credit union, whichever is greater; and provided further that such securities shall not be eligible for investment if they have been in default either as to principal or interest within five years prior to date of purchase.

(4) Shares of building and loan associations, savings and loan associations and other credit unions; provided that the investment in any credit union shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars or one percent of the assets of the credit union, whichever is greater, and that the aggregate of all such investments shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the unimpaired capital of the investing credit union.

(5) Real estate and improvements thereon that may be required for its accommodation in the transaction of its business; provided, that before any such investment is made, the proposal to make it shall be submitted to the department of banking and finance and its approval obtained and, provided further that it shall not grant such approval until it is satisfied that the proposed investment is necessary, that the amount thereof is commensurate with the size and needs of the credit union and that it will be beneficial to the members.

(6) Furniture, fixtures and equipment that may be required in the transaction of its business.

(7) With the approval of the department, credit unions may invest in corporation bonds with a fixed maturity of any corporation within the United States if such bonds are rated by at least two nationally recognized rating services in any one of the three highest classifications approved by the department of the currency for the investment of the funds of national banks; provided, however, that if only one nationally recognized rating service shall rate such obligations, then such rating service must have rated such obligations in any one of the two highest classifications heretofore mentioned. Not more than ten percent of the total assets of the credit union shall be so invested, and not more than fifteen thousand dollars or one percent of the total assets of the credit union, whichever is greater, shall be invested in any one corporation's bonds.

(8) A credit union may invest in securities, obligations, participations, or other instruments of, issued by, or fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States government or any agency thereof or any trust or trusts established for investing directly or collectively in the same.

History.—§5, ch. 29739, 1955; §1, ch. 57-346; §18, 9, ch. 63-289; §2, ch. 69-30; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

657.17 Reserves.—All entrance fees (which may be provided by the bylaws) and, each year, before the declaration of a dividend, but after an interest refund, if any, is declared, twenty percent of the net earnings shall be set aside as a reserve fund, which reservation of earnings shall continue until the reserve fund equals three thousand dollars. After the reserve has

reached three thousand dollars the credit union shall continue each year, before the declaration of a dividend, but after an interest refund, if any, is declared, to place ten percent of the net earnings in a reserve fund, which reservation of earnings shall continue until the reserve fund equals ten percent of the total of the outstanding loans of the credit union. Moneys acquired through the building up of this reserve fund may be invested under the terms of §657.04. The reserve fund herein provided for shall be held by the corporation as a reserve against bad debts of any nature owing to it; and said fund shall not be distributed or reduced except in cases of liquidation of the credit union or for the charging out of bad debts, and any such charge to this account must be first approved by the board of directors.

History.—§17, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(17); §3, ch. 20312, 1941; §3, ch. 28232, 1953; §3, ch. 69-30.

657.18 Dividends.—The directors of a credit union, after provision has been made for transfers to the reserve fund in accordance with the provisions of §657.17, may declare a dividend from undivided earnings not to exceed six percent per annum, which dividend shall be paid on all shares outstanding at the end of the period covered by such dividend. Shares which become fully paid up during the period covered by such dividend shall be entitled to a proportional part of such dividend, calculated from the first day of the month following such payments in full, or, if the bylaws so provide, dividends may be calculated from the first day of the month during which they are paid in full on or before the tenth of such month.

History.—§18, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(18); §4, ch. 28232, 1953; §6, ch. 29739, 1955; §2, ch. 57-346; §4, ch. 69-30.

657.19 Expulsion; withdrawal.—A member may be expelled by a two-thirds' vote of the members present at a special meeting called to consider the matter but only after a hearing. Any member may withdraw from the credit union at any time but notice of withdrawal may be required. All amounts paid on shares or as deposits of an expelled or withdrawing member, with any dividends or interest accreted thereto, to the date thereof, shall, as funds become available and after deducting all amounts due from the member to the credit union, be paid to him. If funds are not then available, sums due expelled or withdrawing member shall be paid in the order filed out of one-half of receipts. The credit union may require sixty days' notice of intention to withdraw shares and thirty days' notice of intention to withdraw deposits. Withdrawing or expelled members shall have no further rights in the credit union but are not, by such expulsion or withdrawal, released from any remaining liability to the credit union.

History.—§19, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(19).

657.20 Dissolution.—A credit union established and operating under the provision of this chapter may be dissolved in one of the following ways:

(1) **VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.**—The process of voluntary liquidation shall be as follows:

(a) *Approval of liquidation.*—A state credit union may go into voluntary liquidation by a vote in favor of such liquidation by a majority of the members of the credit union in attendance at a regular meeting of the members or at a special meeting called for that purpose. Where authorization for liquidation is to be obtained at a meeting of members, notice in writing shall be given to each member at least seven days before such meeting, and the minutes of the meeting shall show the number of members present and the number that voted for and against liquidation.

(b) *Notice of liquidation to department.*—Within ten days after the decision of the board of directors to submit the question of liquidation to the members, the president shall notify the department thereof in writing, setting forth in detail the reasons for the proposed action. Within ten days after the action of the members on the question of liquidation, the president shall notify the department in writing as to whether or not a majority of the members approved the proposed liquidation.

(c) *Transaction of business during liquidation.*—Immediately on decision by the board of directors of a state credit union to seek approval of the members for liquidation, payments on shares, withdrawal of shares (including any transfer of shares to loans and interest), making investments of any kind, and granting of loans shall be suspended, pending action by members on the proposal to liquidate. On approval by a majority of the members of such proposal, payments on shares, withdrawal of shares (including any transfer of shares to loans and interest), making investments of any kind except with the approval of the department, and the making of loans shall be permanently discontinued. Necessary expenses of operation shall, however, continue to be paid on authorization by the board of directors or liquidating agent during the period of the liquidation.

(d) *Notice of liquidation to members.*—Immediately on decision by the board of directors, a notice of such decision shall be handed to each member or mailed to his last known address together with a request that the member furnish his passbook or confirm in writing the shares held by him in the state credit union and the loans owed by him to the credit union.

(e) *Notice of liquidation to creditors.*—On approval of a majority of the members of a state credit union of a proposal to liquidate, the board of directors of the state credit union shall immediately have prepared and mailed to all creditors a notice of liquidation containing instructions to them to present their claims to the state credit union within ninety days for payment.

(f) *Report at commencement of liquidation.*—At the commencement of voluntary liquidation of a state credit union, the treasurer or agent conducting the liquidation shall file with

the department a financial and statistical report and a schedule showing the name, book number, share balance, and loan balance of each member.

(g) *Reports during period of liquidation.*—State credit unions in the process of voluntary liquidation shall file with the department a financial and statistical report as of December 31 within ten days after such date. Additional reports, as determined by the department to be necessary, shall be furnished promptly on written request.

(h) *Examinations of state credit unions in voluntary liquidation.*—When deemed advisable by the department, an examination of the books and records of a state credit union may be made prior to, during, or following completion of voluntary liquidation. The fee for each such examination shall be waived by the department.

(i) *Responsibility for conduct of voluntary liquidation.*—The board of directors of a state credit union in voluntary liquidation shall be responsible for conserving the assets, for expediting the liquidation, and for equitably distributing the assets to members. The board of directors shall determine that all persons handling or having access to funds of the state credit union are adequately covered by surety bond. The board of directors shall appoint a custodian for the state credit union's records that are to be retained for five years after the charter is cancelled. The board of directors may appoint a liquidating agent and delegate part or all of these responsibilities to him and may authorize reasonable compensation for his services. Any such liquidating agent shall be bonded for faithful performance of his duties.

(j) *Partial distribution.*—Upon the request of the board of directors or liquidating agent and with written approval of the department, a partial distribution of the credit union's assets may be made to its members from cash funds available.

(k) *Completion of liquidation.*—When all assets of the state credit union have been converted to cash or found to be worthless and all loans and debts owing to it have been collected or found to be uncollectible and all obligations of the state credit union have been paid, with the exception of amounts due its members, the books shall be closed and the pro rata distribution to members computed. The amount of gain or loss shall be entered in each member's share account and should be entered in his passbook or statement of account.

(l) *Distribution of assets.*—Promptly after the pro rata distribution to members has been computed, checks shall be drawn for the amounts to be distributed to each member who has surrendered his passbook or has given a written confirmation of his balance. The checks shall be mailed to such members at their last known address or handed to them in person. The passbooks or written confirmations submitted by members to verify balances shall be retained with the credit union records. The department shall be notified promptly of the date final distribution of assets to the members is started. Unclaimed share

accounts which have been dormant for the period which makes them subject to the escheat or abandoned property laws of the state, shall be paid to the state as required by such laws.

(m) *Final report.*—Within 120 days after the final distribution to members is started, the state credit union shall furnish to the department's office the following:

1. A schedule, on an official form, of unpaid claims, if any, due members who failed to surrender their passbooks or confirm their balances in writing during liquidation whose share accounts are not payable to the state under applicable escheat or abandoned property laws and of unpaid claims, if any, due members or creditors who failed to cash final distribution checks within the said 120 days. This schedule shall be accompanied by a certified check or money order payable to the department in the exact amount of the total of these unpaid claims. The department shall deposit said funds in a special account with the state treasury where they will be held for the account of the individuals named on said schedule. Each such individual, or any authorized person on his behalf, may submit to the department a written claim for the amount of such funds held for him.

2. A schedule, on an official form, showing the name, book number, share balance at the commencement of liquidation, pro rata share of gain or loss, and amount of each unclaimed share account paid to the state under applicable escheat or abandoned property laws. The check number and date of payment to the state should be included in the schedule.

3. A schedule, on an official form, showing the name, book number, share balance at the commencement of liquidation, pro rata share of gain or loss, and amount distributed to each member.

4. A summary report on liquidation in duplicate, on an official form.

5. The certificate of dissolution and liquidation, on an official form, signed under oath by the board of directors or agent who conducted the liquidation and made the final distribution of assets to the members.

6. The name and address of the custodian of the state credit union's records.

7. The charter of the state credit union.

(n) *Retention of records.*—All records of the liquidated credit union necessary to establish that creditors were paid and that members' share holdings were equitably distributed shall be retained by a custodian appointed by the department, for a period of five years following the date of cancellation of the charter.

(o) *Cancellation of charter.*—On proof that distribution of assets has been made to members and within one year after receipt of the certificate of dissolution and liquidation, the department shall cancel the charter of the state credit union concerned.

(2) **INVOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.**—The process of involuntary liquidation shall be as follows:

(a) *Basis for involuntary liquidation.*—The charter of any state credit union may be suspended or revoked, the state credit union placed in involuntary liquidation, and a liquidating agent therefor appointed, upon the finding by the department that the organization is bankrupt or insolvent or has violated any provisions of its charter, its bylaws, or any regulation issued by the department or that such suspension or revocation and liquidation is in the best interests of the membership of the state credit union concerned.

(b) *Suspension or revocation of charter.*—Except as otherwise provided for by the regulations in this chapter, the department, before suspending or revoking the charter of a state credit union and placing the state credit union in liquidation, may cause to be served on the state credit union concerned a notice of intention to suspend or revoke the charter, a statement of the reasons for such proposed action, and an order directing the state credit union concerned to show cause why its charter should not be suspended or revoked. Service of the order to show cause shall be either by mail addressed to the state credit union concerned at the last address of its office as shown by the records of the department or by delivery to any officer or member of the board of directors of the state credit union. The order shall be returned to the department. No oral hearing shall be held on such order to show cause, but the state credit union concerned may file with the department, within the period of time specified in the order to show cause, a statement in writing setting forth the grounds and reasons why its charter should not be suspended or revoked. This statement shall be accompanied by a certified copy of a resolution of the board of directors of the state credit union concerned authorizing the filing of the statement. If no statement is received within the period of time specified in the order, or if the proffered reasons why the charter should not be suspended or revoked are found to be insufficient by the department, it may order that the charter be suspended or revoked and may order the state credit union placed in involuntary liquidation. If the state credit union is ordered to be liquidated, the department shall designate the liquidating agent in the order directing the liquidation. A copy of the order directing the suspension or revocation and, when proper, of the order directing the involuntary liquidation and of the appointment of a liquidating agent and a statement of the findings on which the order is based shall be served on the state credit union concerned. Such service shall be either by mail addressed to the state credit union concerned at the last address of its office as shown by the records of the department or by delivery to any officer or member of the board of directors of the state credit union concerned.

(c) *Order directing involuntary liquidation.*—In the event the department does not order the state credit union placed in involuntary liquidation at the time it orders its charter sus-

pended or revoked, the department may, at any time prior to the cancellation of the suspension or the annulment of the revocation, order the state credit union concerned to show cause why it should not be placed in involuntary liquidation. Service of the order to show cause shall be either by mail addressed to the state credit union concerned at the last address of its office as shown by the records of the department or by delivery to any officer or member of the board of directors of the state credit union concerned. The order shall be returned to the department. No oral hearing shall be held on such order to show cause, but the state credit union concerned may file with the department, within the period of time specified in the order to show cause, a statement in writing setting forth the grounds and reasons why it should not be placed in involuntary liquidation. This statement shall be accompanied by a certified copy of a resolution of the board of directors of the state credit union concerned authorizing the filing of the statement. If no statement is received within the period of time specified in the order, or if the proffered reasons why the state credit union should not be placed in involuntary liquidation are found to be insufficient by the department, it may order that the state credit union be placed in involuntary liquidation and may appoint a liquidating agent. A copy of the order directing the involuntary liquidation and appointment of a liquidating agent and a statement of the findings on which the order is based shall be served on the state credit union concerned. Such service shall be either by mail addressed to the state credit union concerned at the last address of its office as shown by the records of the department or by delivery to any officer or member of the board of directors of the state credit union.

(d) *Immediate suspension or liquidation.*—In any case when the department shall find that a state credit union is insolvent, that the interests of its members require immediate action, or that the issuance of the order to show cause provided for in this chapter will not serve any purpose, the department may order the suspension or revocation of the charter and the involuntary liquidation of the state credit union and the appointment of a liquidating agent therefor, without prior notice to the state credit union of such action and without prior issuance of the order to show cause provided for in this chapter.

(e) *Involuntary liquidation and appointment of liquidating agent.*—On receipt of a copy of the order placing the state credit union in involuntary liquidation, the officers and directors of the state credit union concerned shall deliver to the liquidating agent possession and control of all books, records, assets, and property of every description of the state credit union, and the liquidating agent shall proceed to convert said assets to cash, collect all debts due to said state credit union and to wind up its affairs in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the instructions and proce-

dures issued to said liquidating agent by the department.

(f) *Cancellation of charter.*—On the completion of the liquidation and certification by the liquidating agent that the distribution of the assets of the state credit union has been completed, the department shall cancel the charter of the state credit union concerned.

History.—§20, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(20); §1, ch. 23013, 1945; §5, ch. 69-30; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

657.21 Place of business.—A credit union may change its place of business on written notice to the department.

History.—§21, ch. 14499, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 6494(21); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

657.22 Authority to destroy records or files after five years; liability.—

(1) Credit unions shall not be required to preserve or keep their records or files for a longer period than five years next after the first day of January of the year following the time of the making or filing of such records or files; provided, however, that all ledger and journal sheets showing unpaid balances in favor of shareholders and depositors of such credit union shall not be destroyed unless photographic copies of such ledger and journal sheets are retained.

(2) No liability shall accrue against any credit union destroying any such records after the expiration of the period provided in subsection (1), and in any cause or proceedings in which any of such records or files may be called in question or be demanded of the credit union, or any officer or employee thereof, a showing that such records or files have been destroyed in accordance with the terms of this act shall be sufficient excuse for the failure to produce them.

(3) This section shall, so far as applicable, apply to the records of federal credit unions operating in this state.

History.—§5, ch. 28232, 1953; §6, ch. 69-30.

657.23 Conversion of credit unions from state to federal and vice versa.—Any state chartered credit union operating in the state may convert into a federal chartered credit union and any federal chartered credit union may convert into a state chartered credit union upon approval of the authority under whose supervision the converted credit union will operate and upon compliance with applicable federal laws as to a converted federal credit union, and upon compliance with applicable state laws as to a converted state credit union. The procedure for obtaining such approval and effecting the conversion shall be as follows:

(1) A meeting of the board of directors, either regular or special, shall be called for the purpose of voting on converting from a federal credit union to a state credit union, or from a state credit union to a federal credit union. A majority of the board of directors shall adopt a resolution approving the contemplated conversion.

(2) A meeting either regular, or special, of the shareholders shall then be called for voting on the proposed conversion. Notice of said meeting shall be given in the manner prescribed in the by-laws, and it shall be given not more than thirty days nor less than ten days prior to the date of the meeting. Proof of giving of the notice shall be by the affidavit of the president of the credit union. A majority of the members present at this meeting shall then approve the proposed conversion.

(3) The credit union shall then obtain, in writing, the approval of a majority of the shareholders on record as of the date of the resolution by the board of directors.

(4) Within ten days after the approval of the conversion by the majority of the shareholders, as provided in subsection (3), the president or vice-president and treasurer shall file a verified copy of the resolution adopted by the board of directors with the state or federal authority, under whose supervision the converting credit union is to operate.

(5) Upon the filing of the articles of incorporation with the proper state or federal authorities; and with the written approval of the state authorities for credit unions applying for conversion to state credit unions; and with the written approval of the federal authorities for credit unions applying for conversion to federal credit unions, the converting credit union shall, upon compliance with all other applicable state or federal laws, become a credit union under the laws of this state or the United States, as the case may be; and thereupon all assets shall become the property of the new state or federal credit union, as the case may be, subject to all existing liabilities against the credit union, and every person who was a shareholder, or member of the converting credit union, shall be a shareholder in the new state or federal chartered credit union in like amount.

(6) In consummation of the conversion, the old credit union may execute, acknowledge and deliver to the newly chartered credit union, instruments of transfer necessary to accomplish the transfer of any property and all right, title or interest therein.

History.—§1, ch. 57-413.

CHAPTER 658

BANKING CODE, FIRST PART

- 658.01 Short title.
- 658.02 Definitions.
- 658.03 Effect on existing banks.
- 658.04 Banking department; establishment.
- 658.05 Powers of department.
- 658.06 Liability when acting upon department's order or regulation.

658.01 Short title.— Chapters 658-661 may be cited as the "Florida banking code."

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953.

658.02 Definitions.— As used in chapters 658-661:

(1) "Bank" means any person doing a banking business whether subject to the laws of this or any other jurisdiction other than industrial or Morris plan banks operating under the provisions of chapter 656, and savings banks operating under the provisions of chapter 654.

(2) "State bank" means any state bank chartered by this state.

(3) "Commercial bank" means any state bank chartered to do a general commercial banking business.

(4) "Action" in the sense of a judicial proceeding includes, but is not limited to, recoupment, counter-claim, set-off, suit in equity and any other proceedings in which rights are determined.

(5) "Commissioner" means the state commissioner of banking.

(6) "Community" means a city, town or incorporated village, or, where not within any of the foregoing, a trade area.

(7) "Court" means a court of competent jurisdiction.

(8) "Department" means the department of banking and finance.

(9) "Fiduciary" means trustee, agent, executor, administrator, committee, guardian or conservator for a minor or other incompetent person, receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, assignee for creditors or any holder of a similar position of trust.

(10) "Item" means any instrument for the payment of money even though not negotiable, but does not include money.

(11) "Officer," when referring to a bank, means any person designated as such in the by-laws and includes, whether or not so designated, any executive officer, the chairman of the board of directors, the chairman of the executive committee, and any trust officer, assistant vice president, assistant treasurer, assistant cashier, assistant comptroller, or any person who performs the duties appropriate to those offices.

(12) "Person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust estate, business trust, or unincorporated association.

(13) "Trust business" means the business of acting as executor, administrator, guardian

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of estates, assignee, receiver, depository or trustee under the appointment of any court, or by authority of any law of this or any other state or of the United States, or as trustee for any purpose permitted by law.

(14) "Trust company" means a corporation or the trust department of a bank which is authorized to engage in the trust business.

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—This subsection was rendered obsolete by §12, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—See former §652.27.

658.03 Effect on existing banks.—The charters of state banks and trust companies existing at the time of the adoption of chapters 658-661 shall continue in full force and effect, but all state banks and trust companies and, to the extent applicable, all banks, shall hereafter be operated in accordance with the provisions of chapters 658-661.

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note.—See former §652.23.

***658.04 Banking department; establishment.**—

(1) There is hereby established a state department of banking which shall be a separate department charged with supervision of the activities in this state of banks and trust companies as provided in this code and in other legislation conferring jurisdiction upon the department.

(2) The comptroller shall be ex officio the state commissioner of banking, who shall receive no additional compensation for the performance of the duties as said commissioner.

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §12, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

658.05 Powers of department.—In addition to other powers conferred by this act, the department shall have power to:

(1) Implement by regulation any provision of this code. Notice and hearing shall be provided by the department in advance of the effective date of any regulations promulgated under the provisions of this subsection and upon the adoption of any such regulations, same shall be immediately disseminated to all banks and trust companies concerned by such regulations. In matters involving extraordinary circumstances requiring immediate action, the department may take such action, but shall promptly afford a subsequent hearing upon application of any interested bank or party to rescind the action taken.

(2) Restrict the withdrawal of deposits

from all or one or more state banks where the department finds that extraordinary circumstances make such restriction necessary for the proper protection of depositors in the affected institution.

(3) Employ examiners or other employees necessary to operate the department and fix their compensation.

(4) The department may from time to time formulate and promulgate reasonable rules and regulations governing the conduct of state banks and trust companies doing business in this state which shall have the force of law and it shall have the power to enforce the same.

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §§653.35, 653.36 and 653.42.

658.06 Liability when acting upon department's order or regulation.—No person shall be subject to any civil or criminal liability for any act or omission to act in good faith in reliance upon a subsisting order or regulation issued by the department notwithstanding a subsequent decision by a court of competent jurisdiction invalidating the order or regulation.

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

658.07 Examinations, reports and internal audits.—

(1) The department shall examine the condition of each state bank at least two times in each calendar year and of each trust company at least once in each calendar year. The department may accept a federal deposit insurance corporation or federal reserve examination in lieu of one of said bank examinations, and may furnish to the federal deposit insurance corporation or its representatives a copy of all examinations made of such banks. It shall require each bank or trust company to submit a report of its condition as of such date as it may fix at least twice in each calendar year or as often as ordered by the department, verified by the oaths or affirmations of the president or the vice-president and treasurer, secretary, or cashier of such corporation. Within ten days after such report shall have been called for, such bank or trust company shall publish in a newspaper published in the county in which said bank is located a statement of its assets and liabilities as of the date of said report, and a copy of said publication, with an affidavit of the publication, shall be filed with the department, and a copy of said publication shall also be filed with the county tax assessor. Every such bank or trust company which fails to transmit any report required under this section shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day of delinquency after the due date of the report. The provisions of this section shall not apply to national banks and trust departments of national banks.

(2)(a) Each state bank and trust company shall have performed an internal audit each eighteen months and filed a copy of such audit

with the department, through one of the following means:

1. Under the supervision of the board of directors, in each state bank and trust company in which there is an internal audit department;

2. By the board of directors, acting as an audit committee; or

3. By an independent certified public accountant approved by the board of directors.

(b) The department may, in its discretion, require an independent certified public accountant audit.

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 67-182; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106; §38, ch. 69-353.

Note.—See former §§653.28, 653.44 and 655.19.

658.08 Examination fees.—

(1) Each state bank or trust company shall pay an examination fee computed in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) With resources up to \$150,000.00—\$60.00;

(b) With resources up to \$250,000.00—\$75.00;

(c) With resources up to \$400,000.00—\$112.50;

(d) With resources up to \$500,000.00—\$135.00;

(e) With resources up to \$750,000.00—\$180.00;

(f) With resources up to \$1,000,000.00—\$225.00;

and for each additional million dollars or a major part thereof sixty dollars.

(2) Examination fees shall in all cases be paid by the bank or trust company direct to the state treasurer who shall deposit one third of the amount collected in a special trust fund to be entitled the Bank and Trust Company Trust Fund, such fund to be used by the department for the administration of the state banking laws.

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 63-182; §1, ch. 67-381; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §653.44.

cf. §654.09 Savings banks.

658.09 Annual report to governor.—The department shall submit an annual report to the governor, which shall include:

(1) The text of all regulations of the department of general application adopted or altered since its last previous report.

(2) A statement of the general condition and affairs of existing state banks.

(3) A statement of the status and remaining assets and liabilities of all banking or trust organizations in the possession of the department for liquidation.

(4) A summary of all changes occurring since its last previous report by reason of the opening of new state banks or trust companies, mergers and conversions, increases and decreases in capital, and the like.

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

658.10 Department records.—

(1) Information from the records of the

department shall be revealed only with the consent of the department, but shall be subject to subpoena.

(2) Reports of examinations made by the department or a photographic copy shall be retained for a period of ten years.

(3) A copy of any document on file with the department which is certified by the department, as being a true copy, may be introduced in evidence as if it were the original. The department shall establish a schedule of fees for preparing copies of documents.

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

658.11 Destruction of certain bank and trust company records.—

(1) Banks or trust companies shall not be required to preserve or keep their records of files or photographic or microphotographic copies thereof for a longer period than ten years next after the first day of January of the year following the time of the making or filing of such records or files, provided, however, that ledger sheets shall not be destroyed unless photographic copies of such ledger sheets are retained.

(2) No liability shall accrue against any bank or trust company destroying any such records after the expiration of the period pro-

vided in subsection (1), and any cause or proceedings in which any such records or files may be called in question or be demanded of the bank or trust company or any officer or employee thereof, a showing that such records or files have been destroyed in accordance with the terms of this section shall be a sufficient excuse for the failure to produce them.

(3) Any bank, or trust company, may photograph, microphotograph, or reproduce on film in such manner that each page is exposed in its entirety any or all of its journals, ledgers, statements, account books, or other books, or any or all of its internal records of every description, made or received in the regular course of its business, and the photographs, microphotographs, or reproductions on film in the form of film or prints, or enlarged prints, or any duly certified or authenticated copy or reproduction thereof, duly certified or authenticated by a responsible officer of the bank under whose supervision the records are kept, shall in all cases, and in all courts and places, be admitted and received as evidence with a like force and effect as the original general ledger, voucher, statement, account book, or other record.

History.—§1, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note.—See former §§653.90 and 92.34.

CHAPTER 659

BANKING CODE, SECOND PART

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659.01 Creation of banking or trust corporation.—When authorized by the department, as provided herein, a corporation may be formed under the laws of the state by five or more persons for the purpose of conducting a general banking or trust business.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §§652.01, 655.01, 655.02.

659.02 Application for authority to organize bank.—

(1) A written application for authority to establish a corporation, as provided in §659.01, shall be filed with the department, and shall include:

(a) The name, residence and occupation of

each incorporator and stock subscriber and the amount of stock subscribed for by each, together with a statement under oath of each subscriber that he subscribes in good faith in his own right and not as agent or attorney for any undisclosed person.

(b) The proposed name.

(c) The total capital, the number of shares of each class, and the par value of the shares of each class.

(d) The community, including the street and number, if known, and if not known, the area within the community where the proposed bank or trust company is to be located.

(e) Request for trust powers, if desired.

(2) Said application shall be in such form and contain such additional information as the department shall reasonably require, and shall be accompanied by a fee of five hundred dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 63-181; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §§652.13, 652.15, 655.02.
cf.—§661.08 Conversion from state bank to national bank and reverse.

659.03 Investigation by department.—

(1) Upon the filing of an application, the department shall make an investigation of:

(a) The character, reputation, financial standing and motives of the organizers, incorporators and subscribers in organizing the proposed bank or trust company.

(b) The need for banking or trust facilities or additional banking or trust facilities, as the case may be, in the community where the proposed bank is to be located, giving particular consideration to the adequacy of existing banking or trust facilities and the need for further banking or trust facilities in the locality.

(c) The present and future ability of the community to support the proposed bank or trust company and all other existing banking or trust facilities in the community.

(d) The character, financial responsibility, banking experience and business qualifications of the proposed officers.

(e) The character, financial responsibility, business experience and standing of the proposed stockholders and directors.

(2) The department shall approve or disapprove the application, in its discretion, but it shall not approve such application until, in its opinion:

(a) Public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the establishment of the proposed bank or trust company.

(b) Local conditions assure reasonable promise of successful operation for the proposed bank or trust company and those banks or trust companies already established in the community.

(c) The proposed capital structure is adequate.

(d) The proposed officers and directors have sufficient banking or trust experience, ability and standing to assure reasonable promise of successful operation.

(e) The name of the proposed bank or trust company is not so similar as to cause confusion with the name of an existing bank.

(f) Provision has been made for suitable banking house quarters in the area specified in the application.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §§652.05, 652.06, 652.15, 655.02.
cf.—§661.08 Conversion from state banks to national bank and reverse.

659.04 Capital structure.—

(1) The capital stock of a state bank or trust company shall be in such amount as the department shall deem adequate, but not less than the following aggregate amounts, based upon population of the community in which the

bank or trust company will be located according to the latest official census:

(a) Twenty-five thousand dollars, if the population of the community in which the bank or trust company will be located does not exceed five thousand and fifty thousand dollars if the population of the community in which the bank will be located does not exceed ten thousand.

(b) One hundred thousand dollars if the population of the community in which the bank or trust company will be located exceeds ten thousand, but does not exceed fifty thousand.

(c) Two hundred thousand dollars if the population of the community in which the bank or trust company will be located exceeds fifty thousand, but does not exceed two hundred thousand.

(d) Three hundred thousand dollars if the population of the community in which the bank or trust company will be located exceeds two hundred thousand.

(2) Every state bank or trust company hereafter organized shall, upon its organization, establish, in addition to the capital required by subsection (1), a paid-in surplus equal in amount to not less than twenty per cent of its paid-up capital, and a fund to be designated as undivided profits equal to five per cent of its paid-up capital.

(3) Each subscriber at the time he subscribes to the stock of a proposed state bank or trust company shall pay an additional sum at least equal to five per cent of the par value of such stock into a fund to be used to defray the expenses of organization, such additional sum to be paid in cash. No organizational expense shall be paid out of any other funds of the bank. Upon the granting of a charter, any unexpended balance in such fund shall be transferred to undivided profits. If the application has been finally denied during said period, such balance shall be distributed among the contributors in proportion to their respective payments. The department may require an accounting of disbursements from the fund and may order the incorporators to restore any sum which has been expended for other than proper organizational expenses.

(4) No bank or trust company shall apply any part of the funds collected under this section for the payment of commissions or fees for obtaining subscriptions or selling shares or to the payment of compensation for services in connection with the organization of a proposed bank, or in connection with securing authority to transact business, other than the payment of fees for legal services and of other usual and ordinary expenses incidental and necessary for the organization of a bank or trust company.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §§ 652.06, 653.05, 655.01, 655.14.

659.05 Authorization to engage in banking or trust business.—

(1) Upon approval of the application for authority to organize by the department, the

proposed articles of incorporation shall be submitted to the department for its written approval before filing pursuant to chapter 608. After such approval and certification by the department, the proposed bank or trust company shall:

(a) File with the department a copy of its articles of incorporation duly certified by the department of state.

(b) File with the department a statement in such form and with such supporting data and proof as it may require, showing that the entire capital, surplus and undivided profits have been fully paid in lawful money unconditionally, and that the funds representing such capital, surplus and undivided profits, less sums spent with the approval of the department for land, building, supplies, fixtures and equipment, are on hand.

(2) If the department finds that the proposed bank or trust company has in good faith complied with all the requirements of law, it shall within thirty days after the filing of the statement specified in subsection (1)(b), issue, in duplicate, under its official seal, a certificate of authorization to transact a general banking or trust business, transmitting one copy to the bank or trust company and placing one copy in the department file. Said certificate shall state that the corporation named therein is authorized to transact a general banking or trust business, and the bank or trust company shall cause said certificate to be published one time in some newspaper of general circulation published in the city or county where the bank or trust company is located.

(3) No bank or trust company shall, until it has received its certificates of authorization:

(a) Transact any banking or trust business.

(b) Incur any indebtedness except that allowed under subsection (1)(b).

(4) Upon the failure to comply with subsection (1)(a) and (b) within six months after the approval of the application for authority to organize, such right shall automatically terminate and the charter be revoked. The department, however, for good cause, on written application filed before the expiration of said six months' period, may extend the time within which the bank may be organized for a period not exceeding six months.

(5) Upon the failure to open for business within thirty days after the issuance of the certificate of authorization, the right to transact business shall automatically terminate and the charter be revoked.

(6) Upon opening for business a bank or trust company shall have power to engage in a general banking or trust business and to exercise, subject to law and the approval of the department, all such incidental powers as may reasonably promote its general banking or trust business.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 65-37; §§10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §§652.04, 652.07, 652.13-652.16.

659.051 Annual meetings.—The annual meetings of stockholders of state banks and trust companies shall be held on such day in January or February of each year as is specified therefor in the bylaws of the corporation; provided, however, that when the day fixed in the bylaws for the regular annual meeting of the stockholders falls on a legal holiday, the annual meeting of stockholders shall be held on the next following banking day.

History.—§1, ch. 65-35; §1, ch. 67-30.

659.06 Place of transacting business; school savings; drive-in facilities.—

(1) (a) Any bank or trust company shall have only one place of doing business, which shall be located in the community specified in its original articles of incorporation, and the business of the bank or trust company shall be transacted at its banking house so located in said community specified, and not elsewhere. A bank or trust company may, however, change the location of its banking house within the community shown in its articles of incorporation with the written approval of the department. Application for such approval shall be in such form and contain such information as the department may require.

(b) A bank may contract with proper authorities of any elementary or secondary school or institution caring for minors for the participation by the bank in any school or institutional thrift or savings plan, and it may accept deposits at such school or institution, either by its own collector or by any representative of the school or institution who becomes the agent of the bank for such purposes. Withdrawal from any account carried with the bank by any such school or institution shall be made only at the banking house of said bank.

(2) With the prior written approval of the department a bank may operate a drive-in facility or walk-up facility providing one or more tellers to serve patrons in vehicles and on foot. It shall not be necessary that such facility be a part of or physically connected to the main banking room or building of the bank if the facility is located on the property on which the main banking house is situated or on property contiguous thereto. Property which is separated from the property on which the main banking house is situated only by a street, walkway or alleyway shall, for the purposes of this subsection, be deemed contiguous to the property on which the main banking house is situated. The operation of any drive-in or walk-up facility which is not located on the property on which the main banking house is situated or on property contiguous thereto shall constitute a violation of subsection (1); provided, however, subsection (2) shall not apply to any facilities existing on or prior to January 1, 1965.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 57-77; §1, ch. 65-276; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §653.01.

659.07 Changes in articles of incorporation.—A bank or trust company shall not amend its

articles of incorporation without the written approval of the department, and if any amendment requests a change in name of the bank or trust company, the department shall not approve such change if the new name is so similar as to cause confusion with the name of an existing bank.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §653.05.

659.08 Shares of stock.—

(1) A state bank or trust company shall issue its capital stock with par value of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars per share.

(2) No bank or trust company hereafter shall issue any shares before they are fully paid for.

(3) A bank or trust company pursuant to action taken by its board of directors, and after obtaining the written approval of the department and the approval of stockholders holding a majority of the voting stock of the bank or trust company evidenced either in a writing signed by the stockholders or by a vote at a stockholders' meeting called for such stated purpose after giving ten days' notice by registered mail, may issue preferred stock of one or more classes in an amount and with a par value as approved by the department and may make amendments to its articles of incorporation which may be necessary to accomplish this purpose. The holders of the preferred stock shall not be held individually responsible as such holders for any debts, contracts, or engagements of the bank or trust company, and shall not be liable for assessment.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former § § 652.06, 652.07, 652.09, 652.10.

659.085 Stock options.—

(1) For the stated purpose of providing stock options for one or more of its officers or employees, any bank or trust company may, pursuant to action taken by its board of directors and after obtaining the written approval of the department and the approval of stockholders holding a majority of the common capital stock of the bank or trust company, evidenced either in a writing signed by the stockholders or by a vote at a stockholders' meeting called for such stated purpose after ten days' notice and after issuance of the shares of stock representing the entire original organizational capital of such bank or trust company, hold unissued from the amount of any authorized increase in its capital, other than an increase authorized solely for the purpose of declaring and paying a stock dividend, or purchase or otherwise acquire and hold, shares of its own common capital stock in an aggregate par value amount not to exceed at any one time ten per cent of the par value of its total authorized common capital stock.

(2) Any such bank or trust company may thereafter from time to time, without first offering such shares of stock to its stockholders, grant options to such of its officers and em-

ployees as may be authorized by the board of directors, at a price of the fair market value of such shares as determined by the board of directors, but not less than the par value thereof.

(3) Upon the exercise of any such option by the optionee, the bank or trust company may sell and issue such shares to the optionee.

History.—§1, ch. 67-582; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106; §39, ch. 69-353.

659.09 Dividends and surplus.—The directors of any bank or trust company, after charging off bad debts, depreciation and other worthless assets if any, may quarter-annually, semi-annually, or annually, declare a dividend of so much of the net profits of the company as they shall judge expedient, but each company shall, before the declaration of a dividend on its common stock carry twenty per cent of its net profits for such preceding period as is covered by the dividend to its surplus fund, until the same shall at least equal the amount of its common and preferred stock. Whenever the surplus becomes impaired or reduced below the aggregate amount of common and preferred stock, it shall be reimbursed in the manner provided for its accumulation.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.
Note.—See former § § 653.05, 655.14.

659.10 Changes in capital.—

(1) No state bank or trust company shall reduce its outstanding capital stock without first obtaining the consent of the department, and such consent shall be withheld if the reduction will cause the outstanding capital stock to be less than the minimum required hereunder.

(2) Any state bank or trust company, may with the approval of the department, provide for an increase in its capital as may be deemed expedient.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §652.22.

659.11 Directors, number, qualifications, oath, officers.—

(1) The board of directors of a state bank or trust company shall consist of not less than five nor more than twenty-five directors, and shall be elected at the annual meeting of stockholders; provided, however, that if so authorized by the articles of incorporation and by a majority of the shareholders by appropriate action of the shareholders at the next preceding annual meeting, a majority of the full board of directors of a state bank or trust company may, at any time during the year following the annual meeting of shareholders in which such action has been authorized, increase the number of directors of such state bank or trust company within the limits specified above, and appoint persons to fill the resulting vacancies, provided further, that in any one year not more than two such additional directors shall be authorized pursuant to this provision.

(2) Every director must during his whole term of service be a citizen of the United States, and at least three-fifths of the directors must have resided in this state for at least one year

preceding their election, and must be residents therein during their continuance in office. Every director of a bank or trust company hereafter chartered must own in his own right, free of lien, encumbrance, option or pledge agreement, voting common stock of the bank of which he is a director of not less than one thousand dollars par value; any director who ceases to be the owner of such amount of voting common stock, or who becomes in any other manner disqualified, shall thereby vacate his place as such director; provided that as to those banks having an authorized capital of twenty-five thousand dollars or less, such directors must own in his own right capital stock in such bank of not less than five hundred dollars par value in the manner above provided for other banks.

(3) Each director, upon assuming office, shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such bank or trust company and will not knowingly violate, or willfully permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this chapter, and that he is the owner in good faith and in his own right of shares of voting common stock in the amount required by subsection (2) subscribed by him or standing in his name on the books of the bank or trust company and that the same is not hypothecated or in any way pledged as security for any loan or debt. Such oath shall be immediately filed with the department.

(4) The board of directors of each state bank or trust company shall manage the affairs of the bank or trust company and hold a meeting at least once every two months at the banking house of the bank or trust company.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 65-34; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §§ 652.03, 652.17-652.19, 655.13.

659.12 Deposit insurance; membership in federal reserve system.—A state bank or trust company is authorized to do any act necessary to obtain insurance of its deposits by the United States, or any agency thereof, and to acquire and hold membership in the federal reserve system.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.
Note: See former §653.13.

659.13 Liability of stockholders.—Holders of voting common stock of state banks or trust companies shall be held individually responsible equally and ratable and not for one another for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such banks or trust companies to the extent of the amount of their stock therein at the par value thereof in addition to the amount invested in such shares. Persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians or trustees shall not be personally subject to any liability as stockholders, but the estates and funds in their hands shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward or person interested in trust funds would be, if living and competent to hold the stock in

his own name. Such stockholders who have transferred their shares or registered the transfer thereof within six months next before the date of the failure of such bank or trust company to meet its obligations, or with knowledge of such impending failure, shall be liable to the same extent as if they had made no such transfer, to the extent that the subsequent transferee fails to meet such liability; but this provision shall not be construed to affect in any way any recourse which such stockholders might otherwise have against those in whose names such shares are registered at the time of such failure, provided that this section shall not apply to stockholders in a banking, savings or trust company which is a member of the federal deposit insurance corporation, a corporation under the laws of the United States, or which has an unimpaired surplus equalling the amount of its capital stock.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.
Note: See former §§ 652.08, 655.12.

659.14 Acquisition of majority stock in existing bank or trust company.—In any case where a person, a group of persons, or a corporation proposes to purchase or acquire the majority of the outstanding capital stock of any state bank or trust company and thereby to change the control of said bank or trust company, such person, shall first make application to the department for a certificate of approval of such proposed change of control of said bank or trust company and said application shall contain the name and address of the proposed new owner or owners of the controlling stock and the said department shall issue said certificate or approval only after it has become satisfied that the proposed new owner or owners of the controlling stock is qualified by character, experience and financial responsibility to control and operate the said bank or trust company in a legal and proper manner, and that the interests of the stockholders, depositors and creditors of the bank or trust company and the interests of the public generally will not be jeopardized by the proposed change in ownership and management.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See comptroller's former Rule No. 8.

659.15 Filing fees.—On filing any charters or other papers relative to banks or trust companies with the department of state, fees as prescribed in §608.05 shall be paid to the department of state for the use of the state.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 57-23; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §655.25.

659.16 Cash reserves.—

(1) Every bank shall maintain a cash reserve equal to at least twenty percent of its total deposit liability, less those deposits of public funds for which security has been pledged as provided by law. Said cash reserve shall be maintained as cash on hand, as cash on demand deposit with other banks, or as investments in securities which are direct obli-

gations of the United States or which are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States. Eligible securities must be owned by the bank free of pledge or encumbrance, and their par value will represent their cash reserve value.

(2) Whenever the lawful reserve of any such bank as defined in subsection (1) shall be below the amount of twenty per cent of its deposits, such bank shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing of bills of exchange payable at sight, nor making any dividends of its profits until the required proportion between its deposits and its lawful money of the United States has been restored. The department may notify any bank whose lawful money reserves shall be below the amount above required to be maintained to make good such reserve, and if such bank shall fail in thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money, the department may appoint a liquidator to wind up the business of the bank as provided in §661.10.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-191.
Note: See former § § 653.02, 655.22.

659.17 Loans.—A state bank may make loans with or without security subject to the following limitations:

(1) LOANS TO OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.—

(a) No bank shall lend in excess of ten percent of its unimpaired capital and surplus to any one of its officers or directors, and no such loan shall be made in any amount unless previously approved by the board of directors or funded pursuant to a line of credit previously approved by the board of directors at least annually.

(b) In computing the total liabilities of any officer or director subject to the said ten percent limitation, there shall be included:

1. Loans to any corporations in which a stock interest of ten percent or more is held by the officer or director, excepting corporations the stock of which is listed and traded on a recognized stock exchange;

2. Loans to any partnership in which the officer or director is a general partner or in which he has an interest of ten percent or more as a limited partner; and

3. Loans endorsed or guaranteed as to repayment by the officer or director, or by any corporation or partnership in which he holds an interest as defined herein.

(c) The loan limitation stated shall not be enlarged by the provisions of any other section of this chapter except as provided in subsection (4) hereof.

(2) LOANS TO OTHER PERSONS.—

(a) Loans and lines of credit which are unsecured shall be limited to ten percent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of the lending bank. However, when approved in advance by the board of directors or an authorized committee therefrom, loans and lines of credit all com-

ponents of which are amply and entirely secured may be granted up to twenty-five percent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of the lending bank.

(b) In computing the total liabilities of any person, firm, partnership, or corporation subject to the said limitations, there shall be included:

1. Loans to any corporation in which a stock interest of fifty percent or more is held;

2. Loans to any partnership in which the person is a general partner or in which he has an interest of fifty percent or more as a limited partner; and

3. Loans endorsed or guaranteed as to repayment.

(c) At intervals not less frequent than biennially, the department shall provide a listing of acceptable security and security margin requirements which shall be observed by banks in complying with the ample and entire security provisions of this section.

(d) The loan limitations stated shall not be enlarged by the provisions of any other section of this chapter except as provided in subsection (4) hereof.

(3) SPECIAL PROVISIONS.—

(a) A limitation of twenty-five percent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of the lending bank shall apply to the aggregate total of loans made *[to a corporation and] upon the security of the shares of stock, bonds or other obligations of the corporation, unless the stocks or bonds are listed and traded on a recognized stock exchange, in which case no aggregate loan limit shall apply.

(b) A limitation of ten percent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of the lending bank shall apply to loans made to any one borrower on the security of shares of capital stock of the obligations subordinate to deposits of another bank. No aggregate limits shall apply to loans secured by the stock of another bank, or to the total number of shares of stock of another bank held as collateral by the lending bank.

(c) No loan shall be made by a bank on the security of the shares of its own capital stock or of its obligations subordinate to deposits.

(d) Loans based upon the security of real estate mortgages shall be documented as first liens, except that secondary liens may be taken:

1. To protect a loan previously made in good faith;

2. To further secure a loan otherwise amply and entirely secured;

3. As additional security for federal housing administration title 1 loans or loans made with participation or guaranty by the small business administration; or

4. As security to a home improvement loan the principal amount of which does not exceed five thousand dollars.

(4) APPLICABILITY OF LOAN LIMITATIONS.—The loan limitations otherwise provided in this section shall not apply:

(a) To loans which are fully secured by as-

signment of a savings account or certificate of deposit of the lending bank;

(b) To loans which are fully secured by notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the United States government or fully guaranteed as to repayment by the United States government, its agencies, bureaus, boards, or commissions;

(c) To loans made to district school boards when said loans are secured by the assignment of revenues reasonably expected to be received from the state and are otherwise made in compliance with statutes governing borrowings by such boards.

(5) **APPROVAL BY BOARD.**—The requirements of this section concerning approval of lending activities by the board of directors or an authorized committee therefrom shall have been met only when such approvals are recorded in the formal minutes of the actions of the board and its committees by name of borrower, amount of loan, maturity of loan, and general type of collateral.

(6) **LIABILITY OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.**—Officers and directors shall be personally liable, jointly or severally, for any loss that may be occasioned by any willful violation of this section.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 57-42; §1, ch. 63-322; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-297; §1, ch. 69-300.

***Note.**—According to information received from the department, the words enclosed in square brackets were inadvertently omitted from H.B. 1716 as introduced. They will be added by a subsequent reviser's bill.

Note.—See former §§653.04, 653.18, 655.17, 655.20.

659.18 Loans by banks where not in excess of \$5,000.00.—

(1) Any bank shall have power in addition to such other powers as it may have to make loans to any person, firm or corporation in an amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to deduct in advance from the proceeds of such loan interest or discount computed at a rate of not exceeding six per cent per annum upon the total amount of the loan from the date thereof until the maturity of the final installment, notwithstanding that the principal amount of such loan is required to be repaid in installments, or notwithstanding the loan is secured by mortgage, pledge, or other collateral or secured by a deposit account opened by the maker or makers concurrently with the making of the loan and assigned as collateral security therefor, which deposit account may evidence deposits made, or require deposits substantially uniform in amount, to be made periodically, with or without interest, throughout the term for which the note evidencing such loans runs. If such loan be payable in periodic installments the interest or discount thereon for the entire term of the loan may be added to the principal and the aggregate amount divided into installments as nearly equal as may be done during the term of such loan.

(2) No further interest or discount charge, nor any other charge whatsoever, shall be made directly or indirectly on any such loan or discount of such note by such bank, trust company

or national bank in addition to the charges herein expressly provided for, except that there may be charged to the borrower

(a) A penalty not exceeding five per cent of the amount of any principal payment or payments in default.

(b) The premium on any group insurance policy on the life of the borrower, in an amount not to exceed the full amount of the loan, in case such bank, trust company or national bank insures the life of the borrower under a group insurance policy, and

(c) The actual cost of reasonable and necessary credit investigation or appraisal of the security offered as collateral, provided such cost shall not exceed two per cent of the principal amount of the loan.

(d) Provided, however, that such banks may make a minimum interest or discount charge of three dollars on any single payment loan, or five dollars on any installment loan, notwithstanding such sum shall exceed the contract rate otherwise fixed by law.

(e) The rates, penalties, premiums, costs, charges and minimum charge, authorized under this section, shall be construed as exceptions to the laws of Florida governing interest and usury and the penalties of such laws shall apply in all cases where the limitations or requirements of this section are exceeded or violated.

(f) The privileges conferred by subsection (1) shall not extend to any lending institution which, either

1. Refuses or neglects to rebate to the borrower any unearned interest or discount when the borrower shall repay the loan in full before the due date of the last and final installment, or

2. Misrepresents the interest or discount rates or charges or the conditions of making loans in any form of advertisement or notice to the public or to potential customers.

(g) It shall be the duty of the department to enforce the provisions of this section and to make such investigations and initiate such actions in court, or otherwise, as may insure its enforcements.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 57-132; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §653.81.

659.181 Bank loans; credit cards.—Any bank shall have the power to make loans or extensions of credit to any person, firm, or corporation, not exceeding five thousand dollars for each such loan or extension of credit, on a credit card or overdraft financing arrangement and to charge interest of not more than one and one half percent per month, simple interest, on the unpaid balance of any such loans or extensions of credit computed on a monthly cycle.

History.—§1, ch. 69-339.

659.19 Banks authorized to make commodity loans.—

(1) Banks may make loans known and described as "commodity loans" on the obligations of any person, firm, copartnership, association or corporation, in the form of notes

or drafts secured by shipping documents, warehouse receipts or other such documents transferring or securing title covering readily marketable nonperishable staples when such property is fully covered by insurance if it is customary to insure such staples in the following percentages of the bank's capital and surplus:

(a) Twenty-five per cent when the market value of such staples securing such obligation is not at any time less than one hundred fifteen per cent of the face amount of such obligation.

(b) Thirty per cent when the market value of such staples securing such obligation is not at any time less than one hundred twenty per cent of the face amount of such obligation.

(c) Thirty-five per cent when the market value of such staples securing such obligation is not at any time less than one hundred twenty-five per cent of the face amount of such obligation.

(d) Forty per cent when the market value of such staples securing such obligation is not at any time less than one hundred thirty per cent of the face amount of such obligation.

(e) Forty-five per cent when the market value of such staples securing such obligation is not at any time less than one hundred thirty-five per cent of the face amount of such obligation.

(f) Fifty per cent when the market value of such staples securing such obligation is not at any time less than one hundred forty per cent of the face amount of such obligation.

(2) The increased loan limitation provided by this section shall not apply to obligations of any one person, firm, copartnership, association or corporation arising from the same transaction and/or secured upon the identical staples for more than ten months.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §653.87.

659.20 Investments.—

(1) No bank or trust company shall directly or indirectly, invest any of its funds in the stock of any incorporated company except the stock of the federal reserve bank of this district, and the stock of the federal national mortgage association, in connection with the sale of the mortgages to said association, or any successor thereof, and except that a bank or trust company may purchase shares of stock in small business investment companies as defined in and organized pursuant to public law 85-699 of the act of congress of August 21, 1958 (15 U. S. code, §681 et seq.) in an aggregate amount not exceeding two per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of such bank or trust company.

(2) A bank or trust company may invest without limitation in marketable bonds or securities with investment characteristics as defined by the department as follows:

(a) United States obligations, including bonds and securities upon which the payment of principal and interest is fully guaranteed by the United States government.

(b) Obligations issued under authority of the federal farm loan act, as amended.

(c) Obligations issued by the thirteen banks for cooperatives, or any of them.

(d) Obligations which are insured by the federal housing administrator pursuant to §207 of the national housing act, if the debentures to be issued in payment of such insured obligations are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.

(e) Obligations of the federal national mortgage association.

(f) New public housing authority obligations.

(g) General obligations of states, counties, and of political subdivisions thereof.

(h) Refunding bonds and gasoline or fuel tax anticipation certificates issued by the state board of administration, under §16, Art. IX of the constitution of 1885, as adopted by the 1968 revised constitution, or §9, Art. XII of said revision, or by the division of bond finance of the department of general services.

(i) Tax anticipation certificates or warrants of counties or municipalities with maturities not exceeding one year.

(j) Federal home loan banks.

(k) Bonds or motor vehicle anticipation certificates issued by the state board of education under authority of §18, Art. XII of the constitution of 1885, as adopted by §9, Art. XII of the 1968 revised constitution.

(l) Higher education bonds or certificates issued by the state board of education under authority of §19, Art. XII of the constitution of 1885, as adopted by the 1968 revised constitution, or of §9, Art. XII of said revision.

(3) A bank or trust company may invest in other marketable bonds or securities with investment characteristics as defined by the department as follows:

(a) Not more than twenty-five per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus in any single issue of revenue certificates or revenue bonds of any political subdivision or municipality of any state, or the division of bond finance of the department of general services.

(b) Not more than ten per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus in corporate obligations of any one obligor or maker.

(4) None of the investment securities provided in this subsection shall be eligible for investment, if they have been in default either as to principal or interest within five years prior to the date of purchase.

(5) In real estate, except such as may be necessary for its accommodation in the transaction of its business provided the amount of such investments does not exceed forty per cent of its unimpaired capital and surplus; or, in lieu thereof, and anything elsewhere in this section to the contrary notwithstanding, with prior approval of the department a bank may invest in the stock of an incorporated company organized and operated for the sole purpose of owning and operating such building and premises

as may be necessary for the accommodation of such bank in the transaction of its business, provided the investment in such stock shall not exceed forty per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of such bank.

(6) A bank or trust company may acquire property of any kind to secure, protect or satisfy a loan or investment previously made in good faith and such property shall be held and disposed of subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Stock shall be sold within six months or such additional period as the department may prescribe, unless the same is charged off.

(b) Real estate may be retained for use in the banking business subject to the conditions prescribed in this section for property purchased for such use, or may be rented. Real estate may be improved to facilitate its sale. Unless used in the banking business, it shall be sold within five years or such longer periods as the department may allow unless it is written down on the books of said bank or trust company to one dollar.

(c) Other property, the acquisition of which is not otherwise authorized by this act, shall be sold within six months or such longer period as the department may allow.

(d) Property shall be entered on the books at cost or fair value, whichever is less, and property which the bank is not otherwise authorized to acquire shall be charged off at a rate of not less than ten per cent per annum for real estate and twenty per cent per annum for other property, or at such lower rate not less than five and ten per cent, respectively, as the department may allow.

(7)(a) Any officer or director of any bank or trust company willfully violating any of the provisions of this section or §659.17 shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years.

(b) In addition thereto, such officer or director shall in the event of such violation be subject to summary removal from office by the department and shall not be eligible to reelection to such position or to any other official position in any bank or trust company doing business in this state for a period of five years from the date of such removal.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 57-24; §1, ch. 59-24; §1, ch. 59-22; §1, ch. 65-185; §§1, 2, ch. 65-177; §1, ch. 67-261; §§12, 22, 35, ch. 69-106; §18, ch. 69-216.

Note: See former §§652.21, 653.21, 653.27, 655.03.

659.201 Bonds of inter-American development bank; approved investments.—Any bonds or other obligations of the inter-American development bank shall be and constitute legal investments for banks, savings banks, and insurers, the provision of any other law to the contrary notwithstanding, provided that the investment in such obligations by a bank shall not

exceed twenty-five per cent of the unimpaired capital and surplus of such bank.

History.—§1, ch. 63-134.
Note.—Formerly §554.28.

659.21 Security of deposits.—Notwithstanding any provisions of law of this state or any political subdivision thereof requiring security of deposits in the form of collateral, surety bond, or in any other form, security for such deposit shall not be required to the extent that said deposits are insured under the provisions of §12-B of the federal reserve act as amended, or any amendments thereto.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note.—See former §655.03.

cf.—§136.02 Banks qualification as depositories.

659.22 Sale of assets in ordinary course.—A bank or trust company may sell any asset in the ordinary course of business or with the approval of the department in any other circumstances.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

659.23 Borrowing; limits of indebtedness.—

(1) A bank or trust company may borrow money and issue evidences of indebtedness for a loan for temporary purposes in the usual course of its business.

(2) A state bank may at any time, pursuant to action taken by its board of directors, and after obtaining the written approval of the department and the approval of stockholders holding not less than two thirds of the outstanding voting stock of the bank evidenced either in a writing signed by the stockholders or by vote at a legally called and held meeting of the stockholders, issue and sell convertible and nonconvertible capital notes and convertible and nonconvertible capital debentures having a final maturity of not more than twenty-five years from the date of issue, in such amounts and under such terms and conditions as shall be approved by the department subject, with respect to the principal amount thereof, to the limitations imposed by this chapter on indebtedness of state banks and trust companies. If the capital notes or capital debentures are not subject to obligatory prepayments of principal at least annually, the issuing bank shall, at the end of the third year from the date of issue of the capital notes or debentures, establish and maintain a suitable sinking fund for the amortization of the principal amount thereof. Capital notes and capital debentures issued pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, and claims of holders thereof, shall be subordinate to the claims of depositors and all other creditors of the issuing state bank, regardless of whether the claims of, or the liability of the issuing bank to, the depositors arose before or after the issuance of such capital notes or debentures, but shall be superior to the claims of shareholders for dividends, reserve profits, or other claims on account of shares of capital stock held by them. The holders of the capital notes and the holders of the capital debentures shall not be held individually

responsible as such holders for any debts, contracts, or engagements of the issuing state bank, and shall not be liable for assessments.

(3) No state bank or trust company shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise plus fifty per cent of the amount of its unimpaired surplus fund, except on account of demands of the nature following:

(a) Moneys deposited with or collected by the bank.

(b) Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the state bank or due thereto.

(c) Liabilities to the stockholders of the state bank or trust company for dividends and reserve profits.

(d) Liabilities incurred under the provisions of the federal reserve act.

(e) Liabilities incurred under the provisions of the federal deposit insurance act.

(f) Liabilities created by the endorsement of accepted bills of exchange payable abroad actually owned by the endorsing bank and discounted at home or abroad.

(g) Liabilities incurred under the provisions of §202 of title II of the federal farm loan act, approved July 17, 1916, as amended by the agricultural credits act of 1923.

(h) Liabilities incurred for moneys borrowed from a bank when such borrowing is made with the express written approval of the department.

(4) Unrepaid proceeds of sales of capital notes and capital debentures, as provided herein, shall be considered as a part of the aggregate amount of capital and surplus in computing loan and investment limitations and in evaluating adequacy of capital of the issuing bank.

(5) The department may promulgate reasonable rules and regulations implementing the provisions of this section or otherwise relating to the borrowing and the capital notes and capital debentures authorized by this section.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 65-260; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.03.

659.24 Depositories of public moneys and pledge of assets.—

(1) Banks shall be depositories of public moneys under such regulations as may be prescribed by the department and they may also be employed as financial agents of the state and they shall perform such reasonable duties as depositories of public moneys and financial agents of the state as may be required of them. The department shall require banks so designated to give satisfactory security by the deposit of bonds of the United States, the state or political subdivisions or other satisfactory security for the safekeeping and prompt payment of the public moneys deposited with them and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the state. A bank or

trust company may also pledge its assets to:

(a) Enable it to act as agent for the sale of obligations of the United States.

(b) Secure borrowed funds.

(c) Secure deposits when the depositor is required to obtain such security by the laws of the United States or the laws of this state.

(2) Notwithstanding any rule of law, the provisions of any statute of the state, whether by general or special act of the legislature, or the provisions of any law, ordinance, rule, or regulation of the state or any political subdivision thereof or of any municipality, commission, board or body, whether corporate or otherwise, created by or pursuant to the provisions of the constitution or any statute of the state, or of any of the officers of any thereof requiring security for deposits of funds in the form of surety bond, or in any other form, security for such deposits shall not be required to the extent that such deposits are insured under the provisions of the federal deposit insurance act, as amended, or any amendments thereto.

(3) Any notes, bonds, or other securities, other than shares of stock in which a state bank is authorized by applicable law or regulation to invest any of its funds shall be accepted as satisfactory security for the deposit of funds, for the safekeeping and prompt payment of moneys deposited, and for the faithful performance of duties as financial agents, whether such moneys so deposited be funds of, or under the control of, the state or any political subdivision thereof, any municipality, or of any district, commission, board, or body, whether corporate or otherwise, created by or pursuant to the provisions of the constitution or any statute of the state, or of any officer of any of the foregoing. The provisions of this subsection shall be cumulative and shall not be subject to the restrictions or the provisions of any other statute, regulation, or ordinance relating to the type, characteristics, or form of securities acceptable or required in connection with deposits of any public funds or the qualification of depositories therefor.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, 2, ch. 69-185.

Note: See former § 653.10, 653.12.
cf.—§659.21 Security of deposits.

659.25 Rights of minority stockholders.— No bank or trust company and no director, officer or employee thereof, shall permit any stockholder other than a qualified director, officer or employee thereof to have access to or to examine or inspect any of the books or records of such bank or trust company other than its general statement book showing its general assets and liabilities.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.27 Transactions outside of regular banking hours or on holidays.—

(1) No other law shall affect the validity of, or render void or voidable, the acceptance of deposits, the payment, certification, or acceptance of a check or other negotiable instru-

ment, or any other transaction by a bank or trust company because done or performed on any holiday, or half-holiday, or during any time other than regular banking hours; provided that nothing herein shall be construed to compel any bank or trust company which by law or custom closes at its usual designated time on any Saturday or for the whole, or any part of any legal holiday, to keep open for the transaction of business, or to perform any of the acts or transactions aforesaid on any Saturday after such hour, or on any legal holiday, except at its own option.

(2) Any bank or trust company may be closed for a period of not more than forty-eight consecutive hours, excluding other legal holidays, whenever in the judgment of the directors, the president, or other officers in charge, the lives, safety or property of the institution's employees, or the institution itself would be endangered or placed in jeopardy by an impending or existing hurricane, or other catastrophe, including, but not limited to fire and civil disturbances. The period during which a banking or trust institution is closed pursuant to this subsection shall be a legal holiday as regards banking transactions.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.
Note: See former § § 653.83, 653.89.

659.271 Permissive legal holidays; Wednesdays, Thursdays, or Saturdays; national catastrophes.—

(1) Any bank or trust company lawfully doing business in the state may be closed on any one or more Wednesdays, Thursdays or Saturdays upon the adoption of a resolution to such effect by a majority vote of the board of directors, or the board of trustees thereof. Any one or more of such Wednesdays, Thursdays or Saturdays shall with respect to any such bank or trust company, which shall be closed thereon in accordance with the provisions of this section, constitute a holiday for all purposes whatsoever, as regards the time payable, the presenting for payment, or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of a protest and notice of dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks and promissory notes drawn on and payable at such bank or trust company, so closed and any other banking business of whatsoever character. All such bills of exchange, checks and notes otherwise presentable for acceptance or payment at any such bank on any Wednesdays, Thursdays or Saturdays when such bank shall in accordance with the provisions hereof be closed, shall be deemed to be payable and presentable for acceptance or payment on the next succeeding business day.

(2) For the purpose of this section the term "bank" shall include any banking organization as defined in the banking law whether chartered under state or federal statutes, any national bank or federal reserve bank. The term "trust company" shall mean any company authorized by federal or state law to carry on a

trust business as defined in the statutes of the state.

(3) Whenever any legal holiday shall fall upon a Wednesday, Thursday, or Saturday the next following day which, except for the provisions of this subsection, would otherwise be a business day shall, with respect to any bank or trust company which shall be closed on any one or more Wednesdays, Thursdays, or Saturdays, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1), be deemed a legal holiday for all and any of the purposes and business mentioned in subsection (1); provided, however, that any such bank or trust company may elect to treat any such next following business day as a business day and open its doors for the transaction of its general banking business; and provided further that any such bank or trust company may, on any day which by the provisions hereof is deemed and declared to be a legal holiday, open its doors or facilities for the transaction or conduct of a limited banking business by the operation of one or more, but less than all, its departments, sections, or functions, and at the election of such bank or trust company, the limited business transacted or conducted on such day shall be deemed for all purposes as transacted or conducted on the next following business day.

(4) In the event of the death of the president of the United States or other national catastrophe the governor may by proclamation designate a day in connection therewith when banks and trust companies may be closed and such day so designated shall be deemed a legal holiday for all and any of the purposes and businesses mentioned in subsection (1); provided, however, that any bank or trust company may elect to treat any such day so designated as a business day and open its doors for the transaction of its general banking business; and provided further that any bank or trust company may, on any such day so designated, open its doors or facilities for the transaction or conduct of a limited banking business by the operation of one or more, but less than all, its departments, sections, or functions, and at the election of such bank or trust company, the limited business transacted or conducted on such day shall be deemed for all purposes as transacted or conducted on the next following business day.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 29847, 1955; (1) §1, ch. 57-394; (3),(4) n. §1, ch. 65-36.

659.28 Deposit of minors.—Bank or trust company deposits by a minor or made in his name, other than by a court appointed guardian, may be withdrawn by the minor in the absence of an agreement to the contrary made between the bank and the depositor at the time the account is opened, and in case of any such agreement, such moneys, until the minor's disabilities are removed, may be withdrawn by the person or persons designated in such agreement.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 29939, 1955.
Note: See former § § 653.171, 655.21.

659.29 Deposits in two or more names.—Bank or trust company deposits, or any part thereof, or any interest therein made in the names of two or more persons, payable to either, or payable to either or the survivor, and deposits made to an account standing in the names of two or more persons payable as hereinabove mentioned, may be paid to, or pursuant to the order of, either or any of said persons or to, or pursuant to the order of, the guardian of the property of any such person who is incompetent, whether the other or others be living or not and whether the other or others be competent or not; and the check or other order for payment of any such person, or the receipt or acquittance of the person so paid, shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge to the bank or trust company for any payment so made.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §2, ch. 29939, 1955; §1, ch. 63-472.

Note: See former § § 653.16, 655.21.

659.30 Deposits in trust.—Bank or trust company deposits made by any person describing himself and making such deposit as trustee for another, and no other or further notice of the existence and terms of a legal and valid trust than such description shall have been given in writing to such bank, in the event of the death of the person so described as trustee, such deposit, or any part thereof, together with the dividends or interest thereon may be paid to the person for whom the deposit was thus stated to have been made.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §653.17.

659.35 Limitations; statements as correct.—

(1) Unless written objection thereto shall have been theretofore delivered by the depositor to the bank, a statement of account rendered by any bank or trust company in this state to a depositor, accompanied by vouchers which are the basis of debit entries in such account, shall, after the expiration of three years from the date rendered, be conclusively presumed to be correct and the depositor shall thereafter be barred from questioning same.

(2) In the absence of written contract between a bank and a depositor providing otherwise, a statement of account of a depositor, with accompanying vouchers, shall be deemed to have been rendered to the depositor within the meaning of this section when prepared and lodged by the bank at its statement window or other customary place for delivery to the depositor. Any such statement and vouchers, either or both, which are not demanded by the depositor within three years may be destroyed by the bank without accountability or liability therefor to anyone.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall be construed to relieve a depositor from any duty or obligation imposed by law or by contract heretofore or hereafter made to examine such account and vouchers and to report any errors or irregularities within a shorter period of time

than herein mentioned, nor from the legal consequences of the depositor's failure to perform any such duty or obligation.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note.—See former §653.85.

659.36 Issuance of post-dated checks.—It shall be the duty of the person drawing a post-dated check to notify, in writing, the bank or trust company upon which such check is drawn, giving a complete description thereof, including the name of the payee, the date, the number and amount thereof, otherwise the bank or trust company shall not be liable for erroneously paying such check.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §653.88.

659.38 Adverse claim to bank or trust company deposit.—Notice to any bank or trust company of an adverse claim to a deposit standing on its books to the credit of any person shall not be effectual to cause said bank or trust company to recognize said adverse claimant unless said adverse claimant shall also either:

(1) Procure a restraining order, injunction or other appropriate process against said bank or trust company from a court in a cause therein instituted by him wherein the person to whose credit the deposit stands is made a party and served with process, or

(2) Execute to said bank or trust company in form and with sureties acceptable to it, a bond, indemnifying said bank or trust company from any and all liability, loss, damage, costs and expenses, for and on account of the payment of such adverse claim or the dishonor of the check or other order of the person to whose credit the deposit stands on the books of said bank or trust company.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.41 Transmitting money; foreign exchange.—

(1) A bank may accept money for transmission and may transmit money.

(2) A bank may buy and sell foreign exchange to the extent necessary to meet the needs of customers.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.411 Exchange rates.—Whenever a check or checks are forwarded or presented to a bank for a payment, except when presented by the payee in person, the paying bank or remitting bank may pay or remit the same, at its option, either in money or in exchange drawn on its reserve agent or agents in the City of New York or in any reserve city within the sixth federal reserve district; provided, however, no bank or trust company organized under the laws of this state shall settle any check drawn on it otherwise than at par. The provisions of this section shall not apply with respect to the settlement of a check sent to such bank or trust company as a special collection item.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §3, ch. 29939, 1955; §1, ch. 67-480.

Note.—See former §653.32.

659.412 Exchange collection not ground for

protest.—It is unlawful for any person or notary public, or other official in this state, knowingly, to protest any check for nonpayment, when payment is declined solely on the ground that the paying bank exercises its option to collect exchange on such check, not exceeding one-eighth of one per cent of the amount of such check, or the minimum charge of not less than ten cents, as set forth in §659.411 and any person, notary public, or other official knowingly violating this section shall be responsible for all damages to all interested persons or corporations and his official bond shall be liable therefor.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §653.33.

659.42 Definitions for §§659.43-659.51.—As used in §§659.43 through 659.51:

(1) "Lessee" means a person contracting with a lessor for the use of a safe deposit box.

(2) "Lessor" means a bank or trust company, renting safe deposit facilities.

(3) "Safe deposit box" means a safe deposit box, vault, or other safe deposit receptacle maintained by a lessor and the rules relating thereto apply to property or documents kept in safekeeping in the bank's vault.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.43 Authority to engage in leasing safe deposit facilities.—A state bank or trust company may maintain and lease safe deposit boxes and may accept property or documents for safekeeping if, except in the case of night depositories, it issues a receipt therefor.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.44 Access by fiduciaries.—Where a safe deposit box is made available by a lessor to one or more persons acting as fiduciaries, the lessor may, except as otherwise expressly provided in the lease or the writings pursuant to which such fiduciaries are acting, allow access thereto as follows:

(1) By any one or more of the persons acting as executors or administrators.

(2) By any one or more of the persons otherwise acting as fiduciaries when authorized in writing signed by all other persons so acting.

(3) By any agent authorized in writing signed by all of the persons acting as fiduciaries.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.45 Effect of lessee's death or incompetence.—Where a lessor without knowledge of the death or of an adjudication of legal incompetence of the lessee, deals with his agent pursuant to a written power of attorney signed by such lessee, the transaction binds the lessee's estate and the lessee.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.46 Search procedure on death of lessee.—Provided satisfactory proof of the death of the lessee is presented, a lessor shall permit the person named in a court order for the purpose, or if no order has been served upon the

lessor, the spouse, a parent, an adult descendant or a person named as an executor in a copy of a purported will produced by him, to open and examine the contents of a safe deposit box leased by a decedent, or any documents delivered by a decedent for safekeeping, in the presence of an officer of the lessor; and the lessor, if so requested by such person, must deliver:

(1) Any writing purporting to be a will of the decedent to the court having probate jurisdiction in the county wherein the bank is located.

(2) Any writing purporting to be a deed to a burial plot or to give burial instructions to the person making the request for a search; and

(3) Any document purporting to be an insurance policy on the life of the decedent to the beneficiary named therein; but no other contents shall be removed pursuant to this section.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.47 Lease to minor.—A bank may lease a safe deposit box to and in connection therewith deal with a minor with the same effect as if leasing to and dealing with a person of full legal capacity.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.48 Delivery of safe deposit box contents or property held in safekeeping to personal representative.—

(1) The lessor shall immediately deliver to a resident personal representative, upon presentation of a certified copy of his letters of authority, all property deposited with it by the decedent for safekeeping, and shall grant him access to any safe deposit box in the decedent's name and permit him to remove from such box any part or all of the contents thereof.

(2) If a personal foreign representative of a deceased lessee has been appointed by a court of any other state, a lessor may, at its discretion, after three months from the issuance to such foreign personal representative of his letters of authority, deliver to such foreign personal representative all properties deposited with it for safekeeping and the contents of any safe deposit box in the name of the decedent if at such time the lessor has not received written notice of the appointment of a personal representative in this state, and such delivery shall be a valid discharge of the lessor for all property or contents so delivered. Such foreign personal representative shall furnish the lessor with an affidavit setting forth facts showing the domicile of the deceased lessee to be other than this state, and stating that there are no unpaid creditors of the deceased lessee in this state, together with a certified copy of his letters of authority. A lessor making delivery pursuant to this subsection shall maintain in its files a receipt executed by such foreign personal representative which itemizes in detail all property so delivered.

(3) No lessor shall be liable for damages or penalty by reason of any delivery made pursuant to this section.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 65-108.

659.49 Access to safe deposit boxes leased in two or more names.—

(1) When specifically provided in the lease or rental agreement covering safe deposit boxes heretofore or hereafter rented or leased in the names of two or more lessees, that access to said safe deposit box shall be granted to either lessee, or to either or the survivor, access to said safe deposit box shall be granted to:

(a) Either or any of said lessees, regardless of whether or not the other lessee or lessees or any of them be living or be competent, or

(b) The executor or administrator of the estate of either or any of said lessees who is deceased, or the guardian of the property of either or any of said lessees who is incompetent, and in either such case, the provisions of §659.44, shall apply, and the signature on the safe deposit entry or access record (or the receipt or acquittance, in the case of property or documents otherwise held for safekeeping) shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge to the lessor for granting access to such safe deposit box, or for the delivery of such property or documents otherwise held for safekeeping.

(2) No lessor shall be held liable for damages or penalty by reason of any access granted or delivery made pursuant to this section.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 63-110.

Note: See former §653.82.

659.50 Adverse claims to contents of safe deposit box.—

(1) An adverse claim to the contents of a safe deposit box, or to property held in safekeeping, is not sufficient to require the lessor to deny access to its lessee unless:

(a) The lessor is directed to do so by a court order issued in an action in which the lessee is served with process and named as a party by a name which identifies him with the name in which the safe deposit box is leased or the property held; or

(b) The safe deposit box is leased or the property is held in the name of a lessee with the addition of words indicating that the contents or property are held in a fiduciary capacity, and the adverse claim is supported by a written statement of facts disclosing that it is made by or on behalf of a beneficiary and that there is reason to know that the fiduciary will misappropriate the trust property.

(2) A claim is also an adverse claim where one of several lessees claims, contrary to the terms of the lease, an exclusive right of access, or where one or more persons claim a right of access as agents or officers of a lessee to the exclusion of others as agents or officers, or where it is claimed that a lessee is the same person as one using another name.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.51 Special remedies for nonpayment of rent.—

(1) If the rental due on a safe deposit box has not been paid for six months, the lessor may send a notice by registered mail to the last known address of the lessee stating that the safe deposit box will be opened and its contents stored at the expense of the lessee unless payment of the rental is made within thirty days. If the rental is not paid within thirty days from the mailing of the notice, the box may be opened in the presence of an officer of the lessor and of a notary public who is not a director, officer, employee or stockholder of the lessor. The contents shall be sealed in a package by a notary public who shall write on the outside the name of the lessee and the date of the opening. The notary public shall execute a certificate reciting the name of the lessee, the date of the opening of the box and a list of its contents. The certificate shall be included in the package and a copy of the certificate shall be sent by registered mail to the last known address of the lessee. The package shall then be placed in the general vaults of the lessor at a rental not exceeding the rental previously charged for the box.

(2) If the contents of the safe deposit box have not been claimed within one year of the mailing of the certificate, the lessor may send a further notice to the last known address of the lessee stating that, unless the accumulated charges are paid within thirty days, the contents of the box will be sold at public auction at a specified time and place, or, in the case of securities listed on a stock exchange, will be sold upon the exchange on or after a specified date and that unsalable items will be destroyed. The time, place and manner of sale shall also be posted conspicuously on the premises of the lessor and advertised once in a newspaper of general circulation in the community. If the articles are not claimed, they may then be sold in accordance with the notice. The balance of the proceeds, after deducting accumulated charges, including the expenses of advertising and conducting the sale, shall be deposited to the credit of the lessee in any account maintained by him, or if none, shall be deemed a deposit account with the bank or trust company operating the safe deposit facility, and shall be identified on the books of the bank as arising from the sale of contents of a safe deposit box.

(3) Any documents or writings of a private nature, and having little or no apparent value need not be offered for sale, but shall be retained, unless claimed by the owner, for the period specified for unclaimed contents, after which they may be destroyed.

(4) The remedies provided for in this section shall apply to rental accrued or contents of safe deposit boxes held by banks prior to the enactment of chapter 28016 of the laws of 1953, chs. 658-661.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §4, ch. 29939, 1955.

cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

659.52 Banking business by unauthorized persons.—

(1) No person other than banks shall:

(a) Solicit or receive deposits, issue certificates of deposit, with or without provision for interest, make payments on checks, issue or sell travelers checks, or money orders, or transact business in the way or manner of a commercial bank or trust company; provided, however, that the provisions of this paragraph prohibiting persons other than banks from issuing or selling travelers checks and money orders shall not apply to the travelers checks or money orders issued by any person expressly authorized so to do by the laws of this state providing for the licensing of a person to engage in the business of selling and issuing travelers checks and money orders. The issuance or sale by banks of travelers checks, money orders, or other instruments for the transmission or payment of money, by or through employees or agents of the bank off the bank premises shall not be deemed a violation of or inconsistent with the provisions of §659.06, relating to the place of transacting business by banks.

(b) Advertise that it is accepting deposits and issuing notes or certificates therefor, or making use of any office sign at the place where its business is transacted having thereon any artificial or corporate name or other words indicating that such place or office is the place or office of a bank or trust company, that deposits are received there or payments made on checks or any other form of banking business transacted, nor shall any such persons make use of or circulate any letterheads, billheads, blank notes, blank receipts, certificates or circulars, or any written or printed paper whatever having thereon any article or corporate name or other words indicating that such business is the business of a bank, commercial bank or trust company, or transact business in such a way or manner as to lead the public to believe that its business is that of a bank or trust company, except to the extent expressly authorized by this code.

(c) Transact business under any name or title which contains the word "bank," "banker," "banking," or "trust company," or which indicates that such business is the business of a bank or trust company; provided, however, that any bank holding company registered under the United States bank holding company act of 1956, 12 United States Code, §§1841 through 1849, as amended, may utilize a name or title which contains the word "bank," "banker," or "banking," or any plural thereof. Any building and loan association or savings and loan association having in its corporate name words not clearly indicating the nature of its business shall state in or on all signs, letterheads, and advertising, "This is a building and loan association," or "This is a savings and loan association," or words to that effect. This paragraph, as amended by chapter 61-164, Laws of Florida, shall not apply to any corporation or business

using such words as herein defined on the effective date of said chapter 61-164.

(2) This subsection shall in nowise restrict or impair any right, authority or power granted savings banks, Morris plan or industrial banks or credit unions organized and operated under the laws of the state.

(3) Any building and loan association may issue shares and investment certificates and do such other business as may be authorized by the laws of the state relating to building and loan associations, but no building and loan association shall advertise or hold itself out to the public as a bank.

(4) Any person, firm or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be liable for a fine in the amount of one hundred dollars per day, or part thereof, during which such violation continues. Any court, in a proceeding brought by the commissioner or any interested person affected thereby, may enjoin any person from using words in violation of the provisions of this section, or from transacting business in violation of this code, or in such a way or manner as to lead the public to believe that its business is that of a bank, commercial bank or trust company.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 59-129; §§1, 2, ch. 61-164; §1, ch. 65-418; §1, ch. 69-227.

Note: See former §652.24.

659.53 Miscellaneous offenses.—

(1) Any director, officer or employee of a bank or trust company who asks for or receives, consents or agrees to receive any commission, emolument or gratuity or any money, property or things of value for his own personal benefit, or of personal advantage for procuring or endeavoring to procure for any person any loan from such bank or trust company or the purchase or discount of any note, draft, check, bill of exchange or other obligation by such bank or trust company, or for permitting any person to overdraw any account with such bank shall be guilty of a felony.

(2) Any director, officer, agent or employee of any bank or trust company who knowingly receives or possesses himself of any of its property otherwise than in payment of a just demand, and with intent to defraud, omits to make or cause to be made a full and true entry thereof in its books and accounts, or concurs in omitting to make any material entry thereof, shall be guilty of a felony.

(3) Any director, officer, agent or employee of a bank or trust company who without authority from the board of directors of such bank, makes, draws, issues, puts forth or assigns any certificate of deposit, draft, order, bill of exchange, acceptance, note, debenture, bond or other obligation, or mortgage, judgment or decree or who makes any false entry in any book, report or statement of such bank or trust company with intent to defraud such bank, or any other person, firm, or corporation, or to deceive any officer of such bank, or the commissioner or any examiner appointed to

examine the affairs of such bank or trust company, shall be guilty of a felony.

(4) No bank or trust company shall purchase any real property or any contract arising from the sale of real property, or any note or bond in which any director, officer, or controlling stockholders of such bank, is personally or financially interested, directly or indirectly for his own account, for himself, or as a partner or agent of others without first obtaining the approval of the majority of the board of directors, excluding his own vote.

(5) No officer or director without prior approval of the board of a bank or trust company shall purchase directly or indirectly or be interested in the purchase of any of the bank's assets.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.54 Unlawful service as an officer.—It shall be unlawful for any person to serve as an officer or director of a bank who:

(1) Has been convicted of an offense constituting a violation of the banking laws, involving moral turpitude, or a breach of trust.

(2) Is indebted to the bank for more than thirty days upon a judgment that has become final.

(3) Has any interest adverse to the bank unless such interest is promptly and fully disclosed in writing to the board of directors of the bank.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.55 Criminal penalties.—Any person responsible for an act or omission expressly declared to be unlawful, or a criminal offense by this code upon conviction shall be guilty:

(1) Of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both; or

(2) If the act or omission was intended to defraud, of a felony punishable by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.56 Injunction.—Whenever a violation of this code is threatened or impending, and will cause substantial injury to a bank or trust company or to the depositors, creditors, or stockholders thereof, the circuit court is hereby granted jurisdiction to hear any complaint filed by the department or any interested party, and, upon proper showing, to issue an injunction restraining such violation or granting such other appropriate relief.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

659.57 Transaction of business by out-of-state banking corporations; exempt transactions in banking code.—

(1) Nothing in this code shall be construed to prohibit a foreign bank from:

(a) Contracting in this state with any person to acquire from such person a part or the entire interest in a loan which such person proposes to make, has heretofore made or here-

after makes, together with a like interest in any security instrument covering real or personal property in the state proposed to be given or hereafter or heretofore given to such person to secure or evidence such loan;

(b) Servicing directly or entering into servicing contracts with persons, and enforcing in this state the obligations heretofore or hereafter acquired by it in the transaction of business outside of this state or in the transaction of any business authorized by this section;

(c) Acquiring, holding, leasing, mortgaging, contracting with respect to, or otherwise, protecting, managing, or conveying property in this state which has heretofore or may hereafter be assigned, transferred, mortgaged or conveyed to it as security for, or in whole or in part in satisfaction of, a loan or loans made by it or obligations acquired by it in the transaction of any business authorized by this section.

(2) No such foreign bank shall be deemed to be transacting business in this state, or be required to qualify so to do, solely by reason of the performance of any of the acts or business hereinbefore authorized in this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing or permitting any foreign bank to maintain an office within the state.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953.

659.58 Fictitious or fraudulent assets; past due paper.—

(1) Any bank or trust company shall not carry as an asset of said company any note, obligation or security which it does not own absolutely or which is known by the bank or trust company to be fraudulent or otherwise worthless, and no bank or trust company shall carry as an asset in any report to the department or any published report any note or other obligation which is past due or upon which no interest has been paid for one year or longer, provided, however, that such past due paper may be carried to the extent of the reasonable value of any lien or other collateral given to secure such obligation; and provided further that if suit has been filed to enforce the collection of any such past due obligation, it may be carried at its reasonable value as determined by the board of directors. The department may after investigation order the revision of any value so determined hereunder.

(2) Any officer of a bank or trust company who knowingly places among the assets of said bank or trust company any note, obligation or security which it does not own or which to his knowledge is fraudulent or otherwise worthless or who represents to the department or an examiner that any note, obligation or security carried or an asset of such bank or trust company is the property of the bank and is genuine when it is known to such officer that such representation is false or that such note, obligation or security is fraudulent or otherwise worthless, such officer shall be guilty of a felony.

History.—§2, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §653.26.

659.59 Short title.—This law may be cited as the Florida bank service corporation act.

History.—§1, ch. 63-113.

659.60 Definitions.—As used in §§659.59-659.66:

(1) Bank means any person, whether subject to the laws of this or any other jurisdiction, authorized to engage in the business of banking, or authorized to engage in the trust business, including the trust department of a bank.

(2) Bank services means services such as check and deposit sorting and posting, computation and posting of interest and other credits and charges, preparation and mailing of checks, statements, notices, and similar items, or any other clerical, bookkeeping, accounting, statistical, or similar functions performed for a bank.

(3) Bank service corporation means a corporation organized to perform bank services for two or more banks, each of which owns part of the capital stock of such corporation.

(4) The words and terms department, person, and trust business, shall have the meaning ascribed to said words and terms, respectively, in §658.02.

(5) Invest includes any advance of funds to a bank service corporation, whether by the purchase of stock, the making of a loan, or otherwise, except a payment for rent earned, goods sold and delivered, or services rendered prior to the making of such payment.

(6) State bank means a bank, as defined in subsection (1), chartered by this state.

History.—§2, ch. 63-113; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

659.61 Banks authorized to invest.—

(1) No limitation or prohibition otherwise imposed by any provision of the laws of this state exclusively relating to banks or any kind or class of banks shall prevent any two or more banks from investing not more than ten per cent of the paid-in and unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus of each of them in a bank service corporation; and each of any two or more banks may invest not more than ten per cent of its paid-in and unimpaired capital and unimpaired surplus in a bank service corporation.

(2) If stock in a bank service corporation has been held by two or more banks, and one or more banks ceases to utilize the services of the bank service corporation and ceases to hold stock in it, and leaves only one bank as the sole stockholding bank, the bank service corporation may nevertheless continue to function as such and the sole remaining stockholding bank may continue to hold stock in it.

History.—§2, ch. 63-113.

659.62 Banks authorized to use services.—No limitation or prohibition otherwise imposed by any provision of the laws of this state, other than §§659.59-659.66, exclusively relating to banks or any kind or class of banks or exclusively relating to persons performing services

for banks or any kind or class of banks, shall prevent:

(1) Any bank from causing bank services to be performed for itself at or away from its banking house or on or off its premises; and a bank may cause to be performed, by contract or otherwise, any bank services for itself, either at or away from its banking house or on or off its premises;

(2) Any bank from providing space and facilities, or either, in its banking house or on its premises for a bank service corporation or for a person performing bank services for such bank.

History.—§3, ch. 63-113.

659.63 Requirement to furnish services.—

Whenever a state bank, referred to in this section as an applying bank, applies for a type of bank services for itself from a bank service corporation which supplies the same type of bank services to another bank, and the applying bank is competitive with any bank, referred to in this section as a stockholding bank, which holds stock in such corporation, the bank service corporation must offer to supply such services by either:

(1) Issuing stock to the applying bank and furnishing bank services to it on the same basis as to the other banks holding stock in the bank service corporation, or

(2) Furnishing bank services to the applying bank at rates no higher than necessary to fairly reflect the cost of such services, including the reasonable cost of the capital provided to the bank service corporation by its stockholders, at the option of the bank service corporation, unless comparable services at competitive overall cost are available to the applying bank from another source, or unless the furnishing of the services sought by the applying bank would be beyond the practical capacity of the bank service corporation. In any action or proceeding to enforce the duty imposed by this section, or for damages for the breach thereof, the burden shall be upon the bank service corporation to show such availability.

History.—§4, ch. 63-113.

659.64 Prohibited activities.—No bank service corporation may engage in any activity other than the performance of bank services for banks and the furnishing of goods and materials incidental thereto.

History.—§5, ch. 63-113.

659.65 Retention of supervision by department.—

No state bank may cause to be performed, by contract or otherwise, any bank services for itself, whether at or away from its banking house or on or off its premises, unless assurances satisfactory to the department are furnished to the department by both the state bank and the person performing such services that the performance thereof will be subject to regulation and examination by the department to the same extent as if such serv-

ices were being performed by the bank itself on its own premises.

History.—§6, ch. 63-113; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

659.66 Legislative intent.—In enacting §§659.59-659.66, the legislature of Florida takes cognizance of the enactment by the congress of the United States of public law 87-856, 87th congress, H.R. 8874, approved October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1132), entitled "An act to authorize certain banks to invest in corporations whose purpose is to provide clerical services for them, and for other purposes," and the legislature takes cognizance of the legislative history of said act of congress (house report 2062, 87th congress on H.R. 8874, July 30, 1962; senate report 2105, 87th congress on H.R. 8874, Septem-

ber 18, 1962), and it is intended that banks in this state shall have the authority to enjoy the benefits made available by said act of congress; and by the enactment of §§659.59-659.66 it is not intended to regulate services performed for state banks such as legal services, services of independent accountants, public relations and advertising, armored car and other transportation services, guard services, mechanical services in connection with the operation of equipment in buildings, or other services of similar nature, the bank services to which the regulatory requirements of §§659.59-659.66 relate being intended to be limited to banking functions as such.

History.—§7, ch. 63-113.

CHAPTER 660

BANKING CODE, THIRD PART

- 660.01 Trust powers enumerated.
- 660.02 Securities described for investment of trust funds.
- 660.03 Trust funds separate and not liable.
- 660.04 Security required before trust company may deposit uninvested trust funds in its banking department or any other bank.
- 660.05 Disposition of security required for trust funds.
- 660.06 Penalty for violation of §§660.04 and 660.05.

660.01 Trust powers enumerated. — Trust companies or banks heretofore or hereafter granted trust powers shall have power:

(1) To act as the fiscal or transfer agent of any state, municipality, body politic or corporation, and in such capacity to receive and disburse money.

(2) To transfer, register and countersign certificates of stock, bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, and to act as agent of any corporation, foreign or domestic, for any purpose now or hereafter required by statute or otherwise.

(3) To receive deposits of trust moneys, securities or other personal property from any person or corporation.

(4) To act as trustee under any mortgage or bond issued by any municipality, body politic or corporation, and to accept and execute any other municipal or corporate trust not inconsistent with the laws of this state.

(5) To accept trusts from and execute trusts for married women in respect to their separate equitable property, and to be their agent in the management of such property, or to transact any business in relation thereto.

(6) To act under the order or appointment of any court of record, as guardian, receiver or trustee of the estate of any minor, and as depository of any moneys paid into court, whether for the benefit of any such minor or other person, corporation or party.

(7) To take, accept and execute any and all such legal trusts, duties and powers in regard to the holding, management and disposition of any estate, real or personal, and the rents and profits thereof, or the sale thereof, as may be granted or confided to it by any court of record, or by any person, corporation, municipal or other authority, and it shall be accountable to all parties in interest for the faithful discharge of every such trust, duty or power which it may so accept.

(8) To take, accept and execute any and all trusts and powers of whatever nature or description that may be conferred upon or intrusted or committed to it by any person or persons, or any body politic, corporation or other authority by grant, assignment, transfer, devise, bequest, or otherwise, or which may be intrusted or committed or transferred to it or

- 660.07 Trust company not required to give security as trustee, etc.
- 660.08 Deposit of securities with state treasurer.
- 660.09 Corporation officers authorized to make oath as trustee, etc.
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vested in it by order of any court of record, or any probate court, and to receive, take and hold any property or estate, real or personal, which may be the subject of any such trust.

(9) To be appointed and accept the appointment of assignee or trustee under any assignment for the benefit of creditors of any debtor made pursuant to any statute or otherwise.

(10) To act under the order of the appointment of any court or otherwise as receiver or trustee of the estate or property of any person, firm, association or corporation.

(11) To be appointed and to accept the appointment of executor of or trustee under the last will and testament, or administrator, with or without the will annexed, of the estate of any deceased person, and to be appointed and to act as the curator or guardian of the property of any minor, habitual drunkard, or person judicially declared physically or mentally incompetent.

(12) To collect coupons on or interest upon all manner of securities when authorized so to do by the parties depositing the same.

(13) To receive and manage any sinking fund of any corporation upon such terms as may be agreed upon between said corporations and those dealing with it.

(14) Generally to execute trusts of every description and to act and serve in any and all fiduciary capacities not inconsistent with the laws of this state or of the United States.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §655.03.

660.02 Securities described for investment of trust funds.—No trust company shall have power to invest funds derived under subsections (5), (6) and (11) of §660.01, except only as provided by chapter 518 and chapter 691.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §655.04.

660.03 Trust funds separate and not liable.—No money, property or securities held or received by any trust company, in its capacity as assignee, receiver, executor, administrator, guardian or trustee shall be mingled with the investments of the capital stock or other moneys or property belonging to or deposited with such corporation or shall be liable for the debts or obligations of such corporations.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §655.06.

660.04 Security required before trust company may deposit uninvested trust funds in its banking department or any other bank.—It is unlawful for any officer, director or employee of any trust company doing business in this state to deposit the uninvested funds belonging to any particular trust, for which said trust company shall be trustee, in the banking department of the trust company itself, or with any other bank or trust company, without first taking full and adequate security therefor in one or more of the securities which are at that time legal investments of funds held by executors, administrators, trustees and guardians. No security shall be required, however, to the extent that any such deposit is insured by the federal deposit insurance corporation.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 29871, 1955.

Note: See former §655.06.

660.05 Disposition of security required for trust funds.—When the uninvested funds of a particular trust are deposited in the banking side of the trust company acting as trustee, such trust company shall set aside, under proper resolution of the board of directors, securities of the class mentioned in §660.04, and hold the same in trust as security for the benefit of the uninvested funds mentioned. Security to be given as aforesaid, for uninvested funds of trusts that may be deposited in the banking side of the trust company acting as trustee, need not be segregated as to each particular trust for which uninvested funds are deposited but may be held in bulk for all of the trust funds so deposited.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §655.07.

660.06 Penalty for violation of §§660.04 and 660.05.—Any officer, director or employee of any trust company violating the provisions of § 660.04 and 660.05 shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to not more than twelve months in the state prison or fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §655.08.

660.07 Trust company not required to give security as trustee, etc.—No trust company of this state having deposited securities with the state treasurer as provided in §660.08, and authorized to act as assignee, receiver, administrator, guardian or trustee, shall be required by any officer or court of this state to give security upon appointment to, or acceptance of, any office of trust which it is by law authorized to execute.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §655.09.

660.08 Deposit of securities with state treasurer.—Every trust company shall deposit with the state treasurer a sum equal to twenty-five per cent of its paid-in capital stock; provided, that in no event shall such deposit be less than twenty-five thousand dollars, such deposits to be in cash or bonds, stocks or other securities

of equal market value, which shall include approved mortgages or deeds of trust of real estate to be kept by the state treasurer in trust for said company, and for which he shall issue his official receipt or receipts, which receipt or receipts shall show the par value of securities so deposited, and the treasurer shall not be required to embrace in one receipt all of such securities so deposited by a trust company; provided, the values of such securities shall be fixed by the treasurer, the department of legal affairs and the department of banking and finance at the time such securities are so deposited; and provided, further, that in lieu of the actual depositing of such securities with the state treasurer by any such trust company, the state treasurer may accept a safekeeping receipt or safekeeping receipts therefor, issued by any federal reserve bank or national or state bank; provided, such national or state bank shall have been previously approved for such purposes by the department of legal affairs, the department of banking and finance and the state treasurer, such safekeeping receipt to substantially comply with the form and provisions of the safekeeping receipt provided for and set forth in §18.11. Said securities shall be held subject to the payment of any judgment or decree which may be rendered against said company. Should the aggregate market value of the securities so held, at any time, exceed in value the said sum required to be deposited, said company may withdraw with the consent of the department of banking and finance such excess, and should the aggregate market value of such securities fall below said sum required to be deposited, said company shall within thirty days thereafter, deliver to the state treasurer additional securities sufficient to make good said sum. The state treasurer shall at all times keep prepared and ready for inspection a record of securities so held by him, and he shall allow said records to be, at all reasonable times, inspected by any person to whom said company is liable absolutely or conditionally, or by any court or officer who shall have appointed said company to any still existing obligation upon which said company is surety. Said company may at any time withdraw any part of the securities in the hands of the state treasurer, but before doing so must, except in cases of excess, as hereinbefore provided, deliver to said state treasurer other securities of equal market value to those to be withdrawn. The department of banking and finance, treasurer and the department of legal affairs shall determine the value of all such substituted securities.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953; §§11, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §655.10.

660.09 Corporation officers authorized to make oath as trustee, etc.—In all cases where any corporation of this state authorized by its charter to act as trustee, executor, administrator or guardian, shall be appointed executor, administrator or trustee of any estate or guardian of any infant, the president, or vice president, or trust officer, or assistant trust officer

or cashier, or secretary or treasurer, of such corporation shall make and subscribe, for such corporation any and all oaths or affirmations required to be taken or subscribed by such executor, administrator, trustee or guardian.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953.
Note: See former §655.11.

660.10 Trust powers and duties.—All corporations except banks and trust companies incorporated under the laws of this state and having trust powers and except national banking associations located in this state and having trust powers, are prohibited from exercising any of the powers or duties and from acting in any of the capacities, within this state, as follows:

(1) As executor or administrator of the estate of any decedent, whether such decedent was a resident of this state or not, and whether the administration of the estate of such decedent be original or ancillary; provided, that if the executor or administrator of the estate of a nonresident decedent be a corporation duly authorized, qualified and acting as such executor or administrator in the jurisdiction of the domicile of the decedent, it may, as a foreign executor or administrator perform such duties and exercise such powers and privileges as are required, authorized or permitted by §734.30.

(2) As guardian of any infant, insane person or person physically or mentally incompetent whether domiciled in this state or not.

(3) As trustee under any will or other testamentary instrument, provided that any corporation which is authorized to act as such trustee under the laws of the place where it has its principal place of business may receive bequests to it as trustee of money or intangible personal property.

(4) As trustee of any real estate in this state or any interest therein under any agreement whereby the beneficial interest in such property is vested in others.

(5) As trustee under any deed of trust or other instrument executed after June 10, 1937, conveying or encumbering any real or tangible personal property in this state given to secure bonds or other evidence of indebtedness unless in such deed of trust or other instrument a trust company or bank having trust powers and located in this state or an individual residing in this state shall be named as cotrustee; and no suit shall be brought to foreclose any such deed of trust or other instrument unless such cotrustee or successor cotrustees of like qualifications be a party plaintiff.

(6) As receiver or trustee under appointment of any court in this state.

(7) As assignee, receiver or trustee of any insolvent person or corporation or under any assignment for the benefit of creditors.

(8) As fiscal agent, transfer agent or registrar of any municipal or private corporation, provided that this prohibition shall not be so construed as to prevent banks and trust companies not located in this state from acting

within the state where located as fiscal agent, transfer agent or registrar of municipal or private corporations of this state; provided further, however, that nothing herein shall prevent any Florida corporation not a bank or trust company and not having trust powers from being its own fiscal agent, transfer agent or registrar concerning its own affairs, stock or securities. Provided, however, that nothing in this section or in any other law of this state shall be construed to prohibit a foreign bank or foreign trust company as trustee of any charitable foundation or endowment, employees' pension, retirement or profit-sharing trust, alone or together with a cotrustee from: contracting in this state or elsewhere with any person to acquire from such person a part or the entire interest in a loan which such person proposes to make, has heretofore made or hereafter makes, together with a like interest in any security instrument covering real or personal property in the state proposed to be given or hereafter or heretofore given to such person to secure or evidence such loan; servicing directly or entering into servicing contracts with persons, and enforcing in this state the obligations heretofore or hereafter acquired by it in the transaction of business outside of this state or in the transaction of any business authorized or permitted hereby; or acquiring, holding, leasing, mortgaging, contracting with respect to, or otherwise, protecting, managing, or conveying property in this state which has heretofore or may hereafter be assigned, transferred, mortgaged or conveyed to it as security for, or in whole or in part in satisfaction of, a loan or loans made by it or obligations acquired by it in the transaction of any business authorized or permitted hereby; provided, further, that no such foreign bank or trust company shall be deemed to be transacting business in this state, or be required to qualify so to do, or to be unlawfully exercising powers or duties or acting in an unlawful or prohibited capacity or to be violating any of the provisions of this section or of any other law of this state, solely by reason of the performance of any of the acts or business hereinbefore permitted or authorized hereby; and provided, further, that nothing herein shall be construed as authorizing or permitting any foreign bank or trust company to maintain an office within this state.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 57-409.
Note: See former §655.27.

660.11 Establishment of common trust funds.—Any bank or trust company qualified to act as fiduciary in this state may establish one or more common trust funds for the exclusive purpose of furnishing investments to itself as fiduciary, including estates, guardianships, managing agencies, and all other fiduciary relationships, now in existence or hereafter created, requiring or authorizing investment of funds held as fiduciary including managing agencies, or to itself and others, as cofiduciaries. It may, as such fiduciary or cofiduciary,

invest funds which it lawfully holds for investment in interests in such common trust funds if such investment is not prohibited by the instrument, judgment, decree, or order creating such fiduciary relationship and if, in the case of cofiduciaries, the bank or trust company procures the consent of its cofiduciary or cofiduciaries to such investment, which consent such cofiduciary is hereby authorized to grant. The full management of the fund shall at all times be in full charge of such bank and trust company, and no cofiduciary shall have any right to interfere in the management of such common trust funds.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 67-365.

Note: See former §655.29.

660.12 Common trust fund investments.—No bank or trust company shall mingle its own funds with any common trust fund managed by such bank or trust company, and every investment of a common trust fund shall, at all times, be such as would be a proper investment for each fiduciary account owning an interest in such common trust fund.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 67-336.

Note: See former §655.30.

660.13 Common trust fund to be audited annually.—A bank administering a common trust fund shall keep proper records, which in addition to all other necessary and proper matters shall show at all times the proportionate interest of each trust in the common trust fund, and at least once during each period of twelve months, cause an audit to be made of the common trust fund by auditors responsible only to the board of directors of the bank. The report

of such audit shall include a list of the investments comprising the common trust fund at the time of the audit, which shall show the valuation placed on each item on such list by the trust investment committee of the bank as of the date of the audit, a statement of purchases, sales and any other investment changes, and of income and disbursements since the last audit, and appropriate comments as to any investment in default as to payment of principal or interest. The reasonable expenses or any such audit made by independent public accountants may be charged to the common trust fund. The bank shall manage such common trust funds without charge, save necessary expenses, and shall send a copy of the latest report of such audit annually to each person to whom a regular periodic accounting of the trusts participating in the common trust fund ordinarily would be rendered or shall send advice to each such person annually that the report is available and that a copy will be furnished without charge upon request.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §655.31.

660.14 Common trust fund court accountings.—Unless ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction, the bank or trust company operating such common trust funds is not required to render a court accounting with regard to such funds; but it may, by application to the circuit court, secure approval of such an accounting after such notice, and on such conditions as the court may establish.

History.—§3, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §655.32.

CHAPTER 661

BANKING CODE, FOURTH PART

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661.01 Definitions for §§661.01-661.09.—As used in §§ 661.01-661.09:

(1) "Constituent bank" means a party to a merger.

(2) "Converting bank" means a bank converting from a state to a national bank, or the reverse.

(3) "Converted bank" means the same bank after the conversion.

(4) "Merger" includes consolidation.

(5) "Resulting bank" means the combined banks and trust companies carrying on business upon completion of a merger.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note: See former §§652.27, 653.27.

661.02 Merger; with resulting state or national bank.—

(1) Upon approval of the department banks may be merged with a resulting state bank as hereafter prescribed, except that the action by a constituent national bank shall be taken in the manner prescribed by and shall

be subject to any limitations or requirements imposed by any law of the United States which shall also govern the rights of its dissenting shareholders.

(2) Nothing in the law of this state shall restrict the right of a state bank to merge with a resulting national bank. The action to be taken by a constituent state bank and its rights and liabilities and those of its shareholders shall be the same as those prescribed for national banks at the time of the action by the applicable law of the United States and not by the law of this state.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §652.28.

cf.—§659.02 Application to organize bank.

§659.03 Investigation by department.

§659.15 Filing fees.

661.03 Merger agreement.—Where there is to be a resulting state bank, the board of directors of each constituent state bank shall, by a majority of the entire board, approve a merger agreement which shall contain:

(1) The name of each constituent bank and the location of each office.

(2) With respect to the resulting bank:

(a) The name and the location of the proposed office;

(b) The name and residence of each director to serve until the next annual meeting of the stockholders;

(c) The name and residence of each officer;

(d) The amount of capital, the number of shares and the par value of each share;

(e) Whether preferred stock is to be issued and the amount, terms and preferences;

(f) The amendments to the charter and by-laws.

(3) The terms for the exchange of shares of the constituent banks for those of the resulting bank.

(4) A statement that the agreement is subject to approval by the department and by the stockholders of each constituent bank.

(5) Provisions governing the manner of disposing of the shares of the resulting state bank not taken by dissenting shareholders of constituent banks.

(6) Such other provisions as the department requires to enable it to discharge its duties with respect to the merger.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §652.29.

661.04 Approval by department; valuation of assets.—

(1) After approval by the board of directors of each constituent bank, the merger agreement shall be submitted to the department for approval, together with certified copies of the authorizing resolutions of the several boards of directors showing approval by a majority of the entire board and evidence of proper action by the board of directors of any constituent national bank.

(2) Without approval by the department no asset shall be carried on the books of the resulting bank at a valuation higher than that on the books of the constituent bank at the time of the last examination by a state or national bank examiner before the effective date of the merger.

(3) Within thirty days after receipt by the department of the papers specified in subsection (1), the department shall approve or disapprove the merger agreement. The department shall approve the agreement if it appears that:

(a) The resulting state bank meets all the requirements of state law as to the formation of a new state bank.

(b) The agreement provides an adequate capital structure including surplus in relation to the deposit liabilities of the resulting state bank and its other activities which are to continue or are to be undertaken.

(c) The agreement is fair.

(d) The merger is not contrary to the public interest.

If the department disapproves an agreement,

it shall state its objections and give an opportunity to the constituent banks to amend the merger agreement to obviate such objections.

(4) Where the resulting state bank is not to exercise trust powers, the department shall not approve a merger until satisfied that adequate provision has been made for successors to fiduciary positions held by constituent banks.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §652.30.

661.05 Approval by stockholders; rights of dissenters.—

(1) To be effective, a merger must be approved by the stockholders of each constituent state bank by a vote of two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock at a meeting called to consider such action, which vote shall constitute the adoption of the charter and by-laws of the resulting state bank, including the amendments set forth in the merger agreement.

(2) The notice of the meeting of the stockholders shall state that dissenting stockholders will be entitled to a payment of the value of only those shares which are voted against approval of the plan.

(3) The owner of shares which were voted against the approval of the merger shall be entitled to receive their value in cash, if and when the merger becomes effective, upon written demand, made to the resulting state bank at any time within thirty days after the effective date of the merger, accompanied by the surrender of the stock certificates. The value of such shares shall be determined as of the date of the shareholders' meeting approving the merger by three appraisers, one to be selected by the owners of two-thirds of the shares involved, one by the board of directors of the resulting state bank, and the third by the two so chosen. The valuation agreed upon by any two appraisers shall govern. If the appraisal is not completed within ninety days after the merger becomes effective, the department shall cause an appraisal to be made.

(4) The expenses of appraisal shall be paid by the resulting state bank.

(5) The resulting state bank may fix an amount which it considers to be not more than the fair market value of the shares of a constituent bank at the time of the stockholders' meeting approving the merger, which it will pay dissenting shareholders of that constituent bank entitled to payment in cash. The amount due under such accepted offer or under the appraisal shall constitute a debt of the resulting state bank.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §652.31.

661.06 Effective date of merger; filing of approved agreement; certificate of merger as evidence.—

(1) A merger shall, unless a later date is specified in the agreement, become effective upon the filing with the department of the executed agreement together with copies of the

resolutions of the stockholders of each constituent bank approving it, certified by such bank's president or vice-president and a secretary. The charters of the constituent banks, other than the resulting bank shall thereupon be deemed surrendered.

(2) The department shall thereupon issue to the resulting bank a certificate of merger setting forth the name of each constituent bank and the name of the resulting state bank. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the merger and of the correctness of all proceedings therefor in all courts and places, and may be recorded in any office for the recording of deeds to evidence the new name in which the property of the constituent bank is held.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §652.32.

661.07 Continuation of corporate entity; use of old names.—

(1) The resulting state bank shall be considered the same business and corporate entity as each constituent bank with all of the rights, powers, and duties of each constituent bank except as limited by the charter and by-laws of the resulting state bank.

(2) The resulting state bank shall have the right to use the name of any constituent bank whenever it can do any act under such name more conveniently.

(3) Any reference to any constituent bank in any writing, whether executed or taking effect before or after the merger, shall be deemed a reference to the resulting state bank if not inconsistent with the other provisions of such writing.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953.
Note: See former §652.33.

661.08 Conversion from state bank to national bank and the reverse.—

(1) Nothing in the law of this state shall restrict the right of a state bank to convert into a national bank upon compliance with the laws of the United States, and upon completion of such conversion it shall surrender its charter as a state bank.

(2) A national bank located in this state which follows the procedure prescribed by federal law to convert into a state bank, may be granted a state charter if it meets the requirements for the incorporation of a state bank. Any requirement of state law that shares must be paid for in cash may be satisfied by the exchange of shares of the converted state bank for those of the converting national bank, which may be valued at not more than their fair cash market value. The procedure for incorporation of a state bank may be modified to the extent made necessary by the difference between an ordinary incorporation and a conversion.

(3) The converted bank shall be considered the same business and corporate entity as the converting bank with all of the rights, powers and duties of the converting bank ex-

cept as limited by the charter and by-laws of the resulting bank. It may use the name of the converting bank whenever it can do any act under such name more conveniently.

(4) Any reference to the converting bank in any writing, whether executed or taking effect before or after the conversion, shall be deemed a reference to the converted bank if not inconsistent with the other provisions of such writing.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953.
Note: See former §652.34.

661.09 Non-conforming assets of business.—

If a constituent bank has assets which do not conform to the requirements of state law for the resulting bank or if a converting national bank has assets which do not conform to the requirements of state law for the converted state bank, or in either case there are business activities which are not permitted for the resulting or converted state bank, the department may permit a reasonable time to conform with state law.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §652.35.

661.10 Insolvency; appointment of liquidator.—On becoming satisfied from the reports furnished to it by a state bank examiner, or upon other satisfactory evidence thereof, that any state bank or trust company has become insolvent and is in default, or that the affairs of any bank or trust company chartered under the laws of this state are in an unsound condition, or threatened with insolvency because of illegal or unsafe investments, or that its liabilities exceed its assets, or that it is transacting business without authority of law, or in violation of law, or if the directors of any bank or trust company chartered under the laws of this state shall knowingly violate or knowingly permit any of its officers, agents or servants to violate any of the provisions of law relative to such bank or trust company, the rights, privileges and franchises shall be subject to be forfeited, and the department may, in its discretion, forthwith designate and appoint a liquidator to take charge of the assets and affairs of such bank, and require of him such bond and security as the department deems proper, not exceeding double the amount that may come into his hands, and such liquidator shall be subject to dismissal by the department whenever in its judgment such dismissal is deemed necessary or advisable. When one liquidator is dismissed, another may be duly designated and appointed.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.45.

661.11 Liquidation procedure.—Such liquidator, under the direction and supervision of the department, shall take possession of the books, records and assets of every description of such bank or trust company, and in his name shall sue for and collect all debts, dues and claims belonging to it, and upon the order of a court may sell or compound all bad or doubtful

debts and, on a like order, may sell all the real and personal property of such bank or trust company on such terms as the court shall direct, and may, if necessary to pay the debts of such bank or trust company, sue for and enforce the individual liability of the stockholders. Such liquidator shall pay all money received by him to the state treasurer to be held as a special deposit for the use and benefit of the creditors subject to the order of the department, and shall also make quarterly reports, or when called upon, to the department of all of his acts and proceedings. The department immediately, upon appointing such liquidator, shall serve notice upon the president, or upon any vice president or cashier, or upon any director, or other person having the charge or management of any such bank or trust company, informing him or them in such notice of its action in appointing such liquidator, and notifying him or them, or it, that the department would apply on a date therein named not to exceed ten days from the date of service of such notice to some circuit judge having jurisdiction over the same for an order confirming its action, and the appointment of a liquidator for such banking institution or trust company; and such bank or trust company, at such hearing, may contest before such circuit judge the rightfulness and legality of such action of the department in appointing such liquidator; provided that this section shall not apply to stockholders in a bank or trust company which is a member of the federal deposit insurance corporation, a corporation under the laws of the United States, or which has an unimpaired surplus equalling the amount of its capital stock.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.45.

661.12 General liquidator.—The department may provide for the administration of the affairs of institutions under §§661.11 and this section by one general liquidator, who shall be designated by the department as a general liquidator for the administration of the affairs of several or all of the institutions in liquidation, whose compensation shall be paid by the department to be paid in such proportions out of the assets of the institution whose affairs are being administered as the department may determine, not exceeding in the aggregate seven thousand five hundred dollars per annum. The department may provide for the transfer at any time to the general liquidator of the affairs of any institution for which a particular liquidator, or receiver, has been heretofore, or shall hereafter, be designated, and the general liquidator shall thereupon be vested with all the rights conferred by law on such general liquidator as if he had been designated in the first instance to act as such.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.46.

661.13 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, as liquidator.—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, created under the Fed-

eral Deposit Insurance Act, upon appointment by the department, may be and act without bond as receiver or liquidator of any banking institution, the deposits in which are to any extent insured by the corporation, and which shall have been closed by the department. The department may, in its discretion, in the event of such closing, tender to the corporation the appointment as receiver or liquidator of such banking institution, and if the corporation accepts the appointment, the corporation shall have and possess all the powers and privileges provided by the laws of this state with respect to a receiver or liquidator, respectively, of a banking institution, its depositors and other creditors.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 67-247; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §653.47.

661.14 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, subrogated.—Whenever any bank or trust company shall have been closed by the department and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall pay, or make available for payment, the insured deposit liabilities of the closed institution, the corporation, whether or not it shall have become receiver or liquidator of the closed bank or trust company, as provided in §661.13, shall be and become subrogated by operation of law to all rights against the closed bank or trust company of each owner of a claim for deposit, to the extent now or hereafter necessary to enable the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, under federal law, to make insurance payments available to depositors of closed insured banks or trust companies.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §2, ch. 67-247; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.48.

661.15 Department's procedure as to unsound banks.—If, from any examination made by the department or any state bank examiner acting under its authority, of any bank or trust company, the department shall have reason to conclude that any such bank or trust company is in an unsound or unsafe condition, it shall forthwith take possession of the property and business of such bank or trust company, and retain such possession until its affairs are placed in a sound and safe condition, or until a receiver or liquidator is appointed, as provided by law, and pending such possession by the department, all the remedies at law or in equity of any creditor or stockholder against any such bank or trust company shall be suspended; provided, however, that the department may, upon conditions as may be approved by it, surrender possession of such bank or trust company for the purpose of permitting such bank or trust company to resume business, and the department shall have authority to authorize a reduction of capital in such suspended bank or trust company if found necessary for the resumption of business, and provided further, that upon consent in writing of the representatives of an amount of the deposits of any such bank or trust company, ag-

gregating seventy-five per cent or more, of the total deposits of such bank or trust company the department shall by order, freeze all deposits of such bank or trust company upon such reasonable terms and conditions as it may fix, as one of the terms of such resumption of business, and that the public officers of any town, city, county, state, special road and bridge district, special school district, or other municipal corporation of the state having control over any unsecured public moneys on deposit with any such bank or trust company, may sign and execute such consent to the freezing of such deposits of public money for the purpose herein contemplated, for and in behalf of the municipality, state, county, special road and bridge district, or special school district represented. Provided further, that before such freezing order shall become effective, the department shall give ten days' notice by publication of its intention to apply to the circuit court where the bank is located, or of Leon county, to have such order confirmed, at which time any person interested may appear and present objections why such order should not be confirmed.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §24, ch. 57-1; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.55.

661.16 Transfer of non-liquid assets.—In all cases where any bank or trust company has resumed or continued business under the provisions of §661.15 and a "freezing" order obtained as to all deposits, such bank or trust company may set aside, transfer and convey to a trustee, corporation or liquidating agent, by and with the consent of the department, a part or all of the non-liquidating assets of said bank or trust company and held by such bank or trust company at the time of such "freezing" order, and responsible for the payment of all deposits included within such "freezing" order, for and in consideration of the surrender to such bank or trust company of all of the special certificates of deposit issued pursuant to the freezing order theretofore obtained; provided, however, that the consent in writing of the representatives of an amount of such frozen deposits representing seventy-five per cent or more of the total unpaid frozen deposits shall first be had and obtained.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.56.

661.17 Issue of stock certificates for pro rata share in frozen assets.—When the representatives of an amount of the frozen or unpaid deposits representing seventy-five per cent, or more, of the total unpaid or frozen deposits, shall have agreed in writing to the setting aside, transferring or conveying to a trustee, corporation or other liquidating agent selected by the creditors, the frozen assets of such bank, or trust company, then such trustee, corporation or other liquidating agent may issue to the holder or holders of such certificates of deposit, or other evidence of indebtedness, who have not consented in writing to such transfer,

a stock certificate or other evidence showing the pro rata interest of the holder of such certificate of deposit or other evidence of indebtedness in the frozen assets so set aside, transferred or conveyed, as above set out, and such trustee, corporation or other liquidating agent so selected by seventy-five per cent, or more, of the creditors shall be responsible for the pro rata and equal distribution of such unpaid or frozen assets among all holders of such certificates of deposit or other evidence of indebtedness; provided that any such plan of settlement with the frozen certificate of deposit holders shall be confirmed by the circuit court.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953.
Note: See former §653.57.

661.18 Notice of publication of department's approval of segregation and settlement plan, and date set for court confirmation.—Upon becoming satisfied that the plan of segregation is just and fair, and for the best interest of the bank and creditors, the department may give its approval to the plan and shall give ten days' notice by publication in a newspaper located in the county in which the bank is located, and if there is no newspaper published in the county, said notice shall be caused to appear in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, and said publication shall give notice of the department's action in approving the plan of segregation, and shall designate a certain date for appearing before the court to ask for confirmation of its action in approving the said plan of segregation and settlement.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.58.

661.19 Liability after transfer of certificates of deposit.—Any bank or trust company, upon the setting aside, transferring and conveying of the assets of such bank or trust company, as provided herein, and upon the surrender to such bank or trust company, or other liquidating agent, of the certificates of deposit, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by such bank or trust company, or liquidating agent, aggregating seventy-five per cent, or more, of the total unpaid deposits, such bank or trust company, or liquidating agent, shall thereupon cancel all such certificates of deposit, or other evidences of indebtedness, and such bank or trust company, or liquidating agent, appointed by, acting under the authority of the department, shall thereafter be relieved and discharged from any and all liability for the payment of any money to the holder of such certificates of deposit or other evidences of indebtedness.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.59.

661.20 Transfers, etc., void after act of insolvency.—Any and all transfers of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt owing to any bank or trust company, or of deposits to its credit, all assignments of mortgages, securities or real estate, or of any judgments or decrees in its favor, all deposits

of money, bullion or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its stockholders or creditors, and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency or in contemplation thereof made with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, shall be utterly null and void.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953.

Note.—See former §653.60.

661.21 Notice to present claims.—The department shall, upon appointing a liquidator, cause notice to be given by advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the bank is located once each week for nine consecutive weeks, calling on all persons, firms, or corporations who may have claims against such bank or trust company, to present the same and to make legal proof thereof.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §653.49.

661.22 Claims, unclaimed dividends and undistributed funds.—All claims of every kind and nature against a state bank or trust company which has been placed in the hands of a liquidator must be properly sworn to and filed with the liquidator thereof within one year from the date of the qualification of the liquidator thereof of the bank or trust company, and no claim not so filed within one year from the date of the qualification of the liquidator thereof or prior to the expiration of any additional period for which the time for filing claims may be extended by the department shall be included by the liquidator or department in the distribution of the assets. The department may, in its discretion, extend the time for filing claims for an additional period not exceeding one year, and may, for good cause shown, permit a claim to be filed after the time for filing same has elapsed. Any secured claim filed within the said one year or such time as the time for the filing of claims has been extended, may be amended at any time prior to the final distribution of the assets in the hands of the liquidator. The liquidator, with the approval of the department and the circuit court, may value any security held by a claimant and allow as a common claim any balance of the claim remaining beyond such value of the security, and it shall not be necessary for such claimant to liquidate such security prior to such valuation, nor shall such valuation in anywise affect or impair the right of such claimant to liquidate such security. Any dividend check not called for within two years after the same is issued shall be cancelled, and the money represented thereby shall be put back into the general account for distribution to depositors and creditors who may have claimed their dividends; provided, however, that before the cancellation of any such dividend warrant the department shall give notice of its intention so to do in a newspaper published in the county in which the insolvent bank is located and if no newspaper is located within said county, then the

notice shall be run in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining county, and for good cause shown the department may issue to a claimant a dividend check representing any prior dividend checks cancelled. Whenever the depositors and other creditors of any such bank or trust company have been paid dividends representing one hundred per cent of all claims which have been duly proved against any such bank or trust company, the undistributed funds then on hand for the account of such bank or trust company not represented by dividend warrants shall be paid to such bank or trust company at the expiration of a period of two years from the time of the closing out of any such receivership.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §653.50.

661.23 Disposition of unclaimed dividend checks.—Whenever dividends representing one hundred per cent of all claims which have been duly proved against any state bank or trust company which has heretofore been placed or will hereafter be placed in the hands of a receiver or liquidator, or the liquidation of the assets of which has been handled under the supervision of the department have been declared and there is any dividend check or warrant not called for within two years after the final dividend, making the total of one hundred per cent of dividends, is declared, any such dividend check or warrant, final or otherwise, shall be cancelled and the moneys represented thereby shall be paid to the state bank or trust company upon whose account such dividend check or warrant was issued. Undistributed funds on hand at the time of closing out any such receivership or liquidation not represented by dividend checks or warrants shall be paid to such state bank or trust company at the expiration of a period of two years from the time of such closing out of any such receivership or liquidation.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §653.51.

661.24 Expenses and compensation of liquidators; disposition of remainder of proceeds after payment of all claims.—All expenses of any liquidator shall be paid out of the assets of such bank, or trust company, before distribution of the proceeds thereof. The compensation of the liquidator shall be fixed by the department, and shall be based upon the amount of work actually necessary and performed, and shall in no case exceed five per cent of the cash collections. From time to time, after full provisions having first been made for the expenses of the liquidating agency, and the payment of liens for taxes and preferred claims, the department shall make ratable dividend of the money in the hands of the state treasurer on all such claims as may have been proved to its satisfaction or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction, and as the proceeds of the assets of such bank, or trust company, are

paid over to the liquidator, shall make further dividends on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of the proceeds, if any, after all claims have been paid, shall be paid over to the shareholders of such bank, or trust company, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held, or their interest therein as appearing.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §653.52.

661.25 Purchase of property by department to protect liquidator's trust.—Whenever any liquidator, duly appointed by the department, and who shall have qualified and entered upon the discharge of his trust, shall find it in his opinion necessary to fully protect and benefit his said trust, to the extent that said trust may have in any property, real or personal, by reason of any bond, mortgage, lien, assignment, equity or other proper legal claim attaching thereto, and which said property is to be sold under execution, decree of foreclosure, or any proper order of any court of competent jurisdiction, or reclaimed or repossessed by any person having title opposed to such equity of his trust, he may certify the facts in the case, together with his opinion as to the value of the property, and the value of the equity his trust may have in same, and the amount that may be necessary to purchase such property, to the department, and if the department shall, in its judgment, deem it to the best interest of the said trust, it may draw upon the funds to the credit of said trust in the hands of the state treasurer to the amount necessary for the purchase of said property for the said trust.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §653.53.

661.26 Receivers under supervision of department.—The provisions of this chapter shall apply to all receivers of any bank, or trust company, heretofore appointed by the order of any circuit court, and all such receivers, both those hereunder and those hereafter appointed by the circuit court, shall at all times be under the supervision and control of the department, and subject at all times to summary discharge and dismissal by it, and any vacancy in such receivership may be filled by the department at any time.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §653.54.

661.27 Liquidator may borrow money and pledge securities with the approval of department; fees.—Any liquidator or receiver of an insolvent bank or trust company and any conservator appointed for any bank or trust company may borrow money from any person, and pledge or mortgage any part or all of the assets of such insolvent bank or trust company in conservatorship to secure the payment of such moneys borrowed, upon such terms and conditions as the department may approve, and such conditions may, in addition to any other terms and conditions, also include restriction,

either in whole or in part, of the payment of any money to depositors or other creditors of insolvent banks and trust companies until the money so borrowed shall have been repaid in full, provided that any such pledge or mortgage shall be confirmed by the circuit court. The holder of any such pledge or mortgage shall have the right to enforce such pledge or mortgage as any other pledgee or mortgagee, and may exercise any rights given by such agreement or pledge or mortgage, providing further that a conservator may renew and extend notes or other obligations held by the bank in his custody from time to time, and may offer as substitution to the pledgee such renewed obligations. No commissions or fees shall be paid to any liquidator or receiver on account of any money received by him through the pledge of any assets of any bank or trust company provided for herein.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §653.64.

661.28 Department may conserve assets by appointment of conservator; duties, rights, powers, expenses and salary.—Whenever the department shall deem it necessary, in order to conserve the assets of any bank for the benefit of the depositors and other creditors thereof, it may appoint a conservator for such bank or trust company, and require of him such bond and security as the department deems proper. The conservator, under the directions of the department, shall take possession of the books, records and assets of every description of such bank and take such action as may be necessary to conserve the assets of such bank pending further disposition of its business, as provided by law. Such conservator shall have all the rights, powers and privileges now possessed by or hereafter given receivers or liquidators of insolvent state banks, and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties not inconsistent with the provisions of this article, to which the receivers or liquidators are now and may hereafter become subject. During the time that such conservator remains in possession of such bank, the rights of all parties with respect thereto shall, subject to the other provisions of this article, be the same as if a receiver or liquidator had been appointed therefor. All expenses of any such conservator shall be paid out of the assets of such bank and shall be a lien thereon which shall be prior to any other liens provided by this law, or otherwise. The conservator shall receive as salary an amount to be fixed by the department, but in no case greater than that paid to liquidators performing a similar service.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §653.65.

661.29 Examiner's report to department.—The department shall cause to be made such examinations of the affairs of such bank or trust company as shall be necessary to inform it as to the financial condition of such bank or trust company, and the examiner designated for this purpose shall make a report thereon

to the department at the earliest practicable date.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §653.66.

661.30 Termination of conservatorship.—

After the department becomes satisfied that it may be safely done and that it would be in the public interest, it may, in its discretion, terminate the conservatorship and permit such bank to resume the transaction of its business subject to such terms and conditions, restrictions and limitations as it may prescribe.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §653.67.

661.31 Banking business of bank in hands of a conservator.—While a bank is in the hands of a conservator appointed by the department, the department may require the conservator to set aside and make available for withdrawal by depositors in payment to such other creditors, on a ratable basis, such amounts as in the opinion of the said department may safely be used for the purpose and the department may, in its discretion, permit the conservator to receive deposits but deposits received by the bank in the hands of the conservator shall not be subject to any limitations as to payment or withdrawal, and such deposits shall be segregated and shall not be used to liquidate any indebtedness of such bank or trust company existing at the time that a conservator was appointed for it, or any subsequent indebtedness incurred for the purpose of liquidating any indebtedness existing at the time such conservator was appointed. Such deposits received while the bank is in the hands of the conservator shall be kept on hand, in cash, invested in the direct obligations of the United States or deposited with the correspondent bank to be selected by the conservator and subject to his withdrawal.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §653.68.

661.32 Reorganization.—Any reorganization of any bank or trust company shall be effective only after "creditors", which term shall include depositors representing seventy-five per cent or more of the institution's debts in aggregate amount, have agreed to such plan of reorganization, only after such plan has been approved by the department and confirmed by a judge of a circuit court within whose jurisdiction said bank is located. When the required number of creditors have signified their willingness to enter into the plan of reorganization, said fact shall be made known to the department which shall thereupon give ten days' notice by publication in a newspaper located in the city or county in which the institution to be reorganized is situated, and if there is no newspaper within said city or county, publication may be made in such newspaper as shall be designated by the department; such notice of publication to state the exact date that the matter will be presented to the court for confirmation. When

such confirmation has been given by a court, all depositors and creditors not a party to said agreement shall be bound by and made a party to the said plan of reorganization, and shall be treated in all respects as though they had joined in said agreement; provided, however, that claims of depositors or other creditors which will be satisfied in full under the provisions of the plan of reorganization shall not be included among the total deposits and other liabilities of the bank or trust company in determining the seventy-five per cent thereof, as hereinabove provided. When such reorganization becomes effective by confirmation of the court, as provided herein, the affairs of the bank or trust company shall be conducted by its board of directors in the manner provided by the plan under the conditions, restrictions and limitations which may have been prescribed by the department.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §653.69.

661.33 Notice of publication of conservator's return of banking business to board of directors.—Within fifteen days after the date that such bank or trust company has been turned back to its board of directors by the conservator, such bank or trust company shall give notice, by registered letter, to each such depositor having made deposits under the provisions of §661.31, and such conservator, upon the termination of his conservatorship and turning the affairs of such bank or trust company back to its board of directors shall cause to be published in a newspaper in the city or town or county in which such bank is located, and if no newspaper is published in such city, town or county, then in a newspaper in an adjoining county to be selected by the department, the notice to be in form approved by the department stating the date on which the affairs of the bank were returned to its board of directors, and that the said provisions of §661.31 will not be effective after fifteen days from the date of such notice.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §653.70.

cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

661.34 Penalty for embezzlement of funds by conservator; removal.—Any conservator appointed under the provisions of this law for any bank or trust company who embezzles, abstracts or willfully misapplies any moneys, funds or credits coming into his hands as such conservator shall be guilty of a felony and upon such conviction shall be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for not more than ten years at the discretion of the court. Any person selected as conservator by the department shall be subject to removal at any time. Any vacancy in such conservatorship by removal or resignation may be filled by the department, as provided for the appointment of a conservator in the first instance.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note: See former §653.71.

661.35 Powers of department unimpaired.—Nothing in §§ 661.28 to 661.34 shall be construed to impair in any manner any powers now vested in the department in the supervision of banking institutions operating under a state charter.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.72.

661.36 Preservation of records of insolvent banks.—The general ledger of any insolvent bank in use at the time of its failure, any subsequent general ledger used in the course of its liquidation, and the records of claims as filed with the liquidator, shall be preserved by the department.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.74.

661.37 Destruction of records of insolvent bank by liquidator.—The liquidator of any insolvent state bank in liquidation under the laws of the state, with the consent of the department, in writing, and upon court order, may destroy or cause to be destroyed such records other than those mentioned in §661.39 of any solvent state bank in liquidation or which may hereafter be in liquidation under the laws of the state, as in the judgment of the department and the court are not necessary to the liquidation of said insolvent state bank.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.75.

661.38 Prima facie evidence.—The general ledger, list of claimants, examiner's final report made at the time of the failure of the bank and such other records of the department's office relating to any closed bank, or any duly authenticated copy thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the subject matter therein set forth.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.77.

661.39 Voluntary liquidation.—Any bank or trust company may go into liquidation and be closed by a vote of its stockholders owning two-thirds of its stock. Whenever a vote is taken to go into liquidation, the board of directors shall cause this fact to be certified to the department and publication thereof to be made for a period of two months in a newspaper of general circulation located in the county in which the bank is closing up its affairs and notifying its creditors to present their claims against the bank for payment.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.61.

661.40 Procedure in voluntary liquidation.—When a bank or trust company decides to go into voluntary liquidation, the president and cashier, or other appropriate officers, shall, before beginning publication of the notice required by law furnish the department with a full and complete detailed statement of the affairs of the bank or trust company, and shall thereafter forward to the department on the first Monday in each month a like detailed

statement until all of the liabilities of the bank or trust company shall have been settled in full, provided that if the department is not satisfied with the report of any bank or trust company intending to go into voluntary liquidation, or if at any time it is not satisfied with the progress of such liquidation, it shall have full authority to proceed under §661.29, or otherwise, as the law directs.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.62.

661.41 Department may direct examination.—When it shall appear to the department that it is necessary or advisable to do so, it shall direct the person employed under this act to make a thorough examination, reporting to it the condition of the business of the bank or trust company, and the directors shall make good any losses or irregularities to the satisfaction of the department, and if not done at once, a liquidator may be appointed.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.63.

661.42 Disposition of unclaimed funds of bank in voluntary liquidation.—In all cases of voluntary liquidation of any bank or trust company, when after three years from the notice of liquidation duly given or published, there are any unclaimed funds due to the depositors of said bank or trust company that cannot be distributed by reason of the inability to find claimants, or by reason of there being no claimants, and after all other depositors who have filed claims or presented demands for payment have been fully paid, then such funds shall inure to and for the benefit of the stockholders of said bank or trust company. Said bank or trust company shall certify to the department in a list of such unclaimed funds showing the amount of same and the name or names of the person or persons in which said deposits were made, or for whose benefit said funds appear, as shown by the books and records of said bank or trust company. The department, if it shall be satisfied that the matters so certified are true and correct and that the requirements of this section have been complied with, shall thereupon certify its approval for the distribution of such unclaimed funds for the benefit of the stockholders of said bank or trust company, and thereafter all such claims shall be forever barred.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note: See former §653.78.

661.43 County, municipality, school board, drainage district, etc., authorized to settle, compromise or adjust frozen deposits.—Any county, municipality, school board, drainage district, or other taxing district or public body corporate, or any division of same, existing under the laws of the state having deposits of money which said deposits are frozen in any banking institution in the state, or having deposits in any banking institution in said state, which banking institution is in the hands of a liquidator,

conservator or receiver, may compromise, settle and adjust such deposits by accepting as satisfaction thereof any real or personal property or monetary consideration, provided that such settlement, compromise or adjustment shall be approved in writing by the judge of the circuit court having jurisdiction. The compromise settlement or adjustment of deposits shall be made by the governing board as constituted under the laws of Florida having custody and control of such deposits, and upon the making of such settlement, compromise or adjustment, the governing board making the same shall be authorized to surrender to the banking institution having such deposit, or to the person in charge thereof, any certificate of deposit or other evidence of such deposit. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any deposits which are liquid and subject to withdrawal or which are fully secured by collateral.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953; §1, ch. 69-300.
Note: See former §653.79.

661.44 Unclaimed dividends; disposition.—

(1) Whenever there are any dividend checks or warrants which have been issued under the provisions of §§ 661.15 to 661.17, inclusive, and which have not been called for or delivered within two years from the date of such dividend distribution, such dividend checks or warrants shall be cancelled and the moneys represented thereby shall be put back into the general account and redistributed to those depositors and claimants who have claimed their dividends; provided, that where dividends or distribution to depositors or claimants have equaled one hundred per cent of their original claim, or will

by this distribution equal one hundred per cent of their original claim, then all funds in excess of one hundred per cent of the original claim shall be paid to the bank or trust company; provided, further, that before the cancellation of any such dividend checks or warrants, thirty days' notice of intention so to do shall be published in the county in which the bank or trust company is or was located, and if no newspaper is located within said county, then the notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining county, and before such cancellation an order from the circuit court shall be obtained approving the disposition of the unclaimed dividends.

(2) Whenever there are any redistributed dividend checks or warrants which have been issued under subsection (1) hereof, and which have not been called for or delivered within two years from such redistribution, such redistributed dividend checks or warrants shall be cancelled, and the moneys represented thereby shall be paid into the general revenue fund of the state, provided that before the cancellation of any such redistributed dividend checks or warrants thirty days' notice of intention so to do shall be published in the county in which the bank or trust company is or was located, and if no newspaper is located within said county, then the notice shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in an adjoining county and before such cancellation an order from the circuit court shall be obtained approving the disposition of the unclaimed redistributed dividends.

History.—§4, ch. 28016, 1953.
Note.—See former §653.84.

TITLE XXXVII

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

CHAPTER 665

SAVINGS ASSOCIATION ACT

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665.011 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the "Savings Association Act."

History.—§1, ch. 69-39.

665.021 Definitions.—When used in this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the following meanings, except to the extent that any such word or phrase specifically is qualified by its context:

(1) "Association" shall mean a savings association or savings and loan association subject to the provisions of this chapter.

* (2) ["Department" shall mean the department of banking and finance.]

(3) "Community" shall mean a centralized area or locality in which a body of inhabitants is gathered in one group having common residential, social or business interests. The term does not necessarily mean a municipal corporation or other political subdivision; a community need not be limited by lines and boundaries. A

village, town, or other governmental unit, either incorporated or unincorporated, may constitute one community, but a large, populous area under one or more forms of government may be composed of several communities.

(4) "Direct-reduction loan" shall mean a loan or other obligation repayable in consecutive monthly installments, equal or unequal, beginning not later than ninety days after the date of the advance, sufficient to retire the debt, interest, and principal within thirty years, the initial contract of which shall not provide for any subsequent monthly installment of interest and principal of an amount larger than any previous monthly installment, except that provisions may be contained in such contract which specify that one or more consecutive monthly installments may be lapsed to the extent that monthly installments have been made ahead of schedule or, in the event of an emergency to

the borrower affecting his ability to pay, to the extent of no more than six monthly installments but that nevertheless the full amount of principal and interest shall be paid within the scheduled term of the loan. In the case of construction loans, the first installment under said contract shall be payable not later than eighteen months after the date of the first advance. Any such loan or obligation is an amortized loan.

(5) "Dwelling unit" shall mean a single, unified combination of rooms designed for residential use by one family in a multiple dwelling unit structure, and which is not "home property."

(6) "Earnings" shall mean that part of the sources available for payment of earnings of an association which is declared payable on savings accounts from time to time by the board of directors, and is the cost of savings money to the association. Earnings also may be referred to as "interest" or "dividends."

(7) "Financial institution" shall mean a thrift institution, commercial bank, or trust company.

(8) "Home property" shall mean real estate on which there is located, or will be located pursuant to a real estate loan, either a structure designed for residential use by one family or a single condominium unit, including common elements pertinent thereto, designed for residential use by one family in a multiple dwelling unit structure or complex, and shall include fixtures and home furnishings and equipment.

(9) "Impaired condition" shall mean a condition in which the assets of an association in the aggregate do not have a fair value equal to the aggregate amount of liabilities of the association to its creditors, including its members and all other persons.

(10) "Improved real estate" shall mean real estate on which there is a structure or an enclosure, or which is cultivated, reclaimed, used for the purpose of agriculture in any form, prepared as building lots or sites, or otherwise occupied, made better, more useful, or of greater value by care so as to produce an enjoyment thereof.

(11) "Insured association" shall mean an association the savings accounts of which are insured wholly or in part in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(12) "Liquid assets" shall mean:

(a) Cash on hand;

(b) Cash on deposit in federal home loan banks, state banks performing similar reserve functions, or in commercial banks, which is withdrawable upon not more than thirty days' notice and which is not pledged as security for indebtedness, except that any deposits in a bank under the control or in the possession of any supervisory authority shall not be considered as liquid assets; and

(c) Obligations of, or obligations which are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States or this state.

(13) "Member" shall mean a person holding a savings account of an association or a person

borrowing from or assuming or obligated upon a loan or interest therein held by an association, or purchasing property securing a loan or interest therein held by an association. A joint and survivorship relationship, whether of savers or borrowers, constitutes a single membership.

(14) "Net income" shall mean gross revenues for an accounting period less all expenses paid or incurred, taxes, and losses sustained as shall not have been charged to reserves pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(15) "One borrower" shall mean:

(a) Any person or entity which is, or which upon the making of a loan will become, obligor on a real estate loan;

(b) Nominees of such obligor;

(c) All persons, trusts, partnerships, syndicates, and corporations of which such obligor is a nominee or a beneficiary, partner, member, or record or beneficial stockholder owning ten percent or more of the capital stock; and

(d) If such obligor is a trust, partnership, syndicate, or corporation, all trusts, partnerships, syndicates, and corporations of which any beneficiary, partner, member or record or beneficial stockholder owning ten percent or more of the capital stock, is also a beneficiary, partner, member, or record or beneficial stockholder owning ten percent or more of the capital stock of such obligor.

(16) "Primarily residential property" shall mean real estate on which there is located, or will be located pursuant to a real estate loan, any of the following:

(a) A structure or structures designed or used primarily for residential rather than non-residential purposes and consisting of more than one dwelling unit;

(b) A structure or structures designed or used primarily for residential rather than non-residential purposes for students, residents and persons under care, employees or members of the staff of an educational, health or welfare institution or facility; and

(c) A structure or structures which are used in part for residential purposes for not more than one family and in part for business purposes provided that the residential use of such structure or structures must be substantial and permanent, not merely transitory.

(17) "Primary lending area" shall mean this state and any additional area within one hundred miles from the home office of an association.

(18) "Real estate loan" shall mean any loan or other obligation secured by a first lien on real estate in any state held in fee or in a leasehold extending or renewable automatically for a period of at least fifteen years beyond the date scheduled for the final principal payment of such loan or obligation, or any transaction out of which a first lien or claim is created against such real estate, including inter alia the purchase of such real estate in fee by an association and the concurrent or immediate sale thereof on installment contract.

(19) "Savings account" shall mean that part of the savings liability of the association which is credited to the account of the holder thereof. A savings account also may be referred to as a savings deposit.

(20) "Savings liability" shall mean the aggregate amount of savings accounts of members, including earnings credited to such accounts, less redemptions and withdrawals.

(21) "Service organization" shall mean an organization substantially all the activities of which consist of originating, purchasing, selling, and servicing loans upon real estate and participating interest therein, or clerical, book-keeping, accounting, statistical, or similar functions performed primarily for financial institutions, plus such other activities as the department may approve.

(22) "Sources available for payment of earnings" shall mean net income for an accounting period less amounts transferred to reserves as provided in or permitted by this chapter, plus any balance of undivided profits from preceding accounting periods.

(23) "Thrift institution" shall mean an association, a savings and loan association, a building and loan association, a federal savings association, a federal savings and loan association, and a supervised thrift and residential financing institution of a substantially similar nature.

(24) "Withdrawal value" shall mean the amount credited to a savings account of a member, less lawful deductions therefrom, as shown by the records of the association.

History.—§2, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

665.031 Incorporation.—

(1) PETITION FOR CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.—At any time after June 2, 1969, any five or more individuals (hereinafter referred to as the "incorporators"), a majority of whom must be citizens of this state, may form an association to promote thrift and home financing under the provisions of chapter 608 and subject to approval by the department as hereinafter provided, by signing and acknowledging, before an officer competent to take acknowledgments of deeds, two copies of a petition for a certificate of incorporation in the form prescribed by the department and of the bylaws in the form set out in this section or in a form approved by the department, which shall be filed with the department, accompanied by an application fee which shall be the same as provided by statute for applications for state banks. The petitioners shall submit with their petition statements, exhibits, maps, and other data which the department may require, which data shall be sufficiently detailed and comprehensive to enable the department to pass upon the petition as to the criteria set out in subsection (3).

(2) BYLAWS OF ASSOCIATION TO BE FILED.—Bylaws may be adopted and used by

any association without specific approval of the department. Such bylaws may be amended, and different bylaws may be adopted with the approval of the department.

(3) ACTION ON PETITION; INCORPORATION.—Upon receipt of a petition for a certificate of incorporation to form an association, including supporting data, the department shall give written notice to each thrift institution in the state that a petition for the issuance of a certificate has been made. In lieu of notifying each thrift institution, the department may in its discretion notify any trade association in the state representing fifty percent or more of the thrift institutions located in the state. The said notice shall state the name of the proposed association, where the petitioners propose to establish the principal office of the association, and the time and place that a hearing will be held on the petition. Such hearing shall be held pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the department. Any interested person may appear at such hearing in person or by agent or attorney and orally or in writing show cause upon any relevant ground why such certificate should not be issued. The department shall not approve the petition unless it affirmatively shall have found from the data furnished with the petition, the evidence adduced at such hearing, and its official records that the prerequisites of this chapter have been complied with and that:

(a) The character, responsibility, and general fitness of the persons named in the petition are such as to command confidence and warrant belief that the business of the proposed association will be honestly and efficiently conducted in accordance with the intent and purpose of this chapter and that the proposed association will have qualified full-time management;

(b) There is a public need for the proposed association and the anticipated volume of business of the proposed association is such as to indicate profitable operation;

(c) The operation of the proposed association will not unduly harm any properly conducted thrift institution existing in the community in which the principal office of the proposed association is to be located; and

(d) The proposed association has been approved for insurance of accounts as provided for in §665.214(6).

(4) DEPARTMENT TO FILE CERTIFICATE.—In the event the department approves the incorporation of the association, it shall at the same time execute in triplicate a certificate of incorporation in a form prescribed by it and file one signed copy of such certificate of approval and of the certificate of incorporation with the department of state. The department shall endorse upon the two copies of the petition for certificate of incorporation filed with it such certificate of approval and return the duplicate original and a copy of the certificate of incorporation to the association, addressed to the chairman of the incorporators, and shall

retain the original petition for certificate of incorporation and a copy of the certificate of incorporation in the permanent files of the department. The department shall return one copy of the approved bylaws to the association, addressed to the chairman of the incorporators, and retain in the permanent files of the department the original signed copy of the approved bylaws. The petition for certificate of incorporation, the certificate of approval of incorporation, the certificate of incorporation, and the bylaws shall be filed or recorded in the department and with the department of state and not in any other state or county office. The failure of the department to file, return, or retain any such document as above provided shall not affect the validity of the incorporation of any association.

(5) **WHEN CORPORATE EXISTENCE BEGINS.**—The corporate existence of an association shall begin on the date the department of state records the approved certificate of incorporation of the association, and such existence shall be perpetual unless terminated in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 69-39; §§10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.041 Organization.—

(1) **INCORPORATION; SELECTION OF CHAIRMAN OF INCORPORATORS; MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS IN COMMUNITIES OF VARIOUS SIZES; CONVERSION.**—Associations may be incorporated on a mutual basis with savings accounts only. The incorporators shall appoint one of their members as chairman of the incorporators. The incorporators, before a certificate of incorporation is issued, shall, in the case of an association incorporated on a mutual basis, pay in cash to such chairman, as subscriptions to the savings accounts of the proposed association, including that part of the original subscription paid by such chairman, an aggregate amount, fixed as follows in relation to the population of the community in which the home office of the association is to be located:

(a) In communities having not more than 10,000 inhabitants, the minimum sum of\$100,000;

(b) In communities having more than 10,000 but less than 100,000 inhabitants, the minimum sum of\$300,000;

(c) In communities having 100,000 or more inhabitants, the minimum sum of\$500,000;

provided, that the department may, in its discretion, require a larger amount to be paid in. The population of the community shall be determined by the department based upon the latest federal census.

(2) **EXPENSE FUND FOR INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION.**—The incorporators, in addition to their subscriptions to savings accounts, shall create an expense fund in an amount not less than one half of the minimum amount of savings account subscriptions required to be paid in under this chapter. The

expense of organizing the association and its operating expenses may be paid from said fund until such time as its net income is sufficient to pay such earnings as may be declared and paid or credited to its savings account holders from sources available for payment of earnings. The incorporators and others, before a certificate of incorporation is issued, shall deposit to the credit of the chairman of the incorporators in cash the amount of the expense fund. The amounts contributed to the expense fund by the incorporators and others shall not constitute a liability of the association except as hereinafter provided.

(3) **REPAYMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO EXPENSE FUND.**—Contributions made by the incorporators and others to the expense fund may be repaid pro rata to the contributors from the net income of the association after provision for statutory reserves and declaration of earnings of not less than two percent on savings accounts. In case of the liquidation of an association before contributions to the expense fund have been repaid, any contributions to the expense fund remaining unexpended, after the payment of expenses of liquidation, all creditors, and the withdrawal value of all savings accounts, shall be repaid to the contributors pro rata. The books of the association shall reflect the expense fund. Contributors to the expense fund shall at the times earnings regularly are distributed to savings account holders be paid earnings on the amounts paid in by them and for such purpose such contributions shall in all respects be considered as savings accounts of the association.

(4) **ORGANIZATION MEETING.**—Within thirty days after the corporate existence of an association begins, the directors of the association shall hold an organization meeting and shall elect officers pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and the bylaws. At the organization meeting the directors shall take such other action as is appropriate in connection with beginning the transaction of business by the association. The department may extend by order the time within which the organization meeting shall be held.

History.—§4, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.051 Name; office, forfeiture of charter for nonuse.—

(1) **CORPORATE NAME.**—The name of every association shall include either the words "savings association," or "savings and loan association." These words shall be preceded by an appropriate descriptive word or words approved by the department. An ordinal number may not be used as a single descriptive word preceding the words "savings association," or "savings and loan association," unless such words are followed by the words "of", the blank being filled by the name of the community, town, city, or county in which the association has its home office. An ordinal number may be used together with another descriptive word preceding the words, "savings association" or "savings and loan association," provided the

other descriptive word has not been used in the corporate name of any other association in the state, in which case the suffix mentioned above is not required to be used. An ordinal number may be used, together with another descriptive word preceding the words "savings association" or "savings and loan association," even when such other descriptive word has been used in the corporate name of an association in the state, provided the suffix "of _____," as provided above, is also used. The suffix provided above may be used in any corporate name. The use of the words, "national," "federal," "United States," "insured," "guaranteed," or any form thereof, separately or in any combination thereof with other words or syllables, is prohibited as part of the corporate name of an association. No certificate of incorporation of a proposed association having the same name as a corporation authorized to do business under the laws of this state or a name so nearly resembling it as to be likely to deceive shall be issued by the department, except to an association formed by the reincorporation, reorganization, or consolidation of the association with other associations, or upon the sale of the property or franchise of an association.

(2) **EXCLUSIVENESS OF NAME.**—No person, firm, company, association, fiduciary, partnership, or corporation, either domestic or foreign, unless he or it is lawfully authorized to do business in this state under the provisions of this chapter and actually is engaged in carrying on a savings association business shall do business under any name or title which contains the terms "savings association," "savings and loan association," "building and loan association," "building association," or any combination employing either or both of the words "building" or "loan" with one or more of the words "saving," "savings," "thrift," or words of similar import, or any combination employing one or more of the words "saving," "savings," "thrift," or words of similar import with one or more of the words "association," "institution," "society," "company," "fund," "corporation," or words of similar import, or use any name or sign or circulate or use any letterhead, billhead, circular or paper whatever, or advertise or represent in any manner which indicates or reasonably implies that his or its business is the character or kind of business carried on or transacted by an association or which is likely to lead any person to believe that his or its business is that of an association. Upon application by the department or any association, a court of competent jurisdiction may issue an injunction to restrain any such entity from violating or continuing to violate any of the foregoing provisions of this subsection. Any person who violates any provision of this subsection shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, and each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense. The prohibitions of this subsection shall not apply to any corporation or association formed for the purpose of promoting the interests of thrift institu-

tions, the membership of which is comprised of thrift institutions, their officers or other representatives.

(3) **CORPORATE OFFICE.**—Without the prior approval of the department, as provided in this chapter, no association shall establish any office other than its home office, which shall be in the location named in the certificate of incorporation. No office of an association shall be moved from its immediate vicinity unless approved by the department.

(4) **CHANGE OF NAME OR OFFICE.**—The name or the location of the home office of any association fixed in the certificate of incorporation may be changed in the following manner: The proposed new name or the new location of the home office of the association shall be approved by a resolution adopted by the board of directors. Immediately preceding application to the department for approval, notice of intention to change the name or the location of the home office, signed by two officers, shall be published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the home office is located, and a copy of such notice shall be displayed during such consecutive two weeks' period in a conspicuous public place in the home office of the association. Five copies of an application to the department for approval shall be signed by two officers of the association, acknowledged before an officer competent to take acknowledgments of deeds and filed with the department. Upon approval of an application for change of name, the department shall endorse on each copy of the application therefor a certificate of approval thereof, and the change of name of such association shall be effective immediately. Whenever the department shall receive from any association an application for change of location of its home office, it shall make a determination based upon the criteria set out in §665.031(3) in the case of establishment of a newly chartered association, and, acting in its sole discretion, may hold a hearing as provided for in that section. Upon its approval of such application, the department shall endorse on each copy of such application a certificate of approval. When the department shall have endorsed such approval upon the copies of an application for approval of change of name or change of location of home office, it shall file one copy thereof with the department of state, two copies with the Federal Home Loan Bank of which the association is a member, return one copy to the applicant association and retain the original copy in the permanent files of the department.

(5) **FORFEITURE OF CHARTER FOR NONUSE.**—Any association which shall not commence business within six months after the date upon which its corporate existence shall have begun, shall forfeit its corporate existence, unless the department, before the expiration of such six months' period, shall have approved the extension of time within which it may commence business, upon a written application

stating the reasons for such delay. Upon such forfeiture the certificate of incorporation shall expire, and all action taken in connection with the incorporation thereof except the payment of the incorporation fee shall become void. Amounts credited on savings accounts, less expenditures authorized by law, shall be returned pro rata to the respective holders thereof.

History.—§5, ch. 69-39; §§10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.061 Conversion.—

(1) CONVERSION INTO FEDERAL SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.—At an annual meeting or at any special meeting of the members called to consider such action, any association or corporation of this state doing a home-financing business may convert itself into a federal savings association or federal savings and loan association, hereinafter called "federal association," in accordance with the laws of the United States, as now or hereafter amended, upon a vote of fifty-one percent or more of the total number of votes of the members eligible to be cast. A copy of the minutes of the proceedings of such meeting of the members, verified by the affidavit of the secretary or an assistant secretary, shall be filed with the department within ten days after the date of such meeting. A sworn copy of the proceedings of such meeting, when so filed, shall be presumptive evidence of the holding and action of such meeting. Within three months after the date of such meeting, the association shall take such action in the manner prescribed and authorized by the laws of the United States as shall make it a federal association. There shall be filed with the department a copy of the charter issued to such federal association by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board or a certificate showing the organization of such association as a federal association, certified by the secretary or assistant secretary of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. A similar copy of the charter, or of such certificate, shall be filed by the association with the department of state. No failure to file any such instruments with either the department of banking and finance or the department of state shall affect the validity of such conversion. Upon the grant to any association of a charter by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the association receiving such charter shall cease to be an association incorporated under this chapter and shall no longer be subject to the supervision and control of the department. Upon the conversion of any association into a federal association, the corporate existence of such association shall not terminate, but such federal association shall be deemed to be a continuation of the entity of the association so converted and all property of the converted association, including its rights, titles, and interest in all and to all property of whatever kind, whether real, personal, or mixed, and things in action, and every right, privilege, interest, and asset of any conceivable value or benefit then existing, or pertaining to it, or which would inure to it, shall immediately by operation of law and

without any conveyance or transfer and without any further act or deed remain and be vested in and continue and be the property of such federal association into which the state association has converted itself, and such federal association shall have, hold, and enjoy the same in its own right as fully and to the same extent as the same was possessed, held, and enjoyed by the converting association. Such federal association as of the time of the taking effect of such conversion shall continue to have and succeed to all the rights, obligations, and relations of the converting association. All pending actions and other judicial proceedings to which the converting state association is a party shall not be deemed to have abated or to have discontinued by reason of such conversion, but may be prosecuted to final judgment, order, or decree in the same manner as if such conversion into such federal association had not been made and such federal association resulting from such conversion may continue such action in its corporate name as a federal association, and any judgment, order or decree may be rendered for or against it which might have been rendered for or against the converting state association theretofore involved in such judicial proceedings. Any association or corporation, which has heretofore converted itself into a federal association under the provisions of the laws of the United States and has received a charter from the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, shall hereafter be recognized as a federal association, and its federal charter shall be given full recognition by the courts of this state to the same extent as if such conversion had taken place under the provisions of this section; provided, however, that there shall have been compliance with the foregoing requirements with respect to the filing with the department of a copy of the federal charter or a certificate showing the organization of such association as a federal association. All such conversions are hereby ratified and confirmed, and all the obligations of such an association which has so converted shall continue as valid and subsisting obligations of such federal association, and the title to all of the property of such an association shall be deemed to have continued and vested, as of the date of issuance of such federal charter, in such federal association as fully and completely as if such conversion had taken place since the enactment of this chapter pursuant to this section.

(2) CONVERSION INTO STATE CHARTERED ASSOCIATION.—At an annual meeting or at any special meeting of the members called to consider such action, any federal association may convert itself into an association under this chapter upon a vote of fifty-one percent or more of the total number of votes of the members of such federal association eligible to be cast. Copies of the minutes of the proceedings of such meeting of members, verified by the affidavit of the secretary or an assistant secretary, shall be filed in the office of the department and mailed to the Federal

Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D. C., within ten days after such meeting. Such verified copies of the proceedings of the meeting when so filed shall be presumptive evidence of the holding and action of such meeting. At the meeting at which conversion is voted upon, the members shall also vote upon the directors who shall be the directors of the state-chartered association after conversion takes effect. Such directors shall then execute two copies of the petition for certificate of incorporation and two copies of the bylaws. The department shall insert in the certificate of incorporation, at the end of the paragraph preceding the testimonium clause, the following:

"This association is incorporated by conversion from a federal association."

All of the directors who are chosen for the association shall sign and acknowledge the petition for certificate of incorporation as subscribers thereto and the proposed bylaws as incorporators of the association. The provisions of this chapter shall, so far as applicable, apply to such conversion under this chapter. The department may provide, by regulation, for the procedure to be followed by any such federal association converting into an association. All the provisions regarding property and other rights contained in the preceding subsection shall apply, in reverse order, to the conversion of a federal association into an association incorporated under this chapter, so that the state-chartered association shall be a continuation of the corporate entity of the converting federal association and continue to have all of its property and rights.

(3) **LIMITATION.**—No conversion of an association or a federal association, direct or indirect, shall be permitted except as specifically authorized by this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 69-39; §§10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.073 Power to reorganize, merge or consolidate.—Pursuant to a plan adopted by the board of directors and approved by the department as equitable to the members of the association and as not impairing the usefulness and success of other properly conducted associations in the community, an association shall have power to reorganize or merge or consolidate with another association or federal association within its primary lending area, provided that the plan of such reorganization, merger or consolidation shall be approved at an annual meeting or at any special meeting of the members called to consider such action by a vote of fifty-one percent or more of the total number of votes of the members eligible to be cast. In all cases the corporate continuity of the resulting corporation shall possess the same incidents as that of an association which has converted in accordance with this chapter. No association, directly or indirectly, shall convert or reorganize, or merge, consolidate, assume liability to pay savings accounts or other liabilities of, transfer assets in consideration of the assumption of liabilities for any portion of the savings

accounts, deposits made in, or other liabilities of such association to, or acquire the assets of or assume liability to pay any liabilities of, any financial institution or any other organization, person, or entity, except as specifically authorized by this chapter.

History.—§7, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.081 Dissolution.—

(1) **DISSOLUTION.**—Subject to the limitations of §665.073, any association may, at any special meeting of the members called to consider such action, terminate its existence in accordance with the provisions of this section upon a vote of fifty-one percent or more of the total number of votes of members eligible to be cast.

(2) **CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.**—Upon such vote, five copies of a certificate of dissolution, which shall state the vote cast in favor of dissolution, shall be signed by two officers and acknowledged before an officer competent to take acknowledgments of deeds. Five copies of such certificate shall be filed with the department, which shall examine such association, and, if it finds that the association is not in an impaired condition, shall so note, together with its approval of such dissolution, upon all the copies of the certificate of dissolution. The department shall place a copy in its permanent files, file a copy with the department of state, and return the remaining copies to the parties filing the same.

(3) **CONTINUATION AS CORPORATE ENTITY FOR SOLE PURPOSE OF WINDING UP AFFAIRS.**—Upon such approval the association shall be dissolved and shall cease to carry on business but nevertheless shall continue as a corporate entity for the sole purpose of paying, satisfying, and discharging existing liabilities and obligations, collecting and distributing assets, and doing all other acts required to adjust, wind up, and dissolve its business and affairs.

(4) **DIRECTORS AS LIQUIDATING TRUSTEES.**—The board of directors shall act as trustees for liquidation. It shall proceed as quickly as may be practicable to wind up the affairs of the association and, to the extent necessary or expedient to that end, shall exercise all the powers of such dissolved association and, without prejudice to the generality of such authority, may fill vacancies, elect officers, carry out the contracts, make new contracts, borrow money, mortgage or pledge the property, sell its assets at public or private sale, or compromise claims in favor of or against the association, apply assets to the discharge of liabilities, distribute assets either in cash or in kind among savings account members according to their respective pro rata interests after paying or adequately providing for the payment of other liabilities, and perform all acts necessary or expedient to the winding up of the association. All deeds or other instruments shall be in the name of the association and executed by the president or

a vice president and the secretary or an assistant secretary. The board of directors shall also have power to exchange or otherwise dispose of or put in trust all, or substantially all, or any part of the assets, upon such terms and conditions and for such considerations, which may be money, stock, bonds, shares, or accounts of any insured association, or of any federal association, or other instruments for the payment of money, or other property, or other considerations, as the board of directors may deem reasonable or expedient, and may distribute such considerations or the proceeds thereof, or trust receipts, or certificates of beneficial interest among the savings account members in proportion to their pro rata interests therein. In the absence of fraud, any determination of value made by the board of directors for any such purposes shall be conclusive.

(5) **SUPERVISION BY DEPARTMENT DURING LIQUIDATION.**—The association, during the liquidation of the assets of the association by the board of directors, shall continue to be subject to the supervision of the department, and the board of directors shall report the progress of such liquidation to the department from time to time as it may require. Upon completion of liquidation, the board of directors shall file with the department a final report and accounting of such liquidation. The approval of such report by the department shall operate as a complete and final discharge of the board of directors and each member thereof in connection with the liquidation of such association. No such dissolution or any action of the board of directors in connection therewith shall impair any contract right between such association and any borrower or other person or persons or the vested rights of any member of such association.

History.—§8, ch. 69-39; §§10, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.091 Meetings of members.—

(1) **MEETINGS OF MEMBERS.**—Annual meetings of the members of each association shall be held in the first month of the fiscal year, as fixed in the bylaws of such association. Special meetings may be called as provided in the bylaws.

(2) **MEMBERS ENTITLED TO VOTE.**—The members who shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the members shall be those who are members of record at the end of the calendar month next preceding the date of the meeting, except those who have ceased to be members. The number of votes which members shall be entitled to cast shall be in accordance with the books on the said date determinative of entitlement to vote.

(3) **VOTING RIGHTS.**—In the determination of all questions requiring action by the members, each member shall be entitled to cast one vote for each one hundred dollars of the withdrawal value of savings accounts, if any, held by such member. No member however, shall cast more than fifty votes.

(4) **VOTING BY PROXY.**—At any meeting of the members, voting may be in person or

by proxy, provided that no proxy shall be eligible to be voted at any meeting unless such proxy shall have been filed with the secretary of the association, for verification, at least five days prior to the date of such meeting. Every proxy shall be in writing and signed by the member or his duly authorized attorney-in-fact and, when filed with the secretary, shall unless otherwise specified in the proxy, continue in force from year to year until revoked by a writing duly delivered to the secretary or until superseded by subsequent proxies.

(5) **QUORUM.**—At an annual meeting or at any special meeting of the members, any number of members present in person or by proxy eligible to be voted constitutes a quorum. A majority of all votes cast at any meeting of members shall determine any question unless this chapter specifically provides otherwise.

History.—§9, ch. 69-39.

665.101 Membership charges prohibited.—The association shall not directly or indirectly charge any membership, admission, withdrawal, or any other fee or sum of money for the privilege of becoming, remaining, or ceasing to be a member of the association, except reasonable charges upon the making or modification of a loan. Except as authorized by this chapter, the association shall not charge any member any sum of money by way of fine or penalty for any cause, except that a reasonable charge may be made against borrowers for defaults or prepayments.

History.—§10, ch. 69-39.

665.111 Access to books and records; communication with members.—

(1) **EXCLUSIVENESS OF ACCESS.**—Every member shall have the right to inspect the books and records of an association which pertain to his loan or savings account. Otherwise, the right of inspection and examination of the books and records shall be limited:

(a) To the department or its duly authorized representatives;

(b) To persons duly authorized to act for the association; and

(c) To any federal or state instrumentality or agency authorized to inspect or examine the books and records of an insured association.

The books and records pertaining to the accounts and loans of members shall be kept confidential by the association, its directors, officers and employees, and by the department, its examiners and representatives, except where the disclosure thereof shall be compelled by a court of competent jurisdiction. No member or any other person shall have access to the books and records or be furnished or possessed of a partial or complete list of the members except upon express action and authority of the board of directors.

(2) **COMMUNICATION WITH MEMBERS.**—In the event, however, that any member or members desire to communicate with the other members of the association with reference to any question pending or to be presented for

consideration at a meeting of the members, the association shall furnish upon request a statement of the approximate number of members of the association at the time of such request, and an estimate of the cost of forwarding such communication. The requesting member or members shall then submit the communication, together with a sworn statement that the proposed communication is not for any reason other than the business welfare of the association, to the department, which, if it finds it to be appropriate, truthful and in the best interest of the association and its members, shall execute a certificate setting out such findings, forward the certificate together with the communication to the association, and direct that the communication be prepared and mailed by the association to the members upon the requesting member's or members' payment to it of the expenses of such preparation and mailing. If the department finds such proposed communication to be inappropriate, untruthful, or contrary to the best interests of the association and its members, it shall have the discretion to make any disposition of the request to communicate which it deems proper and it shall execute a certificate setting out such findings and deliver it to the requesting member together with its order making disposition of the request.

(3) **APPLICABILITY OF SECTION TO FEDERAL ASSOCIATIONS.**—Insofar as the provisions of this section are not inconsistent with federal law, such provisions shall apply to federal associations whose home offices are located in this state, and to the members thereof, except that the communication and statement provided for in subsection (2) shall be tendered to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D.C., in the case of a federal association and forwarded only upon the board's certificate and direction.

History.—§11, ch. 69-39; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.121 Financial statement.—Every association shall prepare and publish annually in the first month of the fiscal year in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the home office of such association is located a statement of its financial condition in the form prescribed or approved by the department. The association shall deliver a copy of such statement to each of its members upon application.

History.—§12, ch. 69-39; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.131 Board of directors.—

(1) **ASSOCIATION UNDER DIRECTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**—The business of the association shall be directed by a board of directors of not less than five nor more than fifteen as determined by, and elected by ballot from among, the members by a plurality of the votes of the members present, or represented by proxy. If authorized by vote of the members the directors may elect all directors. At all times at least two thirds of the directors shall be bona fide residents of this state.

(2) **QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED OF**

DIRECTORS.—In order to qualify as a director, a member of an association must hold individually, or jointly with his spouse, a savings account, the withdrawal value of which is at least five hundred dollars; however, if the assets of the association exceed five million dollars, the withdrawal value of such account must be at least one thousand dollars. Except with the written consent of the department, no member shall be eligible for election or shall serve as a director or officer of an association who has been adjudicated a bankrupt or convicted of a criminal offense involving dishonesty or a breach of trust. A director shall automatically cease to be a director when he ceases to be a member, or when he is adjudicated a bankrupt or is convicted of a criminal offense, or when the net equity above loans of all savings accounts in the association held by him aggregates less than the minimum required to be eligible for election as a director. No action of the board of directors shall be invalidated through the participation of such director in such action. If a director becomes ineligible under the terms of this subsection by reason of the exercise by the association of the right of redemption of savings accounts provided for in §665.351 he shall remain validly in office until the expiration of his term or until he otherwise becomes ineligible, resigns, or is removed, whichever may occur first.

(3) **CLASSIFICATION OF DIRECTORS.**—At the first annual meeting, the members shall by majority vote divide the directors into three classes of as nearly equal numbers as possible. The term of office of directors of the first class shall expire at the annual meeting next after the first election; of the second class, one year thereafter; and of the third class, two years thereafter; and at each annual election thereafter directors shall be chosen for a full term of three years to succeed those whose terms expire.

(4) **NUMBER OF DIRECTORS.**—The authorized number of directors determined by the members within the limits hereinabove specified may subsequently be increased or decreased only by vote of the members.

(5) **VACANCY ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS CAUSED BY INCREASE IN NUMBER.**—If the members fail to elect a director to fill each vacancy created by any such increase, the directors may fill such vacancy by electing a director to serve until the next annual meeting of the members, at which time a director shall be elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term for the class of director in which such vacancy exists.

(6) **CLASSIFICATION OF NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED TO FILL VACANCIES.**—Whenever the number of directors is changed and vacancies caused by such change are filled, the directors so elected shall be classified so that each of the three classes shall always contain numbers as nearly equal as possible.

(7) **VACANCY ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS FILLED BY DIRECTORS.**—Any vacancy

among directors, not so filled by the members, may be filled by a majority vote of the remaining directors, though less than a quorum, by electing a director to serve until the next annual meeting of the members, at which time a director shall be elected to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term for the class of director in which such vacancy exists. In event of a vacancy on the board of directors from any cause, the remaining directors shall have full power and authority to continue direction of the association until such vacancy is filled.

History.—§13, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.141 Indemnity bonds.—All directors, officers, and employees of an association shall, before entering upon the performance of any of their duties, execute their individual bonds with adequate corporate surety payable to the association as an indemnity for any loss the association may sustain of money or other property by or through any fraud, dishonesty, forgery or alteration, larceny, theft, embezzlement, robbery, burglary, hold-up, wrongful or unlawful abstraction, misapplication, misplacement, destruction or misappropriation, or any other dishonest or criminal act or omission by any such director, officer, employee, or agent. Associations which employ collection agents, who for any reason are not covered by a bond as hereinabove required, shall provide for the bonding of each such agent in an amount equal to at least twice the average monthly collection of such agent. Such agents shall be required to make settlement with the association at least monthly. No bond coverage will be required of any agent which is a financial institution insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. The amounts and form of such bonds and sufficiency of the surety thereon shall be approved by the board of directors and by the department. In lieu of individual bonds, a blanket bond in an amount and form approved by the department protecting the association from loss through any such act or acts on the part of any such director, officer, or employee, may be obtained. A true copy of every such indemnity bond shall be filed at all times with the department. Such bonds shall provide that a cancellation thereof either by the surety or by the insured shall not become effective unless and until ten days' notice in writing first shall have been given to the department, unless it shall have approved such cancellation earlier.

History.—§14, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.151 Transactions of officers and directors.—

(1) **CONFLICT OF INTEREST.**—Directors and officers occupy a fiduciary relationship to the association of which they are directors or officers, and no director or officer shall engage or participate, directly or indirectly, in any business or transaction conducted on behalf of or involving the association, which would result in a conflict of his own personal interests with

those of the association which he serves, unless:

(a) Such business or transactions are conducted in good faith and are honest, fair and reasonable to the association;

(b) A full disclosure of such business or transaction and the nature of the director's or officer's interest is made to the board of directors;

(c) Such business or transactions are approved in good faith by the board of directors, any interested director abstaining, and such approval is recorded in the minutes;

(d) Any profits inuring to the officer or director are not at the expense of the association and do not prejudice the best interests of the association in any way; and such business or transactions do not represent a breach of the officer's or director's fiduciary duty and are not fraudulent, illegal or ultra vires.

(2) **DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INTEREST.**—Without limitation by any of the specific provisions of this section, the department may require the disclosure by directors, officers, and employees of their personal interest, directly or indirectly, in any business or transactions on behalf of or involving the association and of their control of or active participation in enterprises having activities related to the business of the association.

(3) **SPECIFIED RESTRICTIONS.**—The following restrictions governing the conduct of directors and officers expressly are specified, but such specification is not to be construed in any manner as excusing such persons from the observance of any other aspect of the general fiduciary duty owed by them to the association which they serve:

(a) *Dual status.*—No officer or director of an association shall hold office or status as a director or officer of another thrift institution the principal office of which is located in the association's primary lending area.

(b) *Remuneration.*—No director shall receive remuneration as director except reasonable fees for service as a director or for service as a member of a committee of directors, except that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prohibit or in any way to limit any right of a director who is also an officer or employee of or attorney for the association to receive compensation for service as an officer, employee or attorney.

(c) *Loans.*—No director or officer shall have any interest, directly or indirectly, in the proceeds of a loan or investment or of a purchase or sale made by the association, unless such loan, investment, purchase or sale is authorized expressly by resolution of the board of directors, and unless such resolution is approved by vote of at least two thirds of the directors authorized of the association, any interested director taking no part in such vote.

(d) *Savings.*—No director or officer shall have any interest, direct or indirect, in the purchase at less than its face value of any evidence of a savings account, deposit or other indebtedness issued by the association.

(e) *Coercion*.—No director, association, or officer thereof shall require, as a condition to the granting of any loan or the extension of any other service by the association, that the borrower or any other person undertake a contract of insurance or any other agreement, or understanding with respect to the furnishing of any other goods or services, with any specific company, agency or individual.

(f) *Voting rights; office*.—No officer or director acting as proxy for a member of an association shall exercise, transfer, or delegate such vote or votes in any consideration of a private benefit or advantage, direct or indirect. The voting rights of members and directors shall not be the subject of sale, barter, exchange or similar transaction, either directly or indirectly. Any officer or director who violates the provisions of this section shall be held accountable to the association for any increment.

(g) *Inducements*.—No director or officer shall solicit, accept or agree to accept, directly or indirectly, from any person other than the association any gratuity, compensation or other personal benefit for any action taken by the association or for endeavoring to procure any such action.

(4) **PENALTY**.—Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be punishable as a misdemeanor.

History.—§15, ch. 69-39; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.162 Depositaries.—No association shall deposit any of its funds except with a depositary approved by a vote of a majority of the directors authorized of the association. No director who is an officer, partner, director, or trustee of the depositary so designated shall take part in such vote.

History.—§16, ch. 69-39.

665.171 Indemnification of officers, directors and employees.—Any person shall be indemnified or reimbursed by the association for reasonable expenses, including but not limited to attorney fees, actually incurred by him in connection with any action, suit or proceeding, instituted or threatened, judicial or administrative, civil or criminal, to which he is made a party by reason of his being or having been a director, officer or employee of an association; provided, however, that no person shall be so indemnified or reimbursed, nor shall he retain any advancement or allowance for indemnification which may have been made by the association in advance of final disposition, in relation to such action, suit or proceeding in which and to the extent that he finally shall be adjudicated to have been guilty of a breach of good faith, to have been negligent in the performance of his duties or to have committed an action or failed to perform a duty for which there is a common law or a statutory liability; and provided further, that a person may, with the approval of the department, be so indemnified or reimbursed for amounts paid in compromise or settlement of any action, suit or proceeding, including reasonable expenses incurred in con-

nection therewith, or reasonable expenses including fines and penalties incurred in connection with a criminal or civil action, suit or proceeding in which such person has been adjudicated guilty, negligent or liable if it shall be determined by the board of directors and by the department that such person was acting in good faith and in what he believed to be the best interests of the association and without knowledge that the action was illegal, and if such indemnification or reimbursement is approved at an annual or special meeting of the members by a majority of the votes eligible to be cast. Amounts paid to the association, whether pursuant to judgment or settlement by any person within the meaning of this section shall not be indemnified or reimbursed in any case.

History.—§17, ch. 69-39; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.181 Approval of operating contracts.—No association shall make any operating or management contract with any person or persons extending for more than one year, except with the approval of the department.

History.—§18, ch. 69-39; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.191 Records.—

(1) **RECORDS AT HOME OFFICE**.—Every association shall keep at the home office correct and complete books of account and minutes of the proceedings of members, directors, and the executive committee. Complete records of all business transacted at the home office shall be maintained at the home office. Control records of all business transacted at each branch office or agency shall be maintained at the home office.

(2) **RECORDS AT BRANCH OFFICE**.—Each branch office shall keep detailed records of all transactions at such branch office and shall furnish full control records to the home office.

(3) **FORMS AND ACCOUNTING; APPROVAL**.—Every association shall use such forms and observe such accounting principles and practices as the department may require from time to time.

(4) **SEMIANNUAL CLOSING OF BOOKS**.—Every association shall close its books at the close of business on June 30 and December 31 of each year, or more often if authorized for all associations by the department.

(5) **INACCURATE DESIGNATION OF ASSETS**.—No association by any system of accounting or any device of bookkeeping shall, either directly or indirectly, enter any of its assets upon its books in the name of any other person, partnership, association or corporation or under any title or designation that is not truly descriptive of such assets.

(6) **OVERVALUED ASSETS; SPECIAL RESERVES**.—The department, after a determination of value made in accordance with §665.451(6), may order that assets, individually or in the aggregate, to the extent that such assets are overvalued on an association's books, be charged off, or that a special reserve or re-

serves equal to such overvaluation be set up by transfers from undivided profits or reserves.

(7) **BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS.**—The bonds or other interest-bearing obligations purchased by an association shall not be carried on its books at more than the cost thereof.

(8) **REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS.**—An association shall not carry any real estate on its books at a sum in excess of the total amount invested by such association on account of such real estate, including advances, costs, and improvements but excluding accrued but uncollected interest.

(9) **APPRAISAL OF REAL ESTATE.**—Every association shall have appraised each parcel of real estate at the time of acquisition thereof. The report of each such appraisal shall be submitted in writing to the board of directors and shall be kept in the records of the association. In addition to its powers under §665.451(6), the department may require the appraisal of real estate securing loans which are delinquent more than four months.

(10) **MAINTENANCE OF LOAN AND INVESTMENT RECORDS.**—Every association shall maintain complete loan and investment records, and shall do so in a manner satisfactory to the department. Detailed records necessary to make determinations of compliance by an association with the requirements of §§665.351-665.391 and other provisions of this chapter shall be maintained consistently and at all times, the record of each real estate loan or other secured loan or investment containing documentation to the satisfaction of the department of the type, adequacy and complexion of the security.

(11) **MAINTENANCE OF MEMBERSHIP RECORDS.**—Every association shall maintain membership records, which shall show the name and address of the member, the status of the member as a savings account holder, or an obligor, or a savings account holder and obligor, and the date of membership thereof. In the case of members holding a savings account the association shall obtain a savings account contract containing the signatures of each holder of such account or his duly authorized representative, and shall preserve such contract in the records of the association.

(12) **REPRODUCTION AND DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS.**—Any association may cause any or all records kept by such association to be copied or reproduced by a photostatic, photographic or microfilming process which correctly and permanently copies, reproduces or forms a medium for copying or reproducing the original record on a film or other durable material, and such association may thereafter dispose of the original record. Any such copy or reproduction shall be deemed to be an original record for all purposes and shall be treated as an original record in all courts or administrative agencies for the purpose of its admissibility in evidence. A facsimile, exemplification or certified copy of any such copy or reproduc-

tion reproduced from a film record shall, for all purposes, be deemed a facsimile, exemplification or certified copy of the original record.

History.—§19, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.201 Reserve accounts; undivided profits.

—Every association shall set up and maintain the reserves required by, and may set up and maintain such additional reserves as are permitted by, this chapter. On or before the closing date of each accounting period, after payment of or provision for all expenses, each association shall transfer to a separate general reserve account, which shall be set up and maintained for the sole purpose of absorbing losses, an amount equal to at least ten percent of its net income or, in the case of an association which at the close of such period has assets in excess of twenty million dollars or which has done business as a savings association in this state for more than twenty years, the greater of ten percent of its net income or an amount equal to the difference between four percent of its assets (excluding liquid assets) at the end of the period and the amount of its general reserve at the beginning of the period, until the general reserve is equal to at least ten percent of the savings liability. Upon advance written application of an association, the department acting in its sole discretion may approve the transfer to the general reserve of a lesser amount for such period. In the event that any credit to the general reserve is made following June 2, 1969, in excess of the minimum requirement, the dollar amount of any such excess may be carried over as a credit toward the minimum requirement of any subsequent period. If and whenever the general reserve is not equal to at least ten percent of its savings liability, credits as above provided shall again be made to the general reserve until it shall again be equal to at least ten percent of its savings liability. The board of directors may make additional transfers to other reserve accounts. Interest receivable on all loans shall be accrued monthly and an evaluation account shall be maintained equivalent to all accrued and uncollected interest. On or before each closing date after payment of or provision for all expenses and appropriate transfers to reserves the remainder of net income for the period shall be credited to the undivided profits account.

History.—§20, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.214 Powers of association generally.

—Every association incorporated pursuant to or operating under the provisions of this chapter shall have all the powers enumerated, authorized, and permitted by this chapter and such other rights, privileges, and powers as may be incidental to or reasonably necessary or appropriate for the accomplishment of the objects and purposes of the association. Among others, and except as otherwise limited by the provisions of this chapter, every association shall have the following powers:

(1) **EXISTENCE; SEAL; BYLAWS.**—To have perpetual existence; to adopt and use a corporate seal, which may be affixed by imprint, facsimile, or otherwise; and to adopt and amend bylaws as provided in this chapter;

(2) **PLAINTIFF; DEFENDANT.**—To sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity;

(3) **PROPERTY TRANSFERS.**—To acquire, hold, sell, dispose of and convey real and personal estate consistent with its objects and powers; to mortgage, pledge, or lease any real or personal estate; and to take property by gifts, devise, or bequest;

(4) **BORROWING.**—If and when an association is not a member of a Federal Home Loan Bank, to borrow from sources, individual or corporate, not more than an aggregate amount equal to one fourth of its savings liability on the date of borrowing and such additional sums as the department may approve. If and when an association is a member of a Federal Home Loan Bank, to secure advances of not more than an aggregate amount equal to one half of its savings liability; within such amount equal to one half of its savings liability, the association may borrow from sources individual or corporate, other than such Federal Home Loan Bank an aggregate amount not in excess of twenty percent of its savings liability. Sources of borrowing other than financial institutions or Federal Home Loan Banks shall require advance written approval of the department, acting in its sole discretion. A subsequent reduction of savings liability shall not affect in any way outstanding obligations for borrowed money. All such loans and advances may be secured by property of the association, and may be evidenced by such notes, bonds, debentures, or other obligations or securities (except capital stock) as the department may authorize for all associations; provided that authorization by the department shall not be required in the case of securities guaranteed pursuant to §306 (g) of the National Housing Act of 1934, as amended.

(5) **SALE OF LOANS.**—To sell without recourse any loan, including any participating interests therein, at any time, provided that the total dollar amount of such loans sold, including such sale, within the calendar year beginning January 1 immediately preceding the date of such sale, does not exceed a sum equivalent to twenty-five percent of the dollar amount of all loans and participating interests in loans held by such association at the beginning of such calendar year; provided, further, that the department, upon application of the association showing good cause, may authorize the sale of a greater amount during a calendar year. Notwithstanding the limitations of this subsection, loans may be assigned for collateral purposes with recourse to any Federal Home Loan Bank of which the association is a member.

(6) **INSURANCE OF ACCOUNTS.**—To obtain and maintain insurance of its savings accounts by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, any agency of this state or

other federal agency established for the purpose of insuring savings accounts in associations, or with any other insurer approved by the department and meeting the qualifications prescribed in this subsection; provided that no association subject to the provisions of this chapter shall have the power to obtain insurance of accounts from, or represent in any way that its accounts are insured by, any insurer other than the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, or other federal agency or a state agency as herein defined, unless the department, after application to the department for approval has been submitted by the association, shall have determined that:

(a) The contract of insurance contemplated is written upon substantially the same basis as to form, amount, coverage, maturity, voluntary and involuntary termination and other provisions as the insurance contract provided at that time by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and complies with such further requirements for protection as the department in its discretion may deem reasonably necessary; and

(b) The contract is underwritten by an insurer having a net worth reasonably commensurate with the risks underwritten, but in no event less than twenty-five million dollars, which is licensed in this state and authorized to do business in this state, and which is admitted and authorized by law to write such insurance in all of the states of the union,

and shall have issued its certificate of approval of such application. The aforesaid requirements shall apply to all revisions or modifications of such contracts of insurance. Associations and foreign associations insured as provided in this subsection may make representations as to such insurance of savings accounts, provided that any such representations shall set forth the name of the insurer. Excepting banks, no association or foreign association or any other person shall advertise or represent or accept or offer to accept any savings accounts in this state as insured or guaranteed accounts or as the savings accounts of an insured or guaranteed institution unless the same are insured as provided in this subsection, any violation of this provision shall be a separate offense for each day of such violation and shall be a misdemeanor and shall be enjoined upon the application of the department of legal affairs, the department of banking and finance, or other state prosecuting official, or by an association in this state. The requirements of this subsection are in the exercise of the police power of this state and are enacted to protect the people of the state from misrepresentation, misunderstanding and loss.

(7) **FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK MEMBERSHIP.**—To qualify as and become a member of a Federal Home Loan Bank;

(8) **EMPLOYEES.**—

(a) To appoint officers, agents, and employees as its business shall require and to

provide them suitable compensation;

(b) To provide for life, health and casualty insurance for officers and employees;

(c) To adopt and operate reasonable bonus plans and retirement benefits for such officers and employees; and

(d) To provide for indemnification of its officers, employees and directors as prescribed or permitted in this chapter whether by insurance or otherwise;

(9) **FACILITATING ORGANIZATIONS.**—To become a member of, deal with, or make reasonable payments or contributions to any organization to the extent that such organization assists in furthering or facilitating the association's purposes, powers or community responsibilities, and to comply with any reasonable condition of eligibility;

(10) **FISCAL AGENT.**—If and when an association is a member of a Federal Home Loan Bank, to act as fiscal agent of the United States, and, when so designated by the secretary of the treasury, to perform, under such regulations as he may prescribe, all such reasonable duties as fiscal agent of the United States as he may require; and to act as agent for any instrumentality of the United States and as agent of this state or any instrumentality thereof;

(11) **SERVICING.**—To service loans and investments for others, provided that the maximum principal amount of loans and investments serviced for others at any one time shall not exceed seventy-five percent of the amount of the savings liability of such association;

(12) **AGENCY.**—To act as agent for others in any transaction incidental to the operation of its business;

(13) **SAVINGS, INVESTMENTS.**—To acquire savings and pay earnings thereon, and to lend and invest its funds as provided in this chapter.

(14) **MEMBERS OF A FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK.**—Notwithstanding and without regard to any other provisions of this chapter, if and when an association is a member of a Federal Home Loan Bank, to raise capital in the form of such savings deposits or other accounts as are authorized by regulations made by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the holders of such deposits or accounts shall, to such extent as may be provided by such regulations, be members of the association and shall have such voting rights and such other rights as are thereby provided, and the association may, to such extent as said board may authorize by regulation or by other action authorized by or under federal statute, exercise any authority to borrow money, to give security, or to issue notes, bonds, debentures, or other obligations, or other securities, provided by or under provisions of federal statute as from time to time in effect.

History.—§21, ch. 69-39; §§11, 12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.221 Savings liability.—The savings liability of an association is not limited, but

shall consist only of the aggregate amount of savings accounts of its members, plus earnings credited to such accounts, less redemption and withdrawal payments. Except as limited by the board of directors from time to time, a member may make additions to his savings accounts in such amounts and at such times as he may elect. Savings accounts may be opened for cash or property in which the association is authorized to invest, and, in the absence of fraud in the transaction, the value of the property taken in payment therefor as determined by the board of directors shall be conclusive. The members of an association shall not be responsible for any losses which its savings liability shall not be sufficient to satisfy, and savings accounts shall not be subject to assessment, nor shall the holders thereof be liable for any unpaid installments on their accounts. Earnings shall be declared in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Except as provided in §665.331, no association shall prefer one of its savings accounts over any other savings account as to the right to participate in earnings. No preference between savings account members shall be created with respect to the distribution of assets upon voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an association. No association shall issue, sell, negotiate, or advertise for issuance or sale to members any type of savings or investment media other than savings accounts or savings deposits, nor shall it contract with respect to the savings liability in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§22, ch. 69-39.

665.231 Savings accounts.—

(1) **OWNERSHIP.**—Savings accounts or savings deposits may be opened and held solely and absolutely in his own right by, or in trust or other fiduciary capacity for, any person, including an adult or minor individual, male, or female, single or married, partnership, association, fiduciary, corporation, or political subdivision or public or governmental unit. Savings accounts shall be represented only by the account of each savings account or savings deposit holder on the books of the association, and such accounts or any interest therein shall be transferable only on the books of the association and upon proper written application by the transferee and upon acceptance by the association of the transferee as a member upon terms approved by the board of directors. The association may treat the holder of record of a savings account as the owner thereof for all purposes without being affected by any notice to the contrary unless the association has acknowledged in writing notice of a pledge of such savings account.

(2) **SAVINGS ACCOUNT CONTRACT.**—Each holder of a savings account shall execute a savings account contract setting forth any special terms and provisions applicable to such savings account and the ownership thereof and the conditions upon which withdrawals may

be made not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

(3) **EVIDENCE OF OWNERSHIP.**—An account book may be issued to each savings account holder of record as shown by the books of the association, and such account book shall, if issued, indicate the withdrawal value of the savings account. A separate certificate for a savings account may be issued in lieu of an account book, entitled "Certificate of Savings Account," and if issued shall be on the following form:

This certifies that _____ is a member of the undersigned savings association and holds a _____ dollar savings account therein, subject to the Savings Association Act, the certificate of incorporation, and bylaws of the association.

(4) **DUPLICATE ACCOUNT BOOKS AND CERTIFICATES.**—Upon the filing with an association by the holder of record as shown by the books of the association, or by his legal representative, of an affidavit to the effect that the account book or certificate evidencing his savings account with the association has been lost or destroyed, and that such account book or certificate has not been pledged or assigned in whole or in part, such association shall issue a new account book or certificate in the name of the holder of record, such evidence stating that it is issued in lieu of the one lost or destroyed, and the association shall in no way be liable thereafter on account of the original account book or certificate, provided that the board of directors shall, if in its judgment it is necessary, require a bond in an amount it deems sufficient to indemnify the association against any loss which might result from the issuance of such new account book or certificate.

(5) **INDUCEMENTS.**—No association shall, directly, or indirectly, for the opening or increasing of any savings account, give, sell, dispose of, or permit the giving, selling or disposition of, for any one such opening or increase anything having a cost or value in excess of two dollars and fifty cents.

History.—§23, ch. 69-39.

665.241 Contracts for savings programs.—

(1) **SCHOOL SAVINGS.**—An association may contract with the proper authorities of any public or nonpublic elementary or secondary school or institution of higher learning, or any public or charitable institution caring for minors, for the participation and implementation by the association in any school or institutional thrift or savings plan, and it may accept savings accounts at such a school or institution, either by its own collector or by any representatives of the school or institution, which becomes the agent of the association for such purpose.

(2) **PAYROLL SAVINGS.**—An association may contract with any employer with respect to the solicitation, collection and receipt of savings by payroll deduction to be credited to a designated account or accounts of his or its

employee or employees who voluntarily may participate.

History.—§24, ch. 69-39.

665.251 Powers of attorney on savings accounts.—Any association or federal association may continue to recognize the authority of an attorney-in-fact authorized in writing to manage or to make withdrawals either in whole or in part from the savings account of a member, whether minor or adult, until it receives written notice or is on actual notice of the revocation of his authority. For the purposes of this section, written notice of the death or adjudication of incompetency of such member shall constitute written notice of revocation of the authority of his attorney. No such institution shall be liable for damages, penalty or tax by reason of any payment made pursuant to this section.

History.—§25, ch. 69-39.

665.262 Married women and minors.—Any association operating under this law and any federal savings and loan association doing business in this state may accept savings accounts from any married woman or minor as the sole and absolute owner of such savings account, and receive payments thereon by or for such owner, and pay withdrawals, accept pledges to the association, and act in any other matter with respect to such accounts in the order of such married woman or minor. Any payment or delivery of rights to a married woman or to any minor, or a receipt or acquittance signed by a married woman or by a minor who holds a savings account, shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge of such institution for any payment so made or delivery of rights to such married woman or minor. In the case of a minor, the receipt, acquittance, pledge or other action required by the institution to be taken by the minor shall be binding upon such minor with like effect as if he were of full age and legal capacity; provided, if any parent or guardian of such minor should not desire the minor to have authority to pledge, hypothecate, control, transfer or make withdrawals from his savings account, such fact may be made known to the association in writing by such parent or guardian, in which event the right of the minor to pledge, hypothecate, control, transfer and make withdrawals from the account during the minority of such minor shall not be exercised by him except with the joinder of such parent or guardian. In the event of the death of such minor, the receipt or acquittance of either parent or guardian of such minor shall be valid and sufficient discharge of such institution for any sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate one thousand dollars.

History.—§26, ch. 69-39.

665.271 Accounts in two or more names.—When a savings account is maintained in any association or federal association in the names of two or more persons, whether minor or adult, in such form that the moneys in the ac-

count are payable to either or the survivor or survivors then, in the absence of fraud or undue influence, such account and all additions thereto shall be the property of such persons as joint tenants. The moneys in account may be paid to or on the order of any one of such persons during their lifetimes or to or on the order of any one of the survivors of them after the death of any one or more of them. The opening of the account in such form shall, in the absence of fraud or undue influence, be conclusive evidence in any action or proceeding to which either the association or the survivor or survivors is a party, of the intention of all of the parties to the account to vest title to such account and the additions thereto in such survivor or survivors. By written instructions given to the association by all the parties to the account, the signatures of more than one of such persons during their lifetime or of more than one of the survivors after the death of any one of them may be required on any check, receipt, or withdrawal order, in which case the association shall pay the moneys in the account only in accordance with such instructions, but no such instructions shall limit the right of the survivor or survivors to receive the moneys in the account. Payment of all or any of the moneys in such account as provided in this section shall discharge the association from liability with respect to the moneys so paid, prior to receipt by the association of a written notice from any one of them directing the association not to permit withdrawals in accordance with the terms of the account or the instructions. After receipt of such notice an association may refuse, without liability, to honor any check, receipt, or withdrawal order on the account pending determination of the rights of the parties. No association paying any survivor in accordance with the provisions of this section shall thereby be liable for any estate, inheritance or succession taxes which may be due this state.

History.—§27, ch. 69-39.

665.281 Pledge to association of savings accounts in joint tenancy.—The pledge or hypothecation to any association or federal association of all or part of a savings account in joint tenancy signed by any tenant or tenants whether minor or adult, upon whose signature or signatures withdrawals may be made from the account shall, unless the terms of the savings account provide specifically to the contrary, be a valid pledge and transfer to the association of that part of the account pledged or hypothecated, and shall not operate to sever or terminate the joint and survivorship ownership of all or any part of the account.

History.—§28, ch. 69-39.

665.291 Accounts of administrators, executors, guardians, custodians, trustees, and other fiduciaries.—Any association or federal association may accept savings accounts in the name of any administrator, executor, custodian, conservator, guardian, trustee, or other fidu-

ciary for a named beneficiary or beneficiaries. Any such fiduciary shall have power to vote as a member as if the membership were held absolutely, to open and to make additions to, and to withdraw any such account in whole or in part. The withdrawal value of any such account, and earnings thereon, or other rights relating thereto may be paid or delivered, in whole or in part, to such fiduciary without regard to any notice to the contrary as long as such fiduciary is living. The payment or delivery to any such fiduciary or a receipt or acquittance signed by any such fiduciary to whom any such payment or any such delivery of right is made shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge of an association for the payment or delivery so made. Whenever a person holding an account in a fiduciary capacity dies and no written notice of the revocation or termination of the fiduciary relationship shall have been given to an association and the association has no written notice of any other disposition of the beneficial estate, the withdrawal value of such account, and earnings thereon, or other rights relating thereto may, at the option of an association, be paid or delivered, in whole or in part, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries. Whenever an account shall be opened by any person, describing himself in opening such account as trustee for another and no other or further notice of the existence and terms of a legal and valid trust than such description shall have been given in writing to such association, in the event of the death of the person so described as trustee, the withdrawal value of such account or any part thereof, together with the earnings thereon, may be paid to the person for whom the account was thus described to have been opened. The payment or delivery to any such beneficiary, beneficiaries or designated person, or a receipt or acquittance signed by any such beneficiary, beneficiaries or designated person for any such payment or delivery shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge of an association for the payment or delivery so made. No association paying any such fiduciary, beneficiary or designated person in accordance with the provisions of this section shall thereby be liable for any estate, inheritance or succession taxes which may be due this state.

History.—§29, ch. 69-39.

665.301 Accounts of incompetents.—When a savings account is held in any association or federal association by a person who becomes incompetent and an adjudication of incompetency has been made by a court of competent jurisdiction, such an association may pay or deliver the withdrawal value of such savings account and any earnings that may have accrued thereon to the guardian for such person upon proof of his appointment and qualification; provided that if such association has received no written notice and is not on actual notice that such savings account holder has been adjudicated incompetent, it may pay or

deliver such funds to such holder in accordance with the provisions of the savings account contract, and the receipt or acquittance of such holder therefor shall be a valid and sufficient release and discharge of the association for the payment or delivery so made.

History.—§30, ch. 69-39.

665.311 Accounts of deceased nonresidents.

—When a savings account is held in any association or federal association by a person residing in another state or country, the account, together with additions thereto and earnings thereon, or any part thereof, shall be exempt from any taxation otherwise imposed by this state and may be paid to the administrator or executor appointed in the state or country where the account holder resided at the time of death, provided such administrator or executor has furnished the association with authenticated copies of his letters and of the order of the court which issued the letters to him authorizing him to collect, receive, and remove the personal estate, and an affidavit by the administrator or executor that to his knowledge no letters then are outstanding in this state and no petition for letters by an heir, legatee, devisee or creditor of the decedent is pending on the estate in this state, and that there are no creditors of the estate in this state. Upon payment or delivery to such representative after receipt of the affidavit and authenticated copies, the association is released and discharged to the same extent as if the payment or delivery had been made to a legally qualified resident executor or administrator, and is not required to see to the application or disposition of the property. No action at law or in equity shall be maintained against the association for payment made in accordance with this section.

History.—§31, ch. 69-39.

665.321 Savings accounts as legal investments.—

(1) **LEGAL INVESTMENTS.**—Administrators, executors, custodians, conservators, guardians, trustees and other fiduciaries of every kind and nature, insurance companies, business and manufacturing companies, banks, trust companies, credit unions and other types of similar financial organizations, charitable, educational, eleemosynary and public corporations, funds and organizations, and municipalities and other public corporations and bodies, and public officials hereby are specifically authorized and empowered to invest funds held by them without any order of any court, in savings accounts of savings associations which are under state supervision and in accounts of federal associations organized under the laws of the United States and under federal supervision, and such investments shall be deemed and held to be legal investments for such funds.

(2) **SECURITY.**—Whenever, under the laws of this state or otherwise, a deposit of securities is required for any purpose, the savings accounts and accounts made legal investments

by this section shall be acceptable for such deposits, and whenever, under the laws of this state or otherwise, a bond is required with security, such bond may be furnished, and the savings accounts and accounts made legal investments by this section in the amount of such bond, when deposited therewith, shall be acceptable as security without other security.

(3) **PROVISIONS SUPPLEMENTAL.**—The provisions of this section are supplemental to any and all other laws relating to and declaring what shall be legal investments for the persons, fiduciaries, corporations, organizations and officials referred to in this section, and the laws relating to the deposit of securities and the making and filing of bonds for any purpose.

History.—§32, ch. 69-39.

665.331 Earnings.—An association may pay earnings on its savings accounts from sources available for payment of earnings at such rate and at such times as shall be determined by resolution of its board of directors. All savings account holders shall participate equally in earnings pro rata to the withdrawal value of their respective accounts, except that an association may classify its savings accounts according to the character, amount, or duration thereof, or regularity of additions thereto, and may agree in advance to pay an additional or different rate of earnings not to exceed one percent over and above the rate of earnings paid on all savings accounts based on such classification, and shall regulate such earnings in such manner that each savings account in the same classification shall receive the same ratable portion of such additional earnings. Earnings shall be declared on the withdrawal value of each savings account at the beginning of the account period, plus additions thereto made during the period (less amounts previously withdrawn and noticed for withdrawal, which for earnings purposes shall be deducted from the latest previous additions thereto) computed at the declared rate for the time the funds have been invested, determined as next provided. The date of investment shall be the date of actual receipt by the association of an account or an addition to an account, except that if the board of directors shall so determine, accounts in one or more classifications or additions thereto received by the association on or before a date not later than the twentieth day of the month (unless the day determined is not a business day, in which case it may be the next succeeding business day) shall receive earnings as if invested on the first day of the month in which such payments were received; if the board shall make such determination, it also shall determine that payments received subsequent to such determination date shall either receive earnings as if invested on the first day of the next succeeding month, or receive earnings from the date of actual receipt by the association. Unless the department shall issue its approval in writing, no earnings shall be declared or paid for an accounting

period unless the allocation to the general reserve for the preceding accounting period required by §665.201 or approved by the department thereunder has been made. Notwithstanding the provisions of the second sentence of this section, the board of directors, by resolution, may determine that earnings shall not be paid on any savings account which has a withdrawal value of a specified amount less than fifty dollars or which by written agreement is intended to be closed within a specified period less than fifteen months from the date on which such savings account is opened, provided that an exception may be made and earnings paid on savings accounts opened pursuant to §665.231. The directors shall determine by resolution the method of calculating the amount of any earnings on savings accounts as herein provided, and the time or times when earnings are to be declared, paid or credited.

History.—§33, ch. 69-39; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.341 Withdrawal.—Any savings account member or his authorized representative may at any time present a written application for withdrawal of all or any part of his savings accounts. No member shall have on file in any one association more than one application at a time. Every application shall request immediate withdrawal of a stated amount in accordance with this section. Any member may cancel his application at any time in whole or in part by a writing. Every association shall pay or number, date, and file in the order of actual receipt every withdrawal application. Withdrawals shall be paid in the order of actual receipt of applications, except as provided in this section. Upon receipt of a withdrawal request signed by the person or persons authorized to withdraw by the savings account contract or by operation of law, an association shall pay such amount in the form of cash, one or more checks or similar instruments payable to the order of such person or persons or to the order of others as directed, or transfer of credits to the account or accounts of others in the institution as directed, but not in excess of the withdrawal value of such savings account or accounts, together with any earnings which may have been declared and may have accrued thereon for the current period. If an association so elects, it may at any time pay in full each and every application as presented. It shall not, however, pay some in full unless it pays every application on file in full, except by paying all applications on file on the rotation system prescribed in this section. The board of directors, however, shall have an absolute right to pay upon any application not exceeding two hundred dollars to any one savings account member in any one month in any order. No association can obligate itself to pay withdrawals on any plan other than as provided in this chapter. Savings account holders who have filed written applications for withdrawal shall remain savings account members so long as their applications remain on file. No earnings shall be declared upon that portion of an

account which has been noticed for withdrawal, which for earnings purposes is required to be deducted from the latest previous additions to such account, so long as such application is on file. The rotation system for payment of withdrawals is as follows: On the first day of each month, each application which has been on file since the first day of the preceding month and which is reached in order shall be paid one thousand dollars on account, or in full if the amount noticed for withdrawal or the unpaid balance of such application is less than one thousand dollars. Each such application for more than one thousand dollars so paid shall be deemed refiled as if filed on that day. Such limited payment on the first day of each month and such renumbering shall take place on the first day of each subsequent month as long as there are applications unpaid. At least one third of the receipts of an association from its members during the preceding calendar month shall be applied on the first day of each month to the payment of applications which have been on file since the first day of the preceding month. Any association may apply to withdrawals an amount larger than one third of such receipts, but cannot obligate itself to do so. When an application to withdraw is reached for payment as above provided, a written notice shall be sent to the applicant by mail at his last address recorded on the books and unless the applicant shall apply in person or in writing for such withdrawal within thirty days from the date of such notice, no payment on account of such application shall be made and such application shall be canceled. In no event shall an association voluntarily or involuntarily delay or postpone the whole or partial payment of the value of any savings account pursuant to a written withdrawal application by a savings account member for a period exceeding thirty days following the receipt of such application without first securing written permission, in the case of an association the accounts of which are not insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, from the department, or in the case of an association the accounts of which are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, from the said corporation.

History.—§34, ch. 69-39; §12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.351 Redemption.—At any time funds are on hand for the purpose, the association shall have the right to redeem by lot or otherwise, as the board of directors may determine, all or any part of any of its savings accounts on an earnings date by giving thirty days' notice by registered mail addressed to each affected account holder at his last address as recorded on the books of the association. No association shall redeem any of its savings accounts when the association is in an impaired condition or when it has applications for withdrawal which have been on file more than thirty days and have not been reached for payment. The redemption price of savings accounts redeemed

shall be the full value of the account redeemed, as determined by the board of directors, but in no event shall the redemption price be less than the withdrawal value. If the aforesaid notice of redemption shall have been duly given, and if on or before the redemption date the funds necessary for such redemption shall have been set aside so as to be and continue to be available therefor, earnings upon the accounts called for redemption shall cease to accrue from and after the earnings date specified as the redemption date, and all rights with respect to such accounts shall forthwith, after such redemption date, terminate, except only any right of account holder of record to receive the redemption price without interest. All savings account books or certificates evidencing former savings accounts which have been validly called for redemption must be tendered for payment within ten years from the date of redemption designated in the redemption notice, otherwise they shall be canceled, the funds set aside for such accounts shall become the property of the association, and all claims of such former account holders against the association shall be barred forever.

History.—§35, ch. 69-39.

665.361 Investments.—Savings associations shall have power to invest in securities as follows:

(1) **INVESTMENTS NOT SUBJECT TO LIMITATION.**—Without limit, in obligations of, or obligations which are fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the United States or this state; in stock or obligations of any Federal Home Loan Bank or Banks; in stock or obligations of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation; in stock or obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Government National Mortgage Association, or any successor or successors thereto; in obligation of, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, the Dominion of Canada or any province thereof, provided that the principal and interest of any such obligations are payable in United States funds; in obligations issued or guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or by the Inter-American Development Bank; in demand, time or savings deposits, shares or accounts, or other obligations of any financial institution the accounts of which are insured by a federal agency; in bankers' acceptances which are eligible for purchase by federal reserve banks;

(2) **LIMITATIONS ON INVESTMENTS.**—Not in excess of twenty-five percent of its assets in:

(a) Bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness which are a general obligation of, or guaranteed as to principal and interest by, any agency or instrumentality of the United States, not specified in subsection (1) or of this state, or any city, town, village, county, district, or other municipal corporation or political subdivision of this state, or any public instrumen-

tal or public authority of any one or more of the foregoing;

(b) Capital stock, obligations, or other securities of service organizations, provided that the aggregate of such investments shall not thereupon exceed one percent of its assets; and

(c) Other stocks, securities and obligations which the department shall approve and place on a list to be published and distributed to every association from time to time, and the department is directed to publish and make distribution of such a list. An association holding investments which are so listed by the department shall not be required to dispose of the same if at a later time the department shall remove such investments from the list.

History.—§36, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.371 Required liquidity.—No association shall invest in any security, other than in liquid assets, or in any loan at any time when its liquid assets are less than five percent of its savings liability unless the department shall have issued written approval.

History.—§37, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.381 Investment in loans.—Every savings association shall have power to invest in loans and other investments as follows:

(1) **SAVINGS ACCOUNT LOANS.**—Loans secured by its savings accounts to the extent of the withdrawal value thereof;

(2) **REAL ESTATE LOANS.**—Real estate loans in any amount not exceeding the value of the security, subject to the following conditions:

(a) No association shall make a real estate loan to one borrower if the sum of 1. the amount of such loan and 2. the total balances of all outstanding real estate loans owed to such association by such borrower exceeds an amount equal to ten percent of such association's savings liability or an amount equal to the sum of such association's reserves for losses and undivided profits, whichever amount is less, except that any such loan may be made if the sum of 1. and 2. does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars;

(b) An association may:

1. Participate with one or more financial institutions, or entities having a tax exemption under §501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, in any real estate loan of the type in which such association is authorized to invest on its own account, provided that the participating interest of such association is not subordinated or inferior to any other participating interest; and

2. Participate in such real estate loans with other than financial institutions or those entities described, provided that the participating interest of such association is superior to the participating interests of such other participants;

(c) The aggregate balances outstanding of real estate loans on real estate located outside the primary lending area of an association shall

at no time exceed ten percent of the assets of the association, except that loans insured or guaranteed in whole or in part by the United States, the president or a federal agency and loans in which an association owns or has purchased no more than seventy-five percent participation interest shall not be subject to this restriction; and

(d) Direct-reduction real estate loans on home property not in excess of fifty thousand dollars and not in excess of ninety percent of the value of the security, and direct-reduction real estate loans on primarily residential property not in excess of eighty percent of the value of the security, including participating interest in such loans, shall average annually, based on monthly computations, at least sixty percent of assets, other than liquid assets, held by the association;

(3) **LOANS SECURED BY LOANS.**—Loans secured by the pledge of loans or investments, the assignment of which need not be recorded, of a type in which the association is authorized to invest, provided that the loans and investments so pledged shall be subject to all restrictions and requirements which would be applicable were the association to invest directly in such loans or investments;

(4) **IMPROVEMENT LOANS.**—Property improvement loans made pursuant to the provisions of any title of the National Housing Act, and, subject to any limitation as to maximum loan amount which may be prescribed by the department for all associations, other loans, secured or unsecured, to home owners and other property owners for the maintenance, repair, alteration, modernization, landscaping, improvement, including new construction, furnishing or equipment of their properties;

(5) **MOBILE HOME LOANS.**—Loans made for the purpose of mobile home financing, subject to any limitation as to maximum loan amount which may be prescribed by the department for all associations. For the purposes of this subsection "mobile home" shall mean a movable accommodation used or designed for use as living quarters;

(6) **BUSINESS PROPERTY.**—Such real property or interests therein as the directors may deem necessary or convenient for the conduct of the business of the association, which for the purposes of this chapter shall be deemed to include the ownership of stock of a wholly owned subsidiary corporation having as its exclusive activity the ownership and management of such property or interests, but the amount so invested shall not exceed the sum of the reserves and undivided profits of the association, provided that the department may authorize a greater amount to be so invested;

(7) **PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE.**—An amount not exceeding the lesser of the sum of its reserves and undivided profits or five percent of its assets, in the purchase of real estate within its primary lending area for the purpose of producing income or for inventory and sale or for improvement including the

erection of buildings thereon, for sale or rental purposes, and such an association may hold, sell, lease, operate or otherwise exercise the rights of an owner of any such property. Merchantable title to all real estate acquired under this subsection shall be taken and held in the name of the association and such title immediately shall be recorded in accordance with the laws of this state.

History.—§38, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.391 Loan plans.—Real estate loans eligible for investment by an association under this chapter may be written upon the following plan, or upon any other loan plan approved by the department:

(1) **APPRAISAL.**—No investment in a real estate loan shall be made until a qualified person or persons approved by the board of directors shall have made a physical inspection and submitted a signed appraisal of the value of the real estate securing such loan.

(2) **PAYMENTS.**—Payments on real estate loans shall be applied first to the payment of interest on the unpaid balance of the loan and the remainder on the reduction of principal; provided that if the loan is in default in any manner, payments may be applied by the association as provided in the loan contract. All real estate loans may be prepaid in part or in full, at any time, and the association shall not charge for such privilege of anticipatory payment an amount greater than two percent of the amount of such anticipatory payment. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, any prepayment of principal may, at the option of the association, be applied on the final installment of the note or other obligation until fully paid, and thereafter on the installments in the inverse order of their maturity.

(3) **EVIDENCE OF LOAN.**—Every loan shall be evidenced by a note or instrument of obligation for the amount of the loan. The note or instrument shall specify the amount, rate of interest and terms of repayment including any penalty or charge for late payment, and may contain all other terms of the loan contract.

(4) **SECURITY INSTRUMENT.**—Every real estate loan shall be secured by a mortgage, deed of trust or other transaction or instrument constituting a first lien or claim, or the full equivalent thereof, upon the real estate securing the loan, according to any lawful and recognized practice which is suited to the transaction. Any such instrument or transaction constituting a first lien or claim is herein termed a "mortgage." Such mortgage shall provide specifically for full protection to the association with respect to such loan and additional advances and the usual insurance risks, ground rents, taxes, assessments, other governmental levies, maintenance, and repairs. It may provide for an assignment of rents, and if such assignment is made, any such assignment shall be absolute upon the borrower's default, becoming operative upon written demand made by the association. All such mortgages shall be re-

corded in accordance with the law of this state.

(5) **LIEN OF MORTGAGE.**—Any mortgage that can be made by an association under the provisions of this chapter may be made to secure existing debts or obligations, to secure debts or obligations created simultaneously with the execution of the mortgage, to secure future advances necessary to protect the security, and to secure future advances to be made at the option of the parties up to a total amount stated in the mortgage. All such debts, obligations, and future advances shall, from and as of the time the mortgage is filed for record as provided by the law of this state, be secured by such mortgage equally with, and have the same priority over the rights of all persons who subsequent to the recording of such mortgage acquire any rights in or liens upon the mortgaged real estate as, the debts and obligations secured thereby at the time of the filing of the mortgage for record; except that:

(a) The mortgagor or his successor in title is hereby authorized to file for record, and the same shall be recorded, a notice limiting the amount of optional future advances secured by such mortgage to not less than the amount actually advanced at the time of such filing, provided a copy of such filing is also filed with the mortgagee, and

(b) If any optional future advance shall be made by the mortgagee to the mortgagor or his successor in title after written notice of any mortgage, lien, or claim against such real property which is junior to such mortgage, then the amount of such advance shall be junior to such mortgage, lien or claim of which such written notice was given.

(6) **ADVANCES FOR TAXES, ETC.**—An association may pay taxes, assessments, ground rents, insurance premiums, and other similar charges for the protection of its real estate loans. All such payments shall be added to the unpaid balance of the loan and shall be equally secured by the first lien on the property as provided above. An association may require life insurance to be assigned as additional collateral upon any real estate loan. In such event, the association shall obtain a first lien upon such policy and may advance premiums thereon. Such premium advances shall be added to the unpaid balance of the loan and shall be equally secured by the first lien on the property as provided above.

(7) **PROVISIONS FOR TAXES, INSURANCE, ETC.**—An association may require the borrower to pay monthly in advance, in addition to interest or interest and principal payments, the equivalent of one twelfth of the estimated annual taxes, assessments, insurance premiums, ground rents, and other charges upon the real estate securing a loan, or any of such charges, so as to enable the association to pay such charges as they become due from the funds so received. The amount of such monthly charges may be increased or decreased

so as to provide reasonably for the payment of the estimated annual taxes, assessments, insurance premiums, and other charges. The association at its option may hold such funds in trust and commingle them with other such funds and use the same for such purposes, or place such funds in savings accounts and withdraw and use the same for such purposes, or hold such funds in open account and commingle them with its own funds and advance like amounts for such purposes, or credit such funds as received to the mortgage account and advance a like amount for the purposes stated. If such funds are held in trust or invested in savings accounts, the amounts shall be pledged to further secure the indebtedness and, if held in open account or credited to the loan account, the amounts when advanced for the purposes stated shall be secured by the mortgage with the same priority as the original amount advanced under the mortgage. The association shall have no obligation to pay interest, earnings or other increment to the borrower upon such monthly payments, nor to invest the same for the benefit of the borrower, unless such funds have been placed in a savings account or accounts. Every association shall keep a record of the status of taxes, assessments, insurance premiums, ground rents, and other charges on all real estate securing its loans and on all real and other property owned by it.

History.—§39, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.395 Collection of fines, interest or premiums on loans made by building and loan associations.—No fines, interest or premiums paid on loans made by any building and loan association shall be deemed usurious, and the same may be collected as debts of like amount are now collected by law in this state, and according to the terms and stipulations of the agreement between the association and the borrower.

History.—§8, ch. 4158, 1893; GS 2755; RGS 4242; CGL 6192; §2, ch. 63-318.

Note.—See former §§668.09 and 665.161.
cf.—Ch. 687, Interest and usury.

665.401 Loan expenses.—

(1) **FEES AND CHARGES.**—Every association may require borrowing members to pay all reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the making, closing, disbursing, extending, readjusting, or renewing of real estate loans. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such expenses may include appraisal, attorney, abstract, recording, and registration fees, title examination, title insurance, loan insurance, credit report, survey, drawing of papers, escrow services, loan closing costs, and taxes or charges imposed upon or in connection with the making and recording of any loan. Every association also may require borrowing members to pay the cost of all other necessary and incidental services rendered by the association or by others in connection with real estate and other loans in such reasonable amounts as may be fixed by the board of directors. Without limiting the generality of the

foregoing, such costs may include the costs of services of inspectors, engineers, and architects. Such initial charges may be collected by the association from the borrower and paid to any persons, including any director, officer, or employee of the association rendering such services, or paid directly by the borrower. In lieu of such initial charges to cover such expenses and costs, an association may make a reasonable charge, part or all of which may be retained by the association which renders such service, or part or all of which may be paid to others who render such services. The fees and charges authorized by §665.391 and this section shall be in addition to interest authorized by law, and shall not be deemed to be a part of the interest collected or agreed to be paid on such loans within the meaning of any law of this state which limits the rate of interest which may be exacted in any transaction. No director, officer, or employee of an association shall receive any fee or other compensation of any kind in connection with procuring any loan for an association, except for services actually rendered as above provided.

(2) **SETTLEMENT STATEMENT.**—The association shall furnish a loan settlement statement to each borrower upon the closing of the loan, indicating in detail the charges and fees such borrower has paid or obligated himself to pay to the association or to any other person in connection with such loan. A copy of such statement shall be retained in the records of the association.

History.—§40, ch. 69-39.

665.411 Dealing with successors in interest.—In the case of any investment made by an association in a real estate loan, in the event the ownership of the real estate security or any part thereof becomes vested in a person other than the party or parties originally executing the security instruments, and provided there is not an agreement in writing to the contrary, an association may, without notice to such party or parties, deal with such successor or successors in interest with reference to said mortgage and the debt thereby secured in the same manner as with such party or parties, and may forbear to sue or may extend time for payment of or otherwise modify the terms of the debt secured thereby, without discharging or in any way affecting the original liability of such party or parties thereunder or upon the debt thereby secured.

History.—§41, ch. 69-39.

665.421 Right to act to avoid loss.—Nothing in this chapter or the statute law of the state shall be construed as denying to an association the right to invest its funds, operate a business, manage or deal in property, or take any other action over whatever period of time may reasonably be necessary to avoid loss on a

loan or investment theretofore made or an obligation created in good faith.

History.—§42, ch. 69-39.

665.431 Supervisory power of department.—The department shall have general supervision over all associations, service organizations the principal offices of which are located in this state and which are principally owned by one or more thrift institutions, and corporations which are subject to the provisions of this chapter. It shall enforce the purposes of this chapter by use of the powers herein conferred and by reference to the court when required.

History.—§43, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.441 Branch offices.—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—A “branch office” is a legally established place of business of the association other than the home office authorized by the board of directors and approved by the department, at which savings accounts and loan payments may be accepted, application for loans may be received, account books and membership certificates may be issued, and loans may be closed.

(2) **SUBJECT TO HOME OFFICE.**—Each association shall be operated from the home office. All branch offices shall be subject to direction from the home office.

(3) **APPROVAL OF ESTABLISHMENT.**—Each application for approval of the establishment and maintenance of a branch office shall state the proposed location thereof, the need therefor, the functions to be performed therein, the estimated volume of business thereof, the estimated annual expense thereof, and the mode of payment therefor. Each such application shall be accompanied by a budget of the association for the current earnings period and for the next succeeding semiannual period, which reflects the estimated additional expense of the maintenance of such a branch office. Upon the receipt by the department of such an application, it shall notify other thrift institutions in the state and hold a hearing on said application, said notification and hearing following the procedure as set out in §665.031(3). It shall determine whether the establishment and maintenance of such office will unduly injure any properly conducted existing association or federal association in the community where such branch office is proposed to be established. If it finds that no undue injury is likely to result and that the establishment and maintenance of such branch office is advisable, it may approve the application.

(4) **REVOCATION OF APPROVAL.**—The department may for reasonable cause revoke its approval of the maintenance of any branch office by a written notice to the association fixing a reasonable time after which the association shall cease to use and maintain such branch office.

History.—§44, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.445 Saturday closing.—Any building and loan association or savings and loan asso-

ciation lawfully doing business in the state, whether chartered under state or federal statutes, may be closed on any one or more Saturdays upon the adoption of a resolution to such effect by a majority vote of the board of directors. Any one or more of such Saturdays shall, with respect to any such building and loan association or savings and loan association which shall be closed thereon in accordance with the provisions of this section, constitute a legal holiday for all purposes whatsoever.

History.—§1, ch. 59-49.

Note.—See former §665.072.

665.451 Reports and examinations.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—On or before the last day of the first month of the fiscal year, every association shall make an annual written report to the department, upon a form to be prescribed and furnished by the department, of its affairs and operations, which shall include a complete statement of its financial condition, including a statement of income and expense since its last previous similar report, for the twelve months ending on December 31 of the previous year. Every such report shall be verified by the president and treasurer.

(2) OTHER REPORTS.—Every association also shall make such other reports as the department may from time to time require, which shall be in such form and filed on such date as it may prescribe and shall, if required by it, be verified in the same manner as the annual report.

(3) ANNUAL AUDIT AND EXAMINATION.—The department shall, at least once each year, without previous notice, examine or cause an examination to be made into the affairs of every association subject to this chapter. If an association is not audited at least once each year in a manner satisfactory to the department, the examination of such association shall include an audit. Examination fees charged the association shall be the same as those provided by statute for the examination of banks.

(4) EXAMINATIONS BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.—In lieu of such examination, the department may accept any examination made by a Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Two copies of any audit, signed and certified by the auditor making such audit, shall be filed promptly with the department.

(5) ADDITIONAL EXAMINATIONS; REPORTS.—Whenever, in the judgment of the department, the condition of any association renders it necessary or expedient to make an extra examination or audit or to devote any extraordinary attention to affairs of the association, the department shall cause the same to be done. A full and complete copy of the report of all examinations and audits shall be furnished to the association examined. Such report of examination or audit shall be presented by the president to the board of direc-

tors at its next regular or special meeting.

(6) APPRAISALS BY DEPARTMENT.—The department is authorized in connection with any examination or audit of any association to cause to be made appraisals of real estate held by the association or securing the association's assets when specific facts or information with respect to real estate held, secured loans or lending, or when in its opinion the association's policies, practices, operating results and trends, give evidence that an association's appraisals may be excessive, that lending or investment may be of a marginal nature, that appraisal policies and practices may not conform with generally accepted and established professional standards, or that real estate held by the association or assets secured by real estate are overvalued. In lieu of causing such appraisals to be made, the department may accept any appraisal caused to be made by a Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation or other insuring agency of an insured association. Unless otherwise ordered by the department, appraisal of real estate in connection with any examination or audit pursuant to this section shall be made by a professional appraiser or appraisers selected by the department, and the cost of such appraisal shall be paid promptly by such association directly to such appraiser or appraisers upon receipt by the association of a statement of such cost bearing the written approval of the department. A copy of the report of each appraisal caused to be made by the department pursuant to this subsection shall be furnished to the association within a reasonable time, not to exceed sixty days, following the completion of such appraisals, and may in the case of an insured association be furnished to the insuring agency.

(7) ACCESSIBILITY OF RECORDS TO DEPARTMENT; ISSUANCE OF SUMMONS, ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS, EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.—The department, or its examiners or auditors shall have free access to all books and papers of an association or a service organization the principal office of which is located in this state and which is principally owned by one or more thrift institutions, which relate to its business and books and papers kept by any officer, agent, or employee, relating to or upon which any record of its business is kept, and may summon witnesses and administer oaths or affirmations in the examination of the directors, officers, agents, or employees of any such association, service organization or any other person in relation to its affairs, transactions, and conditions, and may require and compel the production of records, books, papers, contracts, or other documents by court order, if not voluntarily produced.

History.—§45, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.461 Enforcement and conservatorship.—

(1) DEPARTMENT'S ORDER TO DISCONTINUE ILLEGAL PRACTICES.—If the depart-

ment, as a result of any examination or from any report made to it, shall find that any association is violating the provisions of its certificate of incorporation or bylaws, or the laws of this state or of the United States, or any lawful order or regulation of the department, it shall, by a formal written order delivered to the association, state any alleged violation, together with a statement of the facts alleged to be such violation, and order discontinuance of such violation and conformance with all requirements of law. Such order shall specify the effective date thereof, which may be immediate or at a later date, and such order shall remain in effect until withdrawn by the department, or until terminated by a court order. Such order of the department, upon application made on or after the effective date thereof by the department to a court of general jurisdiction in the county in which the home office of the association is located, shall be enforced *ex parte* and without notice by an order to comply entered by said court. Such proceedings shall be given precedence over other cases pending in such court, and shall in every way be expedited. Any association affected by such order of the department shall, after receipt thereof, have the right to apply within thirty days to any such court for an immediate hearing and order suspending the order of the department until such time as the hearing has been completed. The hearing of such application to the court shall be upon such notice to the department as the court shall provide. Whether upon application by the department or by the association, the court shall have power to and shall adjudicate the question and enter the proper order or orders and enforce the same.

(2) **CONSERVATOR.**—If the department, as a result of any examination or from any report made to it believes that the public interest may be served by the appointment of a conservator, and if it shall find that any association:

- (a) Is in an impaired condition;
- (b) Is engaging in practices which threaten to result in an impaired condition; or
- (c) Is in violation of an order or injunction, as authorized by this section, which has become final in that time to appeal has expired without appeal or a final order entered from which there can be no appeal,

the department may appoint a conservator for such association, which may be the department, or its agent or any other person, and upon such appointment shall apply immediately to a court of general jurisdiction in the county in which the home office of the association is located for confirmation of such appointment, and such court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine the issues and all related matters. Such proceedings shall be given precedence over other cases pending in such court and shall in every way be expedited. Such court shall confirm such appointment if it shall find that one or more such grounds exist, and a

certified copy of the order of the court confirming such appointment shall be evidence thereof. The conservator shall have the power and authority provided in this chapter and such other power and authority as may be expressed in the order of the court. The conservator shall endeavor promptly to remedy the situation complained of by the department in its application for confirmation of such appointment. Within six months of the date of such appointment, or within twelve months if the court shall extend such six months' period, such association shall be returned to the board of directors thereof and thereafter shall be managed and operated as if no conservator had been appointed, or a receiver shall be appointed as hereinafter provided. If the department, or its agent, or examiner is appointed conservator it shall receive no additional compensation, but if another person is appointed, then the compensation of the conservator, as determined by the court, shall be paid by the association. A certified copy of the order of the court discharging such conservator and returning such association to the directors thereof shall be sufficient evidence thereof.

(3) **CONSERVATOR; POWERS OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.**—Any conservator appointed shall have all the right, powers, and privileges possessed by the officers, board of directors, and members of the association.

(4) **SPECIAL COUNSEL OR EXPERTS; SPECIAL EXPENSES.**—The conservator shall not retain special counsel or other experts, incur any expense other than normal operating expenses, or liquidate assets except in the ordinary course of operations.

(5) **REMOVAL OF OFFICERS OR DIRECTORS.**—The directors and officers shall remain in office and the employees shall remain in their respective positions, but the conservator may remove any director, officer, or employee, providing the order of removal of a director or officer shall be approved in writing by the department.

(6) **OPERATION OF BUSINESS CONTINUED.**—While the association is in the charge of a conservator, members of such association shall continue to make payments to the association in accordance with the terms and conditions of their contracts, and the conservator, in his discretion, may permit savings account members to withdraw their accounts from the association pursuant to the provisions of this chapter or under and subject to such rules and regulations as the department may prescribe. The conservator shall have power to accept savings accounts and additions to savings accounts, but any such amounts received by the conservator may be segregated if the department shall so order in writing. If so ordered, such amounts shall not be subject to offset and shall not be used to liquidate any indebtedness of such association existing at the time the conservator was appointed for it or any subsequent indebtedness incurred for the pur-

poses of liquidating the indebtedness of any such association existing at the time such conservator was appointed. All expenses of the association during such conservatorship shall be paid by the association.

History.—§46, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.471 Receivership.—

(1) **APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER.**—If the department shall find that any association:

- (a) Is in an impaired condition;
- (b) Is engaging in practices which threaten to result in an impaired condition; or
- (c) Is in violation of an order or injunction, as provided in §665.461, which has become final in that the time to appeal has expired without appeal or a final order entered from which there can be no appeal,

the department may appoint a receiver for such association, which may be the department, its agent or any other person, and upon such appointment shall apply immediately to a court of general jurisdiction in the county in which the home office of the association is located for confirmation of such appointment, and such court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to determine the issues and all related matters. Such proceedings shall be given precedence over other cases pending in such court, and shall in every way be expedited. The court shall confirm the appointment if it shall find that one or more such grounds exist. A certified copy of the order of the court confirming such appointment shall be evidence thereof. In the case of an insured association, the appointment by the department of a receiver under this section shall constitute an official determination of a public authority of this state pursuant to which a receiver is appointed for the purpose of liquidation as contemplated by and within the meaning of §401(d) of the National Housing Act of 1934, as amended, if, within ten days after the date the application of the department is filed, confirmation of such appointment or denial of appointment has not been issued by the court. Such receiver shall have all the powers and authority of a conservator plus the power to liquidate, and shall have such other powers and authority as may be expressed in the order of the court. If the department, or its agent, or examiner is appointed receiver, it shall receive no additional compensation, but if another person is appointed, then the compensation of the receiver, as determined by the court, shall be paid from the assets of the association.

(2) **APPOINTMENT OF FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION AS RECEIVER OR CORECEIVER.**—If the association is an institution insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation shall be tendered appointment as receiver or coreceiver. If it accepts such appointment, it may, nevertheless, make loans on the security of or purchase at public or private sale any part or all of the assets of the association of which it is re-

ceiver or coreceiver, provided such loan or purchase is approved by such court.

(3) **PROCEDURE.**—The procedure in such receivership action shall be in all other respects in accordance with the practice in such court, including all rights of appeal and review. The directors, officers and attorneys of an association in office at the time of the initiation of any proceeding under §665.461 or this section are expressly authorized to contest any such proceeding and shall be reimbursed for reasonable expenses and attorney fees by the association or from its assets. Any court having any such proceeding before it shall allow and order the payment of reasonable expenses and attorney's fees for such directors, officers and attorneys.

History.—§47, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.481 Correction of wrongdoings by unimpaired institution.—No conservator or receiver shall be appointed, or private property seized, with respect to an association which is not in an impaired condition if the alleged wrongdoing can be otherwise corrected as provided in this chapter or otherwise as provided by law.

History.—§48, ch. 69-39.

665.491 Right to declaratory judgment.—At any time after any controversy has arisen between the department and an association with respect to any question of law or regulation, or with respect to any question involving immeasurable or irreparable damage to the association, and prior to an administrative or a judicial hearing, the association or the department may apply to any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the home office of the association is located for a declaratory judgment as to such question, and such court shall have and shall take jurisdiction and decide the controversy on its merits in accordance with the weight of the evidence, and such court shall have full power to enforce its orders.

History.—§49, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.501 Foreign associations.—

(1) **DEFINED.**—For the purposes of this section, the term "foreign association" shall include any person, firm, company, association, fiduciary, partnership or corporation, by whatever name called, actually engaged in the business of a savings association, which is not organized under the provisions of this chapter or the laws of the United States, as now or hereafter amended, the principal business office of which is located outside the territorial limits of this state.

(2) **DOING BUSINESS.**—No foreign association shall do any business of a savings association within this state or maintain an office in this state for the purpose of doing such business unless an application is made to the department for permission to do such business in this state which is approved by it.

(3) **UNAPPROVED FOREIGN ASSOCIA-**

TIONS.—The department is authorized, empowered and directed to obtain an injunction or to take any other action necessary to prevent any foreign association from doing any business of a savings association in this state without its approval.

(4) **ACTIVITIES NOT CONSIDERED "DOING BUSINESS."**—For the purposes of this section and any other law of this state prohibiting, limiting, regulating, charging or taxing the doing of business in this state by foreign associations or foreign corporations of any type, any federal association the principal office of which is located outside this state, and any foreign association which is subject to state or federal supervision, or both, which by law is subject to periodic examination by such supervisory authority and to a requirement of periodic audit, shall not be considered to be doing business or to have a tax situs in this state by reason of engaging in any of the following activities:

(a) The purchase, acquisition, holding, sale, assignment, transfer, collecting and enforcement of obligations or any interest therein secured by real estate mortgages or other instruments in the nature of a mortgage, covering real property located in this state, or the foreclosure of such instruments, or the acquisition of title to such property by foreclosure, or otherwise, as a result of default under such instruments, or the holding protection, rental maintenance and operation of said property so acquired, or the disposition thereof; provided that such associations shall not hold, own or operate said property for a period exceeding five years without securing the department's approval.

(b) The advertising or solicitation of savings accounts, or the making of any representations with respect thereto in this state through the media of the mail, radio, television, magazines, newspapers or any other media which are published or circulated within this state, provided that such advertising, solicitation or the making of such representations shall be accurately descriptive of the fact, and provided further, that if such advertising, solicitation or the making of such representations shall contain any reference to insurance or guaranty of accounts, such shall comply with the provisions of §665.214(6).

(5) **SERVICE OF PROCESS AND SUIT.**—Any foreign association or federal association described in subsection (4) which engages in any of the activities described in paragraph (a) thereof pursuant to the provisions of this section shall in any connection therewith be subject to suit in the courts of this state by this state and the citizens of this state, and service on such association shall be effected by serving the secretary of state of this state, provided that the provisions of this section shall have no other application to the question of whether any foreign association or federal association is subject to service of process and suit in this state as a result of the transac-

tion of business or other activities in this state.

History.—§50, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

665.511 Federal savings associations.—Federal savings associations or federal savings and loan associations, incorporated pursuant to the laws of the United States, as now or hereafter amended, are not foreign corporations or foreign associations. Unless federal laws or regulations provide otherwise, federal associations and the members thereof shall possess all of the rights, powers, privileges, benefits, immunities and exemptions that are now provided or that hereafter may be provided by the laws of this state for associations organized under the laws of this state and for the members thereof. This provision is additional and supplemental to any provision which, by specific reference, is applicable to federal associations and the members thereof.

History.—§51, ch. 69-39.

665.521 Taxes.—No tax may be imposed by the state or any of its political subdivisions on any savings and loan association or its franchise, surplus, deposits, assets, reserves, loans or income which is greater than the least onerous imposed by that state on any other financial institution.

History.—§52, ch. 69-39.

665.53 Grandfather clause.—This chapter shall not impair or affect any act done, offense committed or right accruing, accrued, or acquired, or liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred prior to June 2, 1969, but the same may be enjoyed, asserted, enforced, prosecuted or inflicted, as fully and to the same extent as if this chapter had not been passed.

History.—§53, ch. 69-39.

665.54 Conformity.—

(1) **ALL THRIFT AND HOME-FINANCING ORGANIZATIONS SUBJECT TO PROVISIONS OF ACT.**—All persons accepting moneys from the public and engaged in home financing, whether or not incorporated, and every corporation heretofore incorporated under the statutes of this state which has for its purpose the promotion of thrift and the financing of homes, by whatever name known, as defined in §665.021(23), shall at * [the time this act becomes effective be subject to the] provisions of the chapter and shall be deemed to exist hereunder. However, nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed to require any building and loan association heretofore organized under the laws of this state and existing on June 2, 1969 to become an insured association as herein defined or to change its name.

(2) **CORPORATIONS HERETOFORE INCORPORATED; CONFORMANCE TO CH. 665.**—The name, rights, powers, privileges, and immunities of every such corporation heretofore incorporated in this state shall be governed, controlled, construed, extended, limited

and determined by the provisions of this chapter to the same extent and effect as if such corporation had been incorporated pursuant hereto. The articles of association, certificate of incorporation, or charter, however entitled, bylaws and constitution, or other rules of every such corporation heretofore made or existing are hereby modified, altered, and amended to conform to the provisions of the chapter, with or without the issuance or approval by the department of conformed copies of such documents, and the same are declared void to the extent that the same are inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter; except that the obligations of any such existing corporation, whether between such corporation and its members, or any of them, or any other person or

persons, or any valid contract between the members of any such corporation, or between such corporation and any other person or persons, existing on June 2, 1969 shall not be in any way impaired by the provisions of this chapter, and, with such exception, every such corporation shall possess the rights, powers, privileges, and immunities and shall be subject to the duties, liabilities, disabilities, and restrictions conferred and imposed by this chapter, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in its certificate of incorporation, bylaws, constitution, or rules.

History.—§54, ch. 69-39; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The bracketed words were apparently inadvertently omitted in preparing the committee substitute for S.B. 618. They will be enacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

TITLE XXXVIII

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

CHAPTER 671

*UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART I SHORT TITLE, CONSTRUCTION, APPLICATION AND SUBJECT MATTER (§§671.101—671.109)

PART II GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION (§§671.201—671.208)

ARTICLE 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART I

SHORT TITLE, CONSTRUCTION, APPLICATION AND SUBJECT MATTER

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|---------|---|---------|--|
| 671.101 | Short title. | 671.106 | Remedies to be liberally administered. |
| 671.102 | Purposes; rules of construction; variation by agreement. | 671.107 | Waiver or renunciation of claim or right after breach. |
| 671.103 | Supplementary general principles of law applicable. | 671.108 | Severability. |
| 671.104 | Construction against implicit repeal. | 671.109 | Section captions. |
| 671.105 | Territorial application of the code; parties' power to choose applicable law. | | |

671.101 Short title.—Chapters 671-679 shall be known and may be cited as the uniform commercial code.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§1-101, U.C.C.

671.102 Purposes; rules of construction; variation by agreement.—

(1) This code shall be liberally construed and applied to promote its underlying purposes and policies.

(2) Underlying purposes and policies of this code are:

(a) To simplify, clarify and modernize the law governing commercial transactions;

(b) To permit the continued expansion of commercial practices through custom, usage and agreement of the parties;

(c) To make uniform the law among the various jurisdictions.

(3) The effect of provisions of this code may be varied by agreement, except as otherwise provided in this code and except that the obligations of good faith, diligence, reasonable-

ness and care prescribed by this code may not be disclaimed by agreement but the parties may by agreement determine the standards by which the performance of such obligations is to be measured if such standards are not manifestly unreasonable.

(4) The presence in certain provisions of this code of the words "unless otherwise agreed" or words of similar import does not imply that the effect of other provisions may not be varied by agreement under subsection (3).

(5) In this code unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) Words in the singular number include the plural, and in the plural include the singular;

(b) Words of the masculine gender include the feminine and the neuter, and when the sense so indicates words of the neuter gender may refer to any gender.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-102, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.53, 614.21.

*Note.—Pursuant to §69, ch. 69-353, the editors have altered the numbers of all sections making up this chapter by deleting the digit and hyphen immediately following the decimal point. The purpose is to conform the numbering of the Code sections with the decimal numbering system used in other chapters of the Florida Statutes. The visual relationship between Florida Statutes section numbers and Code section number is not destroyed by this alteration; the digit preceding the decimal point coincides with the Code article number, and the digits following the decimal point coincide with the Code section numbers.

671.103 Supplementary general principles of law applicable.—Unless displaced by the particular provisions of this code, the principles of law and equity, including the law merchant and the law relative to capacity to contract, principal and agent, estoppel, fraud, misrepresentation, duress, coercion, mistake, bankruptcy, or other validating or invalidating cause shall supplement its provisions.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-103, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.52, 673.17, 614.20.

671.104 Construction against implicit repeal.—This code being a general act intended as a unified coverage of its subject matter, no part of it shall be deemed to be impliedly repealed by subsequent legislation if such construction can reasonably be avoided.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-104, U.C.C.

671.105 Territorial application of the code; parties' power to choose applicable law.—

(1) Except as provided hereafter in this section, when a transaction bears a reasonable relation to this state and also to another state or nation the parties may agree that the law either of this state or of such other state or nation shall govern their rights and duties. Failing such agreement this code applies to transactions bearing an appropriate relation to this state.

(2) Where one of the following provisions of this code specifies the applicable law, that provision governs and a contrary agreement is effective only to the extent permitted by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) so specified:

Rights of creditors against sold goods. (§672.402)

Applicability of the chapter on bank deposits and collections. (§674.102)

Bulk transfers subject to the chapter on bulk transfers. (§676.102)

Applicability of the chapter on investment securities. (§678.106)

Policy and scope of the chapter on secured transactions. (§§679.102 and 679.103)

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-105, U.C.C.

671.106 Remedies to be liberally administered.—

(1) The remedies provided by this code shall be liberally administered to the end that the aggrieved party may be put in as good a position as if the other party had fully performed but neither consequential or special nor penal damages may be had except as specifically provided in this code or by other rule of law.

(2) Any right or obligation declared by this code is enforceable by action unless the provision declaring it specifies a different and limited effect.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-106, U.C.C.

671.107 Waiver or renunciation of claim or right after breach.—Any claim or right arising out of an alleged breach can be discharged in whole or in part without consideration by a written waiver or renunciation signed and delivered by the aggrieved party.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-107, U.C.C.; supersedes §§675.28, 675.30.

671.108 Severability.—If any provision or clause of this code or application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the code which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this code are declared to be severable.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-109, U.C.C.

671.109 Section captions.—Section captions are parts of this code.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-108, U.C.C.

PART II

GENERAL DEFINITIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF INTERPRETATION

671.201 General definitions.

671.202 Prima facie evidence by third party documents.

671.203 Obligation of good faith.

671.204 Time; reasonable time; "seasonably".

671.205 Course of dealing and usage of trade.

671.201 General definitions.—Subject to additional definitions contained in the subsequent chapters of this code which are applicable to specific chapters or parts thereof, and unless the context otherwise requires, in this code:

(1) "Action" in the sense of a judicial proceeding includes recoupment, counterclaim, set-off, suit in equity and any other proceedings in which rights are determined.

(2) "Aggrieved party" means a party entitled to resort to a remedy.

(3) "Agreement" means the bargain of the

671.206 Statute of frauds for kinds of personal property not otherwise covered.

671.207 Performance or acceptance under reservation of rights.

671.208 Option to accelerate at will.

parties in fact as found in their language or by implication from other circumstances including course of dealing or usage of trade or course of performance as provided in this code (§§671.205 and 672.208). Whether an agreement has legal consequences is determined by the provisions of this code, if applicable; otherwise by the law of contracts (§671.103). (Compare "Contract".)

(4) "Bank" means any person engaged in the business of banking.

(5) "Bearer" means the person in posses-

sion of an instrument, document of title, or security payable to bearer or indorsed in blank.

(6) "Bill of lading" means a document evidencing the receipt of goods for shipment issued by a person engaged in the business of transporting or forwarding goods, and includes an airbill. "Airbill" means a document serving for air transportation as a bill of lading does for marine or rail transportation, and includes an air consignment note or air waybill.

(7) "Branch" includes a separately incorporated foreign branch of a bank.

(8) "Burden of establishing" a fact means the burden of persuading the triers of fact that the existence of the fact is more probable than its non-existence.

(9) "Buyer in ordinary course of business" means a person who in good faith and without knowledge that the sale to him is in violation of the ownership rights or security interest of a third party in the goods buys in ordinary course from a person in the business of selling goods of that kind but does not include a pawnbroker. "Buying" may be for cash or by exchange of other property or on secured or unsecured credit and includes receiving goods or documents of title under a pre-existing contract for sale but does not include a transfer in bulk or as security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a money debt.

(10) "Conspicuous": A term or clause is conspicuous when it is so written that a reasonable person against whom it is to operate ought to have noticed it. A printed heading in capitals (as: NON-NEGOTIABLE BILL OF LADING) is conspicuous. Language in the body of a form is "conspicuous" if it is in larger or other contrasting type or color. But in a telegram any stated term is "conspicuous". Whether a term or clause is "conspicuous" or not is for decision by the court.

(11) "Contract" means the total legal obligation which results from the parties' agreement as affected by this code and any other applicable rules of law. (Compare "Agreement".)

(12) "Creditor" includes a general creditor, a secured creditor, a lien creditor and any representative of creditors, including an assignee for the benefit of creditors, a trustee in bankruptcy, a receiver in equity and an executor or administrator of an insolvent debtor's or assignor's estate.

(13) "Defendant" includes a person in the position of defendant in a cross-action or counterclaim.

(14) "Delivery" with respect to instruments, documents of title, chattel paper or securities means voluntary transfer of possession.

(15) "Document of title" includes bill of lading, dock warrant, dock receipt, warehouse receipt or order for the delivery of goods, and also any other document which in the regular course of business or financing is treated as adequately evidencing that the person in possession of it is entitled to receive, hold and

dispose of the document and the goods it covers. To be a document of title a document must purport to be issued by or addressed to a bailee and purport to cover goods in the bailee's possession which are either identified or are fungible portions of an identified mass.

(16) "Fault" means wrongful act, omission or breach.

(17) "Fungible" with respect to goods or securities means goods or securities of which any unit is, by nature or usage of trade, the equivalent of any other like unit. Goods which are not fungible shall be deemed fungible for the purposes of this code to the extent that under a particular agreement or document unlike units are treated as equivalents.

(18) "Genuine" means free of forgery or counterfeiting.

(19) "Good faith" means honesty in fact in the conduct or transaction concerned.

(20) "Holder" means a person who is in possession of a document of title or an instrument or an investment security drawn, issued or indorsed to him or to his order or to bearer or in blank.

(21) To "honor" is to pay or to accept and pay, or where a credit so engages to purchase or discount a draft complying with the terms of the credit.

(22) "Insolvency proceedings" includes any assignment for the benefit of creditors or other proceedings intended to liquidate or rehabilitate the estate of the person involved.

(23) A person is "insolvent" who either has ceased to pay his debts in the ordinary course of business or cannot pay his debts as they become due or is insolvent within the meaning of the federal bankruptcy law.

(24) "Money" means a medium of exchange authorized or adopted by a domestic or foreign government as a part of its currency.

(25) A person has "notice" of a fact when

- (a) He has actual knowledge of it; or
- (b) He has received a notice or notification of it; or

(c) From all the facts and circumstances known to him at the time in question he has reason to know that it exists.

A person "knows" or has "knowledge" of a fact when he has actual knowledge of it. "Discover" or "learn" or a word or phrase of similar import refers to knowledge rather than to reason to know. The time and circumstances under which a notice or notification may cease to be effective are not determined by this code.

(26) A person "notifies" or "gives" a notice or notification to another by taking such steps as may be reasonably required to inform the other in ordinary course whether or not such other actually comes to know of it. A person "receives" a notice or notification when

- (a) It comes to his attention; or
- (b) It is duly delivered at the place of business through which the contract was made or at any other place held out by him as the place for receipt of such communications.

(27) Notice, knowledge or a notice or notification received by an organization is effective for a particular transaction from the time when it is brought to the attention of the individual conducting that transaction, and in any event from the time when it would have been brought to his attention if the organization had exercised due diligence. An organization exercises due diligence if it maintains reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the person conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting for the organization to communicate information unless such communication is part of his regular duties or unless he has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially affected by the information.

(28) "Organization" includes a corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(29) "Party", as distinct from "third party", means a person who has engaged in a transaction or made an agreement within this code.

(30) "Person" includes an individual or an organization (See §671.102).

(31) "Presumption" or "presumed" means that the trier of fact must find the existence of the fact presumed unless and until evidence is introduced which would support a finding of its non-existence.

(32) "Purchase" includes taking by sale, discount, negotiation, mortgage, pledge, lien, issue or re-issue, gift or any other voluntary transaction creating an interest in property.

(33) "Purchaser" means a person who takes by purchase.

(34) "Remedy" means any remedial right to which an aggrieved party is entitled with or without resort to a tribunal.

(35) "Representative" includes an agent, an officer of a corporation or association, and a trustee, executor or administrator of an estate, or any other person empowered to act for another.

(36) "Rights" includes remedies.

(37) "Security interest" means an interest in personal property or fixtures which secures payment or performance of an obligation. The retention or reservation of title by a seller of goods notwithstanding shipment or delivery to the buyer (§672.401) is limited in effect to a reservation of a "security interest". The term also includes any interest of a buyer of accounts, chattel paper, or contract rights which is subject to chapter 679. The special property interest of a buyer of goods on identification of such goods to a contract for sale under §672.401 is not a "security interest", but a buyer may also acquire a "security interest" by complying with chapter 679. Unless a lease or consignment is intended as security, reservation

of title thereunder is not a "security interest" but a consignment is in any event subject to the provisions on consignment sales (§672.326). Whether a lease is intended as security is to be determined by the facts of each case; however, (a) the inclusion of an option to purchase does not of itself make the lease one intended for security, and (b) an agreement that upon compliance with the terms of the lease the lessee shall become or has the option to become the owner of the property for no additional consideration or for a nominal consideration does make the lease one intended for security.

(38) "Send" in connection with any writing or notice means to deposit in the mail or deliver for transmission by any other usual means of communication with postage or cost of transmission provided for and properly addressed and in the case of an instrument to an address specified thereon or otherwise agreed, or if there be none to any address reasonable under the circumstances. The receipt of any writing or notice within the time at which it would have arrived if properly sent has the effect of a proper sending.

(39) "Signed" includes any symbol executed or adopted by a party with present intention to authenticate a writing.

(40) "Surety" includes guarantor.

(41) "Telegram" includes a message transmitted by radio, teletype, cable, any mechanical method of transmission, or the like.

(42) "Term" means that portion of an agreement which relates to a particular matter.

(43) "Unauthorized" signature or indorsement means one made without actual, implied or apparent authority and includes a forgery.

(44) "Value". Except as otherwise provided with respect to negotiable instruments and bank collections (§§673.303, 674.208 and 674.209), a person gives "value" for rights if he acquires them.

(a) In return for a binding commitment to extend credit or for the extension of immediately available credit whether or not drawn upon and whether or not a charge-back is provided for in the event of difficulties in collection; or

(b) As security for or in total or partial satisfaction of a pre-existing claim; or

(c) By accepting delivery pursuant to a pre-existing contract for purchase; or

(d) Generally, in return for any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract.

(45) "Warehouse receipt" means a receipt issued by a person engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.

(46) "Written" or "writing" includes printing, typewriting or any other intentional reduction to tangible form.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-201, U.C.C.; superseded §§614.02, 673.01, 674.01, 674.07, 674.28, 674.29, 674.30, 678.54.

671.202 Prima facie evidence by third party documents.—A document in due form purporting to be a bill of lading, policy or certificate of insurance, official weigher's or in-

spector's certificate, consular invoice, or any other document authorized or required by the contract to be issued by a third party shall be prima facie evidence of its own authenticity and genuineness and of the facts stated in the document by the third party.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-202, U.C.C.

671.203 Obligation of good faith.—Every contract or duty within this code imposes an obligation of good faith in its performance or enforcement.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-203, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.54, 614.02(11).

671.204 Time; reasonable time; "seasonably".—

(1) Whenever this code requires any action to be taken within a reasonable time, any time which is not manifestly unreasonable may be fixed by agreement.

(2) What is a reasonable time for taking any action depends on the nature, purpose and circumstances of such action.

(3) An action is taken "seasonably" when it is taken at or within the time agreed or if no time is agreed at or within a reasonable time.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-204, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.01.

671.205 Course of dealing and usage of trade.—

(1) A course of dealing is a sequence of previous conduct between the parties to a particular transaction which is fairly to be regarded as establishing a common basis of understanding for interpreting their expressions and other conduct.

(2) A usage of trade is any practice or method of dealing having such regularity of observance in a place, vocation or trade as to justify an expectation that it will be observed with respect to the transaction in question. The existence and scope of such a usage are to be proved as facts. If it is established that such a usage is embodied in a written trade code or similar writing the interpretation of the writing is for the court.

(3) A course of dealing between parties and any usage of trade in the vocation or trade in which they are engaged or of which they are or should be aware give particular meaning to and supplement or qualify terms of an agreement.

(4) The express terms of an agreement and an applicable course of dealing or usage of trade shall be construed wherever reasonable as consistent with each other; but when such

construction is unreasonable express terms control both course of dealing and usage of trade and course of dealing controls usage of trade.

(5) An applicable usage of trade in the place where any part of performance is to occur shall be used in interpreting the agreement as to that part of the performance.

(6) Evidence of a relevant usage of trade offered by one party is not admissible unless and until he has given the other party such notice as the court finds sufficient to prevent unfair surprise to the latter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-205, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.01.

671.206 Statute of frauds for kinds of personal property not otherwise covered.—

(1) Except in the cases described in subsection (2) of this section a contract for the sale of personal property is not enforceable by way of action or defense beyond five thousand dollars in amount or value of remedy unless there is some writing which indicates that a contract for sale has been made between the parties at a defined or stated price, reasonably identifies the subject matter, and is signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought or by his authorized agent.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to contracts for the sale of goods (§672.201) nor of securities (§678.319) nor to security agreements (§679.203).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-206, U.C.C.; supersedes §725.02.

671.207 Performance or acceptance under reservation of rights.—A party who with explicit reservation of rights performs or promises performance or assents to performance in a manner demanded or offered by the other party does not thereby prejudice the rights reserved. Such words as "without prejudice", "under protest" or the like are sufficient.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-207, U.C.C.

671.208 Option to accelerate at will.—A term providing that one party or his successor in interest may accelerate payment or performance or require collateral or additional collateral "at will" or "when he deems himself insecure" or in words of similar import shall be construed to mean that he shall have power to do so only if he in good faith believes that the prospect of payment or performance is impaired. The burden of establishing lack of good faith is on the party against whom the power has been exercised.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§1-208, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.03(3).

CHAPTER 672

*UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—SALES

ARTICLE 2 SALES

PART I SHORT TITLE, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND SUBJECT MATTER
(§§672.101—672.107)PART II FORM, FORMATION AND READJUSTMENT OF CONTRACT
(§§672.201—672.210)PART III GENERAL OBLIGATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT
(§§672.301—672.328)

PART IV TITLE, CREDITORS AND GOOD FAITH PURCHASERS (§§672.401—672.403)

PART V PERFORMANCE (§§672.501—672.515)

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ARTICLE 2

SALES

PART I

SHORT TITLE, GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND SUBJECT MATTER

672.101 Short title.

672.102 Scope; certain security and other transactions excluded from this chapter.

672.103 Definitions and index of definitions.

672.104 Definitions: "merchant"; "between merchants"; "financing agency".

672.105 Definitions: transferability; "goods"; "future" goods; "lot"; "commercial unit".

672.106 Definitions: "contract"; "agreement"; "contract for sale"; "sale"; "present sale"; "conforming" to contract; "termination"; "cancellation".

672.107 Goods to be severed from realty: recording.

672.101 Short title.—Chapter 672 shall be known and may be cited as the uniform commercial code—sales.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-101, U.C.C.

672.102 Scope; certain security and other transactions excluded from this chapter.—Unless the context otherwise requires, this chapter applies to transactions in goods; it does not apply to any transaction which although in the form of an unconditional contract to sell or present sale is intended to operate only as a security transaction nor does this chapter impair or repeal any statute regulating sales to consumers, farmers or other specified classes of buyers.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-102, U.C.C.

672.103 Definitions and index of definitions.—

(1) In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Buyer" means a person who buys or contracts to buy goods.

(b) "Good faith" in the case of a merchant means honesty in fact and the observance of

reasonable commercial standards of fair dealing in the trade.

(c) "Receipt" of goods means taking physical possession of them.

(d) "Seller" means a person who sells or contracts to sell goods.

(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter, or to specified parts thereof, and the sections in which they appear are:

"Acceptance". (§672.606).

"Banker's credit". (§672.325).

"Between merchants". (§672.104).

"Cancellation". (§672.106(4)).

"Commercial unit". (§672.105).

"Confirmed credit". (§672.325).

"Conforming to contract". (§672.106).

"Contract for sale". (§672.106).

"Cover". (§672.712).

"Entrusting". (§672.403).

"Financing agency". (§672.104).

"Future goods". (§672.105).

"Goods". (§672.105).

"Identification". (§672.501).

"Installment contract". (§672.612).

"Letter of Credit". (§672.325).

"Lot". (§672.105).

*Note.—Pursuant to §69, ch. 69-353, the editors have altered the numbers of all sections making up this chapter by deleting the digit and hyphen immediately following the decimal point. The purpose is to conform the numbering of the Code sections with the decimal numbering system used in other chapters of the Florida Statutes. The visual relationship between Florida Statutes section numbers and Code section number is not destroyed by this alteration; the digit preceding the decimal point coincides with the Code article number, and the digits following the decimal point coincide with the Code section numbers.

"Merchant". (§672.104).

"Overseas". (§672.323).

"Person in position of seller". (§672.707).

"Present sale". (§672.106).

"Sale". (§672.106).

"Sale on approval". (§672.326).

"Sale or return". (§672.326).

"Termination". (§672.106).

(3) The following definitions in other chapters apply to this chapter:

"Check". (§673.104).

"Consignee". (§677.102).

"Consignor". (§677.102).

"Consumer goods". (§679.109).

"Dishonor". (§673.507).

"Draft". (§673.104).

(4) In addition chapter 671 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-103, U.C.C.

672.104 Definitions: "merchant"; "between merchants"; "financing agency".—

(1) "Merchant" means a person who deals in goods of the kind or otherwise by his occupation holds himself out as having knowledge or skill peculiar to the practices or goods involved in the transaction or to whom such knowledge or skill may be attributed by his employment of an agent or broker or other intermediary who by his occupation holds himself out as having such knowledge or skill.

(2) "Financing agency" means a bank, finance company or other person who in the ordinary course of business makes advances against goods or documents of title or who by arrangement with either the seller or the buyer intervenes in ordinary course to make or collect payment due or claimed under the contract for sale, as by purchasing or paying the seller's draft or making advances against it or by merely taking it for collection whether or not documents of title accompany the draft. "Financing agency" includes also a bank or other person who similarly intervenes between persons who are in the position of seller and buyer in respect to the goods (§672.707).

(3) "Between merchants" means in any transaction with respect to which both parties are chargeable with the knowledge or skill of merchants.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-104, U.C.C.

672.105 Definitions: transferability; "goods"; "future" goods; "lot"; "commercial unit".—

(1) "Goods" means all things (including specially manufactured goods) which are movable at the time of identification to the contract for sale other than the money in which the price is to be paid, investment securities (chapter 678) and things in action. "Goods" also includes the unborn young of animals and growing crops and other identified things attached to realty as described in the section on goods to be severed

from realty (§672.107).

(2) Goods must be both existing and identified before any interest in them can pass. Goods which are not both existing and identified are "future" goods. A purported present sale of future goods or of any interest therein operates as a contract to sell.

(3) There may be a sale of a part interest in existing identified goods.

(4) An undivided share in an identified bulk of fungible goods is sufficiently identified to be sold although the quantity of the bulk is not determined. Any agreed proportion of such a bulk or any quantity thereof agreed upon by number, weight or other measure may to the extent of the seller's interest in the bulk be sold to the buyer who then becomes an owner in common.

(5) "Lot" means a parcel or a single article which is the subject matter of a separate sale or delivery, whether or not it is sufficient to perform the contract.

(6) "Commercial unit" means such a unit of goods as by commercial usage is a single whole for purposes of sale and division of which materially impairs its character or value on the market or in use. A commercial unit may be a single article (as a machine) or a set of articles (as a suite of furniture or an assortment of sizes) or a quantity (as a bale, gross, or carload) or any other unit treated in use or in the relevant market as a single whole.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-105, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.54.

672.106 Definitions: "contract"; "agreement"; "contract for sale"; "sale"; "present sale"; "conforming" to contract; "termination"; "cancellation".—

(1) In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires "contract" and "agreement" are limited to those relating to the present or future sale of goods. "Contract for sale" includes both a present sale of goods and a contract to sell goods at a future time. A "sale" consists in the passing of title from the seller to the buyer for a price (§672.401). A "present sale" means a sale which is accomplished by the making of the contract.

(2) Goods or conduct including any part of a performance are "conforming" or conform to the contract when they are in accordance with the obligations under the contract.

(3) "Termination" occurs when either party pursuant to a power created by agreement or law puts an end to the contract otherwise than for its breach. On "termination" all obligations which are still executory on both sides are discharged but any right based on prior breach or performance survives.

(4) "Cancellation" occurs when either party puts an end to the contract for breach by the other and its effect is the same as that of "termination" except that the cancelling party also retains any remedy for breach of the whole contract or any unperformed balance.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-106, U.C.C.

672.107 Goods to be severed from realty: recording.—

(1) A contract for the sale of timber, minerals or the like or a structure or its materials to be removed from realty is a contract for the sale of goods within this chapter if they are to be severed by the seller but until severance a purported present sale thereof which is not effective as a transfer of an interest in land is effective only as a contract to sell.

(2) A contract for the sale apart from the land of growing crops or other things attached to realty and capable of severance without material harm thereto but not described in sub-

section (1) is a contract for the sale of goods within this chapter whether the subject matter is to be severed by the buyer or by the seller even though it forms part of the realty at the time of contracting, and the parties can by identification effect a present sale before severance.

(3) The provisions of this section are subject to any third party rights provided by the law relating to realty records, and the contract for sale may be executed and recorded as a document transferring an interest in land and shall then constitute notice to third parties of the buyer's rights under the contract for sale.

*History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-107, U.C.C.*

PART II**FORM, FORMATION AND READJUSTMENT OF CONTRACT**

- 672.201 Formal requirements; statute of frauds.
672.202 Final written expression: parol or extrinsic evidence.
672.203 Seals inoperative.
672.204 Formation in general.
672.205 Firm offers.
672.206 Offer and acceptance in formation of contract.

- 672.207 Additional terms in acceptance or confirmation.
672.208 Course of performance or practical construction.
672.209 Modification, rescission and waiver.
672.210 Delegation of performance; assignment of rights.

672.201 Formal requirements; statute of frauds.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section a contract for the sale of goods for the price of \$500 or more is not enforceable by way of action or defense unless there is some writing sufficient to indicate that a contract for sale has been made between the parties and signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought or by his authorized agent or broker. A writing is not insufficient because it omits or incorrectly states a term agreed upon but the contract is not enforceable under this paragraph beyond the quantity of goods shown in such writing.

(2) Between merchants if within a reasonable time a writing in confirmation of the contract and sufficient against the sender is received and the party receiving it has reason to know its contents, it satisfies the requirements of subsection (1) against such party unless written notice of objection to its contents is given within ten days after it is received.

(3) A contract which does not satisfy the requirements of subsection (1) but which is valid in other respects is enforceable:

(a) If the goods are to be specially manufactured for the buyer and are not suitable for sale to others in the ordinary course of the seller's business and the seller, before notice of repudiation is received and under circumstances which reasonably indicate that the goods are for the buyer, has made either a substantial beginning of their manufacture or commitments for their procurement; or

(b) If the party against whom enforcement is sought admits in his pleading, testimony or otherwise in court that a contract for sale was made, but the contract is not enforceable under

this provision beyond the quantity of goods admitted; or

(c) With respect to goods for which payment has been made and accepted or which have been received and accepted (§672.606).

*History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-201, U.C.C.*

672.202 Final written expression: parol or extrinsic evidence.—Terms with respect to which the confirmatory memoranda of the parties agree or which are otherwise set forth in a writing intended by the parties as a final expression of their agreement with respect to such terms as are included therein may not be contradicted by evidence of any prior agreement or of a contemporaneous oral agreement but may be explained or supplemented:

(1) By course of dealing or usage of trade (§671.205) or by course of performance (§672.208); and

(2) By evidence of consistent additional terms unless the court finds the writing to have been intended also as a complete and exclusive statement of the terms of the agreement.

*History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-202, U.C.C.*

672.203 Seals inoperative.—The affixing of a seal to a writing evidencing a contract for sale or an offer to buy or sell goods does not constitute the writing a sealed instrument and the law with respect to sealed instruments does not apply to such a contract or offer.

*History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-203, U.C.C.*

672.204 Formation in general.—

(1) A contract for sale of goods may be made in any manner sufficient to show agree-

ment, including conduct by both parties which recognizes the existence of such a contract.

(2) An agreement sufficient to constitute a contract for sale may be found even though the moment of its making is undetermined.

(3) Even though one or more terms are left open a contract for sale does not fail for indefiniteness if the parties have intended to make a contract and there is a reasonably certain basis for giving an appropriate remedy.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-204, U.C.C.

672.205 Firm offers.—An offer by a merchant to buy or sell goods in a signed writing which by its terms gives assurance that it will be held open is not revocable, for lack of consideration, during the time stated or if no time is stated for a reasonable time, but in no event may such period of irrevocability exceed three months; but any such term of assurance on a form supplied by the offeree must be separately signed by the offeror.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-205, U.C.C.

672.206 Offer and acceptance in formation of contract.—

(1) Unless otherwise unambiguously indicated by the language or circumstances:

(a) An offer to make a contract shall be construed as inviting acceptance in any manner and by any medium reasonable in the circumstances;

(b) An order or other offer to buy goods for prompt or current shipment shall be construed as inviting acceptance either by a prompt promise to ship or by the prompt or current shipment of conforming or nonconforming goods, but such a shipment of nonconforming goods does not constitute an acceptance if the seller seasonably notifies the buyer that the shipment is offered only as an accommodation to the buyer.

(2) Where the beginning of a requested performance is a reasonable mode of acceptance an offeror who is not notified of acceptance within a reasonable time may treat the offer as having lapsed before acceptance.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-206, U.C.C.

672.207 Additional terms in acceptance or confirmation.—

(1) A definite and seasonable expression of acceptance or a written confirmation which is sent within a reasonable time operates as an acceptance even though it states terms additional to or different from those offered or agreed upon, unless acceptance is expressly made conditional on assent to the additional or different terms.

(2) The additional terms are to be construed as proposals for addition to the contract. Between merchants such terms become part of the contract unless:

(a) The offer expressly limits acceptance to the terms of the offer;

(b) They materially alter it; or

(c) Notification of objection to them has already been given or is given within a reasonable time after notice of them is received.

(3) Conduct by both parties which recognizes the existence of a contract is sufficient to establish a contract for sale although the writings of the parties do not otherwise establish a contract. In such case the terms of the particular contract consist of those terms on which the writings of the parties agree, together with any supplementary terms incorporated under any other provisions of this code.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-207, U.C.C.

672.208 Course of performance or practical construction.—

(1) Where the contract for sale involves repeated occasions for performance by either party with knowledge of the nature of the performance and opportunity for objection to it by the other, any course of performance accepted or acquiesced in without objection shall be relevant to determine the meaning of the agreement.

(2) The express terms of the agreement and any such course of performance, as well as any course of dealing and usage of trade, shall be construed whenever reasonable as consistent with each other; but when such construction is unreasonable, express terms shall control course of performance and course of performance shall control both course of dealing and usage of trade (§671.205).

(3) Subject to the provisions of the next section on modification and waiver, such course of performance shall be relevant to show a waiver or modification of any term inconsistent with such course of performance.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-208, U.C.C.

672.209 Modification, rescission and waiver.—

(1) An agreement modifying a contract within this chapter needs no consideration to be binding.

(2) A signed agreement which excludes modification or rescission except by a signed writing cannot be otherwise modified or rescinded, but except as between merchants such a requirement on a form supplied by the merchant must be separately signed by the other party.

(3) The requirements of the statute of frauds section of this chapter (§672.201) must be satisfied if the contract as modified is within its provisions.

(4) Although an attempt at modification or rescission does not satisfy the requirements of subsection (2) or (3) it can operate as a waiver.

(5) A party who has made a waiver affecting an executory portion of the contract may retract the waiver by reasonable notification received by the other party that strict performance will be required of any term waived, unless the retraction would be unjust in view of a

material change of position in reliance on the waiver.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-209, U.C.C.

672.210 Delegation of performance; assignment of rights.—

(1) A party may perform his duty through a delegate unless otherwise agreed or unless the other party has a substantial interest in having his original promisor perform or control the acts required by the contract. No delegation of performance relieves the party delegating of any duty to perform or any liability for breach.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed all rights of either seller or buyer can be assigned except where the assignment would materially change the duty of the other party, or increase materially the burden or risk imposed on him by his contract, or impair materially his chance of obtaining return performance. A right to damages for breach of the whole contract or a right arising out of the assignor's due performance of his entire obligation can be assigned despite agreement otherwise.

(3) Unless the circumstances indicate the contrary a prohibition of assignment of "the contract" is to be construed as barring only the delegation to the assignee of the assignor's performance.

(4) An assignment of "the contract" or of "all my rights under the contract" or an assignment in similar general terms is an assignment of rights and unless the language or the circumstances (as in an assignment for security) indicate the contrary, it is a delegation of performance of the duties of the assignor and its acceptance by the assignee constitutes a promise by him to perform those duties. This promise is enforceable by either the assignor or the other party to the original contract.

(5) The other party may treat any assignment which delegates performance as creating reasonable grounds for insecurity and may without prejudice to his rights against the assignor demand assurances from the assignee (§672.609).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-210, U.C.C.

PART III

GENERAL OBLIGATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF CONTRACT

- 672.301 General obligations of parties.
- 672.302 Unconscionable contract or clause.
- 672.303 Allocation or division of risks.
- 672.304 Price payable in money, goods, realty, or otherwise.
- 672.305 Open price term.
- 672.306 Output, requirements and exclusive dealings.
- 672.307 Delivery in single lot or several lots.
- 672.308 Absence of specified place for delivery.
- 672.309 Absence of specific time provisions; notice of termination.
- 672.310 Open time for payment or running of credit; authority to ship under reservation.
- 672.311 Options and cooperation respecting performance.
- 672.312 Warranty of title and against infringement; buyer's obligation against infringement.
- 672.313 Express warranties by affirmation, promise, description, sample.
- 672.314 Implied warranty: merchantability; usage of trade.

672.301 General obligations of parties.—
The obligation of the seller is to transfer and deliver and that of the buyer is to accept and pay in accordance with the contract.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-301, U.C.C.

672.302 Unconscionable contract or clause.—

(1) If the court as a matter of law finds the contract or any clause of the contract to have been unconscionable at the time it was made the court may refuse to enforce the contract, or it may enforce the remainder of the contract

- 672.315 Implied warranty: fitness for particular purpose.
- 672.316 Exclusion or modification of warranties.
- 672.317 Cumulation and conflict of warranties express or implied.
- 672.318 Third party beneficiaries of warranties express or implied.
- 672.319 F.O.B. and F.A.S. terms.
- 672.320 C.I.F. and C. & F. terms.
- 672.321 C.I.F. or C. & F.: "net landed weights"; "payment on arrival"; warranty of condition on arrival.
- 672.322 Delivery "ex-ship".
- 672.323 Form of bill of lading required in overseas shipment; "overseas".
- 672.324 "No arrival, no sale" term.
- 672.325 "Letter of credit" term; "confirmed credit".
- 672.326 Sale on approval and sale or return; consignment sales and rights of creditors.
- 672.327 Special incidents of sale on approval and sale or return.
- 672.328 Sale by auction.

without the unconscionable clause, or it may so limit the application of any unconscionable clause as to avoid any unconscionable result.

(2) When it is claimed or appears to the court that the contract or any clause thereof may be unconscionable the parties shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to present evidence as to its commercial setting, purpose and effect to aid the court in making the determination.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-302, U.C.C.

672.303 Allocation or division of risks.—Where this chapter allocates a risk or a burden as between the parties “unless otherwise agreed”, the agreement may not only shift the allocation but may also divide the risk or burden.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-303, U.C.C.

672.304 Price payable in money, goods, realty, or otherwise.—

(1) The price can be made payable in money or otherwise. If it is payable in whole or in part in goods each party is a seller of the goods which he is to transfer.

(2) Even though all or part of the price is payable in an interest in realty the transfer of the goods and the seller's obligations with reference to them are subject to this chapter, but not the transfer of the interest in realty or the transferor's obligations in connection therewith.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-304, U.C.C.

672.305 Open price term.—

(1) The parties if they so intend can conclude a contract for sale even though the price is not settled. In such a case the price is a reasonable price at the time for delivery if:

(a) Nothing is said as to price; or

(b) The price is left to be agreed by the parties and they fail to agree; or

(c) The price is to be fixed in terms of some agreed market or other standard as set or recorded by a third person or agency and it is not so set or recorded.

(2) A price to be fixed by the seller or by the buyer means a price for him to fix in good faith.

(3) When a price left to be fixed otherwise than by agreement of the parties fails to be fixed through fault of one party the other may at his option treat the contract as cancelled or himself fix a reasonable price.

(4) Where, however, the parties intend not to be bound unless the price be fixed or agreed and it is not fixed or agreed there is no contract. In such a case the buyer must return any goods already received or if unable so to do must pay their reasonable value at the time of delivery and the seller must return any portion of the price paid on account.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-305, U.C.C.

672.306 Output, requirements and exclusive dealings.—

(1) A term which measures the quantity by the output of the seller or the requirements of the buyer means such actual output or requirements as may occur in good faith, except that no quantity unreasonably disproportionate to any stated estimate or in the absence of a stated estimate to any normal or otherwise comparable prior output or requirements may be tendered or demanded.

(2) A lawful agreement by either the seller or the buyer for exclusive dealing in the kind of goods concerned imposes unless otherwise

agreed an obligation by the seller to use best efforts to supply the goods and by the buyer to use best efforts to promote their sale.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-306, U.C.C.

672.307 Delivery in single lot or several lots.—Unless otherwise agreed all goods called for by a contract for sale must be tendered in a single delivery and payment is due only on such tender but where the circumstances give either party the right to make or demand delivery in lots the price if it can be apportioned may be demanded for each lot.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-307, U.C.C.

672.308 Absence of specified place for delivery.—Unless otherwise agreed:

(1) The place for delivery of goods is the seller's place of business or if he has none his residence; but

(2) In a contract for sale of identified goods which to the knowledge of the parties at the time of contracting are in some other place, that place is the place for their delivery; and

(3) Documents of title may be delivered through customary banking channels.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-308, U.C.C.

672.309 Absence of specific time provisions; notice of termination.—

(1) The time for shipment or delivery or any other action under a contract if not provided in this chapter or agreed upon shall be a reasonable time.

(2) Where the contract provides for successive performances but is indefinite in duration it is valid for a reasonable time but unless otherwise agreed may be terminated at any time by either party.

(3) Termination of a contract by one party except on the happening of an agreed event requires that reasonable notification be received by the other party and an agreement dispensing with notification is invalid if its operation would be unconscionable.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-309, U.C.C.

672.310 Open time for payment or running of credit; authority to ship under reservation.—Unless otherwise agreed:

(1) Payment is due at the time and place at which the buyer is to receive the goods even though the place of shipment is the place of delivery; and

(2) If the seller is authorized to send the goods he may ship them under reservation, and may tender the documents of title, but the buyer may inspect the goods after their arrival before payment is due unless such inspection is inconsistent with the terms of the contract (§672.513); and

(3) If delivery is authorized and made by way of documents of title otherwise than by subsection (2) then payment is due at the time and place at which the buyer is to receive the

documents regardless of where the goods are to be received; and

(4) Where the seller is required or authorized to ship the goods on credit the credit period runs from the time of shipment but postdating the invoice or delaying its dispatch will correspondingly delay the starting of the credit period.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-310, U.C.C.

672.311 Options and cooperation respecting performance.—

(1) An agreement for sale which is otherwise sufficiently definite (§672.204(3)) to be a contract is not made invalid by the fact that it leaves particulars of performance to be specified by one of the parties. Any such specification must be made in good faith and within limits set by commercial reasonableness.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed specifications relating to assortment of the goods are at the buyer's option and except as otherwise provided in §672.319(1)(c), (3) specifications or arrangements relating to shipment are at the seller's option.

(3) Where such specification would materially affect the other party's performance but is not seasonably made or where one party's cooperation is necessary to the agreed performance of the other but is not seasonably forthcoming, the other party in addition to all other remedies:

(a) Is excused for any resulting delay in his own performance; and

(b) May also either proceed to perform in any reasonable manner or after the time for a material part of his own performance treat the failure to specify or to cooperate as a breach by failure to deliver or accept the goods.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-311, U.C.C.

672.312 Warranty of title and against infringement; buyer's obligation against infringement.—

(1) Subject to subsection (2) there is in a contract for sale a warranty by the seller that:

(a) The title conveyed shall be good, and its transfer rightful; and

(b) The goods shall be delivered free from any security interest or other lien or encumbrance of which the buyer at the time of contracting has no knowledge.

(2) A warranty under subsection (1) will be excluded or modified only by specific language or by circumstances which give the buyer reason to know that the person selling does not claim title in himself or that he is purporting to sell only such right or title as he or a third person may have.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed a seller who is a merchant regularly dealing in goods of the kind warrants that the goods shall be delivered free of the rightful claim of any third person by way of infringement or the like but a buyer who furnishes specifications to the seller must hold

the seller harmless against any such claim which arises out of compliance with the specifications.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-312, U.C.C.

672.313 Express warranties by affirmation, promise, description, sample.—

(1) Express warranties by the seller are created as follows:

(a) Any affirmation of fact or promise made by the seller to the buyer which relates to the goods and becomes part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the goods shall conform to the affirmation or promise.

(b) Any description of the goods which is made part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the goods shall conform to the description.

(c) Any sample or model which is made part of the basis of the bargain creates an express warranty that the whole of the goods shall conform to the sample or model.

(2) It is not necessary to the creation of an express warranty that the seller use formal words such as "warrant" or "guarantee" or that he have a specific intention to make a warranty, but an affirmation merely of the value of the goods or a statement purporting to be merely the seller's opinion or commendation of the goods does not create a warranty.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-313, U.C.C.

672.314 Implied warranty: merchantability; usage of trade.—

(1) Unless excluded or modified (§672.316), a warranty that the goods shall be merchantable is implied in a contract for their sale if the seller is a merchant with respect to goods of that kind. Under this section the serving for value of food or drink to be consumed either on the premises or elsewhere is a sale.

(2) Goods to be merchantable must be at least such as:

(a) Pass without objection in the trade under the contract description; and

(b) In the case of fungible goods, are of fair average quality within the description; and

(c) Are fit for the ordinary purposes for which such goods are used; and

(d) Run, within the variations permitted by the agreement, of even kind, quality and quantity within each unit and among all units involved; and

(e) Are adequately contained, packaged, and labeled as the agreement may require; and

(f) Conform to the promises or affirmations of fact made on the container or label if any.

(3) Unless excluded or modified (§672.316) other implied warranties may arise from course of dealing or usage of trade.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-314, U.C.C.

672.315 Implied warranty: fitness for particular purpose.—Where the seller at the time

of contracting has reason to know any particular purpose for which the goods are required and that the buyer is relying on the seller's skill or judgment to select or furnish suitable goods, there is unless excluded or modified under the next section an implied warranty that the goods shall be fit for such purpose.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-315, U.C.C.; supersedes §578.13.

672.316 Exclusion or modification of warranties.

(1) Words or conduct relevant to the creation of an express warranty and words or conduct tending to negate or limit warranty shall be construed wherever reasonable as consistent with each other; but subject to the provisions of this chapter on parol or extrinsic evidence (§672.202) negation or limitation is inoperative to the extent that such construction is unreasonable.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), to exclude or modify the implied warranty of merchantability or any part of it the language must mention merchantability and in case of a writing must be conspicuous, and to exclude or modify any implied warranty of fitness the exclusion must be by a writing and conspicuous. Language to exclude all implied warranties of fitness is sufficient if it states, for example, that "There are no warranties which extend beyond the description on the face hereof."

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2):

(a) Unless the circumstances indicate otherwise, all implied warranties are excluded by expressions like "as is", "with all faults" or other language which in common understanding calls the buyer's attention to the exclusion of warranties and makes plain that there is no implied warranty; and

(b) When the buyer before entering into the contract has examined the goods or the sample or model as fully as he desired or has refused to examine the goods there is no implied warranty with regard to defects which an examination ought in the circumstances to have revealed to him; and

(c) An implied warranty can also be excluded or modified by course of dealing or course of performance or usage of trade.

(4) Remedies for breach of warranty can be limited in accordance with the provisions of this chapter on liquidation or limitation of damages and on contractual modification of remedy (§§672.718 and 672.719).

(5) The procurement, processing, storage, distribution, or use of whole blood, plasma, blood products, and blood derivatives for the purpose of injecting or transfusing the same, or any of them, into the human body for any purpose whatsoever is declared to be the rendering of a service by any person participating therein and does not constitute a sale, whether or not any consideration is given therefor, and the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose shall not be applicable as to a defect that cannot be de-

tected or removed by reasonable use of scientific procedures or techniques.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254; §1, ch. 69-157.

Note.—§2-316, U.C.C.

672.317 Cumulation and conflict of warranties express or implied.—Warranties whether express or implied shall be construed as consistent with each other and as cumulative, but if such construction is unreasonable the intention of the parties shall determine which warranty is dominant. In ascertaining that intention the following rules apply:

(1) Exact or technical specifications displace an inconsistent sample or model or general language of description.

(2) A sample from an existing bulk displaces inconsistent general language of description.

(3) Express warranties displace inconsistent implied warranties other than an implied warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-317, U.C.C.

672.318 Third party beneficiaries of warranties express or implied.—A seller's warranty whether express or implied extends to any natural person who is in the family or household of his buyer, who is a guest in his home or who is an employee, servant or agent of his buyer if it is reasonable to expect that such person may use, consume or be affected by the goods and who is injured in person by breach of the warranty. A seller may not exclude nor limit the operation of this section.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254; §1, ch. 67-574.

Note.—§2-318, U.C.C.

672.319 F.O.B. and F.A.S. terms.

(1) Unless otherwise agreed the term F.O.B. (which means "free on board") at a named place, even though used only in connection with the stated price, is a delivery term under which:

(a) When the term is F.O.B. the place of shipment, the seller must at that place ship the goods in the manner provided in this chapter (§672.504) and bear the expense and risk of putting them into the possession of the carrier; or

(b) When the term is F.O.B. the place of destination, the seller must at his own expense and risk transport the goods to that place and there tender delivery of them in the manner provided in this chapter (§672.503);

(c) When under either (a) or (b) the term is also F.O.B. vessel, car or other vehicle, the seller must in addition at his own expense and risk load the goods on board. If the term is F.O.B. vessel the buyer must name the vessel and in an appropriate case the seller must comply with the provisions of this chapter on the form of bill of lading (§672.323).

(2) Unless otherwise agreed the term F.A.S. vessel (which means "free alongside") at a named port, even though used only in connection with the stated price, is a delivery term under which the seller must:

(a) At his own expense and risk deliver the goods alongside the vessel in the manner usual in that port or on a dock designated and provided by the buyer; and

(b) Obtain and tender a receipt for the goods in exchange for which the carrier is under a duty to issue a bill of lading.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed in any case falling within subsection (1) (a) or (c) or subsection (2) the buyer must seasonably give any needed instructions for making delivery, including when the term is F.A.S. or F.O.B. the loading berth of the vessel and in an appropriate case its name and sailing date. The seller may treat the failure of needed instructions as a failure of cooperation under this chapter (§672.311). He may also at his option move the goods in any reasonable manner preparatory to delivery or shipment.

(4) Under the term F.O.B. vessel or F.A.S. unless otherwise agreed the buyer must make payment against tender of the required documents and the seller may not tender nor the buyer demand delivery of the goods in substitution for the documents.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-319, U.C.C.

672.320 C.I.F. and C.&F. terms.—

(1) The term C.I.F. means that the price includes in a lump sum the cost of the goods and the insurance and freight to the named destination. The term C. & F. or C.F. means that the price so includes cost and freight to the named destination.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed and even though used only in connection with the stated price and destination, the term C.I.F. destination or its equivalent requires the seller at his own expense and risk to:

(a) Put the goods into the possession of a carrier at the port for shipment and obtain a negotiable bill or bills of lading covering the entire transportation to the named destination; and

(b) Load the goods and obtain a receipt from the carrier (which may be contained in the bill of lading) showing that the freight has been paid or provided for; and

(c) Obtain a policy or certificate of insurance, including any war risk insurance, of a kind and on terms then current at the port of shipment in the usual amount, in the currency of the contract, shown to cover the same goods covered by the bill of lading and providing for payment of loss to the order of the buyer or for the account of whom it may concern; but the seller may add to the price the amount of the premium for any such war risk insurance; and

(d) Prepare an invoice of the goods and procure any other documents required to effect shipment or to comply with the contract; and

(e) Forward and tender with commercial promptness all the documents in due form and with any indorsement necessary to perfect the buyer's rights.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed the term C. & F. or its equivalent has the same effect and imposes upon the seller the same obligations and risks as a C.I.F. term except the obligation as to insurance.

(4) Under the term C.I.F. or C. & F. unless otherwise agreed the buyer must make payment against tender of the required documents and the seller may not tender nor the buyer demand delivery of the goods in substitution for the documents.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-320, U.C.C.

672.321 C.I.F. or C. & F.: "net landed weights"; "payment on arrival"; warranty of condition on arrival.—Under a contract containing a term C.I.F. or C. & F.:

(1) Where the price is based on or is to be adjusted according to "net landed weights", "delivered weights", "out turn" quantity or quality or the like, unless otherwise agreed the seller must reasonably estimate the price. The payment due on tender of the documents called for by the contract is the amount so estimated, but after final adjustment of the price a settlement must be made with commercial promptness.

(2) An agreement described in subsection (1) or any warranty of quality or condition of the goods on arrival places upon the seller the risk of ordinary deterioration, shrinkage and the like in transportation but has no effect on the place or time of identification to the contract for sale or delivery or on the passing of the risk of loss.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed where the contract provides for payment on or after arrival of the goods the seller must before payment allow such preliminary inspection as is feasible; but if the goods are lost delivery of the documents and payment are due when the goods should have arrived.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-321, U.C.C.

672.322 Delivery "ex-ship".—

(1) Unless otherwise agreed a term for delivery of goods "ex-ship" (which means from the carrying vessel) or in equivalent language is not restricted to a particular ship and requires delivery from a ship which has reached a place at the named port of destination where goods of the kind are usually discharged.

(2) Under such a term unless otherwise agreed:

(a) The seller must discharge all liens arising out of the carriage and furnish the buyer with a direction which puts the carrier under a duty to deliver the goods; and

(b) The risk of loss does not pass to the buyer until the goods leave the ship's tackle or are otherwise properly unloaded.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-322, U.C.C.

672.323 Form of bill of lading required in overseas shipment; "overseas".—

(1) Where the contract contemplates over-

seas shipment and contains a term C.I.F. or C. & F. or F.O.B. vessel, the seller unless otherwise agreed must obtain a negotiable bill of lading stating that the goods have been loaded on board or, in the case of a term C.I.F. or C. & F., received for shipment.

(2) Where in a case within subsection (1) a bill of lading has been issued in a set of parts, unless otherwise agreed if the documents are not to be sent from abroad the buyer may demand tender of the full set; otherwise only one part of the bill of lading need be tendered. Even if the agreement expressly requires a full set:

(a) Due tender of a single part is acceptable within the provisions of this chapter on cure of improper delivery (§672.508(1)); and

(b) Even though the full set is demanded, if the documents are sent from abroad the person tendering an incomplete set may nevertheless require payment upon furnishing an indemnity which the buyer in good faith deems adequate.

(3) A shipment by water or by air or a contract contemplating such shipment is "overseas" insofar as by usage of trade or agreement it is subject to the commercial, financing or shipping practices characteristic of international deep water commerce.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-323, U.C.C.

672.324 "No arrival, no sale" term.—Under a term "no arrival, no sale" or terms of like meaning, unless otherwise agreed:

(1) The seller must properly ship conforming goods and if they arrive by any means he must tender them on arrival but he assumes no obligation that the goods will arrive unless he has caused the non-arrival; and

(2) Where without fault of the seller the goods are in part lost or have so deteriorated as no longer to conform to the contract or arrive after the contract time, the buyer may proceed as if there had been casualty to identified goods (§672.613).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-324, U.C.C.

672.325 "Letter of credit" term; "confirmed credit".—

(1) Failure of the buyer seasonably to furnish an agreed letter of credit is a breach of the contract for sale.

(2) The delivery to seller of a proper letter of credit suspends the buyer's obligation to pay. If the letter of credit is dishonored, the seller may on seasonable notification to the buyer require payment directly from him.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed the term "letter of credit" or "banker's credit" in a contract for sale means an irrevocable credit issued by a financing agency of good repute and, where the shipment is overseas, of good international repute. The term "confirmed credit" means that the credit must also carry the direct obligation of such an agency which does business in the

seller's financial market.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-325, U.C.C.

672.326 Sale on approval and sale or return; consignment sales and rights of creditors.—

(1) Unless otherwise agreed, if delivered goods may be returned by the buyer even though they conform to the contract, the transaction is:

(a) A "sale on approval" if the goods are delivered primarily for use, and

(b) A "sale or return" if the goods are delivered primarily for resale.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3), goods held on approval are not subject to the claims of the buyer's creditors until acceptance; goods held on sale or return are subject to such claims while in the buyer's possession.

(3) Where goods are delivered to a person for sale and such person maintains a place of business at which he deals in goods of the kind involved, under a name other than the name of the person making delivery, then with respect to claims of creditors of the person conducting the business the goods are deemed to be on sale or return. The provisions of this subsection are applicable even though an agreement purports to reserve title to the person making delivery until payment or resale or uses such words as "on consignment" or "on memorandum". However, this subsection is not applicable if the person making delivery:

(a) Complies with an applicable law providing for a consignor's interest or the like to be evidenced by a sign, or

(b) Establishes that the person conducting the business is generally known by his creditors to be substantially engaged in selling the goods of others, or

(c) Complies with the filing provisions of the chapter on secured transactions (chapter 679).

(4) Any "or return" term of a contract for sale is to be treated as a separate contract for sale within the statute of frauds section of this chapter (§672.201) and as contradicting the sale aspect of the contract within the provisions of this chapter on parol or extrinsic evidence (§672.202).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-326, U.C.C.

672.327 Special incidents of sale on approval and sale or return.—

(1) Under a sale on approval unless otherwise agreed:

(a) Although the goods are identified to the contract the risk of loss and the title do not pass to the buyer until acceptance; and

(b) Use of the goods consistent with the purpose of trial is not acceptance but failure seasonably to notify the seller of election to return the goods is acceptance, and if the goods conform to the contract acceptance of any part is acceptance of the whole; and

(c) After due notification of election to re-

turn, the return is at the seller's risk and expense but a merchant buyer must follow any reasonable instructions.

(2) Under a sale or return unless otherwise agreed:

(a) The option to return extends to the whole or any commercial unit of the goods while in substantially their original condition, but must be exercised seasonably; and

(b) The return is at the buyer's risk and expense.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-327, U.C.C.

672.328 Sale by auction.—

(1) In a sale by auction if goods are put up in lots each lot is the subject of a separate sale.

(2) A sale by auction is complete when the auctioneer so announces by the fall of the hammer or in other customary manner. Where a bid is made while the hammer is falling in acceptance of a prior bid the auctioneer may in his discretion reopen the bidding or declare the goods sold under the bid on which the hammer was falling.

(3) Such a sale is with reserve unless the goods are in explicit terms put up without reserve. In an auction with reserve the auctioneer may withdraw the goods at any time until he announces completion of the sale. In an auction without reserve, after the auctioneer calls for bids on an article or lot, that article or lot cannot be withdrawn unless no bid is made within a reasonable time. In either case a bidder may retract his bid until the auctioneer's announcement of completion of the sale, but a bidder's retraction does not revive any previous bid.

(4) If the auctioneer knowingly receives a bid on the seller's behalf or the seller makes or procures such a bid, and notice has not been given that liberty for such bidding is reserved, the buyer may at his option avoid the sale or take the goods at the price of the last good faith bid prior to the completion of the sale. This subsection shall not apply to any bid at a forced sale.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-328, U.C.C.

PART IV

TITLE, CREDITORS AND GOOD FAITH PURCHASERS

672.401 Passing of title; reservation for security; limited application of this section.

672.401 Passing of title; reservation for security; limited application of this section.—Each provision of this chapter with regard to the rights, obligations and remedies of the seller, the buyer, purchasers or other third parties applies irrespective of title to the goods except where the provision refers to such title. Insofar as situations are not covered by the other provisions of this chapter and matters concerning title become material the following rules apply:

(1) Title to goods cannot pass under a contract for sale prior to their identification to the contract (§672.501), and unless otherwise explicitly agreed the buyer acquires by their identification a special property as limited by this code. Any retention or reservation by the seller of the title (property) in goods shipped or delivered to the buyer is limited in effect to a reservation of a security interest. Subject to these provisions and to the provisions of the chapter on secured transactions (chapter 679), title to goods passes from the seller to the buyer in any manner and on any conditions explicitly agreed on by the parties.

(2) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed title passes to the buyer at the time and place at which the seller completes his performance with reference to the physical delivery of the goods, despite any reservation of a security interest and even though a document of title is to be delivered at a different time or place; and in particular and despite any reservation of a security interest by the bill of lading:

672.402 Rights of seller's creditors against sold goods.

672.403 Power to transfer; good faith purchase of goods; "entrusting".

(a) If the contract requires or authorizes the seller to send the goods to the buyer but does not require him to deliver them at destination, title passes to the buyer at the time and place of shipment; but

(b) If the contract requires delivery at destination, title passes on tender there.

(3) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed where delivery is to be made without moving the goods:

(a) If the seller is to deliver a document of title, title passes at the time when and the place where he delivers such documents; or

(b) If the goods are at the time of contracting already identified and no documents are to be delivered, title passes at the time and place of contracting.

(4) A rejection or other refusal by the buyer to receive or retain the goods, whether or not justified, or a justified revocation of acceptance reverts title to the goods in the seller. Such reversion occurs by operation of law and is not a "sale".

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-401, U.C.C.

672.402 Rights of seller's creditors against sold goods.—

(1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3), rights of unsecured creditors of the seller with respect to goods which have been identified to a contract for sale are subject to the buyer's rights to recover the goods under this chapter (§§672.502 and 672.716).

(2) A creditor of the seller may treat a sale or an identification of goods to a contract for sale as void if as against him a retention of possession by the seller is fraudulent under any rule of law of the state where the goods are situated, except that retention of possession in good faith and current course of trade by a merchant-seller for a commercially reasonable time after a sale or identification is not fraudulent.

(3) Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to impair the rights of creditors of the seller:

(a) Under the provisions of the chapter on secured transactions (chapter 679); or

(b) Where identification to the contract or delivery is made not in current course of trade but in satisfaction of or as security for a pre-existing claim for money, security or the like and is made under circumstances which under any rule of law of the state where the goods are situated would apart from this chapter constitute the transaction a fraudulent transfer or voidable preference.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-402, U.C.C.

672.403 Power to transfer; good faith purchase of goods; "entrusting".—

(1) A purchaser of goods acquires all title which his transferor had or had power to transfer except that a purchaser of a limited interest acquires rights only to the extent of the interest purchased. A person with voidable title has

power to transfer a good title to a good faith purchaser for value. When goods have been delivered under a transaction of purchase the purchaser has such power even though:

(a) The transferor was deceived as to the identity of the purchaser, or

(b) The delivery was in exchange for a check which is later dishonored, or

(c) It was agreed that the transaction was to be a "cash sale", or

(d) The delivery was procured through fraud punishable as larcenous under the criminal law.

(2) Any entrusting of possession of goods to a merchant who deals in goods of that kind gives him power to transfer all rights of the entruster to a buyer in ordinary course of business.

(3) "Entrusting" includes any delivery and any acquiescence in retention of possession regardless of any condition expressed between the parties to the delivery or acquiescence and regardless of whether the procurement of the entrusting or the possessor's disposition of the goods have been such as to be larcenous under the criminal law.

(4) The rights of other purchasers of goods and of lien creditors are governed by the chapters on secured transactions (chapter 679), bulk transfers (chapter 676) and documents of title (chapter 677).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-403, U.C.C.; supersedes §673.09.

PART V

PERFORMANCE

- 672.501 Insurable interest in goods; manner of identification of goods.
- 672.502 Buyer's right to goods on seller's insolvency.
- 672.503 Manner of seller's tender of delivery.
- 672.504 Shipment by seller.
- 672.505 Seller's shipment under reservation.
- 672.506 Rights of financing agency.
- 672.507 Effect of seller's tender; delivery on condition.
- 672.508 Cure by seller of improper tender or delivery; replacement.

672.501 Insurable interest in goods; manner of identification of goods.—

(1) The buyer obtains a special property and an insurable interest in goods by identification of existing goods as goods to which the contract refers even though the goods so identified are non-conforming and he has an option to return or reject them. Such identification can be made at any time and in any manner explicitly agreed to by the parties. In the absence of explicit agreement identification occurs:

(a) When the contract is made if it is for the sale of goods already existing and identified;

(b) If the contract is for the sale of future goods other than those described in paragraph (c), when goods are shipped, marked or other-

- 672.509 Risk of loss in the absence of breach.
- 672.510 Effect of breach on risk of loss.
- 672.511 Tender of payment by buyer; payment by check.
- 672.512 Payment by buyer before inspection.
- 672.513 Buyer's right to inspection of goods.
- 672.514 When documents deliverable on acceptance; when on payment.
- 672.515 Preserving evidence of goods in dispute.

wise designated by the seller as goods to which the contract refers;

(c) When the crops are planted or otherwise become growing crops or the young are conceived if the contract is for the sale of unborn young to be born within twelve months after contracting or for the sale of crops to be harvested within twelve months or the next normal harvest season after contracting whichever is longer.

(2) The seller retains an insurable interest in goods so long as title to or any security interest in the goods remains in him and where the identification is by the seller alone he may until default or insolvency or notification to the buyer that the identification is final substitute other goods for those identified.

(3) Nothing in this section impairs any insurable interest recognized under any other statute or rule of law.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-501, U.C.C.

672.502 Buyer's right to goods on seller's insolvency.—

(1) Subject to subsection (2) and even though the goods have not been shipped a buyer who has paid a part or all of the price of goods in which he has a special property under the provisions of the immediately preceding section may on making and keeping good a tender of any unpaid portion of their price recover them from the seller if the seller becomes insolvent within ten days after receipt of the first installment on their price.

(2) If the identification creating his special property has been made by the buyer he acquires the right to recover the goods only if they conform to the contract for sale.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-502, U.C.C.

672.503 Manner of seller's tender of delivery.—

(1) Tender of delivery requires that the seller put and hold conforming goods at the buyer's disposition and give the buyer any notification reasonably necessary to enable him to take delivery. The manner, time and place for tender are determined by the agreement and this chapter, and in particular:

(a) Tender must be at a reasonable hour, and if it is of goods they must be kept available for the period reasonably necessary to enable the buyer to take possession; but

(b) Unless otherwise agreed the buyer must furnish facilities reasonably suited to the receipt of the goods.

(2) Where the case is within the next section respecting shipment tender requires that the seller comply with its provisions.

(3) Where the seller is required to deliver at a particular destination tender requires that he comply with subsection (1) and also in any appropriate case tender documents as described in subsections (4) and (5) of this section.

(4) Where goods are in the possession of a bailee and are to be delivered without being moved:

(a) Tender requires that the seller either tender a negotiable document of title covering such goods or procure acknowledgment by the bailee of the buyer's right to possession of the goods; but

(b) Tender to the buyer of a non-negotiable document of title or of a written direction to the bailee to deliver is sufficient tender unless the buyer seasonably objects, and receipt by the bailee of notification of the buyer's rights fixes those rights as against the bailee and all third persons; but risk of loss of the goods and of any failure by the bailee to honor the non-negotiable document of title or to obey the direction remains on the seller until the buyer has had a reasonable time to present the document

or direction, and a refusal by the bailee to honor the document or to obey the direction defeats the tender.

(5) Where the contract requires the seller to deliver documents:

(a) He must tender all such documents in correct form, except as provided in this chapter with respect to bills of lading in a set (§672-323(2)); and

(b) Tender through customary banking channels is sufficient and dishonor of a draft accompanying the documents constitutes non-acceptance or rejection.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-503, U.C.C.

672.504 Shipment by seller.—Where the seller is required or authorized to send the goods to the buyer and the contract does not require him to deliver them at a particular destination, then unless otherwise agreed he must:

(1) Put the goods in the possession of such a carrier and make such a contract for their transportation as may be reasonable having regard to the nature of the goods and other circumstances of the case; and

(2) Obtain and promptly deliver or tender in due form any document necessary to enable the buyer to obtain possession of the goods or otherwise required by the agreement or by usage of trade; and

(3) Promptly notify the buyer of the shipment.

Failure to notify the buyer under subsection (3) or to make a proper contract under subsection (1) is a ground for rejection only if material delay or loss ensues.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-504, U.C.C.

672.505 Seller's shipment under reservation.—

(1) Where the seller has identified goods to the contract by or before shipment:

(a) His procurement of a negotiable bill of lading to his own order or otherwise reserves in him a security interest in the goods. His procurement of the bill to the order of a financing agency or of the buyer indicates in addition only the seller's expectation of transferring that interest to the person named.

(b) A non-negotiable bill of lading to himself or his nominee reserves possession of the goods as security but except in a case of conditional delivery (§672.507(2)) a non-negotiable bill of lading naming the buyer as consignee reserves no security interest even though the seller retains possession of the bill of lading.

(2) When shipment by the seller with reservation of a security interest is in violation of the contract for sale it constitutes an improper contract for transportation within the preceding section but impairs neither the rights given to the buyer by shipment and identification of the goods to the contract nor the seller's powers as a holder of a negotiable document.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-505, U.C.C.

672.506 Rights of financing agency.—

(1) A financing agency by paying or purchasing for value a draft which relates to a shipment of goods acquires to the extent of the payment or purchase and in addition to its own rights under the draft and any document of title securing it any rights of the shipper in the goods including the right to stop delivery and the shipper's right to have the draft honored by the buyer.

(2) The right to reimbursement of a financing agency which has in good faith honored or purchased the draft under commitment to or authority from the buyer is not impaired by subsequent discovery of defects with reference to any relevant document which was apparently regular on its face.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-506, U.C.C.

672.507 Effect of seller's tender; delivery on condition.—

(1) Tender of delivery is a condition to the buyer's duty to accept the goods and, unless otherwise agreed, to his duty to pay for them. Tender entitles the seller to acceptance of the goods and to payment according to the contract.

(2) Where payment is due and demanded on the delivery to the buyer of goods or documents of title, his right as against the seller to retain or dispose of them is conditional upon his making the payment due.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-507, U.C.C.

672.508 Cure by seller of improper tender or delivery; replacement.—

(1) Where any tender or delivery by the seller is rejected because non-conforming and the time for performance has not yet expired, the seller may seasonably notify the buyer of his intention to cure and may then within the contract time make a conforming delivery.

(2) Where the buyer rejects a non-conforming tender which the seller had reasonable grounds to believe would be acceptable with or without money allowance the seller may if he seasonably notifies the buyer have a further reasonable time to substitute a conforming tender.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-508, U.C.C.

672.509 Risk of loss in the absence of breach.—

(1) Where the contract requires or authorizes the seller to ship the goods by carrier:

(a) If it does not require him to deliver them at a particular destination, the risk of loss passes to the buyer when the goods are duly delivered to the carrier even though the shipment is under reservation (§672.505); but

(b) If it does require him to deliver them at a particular destination and the goods are there duly tendered while in the possession of the carrier, the risk of loss passes to the buyer when the goods are there duly so tendered as to enable the buyer to take delivery.

(2) Where the goods are held by a bailee to be delivered without being moved, the risk of loss passes to the buyer:

(a) On his receipt of a negotiable document of title covering the goods; or

(b) On acknowledgment by the bailee of the buyer's right to possession of the goods; or

(c) After his receipt of a non-negotiable document of title or other written direction to deliver, as provided in §672.503(4)(b).

(3) In any case not within subsection (1) or (2), the risk of loss passes to the buyer on his receipt of the goods if the seller is a merchant; otherwise the risk passes to the buyer on tender of delivery.

(4) The provisions of this section are subject to contrary agreement of the parties and to the provisions of this chapter on sale on approval (§672.327) and on effect of breach on risk of loss (§672.510).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-509, U.C.C.

672.510 Effect of breach on risk of loss.—

(1) Where a tender or delivery of goods so fails to conform to the contract as to give a right of rejection the risk of their loss remains on the seller until cure or acceptance.

(2) Where the buyer rightfully revokes acceptance he may to the extent of any deficiency in his effective insurance coverage treat the risk of loss as having rested on the seller from the beginning.

(3) Where the buyer as to conforming goods already identified to the contract for sale repudiates or is otherwise in breach before risk of their loss has passed to him, the seller may to the extent of any deficiency in his effective insurance coverage treat the risk of loss as resting on the buyer for a commercially reasonable time.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-510, U.C.C.

672.511 Tender of payment by buyer; payment by check.—

(1) Unless otherwise agreed tender of payment is a condition to the seller's duty to tender and complete any delivery.

(2) Tender of payment is sufficient when made by any means or in any manner current in the ordinary course of business unless the seller demands payment in legal tender and gives any extension of time reasonably necessary to procure it.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this code on the effect of an instrument on an obligation (§673.802), payment by check is conditional and is defeated as between the parties by dishonor of the check on due presentment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-511, U.C.C.

672.512 Payment by buyer before inspection.—

(1) Where the contract requires payment before inspection non-conformity of the goods does not excuse the buyer from so making payment unless:

(a) The non-conformity appears without inspection; or

(b) Despite tender of the required documents the circumstances would justify injunction against honor under the provisions of this code (§675.114).

(2) Payment pursuant to subsection (1) does not constitute an acceptance of goods or impair the buyer's right to inspect or any of his remedies.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-512, U.C.C.

672.513 Buyer's right to inspection of goods.—

(1) Unless otherwise agreed and subject to subsection (3), where goods are tendered or delivered or identified to the contract for sale, the buyer has a right before payment or acceptance to inspect them at any reasonable place and time and in any reasonable manner. When the seller is required or authorized to send the goods to the buyer, the inspection may be after their arrival.

(2) Expenses of inspection must be borne by the buyer but may be recovered from the seller if the goods do not conform and are rejected.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed and subject to the provisions of this chapter on C.I.F. contracts (§672.321(3)), the buyer is not entitled to inspect the goods before payment of the price when the contract provides:

(a) For delivery "C.O.D." or on other like terms; or

(b) For payment against documents of title, except where such payment is due only after the goods are to become available for inspection.

(4) A place or method of inspection fixed by the parties is presumed to be exclusive but unless otherwise expressly agreed it does not postpone identification or shift the place for delivery or for passing the risk of loss. If compliance becomes impossible, inspection shall be as provided in this section unless the place or method fixed was clearly intended as an indispensable condition failure of which avoids the contract.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-513, U.C.C.

672.514 When documents deliverable on acceptance; when on payment.—Unless otherwise agreed documents against which a draft is drawn are to be delivered to the drawee on acceptance of the draft if it is payable more than three days after presentment; otherwise, only on payment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-514, U.C.C.

672.515 Preserving evidence of goods in dispute.—In furtherance of the adjustment of any claim or dispute:

(1) Either party on reasonable notification to the other and for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and preserving evidence has the right to inspect, test and sample the goods including such of them as may be in the possession or control of the other; and

(2) The parties may agree to a third party inspection or survey to determine the conformity or condition of the goods and may agree that the findings shall be binding upon them in any subsequent litigation or adjustment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-515, U.C.C.

PART VI

BREACH, REPUDIATION AND EXCUSE

- 672.601 Buyer's rights on improper delivery.
- 672.602 Manner and effect of rightful rejection.
- 672.603 Merchant buyer's duties as to rightfully rejected goods.
- 672.604 Buyer's options as to salvage of rightfully rejected goods.
- 672.605 Waiver of buyer's objections by failure to particularize.
- 672.606 What constitutes acceptance of goods.
- 672.607 Effect of acceptance; notice of breach; burden of establishing breach after acceptance; notice of claim or litigation to person answerable over.

672.601 Buyer's rights on improper delivery.—Subject to the provisions of this chapter on breach in installment contracts (§672.612) and unless otherwise agreed under the sections on contractual limitations of remedy (§§672.718 and 672.719), if the goods or the tender of delivery fail in any respect to con-

- 672.608 Revocation of acceptance in whole or in part.
- 672.609 Right to adequate assurance of performance.
- 672.610 Anticipatory repudiation.
- 672.611 Retraction of anticipatory repudiation.
- 672.612 "Installment contract"; breach.
- 672.613 Casualty to identified goods.
- 672.614 Substituted performance.
- 672.615 Excuse by failure of presupposed conditions.
- 672.616 Procedure on notice claiming excuse.

form to the contract, the buyer may:

- (1) Reject the whole; or
- (2) Accept the whole; or
- (3) Accept any commercial unit or units and reject the rest.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-601, U.C.C.

672.602 Manner and effect of rightful rejection.—

(1) Rejection of goods must be within a reasonable time after their delivery or tender. It is ineffective unless the buyer seasonably notifies the seller.

(2) Subject to the provisions of the two following sections on rejected goods (§§672.603 and 672.604):

(a) After rejection any exercise of ownership by the buyer with respect to any commercial unit is wrongful as against the seller; and

(b) If the buyer has before rejection taken physical possession of goods in which he does not have a security interest under the provisions of this chapter (§672.711(3)), he is under a duty after rejection to hold them with reasonable care at the seller's disposition for a time sufficient to permit the seller to remove them; but

(c) The buyer has no further obligations with regard to goods rightfully rejected.

(3) The seller's rights with respect to goods wrongfully rejected are governed by the provisions of this chapter on seller's remedies in general (§672.703).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-602, U.C.C.

672.603 Merchant buyer's duties as to rightfully rejected goods.—

(1) Subject to any security interest in the buyer (§672.711(3)) when the seller has no agent or place of business at the market of rejection a merchant buyer is under a duty after rejection of goods in his possession or control to follow any reasonable instructions received from the seller with respect to the goods and in the absence of such instructions to make reasonable efforts to sell them for the seller's account if they are perishable or threaten to decline in value speedily. Instructions are not reasonable if on demand indemnity for expenses is not forthcoming.

(2) When the buyer sells goods under subsection (1), he is entitled to reimbursement from the seller or out of the proceeds for reasonable expenses of caring for and selling them, and if the expenses include no selling commission then to such commission as is usual in the trade or if there is none to a reasonable sum not exceeding ten per cent on the gross proceeds.

(3) In complying with this section the buyer is held only to good faith and good faith conduct hereunder is neither acceptance nor conversion nor the basis of an action for damages.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-603, U.C.C.

672.604 Buyer's options as to salvage of rightfully rejected goods.—Subject to the provisions of the immediately preceding section on perishables if the seller gives no instructions within a reasonable time after notification of rejection the buyer may store the rejected

goods for the seller's account or reship them to him or resell them for the seller's account with reimbursement as provided in the preceding section. Such action is not acceptance or conversion.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-604, U.C.C.

672.605 Waiver of buyer's objections by failure to particularize.—

(1) The buyer's failure to state in connection with rejection a particular defect which is ascertainable by reasonable inspection precludes him from relying on the unstated defect to justify rejection or to establish breach:

(a) Where the seller could have cured it if stated seasonably; or

(b) Between merchants when the seller has after rejection made a request in writing for a full and final written statement of all defects on which the buyer proposes to rely.

(2) Payment against documents made without reservation of rights precludes recovery of the payment for defects apparent on the face of the documents.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-605, U.C.C.

672.606 What constitutes acceptance of goods.—

(1) Acceptance of goods occurs when the buyer:

(a) After a reasonable opportunity to inspect the goods signifies to the seller that the goods are conforming or that he will take or retain them in spite of their non-conformity; or

(b) Fails to make an effective rejection (§672.602(1)), but such acceptance does not occur until the buyer has had a reasonable opportunity to inspect them; or

(c) Does any act inconsistent with the seller's ownership; but if such act is wrongful as against the seller it is an acceptance only if ratified by him.

(2) Acceptance of a part of any commercial unit is acceptance of that entire unit.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-606, U.C.C.

672.607 Effect of acceptance; notice of breach; burden of establishing breach after acceptance; notice of claim or litigation to person answerable over.—

(1) The buyer must pay at the contract rate for any goods accepted.

(2) Acceptance of goods by the buyer precludes rejection of the goods accepted and if made with knowledge of a non-conformity cannot be revoked because of it unless the acceptance was on the reasonable assumption that the non-conformity would be seasonably cured but acceptance does not of itself impair any other remedy provided by this chapter for non-conformity.

(3) Where a tender has been accepted:

(a) The buyer must within a reasonable time after he discovers or should have discovered any breach notify the seller of breach or be barred from any remedy; and

(b) If the claim is one for infringement or the like (§672.312(3)) and the buyer is sued as a result of such a breach he must so notify the seller within a reasonable time after he receives notice of the litigation or be barred from any remedy over for liability established by the litigation.

(4) The burden is on the buyer to establish any breach with respect to the goods accepted.

(5) Where the buyer is sued for breach of a warranty or other obligation for which his seller is answerable over:

(a) He may give his seller written notice of the litigation. If the notice states that the seller may come in and defend and that if the seller does not do so he will be bound in any action against him by his buyer by any determination of fact common to the two litigations, then unless the seller after seasonable receipt of the notice does come in and defend he is so bound.

(b) If the claim is one for infringement or the like (§672.312(3)) the original seller may demand in writing that his buyer turn over to him control of the litigation including settlement or else be barred from any remedy over and if he also agrees to bear all expense and to satisfy any adverse judgment, then unless the buyer after seasonable receipt of the demand does turn over control the buyer is so barred.

(6) The provisions of subsections (3), (4) and (5) apply to any obligation of a buyer to hold the seller harmless against infringement or the like (§672.312(3)).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-607, U.C.C.

672.608 Revocation of acceptance in whole or in part.—

(1) The buyer may revoke his acceptance of a lot or commercial unit whose non-conformity substantially impairs its value to him if he has accepted it:

(a) On the reasonable assumption that its non-conformity would be cured and it has not been seasonably cured; or

(b) Without discovery of such non-conformity if his acceptance was reasonably induced either by the difficulty of discovery before acceptance or by the seller's assurances.

(2) Revocation of acceptance must occur within a reasonable time after the buyer discovers or should have discovered the ground for it and before any substantial change in condition of the goods which is not caused by their own defects. It is not effective until the buyer notifies the seller of it.

(3) A buyer who so revokes has the same rights and duties with regard to the goods involved as if he had rejected them.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-608, U.C.C.

672.609 Right to adequate assurance of performance.—

(1) A contract for sale imposes an obligation on each party that the other's expectation of receiving due performance will not be impaired. When reasonable grounds for insecurity

arise with respect to the performance of either party the other may in writing demand adequate assurance of due performance and until he receives such assurance may if commercially reasonable suspend any performance for which he has not already received the agreed return.

(2) Between merchants the reasonableness of grounds for insecurity and the adequacy of any assurance offered shall be determined according to commercial standards.

(3) Acceptance of any improper delivery or payment does not prejudice the aggrieved party's right to demand adequate assurance of future performance.

(4) After receipt of a justified demand failure to provide within a reasonable time not exceeding thirty days such assurance of due performance as is adequate under the circumstances of the particular case is a repudiation of the contract.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-609, U.C.C.

672.610 Anticipatory repudiation.—When either party repudiates the contract with respect to a performance not yet due the loss of which will substantially impair the value of the contract to the other, the aggrieved party may:

(1) For a commercially reasonable time await performance by the repudiating party; or

(2) Resort to any remedy for breach (§672.703 or §672.711), even though he has notified the repudiating party that he would await the latter's performance and has urged retraction; and

(3) In either case suspend his own performance or proceed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter on the seller's right to identify goods to the contract notwithstanding breach or to salvage unfinished goods (§672.704).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-610, U.C.C.

672.611 Retraction of anticipatory repudiation.—

(1) Until the repudiating party's next performance is due he can retract his repudiation unless the aggrieved party has since the repudiation cancelled or materially changed his position or otherwise indicated that he considers the repudiation final.

(2) Retraction may be by any method which clearly indicates to the aggrieved party that the repudiating party intends to perform, but must include any assurance justifiably demanded under the provisions of this chapter (§672.609).

(3) Retraction reinstates the repudiating party's rights under the contract with due excuse and allowance to the aggrieved party for any delay occasioned by the repudiation.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-611, U.C.C.

672.612 "Installment contract"; breach.—

(1) An "installment contract" is one which requires or authorizes the delivery of goods in

separate lots to be separately accepted, even though the contract contains a clause "each delivery is a separate contract" or its equivalent.

(2) The buyer may reject any installment which is non-conforming if the non-conformity substantially impairs the value of that installment and cannot be cured or if the non-conformity is a defect in the required documents; but if the non-conformity does not fall within subsection (3) and the seller gives adequate assurance of its cure the buyer must accept that installment.

(3) Whenever non-conformity or default with respect to one or more installments substantially impairs the value of the whole contract there is a breach of the whole. But the aggrieved party reinstates the contract if he accepts a non-conforming installment without seasonably notifying of cancellation or if he brings an action with respect only to past installments or demands performance as to future installments.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-612, U.C.C.

672.613 Casualty to identified goods.—Where the contract requires for its performance goods identified when the contract is made, and the goods suffer casualty without fault of either party before the risk of loss passes to the buyer, or in a proper case under a "no arrival, no sale" term (§672.324) then:

(1) If the loss is total the contract is avoided; and

(2) If the loss is partial or the goods have so deteriorated as no longer to conform to the contract the buyer may nevertheless demand inspection and at his option either treat the contract as avoided or accept the goods with due allowance from the contract price for the deterioration or the deficiency in quantity but without further right against the seller.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-613, U.C.C.

672.614 Substituted performance.—

(1) Where without fault of either party the agreed berthing, loading, or unloading facilities fail or an agreed type of carrier becomes unavailable or the agreed manner of delivery otherwise becomes commercially impracticable but a commercially reasonable substitute is available, such substitute performance must be tendered and accepted.

(2) If the agreed means or manner of payment fails because of domestic or foreign governmental regulation, the seller may withhold or stop delivery unless the buyer provides a means or manner of payment which is commercially a substantial equivalent. If delivery has already been taken, payment by the means or in the manner provided by the regulation

discharges the buyer's obligation unless the regulation is discriminatory, oppressive or predatory.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-614, U.C.C.

672.615 Excuse by failure of presupposed conditions.—Except so far as a seller may have assumed a greater obligation and subject to the preceding section on substituted performance:

(1) Delay in delivery or non-delivery in whole or in part by a seller who complies with subsections (2) and (3) is not a breach of his duty under a contract for sale if performance as agreed has been made impracticable by the occurrence of a contingency the non-occurrence of which was a basic assumption on which the contract was made or by compliance in good faith with any applicable foreign or domestic governmental regulation or order whether or not it later proves to be invalid.

(2) Where the causes mentioned in subsection (1) affect only a part of the seller's capacity to perform, he must allocate production and deliveries among his customers but may at his option include regular customers not then under contract as well as his own requirements for further manufacture. He may so allocate in any manner which is fair and reasonable.

(3) The seller must notify the buyer seasonably that there will be delay or non-delivery and, when allocation is required under subsection (2), of the estimated quota thus made available for the buyer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-615, U.C.C.

672.616 Procedure on notice claiming excuse.—

(1) Where the buyer receives notification of a material or indefinite delay or an allocation justified under the preceding section he may by written notification to the seller as to any delivery concerned, and where the prospective deficiency substantially impairs the value of the whole contract under the provisions of this chapter relating to breach of installment contracts (§672.612), then also as to the whole:

(a) Terminate and thereby discharge any unexecuted portion of the contract; or

(b) Modify the contract by agreeing to take his available quota in substitution.

(2) If after receipt of such notification from the seller the buyer fails so to modify the contract within a reasonable time not exceeding thirty days the contract lapses with respect to any deliveries affected.

(3) The provisions of this section may not be negated by agreement except in so far as the seller has assumed a greater obligation under the preceding section.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-616, U.C.C.

PART VII
REMEDIES

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| <p>672.701 Remedies for breach of collateral contracts not impaired.</p> <p>672.702 Seller's remedies on discovery of buyer's insolvency.</p> <p>672.703 Seller's remedies in general.</p> <p>672.704 Seller's right to identify goods to the contract notwithstanding breach or to salvage unfinished goods.</p> <p>672.705 Seller's stoppage of delivery in transit or otherwise.</p> <p>672.706 Seller's resale including contract for resale.</p> <p>672.707 "Person in the position of a seller".</p> <p>672.708 Seller's damages for non-acceptance or repudiation.</p> <p>672.709 Action for the price.</p> <p>672.710 Seller's incidental damages.</p> <p>672.711 Buyer's remedies in general; buyer's security interest in rejected goods.</p> <p>672.712 "Cover"; buyer's procurement of substitute goods.</p> <p>672.713 Buyer's damages for non-delivery or repudiation.</p> | <p>672.714 Buyer's damages for breach in regard to accepted goods.</p> <p>672.715 Buyer's incidental and consequential damages.</p> <p>672.716 Buyer's right to specific performance or replevin.</p> <p>672.717 Deduction of damages from the price.</p> <p>672.718 Liquidation or limitation of damages; deposits.</p> <p>672.719 Contractual modification or limitation of remedy.</p> <p>672.720 Effect of "cancellation" or "rescission" on claims for antecedent breach.</p> <p>672.721 Remedies for fraud.</p> <p>672.722 Who can sue third parties for injury to goods.</p> <p>672.723 Proof of market price: time and place.</p> <p>672.724 Admissibility of market quotations.</p> <p>672.725 Statute of limitations in contracts for sale.</p> |
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672.701 Remedies for breach of collateral contracts not impaired.—Remedies for breach of any obligation or promise collateral or ancillary to a contract for sale are not impaired by the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-701, U.C.C.

672.702 Seller's remedies on discovery of buyer's insolvency.—

(1) Where the seller discovers the buyer to be insolvent he may refuse delivery except for cash including payment for all goods theretofore delivered under the contract, and stop delivery under this chapter (§672.705).

(2) Where the seller discovers that the buyer has received goods on credit while insolvent he may reclaim the goods upon demand made within ten days after the receipt, but if misrepresentation of solvency has been made to the particular seller in writing within three months before delivery the ten day limitation does not apply. Except as provided in this subsection the seller may not base a right to reclaim goods on the buyer's fraudulent or innocent misrepresentation of solvency or of intent to pay.

(3) The seller's right to reclaim under subsection (2) is subject to the rights of a buyer in ordinary course or other good faith purchaser or lien creditor under this chapter (§672.403). Successful reclamation of goods excludes all other remedies with respect to them.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-702, U.C.C.

672.703 Seller's remedies in general.—Where the buyer wrongfully rejects or revokes acceptance of goods or fails to make a payment

due on or before delivery or repudiates with respect to a part or the whole, then with respect to any goods directly affected and, if the breach is of the whole contract (§672.612), then also with respect to the whole undelivered balance, the aggrieved seller may:

- (1) Withhold delivery of such goods;
- (2) Stop delivery by any bailee as hereafter provided (§672.705);
- (3) Proceed under the next section respecting goods still unidentified to the contract;
- (4) Resell and recover damages as hereafter provided (§672.706);
- (5) Recover damages for non-acceptance (§672.708) or in a proper case the price (§672.709);
- (6) Cancel.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-703, U.C.C.

672.704 Seller's right to identify goods to the contract notwithstanding breach or to salvage unfinished goods.—

(1) An aggrieved seller under the preceding section may:

- (a) Identify to the contract conforming goods not already identified if at the time he learned of the breach they are in his possession or control;
- (b) Treat as the subject of resale goods which have demonstrably been intended for the particular contract even though those goods are unfinished.

(2) Where the goods are unfinished an aggrieved seller may in the exercise of reasonable commercial judgment for the purposes of avoiding loss and of effective realization either complete the manufacture and wholly identify the goods to the contract or cease manufacture and

resell for scrap or salvage value or proceed in any other reasonable manner.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-704, U.C.C.

672.705 Seller's stoppage of delivery in transit or otherwise.—

(1) The seller may stop delivery of goods in the possession of a carrier or other bailee when he discovers the buyer to be insolvent (§672.702) and may stop delivery of carload, truckload, planeload or larger shipments of express or freight when the buyer repudiates or fails to make a payment due before delivery or if for any other reason the seller has a right to withhold or reclaim the goods.

(2) As against such buyer the seller may stop delivery until:

- (a) Receipt of the goods by the buyer; or
- (b) Acknowledgment to the buyer by any bailee of the goods except a carrier that the bailee holds the goods for the buyer; or
- (c) Such acknowledgment to the buyer by a carrier by reshipment or as warehouseman; or
- (d) Negotiation to the buyer of any negotiable document of title covering the goods.

(3) (a) To stop delivery the seller must so notify as to enable the bailee by reasonable diligence to prevent delivery of the goods.

(b) After such notification the bailee must hold and deliver the goods according to the directions of the seller but the seller is liable to the bailee for any ensuing charges or damages.

(c) If a negotiable document of title has been issued for goods the bailee is not obliged to obey a notification to stop until surrender of the document.

(d) A carrier who has issued a non-negotiable bill of lading is not obliged to obey a notification to stop received from a person other than the consignor.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-705, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.51.

672.706 Seller's resale including contract for resale.—

(1) Under the conditions stated in §672.703 on seller's remedies, the seller may resell the goods concerned or the undelivered balance thereof. Where the resale is made in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner the seller may recover the difference between the resale price and the contract price together with any incidental damages allowed under the provisions of this chapter (§672.710), but less expenses saved in consequence of the buyer's breach.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (3) or unless otherwise agreed resale may be at public or private sale including sale by way of one or more contracts to sell or of identification to an existing contract of the seller. Sale may be as a unit or in parcels and at any time and place and on any terms but every aspect of the sale including the method, manner, time, place and terms must be commercially reasonable. The resale must be reasonably identified as referring to the broken

contract, but it is not necessary that the goods be in existence or that any or all of them have been identified to the contract before the breach.

(3) Where the resale is at private sale the seller must give the buyer reasonable notification of his intention to resell.

(4) Where the resale is at public sale:

(a) Only identified goods can be sold except where there is a recognized market for a public sale of futures in goods of the kind; and

(b) It must be made at a usual place or market for public sale if one is reasonably available and except in the case of goods which are perishable or threaten to decline in value speedily the seller must give the buyer reasonable notice of the time and place of the resale; and

(c) If the goods are not to be within the view of those attending the sale the notification of sale must state the place where the goods are located and provide for their reasonable inspection by prospective bidders; and

(d) The seller may buy.

(5) A purchaser who buys in good faith at a resale takes the goods free of any rights of the original buyer even though the seller fails to comply with one or more of the requirements of this section.

(6) The seller is not accountable to the buyer for any profit made on any resale. A person in the position of a seller (§672.707) or a buyer who has rightfully rejected or justifiably revoked acceptance must account for any excess over the amount of his security interest, as hereinafter defined (§672.711(3)).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-706, U.C.C.

672.707 "Person in the position of a seller".—

(1) A "person in the position of a seller" includes as against a principal an agent who has paid or become responsible for the price of goods on behalf of his principal or anyone who otherwise holds a security interest or other right in goods similar to that of a seller.

(2) A person in the position of a seller may as provided in this chapter withhold or stop delivery (§672.705) and resell (§672.706) and recover incidental damages (§672.710).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-707, U.C.C.

672.708 Seller's damages for non-acceptance or repudiation.—

(1) Subject to subsection (2) and to the provisions of this chapter with respect to proof of market price (§672.723), the measure of damages for non-acceptance or repudiation by the buyer is the difference between the market price at the time and place for tender and the unpaid contract price together with any incidental damages provided in this chapter (§672.710), but less expenses saved in consequence of the buyer's breach.

(2) If the measure of damages provided in subsection (1) is inadequate to put the seller in as good a position as performance would

have done then the measure of damages is the profit (including reasonable overhead) which the seller would have made from full performance by the buyer, together with any incidental damages provided in this chapter (§672.710), due allowance for costs reasonably incurred and due credit for payments or proceeds of resale.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-708, U.C.C.

672.709 Action for the price.—

(1) When the buyer fails to pay the price as it becomes due the seller may recover, together with any incidental damages under the next section, the price:

(a) Of goods accepted or of conforming goods lost or damaged within a commercially reasonable time after risk of their loss has passed to the buyer; and

(b) Of goods identified to the contract if the seller is unable after reasonable effort to resell them at a reasonable price or the circumstances reasonably indicate that such effort will be unavailing.

(2) Where the seller sues for the price he must hold for the buyer any goods which have been identified to the contract and are still in his control except that if resale becomes possible he may resell them at any time prior to the collection of the judgment. The net proceeds of any such resale must be credited to the buyer and payment of the judgment entitles him to any goods not resold.

(3) After the buyer has wrongfully rejected or revoked acceptance of the goods or has failed to make a payment due or has repudiated (§672.610), a seller who is held not entitled to the price under this section shall nevertheless be awarded damages for non-acceptance under the preceding section.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-709, U.C.C.

672.710 Seller's incidental damages.—Incidental damages to an aggrieved seller include any commercially reasonable charges, expenses or commissions incurred in stopping delivery, in the transportation, care and custody of goods after the buyer's breach, in connection with return or resale of the goods or otherwise resulting from the breach.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-710, U.C.C.

672.711 Buyer's remedies in general; buyer's security interest in rejected goods.—

(1) Where the seller fails to make delivery or repudiates or the buyer rightfully rejects or justifiably revokes acceptance then with respect to any goods involved, and with respect to the whole if the breach goes to the whole contract (§672.612), the buyer may cancel and whether or not he has done so may in addition to recovering so much of the price as has been paid:

(a) "Cover" and have damages under the next section as to all the goods affected whether or not they have been identified to the contract; or

(b) Recover damages for non-delivery as provided in this chapter (§672.713).

(2) Where the seller fails to deliver or repudiates the buyer may also:

(a) If the goods have been identified recover them as provided in this chapter (§672.502); or

(b) In a proper case obtain specific performance or replevy the goods as provided in this chapter (§672.716).

(3) On rightful rejection or justifiable revocation of acceptance a buyer has a security interest in goods in his possession or control for any payments made on their price and any expenses reasonably incurred in their inspection, receipt, transportation, care and custody and may hold such goods and resell them in like manner as an aggrieved seller (§672.706).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-711, U.C.C.

672.712 "Cover"; buyer's procurement of substitute goods.—

(1) After a breach within the preceding section the buyer may "cover" by making in good faith and without unreasonable delay any reasonable purchase of or contract to purchase goods in substitution for those due from the seller.

(2) The buyer may recover from the seller as damages the difference between the cost of cover and the contract price together with any incidental or consequential damages as herein-after defined (§672.715), but less expenses saved in consequence of the seller's breach.

(3) Failure of the buyer to effect cover within this section does not bar him from any other remedy.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-712, U.C.C.

672.713 Buyer's damages for non-delivery or repudiation.—

(1) Subject to the provisions of this chapter with respect to proof of market price (§672.723), the measure of damages for non-delivery or repudiation by the seller is the difference between the market price at the time when the buyer learned of the breach and the contract price together with any incidental and consequential damages provided in this chapter (§672.715), but less expenses saved in consequence of the seller's breach.

(2) Market price is to be determined as of the place for tender or, in cases of rejection after arrival or revocation of acceptance, as of the place of arrival.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-713, U.C.C.

672.714 Buyer's damages for breach in regard to accepted goods.—

(1) Where the buyer has accepted goods and given notification (§672.607(3)) he may recover as damages for any non-conformity of tender the loss resulting in the ordinary course of events from the seller's breach as determined in any manner which is reasonable.

(2) The measure of damages for breach of warranty is the difference at the time and place of acceptance between the value of the goods accepted and the value they would have had if they had been as warranted, unless special circumstances show proximate damages of a different amount.

(3) In a proper case any incidental and consequential damages under the next section may also be recovered.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-714, U.C.C.

672.715 Buyer's incidental and consequential damages.—

(1) Incidental damages resulting from the seller's breach include expenses reasonably incurred in inspection, receipt, transportation and care and custody of goods rightfully rejected, any commercially reasonable charges, expenses or commissions in connection with effecting cover and any other reasonable expense incident to the delay or other breach.

(2) Consequential damages resulting from the seller's breach include:

(a) Any loss resulting from general or particular requirements and needs of which the seller at the time of contracting had reason to know and which could not reasonably be prevented by cover or otherwise; and

(b) Injury to person or property proximately resulting from any breach of warranty.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-715, U.C.C.

672.716 Buyer's right to specific performance or replevin.—

(1) Specific performance may be decreed where the goods are unique or in other proper circumstances.

(2) The decree for specific performance may include such terms and conditions as to payment of the price, damages, or other relief as the court may deem just.

(3) The buyer has a right of replevin for goods identified to the contract if after reasonable effort he is unable to effect cover for such goods or the circumstances reasonably indicate that such effort will be unavailing or if the goods have been shipped under reservation and satisfaction of the security interest in them has been made or tendered.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-716, U.C.C.

672.717 Deduction of damages from the price.—The buyer on notifying the seller of his intention to do so may deduct all or any part of the damages resulting from any breach of the contract from any part of the price still due under the same contract.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-717, U.C.C.

672.718 Liquidation or limitation of damages; deposits.—

(1) Damages for breach by either party may be liquidated in the agreement but only at an amount which is reasonable in the light of the anticipated or actual harm caused by the

breach, the difficulties of proof of loss, and the inconvenience or non-feasibility of otherwise obtaining an adequate remedy. A term fixing unreasonably large liquidated damages is void as a penalty.

(2) Where the seller justifiably withholds delivery of goods because of the buyer's breach, the buyer is entitled to restitution of any amount by which the sum of his payments exceeds:

(a) The amount to which the seller is entitled by virtue of terms liquidating the seller's damages in accordance with subsection (1), or

(b) In the absence of such terms, twenty per cent of the value of the total performance for which the buyer is obligated under the contract or \$500, whichever is smaller.

(3) The buyer's right to restitution under subsection (2) is subject to offset to the extent that the seller establishes:

(a) A right to recover damages under the provisions of this chapter other than subsection (1), and

(b) The amount or value of any benefits received by the buyer directly or indirectly by reason of the contract.

(4) Where a seller has received payment in goods their reasonable value or the proceeds of their resale shall be treated as payments for the purposes of subsection (2); but if the seller has notice of the buyer's breach before reselling goods received in part performance, his resale is subject to the conditions laid down in this chapter on resale by an aggrieved seller (§672.706).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-718, U.C.C.

672.719 Contractual modification or limitation of remedy.—

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of this section and of the preceding section on liquidation and limitation of damages:

(a) The agreement may provide for remedies in addition to or in substitution for those provided in this chapter and may limit or alter the measure of damages recoverable under this chapter, as by limiting the buyer's remedies to return of the goods and repayment of the price or to repair and replacement of non-conforming goods or parts; and

(b) Resort to a remedy as provided is optional unless the remedy is expressly agreed to be exclusive, in which case it is the sole remedy.

(2) Where circumstances cause an exclusive or limited remedy to fail of its essential purpose, remedy may be had as provided in this code.

(3) Consequential damages may be limited or excluded unless the limitation or exclusion is unconscionable. Limitation of consequential damages for injury to the person in the case of consumer goods is prima facie unconscionable but limitation of damages where the loss is commercial is not.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§2-719, U.C.C.

672.720 Effect of "cancellation" or "rescission" on claims for antecedent breach.—Unless the contrary intention clearly appears, expressions of "cancellation" or "rescission" of the contract or the like shall not be construed as a renunciation or discharge of any claim in damages for an antecedent breach.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-720, U.C.C.

672.721 Remedies for fraud.—Remedies for material misrepresentation or fraud include all remedies available under this chapter for non-fraudulent breach. Neither rescission or a claim for rescission of the contract for sale nor rejection or return of the goods shall bar or be deemed inconsistent with a claim for damages or other remedy.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-721, U.C.C.

672.722 Who can sue third parties for injury to goods.—Where a third party so deals with goods which have been identified to a contract for sale as to cause actionable injury to a party to that contract:

(1) A right of action against the third party is in either party to the contract for sale who has title to or a security interest or a special property or an insurable interest in the goods; and if the goods have been destroyed or converted a right of action is also in the party who either bore the risk of loss under the contract for sale or has since the injury assumed that risk as against the other;

(2) If at the time of the injury the party plaintiff did not bear the risk of loss as against the other party to the contract for sale and there is no arrangement between them for disposition of the recovery, his suit or settlement is, subject to his own interest, as a fiduciary for the other party to the contract;

(3) Either party may with the consent of the other sue for the benefit of whom it may concern.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-722, U.C.C.

672.723 Proof of market price: time and place.—

(1) If an action based on anticipatory repudiation comes to trial before the time for performance with respect to some or all of the goods, any damages based on market price (§672.708 or §672.713) shall be determined according to the price of such goods prevailing at the time when the aggrieved party learned of the repudiation.

(2) If evidence of a price prevailing at the times or places described in this chapter is not readily available the price prevailing within any reasonable time before or after the time

described or at any other place which in commercial judgment or under usage of trade would serve as a reasonable substitute for the one described may be used, making any proper allowance for the cost of transporting the goods to or from such other place.

(3) Evidence of a relevant price prevailing at a time or place other than the one described in this chapter offered by one party is not admissible unless and until he has given the other party such notice as the court finds sufficient to prevent unfair surprise.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-723, U.C.C.

672.724 Admissibility of market quotations.—Whenever the prevailing price or value of any goods regularly bought and sold in any established commodity market is in issue, reports in official publications or trade journals or in newspapers or periodicals of general circulation published as the reports of such market shall be admissible in evidence. The circumstances of the preparation of such a report may be shown to affect its weight but not its admissibility.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-724, U.C.C.

672.725 Statute of limitations in contracts for sale.—

(1) An action for breach of any contract for sale must be commenced within four years after the cause of action has accrued. By the original agreement the parties may reduce the period of limitation to not less than one year but may not extend it.

(2) A cause of action accrues when the breach occurs, regardless of the aggrieved party's lack of knowledge of the breach. A breach of warranty occurs when tender of delivery is made, except that where a warranty explicitly extends to future performance of the goods and discovery of the breach must await the time of such performance the cause of action accrues when the breach is or should have been discovered.

(3) Where an action commenced within the time limited by subsection (1) is so terminated as to leave available a remedy by another action for the same breach such other action may be commenced after the expiration of the time limited and within six months after the termination of the first action unless the termination resulted from voluntary discontinuance or from dismissal for failure or neglect to prosecute.

(4) This section does not alter the law on tolling of the statute of limitations nor does it apply to causes of action which have accrued before this code becomes effective.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§2-725, U.C.C.

CHAPTER 673

*UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—COMMERCIAL PAPER

ARTICLE 3 COMMERCIAL PAPER

PART I SHORT TITLE, FORM AND INTERPRETATION (§§673.101—673.122)

PART II TRANSFER AND NEGOTIATION (§§673.201—673.208)

PART III RIGHTS OF A HOLDER (§§673.301—673.307)

PART IV LIABILITY OF PARTIES (§§673.401—673.419)

PART V PRESENTMENT, NOTICE OF DISHONOR AND PROTEST
(§§673.501—673.511)

PART VI DISCHARGE (§§673.601—673.606)

PART VII ADVICE OF INTERNATIONAL SIGHT DRAFT (§§673.701)

PART VIII MISCELLANEOUS (§§673.801—673.805)

ARTICLE 3

COMMERCIAL PAPER

PART I

SHORT TITLE, FORM AND INTERPRETATION

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struction. |
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| 673.112 | Terms and omissions not affecting
negotiability. | | |

673.101 Short title.—Chapter 673 shall be known and may be cited as the uniform commercial code—commercial paper.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§3-101, U.C.C.

673.102 Definitions and index of definitions.—

(1) In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Issue" means the first delivery of an instrument to a holder or a remitter.

(b) An "order" is a direction to pay and must be more than an authorization or request. It must identify the person to pay with reasonable certainty. It may be addressed to one or more such persons jointly or in the alternative but not in succession.

(c) A "promise" is an undertaking to pay and must be more than an acknowledgment of an obligation.

(d) "Secondary party" means a drawer or endorser.

(e) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument.

(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter and the sections in which they appear are:

- "Acceptance". §673.410.
- "Accommodation party". §673.415.
- "Alteration". §673.407.
- "Certificate of deposit". §673.104.
- "Certification". §673.411.
- "Check". §673.104.
- "Definite time". §673.109.
- "Dishonor". §673.507.
- "Draft". §673.104.
- "Holder in due course". §673.202.
- "Negotiation". §673.202.
- "Note". §673.104.
- "Notice of dishonor". §673.508.
- "On demand". §673.108.

*Note.—Pursuant to §69, ch. 69-353, the editors have altered the numbers of all sections making up this chapter by deleting the digit and hyphen immediately following the decimal point. The purpose is to conform the numbering of the Code sections with the decimal numbering system used in other chapters of the Florida Statutes. The visual relationship between Florida Statutes section numbers and Code section number is not destroyed by this alteration; the digit preceding the decimal point coincides with the Code article number, and the digits following the decimal point coincide with the Code section numbers.

"Presentment". §673.504.

"Protest". §673.509.

"Restrictive Indorsement". §673.205.

"Signature". §673.401.

(3) The following definitions in other chapters (of this code) apply to this chapter:

"Account". §674.104.

"Banking day". §674.104.

"Clearing house". §674.104.

"Collecting bank". §674.105.

"Customer". §674.104.

"Depository bank". §674.105.

"Documentary draft". §674.104.

"Intermediary bank". §674.105.

"Item". §674.104.

"Midnight deadline". §674.104.

"Payor bank". §674.105.

(4) In addition chapter 671 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-102, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.02(5), 676.01, 674.01.

673.103 Limitations on scope of chapter.—

(1) This chapter does not apply to money, documents of title or investment securities.

(2) The provisions of this chapter are subject to the provisions of the chapter on bank deposits and collections (chapter 674) and secured transactions (chapter 679).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-103, U.C.C.

673.104 Form of negotiable instruments; "draft"; "check"; "certificate of deposit"; "note".—

(1) Any writing to be a negotiable instrument within this chapter must:

(a) Be signed by the maker or drawer; and

(b) Contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money and no other promise, order, obligation or power given by the maker or drawer except as authorized by this chapter; and

(c) Be payable on demand or at a definite time; and

(d) Be payable to order or to bearer.

(2) A writing which complies with the requirements of this section is:

(a) A "draft" ("bill of exchange") if it is an order;

(b) A "check" if it is a draft drawn on a bank and payable on demand;

(c) A "certificate of deposit" if it is an acknowledgment by a bank of receipt of money with an engagement to repay it;

(d) A "note" if it is a promise other than a certificate of deposit.

(3) As used in other chapters of this code, and as the context may require, the terms "draft", "check", "certificate of deposit" and "note" may refer to instruments which are not negotiable within this chapter as well as to instruments which are so negotiable.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-104, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.02, 674.06, 674.12, 676.01, 676.47, 676.48.

673.105 When promise or order unconditional.—

(1) A promise or order otherwise unconditional is not made conditional by the fact that the instrument:

(a) Is subject to implied or constructive conditions; or

(b) States its consideration, whether performed or promised, or the transaction which gave rise to the instrument, or that the promise or order is made or the instrument matures in accordance with or "as per" such transaction; or

(c) Refers to or states that it arises out of a separate agreement or refers to a separate agreement for rights as to prepayment or acceleration; or

(d) States that it is drawn under a letter of credit; or

(e) States that it is secured, whether by mortgage, reservation of title or otherwise; or

(f) Indicates a particular account to be debited or any other fund or source from which reimbursement is expected; or

(g) Is limited to payment out of a particular fund or the proceeds of a particular source, if the instrument is issued by a government or governmental agency or unit; or

(h) Is limited to payment out of the entire assets of a partnership, unincorporated association, trust or estate by or on behalf of which the instrument is issued.

(2) A promise or order is not unconditional if the instrument:

(a) States that it is subject to or governed by any other agreement; or

(b) States that it is to be paid only out of a particular fund or source except as provided in this section.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-105, U.C.C.; supersedes §675.04.

673.106 Sum certain.—

(1) The sum payable is a sum certain even though it is to be paid:

(a) With stated interest or by stated installments; or

(b) With stated different rates of interest before and after default or a specified date; or

(c) With a stated discount or addition if paid before or after the date fixed for payment; or

(d) With exchange or less exchange, whether at a fixed rate or at the current rate; or

(e) With costs of collection or an attorney's fee or both upon default.

(2) Nothing in this section shall validate any term which is otherwise illegal.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-106, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.03, 674.07(5).

673.107 Money.—

(1) An instrument is payable in money if the medium of exchange in which it is payable is money at the time the instrument is made. An instrument payable in "currency" or "current funds" is payable in money.

(2) A promise or order to pay a sum stated in a foreign currency is for a sum certain in money and, unless a different medium of payment is specified in the instrument, may be satisfied by payment of that number of dollars which the stated foreign currency will purchase at the buying sight rate for that currency on the day on which the instrument is payable or, if payable on demand, on the day of demand. If such an instrument specifies a foreign currency as the medium of payment the instrument is payable in that currency.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-107, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.07(5).

673.108 Payable on demand.—Instruments payable on demand include those payable at sight or on presentation and those in which no time for payment is stated.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-108, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.09.

673.109 Definite time.—

(1) An instrument is payable at a definite time if by its terms it is payable:

- (a) On or before a stated date or at a fixed period after a stated date; or
- (b) At a fixed period after sight; or
- (c) At a definite time subject to any acceleration; or
- (d) At a definite time subject to extension at the option of the holder, or to extension to a further definite time at the option of the maker or acceptor or automatically upon or after a specified act or event.

(2) An instrument which by its terms is otherwise payable only upon an act or event uncertain as to time of occurrence is not payable at a definite time even though the act or event has occurred.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-109, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.05, 674.19(3).

673.110 Payable to order.—

(1) An instrument is payable to order when by its terms it is payable to the order or assigns of any person therein specified with reasonable certainty, or to him or his order, or when it is conspicuously designated on its face as "exchange" or the like and names a payee. It may be payable to the order of:

- (a) The maker or drawer; or
- (b) The drawee; or
- (c) A payee who is not maker, drawer or drawee; or
- (d) Two or more payees together or in the alternative; or
- (e) An estate, trust or fund, in which case it is payable to the order of the representative of such estate, trust or fund or his successors; or

(f) An office, or an officer by his title as such in which case it is payable to the principal but the incumbent of the office or his successors may act as if he or they were the holder; or

(g) A partnership or unincorporated association, in which case it is payable to the partnership or association and may be indorsed or transferred by any person thereto authorized.

(2) An instrument not payable to order is not made so payable by such words as "payable upon return of this instrument properly indorsed."

(3) An instrument made payable both to order and to bearer is payable to order unless the bearer words are handwritten or typewritten.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-110, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.10.

673.111 Payable to bearer.—An instrument is payable to bearer when by its terms it is payable to:

- (1) Bearer or the order of bearer; or
- (2) A specified person or bearer; or
- (3) "Cash" or the order of "cash", or any other indication which does not purport to designate a specific payee.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-111, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.11.

673.112 Terms and omissions not affecting negotiability.—

(1) The negotiability of an instrument is not affected by:

- (a) The omission of a statement of any consideration or of the place where the instrument is drawn or payable; or
- (b) A statement that collateral has been given to secure obligations either on the instrument or otherwise of an obligor on the instrument or that in case of default on those obligations the holder may realize on or dispose of the collateral; or
- (c) A promise or power to maintain or protect collateral or to give additional collateral; or

(d) A term authorizing a confession of judgment on the instrument if it is not paid when due; or

(e) A term purporting to waive the benefit of any law intended for the advantage or protection of any obligor; or

(f) A term in a draft providing that the payee by indorsing or cashing it acknowledges full satisfaction of an obligation of the drawer; or

(g) A statement in a draft drawn in a set of parts (§673.801) to the effect that the order is effective only if no other part has been honored.

(2) Nothing in this section shall validate any term which is otherwise illegal.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-112, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.06, 674.07.

673.113 Seal.—An instrument otherwise negotiable is within this chapter even though it is under a seal.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-113, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.07(4).

673.114 Date, antedating, postdating.—

(1) The negotiability of an instrument is not affected by the fact that it is undated, antedated or postdated.

(2) Where an instrument is antedated or postdated the time when it is payable is determined by the stated date if the instrument is payable on demand or at a fixed period after date.

(3) Where the instrument or any signature thereon is dated, the date is presumed to be correct.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-114, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.07(1), 674.13, 674.14, 674.19.

673.115 Incomplete instruments.—

(1) When a paper whose contents at the time of signing show that it is intended to become an instrument is signed while still incomplete in any necessary respect it cannot be enforced until completed, but when it is completed in accordance with authority given it is effective as completed.

(2) If the completion is unauthorized the rules as to material alteration apply (§673.407), even though the paper was not delivered by the maker or drawer; but the burden of establishing that any completion is unauthorized is on the party so asserting.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-115, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.15-674.17.

673.116 Instruments payable to two or more persons.—An instrument payable to the order of two or more persons:

(1) If in the alternative is payable to any one of them and may be negotiated, discharged or enforced by any of them who has possession of it;

(2) If not in the alternative is payable to all of them and may be negotiated, discharged or enforced only by all of them.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-116, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.44.

673.117 Instruments payable with words of description.—An instrument made payable to a named person with the addition of words describing him:

(1) As agent or officer of a specified person is payable to his principal but the agent or officer may act as if he were the holder;

(2) As any other fiduciary for a specified person or purpose is payable to the payee and may be negotiated, discharged or enforced by him;

(3) In any other manner is payable to the payee unconditionally and the additional words are without effect on subsequent parties.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-117, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.45.

673.118 Ambiguous terms and rules of construction.—The following rules apply to every instrument:

(1) Where there is doubt whether the instrument is a draft or a note the holder may treat it as either. A draft drawn on the drawer is effective as a note.

(2) Handwritten terms control typewritten and printed terms, and typewritten control printed.

(3) Words control figures except that if the words are ambiguous figures control.

(4) Unless otherwise specified a provision for interest means interest at the judgment rate at the place of payment from the date of the

instrument, or if it is undated from the date of issue.

(5) Unless the instrument otherwise specifies two or more persons who sign as maker, acceptor or drawer or indorser and as a part of the same transaction are jointly and severally liable even though the instrument contains such words as "I promise to pay."

(6) Unless otherwise specified consent to extension authorizes a single extension for not longer than the original period. A consent to extension, expressed in the instrument, is binding on secondary parties and accommodation makers. A holder may not exercise his option to extend an instrument over the objection of a maker or acceptor or other party who in accordance with §673.604 tenders full payment when the instrument is due.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-118, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.19, 674.70.

673.119 Other writings affecting instrument.—

(1) As between the obligor and his immediate obligee or any transferee the terms of an instrument may be modified or affected by any other written agreement executed as a part of the same transaction, except that a holder in due course is not affected by any limitation of his rights arising out of the separate written agreement if he had no notice of the limitation when he took the instrument.

(2) A separate agreement does not affect the negotiability of an instrument.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-119, U.C.C.

673.120 Instruments "payable through" bank.—An instrument which states that it is "payable through" a bank or the like designates that bank as a collecting bank to make presentment but does not of itself authorize the bank to pay the instrument.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-120, U.C.C.

***673.121 Instruments payable at bank.**—A note or acceptance which states that it is payable at a bank is not of itself an order or authorization to the bank to pay it.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

*Note.—The official 1962 text was drafted in two alternatives (A and B). Alternative B was adopted in Florida.

Note.—§3-121, U.C.C.; supersedes §675.04.

673.122 Accrual of cause of action.—

(1) A cause of action against a maker or an acceptor accrues:

(a) In the case of a time instrument on the day after maturity;

(b) In the case of a demand instrument upon its date or, if no date is stated, on the date of issue.

(2) A cause of action against the obligor of a demand or time certificate of deposit accrues upon demand, but demand on a time certificate may not be made until on or after the date of maturity.

(3) A cause of action against a drawer of a draft or an indorser of any instrument accrues upon demand following dishonor of the

instrument. Notice of dishonor is a demand.

(4) Unless an instrument provides otherwise, interest runs at the rate provided by law for a judgment:

(a) In the case of a maker, acceptor or

other primary obligor of a demand instrument, from the date of demand;

(b) In all other cases from the date of accrual of the cause of action.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-122, U.C.C.

PART II

TRANSFER AND NEGOTIATION

673.201 Transfer; right to indorsement.

673.202 Negotiation.

673.203 Wrong or misspelled name.

673.204 Special indorsement; blank indorsement.

673.201 Transfer; right to indorsement.—

(1) Transfer of an instrument vests in the transferee such rights as the transferor has therein, except that a transferee who has himself been a party to any fraud or illegality affecting the instrument or who as a prior holder had notice of a defense or claim against it cannot improve his position by taking from a later holder in due course.

(2) A transfer of a security interest in an instrument vests the foregoing rights in the transferee to the extent of the interest transferred.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed any transfer for value of an instrument not then payable to bearer gives the transferee the specifically enforceable right to have the unqualified indorsement of the transferor. Negotiation takes effect only when the indorsement is made and until that time there is no presumption that the transferee is the owner.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-201, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.30, 674.51, 674.60.

673.202 Negotiation.—

(1) Negotiation is the transfer of an instrument in such form that the transferee becomes a holder. If the instrument is payable to order it is negotiated by delivery with any necessary indorsement; if payable to bearer it is negotiated by delivery.

(2) An indorsement must be written by or on behalf of the holder and on the instrument or on a paper so firmly affixed thereto as to become a part thereof.

(3) An indorsement is effective for negotiation only when it conveys the entire instrument or any unpaid residue. If it purports to be of less it operates only as a partial assignment.

(4) Words of assignment, condition, wavier, guaranty, limitation or disclaimer of liability and the like accompanying an indorsement do not affect its character as an indorsement.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-202, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.33-674.35.

673.203 Wrong or misspelled name.—Where an instrument is made payable to a person under a misspelled name or one other than his own he may indorse in that name or his own or both; but signature in both names may be

673.205 Restrictive indorsements.

673.206 Effect of restrictive indorsement.

673.207 Negotiation effective although it may be rescinded.

673.208 Reacquisition.

required by a person paying or giving value for the instrument.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-203, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.46.

673.204 Special indorsement; blank indorsement.—

(1) A special indorsement specifies the person to whom or to whose order it makes the instrument payable. Any instrument specially indorsed becomes payable to the order of the special indorsee and may be further negotiated only by his indorsement.

(2) An indorsement in blank specifies no particular indorsee and may consist of a mere signature. An instrument payable to order and indorsed in blank becomes payable to bearer and may be negotiated by delivery alone until specially indorsed.

(3) The holder may convert a blank indorsement into a special indorsement by writing over the signature of the indorser in blank any contract consistent with the character of the indorsement.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-204, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.12, 674.36-674.39, 674.44.

673.205 Restrictive indorsements.—An indorsement is restrictive which either:

(1) Is conditional; or

(2) Purports to prohibit further transfer of the instrument; or

(3) Includes the words "for collection", "for deposit", "pay any bank", or like terms signifying a purpose of deposit or collection; or

(4) Otherwise states that it is for the benefit or use of the indorser or of another person.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-205, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.39, 674.42.

673.206 Effect of restrictive indorsement.—

(1) No restrictive indorsement prevents further transfer or negotiation of the instrument.

(2) An intermediary bank, or a payor bank which is not the depository bank, is neither given notice nor otherwise affected by a restrictive indorsement of any person except the bank's immediate transferor or the person presenting for payment.

(3) Except for an intermediary bank, any transferee under an indorsement which is conditional or includes the words "for collection", "for deposit", "pay any bank", or like terms (§673.205(1),(3)) must pay or apply any value given by him for or on the security of the instrument consistently with the indorsement and to the extent that he does so he becomes a holder for value. In addition such transferee is a holder in due course if he otherwise complies with the requirements of §673.302 on what constitutes a holder in due course.

(4) The first taker under an indorsement for the benefit of the indorser or another person (§673.205(4)) must pay or apply any value given by him for or on the security of the instrument consistently with the indorsement and to the extent that he does so he becomes a holder for value. In addition such taker is a holder in due course if he otherwise complies with the requirements of §673.302 on what constitutes a holder in due course. A later holder for value is neither given notice nor otherwise affected by such restrictive indorsement unless he has knowledge that a fiduciary or other person has negotiated the instrument in any transaction for his own benefit or otherwise in breach of duty (§673.304(2)).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-206, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.39, 674.40, 674.42, 674.49.

673.207 Negotiation effective although it may be rescinded.—

(1) Negotiation is effective to transfer the instrument although the negotiation is:

(a) Made by an infant, a corporation exceeding its powers, or any other person without capacity; or

(b) Obtained by fraud, duress or mistake of any kind; or

(c) Part of an illegal transaction; or

(d) Made in breach of duty.

(2) Except as against a subsequent holder in due course such negotiation is in an appropriate case subject to rescission, the declaration of a constructive trust or any other remedy permitted by law.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-207, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.24, 674.60, 674.61.

673.208 Reacquisition.—Where an instrument is returned to or reacquired by a prior party he may cancel any indorsement which is not necessary to his title and reissue or further negotiate the instrument, but any intervening party is discharged as against the reacquiring party and subsequent holders not in due course and if his indorsement has been cancelled is discharged as against subsequent holders in due course as well.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-208, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.50, 674.52, 675.29.

PART III

RIGHTS OF A HOLDER

673.301 Rights of a holder.
673.302 Holder in due course.
673.303 Taking for value.
673.304 Notice to purchaser.

673.305 Rights of a holder in due course.
673.306 Rights of one not holder in due course.
673.307 Burden of establishing signatures, defenses and due course.

673.301 Rights of a holder.—The holder of an instrument whether or not he is the owner may transfer or negotiate it and, except as otherwise provided in §673.603 on payment or satisfaction, discharge it or enforce payment in his own name.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-301, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.53.

673.302 Holder in due course.—

(1) A holder in due course is a holder who takes the instrument:

(a) For value; and

(b) In good faith; and

(c) Without notice that it is overdue or has been dishonored or of any defense against or claim to it on the part of any person.

(2) A payee may be a holder in due course.

(3) A holder does not become a holder in due course of an instrument:

(a) By purchase of it at judicial sale or by taking it under legal process; or

(b) By acquiring it in taking over an estate; or

(c) By purchasing it as part of a bulk

transaction not in regular course of business of the transferor.

(4) A purchaser of a limited interest can be a holder in due course only to the extent of the interest purchased.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-302, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.54

673.303 Taking for value.—A holder takes the instrument for value:

(1) To the extent that the agreed consideration has been performed or that he acquires a security interest in or a lien on the instrument otherwise than by legal process; or

(2) When he takes the instrument in payment of or as security for an antecedent claim against any person whether or not the claim is due; or

(3) When he gives a negotiable instrument for it or makes an irrevocable commitment to a third person.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-303, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.28-674.30, 674.56.

673.304 Notice to purchaser.—

(1) The purchaser has notice of a claim or defense if:

(a) The instrument is so incomplete, bears such visible evidence of forgery or alteration, or is otherwise so irregular as to call into question its validity, terms or ownership or to create an ambiguity as to the party to pay; or

(b) The purchaser has notice that the obligation of any party is voidable in whole or in part, or that all parties have been discharged.

(2) The purchaser has notice of a claim against the instrument when he has knowledge that a fiduciary has negotiated the instrument in payment of or as security for his own debt or in any transaction for his own benefit or otherwise in breach of duty.

(3) The purchaser has notice that an instrument is overdue if he has reason to know:

(a) That any part of the principal amount is overdue or that there is an uncured default in payment of another instrument of the same series; or

(b) That acceleration of the instrument has been made; or

(c) That he is taking a demand instrument after demand has been made or more than a reasonable length of time after its issue. A reasonable time for a check drawn and payable within the states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia is presumed to be thirty days.

(4) Knowledge of the following facts does not of itself give the purchaser notice of a defense or claim:

(a) That the instrument is antedated or postdated;

(b) That it was issued or negotiated in return for an executory promise or accompanied by a separate agreement, unless the purchaser has notice that a defense or claim has arisen from the terms thereof;

(c) That any party has signed for accommodation;

(d) That an incomplete instrument has been completed, unless the purchaser has notice of any improper completion;

(e) That any person negotiating the instrument is or was a fiduciary;

(f) That there has been default in payment of interest on the instrument or in payment of any other instrument, except one of the same series.

(5) The filing or recording of a document does not of itself constitute notice within the provisions of this chapter to a person who would otherwise be a holder in due course.

(6) To be effective notice must be received at such time and in such manner as to give a reasonable opportunity to act on it.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-304, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.48, 674.54, 674.55, 674.57, 674.58.

673.305 Rights of a holder in due course.—To the extent that a holder is a holder in due course he takes the instrument free from:

(1) All claims to it on the part of any person; and

(2) All defenses of any party to the instru-

ment with whom the holder has not dealt except:

(a) Infancy, to the extent that it is a defense to a simple contract; and

(b) Such other incapacity, or duress, or illegality of the transaction, as renders the obligation of the party a nullity; and

(c) Such misrepresentation as has induced the party to sign the instrument with neither knowledge nor reasonable opportunity to obtain knowledge of its character or its essential terms; and

(d) Discharge in insolvency proceedings; and

(e) Any other discharge of which the holder has notice when he takes the instrument.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-305, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.17, 674.18, 674.59.

673.306 Rights of one not holder in due course.—Unless he has the rights of a holder in due course any person takes the instrument subject to:

(1) All valid claims to it on the part of any person; and

(2) All defenses of any party which would be available in an action on a simple contract; and

(3) The defenses of want or failure of consideration, non-performance of any condition precedent, non-delivery, or delivery for a special purpose (§673.408); and

(4) The defense that he or a person through whom he holds the instrument acquired it by theft, or that payment or satisfaction to such holder would be inconsistent with the terms of a restrictive indorsement. The claim of any third person to the instrument is not otherwise available as a defense to any party liable thereon unless the third person himself defends the action for such party.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-306, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.18, 674.31, 674.60, 674.61.

673.307 Burden of establishing signatures, defenses and due course.—

(1) Unless specifically denied in the pleadings each signature on an instrument is admitted. When the effectiveness of a signature is put in issue:

(a) The burden of establishing it is on the party claiming under the signature; but

(b) The signature is presumed to be genuine or authorized except where the action is to enforce the obligation of a purported signer who has died or become incompetent before proof is required.

(2) When signatures are admitted or established, production of the instrument entitles a holder to recover on it unless the defendant establishes a defense.

(3) After it is shown that a defense exists a person claiming the rights of a holder in due course has the burden of establishing that he or some person under whom he claims is in all respects a holder in due course.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-307, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.61.

thereto in any respect, including any such change in:

(a) The number or relations of the parties; or

(b) An incomplete instrument, by completing it otherwise than as authorized; or

(c) The writing as signed, by adding to it or by removing any part of it.

(2) As against any person other than a subsequent holder in due course:

(a) Alteration by the holder which is both fraudulent and material discharges any party whose contract is thereby changed unless that party assents or is precluded from asserting the defense;

(b) No other alteration discharges any party and the instrument may be enforced according to its original tenor, or as to incomplete instruments according to the authority given.

(3) A subsequent holder in due course may in all cases enforce the instrument according to its original tenor, and when an incomplete instrument has been completed, he may enforce it as completed.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-407, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.16, 674.17, 675.32.

673.408 Consideration.—Want or failure of consideration is a defense as against any person not having the rights of a holder in due course (§673.305), except that no consideration is necessary for an instrument or obligation thereon given in payment of or as security for an antecedent obligation of any kind. Nothing in this section shall be taken to displace any statute outside this code under which a promise is enforceable notwithstanding lack or failure of consideration. Partial failure of consideration is a defense pro tanto whether or not the failure is in an ascertained or liquidated amount.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-408, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.27, 674.28, 674.31.

673.409 Draft not an assignment.—

(1) A check or other draft does not of itself operate as an assignment of any funds in the hands of the drawee available for its payment, and the drawee is not liable on the instrument until he accepts it.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect any liability in contract, tort or otherwise arising from any letter of credit or other obligation or representation which is not an acceptance.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-409, U.C.C.; supersedes §§676.01, 676.52.

673.410 Definition and operation of acceptance.—

(1) Acceptance is the drawee's signed engagement to honor the draft as presented. It must be written on the draft, and may consist of his signature alone. It becomes operative when completed by delivery or notification.

(2) A draft may be accepted although it has not been signed by the drawer or is otherwise incomplete or is overdue or has been dishonored.

(3) Where the draft is payable at a fixed period after sight and the acceptor fails to date his acceptance the holder may complete it by supplying a date in good faith.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-410, U.C.C.; supersedes §§676.05, 676.07, 676.09, 674.01, 676.06, 676.08, 676.27-676.35, 676.15.

673.411 Certification of a check.—

(1) Certification of a check is acceptance. Where a holder procures certification the drawer and all prior indorsers are discharged.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed a bank has no obligation to certify a check.

(3) A bank may certify a check before returning it for lack of proper indorsement. If it does so the drawer is discharged.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-411, U.C.C.; supersedes §§676.50, 676.51.

673.412 Acceptance varying draft.—

(1) Where the drawee's proffered acceptance in any manner varies the draft as presented the holder may refuse the acceptance and treat the draft as dishonored in which case the drawee is entitled to have his acceptance cancelled.

(2) The terms of the draft are not varied by an acceptance to pay at any particular bank or place in the United States, unless the acceptance states that the draft is to be paid only at such bank or place.

(3) Where the holder assents to an acceptance varying the terms of the draft each drawer and indorser who does not affirmatively assent is discharged.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-412, U.C.C.; supersedes §§676.10, 676.11.

673.413 Contract of maker, drawer and acceptor.—

(1) The maker or acceptor engages that he will pay the instrument according to its tenor at the time of his engagement or as completed pursuant to §673.115 on incomplete instruments.

(2) The drawer engages that upon dishonor of the draft and any necessary notice of dishonor or protest he will pay the amount of the draft to the holder or to any indorser who takes it up. The drawer may disclaim this liability by drawing without recourse.

(3) By making, drawing or accepting the party admits as against all subsequent parties including the drawee the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-413, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.62-674.64.

673.414 Contract of indorser; order of liability.—

(1) Unless the indorsement otherwise specifies (as by such words as "without recourse") every indorser engages that upon dishonor and any necessary notice of dishonor and protest he will pay the instrument according to its tenor at the time of his indorsement to the holder or to any subsequent indorser who takes it up, even though the indorser who takes it up was not obligated to do so.

(2) Unless they otherwise agree indorsers are liable to one another in the order in which they indorse, which is presumed to be the order in which their signatures appear on the instrument.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-414, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.41, 674.47, 674.68, 674.69.

673.415 Contract of accommodation party.—

(1) An accommodation party is one who signs the instrument in any capacity for the purpose of lending his name to another party to it.

(2) When the instrument has been taken for value before it is due the accommodation party is liable in the capacity in which he has signed even though the taker knows of the accommodation.

(3) As against a holder in due course and without notice of the accommodation oral proof of the accommodation is not admissible to give the accommodation party the benefit of discharges dependent on his character as such. In other cases the accommodation character may be shown by oral proof.

(4) An indorsement which shows that it is not in the chain of title is notice of its accommodation character.

(5) An accommodation party is not liable to the party accommodated, and if he pays the instrument has a right of recourse on the instrument against such party.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-415, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.31, 674.32, 674.66.

673.416 Contract of guarantor.—

(1) "Payment guaranteed" or equivalent words added to a signature mean that the signer engages that if the instrument is not paid when due he will pay it according to its tenor without resort by the holder to any other party.

(2) "Collection guaranteed" or equivalent words added to a signature mean that the signer engages that if the instrument is not paid when due he will pay it according to its tenor, but only after the holder has reduced his claim against the maker or acceptor to judgment and execution has been returned unsatisfied, or after the maker or acceptor has become insolvent or it is otherwise apparent that it is useless to proceed against him.

(3) Words of guaranty which do not otherwise specify guarantee payment.

(4) No words of guaranty added to the signature of a sole maker or acceptor affect his liability on the instrument. Such words added to the signature of one of two or more makers or acceptors create a presumption that the signature is for the accommodation of the others.

(5) When words of guaranty are used presentment, notice of dishonor and protest are not necessary to charge the user.

(6) Any guaranty written on the instrument is enforceable notwithstanding any statute of frauds.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-416, U.C.C.

673.417 Warranties on presentment and transfer.—

(1) Any person who obtains payment or acceptance and any prior transferor warrants to a person who in good faith pays or accepts that:

(a) He has a good title to the instrument or is authorized to obtain payment or acceptance on behalf of one who has a good title; and

(b) He has no knowledge that the signature of the maker or drawer is unauthorized, except that this warranty is not given by a holder in due course acting in good faith:

1. To a maker with respect to the maker's own signature; or

2. To a drawer with respect to the drawer's own signature, whether or not the drawer is also the drawee; or

3. To an acceptor of a draft if the holder in due course took the draft after the acceptance or obtained the acceptance without knowledge that the drawer's signature was unauthorized; and

(c) The instrument has not been materially altered, except that this warranty is not given by a holder in due course acting in good faith:

1. To the maker of a note; or

2. To the drawer of a draft whether or not the drawer is also the drawee; or

3. To the acceptor of a draft with respect to an alteration made prior to the acceptance if the holder in due course took the draft after the acceptance, even though the acceptance provided "payable as originally drawn" or equivalent terms; or

4. To the acceptor of a draft with respect to an alteration made after the acceptance.

(2) Any person who transfers an instrument and receives consideration warrants to his transferee and if the transfer is by indorsement to any subsequent holder who takes the instrument in good faith that:

(a) He has a good title to the instrument or is authorized to obtain payment or acceptance on behalf of one who has a good title and the transfer is otherwise rightful; and

(b) All signatures are genuine or authorized; and

(c) The instrument has not been materially altered; and

(d) No defense of any party is good against him; and

(e) He has no knowledge of any insolvency proceeding instituted with respect to the maker or acceptor or the drawer of an unaccepted instrument.

(3) By transferring "without recourse" the transferor limits the obligation stated in subsection (2) (d) to a warranty that he has no knowledge of such a defense.

(4) A selling agent or broker who does not disclose the fact that he is acting only as such gives the warranties provided in this section, but if he makes such disclosure warrants only his good faith and authority.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-417, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.67, 674.71.

673.418 Finality of payment or acceptance.—Except for recovery of bank payments as provided in the chapter on bank deposits and collections (chapter 674) and except for liability for breach of warranty on presentment under the preceding section, payment or acceptance of any instrument is final in favor of a holder in due course, or a person who has in good faith changed his position in reliance on the payment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-418, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.64.

673.419 Conversion of instrument; innocent representative.—

(1) An instrument is converted when:

(a) A drawee to whom it is delivered for acceptance refuses to return it on demand; or

(b) Any person to whom it is delivered for payment refuses on demand either to pay or to return it; or

(c) It is paid on a forged indorsement.

(2) In an action against a drawee under subsection (1) the measure of the drawee's liability is the face amount of the instrument.

In any other action under subsection (1) the measure of liability is presumed to be the face amount of the instrument.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this code concerning restrictive indorsements a representative, including a depository or collecting bank, who has in good faith and in accordance with the reasonable commercial standards applicable to the business of such representative dealt with an instrument or its proceeds on behalf of one who was not the true owner is not liable in conversion or otherwise to the true owner beyond the amount of any proceeds remaining in his hands.

(4) An intermediary bank or payor bank which is not a depository bank is not liable in conversion solely by reason of the fact that proceeds of an item indorsed restrictively (§§673.205 and 673.206) are not paid or applied consistently with the restrictive indorsement of an indorser other than its immediate transferor.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-419, U.C.C.; supersedes §676.08.

PART V

PRESENTMENT, NOTICE OF DISHONOR AND PROTEST

673.501 When presentment, notice of dishonor, and protest necessary or permissible.

673.502 Unexcused delay; discharge.

673.503 Time of presentment.

673.504 How presentment made.

673.505 Rights of party to whom presentment is made.

673.506 Time allowed for acceptance or payment.

673.507 Dishonor; holder's right of recourse; term allowing re-presentment.

673.508 Notice of dishonor.

673.509 Protest; noting for protest.

673.510 Evidence of dishonor and notice of dishonor.

673.511 Waived or excused presentment, protest or notice of dishonor or delay therein.

673.501 When presentment, notice of dishonor, and protest necessary or permissible.—

(1) Unless excused (§673.511) presentment is necessary to charge secondary parties as follows:

(a) Presentment for acceptance is necessary to charge the drawer and indorsers of a draft where the draft so provides, or is payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee, or its date of payment depends upon such presentment. The holder may at his option present for acceptance any other draft payable at a stated date;

(b) Presentment for payment is necessary to charge any indorser;

(c) In the case of any drawer, the acceptor of a draft payable at a bank or the maker of a note payable at a bank, presentment for payment is necessary, but failure to make presentment discharges such drawer, acceptor or maker only as stated in §673.502(1)(b).

(2) Unless excused (§673.511):

(a) Notice of any dishonor is necessary to charge any indorser;

(b) In the case of any drawer, the acceptor

of a draft payable at a bank or the maker of a note payable at a bank, notice of any dishonor is necessary, but failure to give such notice discharges such drawer, acceptor or maker only as stated in §673.502(1)(b).

(3) Unless excused (§673.511) protest of any dishonor is necessary to charge the drawer and indorsers of any draft which on its face appears to be drawn or payable outside of the states and territories of the United States and the District of Columbia. The holder may at his option make protest of any dishonor of any other instrument and in the case of a foreign draft may on insolvency of the acceptor before maturity make protest for better security.

(4) Notwithstanding any provision of this section, neither presentment nor notice of dishonor nor protest is necessary to charge an indorser who has indorsed an instrument after maturity.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-501, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.72, 675.06, 675.27, 676.02, 676.12, 676.13, 676.17-676.19, 676.22, 676.23, 676.49.

673.502 Unexcused delay; discharge.—

(1) Where without excuse any necessary

presentment or notice of dishonor is delayed beyond the time when it is due:

(a) Any indorser is discharged; and

(b) Any drawer or the acceptor of a draft payable at a bank who because the drawee or payor bank becomes insolvent during the delay is deprived of funds maintained with the drawee or payor bank to cover the instrument may discharge his liability by written assignment to the holder of his rights against the drawee or payor bank in respect of such funds, but such drawer, acceptor or maker is not otherwise discharged.

(2) Where without excuse a necessary protest is delayed beyond the time when it is due any drawer or indorser is discharged.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-502, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.09, 674.72, 675.06, 676.13, 676.17, 676.19, 676.49.

673.503 Time of presentment.—

(1) Unless a different time is expressed in the instrument the time for any presentment is determined as follows:

(a) Where an instrument is payable at or a fixed period after a stated date any presentment for acceptance must be made on or before the date it is payable;

(b) Where an instrument is payable after sight it must either be presented for acceptance or negotiated within a reasonable time after date or issue whichever is later;

(c) Where an instrument shows the date on which it is payable presentment for payment is due on that date;

(d) Where an instrument is accelerated presentment for payment is due within a reasonable time after the acceleration;

(e) With respect to the liability of any secondary party presentment for acceptance or payment of any other instrument is due within a reasonable time after such party becomes liable thereon.

(2) A reasonable time for presentment is determined by the nature of the instrument, any usage of banking or trade and the facts of the particular case. In the case of an uncertified check which is drawn and payable within the United States and which is not a draft drawn by a bank the following are presumed to be reasonable periods within which to present for payment or to initiate bank collection:

(a) With respect to the liability of the drawer, thirty days after date or issue whichever is later; and

(b) With respect to the liability of an indorser, seven days after his indorsement.

(3) Where any presentment is due on a day which is not a full business day for either the person making presentment or the party to pay or accept, presentment is due on the next following day which is a full business day for both parties.

(4) Presentment to be sufficient must be made at a reasonable hour, and if at a bank

during its banking day.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-503, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.73, 674.75, 674.78, 675.03, 676.13-676.15, 676.49, 674.01.

673.504 How presentment made.—

(1) Presentment is a demand for acceptance or payment made upon the maker, acceptor, drawee or other payor by or on behalf of the holder.

(2) Presentment may be made:

(a) By mail, in which event the time of presentment is determined by the time of receipt of the mail; or

(b) Through a clearing house; or

(c) At the place of acceptance or payment specified in the instrument or if there be none at the place of business or residence of the party to accept or pay. If neither the party to accept or pay nor anyone authorized to act for him is present or accessible at such place presentment is excused.

(3) It may be made:

(a) To any one of two or more makers, acceptors, drawees or other payors; or

(b) To any person who has authority to make or refuse the acceptance or payment.

(4) A draft accepted or a note made payable at a bank in the United States must be presented at such bank.

(5) In the cases described in §674.210 presentment may be made in the manner and with the result stated in that section.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-504, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.75, 674.76, 674.80, 674.81, 676.14.

673.505 Rights of party to whom presentment is made.—

(1) The party to whom presentment is made may without dishonor require:

(a) Exhibition of the instrument; and

(b) Reasonable identification of the person making presentment and evidence of his authority to make it if made for another; and

(c) That the instrument be produced for acceptance or payment at a place specified in it, or if there be none at any place reasonable in the circumstances; and

(d) A signed receipt on the instrument for any partial or full payment and its surrender upon full payment.

(2) Failure to comply with any such requirement invalidates the presentment but the person presenting has a reasonable time in which to comply and the time for acceptance or payment runs from the time of compliance.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-505, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.77.

673.506 Time allowed for acceptance or payment.—

(1) Acceptance may be deferred without dishonor until the close of the next business day following presentment. The holder may also in a good faith effort to obtain acceptance and without either dishonor of the instrument or discharge of secondary parties allow postponement of acceptance for an additional business day.

(2) Except as a longer time is allowed in the case of documentary drafts drawn under a letter of credit, and unless an earlier time is agreed to by the party to pay, payment of an instrument may be deferred without dishonor pending reasonable examination to determine whether it is properly payable, but payment must be made in any event before the close of business on the day of presentment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-506, U.C.C.; supersedes §676.07.

673.507 Dishonor; holder's right of recourse; term allowing re-presentment.—

(1) An instrument is dishonored when:

(a) A necessary or optional presentment is duly made and due acceptance or payment is refused or cannot be obtained within the prescribed time or in case of bank collections the instrument is seasonably returned by the midnight deadline (§674.301); or

(b) Presentment is excused and the instrument is not duly accepted or paid.

(2) Subject to any necessary notice of dishonor and protest, the holder has upon dishonor an immediate right of recourse against the drawers and indorsers.

(3) Return of an instrument for lack of proper indorsement is not dishonor.

(4) A term in a draft or an indorsement thereof allowing a stated time for re-presentment in the event of any dishonor of the draft by nonacceptance if a time draft or by nonpayment if a sight draft gives the holder as against any secondary party bound by the term an option to waive the dishonor without affecting the liability of the secondary party and he may present again up to the end of the stated time.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-507, U.C.C.; supersedes §§675.01, 676.17.

673.508 Notice of dishonor.—

(1) Notice of dishonor may be given to any person who may be liable on the instrument by or on behalf of the holder or any party who has himself received notice, or any other party who can be compelled to pay the instrument. In addition an agent or bank in whose hands the instrument is dishonored may give notice to his principal or customer or to another agent or bank from which the instrument was received.

(2) Any necessary notice must be given by a bank before its midnight deadline and by any other person before midnight of the third business day after dishonor or receipt of notice of dishonor.

(3) Notice may be given in any reasonable manner. It may be oral or written and in any terms which identify the instrument and state that it has been dishonored. A misdescription which does not mislead the party notified does not vitiate the notice. Sending the instrument bearing a stamp, ticket or writing stating that acceptance or payment has been refused or sending a notice of debit with respect to the instrument is sufficient.

(4) Written notice is given when sent although it is not received.

(5) Notice to one partner is notice to each although the firm has been dissolved.

(6) When any party is in insolvency proceedings instituted after the issue of the instrument notice may be given either to the party or to the representative of his estate.

(7) When any party is dead or incompetent notice may be sent to his last known address or given to his personal representative.

(8) Notice operates for the benefit of all parties who have rights on the instrument against the party notified.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-508, U.C.C.; supersedes §§675.07-675.21.

673.509 Protest; noting for protest.—

(1) A protest is a certificate of dishonor made under the hand and seal of a United States consul or vice consul or a notary public or other person authorized to certify dishonor by the law of the place where dishonor occurs. It may be made upon information satisfactory to such person.

(2) The protest must identify the instrument and certify either that due presentment has been made or the reason why it is excused and that the instrument has been dishonored by nonacceptance or nonpayment.

(3) The protest may also certify that notice of dishonor has been given to all parties or to specified parties.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) any necessary protest is due by the time that notice of dishonor is due.

(5) If, before protest is due, an instrument has been noted for protest by the officer to make protest, the protest may be made at any time thereafter as of the date of the noting.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-509, U.C.C.; supersedes §§676.20, 676.21, 676.23, 676.25.

673.510 Evidence of dishonor and notice of dishonor.—The following are admissible as evidence and create a presumption of dishonor and of any notice of dishonor therein shown:

(a) A document regular in form as provided in the preceding section which purports to be a protest;

(b) The purported stamp or writing of the drawee, payor bank or presenting bank on the instrument or accompanying it stating that acceptance or payment has been refused for reasons consistent with dishonor;

(c) Any book or record of the drawee, payor bank, or any collecting bank kept in the usual course of business which shows dishonor, even though there is no evidence of who made the entry.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-510, U.C.C.

673.511 Waived or excused presentment, protest or notice of dishonor or delay therein.—

(1) Delay in presentment, protest or notice of dishonor is excused when the party is without notice that it is due or when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond his control

and he exercises reasonable diligence after the cause of the delay ceases to operate.

(2) Presentment or notice or protest as the case may be is entirely excused when:

(a) The party to be charged has waived it expressly or by implication either before or after it is due; or

(b) Such party has himself dishonored the instrument or has countermanded payment or otherwise has no reason to expect or right to require that the instrument be accepted or paid; or

(c) By reasonable diligence the presentment or protest cannot be made or the notice given.

(3) Presentment is also entirely excused when:

(a) The maker, acceptor or drawee of any instrument except a documentary draft is dead

or in insolvency proceedings instituted after the issue of the instrument; or

(b) Acceptance or payment is refused but not for want of proper presentment.

(4) Where a draft has been dishonored by nonacceptance a later presentment for payment and any notice of dishonor and protest for nonpayment are excused unless in the meantime the instrument has been accepted.

(5) A waiver of protest is also a waiver of presentment and of notice of dishonor even though protest is not required.

(6) Where a waiver of presentment or notice or protest is embodied in the instrument itself it is binding upon all parties; but where it is written above the signature of an indorser it binds him only.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-511, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.82-674.84, 675.22, 675.23-675.25, 676.03, 676.16-676.18, 676.24.

PART VI

DISCHARGE

673.601 Discharge of parties.

673.602 Effect of discharge against holder in due course.

673.603 Payment or satisfaction.

673.601 Discharge of parties.—

(1) The extent of the discharge of any party from liability on an instrument is governed by the sections on:

(a) Payment or satisfaction (§673.603); or

(b) Tender of payment (§673.604); or

(c) Cancellation or renunciation (§673.605); or

(d) Impairment of right of recourse or of collateral (§673.606); or

(e) Reacquisition of the instrument by a prior party (§673.208); or

(f) Fraudulent and material alteration (§673.407); or

(g) Certification of a check (§673.411); or

(h) Acceptance varying a draft (§673.412); or

(i) Unexcused delay in presentment or notice of dishonor or protest (§673.502).

(2) Any party is also discharged from his liability on an instrument to another party by any other act or agreement with such party which would discharge his simple contract for the payment of money.

(3) The liability of all parties is discharged when any party who has himself no right of action or recourse on the instrument:

(a) Reacquires the instrument in his own right; or

(b) Is discharged under any provision of this chapter, except as otherwise provided with respect to discharge for impairment of recourse or of collateral (§673.606).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-601, U.C.C.; supersedes §§675.28, 675.29.

673.604 Tender of payment.

673.605 Cancellation and renunciation.

673.606 Impairment of recourse or of collateral.

673.602 Effect of discharge against holder in due course.—No discharge of any party provided by this chapter is effective against a subsequent holder in due course unless he has notice thereof when he takes the instrument.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-602, U.C.C.

673.603 Payment or satisfaction.—

(1) The liability of any party is discharged to the extent of his payment or satisfaction to the holder even though it is made with knowledge of a claim of another person to the instrument unless prior to such payment or satisfaction the person making the claim either supplies indemnity deemed adequate by the party seeking the discharge or enjoins payment or satisfaction by order of a court of competent jurisdiction in an action in which the adverse claimant and the holder are parties. This subsection does not, however, result in the discharge of the liability:

(a) Of a party who in bad faith pays or satisfies a holder who acquired the instrument by theft or who (unless having the rights of a holder in due course) holds through one who so acquired it; or

(b) Of a party (other than an intermediary bank or a payor bank which is not a depository bank) who pays or satisfies the holder of an instrument which has been restrictively indorsed in a manner not consistent with the terms of such restrictive indorsement.

(2) Payment or satisfaction may be made with the consent of the holder by any person including a stranger to the instrument. Surrender of the instrument to such a person gives

him the rights of a transferee (§673.201).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-603, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.53, 675.05, 675.28, 675.29, 676.36-676.40.

673.604 Tender of payment.—

(1) Any party making tender of full payment to a holder when or after it is due is discharged to the extent of all subsequent liability for interest, costs and attorney's fees.

(2) The holder's refusal of such tender wholly discharges any party who has a right of recourse against the party making the tender.

(3) Where the maker or acceptor of an instrument payable otherwise than on demand is able and ready to pay at every place of payment specified in the instrument when it is due, it is equivalent to tender.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-604, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.72, 675.28.

673.605 Cancellation and renunciation.—

(1) The holder of an instrument may even without consideration discharge any party:

(a) In any manner apparent on the face of the instrument or the indorsement, as by intentionally cancelling the instrument or the party's signature by destruction or mutilation, or by striking out the party's signature; or

(b) By renouncing his rights by a writing signed and delivered or by surrender of the instrument to the party to be discharged.

(2) Neither cancellation nor renunciation without surrender of the instrument affects the title thereto.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-605, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.50, 675.28, 675.30, 675.31.

673.606 Impairment of recourse or of collateral.—

(1) The holder discharges any party to the instrument to the extent that without such party's consent the holder:

(a) Without express reservation of rights releases or agrees not to sue any person against whom the party has to the knowledge of the holder a right of recourse or agrees to suspend the right to enforce against such person the instrument or collateral or otherwise discharges such person, except that failure or delay in effecting any required presentment, protest or notice of dishonor with respect to any such person does not discharge any party as to whom presentment, protest or notice of dishonor is effective or unnecessary; or

(b) Unjustifiably impairs any collateral for the instrument given by or on behalf of the party or any person against whom he has a right of recourse.

(2) By express reservation of rights against a party with a right of recourse the holder preserves:

(a) All his rights against such party as of the time when the instrument was originally due; and

(b) The right of the party to pay the instrument as of that time; and

(c) All rights of such party to recourse against others.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-606, U.C.C.; supersedes §675.28.

PART VII

ADVICE OF INTERNATIONAL SIGHT DRAFT

673.701 Letter of advice of international sight draft.

673.701 Letter of advice of international sight draft.—

(1) A "letter of advice" is a drawer's communication to the drawee that a described draft has been drawn.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed when a bank receives from another bank a letter of advice of an international sight draft the drawee bank may immediately debit the drawer's account and stop the running of interest pro tanto. Such a debit and any resulting credit to any account covering outstanding drafts leaves in the

drawer full power to stop payment or otherwise dispose of the amount and creates no trust or interest in favor of the holder.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed and except where a draft is drawn under a credit issued by the drawee, the drawee of an international sight draft owes the drawer no duty to pay an unadvised draft but if it does so and the draft is genuine, may appropriately debit the drawer's account.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-701, U.C.C.

PART VIII

MISCELLANEOUS

673.801 Drafts in a set.

673.802 Effect of instrument on obligation for which it is given.

673.803 Notice to third party.

673.804 Lost, destroyed or stolen instruments.

673.805 Instruments not payable to order or to bearer.

673.801 Drafts in a set.—

(1) Where a draft is drawn in a set of

parts, each of which is numbered and expressed to be an order only if no other part has been

honored, the whole of the parts constitutes one draft but a taker of any part may become a holder in due course of the draft.

(2) Any person who negotiates, indorses or accepts a single part of a draft drawn in a set thereby becomes liable to any holder in due course of that part as if it were the whole set, but as between different holders in due course to whom different parts have been negotiated the holder whose title first accrues has all rights to the draft and its proceeds.

(3) As against the drawee the first presented part of a draft drawn in a set is the part entitled to payment, or if a time draft to acceptance and payment. Acceptance of any subsequently presented part renders the drawee liable thereon under subsection (2). With respect both to a holder and to the drawer payment of a subsequently presented part of a draft payable at sight has the same effect as payment of a check notwithstanding an effective stop order (§674.407).

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this section, where any part of a draft in a set is discharged by payment or otherwise the whole draft is discharged.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-801, U.C.C.; supersedes §§676.41-676.46.

673.802 Effect of instrument on obligation for which it is given.—

(1) Unless otherwise agreed where an instrument is taken for an underlying obligation:

(a) The obligation is pro tanto discharged if a bank is drawer, maker or acceptor of the instrument and there is no recourse on the instrument against the underlying obligor; and

(b) In any other case the obligation is suspended pro tanto until the instrument is due or if it is payable on demand until its presentment. If the instrument is dishonored action may be maintained on either the instrument or the obligation; discharge of the underlying obligor on the instrument also discharges him on the obligation.

(2) The taking in good faith of a check which is not postdated does not of itself so extend the time on the original obligation as to discharge a surety.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-802, U.C.C.

673.803 Notice to third party.—Where a defendant is sued for breach of an obligation for which a third person is answerable over under this chapter he may give the third person written notice of the litigation, and the person notified may then give similar notice to any other person who is answerable over to him under this chapter. If the notice states that the person notified may come in and defend and that if the person notified does not do so he will in any action against him by the person giving the notice be bound by any determination of fact common to the two litigations, then unless after seasonable receipt of the notice the person notified does come in and defend he is so bound.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-803, U.C.C.

673.804 Lost, destroyed or stolen instruments.—The owner of an instrument which is lost, whether by destruction, theft or otherwise, may maintain an action in his own name and recover from any party liable thereon upon due proof of his ownership, the facts which prevent his production of the instrument and its terms. The court may require security indemnifying the defendant against loss by reason of further claims on the instrument.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-804, U.C.C.

673.805 Instruments not payable to order or to bearer.—This chapter applies to any instrument whose terms do not preclude transfer and which is otherwise negotiable within this chapter but which is not payable to order or to bearer, except that there can be no holder in due course of such an instrument.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§3-805, U.C.C.

CHAPTER 674

*UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—BANK DEPOSITS AND COLLECTIONS

ARTICLE 4 BANK DEPOSITS AND COLLECTIONS

PART I GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS (§§674.101—674.109)

PART II COLLECTION OF ITEMS: DEPOSITARY AND COLLECTING BANKS
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ARTICLE 4

BANK DEPOSITS AND COLLECTIONS

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS

- 674.101 Short title.
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 674.106 Separate office of a bank.
 674.107 Time of receipt of items.
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674.101 Short title.—Chapter 674 shall be known and may be cited as the uniform commercial code—bank deposits and collections.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-101, U.C.C.

674.102 Applicability.—

(1) To the extent that items within this chapter are also within the scope of chapters 673 and 678, they are subject to the provisions of those chapters. In the event of conflict the provisions of this chapter govern those of chapter 673 but the provisions of chapter 678 govern those of this chapter.

(2) The liability of a bank for action or non-action with respect to any item handled by it for purposes of presentment, payment or collection is governed by the law of the place where the bank is located. In the case of action or non-action by or at a branch or separate office of a bank, its liability is governed by the law of the place where the branch or separate office is located.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-102, U.C.C.; supersedes §659.33.

674.103 Variation by agreement; measure of damages; certain action constituting ordinary care.—

(1) The effect of the provisions of this chapter may be varied by agreement except that no agreement can disclaim a bank's re-

sponsibility for its own lack of good faith or failure to exercise ordinary care or can limit the measure of damages for such lack or failure; but the parties may by agreement determine the standards by which such responsibility is to be measured if such standards are not manifestly unreasonable.

(2) Federal reserve regulations and operating letters, clearing house rules, and the like, have the effect of agreements under subsection (1), whether or not specifically assented to by all parties interested in items handled.

(3) Action or non-action approved by this chapter or pursuant to federal reserve regulations or operating letters constitutes the exercise of ordinary care and, in the absence of special instructions, action or non-action consistent with clearing house rules and the like or with a general banking usage not disapproved by this chapter, prima facie constitutes the exercise of ordinary care.

(4) The specification or approval of certain procedures by this chapter does not constitute disapproval of other procedures which may be reasonable under the circumstances.

(5) The measure of damages for failure to exercise ordinary care in handling an item is the amount of the item reduced by an amount which could not have been realized by the use of ordinary care, and where there is bad faith

*Note.—Pursuant to §69, ch. 69-353, the editors have altered the numbers of all sections making up this chapter by deleting the digit and hyphen immediately following the decimal point. The purpose is to conform the numbering of the Code sections with the decimal numbering system used in other chapters of the Florida Statutes. The visual relationship between Florida Statutes section numbers and Code section number is not destroyed by this alteration; the digit preceding the decimal point coincides with the Code article number, and the digits following the decimal point coincide with the Code section numbers.

it includes other damages, if any, suffered by the party as a proximate consequence.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-103, U.C.C.; supersedes §659.33.

674.104 Definitions and index of definitions.—

(1) In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires

(a) "Account" means any account with a bank and includes a checking, time, interest or savings account;

(b) "Afternoon" means the period of a day between noon and midnight;

(c) "Banking day" means that part of any day on which a bank is open to the public for carrying on substantially all of its banking functions;

(d) "Clearing house" means any association of banks or other payors regularly clearing items;

(e) "Customer" means any person having an account with a bank or for whom a bank has agreed to collect items and includes a bank carrying an account with another bank;

(f) "Documentary draft" means any negotiable or non-negotiable draft with accompanying documents, securities or other papers to be delivered against honor of the draft;

(g) "Item" means any instrument for the payment of money even though it is not negotiable but does not include money;

(h) "Midnight deadline" with respect to a bank is midnight on its next banking day following the banking day on which it receives the relevant item or notice or from which the time for taking action commences to run, whichever is later;

(i) "Properly payable" includes the availability of funds for payment at the time of decision to pay or dishonor;

(j) "Settle" means to pay in cash, by clearing house settlement, in a charge or credit or by remittance, or otherwise as instructed. A settlement may be either provisional or final;

(k) "Suspends payments" with respect to a bank means that it has been closed by order of the supervisory authorities, that a public officer has been appointed to take it over or that it ceases or refuses to make payments in the ordinary course of business.

(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter and the sections in which they appear are:

"Collecting bank" §674.105.

"Depository bank" §674.105.

"Intermediary bank" §674.105.

"Payor bank" §674.105.

"Presenting bank" §674.105.

"Remitting bank" §674.105.

(3) The following definitions in other chapters apply to this chapter:

"Acceptance" §673.410.

"Certificate of deposit" §673.104.

"Certification" §673.411.

"Check" §673.104.

"Draft" §673.104.

"Holder in due course" §673.302.

"Notice of dishonor" §673.508.

"Presentment" §673.504.

"Protest" §673.509.

"Secondary party" §673.102.

(4) In addition chapter 671 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-104, U.C.C.

674.105 "Depository Bank"; "Intermediary Bank"; "Collecting Bank"; "Payor Bank"; "Presenting Bank"; "Remitting Bank".—In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Depository bank" means the first bank to which an item is transferred for collection even though it is also the payor bank;

(2) "Payor bank" means a bank by which an item is payable as drawn or accepted;

(3) "Intermediary bank" means any bank to which an item is transferred in course of collection except the depository or payor bank;

(4) "Collecting bank" means any bank handling the item for collection except the payor bank;

(5) "Presenting bank" means any bank presenting an item except a payor bank;

(6) "Remitting bank" means any payor or intermediary bank remitting for an item.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-105, U.C.C.

*674.106 Separate office of a bank.—(Section reserved)

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§4-106, U.C.C.

674.107 Time of receipt of items.—

(1) For the purpose of allowing time to process items, prove balances and make the necessary entries on its books to determine its position for the day, a bank may fix an afternoon hour of two P.M. or later as a cut-off hour for the handling of money and items and the making of entries on its books.

(2) Any item or deposit of money received on any day after a cut-off hour so fixed or after the close of the banking day may be treated as being received at the opening of the next banking day.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-107, U.C.C.

cf.—§659.27 Transactions outside of regular banking hours or on holidays.

§659.271 Permissive legal holidays; Wednesdays, Thursdays or Saturdays.

674.108 Delays.—

(1) Unless otherwise instructed, a collecting bank in a good faith effort to secure payment may, in the case of specific items and with or without the approval of any person involved, waive, modify or extend time limits imposed or permitted by this code for a period not in excess of an additional banking day without discharge of secondary parties and without liability to its transferor or any prior party.

(2) Delay by a collecting bank or payor bank beyond time limits prescribed or per-

mitted by this code or by instructions is excused if caused by interruption of communication facilities, suspension of payments by another bank, war, emergency conditions or other circumstances beyond the control of the bank provided it exercises such diligence as the circumstances require.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-108, U.C.C.

674.109 Process of posting.—The “process of posting” means the usual procedure followed by a payor bank in determining to pay an item

and in recording the payment including one or more of the following or other steps as determined by the bank:

- (1) Verification of any signature;
- (2) Ascertaining that sufficient funds are available;
- (3) Affixing a “paid” or other stamp;
- (4) Entering a charge or entry to a customer’s account;
- (5) Correcting or reversing an entry or erroneous action with respect to the item.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-109, U.C.C.; supersedes §676.55.

PART II

COLLECTION OF ITEMS: DEPOSITARY AND COLLECTING BANKS

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| <p>674.201 Presumption and duration of agency status of collecting banks and provisional status of credits; applicability of chapter; item indorsed “pay any bank”.</p> <p>674.202 Responsibility for collection; when action seasonable.</p> <p>674.203 Effect of instructions.</p> <p>674.204 Methods of sending and presenting; sending direct to payor bank.</p> <p>674.205 Supplying missing indorsement; no notice from prior indorsement.</p> <p>674.206 Transfer between banks.</p> <p>674.207 Warranties of customer and collecting bank on transfer or presentment of items; time for claims.</p> | <p>674.208 Security interest of collecting bank in items, accompanying documents and proceeds.</p> <p>674.209 When bank gives value for purposes of holder in due course.</p> <p>674.210 Presentment by notice of item not payable by, through or at a bank; liability of secondary parties.</p> <p>674.211 Media of remittance; provisional and final settlement in remittance cases.</p> <p>674.212 Right of charge-back or refund.</p> <p>674.213 Final payment of item by payor bank; when provisional debits and credits become final; when certain credits become available for withdrawal.</p> <p>674.214 Insolvency and preference.</p> |
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674.201 Presumption and duration of agency status of collecting banks and provisional status of credits; applicability of chapter; item indorsed “pay any bank”.—

(1) Unless a contrary intent clearly appears and prior to the time that a settlement given by a collecting bank for an item is or becomes final (§674.211(3) and §§674.212 and 674.213) the bank is an agent or sub-agent of the owner of the item and any settlement given for the item is provisional. This provision applies regardless of the form of indorsement or lack of indorsement and even though credit given for the item is subject to immediate withdrawal as of right or is in fact withdrawn; but the continuance of ownership of an item by its owner and any rights of the owner to proceeds of the item are subject to rights of a collecting bank such as those resulting from outstanding advances on the item and valid rights of setoff. When an item is handled by banks for purposes of presentment, payment and collection, the relevant provisions of this chapter apply even though action of parties clearly establishes that a particular bank has purchased the item and is the owner of it.

(2) After an item has been indorsed with the words “pay any bank” or the like, only a bank may acquire the rights of a holder:

(a) Until the item has been returned to the customer initiating collection; or

(b) Until the item has been specially indorsed by a bank to a person who is not a bank.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-201, U.C.C.

674.202 Responsibility for collection; when action seasonable.—

(1) A collecting bank must use ordinary care in:

(a) Presenting an item or sending it for presentment; and

(b) Sending notice of dishonor or non-payment or returning an item other than a documentary draft to the bank’s transferor or directly to the depositary bank under §674.212(2) after learning that the item has not been paid or accepted, as the case may be; and

(c) Settling for an item when the bank receives final settlement; and

(d) Making or providing for any necessary protest; and

(e) Notifying its transferor of any loss or delay in transit within a reasonable time after discovery thereof.

(2) A collecting bank taking proper action before its midnight deadline following receipt of an item, notice or payment acts seasonably; taking proper action within a reasonably longer time may be seasonable but the bank has the burden of so establishing.

(3) Subject to subsection (1) (a), a bank is not liable for the insolvency, neglect, miscon-

duct, mistake or default of another bank or person or for loss or destruction of an item in transit or in the possession of others.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-202, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.74.

674.203 Effect of instructions.—Subject to the provisions of chapter 673 concerning conversion of instruments (§673.419) and the provisions of both chapter 673 and this chapter concerning restrictive indorsements only a collecting bank's transferor can give instructions which affect the bank or constitute notice to it and a collecting bank is not liable to prior parties for any action taken pursuant to such instructions or in accordance with any agreement with its transferor.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-203, U.C.C.

674.204 Methods of sending and presenting; sending direct to payor bank.—

(1) A collecting bank must send items by reasonably prompt method taking into consideration any relevant instructions, the nature of the item, the number, of such items on hand, and the cost of collection involved and the method generally used by it or others to present such items.

(2) A collecting bank may send:

- (a) Any item direct to the payor bank;
- (b) Any item to any non-bank payor if authorized by its transferor; and
- (c) Any item other than documentary drafts to any non-bank payor, if authorized by federal reserve regulation or operating letter, clearing house rule or the like.

(3) Presentment may be made by a presenting bank at a place where the payor bank has requested that presentment be made.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-204, U.C.C.

674.205 Supplying missing indorsement; no notice from prior indorsement.—

(1) A depository bank which has taken an item for collection may supply any indorsement of the customer which is necessary to title unless the item contains the words "payee's indorsement required" or the like. In the absence of such a requirement a statement placed on the item by the depository bank to the effect that the item was deposited by a customer or credited to his account is effective as the customer's indorsement.

(2) An intermediary bank, or payor bank which is not a depository bank, is neither given notice nor otherwise affected by a restrictive indorsement of any person except the bank's immediate transferor.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-205, U.C.C.

674.206 Transfer between banks.—Any agreed method which identifies the transferor bank is sufficient for the item's further transfer to another bank.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-206, U.C.C.

674.207 Warranties of customer and col-

lecting bank on transfer or presentment of items; time for claims.—

(1) Each customer or collecting bank who obtains payment or acceptance of an item and each prior customer and collecting bank warrants to the payor bank or other payor who in good faith pays or accepts the item that:

(a) He has a good title to the item or is authorized to obtain payment or acceptance on behalf of one who has a good title; and

(b) He has no knowledge that the signature of the maker or drawer is unauthorized, except that this warranty is not given by any customer or collecting bank that is a holder in due course and acts in good faith:

1. To a maker with respect to the maker's own signature; or

2. To a drawer with respect to the drawer's own signature, whether or not the drawer is also the drawee; or

3. To an acceptor of an item if the holder in due course took the item after the acceptance or obtained the acceptance without knowledge that the drawer's signature was unauthorized; and

(c) The item has not been materially altered, except that this warranty is not given by any customer or collecting bank that is a holder in due course and acts in good faith:

1. To the maker of a note; or

2. To the drawer of a draft whether or not the drawer is also the drawee; or

3. To the acceptor of an item with respect to an alteration made prior to the acceptance if the holder in due course took the item after the acceptance, even though the acceptance provided "payable as originally drawn" or equivalent terms; or

4. To the acceptor of an item with respect to an alteration made after the acceptance.

(2) Each customer and collecting bank who transfers an item and receives a settlement or other consideration for it warrants to his transferee and to any subsequent collecting bank who takes the item in good faith that:

(a) He has a good title to the item or is authorized to obtain payment or acceptance on behalf of one who has a good title and the transfer is otherwise rightful; and

(b) All signatures are genuine or authorized; and

(c) The item has not been materially altered; and

(d) No defense of any party is good against him; and

(e) He has no knowledge of any insolvency proceeding instituted with respect to the maker or acceptor or the drawer of an unaccepted item.

In addition each customer and collecting bank so transferring an item and receiving a settlement or other consideration engages that upon dishonor and any necessary notice of dishonor and protest he will take up the item.

(3) The warranties and the engagement to honor set forth in the two preceding subsections arise notwithstanding the absence of in-

dorsement or words of guaranty or warranty in the transfer or presentment and a collecting bank remains liable for their breach despite remittance to its transferor. Damages for breach of such warranties or engagement to honor shall not exceed the consideration received by the customer or collecting bank responsible plus finance charges and expenses related to the item, if any.

(4) Unless a claim for breach of warranty under this section is made within a reasonable time after the person claiming learns of the breach, the person liable is discharged to the extent of any loss caused by the delay in making claim.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-207, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.67, 674.71.

674.208 Security interest of collecting bank in items, accompanying documents and proceeds.—

(1) A bank has a security interest in an item and any accompanying documents or the proceeds of either:

(a) In case of an item deposited in an account to the extent to which credit given for the item has been withdrawn or applied;

(b) In case of an item for which it has given credit available for withdrawal as of right, to the extent of the credit given whether or not the credit is drawn upon and whether or not there is a right of charge-back; or

(c) If it makes an advance on or against the item.

(2) When credit which has been given for several items received at one time or pursuant to a single agreement is withdrawn or applied in part the security interest remains upon all the items, any accompanying documents or the proceeds of either. For the purpose of this section, credits first given are first withdrawn.

(3) Receipt by a collecting bank of a final settlement for an item is a realization on its security interest in the item, accompanying documents and proceeds. To the extent and so long as the bank does not receive final settlement for the item or give up possession of the item or accompanying documents for purposes other than collection, the security interest continues and is subject to the provisions of chapter 679 except that:

(a) No security agreement is necessary to make the security interest enforceable (§679-203(1)(b)); and

(b) No filing is required to perfect the security interest; and

(c) The security interest has priority over conflicting perfected security interests in the item, accompanying documents or proceeds.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-208, U.C.C.

674.209 When bank gives value for purposes of holder in due course.—For purposes of determining its status as a holder in due course, the bank has given value to the extent that it has a security interest in an item provided that the bank otherwise complies with the require-

ments of §673.302 on what constitutes a holder in due course.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-209, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.30.

674.210 Presentment by notice of item not payable by, through or at a bank; liability of secondary parties.—

(1) Unless otherwise instructed, a collecting bank may present an item not payable by, through or at a bank by sending to the party to accept or pay a written notice that the bank holds the item for acceptance or payment. The notice must be sent in time to be received on or before the day when presentment is due and the bank must meet any requirement of the party to accept or pay under §673.505 by the close of the bank's next banking day after it knows of the requirement.

(2) Where presentment is made by notice and neither honor nor request for compliance with a requirement under §673.505 is received by the close of business on the day after maturity or in the case of demand items by the close of business on the third banking day after notice was sent, the presenting bank may treat the item as dishonored and charge any secondary party by sending him notice of the facts.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-210, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.77.

674.211 Media of remittance; provisional and final settlement in remittance cases.—

(1) A collecting bank may take in settlement of an item:

(a) A check of the remitting bank or of another bank on any bank except the remitting bank; or

(b) A cashier's check or similar primary obligation of a remitting bank which is a member of or clears through a member of the same clearing house or group as the collecting bank; or

(c) Appropriate authority to charge an account of the remitting bank or of another bank with the collecting bank; or

(d) If the item is drawn upon or payable by a person other than a bank, a cashier's check, certified check or other bank check or obligation.

(2) If before its midnight deadline the collecting bank properly dishonors a remittance check or authorization to charge on itself or presents or forwards for collection a remittance instrument of or on another bank which is of a kind approved by subsection (1) or has not been authorized by it, the collecting bank is not liable to prior parties in the event of the dishonor of such check, instrument or authorization.

(3) A settlement for an item by means of a remittance instrument or authorization to charge is or becomes a final settlement as to both the person making and the person receiving the settlement:

(a) If the remittance instrument or authorization to charge is of a kind approved by

subsection (1) or has not been authorized by the person receiving the settlement and in either case the person receiving the settlement acts seasonably before its midnight deadline in presenting, forwarding for collection or paying the instrument or authorization,—at the time the remittance instrument or authorization is finally paid by the payor by which it is payable;

(b) If the person receiving the settlement has authorized remittance by a non-bank check or obligation or by a cashier's check or similar primary obligation of or a check upon the payor or other remitting bank which is not of a kind approved by subsection (1)(b),—at the time of the receipt of such remittance check or obligation; or

(c) If in a case not covered by paragraphs (a) or (b) the person receiving the settlement fails to seasonably present, forward for collection, pay or return a remittance instrument or authorization to it to charge before its midnight deadline,—at such midnight deadline.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-211, U.C.C.

674.212 Right of charge-back or refund.—

(1) If a collecting bank has made provisional settlement with its customer for an item and itself fails by reason of dishonor, suspension of payments by a bank or otherwise to receive a settlement for the item which is or becomes final, the bank may revoke the settlement given by it, charge back the amount of any credit given for the item to its customer's account or obtain refund from its customer whether or not it is able to return the items if by its midnight deadline or within a longer reasonable time after it learns the facts it returns the item or sends notification of the facts. These rights to revoke, charge-back and obtain refund terminate if and when a settlement for the item received by the bank is or becomes final (§§674.211(3) and 674.213(2), (3)).

(2) Within the time and manner prescribed by this section and §674.301, an intermediary or payor bank, as the case may be, may return an unpaid item directly to the depository bank and may send for collection a draft on the depository bank and obtain reimbursement. In such case, if the depository bank has received provisional settlement for the item, it must reimburse the bank drawing the draft and any provisional credits for the item between banks shall become and remain final.

(3) A depository bank which is also the payor may charge-back the amount of an item to its customer's account or obtain refund in accordance with the section governing return of an item received by a payor bank for credit on its books (§674.301).

(4) The right to charge-back is not affected by:

(a) Prior use of the credit given for the item; or

(b) Failure by any bank to exercise ordinary care with respect to the item but any bank so failing remains liable.

(5) A failure to charge-back or claim refund does not affect other rights of the bank against the customer or any other party.

(6) If credit is given in dollars as the equivalent of the value of an item payable in a foreign currency the dollar amount of any charge-back or refund shall be calculated on the basis of the buying sight rate for the foreign currency prevailing on the day when the person entitled to the charge-back or refund learns that it will not receive payment in ordinary course.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-212, U.C.C.

674.213 Final payment of item by payor bank; when provisional debits and credits become final; when certain credits become available for withdrawal.—

(1) An item is finally paid by a payor bank when the bank has done any of the following, whichever happens first:

(a) Paid the item in cash; or

(b) Settled for the item without reserving a right to revoke the settlement and without having such right under statute, clearing house rule or agreement; or

(c) Completed the process of posting the item to the indicated account of the drawer, maker or other person to be charged therewith; or

(d) Made a provisional settlement for the item and failed to revoke the settlement in the time and manner permitted by statute, clearing house rule or agreement and has not returned the item directly to the depository bank within the time and manner provided in §674.212(2). Upon a final payment under paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) the payor bank shall be accountable for the amount of the item.

(2) If provisional settlement for an item between the presenting and payor banks is made through a clearing house or by debits or credits in an account between them, then to the extent that provisional debits or credits for the item are entered in accounts between the presenting and payor banks or between the presenting and successive prior collecting banks seriatim, they become final upon final payment of the item by the payor bank.

(3) If a collecting bank receives a settlement for an item which is or becomes final (§§674.211(3), 674.213(2)) the bank is accountable to its customer for the amount of the item and any provisional credit given for the item in an account with its customer becomes final.

(4) Subject to any right of the bank to apply the credit to an obligation of the customer, credit given by a bank for an item in an account with its customer becomes available for withdrawal as of right:

(a) In any case where the bank has received a provisional settlement for the item,—when such settlement becomes final and the bank has had a reasonable time to learn that the settlement is final;

(b) In any case where the bank is both a

depository bank and a payor bank and the item is finally paid,—at the opening of the bank's second banking day following receipt of the item.

(5) A deposit of money in a bank is final when made but, subject to any right of the bank to apply the deposit to an obligation of the customer, the deposit becomes available for withdrawal as of right at the opening of the bank's next banking day following receipt of the deposit.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254; §1, ch. 67-172.
Note.—§4-213, U.C.C.; supersedes §676.55.

674.214 Insolvency and preference.—

(1) Any item in or coming into the possession of a payor or collecting bank which suspends payment and which item is not finally paid shall be returned by the receiver, trustee or agent in charge of the closed bank to the presenting bank or the closed bank's customer.

(2) If a payor bank finally pays an item and suspends payments without making a set-

tlement for the item with its customer or the presenting bank which settlement is or becomes final, the owner of the item has a preferred claim against the payor bank.

(3) If a payor bank gives or a collecting bank gives or receives a provisional settlement for an item and thereafter suspends payments, the suspension does not prevent or interfere with the settlement becoming final if such finality occurs automatically upon the lapse of certain time or the happening of certain events (§§674.211(3), 674.213(1)(d), (2), (3)).

(4) If a collecting bank receives from subsequent parties settlement for an item which settlement is or becomes final and suspends payments without making a settlement for the item with its customer which is or becomes final, the owner of the item has a preferred claim against such collecting bank.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§4-214, U.C.C.
cf. §§661.10-661.44 Re insolvency and liquidation of state banks or trust companies; procedure, etc.

PART III

COLLECTION OF ITEMS: PAYOR BANKS

674.301 Deferred posting; recovery of payment by return of items; time of dishonor.

674.302 Payor bank's responsibility for late return of item.

674.301 Deferred posting; recovery of payment by return of items; time of dishonor.—

(1) Where an authorized settlement for a demand item (other than a documentary draft) received by a payor bank otherwise than for immediate payment over the counter has been made before midnight of the banking day of receipt the payor bank may revoke the settlement and recover any payment if before it has made final payment (§674.213(1)) and before its midnight deadline it:

- (a) Returns the item; or
- (b) Sends written notice of dishonor or nonpayment if the item is held for protest or is otherwise unavailable for return.

(2) If a demand item is received by a payor bank for credit on its books it may return such item or send notice of dishonor and may revoke any credit given or recover the amount thereof withdrawn by its customer, if it acts within the time limit and in the manner specified in the preceding subsection.

(3) Unless previous notice of dishonor has been sent an item is dishonored at the time when for purposes of dishonor it is returned or notice sent in accordance with this section.

(4) An item is returned:

- (a) As to an item received through a clearing house, when it is delivered to the presenting or last collecting bank or to the clearing house or is sent or delivered in accordance with its rules; or
- (b) In all other cases, when it is sent or

674.303 When items subject to notice, stop-order, legal process or setoff; order in which items may be charged or certified.

delivered to the bank's customer or transferor or pursuant to his instructions.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§4-301, U.C.C.; supersedes §676.55.

674.302 Payor bank's responsibility for late return of item.—In the absence of a valid defense such as breach of a presentment warranty (§674.207(1)), settlement effected or the like, if an item is presented on and received by a payor bank the bank is accountable for the amount of:

(1) A demand item other than a documentary draft whether properly payable or not if the bank, in any case where it is not also the depository bank, retains the item beyond midnight of the banking day of receipt without settling for it or, regardless of whether it is also the depository bank, does not pay or return the item or send notice of dishonor until after its midnight deadline; or

(2) Any other properly payable item unless within the time allowed for acceptance or payment of that item the bank either accepts or pays the item or returns it and accompanying documents.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§4-302, U.C.C.; supersedes §676.55.

674.303 When items subject to notice, stop-order, legal process or setoff; order in which items may be charged or certified.—

(1) Any knowledge, notice or stop-order received by, legal process served upon or setoff exercised by a payor bank, whether or not effective under other rules of law to terminate,

suspend or modify the bank's right or duty to pay an item or to charge its customer's account for the item, comes too late to so terminate, suspend or modify such right or duty if the knowledge, notice, stop-order or legal process is received or served and a reasonable time for the bank to act thereon expires or the setoff is exercised after the bank has done any of the following:

- (a) Accepted or certified the item;
- (b) Paid the item in cash;
- (c) Settled for the item without reserving a right to revoke the settlement and without having such right under statute, clearing house rule or agreement;

(d) Completed the process of posting the item to the indicated account of the drawer, maker or other person to be charged therewith or otherwise has evidenced by examination of such indicated account and by action its decision to pay the item; or

(e) Become accountable for the amount of the item under §674.213(1)(d) and §674.302 dealing with the payor bank's responsibility for late return of items.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1) items may be accepted, paid, certified or charged to the indicated account of its customer in any order convenient to the bank.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-303, U.C.C.; supersedes §§676.55, 659.26.

PART IV

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAYOR BANK AND ITS CUSTOMER

- 674.401 When bank may charge customer's account.
- 674.402 Bank's liability to customer for wrongful dishonor.
- 674.403 Customer's right to stop payment; burden of proof of loss.
- 674.404 Bank not obligated to pay check more than six months old.

674.401 When bank may charge customer's account.—

(1) As against its customer, a bank may charge against his account any item which is otherwise properly payable from that account even though the charge creates an overdraft.

(2) A bank which in good faith makes payment to a holder may charge the indicated account of its customer according to:

(a) The original tenor of his altered item; or

(b) The tenor of his completed item, even though the bank knows the item has been completed unless the bank has notice that the completion was improper.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-401, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.15-674.17, 675.32.

674.402 Bank's liability to customer for wrongful dishonor.—A payor bank is liable to its customer for damages proximately caused by the wrongful dishonor of an item. When the dishonor occurs through mistake liability is limited to actual damages proved. If so proximately caused and proved damages may include damages for an arrest or prosecution of the customer or other consequential damages. Whether any consequential damages are proximately caused by the wrongful dishonor is a question of fact to be determined in each case.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-402, U.C.C.; supersedes §659.33.

***674.403 Customer's right to stop payment; burden of proof of loss.—**

(1) A customer, or any customer if there is more than one, or any person authorized to sign checks or make withdrawals on or from an account, may stop payment of any item payable, for or drawn against such customer's or

674.405 Death or incompetence of customer.
674.406 Customer's duty to discover and report unauthorized signature or alteration.

674.407 Payor bank's right to subrogation on improper payment.

customers' account but the same shall not be effective and the bank may disregard the same unless the order is in writing, is signed by such customer or authorized person, describes with certainty the item on which payment is to be stopped, and is served upon and received by an officer of the bank at the banking house during regular banking hours and in such time and in such manner as to afford the bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it prior to the happening of any of the events described in §674.303, and in any event no bank shall be responsible or liable for failure to comply with any such order on the day the same is served upon or received by such bank unless such omission or failure to comply with the same on the day received result from the willful and intentional disregard of such order.

(2) An order may be disregarded by the bank six months after its receipt unless renewed in writing.

(3) The bank may be liable to its customer for the actual loss incurred by the customer resulting from the wrongful payment of an item contrary to a valid and binding stop payment order, not exceeding the amount of the item unless the bank is guilty of gross negligence or unless such wrongful payment was made as a result of the willful and intentional disregard by the bank of such order. The burden of establishing the fact and amount of loss resulting from the wrongful payment of an item contrary to a binding stop payment order is on the customer.

History.—Art. 10, §1, ch. 65-254.

**Note.*—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§4-403, U.C.C.; supersedes §659.32.

674.404 Bank not obligated to pay check more than six months old.—A bank is under no obligation to a customer having a checking account to pay a check, other than a certified check, which is presented more than six months after its date, but it may charge its customer's account for a payment made thereafter in good faith.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-404, U.C.C.; supersedes §659.31.

674.405 Death or incompetence of customer.—

(1) A payor or collecting bank's authority to accept, pay or collect an item or to account for proceeds of its collection if otherwise effective is not rendered ineffective by incompetence of a customer of either bank existing at the time the item is issued or its collection is undertaken if the bank does not know of an adjudication of incompetence. Neither death nor incompetence of a customer revokes such authority to accept, pay, collect or account until the bank knows of the fact of death or of an adjudication of incompetence and has reasonable opportunity to act on it.

(2) Even with knowledge a bank may for ten days after the date of death pay or certify checks drawn on or prior to that date unless ordered to stop payment by a person claiming an interest in the account.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-405, U.C.C.; supersedes §§659.39, 659.40.

674.406 Customer's duty to discover and report unauthorized signature or alteration.—

(1) When a bank sends to its customer a statement of account accompanied by items paid in good faith in support of the debit entries or holds the statement and items pursuant to a request or instructions of its customer or otherwise in a reasonable manner makes the statement and items available to the customer, the customer must exercise reasonable care and promptness to examine the statement and items to discover his unauthorized signature or any alteration on an item and must notify the bank promptly after discovery thereof.

(2) If the bank establishes that the customer failed with respect to an item to comply with the duties imposed on the customer by subsection (1) the customer is precluded from asserting against the bank:

(a) His unauthorized signature or any alteration on the item if the bank also establishes that it suffered a loss by reason of such failure; and

(b) An unauthorized signature or alteration

by the same wrongdoer on any other item paid in good faith by the bank after the first item and statement was available to the customer for a reasonable period not exceeding fourteen calendar days and before the bank receives notification from the customer of any such unauthorized signature or alteration.

(3) The preclusion under subsection (2) does not apply if the customer establishes lack of ordinary care on the part of the bank in paying the item(s).

(4) Without regard to care or lack of care of either the customer or the bank a customer who does not within one year from the time the statement and items are made available to the customer (subsection (1)) discover and report his unauthorized signature or any alteration on the face or back of the item or does not within three years from that time discover and report any unauthorized indorsement is precluded from asserting against the bank such unauthorized signature or indorsement or such alteration.

(5) If under this section a payor bank has a valid defense against a claim of a customer upon or resulting from payment of an item and waives or fails upon request to assert the defense the bank may not assert against any collecting bank or other prior party presenting or transferring the item a claim based upon the unauthorized signature or alteration giving rise to the customer's claim.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-406, U.C.C.; supersedes §659.37.
cf.—§659.35 Limitations; statements as correct.

674.407 Payor bank's right to subrogation on improper payment.—If a payor bank has paid an item over the stop payment order of the drawer or maker or otherwise under circumstances giving a basis for objection by the drawer or maker, to prevent unjust enrichment and only to the extent necessary to prevent loss to the bank by reason of its payment of the item, the payor bank shall be subrogated to the rights:

(1) Of any holder in due course on the item against the drawer or maker; and

(2) Of the payee or any other holder of the item against the drawer or maker either on the item or under the transaction out of which the item arose; and

(3) Of the drawer or maker against the payee or any other holder of the item with respect to the transaction out of which the item arose.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§4-407, U.C.C.; supersedes §659.34.

PART V

COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTARY DRAFTS

- 674.501 Handling of documentary drafts; duty to send for presentment and to notify customer of dishonor.
 674.502 Presentment of "On Arrival" drafts.

- 674.503 Responsibility of presenting bank for documents and goods; report of reasons for dishonor; referee in case of need.
 674.504 Privilege of presenting bank to deal with goods; security interest for expenses.

674.501 Handling of documentary drafts; duty to send for presentment and to notify customer of dishonor.—A bank which takes a documentary draft for collection must present or send the draft and accompanying documents for presentment and upon learning that the draft has not been paid or accepted in due course must seasonably notify its customer of such fact even though it may have discounted or bought the draft or extended credit available for withdrawal as of right.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§4-501, U.C.C.

674.502 Presentment of "On Arrival" drafts.—When a draft or the relevant instructions require presentment "on arrival", "when goods arrive" or the like, the collecting bank need not present until in its judgment a reasonable time for arrival of the goods has expired. Refusal to pay or accept because the goods have not arrived is not dishonor; the bank must notify its transferor of such refusal but need not present the draft again until it is instructed to do so or learns of the arrival of the goods.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§4-502, U.C.C.

674.503 Responsibility of presenting bank for documents and goods; report of reasons for dishonor; referee in case of need.—Unless otherwise instructed and except as provided in chapter 675 a bank presenting a documentary draft:

(1) Must deliver the documents to the drawee on acceptance of the draft if it is pay-

able more than three days after presentment; otherwise, only on payment; and

(2) Upon dishonor, either in the case of presentment for acceptance or presentment for payment, may seek and follow instructions from any referee in case of need designated in the draft or if the presenting bank does not choose to utilize his services it must use diligence and good faith to ascertain the reason for dishonor, must notify its transferor of the dishonor and of the results of its effort to ascertain the reasons therefor and must request instructions.

But the presenting bank is under no obligation with respect to goods represented by the documents except to follow any reasonable instructions seasonably received; it has a right to reimbursement for any expense incurred in following instructions and to prepayment of or indemnity for such expenses.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§4-503, U.C.C.; supersedes §676.04.

674.504 Privilege of presenting bank to deal with goods; security interest for expenses.—

(1) A presenting bank which, following the dishonor of a documentary draft, has seasonably requested instructions but does not receive them within a reasonable time may store, sell, or otherwise deal with the goods in any reasonable manner.

(2) For its reasonable expenses incurred by action under subsection (1) the presenting bank has a lien upon the goods or their proceeds, which may be foreclosed in the same manner as an unpaid seller's lien.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§4-504, U.C.C.

CHAPTER 675

*UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—LETTERS OF CREDIT

ARTICLE 5 LETTERS OF CREDIT

- 675.101 Short title.
- 675.102 Scope.
- 675.103 Definitions.
- 675.104 Formal requirements; signing.
- 675.105 Consideration.
- 675.106 Time and effect of establishment of credit.
- 675.107 Advice of credit; confirmation; error in statement of terms.
- 675.108 "Notation Credit"; exhaustion of credit.
- 675.109 Issuer's obligation to its customer.
- 675.110 Availability of credit in portions; presenter's reservation of lien or claim.

- 675.111 Warranties on transfer and presentment.
- 675.112 Time allowed for honor or rejection; withholding honor or rejection by consent; "presenter".
- 675.113 Indemnities.
- 675.114 Issuer's duty and privilege to honor; right to reimbursement.
- 675.115 Remedy for improper dishonor or anticipatory repudiation.
- 675.116 Transfer and assignment.
- 675.117 Insolvency of bank holding funds for documentary credit.

675.101 Short title.—Chapter 675 shall be known and may be cited as the uniform commercial code—letters of credit.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-101, U.C.C.

675.102 Scope.—

- (1) This chapter applies:
 - (a) To a credit issued by a bank if the credit requires a documentary draft or a documentary demand for payment; and
 - (b) To a credit issued by a person other than a bank if the credit requires that the draft or demand for payment be accompanied by a document of title; and
 - (c) To a credit issued by a bank or other person if the credit is not within paragraphs (a) or (b) but conspicuously states that it is a letter of credit or is conspicuously so entitled.
- (2) Unless the engagement meets the requirements of subsection (1), this chapter does not apply to engagements to make advances or to honor drafts or demands for payment, to authorities to pay or purchase, to guarantees or to general agreements.
- (3) This chapter deals with some but not all of the rules and concepts of letters of credit as such rules or concepts have developed prior to this act or may hereafter develop. The fact that this chapter states a rule does not by itself require, imply or negate application of the same or a converse rule to a situation not provided for or to a person not specified by this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-102, U.C.C.

***675.103 Definitions.**—

- (1) In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (a) "Credit" or "letter of credit" means an engagement by a bank or other person made at the request of a customer and of a kind within the scope of this chapter (§675.102) that the

issuer will honor drafts or other demands for payment upon compliance with the conditions specified in the credit. A credit shall clearly state whether it is revocable or irrevocable and in the absence of such statement shall be presumed to be irrevocable. The engagement may be either an agreement to honor or a statement that the bank or other person is authorized to honor.

(b) A "documentary draft" or a "documentary demand for payment" is one honor of which is conditioned upon the presentation of a document or documents. "Document" means any paper including document of title, security, invoice, certificate, notice of default and the like.

(c) An "issuer" is a bank or other person issuing a credit.

(d) A "beneficiary" of a credit is a person who is entitled under its terms to draw or demand payment.

(e) An "advising bank" is a bank which gives notification of the issuance of a credit by another bank.

(f) A "confirming bank" is a bank which engages either that it will itself honor a credit already issued by another bank or that such a credit will be honored by the issuer or a third bank.

(g) A "customer" is a buyer or other person who causes an issuer to issue a credit. The term also includes a bank which procures issuance or confirmation on behalf of that bank's customer.

(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter and the sections in which they appear are:

"Notation of Credit". §675.108.

"Presenter". §675.112(3).

(3) Definitions in other chapters applying to this chapter and the sections in which they appear are:

"Accept" or "Acceptance". §673.410.

*Note.—Pursuant to §69, ch. 69-353, the editors have altered the numbers of all sections making up this chapter by deleting the digit and hyphen immediately following the decimal point. The purpose is to conform the numbering of the Code sections with the decimal numbering system used in other chapters of the Florida Statutes. The visual relationship between Florida Statutes section numbers and Code section number is not destroyed by this alteration; the digit preceding the decimal point coincides with the Code article number, and the digits following the decimal point coincide with the Code section numbers.

"Contract for sale". §672.106.

"Draft". §673.104.

"Holder in due course". §673.302.

"Midnight deadline". §674.104.

"Security". §678.102.

(4) In addition, chapter 671 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§5-103, U.C.C.; supersedes §676.06.

675.104 Formal requirements; signing.—

(1) Except as otherwise required in §675.102(1)(c) on scope, no particular form of phrasing is required for a credit. A credit must be in writing and signed by the issuer and a confirmation must be in writing and signed by the confirming bank. A modification of the terms of a credit or confirmation must be signed by the issuer or confirming bank.

(2) A telegram may be a sufficient signed writing if it identifies its sender by an authorized authentication. The authentication may be in code and the authorized naming of the issuer in an advice of credit is a sufficient signing.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-104, U.C.C.

675.105 Consideration.—No consideration is necessary to establish a credit or to enlarge or otherwise modify its terms.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-105, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.27, 674.31.

675.106 Time and effect of establishment of credit.—

(1) Unless otherwise agreed a credit is established:

(a) As regards the customer as soon as a letter of credit is sent to him or the letter of credit or an authorized written advice of its issuance is sent to the beneficiary; and

(b) As regards the beneficiary when he receives a letter of credit or an authorized written advice of its issuance.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed once an irrevocable credit is established as regards the customer it can be modified or revoked only with the consent of the customer and once it is established as regards the beneficiary it can be modified or revoked only with his consent.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed after a revocable credit is established it may be modified or revoked by the issuer without notice to or consent from the customer or beneficiary.

(4) Notwithstanding any modification or revocation of a revocable credit any person authorized to honor or negotiate under the terms of the original credit is entitled to reimbursement for or honor of any draft or demand for payment duly honored or negotiated before receipt of notice of the modification or revocation and the issuer in turn is entitled to reimbursement from its customer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-106, U.C.C.

675.107 Advice of credit; confirmation; error in statement of terms.—

(1) Unless otherwise specified an advising bank by advising a credit issued by another bank does not assume any obligation to honor drafts drawn or demands for payment made under the credit but it does assume obligation for the accuracy of its own statement.

(2) A confirming bank by confirming a credit becomes directly obligated on the credit to the extent of its confirmation as though it were its issuer and acquires the rights of an issuer.

(3) Even though an advising bank incorrectly advises the terms of a credit it has been authorized to advise the credit is established as against the issuer to the extent of its original terms.

(4) Unless otherwise specified the customer bears as against the issuer all risks of transmission and reasonable translation or interpretation of any message relating to a credit.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-107, U.C.C.

675.108 "Notation Credit"; exhaustion of credit.—

(1) A credit which specifies that any person purchasing or paying drafts drawn or demands for payment made under it must note the amount of the draft or demand on the letter or advice of credit is a "notation credit".

(2) Under a notation credit:

(a) A person paying the beneficiary or purchasing a draft or demand for payment from him acquires a right to honor only if the appropriate notation is made and by transferring or forwarding for honor the documents under the credit such a person warrants to the issuer that the notation has been made; and

(b) Unless the credit or a signed statement that an appropriate notation has been made accompanies the draft or demand for payment the issuer may delay honor until evidence of notation has been procured which is satisfactory to it but its obligation and that of its customer continue for a reasonable time not exceeding thirty days to obtain such evidence.

(3) If the credit is not a notation credit:

(a) The issuer may honor complying drafts or demands for payment presented to it in the order in which they are presented and is discharged pro tanto by honor of any such draft or demand;

(b) As between competing good faith purchasers of complying drafts or demands the person first purchasing has priority over a subsequent purchaser even though the later purchased draft or demand has been first honored.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-108, U.C.C.

675.109 Issuer's obligation to its customer.—

(1) An issuer's obligation to its customer includes good faith and observance of any general banking usage but unless otherwise agreed does not include liability or responsibility:

(a) For performance of the underlying contract for sale or other transaction between the customer and the beneficiary; or

(b) For any act or omission of any person other than itself or its own branch or for loss or destruction of a draft, demand or document in transit or in the possession of others; or

(c) Based on knowledge or lack of knowledge of any usage of any particular trade.

(2) An issuer must examine documents with care so as to ascertain that on their face they appear to comply with the terms of the credit but unless otherwise agreed assumes no liability or responsibility for the genuineness, falsification or effect of any document which appears on such examination to be regular on its face.

(3) A non-bank issuer is not bound by any banking usage of which it has no knowledge.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-109, U.C.C.

675.110 Availability of credit in portions; presenter's reservation of lien or claim.—

(1) Unless otherwise specified a credit may be used in portions in the discretion of the beneficiary.

(2) Unless otherwise specified a person by presenting a documentary draft or demand for payment under a credit relinquishes upon its honor all claims to the documents and a person by transferring such draft or demand or causing such presentation authorizes such relinquishment. An explicit reservation of claim makes the draft or demand non-complying.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-110, U.C.C.

675.111 Warranties on transfer and presentation.—

(1) Unless otherwise agreed the beneficiary by transferring or presenting a documentary draft or demand for payment warrants to all interested parties that the necessary conditions of the credit have been complied with. This is in addition to any warranties arising under chapters 673, 674, 677 and 678.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed a negotiating, advising, confirming, collecting or issuing bank presenting or transferring a draft or demand for payment under a credit warrants only the matters warranted by a collecting bank under chapter 674 and any such bank transferring a document warrants only the matters warranted by an intermediary under chapters 677 and 678.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-111, U.C.C.; supersedes §675.32.

675.112 Time allowed for honor or rejection; withholding honor or rejection by consent; "presenter".—

(1) A bank to which a documentary draft or demand for payment is presented under a credit may without dishonor of the draft, demand or credit:

(a) Defer honor until the close of the third banking day following receipt of the documents; and

(b) Further defer honor if the presenter has

expressly or impliedly consented thereto.

Failure to honor within the time here specified constitutes dishonor of the draft or demand and of the credit.

(2) Upon dishonor the bank may unless otherwise instructed fulfill its duty to return the draft or demand and the documents by holding them at the disposal of the presenter and sending him an advice to that effect.

(3) "Presenter" means any person presenting a draft or demand for payment for honor under a credit even though that person is a confirming bank or other correspondent which is acting under an issuer's authorization.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-112, U.C.C.; supersedes §676.07.

675.113 Indemnities.—

(1) A bank seeking to obtain (whether for itself or another) honor, negotiation or reimbursement under a credit may give an indemnity to induce such honor, negotiation or reimbursement.

(2) An indemnity agreement inducing honor, negotiation or reimbursement:

(a) Unless otherwise explicitly agreed applies to defects in the documents but not in the goods; and

(b) Unless a longer time is explicitly agreed expires at the end of ten business days following receipt of the documents by the ultimate customer unless notice of objection is sent before such expiration date. The ultimate customer may send notice of objection to the person from whom he received the documents and any bank receiving such notice is under a duty to send notice to its transferor before its midnight deadline.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-113, U.C.C.

***675.114 Issuer's duty and privilege to honor; right to reimbursement.—**

(1) An issuer must honor a draft or demand for payment which complies with the terms of the relevant credit regardless of whether the goods or documents conform to the underlying contract for sale or other contract between the customer and the beneficiary. The issuer is not excused from honor of such a draft or demand by reason of an additional general term that all documents must be satisfactory to the issuer, but an issuer may require that specified documents must be satisfactory to it.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed when documents appear on their face to comply with the terms of a credit but a required document does not in fact conform to the warranties made on negotiation or transfer of a document of title (§677.507) or of a security (§678.306) or is forged or fraudulent or there is fraud in the transaction:

(a) The issuer must honor the draft or demand for payment if honor is demanded by a negotiating bank or other holder of the draft or demand which has taken the draft or demand under the credit and under circumstances which would make it a holder in due course

(§673.302) and in an appropriate case would make it a person to whom a document of title has been duly negotiated (§677.502) or a bona fide purchaser of a security (§678.302); and

(b) In all other cases as against its customer, an issuer acting in good faith may honor the draft or demand for payment despite notification from the customer of fraud, forgery or other defect not apparent on the face of the documents but a court of appropriate jurisdiction may enjoin such honor.

(3) Unless otherwise agreed an issuer which has duly honored a draft or demand for payment is entitled to immediate reimbursement of any payment made under the credit and to be put in effectively available funds not later than the day before maturity of any acceptance made under the credit.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§5-114, U.C.C.

675.115 Remedy for improper dishonor or anticipatory repudiation.—

(1) When an issuer wrongfully dishonors a draft or demand for payment presented under a credit the person entitled to honor has with respect to any documents the rights of a person in the position of a seller (§672.707) and may recover from the issuer the face amount of the draft or demand together with incidental damages under §672.710 on seller's incidental damages and interest but less any amount realized by resale or other use or disposition of the subject matter of the transaction. In the event no resale or other utilization is made the documents, goods or other subject matter involved in the transaction must be turned over to the issuer on payment of judgment.

(2) When an issuer wrongfully cancels or otherwise repudiates a credit before presentation of a draft or demand for payment drawn under it the beneficiary has the rights of a seller after anticipatory repudiation by the buyer under §672.610 if he learns of the repudiation in time reasonably to avoid procurement of the required documents. Otherwise the beneficiary has an immediate right of action for wrongful dishonor.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-115, U.C.C.

675.116 Transfer and assignment.—

(1) The right to draw under a credit can be transferred or assigned only when the credit is expressly designated as transferable or assignable.

(2) Even though the credit specifically states that it is non-transferable or nonassignable the beneficiary may before performance of the conditions of the credit assign his right to proceeds. Such an assignment is an assignment of a contract right under chapter 679 on se-

cured transactions and is governed by that chapter except that:

(a) The assignment is ineffective until the letter of credit or advice of credit is delivered to the assignee which delivery constitutes perfection of the security interest under chapter 679; and

(b) The issuer may honor drafts or demands for payment drawn under the credit until it receives a notification of the assignment signed by the beneficiary which reasonably identifies the credit involved in the assignment and contains a request to pay the assignee; and

(c) After what reasonably appears to be such a notification has been received the issuer may without dishonor refuse to accept or pay even to a person otherwise entitled to honor until the letter of credit or advice of credit is exhibited to the issuer.

(3) Except where the beneficiary has effectively assigned his right to draw or his right to proceeds, nothing in this section limits his right to transfer or negotiate drafts or demands drawn under the credit.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-116, U.C.C.

675.117 Insolvency of bank holding funds for documentary credit.—

(1) Where an issuer or an advising or confirming bank or a bank which has for a customer procured issuance of a credit by another bank becomes insolvent before final payment under the credit and the credit is one to which this chapter is made applicable by §675.102-(1)(a) or (b) on scope, the receipt or allocation of funds or collateral to secure or meet obligations under the credit shall have the following results:

(a) To the extent of any funds or collateral turned over after or before the insolvency as indemnity against or specifically for the purpose of payment of drafts or demands for payment drawn under the designated credit, the drafts or demands are entitled to payment in preference over depositors or other general creditors of the issuer or bank; and

(b) On expiration of the credit or surrender of the beneficiary's rights under it unused any person who has given such funds or collateral is similarly entitled to return thereof; and

(c) A change to a general or current account with a bank if specifically consented to for the purpose of indemnity against or payment of drafts or demands for payment drawn under the designated credit falls under the same rules as if the funds had been drawn out in cash and then turned over with specific instructions.

(2) After honor or reimbursement under this section the customer or other person for whose account the insolvent bank has acted is entitled to receive the documents involved.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§5-117, U.C.C.

CHAPTER 676

*UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—BULK TRANSFERS

ARTICLE 6 BULK TRANSFERS

- 676.101 Short title.
- 676.102 "Bulk Transfers"; transfers of equipment; enterprises subject to this chapter; bulk transfers subject to this chapter.
- 676.103 Transfers excepted from this chapter.
- 676.104 Schedule of property, list of creditors.
- 676.105 Notice to creditors.
- 676.106 Application of the proceeds.
- 676.107 The notice.
- 676.108 Auction sales; "Auctioneer".
- 676.109 What creditors protected; credit for payment to particular creditors.
- 676.110 Subsequent transfers.
- 676.111 Limitation of actions and levies.

676.101 Short title.—Chapter 676 shall be known and may be cited as the uniform commercial code—bulk transfers.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§6-101, U.C.C.

676.102 "Bulk Transfers"; transfers of equipment; enterprises subject to this chapter; bulk transfers subject to this chapter.—

(1) A "bulk transfer" is any transfer in bulk and not in the ordinary course of the transferor's business of a major part of the materials, supplies, merchandise or other inventory (§679.109) of an enterprise subject to this chapter.

(2) A transfer of a substantial part of the equipment (§679.109) of such an enterprise is a bulk transfer if it is made in connection with a bulk transfer of inventory, but not otherwise.

(3) The enterprises subject to this chapter are all those whose principal business is the sale of merchandise from stock, including those who manufacture what they sell.

(4) Except as limited by the following section all bulk transfers of goods located within this state are subject to this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§6-102, U.C.C.; supersedes §726.05.

676.103 Transfers excepted from this chapter.—The following transfers are not subject to this chapter:

(1) Those made to give security for the performance of an obligation;

(2) General assignments for the benefit of all the creditors of the transferor, and subsequent transfers by the assignee thereunder;

(3) Transfers in settlement or realization of a lien or other security interest;

(4) Sales by executors, administrators, receivers, trustees in bankruptcy, or any public officer under judicial process;

(5) Sales made in the course of judicial or administrative proceedings for the dissolution or reorganization of a corporation and of which notice is sent to the creditors of the corporation pursuant to order of the court or administrative agency;

(6) Transfers to a person maintaining a

known place of business in this state who becomes bound to pay the debts of the transferor in full and gives public notice of that fact, and who is solvent after becoming so bound;

(7) A transfer to a new business enterprise organized to take over and continue the business, if public notice of the transaction is given and the new enterprise assumes the debts of the transferor and he receives nothing from the transaction except an interest in the new enterprise junior to the claims of creditors;

(8) Transfers of property which is exempt from execution.

Public notice under subsection (6) or subsection (7) may be given by publishing once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation where the transferor had its principal place of business in this state an advertisement including the names and addresses of the transferor and transferee and the effective date of the transfer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§6-103, U.C.C.; supersedes §726.05.

***676.104 Schedule of property, list of creditors.**—

(1) Except as provided with respect to auction sales (§676.108), a bulk transfer subject to this chapter is ineffective against any creditor of the transferor unless:

(a) The transferee requires the transferor to furnish a list of his existing creditors prepared as stated in this section; and

(b) The parties prepare a schedule of the property transferred sufficient to identify it; and

(c) The transferee preserves the list and schedule for six months next following the transfer and permits inspection of either or both and copying therefrom at all reasonable hours by any creditor of the transferor, or files the list and schedule in (a public office to be here identified).

(2) The list of creditors must be signed and sworn to or affirmed by the transferor or his agent. It must contain the names and business addresses of all creditors of the transferor, with the amounts when known, and also the names of all persons who are known to the transferor

***Note.**—Pursuant to §69, ch. 69-353, the editors have altered the numbers of all sections making up this chapter by deleting the digit and hyphen immediately following the decimal point. The purpose is to conform the numbering of the Code sections with the decimal numbering system used in other chapters of the Florida Statutes. The visual relationship between Florida Statutes section numbers and Code section number is not destroyed by this alteration; the digit preceding the decimal point coincides with the Code article number, and the digits following the decimal point coincide with the Code section numbers.

to assert claims against him even though such claims are disputed. If the transferor is the obligor of an outstanding issue of bonds, debentures or the like as to which there is an indenture trustee, the list of creditors need include only the name and address of the indenture trustee and the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issue.

(3) Responsibility for the completeness and accuracy of the list of creditors rests on the transferor, and the transfer is not rendered ineffective by errors or omissions therein unless the transferee is shown to have had knowledge.

(4) Any transferor who shall, concerning the list of creditors prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, knowingly or willfully make or deliver or cause to be made or delivered any statement of which any portion is false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

**Note.*—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§6-104, U.C.C.; supersedes §726.06.

676.105 Notice to creditors.—In addition to the requirements of the preceding section, any bulk transfer subject to this chapter except one made by auction sale (§676.108) is ineffective against any creditor of the transferor unless at least ten days before he takes possession of the goods or pays for them, whichever happens first, the transferee gives notice of the transfer in the manner and to the persons hereafter provided (§676.107).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§6-105, U.C.C.; supersedes §726.03.

676.106 Application of the proceeds.—In addition to the requirements of the two preceding sections:

(1) Upon every bulk transfer subject to this chapter for which new consideration becomes payable except those made by sale at auction it is the duty of the transferee to assure that such consideration is applied so far as necessary to pay those debts of the transferor which are either shown on the list furnished by the transferor (§676.104) or filed in writing in the place stated in the notice (§676.107) within thirty days after the mailing of such notice. This duty of the transferee runs to all the holders of such debts, and may be enforced by any of them for the benefit of all.

(2) If any of said debts are in dispute the necessary sum may be withheld from distribution until the dispute is settled or adjudicated.

(3) If the consideration payable is not enough to pay all of the said debts in full distribution shall be made pro rata.

(4) A transferee may within ten days after taking possession of the goods, discharge his obligations under this section by an action in the circuit court for the county where the transferor had his principal place of business in this state interpleading all creditors in the list of creditors required by §676.104. In such event the court shall require the consideration

to be deposited into the registry of the court and thereupon shall decree the goods to be free and clear of the claims of such creditors and that such creditors should file their claims with the court.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§6-106, U.C.C.

***676.107 The notice.**—

(1) The notice to creditors (§676.105) shall state:

(a) That a bulk transfer is about to be made; and

(b) The names and business addresses of the transferor and transferee, and all other business names and addresses used by the transferor within three years last past so far as known to the transferee; and

(c) Whether or not all the debts of the transferor are to be paid in full as they fall due as a result of the transaction, and if so, the address to which creditors should send their bills.

(2) If the debts of the transferor are not to be paid in full as they fall due or if the transferee is in doubt on that point then the notice shall state further:

(a) The location and general description of the property to be transferred and the estimated total of the transferor's debts;

(b) The address where the schedule of property and list of creditors (§676.104) may be inspected;

(c) Whether the transfer is to pay existing debts and if so the amount of such debts and to whom owing;

(d) Whether the transfer is for new consideration and if so the amount of such consideration and the time and place of payment; and

(e) If for new consideration the time and place where creditors of the transferor are to file their claims.

(3) The notice in any case shall be to all persons shown on the list of creditors furnished by the transferor (§676.104) and to all other persons who are known by the transferee to hold or assert claims against the transferor, and shall be:

(a) Delivered personally or by registered or certified mail, and

(b) If the county in which the transferor resides has a population in excess of two hundred thousand persons according to the latest statewide decennial census, published one time in a daily newspaper of general circulation in such county.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254; §40, ch. 69-353.

**Note.*—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§6-107, U.C.C.; supersedes §726.03.

676.108 Auction sales; "Auctioneer".—

(1) A bulk transfer is subject to this chapter even though it is by sale at auction, but only in the manner and with the results stated in this section.

(2) The transferor shall furnish a list of his creditors and assist in the preparation of a

schedule of the property to be sold, both prepared as before stated (§676.104).

(3) The person or persons other than the transferor who direct, control or are responsible for the auction are collectively called the "auctioneer". The auctioneer shall:

(a) Receive and retain the list of creditors and prepare and retain the schedule of property for the period stated in this chapter (§676.104);

(b) Give notice of the auction personally or by registered or certified mail at least ten days before it occurs to all persons shown on the list of creditors and to all other persons who are known to him to hold or assert claims against the transferor; and

(c) Assure that the net proceeds of the auction are applied as provided in this chapter (§676.106).

(4) Failure of the auctioneer to perform any of these duties does not affect the validity of the sale or the title of the purchasers, but if the auctioneer knows that the auction constitutes a bulk transfer such failure renders the auctioneer liable to the creditors of the transferor as a class for the sums owing to them from the transferor up to but not exceeding the net proceeds of the auction. If the auctioneer consists of several persons their liability is joint and several.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§6-108, U.C.C.; supersedes §726.05.

676.109 What creditors protected; credit for payment to particular creditors.—

(1) The creditors of the transferor mentioned in this chapter are those holding claims based on transactions or events occurring before

the bulk transfer, but creditors who become such after notice to creditors is given (§§676.105 and 676.107) are not entitled to notice.

(2) Against the aggregate obligation imposed by the provisions of this chapter concerning the application of the proceeds (§§676.106 and 676.108(3)(c)) the transferee or auctioneer is entitled to credit for sums paid to particular creditors of the transferor, not exceeding the sums believed in good faith at the time of the payment to be properly payable to such creditors.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§6-109, U.C.C.

676.110 Subsequent transfers.—When the title of a transferee to property is subject to a defect by reason of his non-compliance with the requirements of this chapter, then:

(1) A purchaser of any of such property from such transferee who pays no value or who takes with notice of such non-compliance takes subject to such defect, but

(2) A purchaser for value in good faith and without such notice takes free of such defect.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§6-110, U.C.C.

***676.111 Limitation of actions and levies.—**No action under this chapter shall be brought nor levy made more than one year after the date on which the transferee took possession of the goods unless the transfer has been concealed. If the transfer has been concealed, actions may be brought or levies made within one year after its discovery.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

*Note.—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§6-111, U.C.C.

CHAPTER 677

*UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—DOCUMENTS OF TITLE

ARTICLE 7 WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, BILLS OF LADING AND OTHER DOCUMENTS OF TITLE

PART I GENERAL (§§677.101—677.105)

PART II WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS: SPECIAL PROVISIONS (§§677.201—677.210)

PART III BILLS OF LADING: SPECIAL PROVISIONS (§§677.301—677.309)

PART IV WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS AND BILLS OF LADING: GENERAL OBLIGATIONS (§§677.401—677.404)

PART V WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS AND BILLS OF LADING:
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ARTICLE 7

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, BILLS OF LADING AND OTHER DOCUMENTS OF TITLE

PART I

GENERAL

677.101 Short title.

677.102 Definitions and index of definitions.

677.103 Relation of chapter to treaty, statute, tariff, classification or regulation.

677.104 Negotiable and non-negotiable warehouse receipt, bill of lading or other document of title.

677.105 Construction against negative implication.

677.101 Short title.—Chapter 677 shall be known and may be cited as the uniform commercial code—documents of title.

History.—§1, ch. 65-25.

Note.—§7-101, U.C.C.

677.102 Definitions and index of definitions.—

(1) In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Bailee" means the person who by a warehouse receipt, bill of lading or other document of title acknowledges possession of goods and contracts to deliver them.

(b) "Consignee" means the person named in a bill to whom or to whose order the bill promises delivery.

(c) "Consignor" means the person named in a bill as the person from whom the goods have been received for shipment.

(d) "Delivery order" means a written order to deliver goods directed to a warehouseman, carrier or other person who in the ordinary course of business issues warehouse receipts or bills of lading.

(e) "Document" means document of title as defined in the general definitions in chapter 671 (§671.201).

(f) "Goods" means all things which are treated as movable for the purposes of a contract of storage or transportation.

(g) "Issuer" means a bailee who issues a

document except that in relation to an unaccepted delivery order it means the person who orders the possessor of goods to deliver. Issuer includes any person for whom an agent or employee purports to act in issuing a document if the agent or employee has real or apparent authority to issue documents, notwithstanding that the issuer received no goods or that the goods were misdescribed or that in any other respect the agent or employee violated his instructions.

(h) "Warehouseman" is a person engaged in the business of storing goods for hire.

(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter or to specified parts thereof, and the sections in which they appear are:

"Duly negotiate". §677.501.

"Person entitled under the document". §677.403(4).

(3) Definitions in other chapters applying to this chapter and the sections in which they appear are:

"Contract for sale". §672.106.

"Overseas". §672.323.

"Receipt" of goods. §672.103.

(4) In addition chapter 671 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-102, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.54.

*Note.—Pursuant to §69, ch. 69-353, the editors have altered the numbers of all sections making up this chapter by deleting the digit and hyphen immediately following the decimal point. The purpose is to conform the numbering of the Code sections with the decimal numbering system used in other chapters of the Florida Statutes. The visual relationship between Florida Statutes section numbers and Code section number is not destroyed by this alteration; the digit preceding the decimal point coincides with the Code article number, and the digits following the decimal point coincide with the Code section numbers.

677.103 Relation of chapter to treaty, statute, tariff, classification or regulation.—To the extent that any treaty or statute of the United States, regulatory statute of this state or tariff, classification or regulation filed or issued pursuant thereto is applicable, the provisions of this chapter are subject thereto.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-103, U.C.C.

677.104 Negotiable and non-negotiable warehouse receipt, bill of lading or other document of title.—

(1) A warehouse receipt, bill of lading or other document of title is negotiable:

(a) If by its terms the goods are to be delivered to bearer or to the order of a named person; or

(b) Where recognized in overseas trade, if it runs to a named person or assigns.

(2) Any other document is non-negotiable. A bill of lading in which it is stated that the goods are consigned to a named person is not made negotiable by a provision that the goods are to be delivered only against a written order signed by the same or another named person.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-104, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.02-678.05.

677.105 Construction against negative implication.—The omission from either part II or part III of this chapter of a provision corresponding to a provision made in the other part does not imply that a corresponding rule of law is not applicable.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-105, U.C.C.

PART II

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS: SPECIAL PROVISIONS

- 677.201 Who may issue a warehouse receipt; storage under government bond.
 677.202 Form of warehouse receipt; essential terms; optional terms.
 677.203 Liability for non-receipt or misdescription.
 677.204 Duty of care; contractual limitation of warehouseman's liability.

- 677.205 Title under warehouse receipt defeated in certain cases.
 677.206 Termination of storage at warehouseman's option.
 677.207 Goods must be kept separate; fungible goods.
 677.208 Altered warehouse receipts.
 677.209 Lien of warehouseman.
 677.210 Enforcement of warehouseman's lien.

677.201 Who may issue a warehouse receipt; storage under government bond.—

(1) A warehouse receipt may be issued by any warehouseman.

(2) Where goods including distilled spirits and agricultural commodities are stored under a statute requiring a bond against withdrawal or a license for the issuance of receipts in the nature of warehouse receipts, a receipt issued for the goods has like effect as a warehouse receipt even though issued by a person who is the owner of the goods and is not a warehouseman.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-201, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.01.

677.202 Form of warehouse receipt; essential terms; optional terms.—

(1) A warehouse receipt need not be in any particular form.

(2) Unless a warehouse receipt embodies within its written or printed terms each of the following, the warehouseman is liable for damages caused by the omission to a person injured thereby:

- (a) The location of the warehouse where the goods are stored;
 (b) The date of issue of the receipt;
 (c) The consecutive number of the receipt;
 (d) A statement whether the goods received will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his order;
 (e) The rate of storage and handling charges, except that where goods are stored

under a field warehousing arrangement a statement of that fact is sufficient on a non-negotiable receipt;

(f) A description of the goods or of the packages containing them;

(g) The signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent;

(h) If the receipt is issued for goods of which the warehouseman is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, the fact of such ownership; and

(i) A statement of the amount of advances made and of liabilities incurred for which the warehouseman claims a lien or security interest (§677.209). If the precise amount of such advances made or of such liabilities incurred is, at the time of the issue of the receipt, unknown to the warehouseman or to his agent who issues it, a statement of the fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred and the purpose thereof is sufficient.

(3) A warehouseman may insert in his receipt any other terms which are not contrary to the provisions of this code and do not impair his obligation of delivery (§677.403) or his duty of care (§677.204). Any contrary provisions shall be ineffective.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-202, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.02.

677.203 Liability for non-receipt or misdescription.—A party to or purchaser for value in good faith of a document of title other than a bill of lading relying in either case upon the

description therein of the goods may recover from the issuer damages caused by the non-receipt or misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that the document conspicuously indicates that the issuer does not know whether any part or all of the goods in fact were received or conform to the description, as where the description is in terms of marks or labels or kind, quantity or condition, or the receipt or description is qualified by "contents, condition and quality unknown", "said to contain" or the like, if such indication be true, or the party or purchaser otherwise has notice.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-203, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.20.

***677.204 Duty of care; contractual limitation of warehouseman's liability.—**

(1) A warehouseman is liable for damages for loss of or injury to the goods caused by his failure to exercise such care in regard to them as a reasonably careful man would exercise under like circumstances but unless otherwise agreed he is not liable for damages which could not have been avoided by the exercise of such care.

(2) Damages may be limited by a term in the warehouse receipt or storage agreement limiting the amount of liability in case of loss or damage, and setting forth a specific liability per article or item, or value per unit of weight, beyond which the warehouseman shall not be liable; provided, however, that such liability may on written request of the bailor at the time of signing such storage agreement or within a reasonable time after receipt of the warehouse receipt be increased on part or all of the goods thereunder, in which event increased rates may be charged based on such increased valuation, but that no such increase shall be permitted contrary to a lawful limitation of liability contained in the warehouseman's tariff, if any. No such limitation is effective with respect to the warehouseman's liability for conversion to his own use.

(3) This section does not impair or repeal any statute which imposes a higher responsibility upon the warehouseman or invalidates contractual limitations which would be permissible under this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§7-204, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.03, 678.20.

677.205 Title under warehouse receipt defeated in certain cases.—A buyer in the ordinary course of business of fungible goods sold and delivered by a warehouseman who is also in the business of buying and selling such goods takes free of any claim under a warehouse receipt even though it has been duly negotiated.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-205, U.C.C.

677.206 Termination of storage at warehouseman's option.—

(1) A warehouseman may on notifying the person on whose account the goods are held

and any other person known to claim an interest in the goods require payment of any charges and removal of the goods from the warehouse at the termination of the period of storage fixed by the document, or, if no period is fixed, within a stated period not less than thirty days after the notification. If the goods are not removed before the date specified in the notification, the warehouseman may sell them in accordance with the provisions of the section on enforcement of a warehouseman's lien (§677.210).

(2) If a warehouseman in good faith believes that the goods are about to deteriorate or decline in value to less than the amount of his lien within the time prescribed in subsection (1) for notification, advertisement and sale, the warehouseman may specify in the notification any reasonable shorter time for removal of the goods and in case the goods are not removed, may sell them at public sale held not less than one week after a single advertisement or posting.

(3) If as a result of a quality or condition of the goods of which the warehouseman had no notice at the time of deposit the goods are a hazard to other property or to the warehouse or to persons, the warehouseman may sell the goods at public or private sale without advertisement on reasonable notification to all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. If the warehouseman after a reasonable effort is unable to sell the goods he may dispose of them in any lawful manner and shall incur no liability by reason of such disposition.

(4) The warehouseman must deliver the goods to any person entitled to them under this chapter upon due demand made at any time prior to sale or other disposition under this section.

(5) The warehouseman may satisfy his lien from the proceeds of any sale or disposition under this section but must hold the balance for delivery on the demand of any person to whom he would have been bound to deliver the goods.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-206, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.34.

677.207 Goods must be kept separate; fungible goods.—

(1) Unless the warehouse receipt otherwise provides, a warehouseman must keep separate the goods covered by each receipt so as to permit at all times identification and delivery of those goods except that different lots of fungible goods may be commingled.

(2) Fungible goods so commingled are owned in common by the persons entitled thereto and the warehouseman is severally liable to each owner for that owner's share. Where because of overissue a mass of fungible goods is insufficient to meet all the receipts which the warehouseman has issued against it, the persons entitled include all holders to whom overissued receipts have been duly negotiated.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-207, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.22, 678.23.

677.208 Altered warehouse receipts.—Where a blank in a negotiable warehouse receipt has been filled in without authority, a purchaser for value and without notice of the want of authority may treat the insertion as authorized. Any other unauthorized alteration leaves any receipt enforceable against the issuer according to its original tenor.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-208, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.13.

677.209 Lien of warehouseman.—

(1) A warehouseman has a lien against the bailor on the goods covered by a warehouse receipt or on the proceeds thereof in his possession for charges for storage or transportation (including demurrage and terminal charges), insurance, labor, or charges present or future in relation to the goods, and for expenses necessary for preservation of the goods or reasonably incurred in their sale pursuant to law. If the person on whose account the goods are held is liable for like charges or expenses in relation to other goods whenever deposited and it is stated in the receipt that a lien is claimed for charges and expenses in relation to other goods, the warehouseman also has a lien against him for such charges and expenses whether or not the other goods have been delivered by the warehouseman. But against a person to whom a negotiable warehouse receipt is duly negotiated a warehouseman's lien is limited to charges in an amount or at a rate specified on the receipt or if no charges are so specified then to a reasonable charge for storage of the goods covered by the receipt subsequent to the date of the receipt.

(2) The warehouseman may also reserve a security interest against the bailor for a maximum amount specified on the receipt for charges other than those specified in subsection (1), such as for money advanced and interest. Such a security interest is governed by the chapter on secured transactions (chapter 679).

(3) A warehouseman's lien for charges and expenses under subsection (1) or a security interest under subsection (2) is also effective against any person who so entrusted the bailor with possession of the goods that a pledge of them by him to a good faith purchaser for value would have been valid but is not effective against a person as to whom the document confers no right in the goods covered by it under §677.503.

(4) A warehouseman loses his lien on any goods which he voluntarily delivers or which he unjustifiably refuses to deliver.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-209, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.27-678.32.

677.210 Enforcement of warehouseman's lien.—

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), a warehouseman's lien may be enforced by public or private sale of the goods in block or in parcels, at any time or place and on any terms which are commercially reasonable, after noti-

fying all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. Such notification must include a statement of the amount due, the nature of the proposed sale and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a different method from that selected by the warehouseman is not of itself sufficient to establish that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. If the warehouseman either sells the goods in the usual manner in any recognized market therefor, or if he sells at the price current in such market at the time of his sale, or if he has otherwise sold in conformity with commercially reasonable practices among dealers in the type of goods sold, he has sold in a commercially reasonable manner. A sale of more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to insure satisfaction of the obligation is not commercially reasonable except in cases covered by the preceding sentence.

(2) A warehouseman's lien on goods other than goods stored by a merchant in the course of his business may be enforced only as follows:

(a) All persons known to claim an interest in the goods must be notified.

(b) The notification must be delivered in person or sent by registered or certified letter to the last known address of any person to be notified.

(c) The notification must include an itemized statement of the claim, a description of the goods subject to the lien, a demand for payment within a specified time not less than ten days after receipt of the notification, and a conspicuous statement that unless the claim is paid within that time the goods will be advertised for sale and sold by auction at a specified time and place.

(d) The sale must conform to the terms of the notification.

(e) The sale must be held at the nearest suitable place to that where the goods are held or stored.

(f) After the expiration of the time given in the notification, an advertisement of the sale must be published once a week for two weeks consecutively in a newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held. The advertisement must include a description of the goods, the name of the person on whose account they are being held, and the time and place of the sale. The sale must take place at least fifteen days after the first publication. If there is no newspaper of general circulation where the sale is to be held, the advertisement must be posted at least ten days before the sale in not less than six conspicuous places in the neighborhood of the proposed sale.

(3) Before any sale pursuant to this section any person claiming a right in the goods may pay the amount necessary to satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred under this section. In that event the goods must not be sold, but must be retained by the warehouse-

man subject to the terms of the receipt and this chapter.

(4) The warehouseman may buy at any public sale pursuant to this section.

(5) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a warehouseman's lien takes the goods free of any rights of persons against whom the lien was valid, despite noncompliance by the warehouseman with the requirements of this section.

(6) The warehouseman may satisfy his lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but must hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to any person to whom he

would have been bound to deliver the goods.

(7) The rights provided by this section shall be in addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor against his debtor.

(8) Where a lien is on goods stored by a merchant in the course of his business the lien may be enforced in accordance with either subsection (1) or (2).

(9) The warehouseman is liable for damages caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and in case of willful violation is liable for conversion.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-210, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.33.

PART III

BILLS OF LADING: SPECIAL PROVISIONS

677.301 Liability for non-receipt or misdescription; "Said to Contain"; "Shipper's Load and Count"; improper handling.

677.302 Through bills of lading and similar documents.

677.303 Diversion; reconsignment; change of instructions.

677.304 Bills of lading in a set.

677.305 Destination bills.

677.306 Altered bills of lading.

677.307 Lien of carrier.

677.308 Enforcement of carrier's lien.

677.309 Duty of care; contractual limitation of carrier's liability.

677.301 Liability for non-receipt or misdescription; "Said to Contain"; "Shipper's Load and Count"; improper handling.—

(1) A consignee of a non-negotiable bill who has given value in good faith or a holder to whom a negotiable bill has been duly negotiated relying in either case upon the description therein of the goods, or upon the date therein shown, may recover from the issuer damages caused by the misdating of the bill or the non-receipt or misdescription of the goods, except to the extent that the document indicates that the issuer does not know whether any part or all of the goods in fact were received or conform to the description, as where the description is in terms of marks or labels or kind, quantity, or condition or the receipt or description is qualified by "contents or condition of contents of packages unknown", "said to contain", "shipper's weight, load and count" or the like, if such indication be true.

(2) When goods are loaded by an issuer who is a common carrier, the issuer must count the packages of goods if package freight and ascertain the kind and quantity if bulk freight. In such cases "shipper's weight, load and count" or other words indicating that the description was made by the shipper are ineffective except as to freight concealed by packages.

(3) When bulk freight is loaded by a shipper who makes available to the issuer adequate facilities for weighing such freight, an issuer who is a common carrier must ascertain the kind and quantity within a reasonable time after receiving the written request of the shipper to do so. In such cases "shipper's weight" or other words of like purport are ineffective.

(4) The issuer may by inserting in the bill

the words "shipper's weight, load and count" or other words of like purport indicate that the goods were loaded by the shipper; and if such statement be true the issuer shall not be liable for damages caused by the improper loading. But their omission does not imply liability for such damages.

(5) The shipper shall be deemed to have guaranteed to the issuer the accuracy at the time of shipment of the description, marks, labels, number, kind, quantity, condition and weight, as furnished by him; and the shipper shall indemnify the issuer against damage caused by inaccuracies in such particulars. The right of the issuer to such indemnity shall in no way limit his responsibility and liability under the contract of carriage to any person other than the shipper.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-301, U.C.C.

cf.—§352.25 To receive, transport and deliver freight.

§352.26 Freight to be delivered according to terms and direction.

677.302 Through bills of lading and similar documents.—

(1) The issuer of a through bill of lading or other document embodying an undertaking to be performed in part by persons acting as its agents or by connecting carriers is liable to anyone entitled to recover on the document for any breach by such other persons or by a connecting carrier of its obligation under the document but to the extent that the bill covers an undertaking to be performed overseas or in territory not contiguous to the continental United States or an undertaking including matters other than transportation this liability may be varied by agreement of the parties.

(2) Where goods covered by a through bill of lading or other document embodying an un-

dertaking to be performed in part by persons other than the issuer are received by any such person, he is subject with respect to his own performance while the goods are in his possession to the obligation of the issuer. His obligation is discharged by delivery of the goods to another such person pursuant to the document, and does not include liability for breach by any other such persons or by the issuer.

(3) The issuer of such through bill of lading or other document shall be entitled to recover from the connecting carrier or such other person in possession of the goods when the breach of the obligation under the document occurred, the amount it may be required to pay to anyone entitled to recover on the document therefor, as may be evidenced by any receipt, judgment, or transcript thereof, and the amount of any expense reasonably incurred by it in defending any action brought by anyone entitled to recover on the document therefor.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§7-302, U.C.C.

677.303 Diversion; reconsignment; change of instructions.—

(1) Unless the bill of lading otherwise provides, the carrier may deliver the goods to a person or destination other than that stated in the bill or may otherwise dispose of the goods on instructions from:

- (a) The holder of a negotiable bill; or
- (b) The consignor on a non-negotiable bill notwithstanding contrary instructions from the consignee; or
- (c) The consignee on a non-negotiable bill in the absence of contrary instructions from the consignor, if the goods have arrived at the billed destination or if the consignee is in possession of the bill; or
- (d) The consignee on a non-negotiable bill if he is entitled as against the consignor to dispose of them.

(2) Unless such instructions are noted on a negotiable bill of lading, a person to whom the bill is duly negotiated can hold the bailee according to the original terms.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§7-303, U.C.C.

677.304 Bills of lading in a set.—

(1) Except where customary in overseas transportation, a bill of lading must not be issued in a set of parts. The issuer is liable for damages caused by violation of this subsection.

(2) Where a bill of lading is lawfully drawn in a set of parts, each of which is numbered and expressed to be valid only if the goods have not been delivered against any other part, the whole of the parts constitute one bill.

(3) Where a bill of lading is lawfully issued in a set of parts and different parts are negotiated to different persons, the title of the holder to whom the first due negotiation is made prevails as to both the document and the goods even though any later holder may have received the goods from the carrier in good faith and discharged the carrier's obligation by surrender of his part.

(4) Any person who negotiates or transfers a single part of a bill of lading drawn in a set is liable to holders of that part as if it were the whole set.

(5) The bailee is obliged to deliver in accordance with part IV of this chapter against the first presented part of a bill of lading lawfully drawn in a set. Such delivery discharges the bailee's obligation on the whole bill.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§7-304, U.C.C.

677.305 Destination bills.—

(1) Instead of issuing a bill of lading to the consignor at the place of shipment a carrier may at the request of the consignor procure the bill to be issued at destination or at any other place designated in the request.

(2) Upon request of anyone entitled as against the carrier to control the goods while in transit and on surrender of any outstanding bill of lading or other receipt covering such goods, the issuer may procure a substitute bill to be issued at any place designated in the request.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§7-305, U.C.C.

677.306 Altered bills of lading.—An unauthorized alteration or filling in of a blank in a bill of lading leaves the bill enforceable according to its original tenor.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§7-306, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.13.

677.307 Lien of carrier.—

(1) A carrier has a lien on the goods covered by a bill of lading for charges subsequent to the date of its receipt of the goods for storage or transportation (including demurrage and terminal charges) and for expenses necessary for preservation of the goods incident to their transportation or reasonably incurred in their sale pursuant to law. But against a purchaser for value of a negotiable bill of lading a carrier's lien is limited to charges stated in the bill or the applicable tariffs, or if no charges are stated then to a reasonable charge.

(2) A lien for charges and expenses under subsection (1) on goods which the carrier was required by law to receive for transportation is effective against the consignor or any person entitled to the goods unless the carrier had notice that the consignor lacked authority to subject the goods to such charges and expenses. Any other lien under subsection (1) is effective against the consignor and any person who permitted the bailor to have control or possession of the goods unless the carrier had notice that the bailor lacked such authority.

(3) A carrier loses his lien on any goods which he voluntarily delivers or which he unjustifiably refuses to deliver.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§7-307, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.27-678.32.

677.308 Enforcement of carrier's lien.—

(1) A carrier's lien may be enforced by public or private sale of the goods, in block or in parcels, at any time or place and on any terms

which are commercially reasonable, after notifying all persons known to claim an interest in the goods. Such notification must include a statement of the amount due, the nature of the proposed sale and the time and place of any public sale. The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a different method from that selected by the carrier is not of itself sufficient to establish that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. If the carrier either sells the goods in the usual manner in any recognized market therefor or if he sells at the price current in such market at the time of his sale or if he has otherwise sold in conformity with commercially reasonable practices among dealers in the type of goods sold he has sold in a commercially reasonable manner. A sale of more goods than apparently necessary to be offered to ensure satisfaction of the obligation is not commercially reasonable except in cases covered by the preceding sentence.

(2) Before any sale pursuant to this section any person claiming a right in the goods may pay the amount necessary to satisfy the lien and the reasonable expenses incurred under this section. In that event the goods must not be sold, but must be retained by the carrier subject to the terms of the bill and this chapter.

(3) The carrier may buy at any public sale pursuant to this section.

(4) A purchaser in good faith of goods sold to enforce a carrier's lien takes the goods free of any rights of persons against whom the lien was valid, despite noncompliance by the carrier with the requirements of this section.

(5) The carrier may satisfy his lien from the proceeds of any sale pursuant to this section but must hold the balance, if any, for delivery on demand to any person to whom he would

have been bound to deliver the goods.

(6) The rights provided by this section shall be in addition to all other rights allowed by law to a creditor against his debtor.

(7) A carrier's lien may be enforced in accordance with either subsection (1) or the procedure set forth in §677.210(2).

(8) The carrier is liable for damages caused by failure to comply with the requirements for sale under this section and in case of willful violation is liable for conversion.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-308, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.33.

677.309 Duty of care; contractual limitation of carrier's liability.—

(1) A carrier who issues a bill of lading whether negotiable or non-negotiable must exercise the degree of care in relation to the goods which a reasonably careful man would exercise under like circumstances. This subsection does not repeal or change any law or rule of law which imposes liability upon a common carrier for damages not caused by its negligence.

(2) Damages may be limited by a provision that the carrier's liability shall not exceed a value stated in the document if the carrier's rates are dependent upon value and the consignor by the carrier's tariff is afforded an opportunity to declare a higher value or a value as lawfully provided in the tariff, or where no tariff is filed he is otherwise advised of such opportunity; but no such limitation is effective with respect to the carrier's liability for conversion to its own use.

(3) Reasonable provisions as to the time and manner of presenting claims and instituting actions based on the shipment may be included in a bill of lading or tariff.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-309, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.03, 678.20.

PART IV

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS AND BILLS OF LADING: GENERAL OBLIGATIONS

677.401 Irregularities in issue of receipt or bill or conduct of issuer.

677.402 Duplicate receipt or bill; overissue.

677.403 Obligation of warehouseman or carrier to deliver; excuse.

677.401 Irregularities in issue of receipt or bill or conduct of issuer.—The obligations imposed by this chapter on an issuer apply to a document of title regardless of the fact that:

(1) The document may not comply with the requirements of this chapter or of any other law or regulation regarding its issue, form or content; or

(2) The issuer may have violated laws regulating the conduct of his business; or

(3) The goods covered by the document were owned by the bailee at the time the document was issued; or

(4) The person issuing the document does

677.404 No liability for good faith delivery pursuant to receipt or bill.

not come within the definition of warehouseman if it purports to be a warehouse receipt.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-401, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.20.

677.402 Duplicate receipt or bill; overissue.—Neither a duplicate nor any other document of title purporting to cover goods already represented by an outstanding document of the same issuer confers any right in the goods, except as provided in the case of bills in a set, overissue of documents for fungible goods and substitutes for lost, stolen or destroyed documents. But the issuer is liable for damages caused by his overissue or failure to identify a

duplicate document as such by conspicuous notation on its face.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-402, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.06.

677.403 Obligation of warehouseman or carrier to deliver; excuse.—

(1) The bailee must deliver the goods to a person entitled under the document who complies with subsections (2) and (3), unless and to the extent that the bailee establishes any of the following:

(a) Delivery of the goods to a person whose receipt was rightful as against the claimant;

(b) Damage to or delay, loss or destruction of the goods for which the bailee is not liable;

(c) Previous sale or other disposition of the goods in lawful enforcement of a lien or on warehouseman's lawful termination of storage;

(d) The exercise by a seller of his right to stop delivery pursuant to the provisions of the chapter on sales (§672.705);

(e) A diversion, reconsignment or other disposition pursuant to the provisions of this chapter (§677.303) or tariff regulating such right;

(f) Release, satisfaction or any other fact affording a personal defense against the claimant;

(g) Any other lawful excuse.

(2) A person claiming goods covered by a document of title must satisfy the bailee's lien where the bailee so requests or where the bailee

is prohibited by law from delivering the goods until the charges are paid.

(3) Unless the person claiming is one against whom the document confers no right under §677.503(1), he must surrender for cancellation or notation of partial deliveries any outstanding negotiable document covering the goods, and the bailee must cancel the document or conspicuously note the partial delivery thereon or be liable to any person to whom the document is duly negotiated.

(4) "Person entitled under the document" means holder in the case of a negotiable document, or the person to whom delivery is to be made by the terms of or pursuant to written instructions under a non-negotiable document.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-403, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.08-678.12, 678.16, 678.19.

677.404 No liability for good faith delivery pursuant to receipt or bill.—A bailee who in good faith including observance of reasonable commercial standards has received goods and delivered or otherwise disposed of them according to the terms of the document of title or pursuant to this chapter is not liable therefor. This rule applies even though the person from whom he received the goods had no authority to procure the document or to dispose of the goods and even though the person to whom he delivered the goods had no authority to receive them.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-404, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.10.

PART V

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS AND BILLS OF LADING: NEGOTIATION AND TRANSFER

677.501 Form of negotiation and requirements of "Due Negotiation".

677.502 Rights acquired by due negotiation.

677.503 Document of title to goods defeated in certain cases.

677.504 Rights acquired in the absence of due negotiation; effect of diversion; seller's stoppage of delivery.

677.505 Indorser not a guarantor for other parties.

677.506 Delivery without indorsement; right to compel indorsement.

677.507 Warranties on negotiation or transfer of receipt or bill.

677.508 Warranties of collecting bank as to documents.

677.509 Receipt or bill; when adequate compliance with commercial contract.

677.501 Form of negotiation and requirements of "Due Negotiation".—

(1) A negotiable document of title running to the order of a named person is negotiated by his indorsement and delivery. After his indorsement in blank or to bearer any person can negotiate it by delivery alone.

(2) (a) A negotiable document of title is also negotiated by delivery alone when by its original terms it runs to bearer.

(b) When a document running to the order of a named person is delivered to him the effect is the same as if the document had been negotiated.

(3) Negotiation of a negotiable document of

title after it has been indorsed to a specified person requires indorsement by the special indorsee as well as delivery.

(4) A negotiable document of title is "duly negotiated" when it is negotiated in the manner stated in this section to a holder who purchases it in good faith without notice of any defense against or claim to it on the part of any person and for value, unless it is established that the negotiation is not in the regular course of business or financing or involves receiving the document in settlement or payment of a money obligation.

(5) Indorsement of a non-negotiable document neither makes it negotiable nor adds to

the transferee's rights.

(6) The naming in a negotiable bill of a person to be notified of the arrival of the goods does not limit the negotiability of the bill nor constitute notice to a purchaser thereof of any interest of such person in the goods.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-501, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.39-678.42, 678.49.

677.502 Rights acquired by due negotiation.—

(1) Subject to the following section and to the provisions of §677.205 on fungible goods, a holder to whom a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated acquires thereby:

(a) Title to the document;

(b) Title to the goods;

(c) All rights accruing under the law of agency or estoppel, including rights to goods delivered to the bailee after the document was issued; and

(d) The direct obligation of the issuer to hold or deliver the goods according to the terms of the document free of any defense or claim by him except those arising under the terms of the document or under this chapter. In the case of a delivery order the bailee's obligation accrues only upon acceptance and the obligation acquired by the holder is that the issuer and any indorser will procure the acceptance of the bailee.

(2) Subject to the following section, title and rights so acquired are not defeated by any stoppage of the goods represented by the document or by surrender of such goods by the bailee, and are not impaired even though the negotiation or any prior negotiation constituted a breach of duty or even though any person has been deprived of possession of the document by misrepresentation, fraud, accident, mistake, duress, loss, theft or conversion, or even though a previous sale or other transfer of the goods or document has been made to a third person.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-502, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.43, 678.49-678.51.

677.503 Document of title to goods defeated in certain cases.—

(1) A document of title confers no right in goods against a person who before issuance of the document had a legal interest or a perfected security interest in them and who neither:

(a) Delivered or entrusted them or any document of title covering them to the bailor or his nominee with actual or apparent authority to ship, store or sell or with power to obtain delivery under this chapter (§677.403) or with power of disposition under this code (§§672.403 and 679.307) or other statute or rule of law; nor

(b) Acquiesced in the procurement by the bailor or his nominee of any document of title.

(2) Title to goods based upon an unaccepted delivery order is subject to the rights of anyone to whom a negotiable warehouse receipt or bill of lading covering the goods has been duly negotiated. Such a title may be defeated under the next section to the same extent as the

rights of the issuer or a transferee from the issuer.

(3) Title to goods based upon a bill of lading issued to a freight forwarder is subject to the rights of anyone to whom a bill issued by the freight forwarder is duly negotiated; but delivery by the carrier in accordance with part IV of this chapter pursuant to its own bill of lading discharges the carrier's obligation to deliver.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-503, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.43.

677.504 Rights acquired in the absence of due negotiation; effect of diversion; seller's stoppage of delivery.—

(1) A transferee of a document, whether negotiable or non-negotiable, to whom the document has been delivered but not duly negotiated, acquires the title and rights which his transferor had or had actual authority to convey.

(2) In the case of a non-negotiable document, until but not after the bailee receives notification of the transfer, the rights of the transferee may be defeated:

(a) By those creditors of the transferor who could treat the sale as void under §672.402; or

(b) By a buyer from the transferor in ordinary course of business if the bailee has delivered the goods to the buyer or received notification of his rights; or

(c) As against the bailee by good faith dealings of the bailee with the transferor.

(3) A diversion or other change of shipping instructions by the consignor in a non-negotiable bill of lading which causes the bailee not to deliver to the consignee defeats the consignee's title to the goods if they have been delivered to a buyer in ordinary course of business and in any event defeats the consignee's rights against the bailee.

(4) Delivery pursuant to a non-negotiable document may be stopped by a seller under §672.705, and subject to the requirement of due notification there provided. A bailee honoring the seller's instructions is entitled to be indemnified by the seller against any resulting loss or expense.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-504, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.43, 678.44.

677.505 Indorser not a guarantor for other parties.—The indorsement of a document of title issued by a bailee does not make the indorser liable for any default by the bailee or by previous indorsers.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-505, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.47.

677.506 Delivery without indorsement; right to compel indorsement.—The transferee of a negotiable document of title has a specifically enforceable right to have his transferor supply any necessary indorsement but the transfer becomes a negotiation only as of the time the indorsement is supplied.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-506, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.45.

677.507 Warranties on negotiation or transfer of receipt or bill.—Where a person negotiates or transfers a document of title for value otherwise than as a mere intermediary under the next following section, then unless otherwise agreed he warrants to his immediate purchaser only in addition to any warranty made in selling the goods:

- (1) That the document is genuine; and
- (2) That he has no knowledge of any fact which would impair its validity or worth; and
- (3) That his negotiation or transfer is rightful and fully effective with respect to the title to the document and the goods it represents.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-507, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.46.

677.508 Warranties of collecting bank as to documents.—A collecting bank or other in-

termediary known to be entrusted with documents on behalf of another or with collection of a draft or other claim against delivery of documents warrants by such delivery of the documents only its own good faith and authority. This rule applies even though the intermediary has purchased or made advances against the claim or draft to be collected.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-508, U.C.C.; supersedes §685.01.

677.509 Receipt or bill; when adequate compliance with commercial contract.—The question whether a document is adequate to fulfill the obligations of a contract for sale or the conditions of a credit is governed by the chapters on sales (chapter 672) and on letters of credit (chapter 675).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-509, U.C.C.

PART VI

WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS AND BILLS OF LADING: MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

677.601 Lost and missing documents.

677.602 Attachment of goods covered by a negotiable document.

677.601 Lost and missing documents.—

(1) If a document has been lost, stolen or destroyed, a court may order delivery of the goods or issuance of a substitute document and the bailee may without liability to any person comply with such order. If the document was negotiable the claimant must post security approved by the court to indemnify any person who may suffer loss as a result of non-surrender of the document. If the document was not negotiable, such security may be required at the discretion of the court. The court may also in its discretion order payment of the bailee's reasonable costs and counsel fees.

(2) A bailee who without court order delivers goods to a person claiming under a missing negotiable document is liable to any person injured thereby, and if the delivery is not in good faith becomes liable for conversion. Delivery in good faith is not conversion if made in accordance with a filed classification or tariff or, where no classification or tariff is filed, if the claimant posts security with the bailee in an amount at least double the value of the goods at the time of posting to indemnify any person injured by the delivery who files a notice of claim within one year after the delivery.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-601, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.14.

677.603 Conflicting claims; interpleader.

677.602 Attachment of goods covered by a negotiable document.—Except where the document was originally issued upon delivery of the goods by a person who had no power to dispose of them, no lien attaches by virtue of any judicial process to goods in the possession of a bailee for which a negotiable document of title is outstanding unless the document be first surrendered to the bailee or its negotiation enjoined, and the bailee shall not be compelled to deliver the goods pursuant to process until the document is surrendered to him or impounded by the court. One who purchases the document for value without notice of the process or injunction takes free of the lien imposed by judicial process.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-602, U.C.C.; supersedes §678.25.

677.603 Conflicting claims; interpleader.—If more than one person claims title or possession of the goods, the bailee is excused from delivery until he has had a reasonable time to ascertain the validity of the adverse claims or to bring an action to compel all claimants to interplead and may compel such interpleader, either in defending an action for non-delivery of the goods, or by original action, whichever is appropriate.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§7-603, U.C.C.; supersedes §§678.16, 678.17.

CHAPTER 678

*UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—INVESTMENT SECURITIES

ARTICLE 8 INVESTMENT SECURITIES

PART I SHORT TITLE AND GENERAL MATTERS (§§678.101—678.107)

PART II ISSUE—ISSUER (§§678.201—678.208)

PART III PURCHASE (§§678.301—678.320)

PART IV REGISTRATION (§§678.401—678.406)

ARTICLE 8

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

PART I

SHORT TITLE AND GENERAL MATTERS

678.101 Short title.

678.102 Definitions and index of definitions.

678.103 Issuer's lien.

678.104 Effect of overissue; "Overissue."

678.105 Securities negotiable; presumptions.

678.106 Applicability.

678.107 Securities deliverable; action for price.

678.101 Short title.—Chapter 678 shall be known and may be cited as uniform commercial code—investment securities.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-101, U.C.C.

678.102 Definitions and index of definitions.—

(1) In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) A "security" is an instrument which:

1. Is issued in bearer or registered form; and

2. Is of a type commonly dealt in upon securities exchanges or markets or commonly recognized in any area in which it is issued or dealt in as a medium for investment; and

3. Is either one of a class or series or by its terms is divisible into a class or series of instruments; and

4. Evidences a share, participation or other interest in property or in an enterprise or evidences an obligation of the issuer.

(b) A writing which is a security is governed by this chapter and not by uniform commercial code-commercial paper even though it also meets the requirements of that chapter. This chapter does not apply to money.

(c) A security is in "registered form" when it specifies a person entitled to the security or to the rights it evidences and when its transfer may be registered upon books maintained for that purpose by or on behalf of an issuer or the security so states.

(d) A security is in "bearer form" when it runs to bearer according to its terms and not by reason of any indorsement.

(2) A "subsequent purchaser" is a person who takes other than by original issue.

(3) A "clearing corporation" is a corpora-

tion all of the capital stock of which is held by or for a national securities exchange or association registered under a statute of the United States such as the securities exchange act of 1934.

(4) A "custodian bank" is any bank or trust company which is supervised and examined by state or federal authority having supervision over banks and which is acting as custodian for a clearing corporation.

(5) Other definitions applying to this chapter or to specified parts thereof and the sections in which they appear are:

"Adverse claim".	§678.301.
"Bona fide purchaser".	§678.302.
"Broker".	§678.303.
"Guarantee of the signature".	§678.402.
"Intermediary bank".	§674.105.
"Issuer".	§678.201.
"Overissue".	§678.104.

(6) In addition chapter 671 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-102, U.C.C.

cf.—§517.02(1) Definitions.

§710.02(3) Definitions.

678.103 Issuer's lien.—A lien upon a security in favor of an issuer thereof is valid against a purchaser only if the right of the issuer to such lien is noted conspicuously on the security.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-103, U.C.C; supersedes §614.17.

678.104 Effect of overissue; "Overissue."—

(1) The provisions of this chapter which validate a security or compel its issue or reissue

*Note.—Pursuant to §69, ch. 69-353, the editors have altered the numbers of all sections making up this chapter by deleting the digit and hyphen immediately following the decimal point. The purpose is to conform the numbering of the Code sections with the decimal numbering system used in other chapters of the Florida Statutes. The visual relationship between Florida Statutes section numbers and Code section number is not destroyed by this alteration; the digit preceding the decimal point coincides with the Code article number, and the digits following the decimal point coincide with the Code section numbers.

do not apply to the extent that validation, issue or reissue would result in overissue; but:

(a) If an identical security which does not constitute an overissue is reasonably available for purchase, the person entitled to issue or validation may compel the issuer to purchase and deliver such a security to him against surrender of the security, if any, which he holds; or

(b) If a security is not so available for purchase, the person entitled to issue or validation may recover from the issuer the price he or the last purchaser for value paid for it with interest from the date of his demand.

(2) "Overissue" means the issue of securities in excess of the amount which the issuer has corporate power to issue.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-104, U.C.C.

cf.—§608.14(1) Capital stock; power to issue, etc.

678.105 Securities negotiable; presumptions.—

(1) Securities governed by this chapter are negotiable instruments.

(2) In any action on a security:

(a) Unless specifically denied in the pleadings, each signature on the security or in a necessary indorsement is admitted;

(b) When the effectiveness of a signature is put in issue the burden of establishing it is on the party claiming under the signature but the signature is presumed to be genuine or authorized;

(c) When signatures are admitted or established production of the instrument entitles a holder to recover on it unless the defendant es-

tablishes a defense or a defect going to the validity of the security; and

(d) After it is shown that a defense or defect exists the plaintiff has the burden of establishing that he or some person under whom he claims is a person against whom the defense or defect is ineffective (§678.202).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-105, U.C.C.

678.106 Applicability.—The validity of a security and the rights and duties of the issuer with respect to registration of transfer are governed by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction of organization of the issuer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-106, U.C.C.

cf.—§610.091 Territorial application.

678.107 Securities deliverable; action for price.—

(1) Unless otherwise agreed and subject to any applicable law or regulation respecting short sales, a person obligated to deliver securities may deliver any security of the specified issue in bearer form or registered in the name of the transferee or indorsed to him or in blank.

(2) When the buyer fails to pay the price as it comes due under a contract of sale the seller may recover the price:

(a) Of securities accepted by the buyer; and

(b) Of other securities if efforts at their resale would be unduly burdensome or if there is no readily available market for their resale.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-107, U.C.C.

PART II

ISSUE—ISSUER

678.201 "Issuer."

678.202 Issuer's responsibility and defenses; notice of defect or defense.

678.203 Staleness as notice of defects or defenses.

678.204 Effect of issuer's restrictions on transfer.

678.205 Effect of unauthorized signature on issue.

678.201 "Issuer."—

(1) With respect to obligations on or defenses to a security "issuer" includes a person who:

(a) Places or authorizes the placing of his name on a security (otherwise than as authenticating trustee, registrar, transfer agent or the like) to evidence that it represents a share, participation or other interest in his property or in an enterprise or to evidence his duty to perform an obligation evidenced by the security; or

(b) Directly or indirectly creates fractional interests in his rights or property which fractional interests are evidenced by securities; or

(c) Becomes responsible for or in place of

678.206 Completion or alteration of instrument.

678.207 Rights of issuer with respect to registered owners.

678.208 Effect of signature of authenticating trustee, registrar or transfer agent.

any other person described as an issuer in this section.

(2) With respect to obligations on or defenses to a security a guarantor is an issuer to the extent of his guaranty whether or not his obligation is noted on the security.

(3) With respect to registration of transfer (part IV of this chapter) "issuer" means a person on whose behalf transfer books are maintained.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-201, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.32, 674.62-674.64.

cf.—§710.02(9) Definitions.

678.202 Issuer's responsibility and defenses; notice of defect or defense.—

(1) Even against a purchaser for value and

without notice, the terms of a security include those stated on the security and those made part of the security by reference to another instrument, indenture or document or to a constitution statute, ordinance, rule, regulation, order or the like to the extent that the terms so referred to do not conflict with the stated terms. Such a reference does not of itself charge a purchaser for value with notice of a defect going to the validity of the security even though the security expressly states that a person accepting it admits such notice.

(2) (a) A security other than one issued by a government or governmental agency or unit even though issued with a defect going to its validity is valid in the hands of a purchaser for value and without notice of the particular defect unless the defect involves a violation of constitutional provisions in which case the security is valid in the hands of a subsequent purchaser for value and without notice of the defect.

(b) The rule of (a) applies to an issuer which is a government or governmental agency or unit only if either there has been substantial compliance with the legal requirements governing the issue or the issuer has received a substantial consideration for the issue as a whole or for the particular security and a stated purpose of the issue is one for which the issuer has power to borrow money or issue the security.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in the case of certain unauthorized signatures on issue (§678.205), lack of genuineness of a security is a complete defense even against a purchaser for value and without notice.

(4) All other defenses of the issuer including nondelivery and conditional delivery of the security are ineffective against a purchaser for value who has taken without notice of the particular defense.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the right of a party to a "when, as and if issued" or a "when distributed" contract to cancel the contract in the event of a material change in the character of the security which is the subject of the contract or in the plan or arrangement pursuant to which such security is to be issued or distributed.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§8-202, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.18, 674.25, 674.31, 674.58, 674.59, 674.62—674.64.

678.203 Staleness as notice of defects or defenses.—

(1) After an act or event which creates a right to immediate performance of the principal obligation evidenced by the security or which sets a date on or after which the security is to be presented or surrendered for redemption or exchange, a purchaser is charged with notice of any defect in its issue or defense of the issuer:

(a) If the act or event is one requiring the payment of money or the delivery of securities or both on presentation or surrender of the security and such funds or securities are avail-

able on the date set for payment or exchange and he takes the security more than one year after that date; and

(b) If the act or event is not covered by paragraph (a) and he takes the security more than two years after the date set for surrender or presentation or the date on which such performance became due.

(2) A call which has been revoked is not within subsection (1).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§8-203, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.54(2), 674.55.

678.204 Effect of issuer's restrictions on transfer.—Unless noted conspicuously on the security a restriction on transfer imposed by the issuer even though otherwise lawful is ineffective except against a person with actual knowledge of it.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§8-204, U.C.C.; supersedes §614.17.

678.205 Effect of unauthorized signature on issue.—An unauthorized signature placed on a security prior to or in the course of issue is ineffective except that the signature is effective in favor of a purchaser for value and without notice of the lack of authority if the signing has been done by:

(1) An authenticating trustee, registrar, transfer agent or other person entrusted by the issuer with the signing of the security or of similar securities or their immediate preparation for signing; or

(2) An employee of the issuer or of any of the foregoing entrusted with responsible handling of the security.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§8-205, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.25.

678.206 Completion or alteration of instrument.—

(1) Where a security contains the signatures necessary to its issue or transfer but is incomplete in any other respect:

(a) Any person may complete it by filling in the blanks as authorized; and

(b) Even though the blanks are incorrectly filled in, the security as completed is enforceable by a purchaser who took it for value and without notice of such incorrectness.

(2) A complete security which has been improperly altered even though fraudulently remains enforceable but only according to its original terms.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§8-206, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.16, 674.17, 675.32, 614.18.

678.207 Rights of issuer with respect to registered owners.—

(1) Prior to due presentment for registration of transfer of a security in registered form the issuer or indenture trustee may treat the registered owner as the person exclusively entitled to vote, to receive notifications and otherwise to exercise all the rights and powers of an owner.

(2) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to affect the liability of the registered

owner of a security for calls, assessments or the like.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-207, U.C.C.; supersedes §614.05.

678.208 Effect of signature of authenticating trustee, registrar or transfer agent.—

(1) A person placing his signature upon a security as authenticating trustee, registrar, transfer agent or the like warrants to a purchaser for value without notice of the particular defect that:

(a) The security is genuine; and

(b) His own participation in the issue of the security is within his capacity and within the scope of the authorization received by him from the issuer; and

(c) He has reasonable grounds to believe that the security is in the form and within the amount the issuer is authorized to issue.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed, a person by so placing his signature does not assume responsibility for the validity of the security in other respects.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-208, U.C.C.

PART III

PURCHASE

- 678.301 Rights acquired by purchaser; "Adverse Claim"; title acquired by bona fide purchaser.
- 678.302 "Bona Fide Purchaser."
- 678.303 "Broker."
- 678.304 Notice to purchaser of adverse claims.
- 678.305 Staleness as notice of adverse claims.
- 678.306 Warranties on presentment and transfer.
- 678.307 Effect of delivery without indorsement; right to compel indorsement.
- 678.308 Indorsement, how made; special indorsement; indorser not a guarantor; partial assignment.
- 678.309 Effect of indorsement without delivery.

678.301 Rights acquired by purchaser; "Adverse Claim"; title acquired by bona fide purchaser.—

(1) Upon delivery of a security the purchaser acquires the rights in the security which his transferor had or had actual authority to convey except that a purchaser who has himself been a party to any fraud or illegality affecting the security or who as a prior holder had notice of an adverse claim cannot improve his position by taking from a later bona fide purchaser. "Adverse claim" includes a claim that a transfer was or would be wrongful or that a particular adverse person is the owner of or has an interest in the security.

(2) A bona fide purchaser in addition to acquiring the rights of a purchaser also acquires the security free of any adverse claim.

(3) A purchaser of a limited interest acquires rights only to the extent of the interest purchased.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-301, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.54, 674.59—674.61, 614.09.

678.302 "Bona Fide Purchaser."—A "bona fide purchaser" is a purchaser for value in good faith and without notice of any adverse claim who takes delivery of a security in bearer form or of one in registered form issued to him or indorsed to him or in blank.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-302, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.54.

- 678.310 Indorsement of security in bearer form.
- 678.311 Effect of unauthorized indorsement.
- 678.312 Effect of guaranteeing signature or indorsement.
- 678.313 When delivery to the purchaser occurs; purchaser's broker as holder.
- 678.314 Duty to deliver, when completed.
- 678.315 Action against purchaser based upon wrongful transfer.
- 678.316 Purchaser's right to requisites for registration of transfer on books.
- 678.317 Attachment or levy upon security.
- 678.318 No conversion by good faith delivery.
- 678.319 Statute of frauds.
- 678.320 Transfer or pledge within a central depository system.

678.303 "Broker."—"Broker" means a person engaged for all or part of his time in the business of buying and selling securities, who in the transaction concerned acts for, or buys a security from or sells a security to a customer. Nothing in this chapter determines the capacity in which a person acts for purposes of any other statute or rule to which such person is subject.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-303, U.C.C.

cf.—§710.03(3) Manner of making gifts.

678.304 Notice to purchaser of adverse claims.—

(1) A purchaser (including a broker for the seller or buyer but excluding an intermediary bank) of a security is charged with notice of adverse claims if:

(a) The security whether in bearer or registered form has been indorsed "for collection" or "for surrender" or for some other purpose not involving transfer; or

(b) The security is in bearer form and has on it an unambiguous statement that it is the property of a person other than the transferor. The mere writing of a name on a security is not such a statement.

(2) The fact that the purchaser (including a broker for the seller or buyer) has notice that the security is held for a third person or is registered in the name of or indorsed by a fi-

duciary does not create a duty of inquiry into the rightfulness of the transfer or constitute notice of adverse claims. If, however, the purchaser (excluding an intermediary bank) has knowledge that the proceeds are being used or that the transaction is for the individual benefit of the fiduciary or otherwise in breach of duty, the purchaser is charged with notice of adverse claims.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-304, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.40, 674.58.

678.305 Staleness as notice of adverse claims.—An act or event which creates a right to immediate performance of the principal obligation evidenced by the security or which sets a date on or after which the security is to be presented or surrendered for redemption or exchange does not of itself constitute any notice of adverse claims except in the case of a purchase:

(1) After one year from any date set for such presentment or surrender for redemption or exchange; or

(2) After six months from any date set for payment of money against presentation or surrender of the security if funds are available for payment on that date.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-305, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.54(2), 674.55.

678.306 Warranties on presentment and transfer.—

(1) A person who presents a security for registration of transfer or for payment or exchange warrants to the issuer that he is entitled to the registration, payment or exchange. But a purchaser for value without notice of adverse claims who receives a new, reissued or re-registered security on registration of transfer warrants only that he has no knowledge of any unauthorized signature (§678.311) in a necessary indorsement.

(2) A person by transferring a security to a purchaser for value warrants only that:

(a) His transfer is effective and rightful; and

(b) The security is genuine and has not been materially altered; and

(c) He knows no fact which might impair the validity of the security.

(3) Where a security is delivered by an intermediary known to be entrusted with delivery of the security on behalf of another or with collection of a draft or other claim against such delivery, the intermediary by such delivery warrants only his own good faith and authority even though he has purchased or made advances against the claim to be collected against the delivery.

(4) A pledgee or other holder for security who redelivers the security received, or after payment and on order of the debtor delivers that security to a third person makes only the warranties of an intermediary under subsection (3).

(5) A broker gives to his customer and to the issuer and a purchaser the warranties pro-

vided in this section and has the rights and privileges of a purchaser under this section. The warranties of and in favor of the broker acting as an agent are in addition to applicable warranties given by and in favor of his customer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-306, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.67—674.69, 674.71, 614.13, 614.14.

678.307 Effect of delivery without indorsement; right to compel indorsement.—Where a security in registered form has been delivered to a purchaser without a necessary indorsement he may become a bona fide purchaser only as of the time the indorsement is supplied, but against the transferor the transfer is complete upon delivery and the purchaser has a specifically enforceable right to have any necessary indorsement supplied.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-307, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.51, 614.11.

678.308 Indorsement, how made; special indorsement; indorser not a guarantor; partial assignment.—

(1) An indorsement of a security in registered form is made when an appropriate person signs on it or on a separate document an assignment or transfer of the security or a power to assign or transfer it or when the signature of such person is written without more upon the back of the security.

(2) An indorsement may be in blank or special. An indorsement in blank includes an indorsement to bearer. A special indorsement specifies the person to whom the security is to be transferred, or who has power to transfer it. A holder may convert a blank indorsement into a special indorsement.

(3) "An appropriate person" in subsection (1) means:

(a) The person specified by the security or by special indorsement to be entitled to the security; or

(b) Where the person so specified is described as a fiduciary but is no longer serving in the described capacity,—either that person or his successor; or

(c) Where the security or indorsement so specifies more than one person as fiduciaries and one or more are no longer serving in the described capacity,—the remaining fiduciary or fiduciaries, whether or not a successor has been appointed or qualified; or

(d) Where the person so specified is an individual and is without capacity to act by virtue of death, incompetence, infancy or otherwise,—his executor, administrator, guardian or like fiduciary; or

(e) Where the security or indorsement so specifies more than one person as tenants by the entirety or with right of survivorship and by reason of death all cannot sign,—the survivor or survivors; or

(f) A person having power to sign under applicable law or controlling instrument; or

(g) To the extent that any of the foregoing

persons may act through an agent,—his authorized agent.

(4) Unless otherwise agreed the indorser by his indorsement assumes no obligation that the security will be honored by the issuer.

(5) An indorsement purporting to be only of part of a security representing units intended by the issuer to be separately transferable is effective to the extent of the indorsement.

(6) Whether the person signing is appropriate is determined as of the date of signing and an indorsement by such a person does not become unauthorized for the purposes of this chapter by virtue of any subsequent change of circumstances.

(7) Failure of a fiduciary to comply with a controlling instrument or with the law of the state having jurisdiction of the fiduciary relationship, including any law requiring the fiduciary to obtain court approval of the transfer, does not render his indorsement unauthorized for the purposes of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-308, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.34-674.38, 674.40, 674.66, 674.71, 614.22.

cf.—§610.021(4) Definitions.

678.309 Effect of indorsement without delivery.—An indorsement of a security whether special or in blank does not constitute a transfer until delivery of the security on which it appears or if the indorsement is on a separate document until delivery of both the document and the security.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-309, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.33, 614.03, 614.12.

678.310 Indorsement of security in bearer form.—An indorsement of a security in bearer form may give notice of adverse claims (§678.304) but does not otherwise affect any right to registration the holder may possess.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-310, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.43.

678.311 Effect of unauthorized indorsement.—Unless the owner has ratified an unauthorized indorsement or is otherwise precluded from asserting its ineffectiveness:

(1) He may assert its ineffectiveness against the issuer or any purchaser other than a purchaser for value and without notice of adverse claims who has in good faith received a new, reissued or re-registered security on registration of transfer; and

(2) An issuer who registers the transfer of a security upon the unauthorized indorsement is subject to liability for improper registration (§678.404).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-311, U.C.C.; supersedes §674.25.

678.312 Effect of guaranteeing signature or indorsement.—

(1) Any person guaranteeing a signature of an indorser of a security warrants that at the time of signing:

(a) The signature was genuine; and
(b) The signer was an appropriate person to indorse (§678.308); and

(c) The signer had legal capacity to sign. But the guarantor does not otherwise warrant the rightfulness of the particular transfer.

(2) Any person may guarantee an indorsement of a security and by so doing warrants not only the signature (subsection (1)) but also the rightfulness of the particular transfer in all respects. But no issuer may require a guarantee of indorsement as a condition to registration of transfer.

(3) The foregoing warranties are made to any person taking or dealing with the security in reliance on the guarantee and the guarantor is liable to such person for any loss resulting from breach of the warranties.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-312, U.C.C.

678.313 When delivery to the purchaser occurs; purchaser's broker as holder.—

(1) Delivery to a purchaser occurs when:

(a) He or a person designated by him acquires possession of a security; or

(b) His broker acquires possession of a security specially indorsed to or issued in the name of the purchaser; or

(c) His broker sends him confirmation of the purchase and also by book entry or otherwise identifies a specific security in the broker's possession as belonging to the purchaser; or

(d) With respect to an identified security to be delivered while still in the possession of a third person when that person acknowledges that he holds for the purchaser; or

(e) Appropriate entries on the books of a clearing corporation are made under §678.320.

(2) The purchaser is the owner of a security held for him by his broker, but is not the holder except as specified in subsection (1)(b)-(c) and (e). Where a security is part of a fungible bulk the purchaser is the owner of a proportionate property interest in the fungible bulk.

(3) Notice of an adverse claim received by the broker or by the purchaser after the broker takes delivery as a holder for value is not effective either as to the broker or as to the purchaser. However, as between the broker and the purchaser the purchaser may demand delivery of an equivalent security as to which no notice of an adverse claim has been received.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-313, U.C.C.; supersedes §§674.01, 614.02(2).

678.314 Duty to deliver, when completed.—

(1) Unless otherwise agreed where a sale of a security is made on an exchange or otherwise through brokers:

(a) The selling customer fulfills his duty to deliver when he places such a security in the possession of the selling broker or of a person designated by the broker or if requested causes an acknowledgment to be made to the selling broker that it is held for him; and

(b) The selling broker including a correspondent broker acting for a selling customer fulfills his duty to deliver by placing the security or a like security in the possession of

the buying broker or a person designated by him or by effecting clearance of the sale in accordance with the rules of the exchange on which the transaction took place.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section and unless otherwise agreed, a transferor's duty to deliver a security under a contract of purchase is not fulfilled until he places the security in form to be negotiated by the purchaser in the possession of the purchaser or of a person designated by him or at the purchaser's request causes an acknowledgment to be made to the purchaser that it is held for him. Unless made on an exchange a sale to a broker purchasing for his own account is within this subsection and not within subsection (1).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-314, U.C.C.

678.315 Action against purchaser based upon wrongful transfer.—

(1) Any person against whom the transfer of a security is wrongful for any reason, including his incapacity, may against anyone except a bona fide purchaser reclaim possession of the security or obtain possession of any new security evidencing all or part of the same rights or have damages.

(2) If the transfer is wrongful because of an unauthorized indorsement, the owner may also reclaim or obtain possession of the security or new security even from a bona fide purchaser if the ineffectiveness of the purported indorsement can be asserted against him under the provisions of this chapter on unauthorized indorsements (§678.311).

(3) The right to obtain or reclaim possession of a security may be specifically enforced and its transfer enjoined and the security impounded pending the litigation.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-315, U.C.C.; supersedes §614.09.

678.316 Purchaser's right to requisites for registration of transfer on books.—Unless otherwise agreed the transferor must on due demand supply his purchaser with any proof of his authority to transfer or with any other requisite which may be necessary to obtain registration of the transfer of the security but if the transfer is not for value a transferor need not do so unless the purchaser furnishes the necessary expenses. Failure to comply with a demand made within a reasonable time gives the purchaser the right to reject or rescind the transfer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-316, U.C.C.

678.317 Attachment or levy upon security.—

(1) No attachment or levy upon a security or any share or other interest evidenced thereby which is outstanding shall be valid until the security is actually seized by the officer making the attachment or levy but a security which has been surrendered to the issuer may be attached or levied upon at the source.

(2) A creditor whose debtor is the owner of a security shall be entitled to such aid from

courts of appropriate jurisdiction, by injunction or otherwise, in reaching such security or in satisfying the claim by means thereof as is allowed at law or in equity in regard to property which cannot readily be attached or levied upon by ordinary legal process.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-317, U.C.C.; supersedes §§614.15, 614.16.

cf.—§56.061 Property subject to execution.

678.318 No conversion by good faith delivery.—An agent or bailee who in good faith (including observance of reasonable commercial standards if he is in the business of buying, selling or otherwise dealing with securities) has received securities and sold, pledged or delivered them according to the instructions of his principal is not liable for conversion or for participation in breach of fiduciary duty although the principal had no right to dispose of them.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-318, U.C.C.

cf.—§610.071 Nonliability of corporation or transfer agent.

678.319 Statute of frauds.—A contract for the sale of securities is not enforceable by way of action or defense unless:

(1) There is some writing signed by the party against whom enforcement is sought or by his authorized agent or broker sufficient to indicate that a contract has been made for sale of a stated quantity of described securities at a defined or stated price; or

(2) Delivery of the security has been accepted or payment has been made but the contract is enforceable under this provision only to the extent of such delivery or payment; or

(3) Within a reasonable time a writing in confirmation of the sale or purchase and sufficient against the sender under subsection (1) has been received by the party against whom enforcement is sought and he has failed to send written objection to its contents within ten days after its receipt; or

(4) The party against whom enforcement is sought admits in his pleading, testimony or otherwise in court that a contract was made for sale of a stated quantity of described securities at a defined or stated price.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-319, U.C.C.

678.320 Transfer or pledge within a central depository system.—

(1) If a security:

(a) Is in the custody of a clearing corporation or of a custodian bank or a nominee of either subject to the instructions of the clearing corporation; and

(b) Is in bearer form or indorsed in blank by an appropriate person or registered in the name of the clearing corporation or custodian bank or a nominee of either; and

(c) Is shown on the account of a transferor or pledgor on the books of the clearing corporation;

then, in addition to other methods, a transfer or pledge of the security or any interest therein

may be effected by the making of appropriate entries on the books of the clearing corporation reducing the account of the transferor or pledgor and increasing the account of the transferee or pledgee by the amount of the obligation or the number of shares or rights transferred or pledged.

(2) Under this section entries may be with respect to like securities or interests therein as a part of a fungible bulk and may refer merely to a quantity of a particular security without reference to the name of the registered owner, certificate or bond number or the like and, in appropriate cases, may be on a net basis taking into account other transfers or pledges of the same security.

(3) A transfer or pledge under this section has the effect of a delivery of a security in bearer form or duly indorsed in blank (§678-

301) representing the amount of the obligation or the number of shares or rights transferred or pledged. If a pledge or the creation of a security interest is intended, the making of entries has the effect of a taking of delivery by the pledgee or a secured party (§§679.304 and 679.305). A transferee or pledgee under this section is a holder.

(4) A transfer or pledge under this section does not constitute a registration of transfer under part IV of this chapter.

(5) That entries made on the books of the clearing corporation as provided in subsection (1) are not appropriate does not affect the validity or effect of the entries nor the liabilities or obligations of the clearing corporation to any person adversely affected thereby.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-320, U.C.C.

PART IV REGISTRATION

678.401 Duty of issuer to register transfer.
678.402 Assurance that indorsements are effective.
678.403 Limited duty of inquiry.

678.404 Liability and non-liability for registration.
678.405 Lost, destroyed and stolen securities.
678.406 Duty of authenticating trustee, transfer agent or registrar.

678.401 Duty of issuer to register transfer.—

(1) Where a security in registered form is presented to the issuer with a request to register transfer, the issuer is under a duty to register the transfer as requested if:

(a) The security is indorsed by the appropriate person or persons (§678.308); and

(b) Reasonable assurance is given that those indorsements are genuine and effective (§678.402); and

(c) The issuer has no duty to inquire into adverse claims or has discharged any such duty (§678.403); and

(d) Any applicable law relating to the collection of taxes has been complied with; and

(e) The transfer is in fact rightful or is to a bona fide purchaser.

(2) Where an issuer is under a duty to register a transfer of a security the issuer is also liable to the person presenting it for registration or his principal for loss resulting from any unreasonable delay in registration or from failure or refusal to register the transfer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-401, U.C.C.

cf.—§§517.07-517.091 Re registration of securities.

678.402 Assurance that indorsements are effective.—

(1) The issuer may require the following assurance that each necessary indorsement (§678.308) is genuine and effective:

(a) In all cases, a guarantee of the signature (§678.312(1)) of the person indorsing; and

(b) Where the indorsement is by an agent, appropriate assurance of authority to sign;

(c) Where the indorsement is by a fiduciary, appropriate evidence of appointment or incumbency;

(d) Where there is more than one fiduciary, reasonable assurance that all who are required to sign have done so;

(e) Where the indorsement is by a person not covered by any of the foregoing, assurance appropriate to the case corresponding as nearly as may be to the foregoing.

(2) A "guarantee of the signature" in subsection (1) means a guarantee signed by or on behalf of a person reasonably believed by the issuer to be responsible. The issuer may adopt standards with respect to responsibility provided such standards are not manifestly unreasonable.

(3) "Appropriate evidence of appointment or incumbency" in subsection (1) means:

(a) In the case of a fiduciary appointed or qualified by a court, a certificate issued by or under the direction or supervision of that court or an officer thereof and dated within sixty days before the date of presentation for transfer; or

(b) In any other case, a copy of a document showing the appointment or a certificate issued by or on behalf of a person reasonably believed by the issuer to be responsible or in the absence of such a document or certificate other evidence reasonably deemed by the issuer to be appropriate. The issuer may adopt standards with respect to such evidence provided such standards are not manifestly unreasonable. The

issuer is not charged with notice of the contents of any document obtained pursuant to this paragraph (b) except to the extent that the contents relate directly to the appointment or incumbency.

(4) The issuer may elect to require reasonable assurance beyond that specified in this section but if it does so and for a purpose other than that specified in subsection (3)(b) both requires and obtains a copy of a will, trust, indenture, articles of co-partnership, by-laws or other controlling instrument it is charged with notice of all matters contained therein affecting the transfer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-402, U.C.C.

cf.—§610.051 Evidence of appointment or incumbency.

678.403 Limited duty of inquiry.—

(1) An issuer to whom a security is presented for registration is under a duty to inquire into adverse claims if:

(a) A written notification of an adverse claim is received at a time and in a manner which affords the issuer a reasonable opportunity to act on it prior to the issuance of a new, reissued or re-registered security and the notification identifies the claimant, the registered owner and the issue of which the security is a part and provides an address for communications directed to the claimant; or

(b) The issuer is charged with notice of an adverse claim from a controlling instrument which it has elected to require under §678.402(4).

(2) The issuer may discharge any duty of inquiry by any reasonable means, including notifying an adverse claimant by registered or certified mail at the address furnished by him or if there be no such address at his residence or regular place of business that the security has been presented for registration of transfer by a named person, and that the transfer will be registered unless within thirty days from the date of mailing the notification, either:

(a) An appropriate restraining order, injunction or other process issues from a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(b) An indemnity bond sufficient in the issuer's judgment to protect the issuer and any transfer agent, registrar or other agent of the issuer involved, from any loss which it or they may suffer by complying with the adverse claim is filed with the issuer.

(3) Unless an issuer is charged with notice of an adverse claim from a controlling instrument which it has elected to require under §678.402(4) or receives notification of an adverse claim under subsection (1) of this section, where a security presented for registration is indorsed by the appropriate person or persons the issuer is under no duty to inquire into adverse claims. In particular:

(a) An issuer registering a security in the name of a person who is a fiduciary or who is described as a fiduciary is not bound to inquire into the existence, extent, or correct description of the fiduciary relationship and thereafter the

issuer may assume without inquiry that the newly registered owner continues to be the fiduciary until the issuer receives written notice that the fiduciary is no longer acting as such with respect to the particular security;

(b) An issuer registering transfer on an indorsement by a fiduciary is not bound to inquire whether the transfer is made in compliance with a controlling instrument or with the law of the state having jurisdiction of the fiduciary relationship, including any law requiring the fiduciary to obtain court approval of the transfer; and

(c) The issuer is not charged with notice of the contents of any court record or file or other recorded or unrecorded document even though the document is in its possession and even though the transfer is made on the indorsement of a fiduciary to the fiduciary himself or to his nominee.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-403, U.C.C.

cf.—§610.031 Registration in the name of a fiduciary.

§610.041 Assignment by a fiduciary.

§610.081 Nonliability of third persons.

678.404 Liability and non-liability for registration.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided in any law relating to the collection of taxes, the issuer is not liable to the owner or any other person suffering loss as a result of the registration of a transfer of a security if:

(a) There were on or with the security the necessary indorsements (§678.308); and

(b) The issuer had no duty to inquire into adverse claims or has discharged any such duty (§678.403).

(2) Where an issuer has registered a transfer of a security to a person not entitled to it the issuer on demand must deliver a like security to the true owner unless:

(a) The registration was pursuant to subsection (1); or

(b) The owner is precluded from asserting any claim for registering the transfer under §678.405(1); or

(c) Such delivery would result in overissue, in which case the issuer's liability is governed by §678.104.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-404, U.C.C.

cf.—§610.071 Nonliability of corporation or transfer agent.

678.405 Lost, destroyed and stolen securities.—

(1) Where a security has been lost, apparently destroyed or wrongfully taken and the owner fails to notify the issuer of that fact within a reasonable time after he has notice of it and the issuer registers a transfer of the security before receiving such a notification, the owner is precluded from asserting against the issuer any claim for registering the transfer under the preceding section or any claim to a new security under this section.

(2) Where the owner of a security claims that the security has been lost, destroyed or wrongfully taken, the issuer must issue a new

security in place of the original security if the owner:

(a) So requests before the issuer has notice that the security has been acquired by a bona fide purchaser; and

(b) Files with the issuer a sufficient indemnity bond; and

(c) Satisfies any other reasonable requirements imposed by the issuer.

(3) If, after the issue of the new security, a bona fide purchaser of the original security presents it for registration of transfer, the issuer must register the transfer unless registration would result in overissue, in which event the issuer's liability is governed by §678.104. In addition to any rights on the indemnity bond, the issuer may recover the new security from the person to whom it was issued or any person taking under him except a bona fide purchaser.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-405, U.C.C.; supersedes §614.19.

678.406 Duty of authenticating trustee, transfer agent or registrar.—

(1) Where a person acts as authenticating trustee, transfer agent, registrar, or other agent for an issuer in the registration of transfers of its securities or in the issue of new securities or in the cancellation of surrendered securities:

(a) He is under a duty to the issuer to exercise good faith and due diligence in performing his functions; and

(b) He has with regard to the particular functions he performs the same obligation to the holder or owner of the security and has the same rights and privileges as the issuer has in regard to those functions.

(2) Notice to an authenticating trustee, transfer agent, registrar or other such agent is notice to the issuer with respect to the functions performed by the agent.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§8-406, U.C.C.

CHAPTER 679

*UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—SECURED TRANSACTIONS

ARTICLE 9 SECURED TRANSACTIONS; SALES OF ACCOUNTS,
CONTRACT RIGHTS AND CHATTEL PAPER

PART I SHORT TITLE, APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS (§§679.101—679.113)

PART II VALIDITY OF SECURITY AGREEMENT AND RIGHTS OF
PARTIES THERETO (§§679.201—679.208)PART III RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES; PERFECTED AND UNPERFECTED
SECURITY INTERESTS; RULES OF PRIORITY (§§679.301—679.318)

PART IV FILING (§§679.401—679.407)

PART V DEFAULT (§§679.501—679.507)

ARTICLE 9

SECURED TRANSACTIONS; SALES OF ACCOUNTS,
CONTRACT RIGHTS AND CHATTEL PAPER

PART I

SHORT TITLE, APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

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|---------|---|---------|---|
| 679.101 | Short title. | 679.108 | When after-acquired collateral not security for antecedent debt. |
| 679.102 | Policy and scope of chapter. | 679.109 | Classification of goods; "Consumer Goods"; "Equipment"; "Farm Products"; "Inventory". |
| 679.103 | Accounts, contract rights, general intangibles and equipment relating to another jurisdiction; and incoming goods already subject to a security interest. | 679.110 | Sufficiency of description. |
| 679.104 | Transactions excluded from chapter. | 679.111 | Applicability of bulk transfer laws. |
| 679.105 | Definitions and index of definitions. | 679.112 | Where collateral is not owned by debtor. |
| 679.106 | Definitions: "Account"; "Contract Right"; "General Intangibles". | 679.113 | Security interests arising under article on sales. |
| 679.107 | Definitions: "Purchase Money Security Interest". | | |

679.101 Short title.—Chapter 679 shall be known and may be cited as uniform commercial code—secured transactions.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§9-101, U.C.C.

679.102 Policy and scope of chapter.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided in §679.103 on multiple state transactions and in §679.104 on excluded transactions, this chapter applies so far as concerns any personal property and fixtures within the jurisdiction of this state:

(a) To any transaction (regardless of its form) which is intended to create a security interest in personal property or fixtures including goods, documents, instruments, general intangibles, chattel paper, accounts or contract rights; and also

(b) To any sale of accounts, contract rights or chattel paper.

(2) This chapter applies to security interests

created by contract including pledge, assignment, chattel mortgage, chattel trust, trust deed, factor's lien, equipment trust, conditional sale, trust receipt, other lien or title retention contract and lease or consignment intended as security. This chapter does not apply to statutory liens except as provided in §679.310.

(3) The application of this chapter to a security interest in a secured obligation is not affected by the fact that the obligation is itself secured by a transaction or interest to which this chapter does not apply.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.
Note.—§9-102, U.C.C.

***679.103 Accounts, contract rights, general intangibles and equipment relating to another jurisdiction; and incoming goods already subject to a security interest.**—

(1) If the office where the assignor of accounts or contract rights keeps his records concerning them is in this state, the validity and perfection of a security interest therein and

***Note.**—Pursuant to §69, ch. 69-353, the editors have altered the numbers of all sections making up this chapter by deleting the digit and hyphen immediately following the decimal point. The purpose is to conform the numbering of the Code sections with the decimal numbering system used in other chapters of the Florida Statutes. The visual relationship between Florida Statutes section numbers and Code section number is not destroyed by this alteration; the digit preceding the decimal point coincides with the Code article number, and the digits following the decimal point coincide with the Code section numbers.

the possibility and effect of proper filing is governed by this chapter; otherwise by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction where such office is located.

(2) If the chief place of business of a debtor is in this state, this chapter governs the validity and perfection of a security interest and the possibility and effect of proper filing with regard to general intangibles or with regard to goods of a type which are normally used in more than one jurisdiction (such as automotive equipment, rolling stock, airplanes, road building equipment, commercial harvesting equipment, construction machinery and the like) if such goods are classified as equipment or classified as inventory by reason of their being leased by the debtor to others. Otherwise, the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction where such chief place of business is located shall govern. If the chief place of business is located in a jurisdiction which does not provide for perfection of the security interest by filing or recording in that jurisdiction, then the security interest may be perfected by filing in this state.

(3) If personal property other than that governed by subsections (1) and (2) is already subject to a security interest when it is brought into this state, the validity of the security interest in this state is to be determined by the law (including the conflict of laws rules) of the jurisdiction where the property was when the security interest attached. However, if the parties to the transaction understood at the time that the security interest attached that the property would be kept in this state and it was brought into this state within 30 days after the security interest attached for purposes other than transportation through this state, then the validity of the security interest in this state is to be determined by the law of this state. If the security interest was already perfected under the law of the jurisdiction where the property was when the security interest attached and before being brought into this state, the security interest continues perfected in this state for four months and also thereafter if within the four month period it is perfected in this state. The security interest may also be perfected in this state after the expiration of the four month period; in such case perfection dates from the time of perfection in this state. If the security interest was not perfected under the law of the jurisdiction where the property was when the security interest attached and before being brought into this state, it may be perfected in this state; in such case perfection dates from the time of perfection in this state.

(4) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (3), if personal property is covered by a certificate of title issued under a statute of this state or any other jurisdiction which requires indication on a certificate of title of any security interest in the property as a condition of perfection, then the perfection is governed by the law of the jurisdiction which issued the certificate.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (1) and §679.302, if the office where the assignor of accounts or contract rights keeps his records concerning them is not located in a jurisdiction which is a part of the United States, its territories or possessions, and the accounts or contract rights are within the jurisdiction of this state or the transaction which creates the security interest otherwise bears an appropriate relation to this state, this chapter governs the validity and perfection of the security interest and the security interest may only be perfected by notification to the account debtor.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§9-103, U.C.C.

***679.104 Transactions excluded from chapter.**—This chapter does not apply:

(1) To a security interest subject to any statute of the United States such as the ship mortgage act, 1920, to the extent that such statute governs the rights of parties to and third parties affected by transactions in particular types of property; or

(2) To a landlord's lien; or

(3) To a lien given by statute or other rule of law for services or materials except as provided in §679.310 on priority of such liens; or

(4) To a transfer of a claim for wages, salary or other compensation of an employee; or

(5) To an equipment trust or other security device covering railroad rolling stock or equipment nor does it apply to any property of a railroad subject to regulation by a federal or state regulatory body; or

(6) To a sale of accounts, contract rights or chattel paper as part of a sale of the business out of which they arose, or an assignment of accounts, contract rights or chattel paper which is for the purpose of collection only, or a transfer of a contract right to an assignee who is also to do the performance under the contract; or

(7) To a transfer of an interest or claim in or under any policy of insurance; or

(8) To a right represented by a judgment; or

(9) To any right of set-off; or

(10) Except to the extent that provision is made for fixtures in §679.313, to the creation or transfer of an interest in or lien on real estate, including a lease or rents thereunder; or

(11) To a transfer in whole or in part of any of the following: any claim arising out of tort; any deposit, savings, passbook or like account maintained with a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or like organization.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§9-104, U.C.C.

679.105 Definitions and index of definitions.—

(1) In this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Account debtor" means the person who

is obligated on an account, chattel paper, contract right or general intangible;

(b) "Chattel paper" means a writing or writings which evidence both a monetary obligation and a security interest in or a lease of specific goods. When a transaction is evidenced both by such a security agreement or a lease and by an instrument or a series of instruments, the group of writings taken together constitutes chattel paper;

(c) "Collateral" means the property subject to a security interest, and includes accounts, contract rights and chattel paper which have been sold;

(d) "Debtor" means the person who owes payment or other performance of the obligation secured, whether or not he owns or has rights in the collateral, and includes the seller of accounts, contract rights or chattel paper. Where the debtor and the owner of the collateral are not the same person, the term "debtor" means the owner of the collateral in any provision of the chapter dealing with the collateral, the obligor in any provision dealing with the obligation, and may include both where the context so requires;

(e) "Document" means document of title as defined in the general definitions of chapter 671 (§671.201);

(f) "Goods" includes all things which are movable at the time the security interest attaches or which are fixtures (§679.313), but does not include money, documents, instruments, accounts, chattel paper, general intangibles, contract rights and other things in action. "Goods" also include the unborn young of animals and growing crops;

(g) "Instrument" means a negotiable instrument (defined in §673.104), or a security (defined in §678.102) or any other writing which evidences a right to the payment of money and is not itself a security agreement or lease and is of a type which is in ordinary course of business transferred by delivery with any necessary indorsement or assignment;

(h) "Security agreement" means an agreement which creates or provides for a security interest;

(i) "Secured party" means a lender, seller or other person in whose favor there is a security interest, including a person to whom accounts, contract rights or chattel paper have been sold. When the holders of obligations issued under an indenture of trust, equipment trust agreement or the like are represented by a trustee or other person, the representative is the secured party.

(2) Other definitions applying to this chapter and the sections in which they appear are:

"Account".	§679.106.
"Consumer goods".	§679.109(1).
"Contract right".	§679.106.
"Equipment".	§679.109(2).
"Farm products".	§679.109(3).
"General intangibles".	§679.106.
"Inventory".	§679.109(4).
"Lien creditor".	§679.301(3).

"Proceeds". §679.306(1).

"Purchase money security interest." §679.107.

(3) The following definitions in other chapters of this code apply to this chapter:

"Check". §673.104.

"Contract for sale". §672.106.

"Holder in due course". §673.302.

"Note". §673.104.

"Sale". §672.106.

(4) In addition chapter 671 contains general definitions and principles of construction and interpretation applicable throughout this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-105, U.C.C.; supersedes §673.01.

679.106 Definitions: "Account"; "Contract Right"; "General Intangibles".—"Account" means any right to payment for goods sold or leased or for services rendered which is not evidenced by an instrument or chattel paper. "Contract right" means any right to payment under a contract not yet earned by performance and not evidenced by an instrument or chattel paper. "General intangibles" means any personal property (including things in action) other than goods, accounts, contract rights, chattel paper, documents and instruments.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-106, U.C.C.

679.107 Definitions: "Purchase Money Security Interest".—A security interest is a "purchase money security interest" to the extent that it is:

(1) Taken or retained by the seller of the collateral to secure all or part of its price; or

(2) Taken by a person who by making advances or incurring an obligation gives value to enable the debtor to acquire rights in or the use of collateral if such value is in fact so used.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-107, U.C.C.

679.108 When after-acquired collateral not security for antecedent debt.—Where a secured party makes an advance, incurs an obligation, releases a perfected security interest, or otherwise gives new value which is to be secured in whole or in part by after-acquired property his security interest in the after-acquired collateral shall be deemed to be taken for new value and not as security for an antecedent debt if the debtor acquires his rights in such collateral either in the ordinary course of his business or under a contract or purchase made pursuant to the security agreement within a reasonable time after new value is given.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-108, U.C.C.; supersedes §85.30.

679.109 Classification of goods; "Consumer Goods"; "Equipment"; "Farm Products"; "Inventory".—Goods are:

(1) "Consumer goods" if they are used or bought for use primarily for personal, family or household purposes;

(2) "Equipment" if they are used or bought for use primarily in business (including farm-

ing or a profession) or by a debtor who is a non-profit organization or a governmental subdivision or agency or if the goods are not included in the definitions of inventory, farm products or consumer goods;

(3) "Farm products" if they are crops or livestock or supplies used or produced in farming operations or if they are products of crops or livestock in their unmanufactured states (such as ginned cotton, wool-clip, maple syrup, milk and eggs), and if they are in the possession of a debtor engaged in raising, fattening, grazing or other farming operations. If goods are farm products they are neither equipment nor inventory;

(4) "Inventory" if they are held by a person who holds them for sale or lease or to be furnished under contracts of service or if he has so furnished them, or if they are raw materials, work in process or materials used or consumed in a business. Inventory of a person is not to be classified as his equipment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-109, U.C.C.

679.110 Sufficiency of description.—For the purposes of this chapter any description of personal property or real estate is sufficient whether or not it is specific if it reasonably identifies what is described; except that a description of real estate in an instrument filed to perfect a security interest in crops growing or to be grown or goods which are or are to become fixtures shall be sufficient only if the filing or recording of the same constitutes constructive notice under the laws of this state, other than this chapter, which are applicable to the filing or recording of real estate mortgages, and a mailing or street address alone shall not be sufficient.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254; §1, ch. 67-264.

Note.—§9-110, U.C.C.; supersedes §§700.01, 85.30(1)(c), 699.08, 673.09.

679.111 Applicability of bulk transfer laws.

—The creation of a security interest is not a bulk transfer under chapter 676 (see §676.103).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-111, U.C.C.; supersedes Ch. 726.

679.112 Where collateral is not owned by debtor.—Unless otherwise agreed, when a secured party knows that collateral is owned by a person who is not the debtor, the owner of the collateral is entitled to receive from the secured party any surplus under §679.502(2) or under §679.504(1), and is not liable for the debt or for any deficiency after resale, and he has the same right as the debtor:

(1) To receive statements under §679.208;

(2) To receive notice of and to object to a secured party's proposal to retain the collateral in satisfaction of the indebtedness under §679.505;

(3) To redeem the collateral under §679.506;

(4) To obtain injunctive or other relief under §679.507(1); and

(5) To recover losses caused to him under §679.208(2).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-112, U.C.C.

679.113 Security interests arising under article on sales.—A security interest arising solely under the chapter on sales (chapter 672) is subject to the provisions of this chapter except that to the extent that and so long as the debtor does not have or does not lawfully obtain possession of the goods:

(1) No security agreement is necessary to make the security interest enforceable; and

(2) No filing is required to perfect the security interest; and

(3) The rights of the secured party on default by the debtor are governed by the chapter on sales (chapter 672).

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-113, U.C.C.

PART II

VALIDITY OF SECURITY AGREEMENT AND RIGHTS OF PARTIES THERETO

679.201 General validity of security agreement.

679.202 Title to collateral immaterial.

679.203 Enforceability of security interest; proceeds, formal requisites.

679.204 When security interest attaches; after-acquired property; future advances.

679.205 Use or disposition of collateral without accounting permissible.

679.206 Agreement not to assert defenses against assignee; modification of sales warranties where security agreement exists.

679.207 Rights and duties when collateral is in secured party's possession.

679.208 Request for statement of account or list of collateral.

679.201 General validity of security agreement.—Except as otherwise provided by this code a security agreement is effective according to its terms between the parties, against purchasers of the collateral and against creditors. Nothing in this chapter validates any charge or practice illegal under any statute or regulation thereunder governing usury, small loans, retail installment sales, or the like, or extends

the application of any such statute or regulation to any transaction not otherwise subject thereto.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-201, U.C.C.; supersedes §673.03.

679.202 Title to collateral immaterial.—Each provision of this chapter with regard to rights, obligations and remedies applies

whether title to collateral is in the secured party or in the debtor.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-202, U.C.C.; supersedes §§673.02, 698.03, 698.05.

679.203 Enforceability of security interest; proceeds, formal requisites.—

(1) Subject to the provisions of §674.208 on the security interest of a collecting bank and §679.113 on a security interest arising under the chapter on sales, a security interest is not enforceable against the debtor or third parties unless:

(a) The collateral is in the possession of the secured party; or

(b) The debtor has signed a security agreement which contains a description of the collateral and in addition, when the security interest covers crops or oil, gas or minerals to be extracted or timber to be cut, a description of the land concerned. In describing collateral, the word "proceeds" is sufficient without further description to cover proceeds of any character.

(2) A transaction, although subject to this chapter, is also subject to Chs. 516, 519, 520, F. S., and in the case of conflict between the provisions of this chapter and any such statute, the provisions of such statute control. Failure to comply with any applicable statute has only the effect which is specified therein.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-203, U.C.C.; supersedes §673.02.

***679.204 When security interest attaches; after-acquired property; future advances.—**

(1) A security interest cannot attach until there is agreement (§671.201(3)) that it attach and value is given and the debtor has rights in the collateral. It attaches as soon as all of the events in the preceding sentence have taken place unless explicit agreement postpones the time of attaching.

(2) For the purposes of this section the debtor has no rights:

(a) In crops until they are planted or otherwise become growing crops, in the young of livestock until they are conceived;

(b) In fish until caught, in oil, gas or minerals until they are extracted, in timber until it is cut;

(c) In a contract right until the contract has been made;

(d) In an account until it comes into existence.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4) a security agreement may provide that collateral, whenever acquired, shall secure all obligations covered by the security agreement.

(4) No security interest attaches under an after-acquired property clause:

(a) To crops which become such more than seven years after the security agreement is executed except that a security interest in crops which is given in conjunction with a lease or a land purchase or improvement transaction evidenced by a contract, mortgage or deed of trust may if so agreed attach to crops to be grown on the land concerned during the period of such real estate transaction;

(b) To consumer goods other than accessions (§679.314) when given as additional security unless the debtor acquires rights in them within ten days after the secured party gives value.

(5) Obligations covered by a security agreement may include future advances or other value whether or not the advances or value are given pursuant to commitment.

History.—Art. 10, §1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§9-204, U.C.C.; supersedes §§699.04, 699.05, 700.01. cf.—§697.04 Future advances may be secured.

679.205 Use or disposition of collateral without accounting permissible.—A security interest is not invalid or fraudulent against creditors by reason of liberty in the debtor to use, commingle or dispose of all or part of the collateral (including returned or repossessed goods) or to collect or compromise accounts, contract rights or chattel paper, or to accept the return of goods or make repossessions, or to use, commingle or dispose of proceeds, or by reason of the failure of the secured party to require the debtor to account for proceeds or replace collateral. This section does not relax the requirements of possession where perfection of a security interest depends upon possession of the collateral by the secured party or by a bailee.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-205, U.C.C.

679.206 Agreement not to assert defenses against assignee; modification of sales warranties where security agreement exists.—

(1) Subject to any statute or decision which establishes a different rule for buyers or lessees of consumer goods, an agreement by a buyer or lessee that he will not assert against an assignee any claim or defense which he may have against the seller or lessor is enforceable by an assignee who takes his assignment for value, in good faith and without notice of a claim or defense, except as to defenses of a type which may be asserted against a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument under the chapter on commercial paper (chapter 673). A buyer who as part of one transaction signs both a negotiable instrument and a security agreement makes such an agreement.

(2) When a seller retains a purchase money security interest in goods the chapter on sales (chapter 672) governs the sale and any disclaimer, limitation or modification of the seller's warranties.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-206, U.C.C.

679.207 Rights and duties when collateral is in secured party's possession.—

(1) A secured party must use reasonable care in the custody and preservation of collateral in his possession. In the case of an instrument or chattel paper reasonable care includes taking necessary steps to preserve rights against prior parties unless otherwise agreed.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed, when collateral is in the secured party's possession:

(a) Reasonable expenses (including the cost of any insurance and payment of taxes or other charges) incurred in the custody, preservation, use or operation of the collateral are chargeable to the debtor and are secured by the collateral;

(b) The risk of accidental loss or damage is on the debtor to the extent of any deficiency in any effective insurance coverage;

(c) The secured party may hold as additional security any increase or profits (except money) received from the collateral, but money so received, unless remitted to the debtor, shall be applied in reduction of the secured obligation;

(d) The secured party must keep the collateral identifiable but fungible collateral may be commingled;

(e) The secured party may repledge the collateral upon terms which do not impair the debtor's right to redeem it.

(3) A secured party is liable for any loss caused by his failure to meet any obligation imposed by the preceding subsections but does not lose his security interest.

(4) A secured party may use or operate the collateral for the purpose of preserving the collateral or its value or pursuant to the order of a court of appropriate jurisdiction or, except in the case of consumer goods, in the manner and to the extent provided in the security agreement.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-207, U.C.C.

cf.—§818.04 Selling collateral security before debt due.

679.208 Request for statement of account or list of collateral.—

(1) A debtor may sign a statement indicating what he believes to be the aggregate

amount of unpaid indebtedness as of a specified date and may send it to the secured party with a request that the statement be approved or corrected and returned to the debtor. When the security agreement or any other record kept by the secured party identifies the collateral a debtor may similarly request the secured party to approve or correct a list of the collateral.

(2) The secured party must comply with such a request within two weeks after receipt by sending a written correction or approval. If the secured party claims a security interest in all of a particular type of collateral owned by the debtor he may indicate that fact in his reply and need not approve or correct an itemized list of such collateral. If the secured party without reasonable excuse fails to comply he is liable for any loss caused to the debtor thereby; and if the debtor has properly included in his request a good faith statement of the obligation or a list of the collateral or both the secured party may claim a security interest only as shown in the statement against persons misled by his failure to comply. If he no longer has an interest in the obligation or collateral at the time the request is received he must disclose the name and address of any successor in interest known to him and he is liable for any loss caused to the debtor as a result of failure to disclose. A successor in interest is not subject to this section until a request is received by him.

(3) A debtor is entitled to such a statement once every six months without charge. The secured party may require payment of a charge not exceeding \$10 for each additional statement furnished.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-208, U.C.C.; supersedes §698.03.

PART III

RIGHTS OF THIRD PARTIES; PERFECTED AND UNPERFECTED SECURITY INTERESTS; RULES OF PRIORITY

- 679.301 Persons who take priority over unperfected security interests; "Lien Creditor".
- 679.302 When filing is required to perfect security interest; security interests to which filing provisions of this chapter do not apply.
- 679.303 When security interest is perfected; continuity of perfection.
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- 679.309 Protection of purchasers of instruments and documents.
- 679.310 Priority of certain liens arising by operation of law.
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- 679.312 Priorities among conflicting security interests in the same collateral.
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- 679.318 Defenses against assignee; modification of contract after notification of assignment; term prohibiting assignment ineffective; identification and proof of assignment.

679.301 Persons who take priority over unperfected security interests; "Lien Creditor".—

(1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2), an unperfected security interest is subordinate to the rights of:

(a) Persons entitled to priority under §679.312;

(b) A person who becomes a lien creditor without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected;

(c) In the case of goods, instruments, documents, and chattel paper, a person who is not a secured party and who is a transferee in bulk or other buyer not in ordinary course of business to the extent that he gives value and receives delivery of the collateral without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected;

(d) In the case of accounts, contract rights, and general intangibles, a person who is not a secured party and who is a transferee to the extent that he gives value without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected.

(2) If the secured party files with respect to a purchase money security interest before or within ten days after the collateral comes into possession of the debtor, he takes priority over the rights of a transferee in bulk or of a lien creditor which arise between the time the security interest attaches and the time of filing.

(3) A "lien creditor" means a creditor who has acquired a lien on the property involved by attachment, levy or the like and includes an assignee for benefit of creditors from the time of assignment, and a trustee in bankruptcy from the date of the filing of the petition or a receiver in equity from the time of appointment. Unless all the creditors represented had knowledge of the security interest such a representative of creditors is a lien creditor without knowledge even though he personally has knowledge of the security interest.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-301, U.C.C.; supersedes §§673.08(2), 673.09(2)(b), 698.01, 699.07, 700.02, 85.30, 85.25(2)(b), 673.08.
cf.—§713.06 Liens of persons not in privity; proper payments.

679.302 When filing is required to perfect security interest; security interests to which filing provisions of this chapter do not apply.—

(1) A financing statement must be filed to perfect all security interests except the following:

(a) A security interest in collateral in possession of the secured party under §679.305;

(b) A security interest temporarily perfected in instruments or documents without delivery under §679.304 or in proceeds for a 10 day period under §679.306;

(c) A purchase money security interest in farm equipment having a purchase price not in excess of \$2500; but filing is required for a fixture under §679.313;

(d) A purchase money security interest in consumer goods; but filing is required for a fixture under §679.313;

(e) An assignment of accounts or contract rights which does not alone or in conjunction

with other assignments to the same assignee transfer a significant part of the outstanding accounts or contract rights of the assignor;

(f) A security interest of a collecting bank (§674.208) or arising under the chapter on sales (see §679.113) or covered in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) If a secured party assigns a perfected security interest, no filing under this chapter is required in order to continue the perfected status of the security interest against creditors of and transferees from the original debtor.

(3) The filing provisions of this chapter do not apply to a security interest in property subject to a statute:

(a) Of the United States which provides for a national registration or filing of all security interests in such property; or

(b) Of this state which provides for central filing of security interest in such property, or in a motor vehicle which is not inventory held for sale for which a certificate of title is required under the statutes of this state if a notation of such a security interest can be indicated by a public official on a certificate or a duplicate thereof.

(4) A security interest in property covered by a statute described in subsection (3) can be perfected only by registration or filing under that statute or by indication of the security interest on a certificate of title or a duplicate thereof by a public official.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The 1962 official text of paragraph (b) was drafted in two alternatives (A and B). Alternative B was adopted in Florida.

Note.—§9-302, U.C.C.; supersedes §§673.08, 28.22.

679.303 When security interest is perfected; continuity of perfection.—

(1) A security interest is perfected when it has attached and when all of the applicable steps required for perfection have been taken. Such steps are specified in §§679.302, 679.304-679.306. If such steps are taken before the security interest attaches, it is perfected at the time when it attaches.

(2) If a security interest is originally perfected in any way permitted under this chapter and is subsequently perfected in some other way under this chapter, without an intermediate period when it was unperfected, the security interest shall be deemed to be perfected continuously for the purposes of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-303, U.C.C.; supersedes §§698.01, 85.30, 700.02, 699.07, 673.08, 28.221, 698.09.

679.304 Perfection of security interest in instruments, documents, and goods covered by documents; perfection by permissive filing; temporary perfection without filing or transfer of possession.—

(1) A security interest in chattel paper or negotiable documents may be perfected by filing. A security interest in instruments (other than instruments which constitute part of chattel paper) can be perfected only by the secured party's taking possession, except as provided in subsections (4) and (5).

(2) During the period that goods are in the possession of the issuer of a negotiable document therefor, a security interest in the goods is perfected by perfecting a security interest in the document, and any security interest in the goods otherwise perfected during such period is subject thereto.

(3) A security interest in goods in the possession of a bailee other than one who has issued a negotiable document therefor is perfected by issuance of a document in the name of the secured party or by the bailee's receipt of notification of the secured party's interest or by filing as to the goods.

(4) A security interest in instruments or negotiable documents is perfected without filing or the taking of possession for a period of 21 days from the time it attaches to the extent that it arises for new value given under a written security agreement.

(5) A security interest remains perfected for a period of 21 days without filing where a secured party having a perfected security interest in an instrument, a negotiable document or goods in possession of a bailee other than one who has issued a negotiable document therefor:

(a) Makes available to the debtor the goods or documents representing the goods for the purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or for the purpose of loading, unloading, storing, shipping, transshipping, manufacturing, processing or otherwise dealing with them in a manner preliminary to their sale or exchange; or

(b) Delivers the instrument to the debtor for the purpose of ultimate sale or exchange or of presentation, collection, renewal or registration of transfer.

(6) After the 21 day period in subsections (4) and (5) perfection depends upon compliance with applicable provisions of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-304, U.C.C.; supersedes §§673.03, 673.08(1), 698.01, 678.33.

679.305 When possession by secured party perfects security interest without filing.—A security interest in letters of credit and advices of credit (§675.116(2)(a)), goods, instruments, negotiable documents or chattel paper may be perfected by the secured party's taking possession of the collateral. If such collateral other than goods covered by a negotiable document is held by a bailee, the secured party is deemed to have possession from the time the bailee receives notification of the secured party's interest. A security interest is perfected by possession from the time possession is taken without relation back and continues only so long as possession is retained, unless otherwise specified in this chapter. The security interest may be otherwise perfected as provided in this chapter before or after the period of possession by the secured party.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-305, U.C.C.; supersedes §§698.01, 678.44.

679.306 "Proceeds"; secured party's rights on disposition of collateral.—

(1) "Proceeds" includes whatever is received when collateral or proceeds is sold, exchanged, collected or otherwise disposed of. The term also includes the account arising when the right to payment is earned under a contract right. Money, checks and the like are "cash proceeds". All other proceeds are "non-cash proceeds".

(2) Except where this chapter otherwise provides, a security interest continues in collateral notwithstanding sale, exchange or other disposition thereof by the debtor unless his action was authorized by the secured party in the security agreement or otherwise, and also continues in any identifiable proceeds including collections received by the debtor.

(3) The security interest in proceeds is a continuously perfected security interest if the interest in the original collateral was perfected but it ceases to be a perfected security interest and becomes unperfected ten days after receipt of the proceeds by the debtor unless:

(a) A filed financing statement covering the original collateral also covers proceeds; or

(b) The security interest in the proceeds is perfected before the expiration of the ten day period.

(4) In the event of insolvency proceedings instituted by or against a debtor, a secured party with a perfected security interest in proceeds has a perfected security interest:

(a) In identifiable non-cash proceeds;

(b) In identifiable cash proceeds in the form of money which is not commingled with other money or deposited in a bank account prior to the insolvency proceedings;

(c) In identifiable cash proceeds in the form of checks and the like which are not deposited in a bank account prior to the insolvency proceedings; and

(d) In all cash and bank accounts of the debtor, if other cash proceeds have been commingled or deposited in a bank account, but the perfected security interest under this paragraph (d) is:

1. Subject to any right of set-off; and

2. Limited to an amount not greater than the amount of any cash proceeds received by the debtor within ten days before the institution of the insolvency proceedings and commingled or deposited in a bank account prior to the insolvency proceedings less the amount of cash proceeds received by the debtor and paid over to the secured party during the ten day period.

(5) If a sale of goods results in an account or chattel paper which is transferred by the seller to a secured party, and if the goods are returned to or are repossessed by the seller or the secured party, the following rules determine priorities:

(a) If the goods were collateral at the time of sale for an indebtedness of the seller which is still unpaid, the original security interest attaches again to the goods and continues as a perfected security interest if it was perfected

at the time when the goods were sold. If the security interest was originally perfected by a filing which is still effective, nothing further is required to continue the perfected status; in any other case, the secured party must take possession of the returned or repossessed goods or must file.

(b) An unpaid transferee of the chattel paper has a security interest in the goods against the transferor. Such security interest is prior to a security interest asserted under paragraph (a) to the extent that the transferee of the chattel paper was entitled to priority under §679.308.

(c) An unpaid transferee of the account has a security interest in the goods against the transferor. Such security interest is subordinate to a security interest asserted under paragraph (a).

(d) A security interest of an unpaid transferee asserted under paragraph (b) or (c) must be perfected for protection against creditors of the transferor and purchasers of the returned or repossessed goods.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-306, U.C.C.; supersedes §§673.10, 85.30.

cf.—Ch. 818 Sale of mortgaged personal property; similar offenses.

679.307 Protection of buyers of goods.—

(1) A buyer in ordinary course of business (§671.201(9)) other than a person buying farm products from a person engaged in farming operations takes free of a security interest created by his seller even though the security interest is perfected and even though the buyer knows of its existence.

(2) In the case of consumer goods and in the case of farm equipment having an original purchase price not in excess of \$2500 (other than fixtures, see §679.313), a buyer takes free of a security interest even though perfected if he buys without knowledge of the security interest, for value and for his own personal, family or household purposes or his own farming operations unless prior to the purchase the secured party has filed a financing statement covering such goods.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-307, U.C.C.; supersedes §§673.09(2), 85.30.

679.308 Purchase of chattel paper and non-negotiable instruments.—A purchaser of chattel paper or a non-negotiable instrument who gives new value and takes possession of it in the ordinary course of his business and without knowledge that the specific paper or instrument is subject to a security interest has priority over a security interest which is perfected under §679.304 (permissive filing and temporary perfection). A purchaser of chattel paper who gives new value and takes possession of it in the ordinary course of his business has priority over a security interest in chattel paper which is claimed merely as proceeds of inventory subject to a security interest (§679.306), even though he knows that the specific paper is subject to the security interest.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-308, U.C.C.; supersedes §§673.09(1)(a), 673.10.

679.309 Protection of purchasers of instruments and documents.—Nothing in this chapter limits the rights of a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument (§673.302) or a holder to whom a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated (§677.501) or a bona fide purchaser of a security (§678.301) and such holders or purchasers take priority over an earlier security interest even though perfected. Filing under this chapter does not constitute notice of the security interest to such holders or purchasers.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-309, U.C.C.; supersedes §673.09(1)(a).

679.310 Priority of certain liens arising by operation of law.—When a person in the ordinary course of his business furnishes services or materials with respect to goods subject to a security interest, a lien upon goods in the possession of such person given by statute or rule of law for such materials or services takes priority over a perfected security interest unless the lien is statutory and the statute expressly provides otherwise.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-310, U.C.C.; supersedes §673.11.

cf.—§713.74 Acquisition of liens by persons in privity with the owner—as to personal property.

679.311 Alienability of debtor's rights: judicial process.—The debtor's rights in collateral may be voluntarily or involuntarily transferred (by way of sale, creation of a security interest, attachment, levy, garnishment or other judicial process) notwithstanding a provision in the security agreement prohibiting any transfer or making the transfer constitute a default.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-311, U.C.C.; supersedes §699.09.

cf.—§56.061 Property subject to execution.

§818.01 Disposing of personal property under lien, etc.

679.312 Priorities among conflicting security interests in the same collateral.—

(1) The rules of priority stated in the following sections shall govern where applicable: section 674.208 with respect to the security interest of collecting banks in items being collected, accompanying documents and proceeds; section 679.301 on certain priorities; section 679.304 on goods covered by documents; section 679.306 on proceeds and repossessions; section 679.307 on buyers of goods; section 679.308 on possessory against non-possessory interests in chattel paper or non-negotiable instruments; section 679.309 on security interests in negotiable instruments, documents or securities; section 679.310 on priorities between perfected security interests and liens by operation of law; section 679.313 on security interests in fixtures as against interests in real estate; section 679.314 on security interests in accessions as against interest in goods; section 679.315 on conflicting security interests where goods lose their identity or become part of a product; and section 679.316 on contractual subordination.

(2) A perfected security interest in crops for new value given to enable the debtor to

produce the crops during the production season and given not more than three months before the crops become growing crops by planting or otherwise takes priority over an earlier perfected security interest to the extent that such earlier interest secures obligations due more than six months before the crops become growing crops by planting or otherwise, even though the person giving new value had knowledge of the earlier security interest.

(3) A purchase money security interest in inventory collateral has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same collateral if:

(a) The purchase money security interest is perfected at the time the debtor receives possession of the collateral; and

(b) Any secured party whose security interest is known to the holder of the purchase money security interest or who, prior to the date of the filing made by the holder of the purchase money security interest, had filed a financing statement covering the same items or type of inventory, has received notification of the purchase money security interest before the debtor receives possession of the collateral covered by the purchase money security interest; and

(c) Such notification states that the person giving the notice has or expects to acquire a purchase money security interest in inventory of the debtor, describing such inventory by item or type.

(4) A purchase money security interest in collateral other than inventory has priority over a conflicting security interest in the same collateral if the purchase money security interest is perfected at the time the debtor receives possession of the collateral or within ten days thereafter.

(5) In all cases not governed by other rules stated in this section (including cases of purchase money security interests which do not qualify for the special priorities set forth in subsections (3) and (4) of this section), priority between conflicting security interests in the same collateral shall be determined as follows:

(a) In the order of filing if both are perfected by filing, regardless of which security interest attached first under §679.204(1) and whether it attached before or after filing;

(b) In the order of perfection unless both are perfected by filing, regardless of which security interest attached first under §679.204(1) and, in the case of a filed security interest, whether it attached before or after filing; and

(c) In the order of attachment under §679.204(1) so long as neither is perfected.

(6) For the purpose of the priority rules of the immediately preceding subsection, a continuously perfected security interest shall be treated at all times as if perfected by filing if it was originally so perfected and it shall be treated at all times as if perfected otherwise

than by filing if it was originally perfected otherwise than by filing.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-312, U.C.C.; supersedes Chs. 700, 698.

679.313 Priority of security interests in fixtures.—

(1) The rules of this section do not apply to goods incorporated into a structure in the manner of lumber, bricks, tile, cement, glass, metal work and the like and no security interest in them exists under this chapter unless the structure remains personal property under applicable law. The law of this state other than this code determines whether and when other goods become fixtures. This code does not prevent creation of an encumbrance upon fixtures or real estate pursuant to the law applicable to real estate.

(2)(a) A security interest which attaches to goods which are or become fixtures is invalid against any person with an interest in the real estate at the time the security interest in the goods is perfected or at the time the goods are affixed to the real estate, whichever occurs later, who has not in writing consented to the security interest or disclaimed an interest in the goods as fixtures.

(b) A security interest in goods which are or become fixtures takes priority as to the goods over the claims of all persons acquiring interests in the real estate subsequent to the perfection of such security interest or the affixing of the goods to the real estate, whichever occurs later.

(3)(a) When under subsections (2) or (3) a secured party has priority over the claims of all persons who have interests in the real estate, he may, on default, subject to the provisions of part V, remove his collateral from the real estate but he must reimburse any encumbrancer or owner of the real estate who is not the debtor and who has not otherwise agreed for the cost of repair of any physical injury, but not for any diminution in value of the real estate caused by the absence of the goods removed or by any necessity for replacing them. A person entitled to reimbursement may refuse permission to remove until the secured party gives adequate security for the performance of this obligation.

(b) The secured party shall give reasonable notification of his intention to remove the collateral to all persons entitled to reimbursement.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254; §2, ch. 67-264.

Note.—§9-313, U.C.C.

cf.—§56.061 Property subject to execution.

§520.31 Definitions.

§713.15 Repossession of materials not used.

679.314 Accessions.—

(1) A security interest in goods which attaches before they are installed in or affixed to other goods takes priority as to the goods installed or affixed (called in this section "accessions") over the claims of all persons to the whole except as stated in subsection (3) and subject to §679.315(1).

(2) A security interest which attaches to goods after they become part of a whole is

valid against all persons subsequently acquiring interests in the whole except as stated in subsection (3) but is invalid against any person with an interest in the whole at the time the security interest attaches to the goods who has not in writing consented to the security interest or disclaimed an interest in the goods as part of the whole.

(3) The security interests described in subsections (1) and (2) do not take priority over:

(a) A subsequent purchaser for value of any interest in the whole; or

(b) A creditor with a lien on the whole subsequently obtained by judicial proceedings; or

(c) A creditor with a prior perfected security interest in the whole to the extent that he makes subsequent advances.

If the subsequent purchase is made, the lien by judicial proceedings obtained or the subsequent advance under the prior perfected security interest is made or contracted for without knowledge of the security interest and before it is perfected. A purchaser of the whole at a foreclosure sale other than the holder of a perfected security interest purchasing at his own foreclosure sale is a subsequent purchaser within this section.

(4) When under subsections (1) or (2) and (3) a secured party has an interest in accessions which has priority over the claims of all persons who have interests in the whole, he may on default subject to the provisions of part V remove his collateral from the whole but he must reimburse any encumbrancer or owner of the whole who is not the debtor and who has not otherwise agreed for the cost of repair of any physical injury but not for any diminution in value of the whole caused by the absence of the goods removed or by any necessity for replacing them. A person entitled to reimbursement may refuse permission to remove until the secured party gives adequate security for the performance of this obligation.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-314, U.C.C.

679.315 Priority when goods are commingled or processed.—

(1) If a security interest in goods was perfected and subsequently the goods or a part thereof have become part of a product or mass, the security interest continues in the product or mass if:

(a) The goods are so manufactured, processed, assembled or commingled that their identity is lost in the product or mass; or

(b) A financing statement covering the original goods also covers the product into which the goods have been manufactured, processed or assembled.

In a case to which paragraph (b) applies, no separate security interest in that part of the original goods which has been manufactured, processed or assembled into the product may be claimed under §679.314.

(2) When under subsection (1) more than

one security interest attaches to the product or mass, they rank equally according to the ratio that the cost of the goods to which each interest originally attached bears to the cost of the total product or mass.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-315, U.C.C.

679.316 Priority subject to subordination.—Nothing in this chapter prevents subordination by agreement by any person entitled to priority.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-316, U.C.C.

679.317 Secured party not obligated on contract of debtor.—The mere existence of a security interest or authority given to the debtor to dispose of or use collateral does not impose contract or tort liability upon the secured party for the debtor's acts or omissions.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-317, U.C.C.; supersedes §673.12.

679.318 Defenses against assignee; modification of contract after notification of assignment; term prohibiting assignment ineffective; identification and proof of assignment.—

(1) Unless an account debtor has made an enforceable agreement not to assert defenses or claims arising out of a sale as provided in §679.206 the rights of an assignee are subject to:

(a) All the terms of the contract between the account debtor and assignor and any defense or claim arising therefrom; and

(b) Any other defense or claim of the account debtor against the assignor which accrues before the account debtor receives notification of the assignment.

(2) So far as the right to payment under an assigned contract right has not already become an account, and notwithstanding notification of the assignment, any modification of or substitution for the contract made in good faith and in accordance with reasonable commercial standards is effective against an assignee unless the account debtor has otherwise agreed but the assignee acquires corresponding rights under the modified or substituted contract. The assignment may provide that such modification or substitution is a breach by the assignor.

(3) The account debtor is authorized to pay the assignor until the account debtor receives notification that the account has been assigned and that payment is to be made to the assignee. A notification which does not reasonably identify the rights assigned is ineffective. If requested by the account debtor, the assignee must seasonably furnish reasonable proof that the assignment has been made and unless he does so the account debtor may pay the assignor.

(4) A term in any contract between an account debtor and an assignor which prohibits assignment of an account or contract right to which they are parties is ineffective.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-318, U.C.C.; supersedes §673.09(3).

cf.—§524.06 Rights between account debtor and assignee.

PART IV

FILING

- 679.401 Place of filing; erroneous filing; removal of collateral.
 679.4011 Filing and recording with clerk of circuit court in Florida.
 679.402 Formal requisites of financing statement; amendments.
 679.403 What constitutes filing; duration of filing; effect of lapsed filing; duties of filing officer.

- 679.404 Termination statement.
 679.405 Assignment of security interest; duties of filing officer; fees.
 679.406 Release of collateral; duties of filing officer; fees.
 679.407 Information from filing officer.

679.401 Place of filing; erroneous filing; removal of collateral.—

* (1) The proper place to file in order to perfect a security interest is as follows:

(a) When the collateral is equipment used in farming operations, or farm products, or accounts, contract rights or general intangibles arising from or relating to the sale of farm products by a farmer, or consumer goods, then by recording in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the county of the debtor's residence or if the debtor is not a resident of this state then by recording in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the goods are kept, and in addition when the collateral is crops by recording in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the land on which the crops are growing or to be grown is located;

(b) When the collateral is goods which at the time the security interest attaches are or are to become fixtures, then by recording in the office and in the record where a mortgage on the real estate concerned would be recorded;

(c) In all other cases, by filing in the office of the department of state.

(2) Except as provided in §679.313(2), a filing which is made in good faith in an improper place or in fewer than all of the places required by this section is nevertheless effective with regard to any collateral as to which the filing complied with the requirements of this chapter, and such filing is also effective with regard to collateral covered by the financing statement against any person who has knowledge of the contents of such financing statement.

* (3) Except as provided in §679.313(2), a filing which is made in the proper place in this state continues effective even though the debtor's residence or place of business or the location of the collateral or its use, whichever controlled the original filing, is thereafter changed.

(4) If collateral is brought into this state from another jurisdiction, the rules stated in §679.103 determine whether filing is necessary in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254; §3, ch. 67-264; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In the 1962 official text subsection (1) was drafted with three alternatives and subsection (3) was drafted with two alternatives. Florida adopted the above versions of these subsections.

Note.—§9-401, U.C.C.; supersedes §673.04, 85.30.

679.4011 Filing and recording with clerk of circuit court in Florida.—

(1) The filing of a writing in the office of a clerk of the circuit court under this chapter shall be complete and sufficient only if the writing is recorded in the office of the appropriate clerk of the circuit court, in the official records book of such office or in such record book as shall be designated by the clerk of the circuit court for such purpose. Any writing required or permitted to be filed in such office by any provisions of this chapter shall be entitled to be recorded without oath, acknowledgment or proof of its execution. In all other respects such recording shall be in the manner provided in chapter 695, F. S., for recording of conveyances of real property, and in the manner and upon payment of fees as provided in chapter 28, F. S. The record of such writing shall be held for public inspection in lieu of the original. No writing under this chapter shall be deemed filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court unless such writing shall be recorded as provided in this section.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—New section added, applicable in Florida only.

679.402 Formal requisites of financing statement; amendments.—

(1) (a) A financing statement is sufficient if it is signed by the debtor and the secured party, gives an address of the secured party from which information concerning the security interest may be obtained, gives a mailing address of the debtor, and contains a statement indicating the types, or describing the items, of collateral. A financing statement may be filed before a security agreement is made or a security interest otherwise attaches.

(b) When the financing statement covers crops growing or to be grown or goods which are, are to, or thereafter become fixtures, the statement must also contain a sufficient legal description of the real estate concerned (a mailing or street address not being sufficient) and the name of the record owner or record lessee thereof. A copy of the security agreement is sufficient as a financing statement if it contains the above information and is signed by both parties.

(2) A financing statement which otherwise complies with subsection (1) is sufficient although it is signed only by the secured party when it is filed to perfect a security interest in:

(a) Collateral already subject to a security interest in another jurisdiction when it is brought into this state. Such a financing state-

ment must state that the collateral was brought into this state under such circumstances.

(b) Proceeds under §679.306 if the security interest in the original collateral was perfected. Such a financing statement must describe the original collateral.

(3) A form substantially as follows is sufficient to comply with subsection (1):

Name of debtor (or assignor) _____

Address _____

Name of secured party (or assignee) _____

Address _____

(a) This financing statement covers the following types (or items) of property:

(Describe) _____

(b) (If collateral is crops) The above-described crops are growing or are to be grown on:

(Describe real estate by legal description; a mailing or street address is not sufficient.) Record owner (or record lessee) of said real estate _____

(c) (If collateral is goods which are, are to, or thereafter become fixtures) The above-described goods are affixed, or are to be affixed, to:

(Describe real estate by legal description; a mailing or street address is not sufficient.) Record owner (or record lessee) of said real estate _____

(d) (If proceeds or products of collateral are claimed) Proceeds—products of the collateral are also covered.

Signature of debtor (or assignor) _____

Signature of secured party (or assignee) _____

(4) The term "financing statement" as used in this chapter means the original financing statement and any amendments but if any amendment adds collateral, it is effective as to the added collateral only from the filing date of the amendment.

(5) A financing statement substantially complying with the requirements of this section is effective even though it contains minor errors which are not seriously misleading.

(6) The department of state may promulgate approved and uniform forms of financing statements and other instruments to be filed with the department of state pursuant to this chapter. Any person filing any instrument permitted or required to be filed under this chapter with the department of state on a form other than the approved or uniform form of the department of state shall pay a fee of two dollars in addition to the fee required by §15.091, F. S.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254; §4, ch. 67-264; §1, ch. 67-335; §10, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—§9-402, U.C.C.

***679.403 What constitutes filing; duration of filing; effect of lapsed filing; duties of filing officer.—**

(1) Presentation for filing of a financing statement and tender of the filing fee or acceptance of the statement by the filing officer

and recording in compliance with section 679.4011, where required, constitutes filing under this chapter.

(2) A filed financing statement which states a maturity date of the obligation secured of five years or less is effective until such maturity date and thereafter for a period of sixty days. Any other filed financing statement is effective for a period of five years from the date of filing. The effectiveness of a filed financing statement lapses on the expiration of such sixty day period after a stated maturity date or on the expiration of such five year period, as the case may be, unless a continuation statement is filed prior to the lapse. Upon such lapse the security interest becomes unperfected. A filed financing statement which states that the obligation secured is payable on demand is effective for five years from the date of filing.

(3) A continuation statement may be filed by the secured party (a) within six months before and sixty days after a stated maturity date of five years or less, and (b) otherwise within six months prior to the expiration of the five year period specified in subsection (2). Any such continuation statement must be signed by the secured party, identify the original statement by file number and state that the original statement is still effective. Upon timely filing of the continuation statement, the effectiveness of the original statement is continued for five years after the last date to which the filing was effective whereupon it lapses in the same manner as provided in subsection (2) unless another continuation statement is filed prior to such lapse. Succeeding continuation statements may be filed in the same manner to continue the effectiveness of the original statement.

(4) A filing officer shall mark each statement with a file number and with the date and hour of filing and shall hold the record for public inspection. In addition the filing officer shall index the statements according to the name of the debtor in the index for official records or in a separate index for recordings made under this chapter designated by the filing officer and shall note in the index the file number and the address of the debtor given in the statement.

(5) The uniform fee for filing, indexing and furnishing certified copy of an original or a continuation statement shall be as provided in chapters 15 or 28, F. S.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§9-403, U.C.C.

***679.404 Termination statement.—**

(1) Whenever there is no outstanding secured obligation and no commitment to make advances, incur obligations or otherwise give value, the secured party must on written demand by the debtor send the debtor a statement that he no longer claims a security interest under the financing statement, which shall be identified by file number. A termination statement signed by a person other than the secured party of record must include or be accompanied by the assignment or a statement

by the secured party of record that he has assigned the security interest to the signer of the termination statement. The uniform fee for filing and indexing such an assignment or statement thereof shall be as provided in chapters 15 or 28, F. S. If the affected secured party fails to send such a termination statement within ten days after proper demand therefor he shall be liable to the debtor for one hundred dollars, and in addition for any loss caused to the debtor by such failure.

(2) On presentation to the filing officer of such a termination statement said officer must file and index such statement.

(3) The uniform fee for filing and indexing a termination statement shall be as provided in chapters 15 or 28, F. S.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§9-404, U.C.C.

***679.405 Assignment of security interest; duties of filing officer; fees.—**

(1) A financing statement may disclose an assignment of a security interest in the collateral described in the statement by indication in the statement of the name and address of the assignee or by an assignment itself or a copy thereof on the face or back of the statement. Either the original secured party or the assignee may sign this statement as the secured party. On presentation to the filing officer of such a financing statement the filing officer shall mark the same as provided in §679-403(4). The uniform fee for filing, indexing and furnishing filing data for a financing statement so indicating an assignment shall be as provided in chapters 15 or 28, F. S.

(2) A secured party may assign of record all or a part of his rights under a financing statement by the filing of a separate written statement of assignment signed by the secured party of record and setting forth the name of the secured party of record and the debtor, the file number and the date of filing of the financing statement and the name and address of the assignee and containing a description of the collateral assigned. A copy of the assignment is sufficient as a separate statement if it complies with the preceding sentence. On presentation to the filing officer of such a separate statement, the filing officer shall mark such

separate statement with the date and hour of the filing, and shall file and index same. The uniform fee for filing, indexing and furnishing filing data about such a separate statement of assignment shall be as provided in chapters 15 or 28, F. S.

(3) After the disclosure or filing of an assignment under this section, the assignee is the secured party of record.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§9-405, U.C.C.

***679.406 Release of collateral; duties of filing officer; fees.—**A secured party of record may by his signed statement release all or a part of any collateral described in a filed financing statement. The statement of release is sufficient if it contains a description of the collateral being released, the name and address of the debtor, the name and address of the secured party, and the file number of the financing statement. Upon presentation of such a statement to the filing officer he shall mark the statement with the hour and date of filing and shall file and index such statement. The uniform fee for filing and indexing such a statement of release shall be as provided in chapters 15 or 28, F. S.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§9-406, U.C.C.

***679.407 Information from filing officer.—**

(1) If the person filing any financing statement, termination statement, statement of assignment, or statement of release, furnishes the filing officer a copy thereof, the filing officer shall note upon the copy the file number and date and hour of the filing of the original. The department of state shall charge no additional fee for such service. The fee to be charged by a clerk of the circuit court shall be as provided in chapter 28, F. S.

(2) Upon request of any person, the filing officer shall provide a certified copy of any filed instrument under this chapter. The fee for such service shall be as provided in chapters 15 or 28, F. S.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254; §1, ch. 67-364; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The above section is not identical with the 1962 official U.C.C. text.

Note.—§9-407, U.C.C.

PART V

DEFAULT

679.501 Default; procedure when security agreement covers both real and personal property.

679.502 Collection rights of secured party.

679.503 Secured party's right to take possession after default.

679.504 Secured party's right to dispose of collateral after default; effect of disposition.

679.505 Compulsory disposition of collateral; acceptance of the collateral as discharge of obligation.

679.506 Debtor's right to redeem collateral.

679.507 Secured party's liability for failure to comply with this part.

679.501 Default; procedure when security agreement covers both real and personal property.—

(1) When a debtor is in default under a security agreement, a secured party has the rights and remedies provided in this part, and except as limited by subsection (3) those provided in the security agreement. He may reduce his claim to judgment, foreclose or otherwise enforce the security interest by any available judicial procedure. If the collateral is documents the secured party may proceed either as to the documents or as to the goods covered thereby. A secured party in possession has the rights, remedies and duties provided in §679.207. The rights and remedies referred to in this subsection are cumulative.

(2) After default, the debtor has the rights and remedies provided in this part, those provided in the security agreement and those provided in §679.207.

(3) To the extent that they give rights to the debtor and impose duties on the secured party, the rules stated in the subsections referred to below may not be waived or varied except as provided with respect to compulsory disposition of collateral (§679.505(1)) and with respect to redemption of collateral (§679.506) but the parties may by agreement determine the standards by which the fulfillment of these rights and duties is to be measured if such standards are not manifestly unreasonable:

(a) Sections 679.502(2) and 679.504(2) insofar as they require accounting for surplus proceeds of collateral;

(b) Sections 679.504(3) and 679.505(1) which deal with disposition of collateral;

(c) Section 679.505(2) which deals with acceptance of collateral as discharge of obligation;

(d) Section 679.506 which deals with redemption of collateral; and

(e) Section 679.507(1) which deals with the secured party's liability for failure to comply with this part.

(4) If the security agreement covers both real and personal property, the secured party may proceed under this part as to the personal property or he may proceed as to both the real and the personal property in accordance with his rights and remedies in respect of the real property in which case the provisions of this part, do not apply.

(5) When a secured party has reduced his claim to judgment the lien of any levy which may be made upon his collateral by virtue of any execution based upon the judgment shall relate back to the date of the perfection of the security interest in such collateral. A judicial sale, pursuant to such execution, is a foreclosure of the security interest by judicial procedure within the meaning of this section, and the secured party may purchase at the sale and thereafter hold the collateral free of any other requirements of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-501, U.C.C.; supersedes §673.06.

679.502 Collection rights of secured party.—

(1) When so agreed and in any event on default the secured party is entitled to notify an account debtor or the obligor on an instrument to make payment to him whether or not the assignor was theretofore making collections on the collateral, and also to take control of any proceeds to which he is entitled under §679.306.

(2) A secured party who by agreement is entitled to charge back uncollected collateral or otherwise to full or limited recourse against the debtor and who undertakes to collect from the account debtors or obligors must proceed in a commercially reasonable manner and may deduct his reasonable expenses of realization from the collections. If the security agreement secures an indebtedness, the secured party must account to the debtor for any surplus, and unless otherwise agreed, the debtor is liable for any deficiency. But, if the underlying transaction was a sale of accounts, contract rights, or chattel paper, the debtor is entitled to any surplus or is liable for any deficiency only if the security agreement so provides.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-502, U.C.C.; supersedes §698.03.

679.503 Secured party's right to take possession after default.—Unless otherwise agreed a secured party has on default the right to take possession of the collateral. In taking possession a secured party may proceed without judicial process if this can be done without breach of the peace or may proceed by action. If the security agreement so provides the secured party may require the debtor to assemble the collateral and make it available to the secured party at a place to be designated by the secured party which is reasonably convenient to both parties. Without removal a secured party may render equipment unusable, and may dispose of collateral on the debtor's premises under §679.504.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-503, U.C.C.; supersedes §§698.03, 673.06.

679.504 Secured party's right to dispose of collateral after default; effect of disposition.—

(1) A secured party after default may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any or all of the collateral in its then condition or following any commercially reasonable preparation or processing. Any sale of goods is subject to chapter 672. The proceeds of disposition shall be applied in the order following to:

(a) The reasonable expenses of retaking, holding, preparing for sale, selling and the like and, to the extent provided for in the agreement and not prohibited by law, the reasonable attorneys' fees and legal expenses incurred by the secured party;

(b) The satisfaction of indebtedness secured by the security interest under which the disposition is made;

(c) The satisfaction of indebtedness secured by any subordinate security interest in the collateral if written notification of demand

therefor is received before distribution of the proceeds is completed. If requested by the secured party, the holder of a subordinate security interest must seasonably furnish reasonable proof of his interest, and unless he does so, the secured party need not comply with his demand.

(2) If the security interest secures an indebtedness, the secured party must account to the debtor for any surplus, and, unless otherwise agreed, the debtor is liable for any deficiency. But if the underlying transaction was a sale of accounts, contract rights, or chattel paper, the debtor is entitled to any surplus or is liable for any deficiency only if the security agreement so provides.

(3) Disposition of the collateral may be by public or private proceedings and may be made by way of one or more contracts. Sale or other disposition may be as a unit or in parcels and at any time and place and on any terms but every aspect of the disposition including the method, manner, time, place and terms must be commercially reasonable. Unless collateral is perishable or threatens to decline speedily in value or is of a type customarily sold on a recognized market, reasonable notification of the time and place of any public sale or reasonable notification of the time after which any private sale or other intended disposition is to be made shall be sent by the secured party to the debtor, and except in the case of consumer goods to any other person who has a security interest in the collateral and who has duly filed a financing statement indexed in the name of the debtor in this state or who is known by the secured party to have a security interest in the collateral. The secured party may buy at any public sale and if the collateral is of a type customarily sold in a recognized market or is of a type which is the subject of widely distributed standard price quotations he may buy at private sale.

(4) When collateral is disposed of by a secured party after default, the disposition transfers to a purchaser for value all of the debtor's rights therein, discharges the security interest under which it is made and any security interest or lien subordinate thereto. The purchaser takes free of all such rights and interests even though the secured party fails to comply with the requirements of this part or of any judicial proceedings:

(a) In the case of a public sale, if the purchaser has no knowledge of any defects in the sale and if he does not buy in collusion with the secured party, other bidders or the person conducting the sale; or

(b) In any other case, if the purchaser acts in good faith.

(5) A person who is liable to a secured party under a guaranty, indorsement, repurchase agreement or the like and who receives a transfer of collateral from the secured party or is subrogated to his rights has thereafter the rights and duties of the secured party. Such a transfer of collateral is not a sale or disposi-

tion of the collateral under this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-504, U.C.C.; supersedes §§673.06, 698.03.

679.505 Compulsory disposition of collateral; acceptance of the collateral as discharge of obligation.—

(1) If the debtor has paid sixty per cent of the cash price in the case of a purchase money security interest in consumer goods or sixty per cent of the loan in the case of another security interest in consumer goods, and has not signed after default a statement renouncing or modifying his rights under this part a secured party who has taken possession of collateral must dispose of it under §679.504 and if he fails to do so within ninety days after he takes possession the debtor at his option may recover in conversion or under §679.507(1) on secured party's liability.

(2) In any other case involving consumer goods or any other collateral a secured party in possession may, after default, propose to retain the collateral in satisfaction of the obligation. Written notice of such proposal shall be sent to the debtor and except in the case of consumer goods to any other secured party who has a security interest in the collateral and who has duly filed a financing statement indexed in the name of the debtor in this state or is known by the secured party in possession to have a security interest in it. If the debtor or other person entitled to receive notification objects in writing within thirty days from the receipt of the notification or if any other secured party objects in writing within thirty days after the secured party obtains possession the secured party must dispose of the collateral under §679.504. In the absence of such written objection the secured party may retain the collateral in satisfaction of the debtor's obligation.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-505, U.C.C.

679.506 Debtor's right to redeem collateral.—At any time before the secured party has disposed of collateral or entered into a contract for its disposition under §679.504 or before the obligation has been discharged under §679.505(2) the debtor or any other secured party may unless otherwise agreed in writing after default redeem the collateral by tendering fulfillment of all obligations secured by the collateral as well as the expenses reasonably incurred by the secured party in retaking, holding and preparing the collateral for disposition, in arranging for the sale, and to the extent provided in the agreement and not prohibited by law, his reasonable attorneys' fees and legal expenses.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-506, U.C.C.

679.507 Secured party's liability for failure to comply with this part.—

(1) If it is established that the secured party is not proceeding in accordance with the provisions of this part disposition may be

ordered or restrained on appropriate terms and conditions. If the disposition has occurred the debtor or any person entitled to notification or whose security interest has been made known to the secured party prior to the disposition has a right to recover from the secured party any loss caused by a failure to comply with the provisions of this part. If the collateral is consumer goods the debtor has a right to recover in any event an amount not less than the credit service charge plus ten per cent of the principal amount of the debt or the time price differential plus ten per cent of the cash price.

(2) The fact that a better price could have been obtained by a sale at a different time or in a different method from that selected by the secured party is not of itself sufficient to establish that the sale was not made in a commercially reasonable manner. If the secured party

either sells the collateral in the usual manner in any recognized market therefor or if he sells at the price current in such market at the time of his sale or if he has otherwise sold in conformity with reasonable commercial practices among dealers in the type of property sold he has sold in a commercially reasonable manner. The principles stated in the two preceding sentences with respect to sales also apply as may be appropriate to other types of disposition. A disposition which has been approved in any judicial proceeding or by any bona fide creditors' committee or representative of creditors shall conclusively be deemed to be commercially reasonable, but this sentence does not indicate that any such approval must be obtained in any case nor does it indicate that any disposition not so approved is not commercially reasonable.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

Note.—§9-507, U.C.C.

CHAPTER 680

*UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE—EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEALER

ARTICLE 10 EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEALER

- 680.101 Effective date; provision for transition; presigning and prefilling of financing statements.
 680.102 Laws specifically repealed or modified.
 680.103 General repealer.

680.101 Effective date; provision for transition; presigning and prefilling of financing statements.—

(1) This code shall become effective at 12:01 A. M. on January 1, 1967. It applies to transactions entered into and events occurring after that date.

(2) Transactions validly entered into before the effective date specified in this section and the rights, duties and interests flowing from them remain valid thereafter and may be terminated, completed, consummated or enforced as required or permitted by any statute or other law amended or repealed by this code as though such repeal or amendment had not occurred. However, on and after July 1, 1969, all instruments required to be filed pursuant to chapters 85, 524, and 673, as same existed prior to the effective date of chapter 680 shall be filed pursuant to the provisions of chapter 679.

(3) Although signed prior to the effective date of this code, a security agreement and a financing statement shall have the same effect on and after such effective date as if signed thereafter. A financing statement may be filed and the appropriate filing officer shall accept the same for filing on or after October 1, 1966. The provisions of this code and all other laws relating to financing statements and the filing of financing statements apply to the financing statements so filed notwithstanding the fact that this code or such other laws shall not then have taken effect. Each financing statement so filed shall be deemed to have been filed on the date and at the hour when the office of the filing officer is first open for the transaction of business on or after the effective date of this code, notwithstanding the date and hour of filing marked on such financing statement.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254; §1, ch. 69-218.

680.102 Laws specifically repealed or modified.—

(1) The following laws or parts of laws are repealed:

Chapters 674, 675, and 676.—The uniform negotiable instruments law.

Chapter 678.—Warehousemen and warehouse receipts (The uniform warehouse receipts act).

Chapter 614.—The uniform stock transfer law.

680.104 Laws not repealed; precedence where code provisions in conflict therewith; certain statutory remedies retained.

680.105 Severability.

680.106 Amendment to §674.403 of code.

680.107 Amendment to §679.204 of code.

Chapter 673.—The uniform trust receipts act.

Chapter 524.—Accounts receivable.

Chapter 699.—Livestock mortgages.

Chapter 700.—Crop mortgages.

Chapter 85.—Part II—Factors' liens— (§§85.29-85.35).

Section 725.02.—Contracts to sell personalty (Statute of frauds).

Section 351.10.—Contracts for sale of railroad.

Section 520.11.—Repossession of motor vehicles.

Chapter 685.—Collateral securities.

The following sections in chapter 659, the Florida banking code, second part:

659.26—Payment of items.

659.31—Payment of stale checks.

659.32—Revocation, countermand of stop-payment orders.

659.33—Nonpayment of check through error.

659.34—Rights on improper payment of item.

659.37—Liability of bank for amount paid on forged or raised checks or endorsements.

659.39—Death or incompetency of depositor.

659.40—Powers of attorney.

The following sections in chapter 726, fraudulent conveyances, sales and loans, such sections comprising the Florida bulk sales law:

726.02—Vendee of stock of goods in bulk to demand from vendor statement of creditors.

726.03—Notice to creditors by vendee.

726.04—Sale without notice to creditors presumed fraudulent.

726.05—What sales deemed fraudulent; proviso.

726.06—Punishment for making false statements to vendee of stock of goods in bulk.

The following sections of chapter 55, judgments and executions:

55.25—Executions against corporate stock.

55.26—Executions against corporate stock; manner of levy.

55.27—Executions against corporate stock; requiring statement of stock; penalty.

55.28—Executions against corporate stock; ascertaining amount of stock owned by execution debtor; penalty.

55.29—Executions against corporate stock; creditor may furnish description of stock.

*Note.—Pursuant to §69, ch. 69-353, the editors have altered the numbers of all sections making up this chapter by deleting the digit and hyphen immediately following the decimal point. The purpose is to conform the numbering of the Code sections with the decimal numbering system used in other chapters of the Florida Statutes.

55.30—Executions against corporate stock; effect of levy of writ; penalty.

55.31—Executions against corporate stock; manner of sale of stock.

(2) The following laws or parts of laws are modified as indicated:

Chapter 695.—Record of conveyance of real property, is amended by adding the following section:

695.032 Provisions not applicable to transactions under chapter 679, uniform commercial code.—Section 695.03, shall not apply to any of the transactions within the scope of chapter 679 of the uniform commercial code.

Chapter 201.—Excise tax on documents, is amended by adding the following section:

201.22 Financing statements under chapter 679 of the uniform commercial code.—The excise tax on documents provided by this chapter shall be applicable to transactions covered by the uniform commercial code to the same extent that it would be if the code had not been enacted. The clerk or filing officer shall not accept for filing or filing and recording any financing statement under chapter 679, unless there appears thereon the notation that the stamps required by this chapter have been placed on the promissory instruments secured by said financing statement and will be placed on any additional promissory instruments, advances or similar instrument that may be secured by said financing statement. The failure to pay the tax required by this chapter as so stated, shall be subject to the penalties provided by this chapter.

Chapter 15.—Secretary of state, is amended by adding the following section:

15.091 Fees; filing under chapter 679, uniform commercial code.—The fees for filing of any financing statement or other writing required or permitted to be filed by any provisions of chapter 679 of the uniform commercial code are two dollars for the first page of each financing statement or other writing and one dollar for each additional page thereof.

Chapter 698.—Chattel mortgages, is amended by adding the following section:

698.12 Chapter not applicable to transactions under uniform commercial code.—The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to transactions governed by any of the provisions of the uniform commercial code, but shall remain applicable to transactions to which that code does not apply.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

680.103 General repealer.—Except as provided in §680.104, all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this code are repealed.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

680.104 Laws not repealed; precedence where code provisions in conflict therewith; certain statutory remedies retained.—

(1) The article on documents of title (Art. 7) does not repeal or modify any laws prescribing the form or contents of documents of title or the services or facilities to be afforded by bailees, or otherwise regulating bailees' businesses in respects not specifically dealt with herein; but the fact that such laws are violated does not affect the status of a document of title which otherwise complies with the definition of a document of title (§671.201).

(2) The following laws and parts of laws are specifically not repealed and shall take precedence over any provisions of this code which may be inconsistent or in conflict therewith:

Chapter 517.—Sale of securities.

Chapter 610.—Uniform act for simplification of fiduciary security transfers.

Chapter 687.—Interest and usury.

Chapter 516.—Small loan business.

Chapter 519.—Florida consumer finance law.

Chapter 520.—Retail installment sales (Part I, motor vehicle sales finance act; Part II, retail installment sales act; Part III, installment sales finance act), except §520.11.

Chapter 665.—Savings association act.

Chapter 657.—Credit unions.

Chapter 319.—Title certificates (motor vehicle).

Section 205.434.—Pawnbrokers.

Section 205.442.—Pawnbrokers; reports to sheriff; penalty.

Section 715.04.—Pawnbrokers, disposition of pledged property for nonpayment of principal or interest.

Chapters 658, 659, 660 and 661.—Florida banking code, except those sections in chapter 659 enumerated in §680.102.

(3) The following laws or parts of laws, although not repealed, shall yield to and be superseded by any provisions of the code which may be inconsistent or in conflict therewith:

Chapter 697.—Instruments deemed mortgages and the nature of a mortgage.

Chapter 701.—Assignment and cancellation of mortgages.

Chapter 702.—Foreclosure of mortgages.

Section 28.22.—Record book to be kept.

Chapter 727.—General assignments.

(4) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in any of the following Florida Statutes, the remedies provided by such statutes shall not restrict the remedies otherwise available to a secured party under this code, but all such remedies shall be cumulatively available in accordance with their respective terms to a secured party under this code:

Chapter 76.—Attachments.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

680.105 Severability.—If any provision of this code or the application of such provision to any circumstance is held invalid for any reason whatsoever, the remainder of the code or the application of the provision to other circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

680.106 Amendment to §674.403 of code.—Section 674.403 of this code is amended as follows:

674.403 Customer's right to stop payment; burden of proof of loss.—

(1) A customer, or any customer if there is more than one, or any person authorized to sign checks or make withdrawals on or from an account, may stop payment of any item payable, for or drawn against such customer's or customers' account but the same shall not be effective and the bank may disregard the same unless the order is in writing, is signed by such customer or authorized person, describes with certainty the item on which payment is to be stopped, and is served upon and received by an officer of the bank at the banking house during regular banking hours and in such time and in such manner as to afford the bank a reasonable opportunity to act on it prior to the happening of any of the events described in §674.303, and in any event no bank shall be responsible or liable for failure to comply with any such order on the day the same is served upon or received by such bank unless such omission or failure to comply with the same on the day received result from the willful and intentional disregard of such order.

(2) An order may be disregarded by the bank six months after its receipt unless renewed in writing.

(3) The bank may be liable to its customer for the actual loss incurred by the customer resulting from the wrongful payment of an item contrary to a valid and binding stop payment order, not exceeding the amount of the item unless the bank is guilty of gross negligence or unless such wrongful payment was made as a result of the willful and intentional disregard by the bank of such order. The burden of establishing the fact and amount of loss resulting from the wrongful payment of an item contrary to a binding stop payment order is on the customer.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

680.107 Amendment to §679.204 of code.—Paragraph (a) of subsection (4) of §679.204 is amended as follows:

679.204 When security interest attaches; after-acquired property; future advances.—

(4) No security interest attaches under an after-acquired property clause:

(a) To crops which become such more than seven years after the security agreement is executed except that a security interest in crops which is given in conjunction with a lease or a land purchase or improvement transaction evidenced by a contract, mortgage or deed of trust may if so agreed attach to crops to be grown on the land concerned during the period of such real estate transaction;

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

CHAPTER 682

FLORIDA ARBITRATION CODE

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| 682.01 | Florida arbitration code. | 682.11 | Fees and expenses of arbitration. |
| 682.02 | Arbitration agreements made valid, irrevocable and enforceable; scope. | 682.12 | Confirmation of an award. |
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682.01 Florida arbitration code.—Sections 682.01-682.22 may be cited as the "Florida Arbitration Code."

History.—§22, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.10.

682.02 Arbitration agreements made valid, irrevocable and enforceable; scope.—Two or more parties may agree in writing to submit to arbitration any controversy existing between them at the time of the agreement, or they may include in a written contract a provision for the settlement by arbitration of any controversy thereafter arising between them relating to such contract or the failure or refusal to perform the whole or any part thereof. Such agreement or provision shall be valid, enforceable and irrevocable without regard to the justifiable character of the controversy; provided that this act shall not apply to any such agreement or provision to arbitrate in which it is stipulated that this law shall not apply or to any arbitration or award thereunder.

History.—§1, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.11.

682.03 Proceedings to compel and to stay arbitration.—

(1) A party to an agreement or provision for arbitration subject to this law claiming the neglect or refusal of another party thereto to comply therewith may make application to the court for an order directing the parties to proceed with arbitration in accordance with the terms thereof. If the court is satisfied that no substantial issue exists as to the making of the agreement or provision, it shall grant the application. If the court shall find that a substantial issue is raised as to the making of the agreement or provision, it shall summarily hear and determine the issue and, according to its determination, shall grant or deny the application.

(2) If an issue referable to arbitration under an agreement or provision for arbitration subject to this law becomes involved in an action or proceeding pending in a court having jurisdiction to hear an application under subsection (1) of this section, such application shall be made in said court. Otherwise and subject to §682.19, such application may be

made in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) Any action or proceeding involving an issue subject to arbitration under this law shall be stayed if an order for arbitration or an application therefor has been made under this section or, if the issue is severable, the stay may be with respect thereto only. When the application is made in such action or proceeding, the order for arbitration shall include such stay.

(4) On application the court may stay an arbitration proceeding commenced or about to be commenced, if it shall find that no agreement or provision for arbitration subject to this law exists between the party making the application and the party causing the arbitration to be had. The court shall summarily hear and determine the issue of the making of the agreement or provision and, according to its determination, shall grant or deny the application.

(5) An order for arbitration shall not be refused on the ground that the claim in issue lacks merit or bona fides or because any fault or grounds for the claim sought to be arbitrated have not been shown.

History.—§2, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.12.

682.04 Appointment of arbitrators by court.—If an agreement or provision for arbitration subject to this law provides a method for the appointment of arbitrators or an umpire, this method shall be followed. In the absence thereof, or if the agreed method fails or for any reason cannot be followed, or if an arbitrator or umpire who has been appointed fails to act and his successor has not been duly appointed, the court, on application of a party to such agreement or provision shall appoint one or more arbitrators or an umpire. An arbitrator or umpire so appointed shall have like powers as if named or provided for in the agreement or provision.

History.—§3, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.13.

682.05 Majority action by arbitrators.—The powers of the arbitrators may be exercised by a majority of their number unless otherwise provided in the agreement or provision for arbitration.

History.—§4, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.14.

682.06 Hearing.—Unless otherwise provided by the agreement or provision for arbitration:

(1) (a) The arbitrators shall appoint a time and place for the hearing and cause notification to the parties to be served personally or by registered or certified mail not less than five days before the hearing. Appearance at the hearing waives a party's right to such notice. The arbitrators may adjourn their hearing from time to time upon their own motion and shall do so upon the request of any party to the arbitration for good cause shown, provided that no adjournment or postponement of their hearing shall extend beyond the date fixed in the agreement or provision for making the award unless the parties consent to a later date. An umpire authorized to hear and decide the cause upon failure of the arbitrators to agree upon an award shall, in the course of his jurisdiction, have like powers and be subject to like limitations thereon.

(b) The arbitrators, or umpire in the course of his jurisdiction, may hear and decide the controversy upon the evidence produced notwithstanding the failure or refusal of a party duly notified of the time and place of the hearing to appear. The court on application may direct the arbitrators, or the umpire in the course of his jurisdiction, to proceed promptly with the hearing and making of the award.

(2) The parties are entitled to be heard, to present evidence material to the controversy and to cross-examine witnesses appearing at the hearing.

(3) The hearing shall be conducted by all of the arbitrators but a majority may determine any question and render a final award. An umpire authorized to hear and decide the cause upon the failure of the arbitrators to agree upon an award shall sit with the arbitrators throughout their hearing but shall not be counted as a part of their quorum or in the making of their award. If, during the course of the hearing, an arbitrator for any reason ceases to act, the remaining arbitrator, arbitrators or umpire appointed to act as neutrals may continue with the hearing and determination of the controversy.

History.—§5, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.15.

682.07 Representation by attorney.—A party has the right to be represented by an attorney at any arbitration proceeding or hearing under this law. A waiver thereof prior to the proceeding or hearing is ineffective.

History.—§6, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.16.

682.08 Witnesses, subpoenas, depositions.—

(1) Arbitrators, or an umpire authorized to hear and decide the cause upon failure of the arbitrators to agree upon an award, in the course of his jurisdiction, may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and for the production of books, records, documents and other evidence, and shall have the power to administer oaths. Subpoenas so issued shall be served, and upon application to the court by a

party to the arbitration or the arbitrators, or the umpire, enforced in the manner provided by law for the service and enforcement of subpoenas in a civil action.

(2) On application of a party to the arbitration and for use as evidence, the arbitrators, or the umpire in the course of his jurisdiction, may permit a deposition to be taken, in the manner and upon the terms designated by them or him of a witness who cannot be subpoenaed or is unable to attend the hearing.

(3) All provisions of law compelling a person under subpoena to testify are applicable.

(4) Fees for attendance as a witness shall be the same as for a witness in the circuit court.

History.—§7, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.17.

682.09 Award.—

(1) The award shall be in writing and shall be signed by the arbitrators joining in the award or by the umpire in the course of his jurisdiction. They or he shall deliver a copy to each party to the arbitration either personally or by registered or certified mail, or as provided in the agreement or provision.

(2) An award shall be made within the time fixed therefor by the agreement or provision for arbitration or, if not so fixed, within such time as the court may order on application of a party to the arbitration. The parties may, by written agreement, extend the time either before or after the expiration thereof. Any objection that an award was not made within the time required is waived unless the objecting party notifies the arbitrators or umpire in writing of his objection prior to the delivery of the award to him.

History.—§8, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.18.

682.10 Change of award by arbitrators or umpire.—On application of a party to the arbitration, or if an application to the court is pending under §§682.12, 682.13 or 682.14, on submission to the arbitrators, or to the umpire in the case of an umpire's award, by the court under such conditions as the court may order, the arbitrators or umpire may modify or correct the award upon the grounds stated in §682.14 (1) (a) and (c) or for the purpose of clarifying the award. The application shall be made within twenty days after delivery of the award to the applicant. Written notice thereof shall be given forthwith to the other party to the arbitration, stating that he must serve his objections thereto, if any, within ten days from the notice. The award so modified or corrected is subject to the provisions of §§682.12-682.14.

History.—§9, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.19.

682.11 Fees and expenses of arbitration.—Unless otherwise provided in the agreement or provision for arbitration, the arbitrators' and umpire's expenses and fees, together with other expenses, not including counsel fees, incurred

in the conduct of the arbitration, shall be paid as provided in the award.

History.—§10, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.

Note.—See former §57.20.

682.12 Confirmation of an award.—Upon application of a party to the arbitration, the court shall confirm an award, unless within the time limits hereinafter imposed grounds are urged for vacating or modifying or correcting the award, in which case the court shall proceed as provided in §§682.13 and 682.14.

History.—§11, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.

Note.—See former §57.21.

682.13 Vacating an award.—

(1) Upon application of a party, the court shall vacate an award when:

(a) The award was procured by corruption, fraud or other undue means;

(b) There was evident partiality by an arbitrator appointed as a neutral or corruption in any of the arbitrators or umpire or misconduct prejudicing the rights of any party;

(c) The arbitrators or the umpire in the course of his jurisdiction exceeded their powers;

(d) The arbitrators or the umpire in the course of his jurisdiction refused to postpone the hearing upon sufficient cause being shown therefor or refused to hear evidence material to the controversy or otherwise so conducted the hearing, contrary to the provisions of §682.06, as to prejudice substantially the rights of a party; or

(e) There was no agreement or provision for arbitration subject to this law, unless the matter was determined in proceedings under §682.03 and unless the party participated in the arbitration hearing without raising the objection;

But the fact that the relief was such that it could not or would not be granted by a court of law or equity is not ground for vacating or refusing to confirm the award.

(2) An application under this section shall be made within ninety days after delivery of a copy of the award to the applicant, except that, if predicated upon corruption, fraud or other undue means, it shall be made within ninety days after such grounds are known or should have been known.

(3) In vacating the award on grounds other than those stated in subsection (1)(e), the court may order a rehearing before new arbitrators chosen as provided in the agreement or provision for arbitration or by the court in accordance with §682.04, or, if the award is vacated on grounds set forth in subsection (1)(c) and (d), the court may order a rehearing before the arbitrators or umpire who made the award or their successors appointed in accordance with §682.04. The time within which the agreement or provision for arbitration requires the award to be made is applicable to the rehearing and commences from the date of the order therefor.

(4) If the application to vacate is denied and no motion to modify or correct the award

is pending, the court shall confirm the award.

History.—§12, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.

Note.—See former §57.22.

682.14 Modification or correction of award.—

(1) Upon application made within ninety days after delivery of a copy of the award to the applicant, the court shall modify or correct the award when:

(a) There is an evident miscalculation of figures or an evident mistake in the description of any person, thing or property referred to in the award;

(b) The arbitrators or umpire have awarded upon a matter not submitted to them or him and the award may be corrected without affecting the merits of the decision upon the issues submitted; or

(c) The award is imperfect as a matter of form, not affecting the merits of the controversy.

(2) If the application is granted, the court shall modify and correct the award so as to effect its intent and shall confirm the award as so modified and corrected. Otherwise, the court shall confirm the award as made.

(3) An application to modify or correct an award may be joined in the alternative with an application to vacate the award.

History.—§13, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.

Note.—See former §57.23.

682.15 Judgment or decree on award.—

Upon the granting of an order confirming, modifying or correcting an award, judgment or decree shall be entered in conformity therewith and be enforced as any other judgment or decree. Costs of the application and of the proceedings subsequent thereto, and disbursements may be awarded by the court.

History.—§14, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.

Note.—See former §57.24.

682.16 Judgment roll, docketing.—

(1) On entry of judgment or decree, the clerk shall prepare the judgment roll consisting, to the extent filed, of the following:

(a) The agreement or provision for arbitration and each written extension of the time within which to make the award;

(b) The award;

(c) A copy of the order confirming, modifying or correcting the award; and

(d) A copy of the judgment or decree.

(2) The judgment or decree may be docketed as if rendered in a civil action.

History.—§15, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.

Note.—See former §57.25.

682.17 Application to court.—Except as otherwise provided, an application to the court under this law shall be by motion and shall be heard in the manner and upon the notice provided by law or rule of court for the making and hearing of motions. Unless the parties have agreed otherwise, notice of an initial application for an order shall be served in the manner provided by law for the service of a summons in an action.

History.—§16, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.

Note.—See former §57.26.

682.18 Court, jurisdiction.—

(1) The term "court" means any court of competent jurisdiction of this state. The making of an agreement or provision for arbitration subject to this law and providing for arbitration in this state shall, whether made within or outside this state, confer jurisdiction on the court to enforce the agreement or provision under this law, to enter judgment on an award duly rendered in an arbitration thereunder and to vacate, modify or correct an award rendered thereunder for such cause and in the manner provided in this law.

(2) Any judgment entered upon an award by a court of competent jurisdiction of any state, territory, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or foreign country shall be enforceable by application as provided in §682.17 and regardless of the time when said award may have been made.

History.—§17, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.27.

682.19 Venue.—Any application under this law may be made to the court of the county in which the other party to the agreement or provision for arbitration resides or has a place of business, or, if he has no residence or place of business in this state, then to the court of any county. All applications under this law subsequent to an initial application shall be made to the court hearing the initial application unless it shall order otherwise.

History.—§18, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.28.

682.20 Appeals.—

(1) An appeal may be taken from:

(a) An order denying an application to

compel arbitration made under §682.03;

(b) An order granting an application to stay arbitration made under §682.03(2)-(4);

(c) An order confirming or denying confirmation of an award;

(d) An order modifying or correcting an award;

(e) An order vacating an award without directing a rehearing; or

(f) A judgment or decree entered pursuant to the provisions of this law.

(2) The appeal shall be taken in the manner and to the same extent as from orders or judgments in a civil action.

History.—§19, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.29.

682.21 Law not retroactive.—This law applies only to agreements and provisions for arbitration made subsequent to the taking effect of this law.

History.—§20, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.30.

682.22 Severability.—If any provision of this chapter or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this chapter. In any action or proceeding in any state or territory of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any foreign country, this chapter and any agreement or provision to arbitrate made thereunder shall be classified as substantive within the meaning of that term in the conflict of laws; provided, however, that such substantive classification shall never be intended to derogate the public policy of such other jurisdiction.

History.—§21, ch. 57-402; §12, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §57.31.

CHAPTER 683

LEGAL HOLIDAYS

- 683.01 Legal holidays designated.
 683.02 Meaning of term "legal holidays" as used in contracts.
 683.03 Veterans' day.
 683.04 Arbor day.
 683.05 Pan-American day.

- 683.06 Pascua Florida day.
 683.07 Memorial day, state legal holiday.
 683.08 Gasparilla day, legal holiday in Hillsborough county.
 683.09 DeSoto day, legal holiday in Manatee county.

***683.01 Legal holidays designated.—**

(1) The legal holidays are: the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; the first day of January, New year's day; January 19, birthday of Robert E. Lee; February 22, Washington's birthday; April 26, Confederate memorial day; May 30, Memorial day for veterans of all wars; June 3, birthday of Jefferson Davis; July 4, Independence day; first Monday in September, Labor day; general election day; the day set apart each year by congress or the president of the United States, or, in the absence of the designation of a day by either congress or the president, the day set apart each year by the governor of Florida, Thanksgiving day; December 25, Christmas day; Good Friday; October 12, Columbus day and Farmers' day; November 11, Veterans' day; and in cities or towns where carnival associations are organized for the purpose of celebrating the same, the day in each year known as Shrove Tuesday, shall for all purposes whatsoever as regards the presenting for payment or acceptance and of the protesting and giving notice of dishonor of negotiable instruments, be treated and considered as public holidays.

(2) Whenever any legal holiday shall fall upon a Sunday, the Monday next following shall be deemed a public holiday for all and any of the purposes aforesaid.

History.—RS 2315, 2316; §1, ch. 4198, 1893; §1, ch. 4487, 1895; §1, ch. 4488, 1895; §1, ch. 5275, 1903; §1, ch. 5392, 1905; GS 3102; §1, ch. 6872, 1915; RGS 4846; CGL 6932; §1, ch. 16067, 1933; §1, ch. 20250, 1941; §1, ch. 20525, 1941; §1, ch. 22610, 1945; §1, ch. 29926, 1955; §1, ch. 69-24.

***Note.**—§683.01(1) was amended by §1, ch. 69-24 to become effective Jan. 1, 1971, and to read:

683.01 Legal holidays.—

(1) The legal holidays, which are also public holidays, are the following:

- (a) Sunday, the first day of each week.
- (b) New year's day, January 1.
- (c) Birthday of Robert E. Lee, January 19.
- (d) Washington's birthday, the third Monday in February.
- (e) Good Friday.
- (f) Confederate Memorial day, April 26.
- (g) Memorial day, the last Monday in May.
- (h) Birthday of Jefferson Davis, June 3.
- (i) Independence day, July 4.
- (j) Labor day, the first Monday in September.
- (k) Columbus day and Farmers' day, the second Monday in October.
- (l) Veterans' day, the fourth Monday in October.
- (m) General election day.
- (n) Thanksgiving day, the fourth Thursday in November.
- (o) Christmas day, December 25.
- (p) Shrove Tuesday (sometimes also known as Mardi Gras), in counties where carnival associations are organized for the purpose of celebrating the same.

History.—§1, ch. 69-24.

***683.02 Meaning of term "legal holidays" as used in contracts.**—Wherever in contracts to be performed in the state, reference is made to

"legal holidays," legal holidays shall be understood to be the following:

The first day of the week, Sunday; January 1, New year's day; January 19, birthday of Robert E. Lee; February 22, Washington's birthday; April 26, Memorial day; June 3, birthday of Jefferson Davis; July 4, Independence day; first Monday in September, Labor day; general election days; Thanksgiving day; December 25, Christmas day; Good Friday; October 12, Columbus day and Farmers' day; November 11, Veterans' day; and also the day known as Shrove Tuesday, commonly known as Mardi Gras in counties where there may be a carnival association.

History.—§1, ch. 5392, 1905; ch. 6872, 1915; RGS 4847; CGL 6933; §2, ch. 16067, 1933; §2, ch. 29926, 1955; §2, ch. 69-24.

***Note.**—§683.02 was amended by §2, ch. 69-24 to become effective Jan. 1, 1971, and to read:

683.02 Meaning of term "legal holidays" as used in contracts.—Whenever, in contracts to be performed in the state, reference is made to "legal holidays," the term shall be understood to include those holidays designated in §683.01 and such others as may be designated by law.

History.—§2, ch. 69-24.

683.03 Veterans' day.—The eleventh day of November each year shall be known as Veterans' day, and shall be a legal holiday. All public schools, city, county, and state offices may remain closed on Veterans' day, and the governor of this state shall each year issue a proclamation calling upon the citizens of this state to set aside all business and to rejoice with the free peoples of the earth.

History.—§1, ch. 7754, 1918; RGS 4848; §1, ch. 9326, 1923; CGL 6934; §3, ch. 29926, 1955.

683.04 Arbor day.—The third Friday in January of each year be and is hereby designated as Arbor Day in the state.

History.—§1, ch. 22538, 1945.

683.05 Pan-American day.—

(1) The governor shall proclaim the fourteenth day of April of each year to be "Pan-American Day," which day shall be suitably observed in the public schools of the state as a day honoring the republics of Latin America, and which day shall otherwise be suitably observed by such public exercises in the state capitol and elsewhere as the governor may designate. If the fourteenth day of April shall fall on a day which is not a school day, "Pan-American Day" shall be observed in the schools on the school day next preceding or on such preceding day as may be designated by local school authorities.

(2) The purpose of the law is to establish a day on which the mutually, friendly relationship

between the state and the Pan-American Republics will be recognized and perpetuated.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 22975, 1945.

683.06 Pascua Florida day.—

(1) April 2 of each year is hereby designated as Florida state day. The day to be known as "Pascua Florida Day."

(2) The governor may annually issue a proclamation designating April 2 as said state day and designating the week of March 27 to April 2 as "Pascua Florida" week at the suggestion of Mary A. Harrell, and calling upon public schools and citizens of Florida to observe the same as a patriotic occasion. Said day will be observed on April 2 unless the day fall on Saturday or Sunday, in which event the governor may declare the preceding Friday or following Monday as state day.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 28063, 1953.

683.07 Memorial day, state legal holiday.—

(1) The governor shall proclaim May 30 of each year to be Memorial day which day shall be suitably observed by the schools of the state

as a day honoring the American soldiers of all wars who have given their last full measure of devotion to their country.

(2) The governor shall issue a proclamation each year on May 30 calling upon the people of Florida to set aside all business for the proper observance of this day.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 29682, 1955.

683.08 Gasparilla day, legal holiday in Hillsborough county.—The day known and designated as Gasparilla day in Hillsborough county shall be a legal holiday within said county, and all city, county, and state offices, and banking institutions may remain closed on Gasparilla day.

History.—§1, ch. 63-419.

683.09 DeSoto day, legal holiday in Manatee county.—The last Friday of DeSoto week every year shall be known as DeSoto day and shall be a legal holiday in Manatee county, and all city, county, and state offices and banking institutions may remain closed on DeSoto day.

History.—§1, ch. 69-258; §1, ch. 69-289.

CHAPTER 687
INTEREST AND USURY

- 687.01 Rate of interest.
 687.02 Usurious contracts defined.
 687.03 Unlawful rates of interest defined; proviso.
 687.031 Construction, §§687.02 and 687.03.
 687.04 Penalty for usury; not to apply to transferee of negotiable paper unless usury appears on face.
 687.05 Provisions for payment of attorney's fees.
 687.06 Attorney's fee in enforcing nonusurious contracts; proviso; insurance premiums; attorney's fee provided in note.
 687.071 Criminal usury, loan sharking; shylocking.

- 687.08 Persons lending money to give borrower receipt for payments; contents of receipt; penalty for violation.
 687.09 Persons accepting chattel mortgage as security for loans under one hundred dollars to cause amount as principal, etc., to be inserted.
 687.10 Not applicable to chartered banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, or insurance companies.
 687.11 Interest rates; individuals secondarily liable on corporate obligations.

687.01 Rate of interest.—In all cases where interest shall accrue without a special contract for the rate thereof, the rate shall be six per cent per annum, but parties may contract for a lesser or greater rate by contract in writing.

History.—§1, ch. 1483, 1866; §§1, 2, ch. 1562, 1866; RS 2320; GS 3103; RGS 4849; CGL 6936; §1, ch. 22745, 1945.
 cf.—§§55.03, 55.04 Judgments.

687.02 Usurious contracts defined.—All contracts, other than of a corporation, for the payment of interest upon loan, advance of money, or forbearance to enforce the collection of any debt, or upon any contract whatever at a higher rate of interest than ten per cent per annum, are hereby declared usurious; and any such contract whereby a corporation undertakes to pay an interest rate higher than fifteen per cent per annum is hereby declared usurious.

History.—§1, ch. 4022, 1891; GS 3104; §1, ch. 5960, 1909; RGS 4850; CGL 6937; §1, ch. 29705, 1955.
 cf.—Ch. 516, Small Loan Business.

§665.395, Collection of fines, interest or premium on loans made by building and loan associations.

687.03 Unlawful rates of interest defined; proviso.—It shall be usury and unlawful for any person, or for any agent, officer or other representative of any person, to reserve, charge or take for any loan, or for any advance of money, or for forbearance to enforce the collection of any sum of money, except upon an obligation of a corporation, a rate of interest greater than ten per cent per annum, either directly or indirectly, by way of commission for advances, discounts, exchange, or by any contract, contrivance or device whatever, whereby the debtor is required or obligated to pay a sum of money greater than the actual principal sum received, together with interest at the rate of ten per cent; and such transactions with a corporation shall, whereby the corporation pays interest, be usury and unlawful if for a rate of interest greater than fifteen per cent per annum. The provisions of this section shall not apply to sales of bonds in excess of one hundred dollars and mortgages securing the same, or money loaned on bonds.

History.—§2, ch. 4022, 1891; GS 3105; §2, ch. 5960, 1909; RGS 4851; CGL 6938; §2, ch. 29705, 1955.
 cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

687.031 Construction, §§687.02 and 687.03.—Sections 687.02 and 687.03 shall not be construed to repeal, modify or limit any or either of the special provisions of existing statutory law creating exceptions to the general law governing interest and usury (chapter 687) and specifying the interest rates and charges which may be made pursuant to such exceptions, including but not limited to those exceptions which relate to banks, Morris plan banks, discount consumer financing, small loan companies and domestic building and loan associations.

History.—§3, ch. 29705, 1955.

687.04 Penalty for usury; not to apply to transferee of negotiable paper unless usury appears on face.—Any person, or any agent, officer or other representative of any person, willfully violating the provisions of §687.03 shall forfeit the entire interest so charged, or contracted to be charged or reserved, and only the actual principal sum of such usurious contract can be enforced in any court in this state, either at law or in equity; and when said usurious interest is taken or reserved, or has been paid, then and in that event the person, who has taken or reserved, or has been paid, either directly or indirectly, such usurious interest, shall forfeit to the party from whom such usurious interest has been reserved, taken or exacted in any way, double the amount of interest so reserved, taken or exacted; provided, however, that this shall not apply to a bona fide endorsee or transferee of negotiable paper purchased before maturity, unless the usurious character should appear upon its face, or that the said endorsee or transferee shall have had actual notice of the same before the purchase of such paper, but in such event double the amount of such usurious interest may be recovered after payment, by action against the party originally exacting the same, in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state, together with an attorney's fee, as provided in §687.06.

History.—§3, ch. 4022, 1891; GS 3106; §3, ch. 5960, 1909; RGS 4852; CGL 6939.

687.05 Provisions for payment of attorney's fees.—No provision for the payment of attorney's fees, or charge for exchange or similar charge shall render such instrument subject to the terms of any statute of this state, limiting the amount of interest which shall be charged on such instrument.

History.—§2, ch. 4374, 1895; GS 3107; RGS 4853; CGL 6940.

687.06 Attorney's fee in enforcing non-usurious contracts; proviso; insurance premiums; attorney's fee provided in note.—This chapter shall not be so construed as to prevent provision for the payment of such attorney's fees as the court may determine in cases brought before the court to be reasonable and just for legal services rendered in enforcing nonusurious contracts, either at law or in equity; provided, that no attorney's fees shall be allowed in any court of the justice of the peace for a sum to exceed five dollars; provided further, that this chapter shall not be construed so as to prohibit mortgagees from contracting for or collecting premiums for insurance actually issued on the property mortgaged, with the usual loss payable or mortgage clause attached thereto; provided further, that it shall not be necessary for the court to adjudge an attorney's fee, provided in any note or other instrument of writing, to be reasonable and just, when such fee does not exceed ten per cent of the principal sum named in said note, or other instrument in writing.

History.—§4, ch. 5960, 1909; §1, ch. 6870, 1915; RGS 4854; CGL 6941.

687.071 Criminal usury, loan sharking; shylocking.—

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—The following words and phrases, as used in this section, shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Person" shall be construed to be defined as provided in §1.01(3);

(b) "Creditor" means any person who makes an extension of credit or any person claiming by, under, or through such person;

(c) "Debtor" means any person who receives an extension of credit or any person who guarantees the repayment of a loan of money for another person;

(d) "Extension of credit" means to make or renew a loan of money or any agreement for forbearance to enforce the collection of such loan;

(e) "Extortionate extension of credit" is any extension of credit whereby it is the understanding of the creditor and the debtor at the time an extension of credit is made that delay in making repayment or failure to make repayment could result in the use of violence or other criminal means to cause harm to the person, reputation, or property of any person.

(f) "Loan shark" or "shylock" shall mean any person as defined herein who lends money unlawfully under subsections (2), (3), or (4).

(g) "Loan sharking" or "shylocking" shall

mean the act of any person as defined herein lending money unlawfully under subsections (2), (3), or (4).

(2) Unless otherwise specifically allowed by law, any person making an extension of credit to any person, who shall willfully and knowingly charge, take, or receive interest thereon at a rate exceeding twenty-five percent per annum but not in excess of forty-five percent per annum, or the equivalent rate for a longer or shorter period of time, whether directly or indirectly, or conspires so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than 6 months or by fine of not more than \$500.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Unless otherwise specifically allowed by law, any person making an extension of credit to any person, who shall willfully and knowingly charge, take or receive interest thereon at a rate exceeding forty-five percent per annum or the equivalent rate for a longer or shorter period of time, whether directly or indirectly or conspire so to do, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than 5 years or by fine of not more than \$5,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) Any person who shall knowingly and willfully make an extortionate extension of credit to any person or conspire so to do shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than 10 years or by fine of not more than \$10,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment. In any prosecution under this subsection, evidence that the creditor then had a reputation in the debtor's community for the use or threat of use of violence or other criminal means to cause harm to the person, reputation, or property of any person to collect extensions of credit or to punish the nonrepayment thereof shall be admissible.

(5) Books of account or other documents recording extensions of credit in violation of subsections (3) or (4) are declared to be contraband, and any person, other than a public officer in the performance of his duty, and other than the person charged such usurious interest and person acting on his behalf, who shall knowingly and willfully possess or maintain such books of account or other documents, or conspire so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 1 year or by fine not exceeding \$500.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(6) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or producing any books, paper, or other document before any court upon any investigation, proceeding, or trial, for any violation of this section upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to convict him of a crime or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture,

but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

(7) No extension of credit made in violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be an enforceable debt in the courts of this state.

History.—§1, ch. 69-135.

687.08 Persons lending money to give borrower receipt for payments; contents of receipt; penalty for violation.—Every person, or the agent, officer, or other representative of any person, lending money in this state upon security shall, whenever the borrower of such money makes payment of any money, either principal or interest, immediately upon such payment being made, give to said borrower, a receipt, dated of the date of such payment, which receipt shall state the amount paid and for what such payments is made. If such payment is for interest on the sum borrowed, the receipt shall so state. If the sum so paid is to be applied to the payment of the principal sum borrowed, the receipt shall so state. All such receipts shall be duly and properly signed by the person, or the agent, officer or other representative of the person, to whom such money is paid. Whoever refuses, upon demand, to give a receipt complying with the requirements of this section shall forfeit the entire interest upon said principal sum to the borrower.

History.—§6, ch. 5960, 1909; RGS 4856; CGL 6943. cf.—§1.01(3) "Person" defined.

687.09 Persons accepting chattel mortgage as security for loans under one hundred dollars to cause amount as principal, etc., to be inserted.—Every mortgagee accepting a mortgage on personal property as security for the repayment of a loan of money less than one hundred dollars shall cause to be stated in such mortgage, separately and distinctly, the several amounts secured as principal, interest

and fees, and any mortgagee willfully violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit all interest and fees secured by such mortgage, and be entitled to recover only the principal sum.

History.—§7, ch. 5960, 1909; RGS 4857; CGL 6944.

687.10 Not applicable to chartered banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, or insurance companies.—The provisions of §§687.08 and 687.09 shall not apply to chartered banks, state or national, trust companies, building and loan associations or to savings and loan associations, whether chartered under state or federal statutes, or insurance companies.

History.—§8, ch. 5960, 1909; RGS 4858; CGL 6945; §1, ch. 59-50.

687.11 Interest rates; individuals secondarily liable on corporate obligations.—

(1) No individual secondarily liable as endorser, guarantor, surety, or otherwise on any corporate obligation shall be required, in any proceeding for collection of interest in the courts of this state, to pay any interest in excess of ten per cent per annum, and any interest claimed therein against such individual in excess of ten per cent per annum shall be forfeited; and no corporation, in any such proceeding in the courts of this state where the interest is proven to exceed fifteen per cent per annum, shall be required to pay any interest, and in such event all interest shall be forfeited.

(2) All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith and all other statutory penalties for usury applicable to loans to corporations are hereby repealed.

(3) The provisions of this act shall not be construed to repeal, modify or limit any or either of the special provisions of existing statutory law creating exceptions to the general law governing interest and usury and specifying the interest rates and charges which may be made pursuant to such exceptions, including but not limited to those exceptions which relate to banks, Morris plan banks, discount consumer financing, small loan companies and domestic building and loan associations.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 65-299.

TITLE XXXIX

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

CHAPTER 689

CONVEYANCES OF LAND AND DECLARATIONS OF TRUST

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- 689.03 Effect of such deed.
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- 689.20 Limitation on use of word "minerals."

689.01 How real estate conveyed.—No estate or interest of freehold, or for a term of more than one year, or any uncertain interest of, in or out of any messuages, lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be created, made, granted, transferred or released in any other manner than by instrument in writing, signed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses by the party creating, making, granting, conveying, transferring or releasing such estate, interest, or term of more than one year, or by his agent thereunto lawfully authorized, unless by will and testament, or other testamentary appointment, duly made according to law; and no estate or interest, either of freehold, or of term of more than one year, or any uncertain interest of, in, to or out of any messuages, lands, tenements or hereditaments, shall be assigned or surrendered unless it be by instrument signed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses by the party so assigning or surrendering, or by his agent thereunto lawfully authorized, or by the act and operation of law. No seal shall be necessary to give validity to any instrument executed in conformity with this section. Corporations may convey in accordance with the provisions of this section or in accordance with the provisions of §§692.01 and 692.02.

History.—§1, Nov. 15, 1828; RS 1950; GS 2448; RGS 3787; CGL 5660; §4, ch. 20954, 1941.

cf.—§692.01 et seq., Conveyances by corporations to be sealed.
§693.01 et seq., Conveyances of married women's interest in real estate.

§695.01, Recordation of conveyances.

§695.03, Acknowledgment and proof.

§695.031, Affidavits and acknowledgments by members of armed service.

§725.01 Fraudulent sales.

§727.01 et seq., General assignment.

689.02 Form of warranty deed prescribed.—Warranty deeds of conveyance to land may be in the following form, viz.:

"This indenture, made this _____ day of _____ A. D. _____, between _____, of the county of _____ in the State of _____, party of the first part, and _____, of the county of _____, in the State of _____, party of the second part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, to him in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained and sold to the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever, the following described land, to-wit: _____

And the said party of the first part does hereby fully warrant the title to said land, and will defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever."

History.—§1, ch. 4038, 1891; GS 2449; RGS 3788; CGL 5661.

689.03 Effect of such deed.—A conveyance executed substantially in the foregoing form shall be held to be a warranty deed with full common law covenants, and shall just as effectually bind the grantor, and his heirs, as if said covenants were specifically set out therein. And this form of conveyance when signed by a married woman shall be held to convey whatever inter-

est in the property conveyed which she may possess.

History.—§2, ch. 4038, 1891; GS 2450; RGS 3789; CGL 5662; §5, ch. 20954, 1941.

689.04 How executed.—Such deeds shall be executed and acknowledged as is now or may hereafter be provided by the law regulating conveyances of realty by deed.

History.—§3, ch. 4038, 1891; GS 2451; RGS 3790; CGL 5663.

cf.—§693.03, Married women's acknowledgments.

§695.03, Acknowledgment.

§695.031, Acknowledgments by members of armed forces.

689.05 How declarations of trust proved.—All declarations and creations of trust and confidence of or in any messuages, lands, tenements or hereditaments shall be manifested and proved by some writing, signed by the party authorized by law to declare or create such trust or confidence, or by his last will and testament, or else they shall be utterly void and of none effect; provided, always, that where any conveyance shall be made of any lands, messuages or tenements by which a trust or confidence shall or may arise or result by the implication or construction of law, or be transferred or extinguished by the act and operation of law, then, and in every such case, such trust or confidence shall be of the like force and effect as the same would have been if this section had not been made, anything herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

History.—§2, Nov. 15, 1828; RS 1951; GS 2452; RGS 3791; CGL 5664.

689.06 How trust estate conveyed.—All grants, conveyances or assignments of trust or confidence of or in any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or of any estate or interest therein, shall be by deed signed, sealed and delivered, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, by the party granting, conveying or assigning, or by his attorney or agent thereunto lawfully authorized, or by last will and testament duly made and executed, or else the same shall be void and of none effect.

History.—§3, Nov. 15, 1828; RS 1952; GS 2453; RGS 3792; CGL 5665.

689.07 "Trustee" or "as trustee" added to name of grantee, transferee, assignee or mortgagee transfers interest or creates lien as if additional word or words not used.—

(1) Every deed or conveyance of real estate heretofore or hereafter made or executed, in which the words "trustee" or "as trustee" are added to the name of the grantee, and in which no beneficiaries are named nor the nature and purposes of the trust, if any, are set forth, shall grant and is hereby declared to have granted a fee simple estate with full power and authority in and to the grantee in such deed to sell, convey and grant and encumber both the legal and beneficial interest in the real estate conveyed, unless a contrary intention shall appear in the deed or conveyance; provided, that there shall not appear of record among the public records of the

county in which the real property is situate at the time of recording of such deed or conveyance, a declaration of trust by the grantee so described declaring the purposes of such trust, if any, declaring that the real estate is held other than for the benefit of the grantee.

(2) Every instrument heretofore or hereafter made or executed transferring or assigning an interest in real property in which the words "trustee" or "as trustee" are added to the name of the transferee or assignee, and in which no beneficiaries are named nor the nature and purposes of the trust, if any, are set forth, shall transfer and assign and is hereby declared to have transferred and assigned the interest of the transferor or assignor to the transferee or assignee with full power and authority to transfer, assign and encumber such interest, unless a contrary intention shall appear in the instrument; provided that there shall not appear of record among the public records of the county in which the real property is situate at the time of the recording of such instrument, a declaration of trust by the assignee or transferee so described declaring the purposes of such trust, if any, or declaring that the interest in real property is held other than for the benefit of the transferee or assignee.

(3) Every mortgage of any interest in real estate or assignment thereof heretofore or hereafter made or executed in which the words "trustee" or "as trustee" are added to the name of the mortgagee or assignee and in which no beneficiaries are named nor the nature and purposes of the trust, if any, are set forth, shall vest and is hereby declared to have vested full rights of ownership to such mortgage or assignment and the lien created thereby with full power in such mortgagee or assignee to assign, hypothecate, release, satisfy or foreclose such mortgage unless a contrary intention shall appear in the mortgage or assignment; provided that there shall not appear of record among the public records of the county in which the property constituting security is situate at the time of recording of such mortgage or assignment, a declaration of trust by such mortgagee or assignee declaring the purposes of such trust, if any, or declaring that such mortgage is held other than for the benefit of the mortgagee or assignee.

(4) Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from causing any declaration of trust to be recorded before or after the recordation of the instrument evidencing title or ownership of property in a trustee; nor shall this section be construed as preventing any beneficiary under an unrecorded declaration of trust from enforcing the terms thereof against the trustee; provided, however, that any grantee, transferee, assignee or mortgagee, or person obtaining a release or satisfaction of mortgage from such trustee for value prior to the placing of record of such declaration of trust among the public records of the county in which such

real property is situate, shall take such interest or hold such previously mortgaged property free and clear of the claims of the beneficiaries of such declaration of trust and of anyone claiming by, through or under such beneficiaries, and such person need not see to the application of funds furnished to obtain such transfer of interest in property or assignment or release or satisfaction of mortgage thereon.

(5) In all cases in which tangible personal property is or has been sold, transferred or mortgaged in a transaction in conjunction with and subordinate to the transfer or mortgage of real property, and the personal property so transferred or mortgaged is physically located on and used in conjunction with such real property, the prior provisions of this section are applicable to the transfer or mortgage of such personal property, and, where the prior provisions of this section in fact apply to a transfer or mortgage of personal property, then any transferee or mortgagee of such tangible personal property shall take such personal property free and clear of the claims of the beneficiaries under such declaration of trust (if any), and of the claims of anyone claiming by, through or under such beneficiaries, and the release or satisfaction of a mortgage on such personal property by such trustee shall release or satisfy such personal property from the claims of the beneficiaries under such declaration of trust (if any) and from the claims of anyone claiming by, through or under such beneficiaries.

History.—§1, ch. 6925, 1915; §10, ch. 7838, 1919; RGS 3793; CGL 5666; §1, ch. 59-251.

689.071 Land trusts transferring interests in real estate; ownership vests in trustee.—

(1) Every conveyance, deed, mortgage, lease assignment or other instrument heretofore or hereafter made, hereinafter referred to as the recorded instrument, transferring any interests in real property in this state including but not limited to leasehold and mortgage interests to any person, corporation, bank, or trust company, qualified to act as a fiduciary in this state, in which said recorded instrument said person, corporation, bank, or trust company is designated trustee, or, as trustee, without therein naming the beneficiaries of such trust, whether or not reference is made in said recorded instrument to any separate collateral unrecorded declarations or agreements, shall be effective to vest and is hereby declared to have vested in such trustee full rights of ownership over said real property or interest therein, with full power and authority as granted and provided in said recorded instrument to deal in and with said property or interest therein or any part thereof: provided, said recorded instrument shall confer on the trustee the power and authority either to protect, conserve and to sell, or to lease, or to encumber, or otherwise to manage and dispose of the real property described in said recorded instrument.

(2) Any grantee, mortgagee, lessee, trans-

feree, assignee, or person obtaining satisfactions, releases, or otherwise in any way dealing with the trustee with respect to said real properties held in trust under said recorded instrument, as hereinabove provided for, shall not be obligated to inquire into the identification or status of any named or unnamed beneficiaries, or their heirs or assigns to whom a trustee may be accountable under the terms of said recorded instrument, or under any unrecorded separate declarations or agreements collateral to said recorded instrument whether or not such declarations or agreements are referred to therein, nor to inquire into or ascertain the authority of such trustee to act within and exercise the powers granted under said recorded instrument, nor to inquire into the adequacy or disposition of any consideration, if any is paid or delivered to such trustee in connection with any interest so acquired from such trustee, nor to inquire into any of the provisions of any said unrecorded declarations or agreements.

(3) All persons dealing with the trustee under said recorded instrument as hereinabove provided shall take any interest transferred by the trustee thereunder within the power and authority as granted and provided therein, free and clear of the claims of all the named or unnamed beneficiaries of such trust, and of any unrecorded declarations or agreements collateral thereto whether referred to in said recorded instrument or not, and of anyone claiming by, through or under said beneficiaries including and without limiting the foregoing to any claim arising out of any dower or courtesy interest of the spouse of any beneficiary thereof; provided, nothing herein contained shall prevent a beneficiary of any said unrecorded collateral declarations or agreements from enforcing the terms thereof against the trustee.

(4) In all cases where said recorded instrument, as hereinabove provided, contains a provision defining and declaring the interests of beneficiaries thereunder to be personal property only, such provision shall be controlling for all purposes where such determination shall become an issue under the laws or in the courts of this state.

(5) This act is remedial in nature and shall be given a liberal interpretation to effectuate the intent and purposes hereinabove expressed.

(6) This act shall not apply to any deed, mortgage or other instrument to which §689.07, applies.

History.—§§1-6, ch. 63-468.

689.075 Inter vivos trusts; powers retained by settlor.—

(1) An otherwise valid trust which has been created by a written instrument shall not be held invalid or an attempted testamentary disposition for any of the following reasons:

(a) Because the settlor or another person or both possess the power to revoke, amend, alter, or modify the trust in whole or in part;

(b) Because the settlor or another person or both possess the power to appoint by deed

or will the persons and organizations to whom the income shall be paid or the principal distributed;

(c) Because the settlor or another person or both possess the power to add to, or withdraw from, the trust all or any part of the principal or income at one time or at different times;

(d) Because the settlor or another person or both possess the power to remove the trustee or trustees and appoint a successor trustee or trustees;

(e) Because the settlor or another person or both possess the power to control the trustee or trustees in the administration of the trust;

(f) Because the settlor has retained the right to receive all or part of the income of the trust during his life or for any part thereof;

(g) Because the settlor is, at the time of the execution of the instrument, or thereafter becomes, sole trustee.

(2) When the settlor is made sole trustee, the trust instrument shall be executed in accordance with the formalities for the execution of wills required at the time of the execution of the trust instrument in the jurisdiction where the trust instrument is executed. However, this subsection shall not apply to those accounts, including but not limited to bank accounts, share accounts, deposits, certificates of deposit, savings certificates, and other similar arrangements, heretofore or hereafter established at any bank or savings and loan association, by one or more persons, in trust for one or more other persons, which arrangement is, by its terms, revocable by the person making the same until his death or incompetency.

(3) The fact that any one or more of the powers specified in subsection (1) are in fact exercised once, or more than once, shall not affect the validity of the trust or its nontestamentary character.

(4) This section shall be applicable to trusts executed before or after July 1, 1969 by persons who are living on or after said date.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 69-192; §1, ch. 69-1747.

689.08 Fines and common recoveries.—Conveyance by fine or by common recovery shall never be used in this state.

History.—§2, Feb. 4, 1835; RS 1953; GS 2454; RGS 3794; CGL 5667.

689.09 Deeds under statute of uses.—By deed of bargain and sale, or by deed of lease and release, or of covenant to stand seized to the use of any other person, or by deed operating by way of covenant to stand seized to the use of another person, of or in any lands or tenements in this state, the possession of the bargainor, releasor or covenantor shall be deemed and adjudged to be transferred to the bargainee, releasee or person entitled to the use as perfectly as if such bargainee, releasee or person entitled to the use had been enfeoffed by livery of seizin of the land conveyed by such deed of bargain and sale, release or covenant to stand seized; provided, that livery of seizin can be lawfully made of the lands or tene-

ments at the time of the execution of the said deeds or any of them.

History.—§12, Nov. 15, 1828; RS 1954; GS 2455; RGS 3795; CGL 5668.

689.10 Words of limitation and the words "fee simple" dispensed with.—Where any real estate has heretofore been conveyed or granted or shall hereafter be conveyed or granted without there being used in the said deed or conveyance or grant any words of limitation, such as heirs or successors, or similar words, such conveyance or grant, whether heretofore made or hereafter made, shall be construed to vest the fee simple title or other whole estate or interest which the grantor had power to dispose of at that time in the real estate conveyed or granted, unless a contrary intention shall appear in the deed, conveyance or grant.

History.—§1, ch. 5145, 1903; GS 2456; RGS 3796; §1, ch. 10170, 1925; CGL 5669.

689.11 Conveyances between husband and wife direct.—

(1) A conveyance of real estate, made by a husband direct to his wife, or by a wife direct to her husband, shall be effectual to convey the legal title to such wife, or husband, as the case may be, in all cases in which it would be effectual if the parties were not married, and the grantee need not join in the execution of such conveyances. An estate by the entirety may be created by the spouse holding fee simple title conveying to the other by a deed in which the purpose to create such estate is stated.

(2) All deeds heretofore made by a husband direct to his wife or by a wife direct to her husband are hereby validated and made as effectual to convey the title as they would have been were the parties not married;

(3) Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as validating any deed made for the purpose, or that operates to defraud any creditor or to avoid payment of any legal debt or claim; and

(4) Provided further, that this section shall not apply to any conveyance heretofore made, the validity of which shall be contested by suit commenced within one year of the effective date of this law.

History.—§1, ch. 5147, 1903; GS 2457; RGS 3797; CGL 5670; §6, ch. 20954, 1941; §1, ch. 23964, 1947.

689.12 How state lands conveyed for educational purposes.—

(1) The title to all lands granted to or held by the state for educational purposes shall be conveyed by deed executed by the members of the State Board of Education, with an impression of the seal of the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund of the state thereon and when so impressed by this seal deeds shall be entitled to be recorded in the public records and to be received in evidence in all courts and judicial proceedings.

(2) Lands held for any tuberculosis hospital and declared to be surplus to the needs of such hospital may be conveyed to the district

school board in which said lands are located for educational purposes.

History.—§1, ch. 4999, 1901; GS 2458; RGS 3798; CGL 5671; §§1, 2, ch. 67-191; §§27, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-300.

689.13 Rule against perpetuities not applicable to dispositions of property for private cemeteries, etc.—No disposition of property, or the income thereof, hereafter made for the maintenance or care of any public or private burying ground, churchyard, or other place for the burial of the dead, or any portion thereof, or grave therein, or monument or other erection in or about the same, shall fail by reason of such disposition having been made in perpetuity; but such disposition shall be held to be made for a charitable purpose or purposes.

History.—§1, ch. 14655, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 5671(1).

689.14 Entailed estates.—No property, real or personal, shall be entailed in this state. Any instrument purporting to create an estate tail, express or implied, shall be deemed to create an estate for life in the first taker with remainder per stirpes to the lineal descendants of the first taker in being at the time of his death. If the remainder fails for want of such remainderman, then it shall vest in any other remaindermen designated in such instrument, or, if there is no such designation, then it shall revert to the original donor or to his heirs.

History.—§20, Nov. 17, 1829; RS 1818; GS 2293; RGS 3616; CGL 5481; §2, ch. 20954, 1941; am. §1, ch. 23126, 1945. cf.—§689.17, Rule in Shelley's Case abolished.

689.15 Estates by survivorship.—The doctrine of the right of survivorship in cases of real estate and personal property held by joint tenants shall not prevail in this state; that is to say, except in cases of estates by entirety, a devise, transfer or conveyance heretofore or hereafter made to two or more shall create a tenancy in common, unless the instrument creating the estate shall expressly provide for the right of survivorship; and in cases of estates by entirety, the tenants, upon divorce, shall become tenants in common.

History.—§20, Nov. 17, 1829; RS 1819; GS 2294; RGS 3617; CGL 5482; §3, ch. 20954, 1941.

689.17 Rule in Shelley's case abolished.—The rule in Shelley's case is hereby abolished. Any instrument purporting to create an estate for life in a person with remainder to his heirs, lawful heirs, heirs of his body or to his heirs described by words of similar import, shall be deemed to create an estate for life with remainder per stirpes to the life tenant's lineal descendants in being at the time said life estate commences, but said remainder shall be subject to open and to take in per stirpes other lineal descendants of the life tenant who come into being during the continuance of said life estate.

History.—§2, ch. 23126, 1945. cf.—§689.14, Entailed estates.

689.18 Reverter or forfeiture provisions, limitations; exceptions.—

(1) It is hereby declared by the legislature of the state that reverter or forfeiture

provisions of unlimited duration in the conveyance of real estate or any interest therein in the state constitute an unreasonable restraint on alienation and are contrary to the public policy of the state.

(2) All reverter or forfeiture provisions of unlimited duration embodied in any plat or deed executed more than twenty-one years prior to the passage of this law conveying real estate or any interest therein in the state, be and the same are hereby cancelled and annulled and declared to be of no further force and effect.

(3) All reverter provisions in any conveyance of real estate of any interest therein in the state, now in force, shall cease and terminate and become null, void and unenforceable twenty-one years from the date of the conveyance embodying such reverter or forfeiture provision.

(4) No reverter or forfeiture provision contained in any deed conveying real estate or any interest therein in the state, executed on and after July 1, 1951, shall be valid and binding more than twenty-one years from the date of such deed, and upon the expiration of such period of twenty-one years, the reverter or forfeiture provision shall become null, void and unenforceable.

(5) Any and all conveyances of real property in this state heretofore or hereafter made to any governmental, educational, literary, scientific, religious, public utility, public transportation, charitable or non-profit corporation or association are hereby excepted from the provisions of this section.

(6) Any holder of a possibility of reverter who claims title to any real property in the state, or any interest therein by reason of a reversion or forfeiture under the terms or provisions of any deed heretofore executed and delivered containing such reverter or forfeiture provision shall have one year from July 1, 1951, to institute suit in a court of competent jurisdiction in this state to establish or enforce such right, and failure to institute such action within said time shall be conclusive evidence of the abandonment of any such right, title or interest, and all right of forfeiture or reversion shall thereupon cease and determine, and become null, void and unenforceable.

(7) This section shall not vary, alter or terminate the restrictions placed upon said real estate, contained either in restrictive covenants or reverter or forfeiture clauses, and all said restrictions may be enforced and violations thereof restrained by a court of competent jurisdiction whenever any one of said restrictions or conditions shall be violated, or threat to violate the same be made by owners or parties in possession or control of said real estate, by an injunction which may be issued upon petition of any person adversely affected, mandatorily requiring the abatement of such violations or threatened violation and

restraining any future violation of said restrictions and conditions.

History.—§§1-7, ch. 26927, 1951.

689.19 Variances of names in recorded instruments.—

(1) The word "instrument" as used in this section shall be construed to mean and include not only instruments voluntarily executed but also papers filed or issued in or in connection with actions and other proceedings in court and orders, judgments and decrees entered therein and transcripts of such judgments and proceedings in foreclosure of mortgage or other liens.

(2) Variances between any two instruments affecting the title to the same real property both of which shall have been spread on the record for the period of more than ten years among the public records of the county in which such real property is situated, with respect to the names of persons named in the respective instruments or in acknowledgments thereto arising from the full christian name appearing in one and only the initial letter of that christian name appearing in the other or from a full middle name appearing in one and only the initial letter of that middle name appearing in the other or from the initial letter of a middle name appearing in one and not appearing in the other, irrespective of which

one of the two instruments in which any such variance occurred was prior in point of time to the other and irrespective of whether the instruments were executed or originated before or after August 5, 1953, shall not destroy or impair the presumption that the person so named in one of said instruments was the same person as the one so named in the other of said instruments which would exist if the names in the two instruments were identical; and, in spite of any such variance, the person so named in one of said instruments shall be presumed to be the same person as the one so named in the other until such time as the contrary appears and, until such time, either or both of such instruments or the record thereof or certified copy or copies of the record thereof shall be admissible in evidence in the same manner as though the names in the two instruments were identical.

History.—§1, ch. 28208, 1953.

689.20 Limitation on use of word "minerals."—Whenever the word "minerals" is hereafter used in any deed, lease or other contract in writing, said word or term shall not include any of the following: topsoil, muck, peat, humus, sand and common clay, unless expressly provided in said deed, lease or other contract in writing.

History.—§1, ch. 59-375.

CHAPTER 690

UNIFORM PRINCIPAL AND INCOME LAW

- 690.01 Short title.
- 690.02 Definition of terms.
- 690.03 Application of chapter; powers of settlor.
- 690.04 Income and principal; disposition.
- 690.05 Apportionment of income.
- 690.06 Corporate dividends and share rights.
- 690.07 Premium and discount bonds.

690.01 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as the "Uniform Principal and Income Law."

History.—§15, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(2).

690.02 Definition of terms.—

(1) "Principal" as used in this chapter means any realty or personalty which has been so set aside or limited by the owner thereof or a person thereto empowered that it and any substitutions for it are eventually to be conveyed, delivered or paid to a person, while the return therefrom or use thereof or any part of such return or use is in the meantime to be taken or received by or held for the same or another person.

(2) "Income" as used in this chapter means the return derived from a principal.

(3) "Tenant" as used in this chapter means the person to whom income is presently or currently payable, or for whom it is accumulated or who is entitled to the beneficial use of the principal presently and for the time prior to its distribution.

(4) "Remainderman" as used in this chapter means the person ultimately entitled to the principal, whether named or designated by the terms of the transaction by which the principal was established or determined by operation of law.

(5) "Trustee" as used in this chapter includes the original trustee of any trust to which the principal may be subject and also any succeeding or added trustee.

History.—§1, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(2-a); am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.
cf.—§1.01, General definitions.

690.03 Application of chapter; powers of settlor.—This chapter shall govern the ascertainment of income and principal, and the apportionment of receipts and expenses between tenants and remaindermen, in all cases where a principal has been established with or, unless otherwise stated hereinafter, without the interposition of a trust; except that in the establishment of the principal provision may be made touching all matters covered by this chapter, and the person establishing the principal may himself direct the manner of ascertainment of income and principal and the apportionment of receipts and expenses or grant discretion to the trustee or other person to do so, and such provision and direction, where not otherwise contrary to law, shall control notwithstanding this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(3).

- 690.08 Principal used in business.
- 690.09 Principal comprising animals.
- 690.10 Disposition of natural resources.
- 690.11 Principal subject to depletion.
- 690.12 Unproductive estate.
- 690.13 Expenses; trust estates.
- 690.14 Expenses; nontrust estates.
- 690.15 Uniformity of interpretation.

690.04 Income and principal; disposition.—

(1) All receipts of money or other property paid or delivered as rent of realty or hire of personalty or dividends on corporate shares payable other than in shares of the corporation itself, or interest on money loaned, or interest on or the rental or use value of property wrongfully withheld or tortiously damaged, or otherwise in return for the use of principal, shall be deemed income unless otherwise expressly provided in this chapter.

(2) All receipts of money or other property paid or delivered as the consideration for the sale or other transfer, not a leasing or letting, of property forming a part of the principal, or as a repayment of loans, or in liquidation of the assets of a corporation, or as the proceeds of property taken on eminent domain proceedings where separate awards to tenant and remainderman are not made, or as proceeds of insurance upon property forming a part of the principal except where such insurance has been issued for the benefit of either tenant or remainderman alone, or otherwise as a refund or replacement or change in form of principal, shall be deemed principal unless otherwise expressly provided in this chapter. Any profit or loss resulting upon any change in form of principal shall enure to or fall upon principal.

(3) All income after payment of expenses properly chargeable to it shall be paid and delivered to the tenant or retained by him if already in his possession; or held for accumulation where legally so directed by the terms of the transaction by which the principal was established; while the principal shall be held for ultimate distribution as determined by the terms of the transaction by which it was established or by law.

History.—§3, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(4).

690.05 Apportionment of income.—Whenever a tenant shall have the right to income from periodic payments, which shall include rent, interest on loans, and annuities, but shall not include dividends on corporate shares, and such right shall cease and determine by death or in any other manner at a time other than the date when such periodic payments should be paid, he or his personal representative shall be entitled to that portion of any such income next payable which amounts to the same percentage thereof as the time elapsed from the last due date of such periodic payments to and including the day of the determination of

his right is of the total period during which such income would normally accrue. The remaining income shall be paid to the person next entitled to income by the terms of the transaction by which the principal was established. But no action shall be brought by the trustee or tenant to recover such apportioned income or any portion thereof until the day on which it would have become due to the tenant but for the determination of the right of the tenant entitled thereto. The provisions of this section shall apply whether an ultimate remainderman is specifically named or not. Likewise when the right of the first tenant accrues at a time other than the payment dates of such periodic payments, he shall only receive that portion of such income which amounts to the same percentage thereof as the time during which he has been so entitled is of the total period during which such income would normally accrue; the balance shall be a part of the principal.

History.—§4, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(5).
Am. §10, ch. 27991, 1953.

690.06 Corporate dividends and share rights.—

(1) All dividends on shares of a corporation which form a part of the principal and are payable in the shares of the corporation, or in shares or other securities or obligations of corporations other than the declaring corporation, shall be deemed principal. Subject to the provision of this section, all dividends payable otherwise than in the shares of the declaring corporation, and otherwise than in the shares or other securities or obligations of corporations other than the declaring corporation, shall be deemed income. Where the trustee shall have the option of receiving a dividend either in cash or in the shares of the declaring corporation, it shall be considered as a cash dividend and deemed income, irrespective of the choice made by the trustee, provided however, that all distributions of capital of mutual investment trusts shall be deemed principal irrespective of the choice made by the trustee.

(2) All rights to subscribe to the shares or other securities or obligations of a corporation accruing on account of the ownership of shares or other securities in such corporation, and the proceeds of any sale of such rights, shall be deemed principal. All rights to subscribe to the shares or other securities or obligations of a corporation accruing on account of the ownership of shares or other securities in another corporation, and the proceeds of the sale of such rights, shall likewise be deemed principal.

(3) Where the assets of a corporation are liquidated, amounts paid upon corporate shares as cash dividends declared before such liquidation occurred or as arrears of preferred or guaranteed dividends shall be deemed income; all other amounts paid upon corporate shares on disbursement of the corporate assets to the stockholders shall be deemed principal. All

disbursements of corporate assets to the stockholders, whenever made, which are designated by the corporation as a return of capital or division of corporate property shall be deemed principal.

(4) Where a corporation succeeds another by merger, consolidation or reorganization or otherwise acquires its assets, and the corporate shares of the succeeding corporation are issued in substitution for those of the original corporation, the two corporations shall be considered a single corporation in applying the provisions of this section. But two corporations shall not be considered a single corporation under this section merely because one owns corporate shares of or otherwise controls or directs the other.

(5) In applying this section the date when a dividend accrues to the person who is entitled to it shall be held to be the date specified by the corporation as the one on which the stockholders entitled thereto are determined, or in default thereof the date of declaration of the dividend.

History.—§5, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(6); (1), (2) a. by §1, ch. 61-72.

690.07 Premium and discount bonds.—

Where any part of the principal consists of bonds or other obligations for the payment of money, they shall be deemed principal at their inventory value or in default thereof at their market value at the time the principal was established, or at their cost where purchased later, regardless of their par or maturity value; and upon their respective maturities or upon their sale any loss or gain realized thereon shall fall upon or enure to the principal.

History.—§6, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(7).

690.08 Principal used in business.—

(1) Whenever a trustee or a tenant is authorized by the terms of the transaction by which the principal was established, or by law, to use any part of the principal in the continuance of a business which the original owner of the property comprising the principal had been carrying on, the net profits of such business attributable to such principal shall be deemed income.

(2) Where such business consists of buying and selling property the net profits for any period shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross returns during and the inventory value of the property at the end of such period, the expenses during and the inventory value of the property at the beginning of such period.

(3) Where such business does not consist of buying and selling property, the net income shall be computed in accordance with the customary practice of such business, but not in such way as to decrease the principal.

(4) Any increase in the value of the principal used in such business shall be deemed principal, and all losses, after the income from such business has been exhausted, shall fall upon principal.

History.—§7, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(8).

690.09 Principal comprising animals.—Where any part of the principal consists of animals employed in business, the provisions of §690.08 shall apply; and in other cases where the animals are held as a part of the principal partly or wholly because of the offspring or increase which they are expected to produce, all offspring or increase shall be deemed principal to the extent necessary to maintain the original number of such animals and the remainder shall be deemed income; and in all other cases such offspring or increase shall be deemed income.

History.—§8, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(9).

690.10 Disposition of natural resources.—Where any part of the principal consists of lands from which may be taken timber, minerals, oils, gas or other natural resources and the trustee or tenant is authorized by law or by the terms of the transaction by which the principal was established to sell or dispose of such natural resources, and no provision is made for the disposition of the proceeds thereof, such proceeds shall be considered principal. Nothing in this section shall be construed to abrogate or extend any right which a tenant may otherwise have by law to exploit or develop such natural resources for his own benefit.

History.—§9, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(10).

690.11 Principal subject to depletion.—Where any part of the principal consists of property subject to depletion, such as leaseholds, patents, copyrights and royalty rights, and the trustee or tenant in possession is not under a duty to change the form of the investment of the principal, the full amount of rents, royalties or return from the property shall be income to the tenant; but where the trustee or tenant is under a duty, arising either by law or by the terms of the transaction by which the principal was established, to change the form of the investment, either at once or as soon as it may be done without loss, then the return from such property not in excess of five per cent per annum of its inventory value or in default thereof its market value at the time the principal was established, or at its cost where purchased later, shall be deemed income and the remainder principal.

History.—§10, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(11).

690.12 Unproductive estate.—

(1) Where any part of the principal in the possession of a trustee consists of realty or personalty which, for more than a year and until disposed of as hereinafter stated, has not produced an average net income of at least one per cent per annum of its inventory value or in default thereof its market value at the time the principal was established or of its cost where purchased later, and the trustee is under a duty to change the form of the investment as soon as it may be done without sacrifice of value and such change is delayed, but is made before the principal is finally distrib-

uted, then the tenant, or in case of his death his personal representative, shall be entitled to share in the net proceeds received from the property as delayed income to the extent hereinafter stated.

(2) Such income shall be the difference between the net proceeds received from the property and the amount which, had it been placed at simple interest at the rate of five per cent per annum for the period during which the change was delayed, would have produced the net proceeds at the time of change, but in no event shall such income be more than the amount by which the net proceeds exceed the inventory value of the property or in default thereof its market value at the time the principal was established or its cost where purchased later. The net proceeds shall consist of the gross proceeds received from the property less any expenses incurred in disposing of it and less all carrying charges which have been paid out of principal during the period while it has been unproductive.

(3) The change shall be taken to have been delayed from the time when the duty to make it first arose, which shall be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to be one year after the trustee first received the property if then unproductive, otherwise one year after it became unproductive.

(4) If the tenant has received any income from the property or has had any beneficial use thereof during the period while the change has been delayed, his share of the delayed income shall be reduced by the amount of such income received or the value of the use had.

(5) In the case of successive tenants the delayed income shall be divided among them or their representatives according to the length of the periods for which each was entitled to income.

History.—§11, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(12).

690.13 Expenses; trust estates.—

(1) All ordinary expenses incurred in connection with the trust estate or with its administration and management, including regularly recurring taxes assessed against any portion of the principal, water rates, premiums on insurance taken upon the estates of both tenant and remainderman, interest on mortgages on the principal, ordinary repairs, trustees, compensation except commissions computed on principal, compensation of assistants, and court and other fees on regular accountings, shall be paid out of income. But such expenses where incurred in connection with unproductive estate as defined in §690.12 shall be paid out of principal, subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of §690.12.

(2) All other expenses, including trustee's commissions computed upon principal, cost of investing or reinvesting principal, attorney's fees and other costs incurred in maintaining or defending any action to protect the property

or assure the title thereof, unless due to the fault or cause of the tenant, and costs of, or assessments for, improvements to property forming part of the principal, shall be paid out of principal. Any tax levied by any authority, federal, state or foreign, upon profit or gain defined as principal under the terms of subsection (2) of §690.04 shall be paid out of principal, notwithstanding said tax may be denominated a tax upon income by the taxing authority.

(3) Expenses paid out of income according to subsection (1) hereof which represent regularly recurring charges shall be considered to have accrued from day to day, and shall be apportioned on that basis whenever the right of the tenant begins or ends at some date other than the payment date of the expenses. Where the expenses to be paid out of income are of unusual amount, the trustee may distribute them throughout an entire year or part thereof, or throughout a series of years. After such distribution, where the right of the tenant begins or ends during the period, the expenses shall be apportioned between tenant and remainderman on the basis of such distribution.

(4) Where the costs of, or special taxes or assessments for, an improvement representing an addition of value to property held by the trustee as part of principal are paid out of principal, as provided in subsection (2) hereof, the trustee shall reserve out of income and add to the principal each year a sum equal to the cost of the improvement divided by the number of years of the reasonably expected duration of the improvement.

History.—§12, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(13).

690.14 Expenses; nontrust estates.—

(1) The provisions of §690.13, so far as ap-

plicable and excepting those dealing with costs of, or assessments for improvements to property, shall govern the apportionment of expenses between tenants and remaindermen where no trust has been created, subject, however, to any legal agreement of the parties or any specific direction of the taxing or other statutes; but where either tenant or remainderman has incurred an expense for the benefit of his own estate and without the consent or agreement of the other, he shall pay such expense in full.

(2) Subject to the exceptions stated in subsection (1) the cost of, or special taxes or assessments for, an improvement representing an addition of value to property forming part of the principal shall be paid by the tenant, where such improvement is not reasonably expected to outlast the estate of the tenant. In all other cases a portion thereof only shall be paid by the tenant, while the remainder shall be paid by the remainderman. Such portion shall be ascertained by taking that percentage of the total which is found by dividing the present value of the tenant's estate by the present value of an estate of the same form as that of the tenant except that it is limited for a period corresponding to the reasonably expected duration of the improvement. The computation of present values of the estates shall be made on the expectancy basis set forth in the official mortality tables and no other evidence of duration or expectancy shall be considered.

History.—§13, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(14).

690.15 Uniformity of interpretation.—This chapter shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History.—§14, ch. 18392, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(15).

CHAPTER 691

UNIFORM TRUST ADMINISTRATION LAW

- 691.01 Short title.
 691.02 Definitions.
 691.03 Powers of trustees.

691.01 Short title.—This chapter may be cited or referred to as the "Uniform Trust Administration Law."

History.—§5, ch. 18397, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(16).

691.02 Definitions.—The term "trust" as used in this chapter includes any express trust, except trust deeds in the nature of a mortgage to secure the payment of money due on notes, bonds or other like obligations, and also excepting what are commonly known as voting trusts. "Trust instrument" includes any writing which legally creates, limits, declares, manifests or otherwise evidences the existence of a trust. "Trustee" includes corporations, individuals and any other legal entity authorized to act and that is acting as a trustee.

History.—§1, ch. 18397, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(17).
 cf.—§1.01, General definitions.

691.03 Powers of trustees.—In the absence of contrary or limiting provisions in the trust instrument or a subsequent order or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, the trustee of an express trust is authorized:

(1) To exchange, re-exchange, subdivide, develop, improve, dedicate to public use, make or obtain the vacation of public plats, adjust boundaries, partition real property and on exchange or partition to adjust differences in valuation by giving or receiving money or money's worth. Easements may be dedicated to public use without consideration if deemed by the trustee to be for the best interests of the trust.

(2) To grant options and to sell real property at public auction or at private sale for cash or upon credit, secured by lien upon the property sold or upon other property deemed to be adequate security. Where a trustee is authorized to sell, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of land, such authority shall include the right to sell, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of part thereof whether the division is horizontal, vertical, or made in any other way.

(3) To grant leases of real property of which the trustee is the fee owner, to begin at once or within three years from the date thereof, and to grant leases of all rights and privileges above or below the surface of such real property for any term of years not exceeding ninety-nine years, with or without option of purchase and with or without covenants as to erection of buildings, or as to renewals, thereof, though the term of the lease or renewals thereof or of such options extends beyond the term of the trust.

(4) To raze existing party walls or build-

- 691.04 Investments; mortgages, etc.; survivor and successor trustees; action of less than all; notice to trustee.
 691.05 Provisions not deemed exclusive.

ings and erect new party walls or buildings, alone or jointly with owners of adjacent property.

(5) To make ordinary or extraordinary repairs or alterations in buildings or other structures.

(6) To effect and keep in force, fire, rent, title, liability, casualty or other insurance of any nature, in any form and in any amount, for the proper protection of the property and the ownership thereof.

(7) To hold without liability, other than that involved in holding property legal for investment of trust funds, any and all property, whether or not permissible for investment of funds of that particular trust, received from or through the settlor of the trust, and any property lawfully coming into the hands of the trustees in lieu of or in substitution therefor. This provision shall not be construed to cover reinvestments of cash made by the trustee.

(8) To make division, allotment and distribution of principal to legatees, beneficiaries, distributees, and remaindermen, wholly or partly in property in kind.

(9) To compromise, contest, submit to arbitration or otherwise settle any and all claims in favor of or against the trust estate or the trustee.

(10) To vote at corporate meetings in person or by proxy.

(11) To pay calls, assessments, and any other sums chargeable or accruing against or on account of shares of stocks, bonds, debentures or other corporate securities in the hands of the trustee, where such payment may be legally enforceable against the trustee or any property of the trust, or the trustee deems payment expedient and for the best interests of the trust. To sell or exercise stock subscription or conversion rights, participate in foreclosures, reorganizations, consolidations, mergers, liquidations, pooling agreements and voting trusts; and to assent to corporate sales, leases and encumbrances. In the exercise of the powers named in this subsection, the trustee shall be authorized, where he deems such course expedient, to deposit stocks, bonds or other securities with any protective or other similar committee, under such terms and conditions respecting the deposit thereof as the trustee may approve.

(12) To dispose of, call in or change and make new investments legal for such trust. An authority in general terms to invest in such securities or in such manner as the trustee may deem or think best or fit or to the advantage of the estate or in good safe se-

curities, or in other terms conferring a discretion not expressly limited to property legal for investment of trust funds, shall be construed as not so limited.

(13) To hold any corporate stock, mutual investment trust shares, registered bonds, notes, debentures, and revenue certificates issued by any corporation, government, municipality, or subdivisions or agencies thereof in his own name or in the name of a nominee, with or without disclosing any fiduciary relationship, but the trustee, however, shall be responsible for all acts and omissions of such nominee relating to such property.

(14) To create reserves out of income for depreciation, obsolescence, amortization or to insure prompt payment of taxes or assessments, general or special and other obligations, and to restore to income such reserves as may be unused.

(15) To make payments of income directly to minor beneficiaries over the age of eighteen years as though they were of full age; and when income is directed to be paid to minors, to apply and expend the same for their benefit either with or without the intervention of a guardian.

(16) To borrow money and to mortgage or otherwise encumber or pledge trust property or future income or principal as security for its repayment.

(17) To advance income to or for the use of the beneficiaries for which advance such trustee shall have a lien on the future benefits of such beneficiary.

(18) To advance money for the protection of the trust or its property and for all expenses, losses and liabilities incurred in or about the execution or protection of the trust or because of the holding or ownership of any property subject thereto. For all such advances, the trustee shall have a lien on the trust property and may reimburse himself with interest therefor out of the trust property.

History.—§2, ch. 18397, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(18); (6) §1, ch. 29876, 1955; (1) §24, ch. 57-1; (13), §1, ch. 65-106.

691.04 Investments; mortgages, etc.; survivor and successor trustees; action of less than all; notice to trustee.—The following provisions shall apply to all trusts but shall not be exclusive of others imposed by law unless contrary thereto:

(1) A trustee in making investments of trust funds may rely upon information and opinions deemed by him reliable concerning facts necessary or proper to be taken into consideration in determining whether such investment conforms to the requirements of such trust.

(2) The trustee shall not be liable for breach of trust by reason only of his continuing to hold an investment, which because of changing conditions has ceased to be an investment authorized by the trust instrument or the law applicable thereto.

(3) A trustee shall not be responsible for the genuineness or validity of execution of any instrument representing an investment made by him in good faith and without negligence.

(4) Where a trustee is authorized by the trust instrument or by law to pay or apply capital money subject to the trust for any purpose or in any manner, he shall have power to raise the money required by sale, conversion, mortgage, calling in, or by otherwise encumbering all or any part of the trust property for the time being in his possession.

(5) Where a power or trust is given to or imposed on two or more trustees jointly, the same may be exercised or performed by the survivors or survivor of them for the time being.

(6) A successor trustee shall succeed to all of the powers, duties and discretionary authority of an original trustee.

(7) Where there are three or more trustees of a trust, the action of a majority shall be sufficient unless the trust instrument provides otherwise.

(8) A trustee shall be answerable and accountable only for his own acts, receipts, neglects, or defaults, and not for those of any co-trustee, nor for any banker, broker or other person with whom any trust money or securities may be lawfully deposited, nor for any loss unless the same occurs through his own default or negligence. Whenever the trust instrument reserves unto the trustor, or vests in an advisory or investment committee or in any other person or persons, including a co-trustee, to the exclusion of the trustee or to the exclusion of one or more of several trustees, authority to direct the making or retention of investments or of any investment, the excluded trustee or co-trustee shall be liable, if at all, only as a ministerial agent and shall not be liable as trustee or co-trustee for any loss resulting from the making or retention of any investment pursuant to such authorized direction.

(9) A trustee, acting for more than one trust, shall not, in the absence of fraud, be affected by notice of any instrument, matter, fact or thing in relation to any particular trust if he has obtained notice thereof merely by reason of his acting or having acted for another trust or in some other fiduciary capacity.

History.—§3, ch. 18397, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(19); (8) a. by §1, ch. 61-74.

cf.—§518.01 et seq., *Investment of fiduciary funds.*

691.05 Provisions not deemed exclusive.—The powers, duties and liabilities stated in this chapter shall not be deemed to exclude other powers, duties and liabilities not inconsistent herewith.

History.—§4, ch. 18397, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5671(20).

CHAPTER 692

CONVEYANCES BY CORPORATIONS

- 692.01 Conveyances by corporations.
 692.02 Validation of conveyances.
 692.03 Validity of conveyances by certain foreign corporations recorded for seven years; limitation.

692.01 Conveyances by corporations.—Any corporation may convey lands by deed sealed with the common or corporate seal and signed in its name by its president or any vice-president or chief executive officer.

History.—RS 1955; GS 2459; §1, ch. 6183, 1911; RGS 3799; CGL 5672.

692.02 Validation of conveyances.—Conveyances by corporations of lands in this state, heretofore executed, which have been sealed with the common or corporate seal of such corporation and signed in its name by a vice-president or the chief executive officer thereof, shall be as valid and effective and shall bear the same presumptions as if signed in the name of such corporation by its president.

History.—§2, ch. 6183, 1911; RGS 3800; CGL 5673.
 cf.—§608.48, Misnomer of corporation in deeds and instruments.

692.03 Validity of conveyances by certain foreign corporations recorded for seven years; limitation.—

(1) Whenever any conveyance, by the surviving directors or trustees of a foreign corporation, which has been dissolved for any cause, or which has had its permit to transact business in the state cancelled for failure to pay fees due the department of state, or which has failed to comply with the provisions of laws of this state, has been executed and delivered to any grantee or grantees, and has for a

- 692.04 Validation of deeds, etc., executed by corporations.

period of seven years or more been spread upon the records of a county wherein the land therein described is situated, the same shall be taken and held by all the courts of this state in the absence of any showing of fraud, adverse possession, or pending litigation, to have authorized the conveyance of, or to have conveyed, the fee simple title, or any interest therein, of the corporation on whose behalf said instrument has been executed to the land therein described.

(2) This section shall not apply to any conveyance, the validity of which shall be contested or shall have been contested by suit commenced heretofore or prior to July 1, 1954.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 28078, 1953; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

692.04 Validation of deeds, etc., executed by corporations.—All deeds and other instruments relating to the conveyance, transfer, lease, assignment, release, subordination, encumbrance or satisfaction of any right, title, interest, claim, lien or demand in, to or upon real property, heretofore made or hereafter made, and in all other respects executed in due form, by a corporation, not dissolved or expired, but delinquent for six months or more as to payment of capital stock taxes at the time of the making or executing of such deed or other instrument, are, notwithstanding said delinquency, hereby validated.

History.—§1, ch. 57-264.

CHAPTER 693

CONVEYANCES OF MARRIED WOMEN'S INTEREST IN REAL ESTATE

- 693.01 Married women may convey.
 693.02 Release of dower.
 693.03 Married women's acknowledgments.
 693.04 Relinquishment of dower by minor.

***693.01 Married women may convey.**—Any married woman owning real property may sell, convey or mortgage it as she might do if she were not married, provided her husband join in such sale, conveyance or mortgage.

History.—§1, Feb. 4, 1835; RS 1956; GS 2460; RGS 3801; CGL 5674.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §5, Art. X of the constitution as revised in 1968. It will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

cf.—§708.01 et seq., Married women's property.

§708.04, Husband must join in transfer.

§708.07, Specific performance against married woman.

693.02 Release of dower.—Any married woman having a right of dower in any real property may relinquish it by joining in the conveyance or mortgage thereof, or by a separate instrument without the joinder of her husband, executed in like manner as other conveyances.

History.—§7, Nov. 15, 1828; §1, ch. 3011, 1877; RS 1957; GS 2461; RGS 3802; CGL 5675; §7, ch. 20954, 1941.

693.03 Married women's acknowledgments.

*** (1)** The acknowledgment by a married woman of deeds, conveyances, mortgages, relinquishments of dower, contracts for the sale of lands, powers of attorney and other instruments shall be necessary to entitle any such instrument to be recorded, but no private examination separate from the husband of such married woman shall be necessary for any purpose, and the acknowledgment of any such instrument by a married woman shall not constitute any part of the execution of any such instrument. Any form of certificate of acknowledgment which is sufficient in the case of an acknowledgment by a single person shall be sufficient in the case of an acknowledgment by a married woman.

*** (2)** A certificate of acknowledgment in substantially the following form shall be sufficient as a certificate of acknowledgment, by any individual, of any of the instruments mentioned in this section, as hereby amended, to wit:

"STATE OF _____
 COUNTY OF _____

"I HEREBY CERTIFY, that on this day, before me, an officer duly authorized in the state aforesaid and in the county aforesaid to take acknowledgments, personally appeared _____, to me known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing instrument and _____ acknowledged before me that _____ he _____ executed the same.

"WITNESS my hand and official seal in the county and state last aforesaid this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____.

Notary Public,

My commission expires: _____"

(3) All acknowledgments by a married wom-

- 693.05 Execution of deeds by minor.
 693.13 Married women's covenants.
 693.14 Powers of attorney by married woman.

an in accordance with this section, as hereby amended, made before May 13, 1943, are hereby validated, unless the same shall be questioned in a court of competent jurisdiction within one year after May 13, 1943.

History.—§1, Feb. 4, 1835; §1, ch. 3011, 1877; RS 1958; GS 2462; RGS 3803; CGL 5676; §1-3, ch. 21746, 1943.

***Note.**—Subsections (1) and (2) were rendered obsolete by §5, Art. X of the constitution as revised in 1968. They will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

cf.—§694.04, Conveyances of married women defective in acknowledgment validated.

§708.07, Specific performance against married women regardless of acknowledgment.

693.04 Relinquishment of dower by minor.—A relinquishment of dower executed and acknowledged by a wife shall be valid notwithstanding her minority at the time of such execution and acknowledgment.

History.—RS 1959; GS 2463; RGS 3804; CGL 5677.

693.05 Execution of deeds by minor.—The execution of a deed by a married woman conveying real estate belonging to her, joined in said deed by her husband, and duly acknowledged, shall be valid notwithstanding her minority at the time of such execution and acknowledgment.

History.—§1, ch. 4954, 1901; GS 2464; RGS 3805; CGL 5678.

***693.13 Married women's covenants.**—A married woman who joins with her husband in executing a conveyance or mortgage of real property, or of any estate therein, may enter into any covenants as to the title or against encumbrances or of warranty, but such covenants shall have no other effect than to estop her and all persons claiming as her heirs, or by or through her, in the same manner as if she were not married; except that her covenants and warranties which have been or may be made with respect to her separate statutory property shall bind her to the amount of the purchase price received by her for such property, as if she were not married.

History.—RS 1966; GS 2472; RGS 3813; §1, ch. 12083, 1927; CGL 5686.

***Note.**—See note following §693.01.

693.14 Powers of attorney by married woman.—Any deed, conveyance, mortgage, lease or other transfer of real property, or of any interest therein, being the separate property of a married woman, and every relinquishment of dower executed by virtue of a power of attorney from such married woman, shall have the same force and effect as if executed by her in person, if her husband join with her in the execution of such power of attorney, except that if such power of attorney is by a married woman to her husband, the husband need not join with her in the execution

thereof, and if she execute and acknowledge the same in the form and manner prescribed for the execution and acknowledgment of the conveyance of her separate real estate or relin-

quishment of dower, as the case may be, provided such power of attorney be recorded as other powers of attorney are recorded.

History.—§1, ch. 2069, 1875; RS 1967; GS 2473; RGS 3814; CGL 5687; §1, ch. 57-99.

CHAPTER 694

CERTAIN CONVEYANCES MADE VALID

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| 694.01 Those executed between 1817 and 1822. | 694.09 Certified copies admissible in evidence. |
| 694.02 Married women's conveyances validated. | 694.10 Certain titles not affected. |
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| 694.04 Conveyances of married women defective in acknowledgment validated. | 694.12 Validation of instruments in which name of corporation is incorrectly set out. |
| 694.05 Certain other conveyances validated. | 694.13 Ratifying, validating and confirming conveyances of real estate by county commissioners, etc. |
| 694.06 Deeds executed by state board of education. | 694.14 Validation of deeds executed by guardians appointed under uniform veterans' guardianship law. |
| 694.07 Certain grant of lands confirmed. | |
| 694.08 Certain instruments validated, notwithstanding lack of seals or witnesses, or defect in acknowledgment, etc. | |

694.01 Those executed between 1817 and 1822.—All deeds of conveyance, bills of sale, mortgages or other transfers of property, either real or personal, within the limits of this state, made and received bona fide and upon good consideration at any time between the seventeenth day of January, 1817, and the first day of October, 1822, shall be as good and efficient in law and equity as if the same had been made and executed according to the formalities of the Spanish law as against the maker or makers thereof, and every person or persons claiming by, through or under him, her or them; provided, that nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to affect the interest of persons not parties to any of the contracts aforesaid; and provided, also, that the said deeds of conveyance, bills of sale, mortgages and other transfers were recorded agreeably to the laws of the state within six months from the twenty-fourth day of June, 1823.

History.—June 21, 1823; RS 1968; GS 2474; RGS 3815; CGL 5688.

694.02 Married women's conveyances validated.—All sales, conveyances, transfers or mortgages made prior to February 14th, 1835, by married women of their real estate of inheritance where the husbands of such married women have joined therein shall be as valid as if the same had been conveyed by fine as at common law.

History.—§2, Feb. 4, 1835; RS 1969; GS 2475; RGS 3816; CGL 5689.

694.03 Married women's conveyances by attorney validated.—Any deed, release or conveyance executed and acknowledged before the passage of the act approved February 20th, 1875, entitled, "An act to authorize married women to convey their separate estate and release dower by attorney," yet in the manner therein provided, shall have the same force and effect and be as valid as if the same had been executed and acknowledged after the passage of the said act.

History.—RS 1970; GS 2476; RGS 3817; CGL 5690.

694.04 Conveyances of married women defective in acknowledgment validated.—

(1)(a) All deeds of conveyance, bills of

sale, mortgages or other instruments of transfer of real or personal property within the limits of this state made and received bona fide and for a valuable consideration, when a consideration is essential or required by law, free from fraud, executed by any married woman whether for the purpose of conveying her separate estate or of relinquishing her dower or right of dower at any time prior to July 1, 1941, and which may be defective only in such married woman's acknowledgment, or in the officer's certificate of acknowledgment, by a defective statement or the omission of a statement relating to acknowledging separate and apart from her husband, or by an omission of either or all of the words, "freely, voluntarily, compulsion, constraint, apprehension or fear" shall be deemed and held good and sufficient in law or equity to convey the right or interest of any such married woman attempted or intended to be conveyed under any such instrument as if the same had been made and executed according to statutory requirements, as against the maker or makers thereof and every person or persons claiming by, through or under such married woman;

(b) Provided, there appears in such acknowledgment either one or more of said words or any words of similar import;

(2) Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any instrument heretofore made, the validity of which shall be contested by suit commenced within one year of the effective date of this law.

History.—Ch. 5412, 1905; §1, ch. 6217, 1911; RGS 3818; CGL 5691; §9, ch. 20954, 1941.

694.05 Certain other conveyances validated.—Any deed or conveyance heretofore executed and acknowledged in accordance with the provisions of the act approved February 24, 1873, entitled "An act providing for the acknowledgment of deeds and other conveyances of lands," shall be held good and valid.

History.—§2, ch. 2069, 1875; RS 1971; GS 2477; RGS 3819; CGL 5692.

694.06 Deeds executed by state board of education.—All deeds conveying lands granted to or held by the state for educational purposes heretofore executed by the members of the state board of education are hereby con-

firmed and declared to be valid and binding as conveyances of the title to such lands.

History.—§2, ch. 4999, 1901; GS 2478; RGS 3820; CGL 5693.

694.07 Certain grant of lands confirmed.—The state does hereby grant and confirm to purchasers, grantees and assigns of the several railroad companies which accepted the provisions of the act entitled, "An act to provide for and encourage a liberal system of internal improvements in this state," approved January 6, 1855, and their assigns, the lands and titles thereto which were granted to the state by the United States to aid in the construction of certain railroads in the state, by act of congress, approved May 17, 1856, which said land has been selected and located for the several railroad companies accepting the provisions of said act along the line of their respective roads, to the extent and proportion to which they severally became entitled under said act to provide for and encourage a liberal system of internal improvements in this state and the act of congress granting the same above referred to. And to confirm and convey the title to any lands which may hereafter be selected and approved to the state for the use of the several railroads as aforesaid, to the purchasers, grantees and assigns of said railroads.

History.—§1, ch. 4707, 1899; GS 2479; RGS 3821; CGL 5694.

694.08 Certain instruments validated, notwithstanding lack of seals or witnesses, or defect in acknowledgment, etc.—

(1) Whenever any power of attorney has been executed and delivered, or any conveyance has been executed and delivered to any grantee by the person owning the land therein described, or conveying the same in an official or representative capacity, and has, for a period of seven years or more been spread upon the records of the county wherein the land therein described has been or was at the time situated, and one or more subsequent conveyances of said land or parts thereof have been made, executed, delivered and recorded by parties claiming under such instrument or instruments, and such power of attorney or conveyance, or the public record thereof, shows upon its face a clear purpose and intent of the person executing the same to authorize the conveyance of said land or to convey the said land, the same shall be taken and held by all the courts of this state, in the absence of any showing of fraud, adverse possession, or pending litigation, to have authorized the conveyance of, or to have conveyed, the fee simple title, or any interest therein, of the person signing such instruments, or the person in behalf of whom the same was conveyed by a person in an official or representative capacity, to the land therein described as effectively as if there had been no defect in the acknowledgment or the certificate of acknowledgment, if acknowledged, or the relinquishment of dower, and as if there had been no lack of the word "as" preceding the

title of the person conveying in an official or representative capacity, of any seal or seals, or of any witness or witnesses, and shall likewise be taken and held by all the courts of this state to have been duly recorded so as to be admissible in evidence;

(2) Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any conveyance the validity of which shall be contested or have been contested by suit commenced heretofore or within one year of the effective date of this law.

History.—§1, ch. 10169, 1925; CGL 5695; §15, ch. 20954, 1941; §1, ch. 25277, 1949; §1, ch. 26957, 1951; §35, ch. 69-216, cf. §§95.23, 95.26, Limitations where deed or will of record for twenty years or more.

694.09 Certified copies admissible in evidence.—A copy of any of the instruments referred to in §694.08 duly certified, under the hand and seal of office of the officer in whose office the same may be recorded, to be a true and correct copy of the original, on file or of record in his office, shall in all cases and in all courts be admitted and received in evidence with the like effect and force as the original thereof might be.

History.—§2, ch. 10169, 1925; CGL 5696.

694.10 Certain titles not affected.—Nothing in §694.08 contained shall be taken or held to validate or perfect any title to any land as against one or more in adverse possession thereof or holding or claiming title under a different or adverse chain of title from either a common or different source.

History.—§3, ch. 10169, 1925; CGL 5697.

694.11 Certain deeds of county commissioners validated.—All deeds of conveyance of lands in this state heretofore made and executed prior to the year 1915 by the board of county commissioners of any county in this state of lands lying and being within such county, or that were made and executed by some one acting by or under the authority of any such board of county commissioners, of any such lands, be and the same are hereby ratified, validated and confirmed, and declared to convey such title, right or interest therein as such county may have had or held at the time of the conveyance, and as was expressed in any such deed of conveyance, and intended to be conveyed thereby. Provided, that nothing in this section shall validate any deed that was fraudulently obtained or that is now in litigation.

History.—§1, ch. 13622, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 5697(1).

694.12 Validation of instruments in which name of corporation is incorrectly set out.—All deeds of conveyance, bills of sale, mortgages, or other transfers of real or personal property within the limits of this state, heretofore made and received bona fide and upon good consideration by any corporation, or to any corporation, in which the name of said corporation shall be incorrectly set out in such deed, bill of sale, mortgage or other instrument by omitting a word from the corporate name, or by adding a word thereto, or

by misspelling any part of the name of said corporation, and the identity of said corporation shall plainly appear from the contents of said instrument, or otherwise, such deed, bill of sale, mortgage or other instrument, shall be taken and deemed valid and effectual as though the name of said corporation were correctly set out in said deed, bill of sale, mortgage or other instrument, and the same shall, notwithstanding such irregularity or defect, be deemed and taken as properly executed.

History.—§1, ch. 14838, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 5673(1); §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

694.13 Ratifying, validating and confirming conveyances of real estate by county commissioners, etc.—

(1) All conveyances of real estate heretofore made by any of the several counties of the state or the county commissioners thereof, or any county school board, or any board of bond trustees or commissioners or supervisors of a drainage or other special improvement district, be and the same are hereby ratified, validated, and confirmed; provided, however, that this section shall not ratify, validate, or confirm any such conveyances which are the subject of litigation on June 16, 1947, or any tax deed, or title acquired by failure of the owner of lands to pay taxes or assessments.

(2) The several counties of the state by a majority of the county commissioners thereof or any school board or any board of bond trustees or commissioners or supervisors of a drainage or other special improvement district or a majority of the members thereof, are hereby authorized to execute and deliver deed to real property in which any such county, school board, board of bond trustees or commissioners or supervisors of a drainage or other special improvement district may have been interested.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 24307, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §1, ch. 69-300.

694.14 Validation of deeds executed by guardians appointed under uniform veterans' guardianship law.—

(1) Any deed of conveyance, executed bona fide and for a valuable consideration authorized and approved by order of the probate court, by any limited guardian, who was appointed as guardian under the uniform veterans' guardianship law of Florida (of A.D. 1929) and who acted under that law and the order of the probate court in the execution of the deed of conveyance, the said deed is hereby cured and it shall be deemed and taken as if properly executed notwithstanding the fact said deed was executed to property that said mentally incompetent veteran did not directly or otherwise acquire with money received by the veteran from the veterans bureau and notwithstanding the fact the conveyance is to property acquired by the mentally incompetent veteran before he or she became a veteran or was declared insane; and notwithstanding the fact that some of the information required by said uniform veterans' guardianship law was not set out in the petition for appointment of the guardian; and notwithstanding the fact the guardian did not publish the notice of application for an order of sale as required by §294.10; and notwithstanding any other defect in any part of the said guardianship proceeding that resulted in said court-authorized and court-approved proceeding that resulted in the execution of such guardians' deed as aforesaid.

(2) Any person, firm or corporation having an interest in land affected by this section shall have until July 1, 1958, to institute proceedings to enforce any such rights. After July 1, 1958, no such action shall be instituted.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 57-341.

CHAPTER 695

RECORD OF CONVEYANCES OF REAL ESTATE

- 695.01 Conveyances to be recorded.
- 695.02 Blank or master form of instruments may be recorded.
- 695.03 Acknowledgment and proof; validation of certain acknowledgments.
- 695.031 Affidavits and acknowledgments by members of armed forces and their spouses.
- 695.032 Provisions not applicable to transactions under chapter 679, uniform commercial code.
- 695.04 Requirements of certificate.
- 695.05 Certain defects cured as to acknowledgments and witnesses.
- 695.06 Certain irregularities as to venue validated.
- 695.07 Use of scrawl as seal.
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- 695.09 Identity of grantor.
- 695.10 Proof by others.
- 695.11 Instruments deemed to be recorded from time of filing.
- 695.12 Imperfect record.
- 695.13 Want of certificate of record.
- 695.14 Unsigned certificate of record.
- 695.15 Recording conveyances lost by fire.
- 695.16 When mortgage or lien is destroyed.
- 695.17 United States deeds and patents may be recorded.
- 695.18 Indorsement by clerk.
- 695.19 Certified copies of recorded instruments may be recorded.
- 695.20 Unperformed contracts of record.
- 695.21 Instruments relating to real estate to contain post-office address of grantee; exceptions.
- 695.22 Same; duties of clerks.
- 695.24 Instruments required to reflect name and address of person by whom prepared.

695.01 Conveyances to be recorded.—

(1) No conveyance, transfer or mortgage of real property, or of any interest therein, nor any lease for a term of one year or longer, shall be good and effectual in law or equity against creditors or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration and without notice, unless the same be recorded according to law; nor shall any such instrument made or executed by virtue of any power of attorney be good or effectual in law or in equity against creditors or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration and without notice unless the power of attorney be recorded before the accruing of the right of such creditor or subsequent purchaser.

(2) Grantees by quitclaim, heretofore or hereafter made, shall be deemed and held to be bona fide purchasers without notice within the meaning of the recording acts;

(3) Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to quitclaims heretofore made, the priority of which shall be contested by suit commenced within one year of the effective date of this law.

History.—§§4, 9, Nov. 15, 1828; RS 1972; GS 2480; RGS 3822; CGL 5698; §10, ch. 20954, 1941.

695.02 Blank or master form of instruments may be recorded.—

(1) Any person may have a blank or master form of mortgage or other instrument conveying, transferring or reserving an interest in, or creating a lien on, real or personal property, filed, indexed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court.

(2) When any such blank or master form is filed with the clerk of the circuit court, he shall record and index the same in the manner provided by law for recording and indexing mortgages and such other instruments respectively, except that the name of the person whose name appears on such blank or master form shall be inserted in the indexes

as grantor and also as grantee.

(3) When any instrument conveying, transferring or reserving an interest in, or creating a lien on, real or personal property, incorporates by reference the provisions, terms, covenants, conditions, obligations, powers and other contents, or any of them, set forth in any such recorded blank or master form, such incorporation by reference, for all purposes, shall be equivalent to setting forth in extenso in such instrument that which is incorporated by reference.

(4) The fee for filing, recording and indexing such blank or master form shall be five dollars; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as otherwise affecting existing provisions relating to fees for filing, recording and indexing instruments mentioned in this section.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 17109, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5698(1). cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

695.03 Acknowledgment and proof; validation of certain acknowledgments.—In order to entitle any of the instruments named in §§695.01 and 695.02, or any other instrument concerning real property to such record, the execution thereof must be acknowledged by the party executing the same; or the execution thereof by the said party must be proved by a subscribing witness thereto before the officers and in the form and manner following:

(1) **IN THIS STATE.**—If such acknowledgment or proof be made within this state, it may be made before any judge, clerk or deputy clerk of any court of record, or a United States commissioner, or a notary public, or justice of the peace, or judge of a small claims court of this state, and the certificate of acknowledgment or proof shall be under the seal of the court or of the officer, as the case may be. All affidavits and acknowledgments heretofore made or taken in the manner set forth above are hereby validated.

(2) **WITHOUT THIS STATE BUT WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.**—If the acknowledgment or proof be made out of this state but within the United States, it may be made before a commissioner of deeds appointed by the governor of this state; before a judge or clerk of any court of the United States or of any state, territory, or district having a seal; or before a notary public, justice of the peace, master in chancery, or registrar or recorder of deeds of such state, territory, or district having an official seal, and the certificate of acknowledgment or proof shall be under the seal of the court or officer, as the case may be. However, in the case of those states which do not require a notary public to have a seal, if the acknowledgment or proof be made before a notary public, then such notary public shall have affixed to the instrument, in lieu of an official seal, a certificate by the proper authority, wherein the commission of said notary public has been filed, that said notary public is duly authorized by the laws of such state to certify the acknowledgment or proof of a deed or any other instrument concerning real property; and such clerk's certificate shall be under the seal of the said proper authority.

(3) **IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**—If the acknowledgment or proof be made in any foreign country, it may be made before any commissioner of deeds appointed by the governor of this state to reside in such country, or before any notary public of such foreign country having an official seal, or before any ambassador, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, minister, commissioner, charge d'affaires, consul general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent, or any other diplomatic or consular officer of the United States appointed to reside in such country, military or naval officer authorized by the laws or articles of war of the United States to perform the duties of notary public, and the certificate of acknowledgment or proof shall be under the seal of the officer.

All affidavits and acknowledgments heretofore made or taken in the manner set forth above are hereby validated.

History.—RS 1973; ch. 5404, 1905; GS 2481; ch. 7849, 1919; RGS 3823; CGL 5699; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 28225, 1953; §1, ch. 69-79.

cf.—§117.07, Duty of notary public to state time of expiration of commission.

§695.032 Provisions not applicable to transactions under ch. 679, uniform commercial code.

695.031 Affidavits and acknowledgments by members of armed forces and their spouses.—

(1) In addition to the manner, form and proof of acknowledgment of instruments as now provided by law, any person serving in or with the armed forces of the United States, including the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, or any component or any arm or service of any thereof, including any female auxiliary of any thereof, and any person whose duties require his or her presence with the armed forces of the United States, as herein designated, or other-

wise designated by law or military or naval command, may acknowledge any instrument, wherever located, either within or without the state, or without the United States, before any commissioned officer in active service of the armed forces of the United States, as herein designated, or otherwise designated by law, or military or naval command, or order, with the rank of second lieutenant or higher in the army or marine corps, or of any component or any arm or service of either thereof, including any female auxiliary of any thereof, or ensign or higher in the navy or United States Coast Guard, or of any component or any arm or service of either thereof, including any female auxiliary of any thereof.

(2) The instrument shall not be rendered invalid by the failure to state therein the place of execution or acknowledgment. No authentication of the officer's certificate of acknowledgment or otherwise shall be required, and no seal shall be necessary, but the officer taking the acknowledgment shall endorse thereon or attach thereto a certificate substantially in the following form:

On this _____ day of _____, 19____, before me _____, the undersigned officer, personally appeared _____, known to me (or satisfactorily proven) to be serving in or with, or whose duties require his presence with the armed forces of the United States, and to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes therein contained, and the undersigned does further certify that he is at the date of this certificate a commissioned officer of the rank stated below and is in the active service of the armed forces of the United States.

Signature of commissioned officer.

Rank of commissioned officer and command or branch of service to which officer is attached.

(3) Such acknowledgments by a married woman, who is a member of the armed forces of the United States, shall be sufficient in all respects to bar the dower, homestead rights or separate property rights of such married woman in any real estate described in the instrument thus acknowledged by her, as fully and completely as though such married woman had acknowledged such instrument as now required by other statutes.

(4) An acknowledgment by the spouse of a member of the armed forces of the United States shall be sufficient in all respects if it is acknowledged in the manner and form herein provided and shall have the same force and effect as though the instrument had been acknowledged as now required by other statutes and such acknowledgment by a married woman who is a spouse of a member of the armed forces of the United States shall be sufficient in all respects to bar the dower, homestead rights or separate property rights of such married woman in any real estate described in the in-

strument thus acknowledged by her as fully and completely as though such married woman had acknowledged such instrument as now required by other statutes.

(5) Any instrument or document acknowledged in the manner and form herein provided shall be entitled to be recorded and shall be recorded as in the case of other instruments or documents properly acknowledged.

(6) This section is to be liberally construed in favor of the validity of any such acknowledgments by any such member of the armed forces of the United States and any acknowledgments heretofore taken, containing words of similar import, are hereby confirmed and declared to be valid and binding. This section shall be construed as an enabling act and as an exception to existing laws rather than, inferentially or otherwise, as a repeal of the same or any part of the same.

History.—§7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 57-40.
Note.—Formerly §120.08.

695.032 Provisions not applicable to transactions under chapter 679, uniform commercial code.—Section 695.03, shall not apply to any of the transactions within the scope of chapter 679 of the uniform commercial code.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

695.04 Requirements of certificate.—The certificate of the officer before whom the acknowledgment or proof shall be taken shall contain and set forth substantially the matter required to be done or proved to make such acknowledgment or proof effectual.

History.—RS 1974; GS 2482; RGS 3824; CGL 5700.

695.05 Certain defects cured as to acknowledgments and witnesses.—All deeds, conveyances, bills of sale, mortgages or other transfers of real or personal property within the limits of this state, heretofore or hereafter made and received bona fide and upon good consideration by any corporation, and acknowledged for record before some officer, stockholder or other person interested in the corporation, grantee, or mortgagee as a notary public or other officer authorized to take acknowledgments of instruments for record within this state, shall be held, deemed and taken as valid as if acknowledged by the proper notary public or other officer authorized to take acknowledgments of instruments for record in this state not so interested in said corporation, grantee or mortgagee; and said instrument whenever recorded shall be deemed notice to all persons; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to any instrument heretofore made, the validity of which shall be contested by suit commenced within one year of the effective date of this law.

History.—§1, ch. 4953, 1901; GS 2483; RGS 3825; §1, ch. 11991, 1927; CGL 5701, 5702; §1, ch. 14706, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 5702(1).

695.06 Certain irregularities as to venue validated.—Whenever, in the acknowledgment to any deed or other instrument relating to real estate, heretofore recorded in this state,

it shall appear, either from the recitals in such acknowledgment, or following the signature of the officer taking the same, or from the seal of such officer that the said acknowledgment was not taken, or may not have been taken, in the place as stated in the caption or venue thereof, said deed or other instrument shall, notwithstanding such irregularity or defect, be deemed and taken as properly acknowledged and of record.

History.—§1, ch. 11990, 1927; CGL 5703.

695.07 Use of scrawl as seal.—A scrawl or scroll, printed or written, affixed as a seal to any written instrument shall be as effectual as a seal.

History.—§1, ch. 4148, 1893; GS 2484; RGS 3826; CGL 5704.

695.08 Prior use of scrawl as seal.—All written instruments heretofore or hereafter made with a scrawl or scroll, printed or written, affixed as a seal are declared to be sealed instruments, and shall be construed and received in evidence as such in all the courts of this state.

History.—§2, ch. 4148, 1893; GS 2485; RGS 3827; CGL 5705.

695.09 Identity of grantor.—No acknowledgment or proof shall be taken by any officer within or without the United States unless he shall know, or have satisfactory proof, that the person making the acknowledgment is the individual described in and who executed such instrument, or that the person offering to make proof is one of the subscribing witnesses to such instrument.

History.—§1975 RS 1892; GS 2486; RGS 3828; CGL 5706.

695.10 Proof by others.—Where the grantors and witnesses of any instrument which may be recorded are dead, or cannot be had, the judge of the circuit court, or the county judge for the county wherein the real property is situated, may take the examination of any competent witness or witnesses, on oath, to prove the handwriting of the witness or witnesses, or where such proof cannot be had, then to prove the handwriting of the grantor or grantors, which shall be certified by the judge, and the instrument being thus proved may be recorded.

History.—RS 1976; GS 2487; RGS 3829; CGL 5707.

695.11 Instruments deemed to be recorded from time of filing.—All instruments which are authorized or required to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of any county in the State of Florida, and which are to be recorded in the "Official Records" as provided for under §28.221, and which are filed for recording on or after the effective date of this act, shall be deemed to have been officially accepted by the said officer, and officially recorded, at the time he affixed thereon the consecutive official register numbers required under §28.22(6), and at such time shall be notice to all persons. The sequence of such official numbers shall determine the priority of recor-

dation. An instrument bearing the lower number in the then current series of numbers shall have priority over any instrument bearing a higher number in the same series.

History.—§1, ch. 3592, 1885; RS 1977; GS 2488; RGS 3830; CGL 5708; §1, ch. 17217, 1935; §1, ch. 67-442.

695.12 Imperfect record.—Whenever any instrument authorized or required by law to be recorded in any county either has been or may be so imperfectly or erroneously recorded as to require a new record thereof, if the officer who so recorded the same be still in office, he shall, upon demand of the owner of such instrument, or person controlling the same, record it anew free of any charge or fee than the fee allowed by law for one perfect record thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 3896, 1889; RS 1978; GS 2489; RGS 3831; CGL 5709.

695.13 Want of certificate of record.—Whenever any instrument authorized or required by law to be recorded shall appear to be recorded in the appropriate record book in the proper office, whether the record shall be in the handwriting of the officer whose duty it was to record such instrument, or in the handwriting of any other person, the record shall be presumed to have been made by the officer whose duty it was to make it, and the absence of a certificate of such officer that such instrument was recorded by him shall in no wise affect the validity of the record.

History.—§1, ch. 3894, 1889; RS 1979; GS 2490; RGS 3832; CGL 5710.

695.14 Unsigned certificate of record.—Whenever any unsigned certificate on such record of the instruments mentioned in §695.13 shall contain the date of filing or of recording such instrument, it shall be prima facie evidence of the time of filing or of recording such instrument.

History.—§2, ch. 3894, 1889; RS 1980; GS 2491; RGS 3833; CGL 5711.

695.15 Recording conveyances lost by fire.—Whenever the record in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of any county in this state of any deed, conveyance, contract, mortgage, deed of trust, map or plat or other instrument in writing affecting real estate in such county has been heretofore destroyed by fire, any such instrument, or a copy thereof from such former record duly certified, may be re-recorded in such county, and in re-recording the same the officer shall record the certificate of the previous record, and the date of filing for record appearing in said original certificate so recorded shall be deemed and taken as the date of the record thereof. And copies of such record so authorized to be made hereunder, duly certified by said officer, under the seal of said court, shall be received in evidence under the same circumstances and conditions under which a certified copy of the original record would be so received, and shall have the same force and effect as a certified copy of the original record.

History.—§1, ch. 4950, 1901; GS 2492; RGS 3834; CGL 5712; §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

695.16 When mortgage or lien is destroyed.

—Whenever any mortgage or other lien required by law to be recorded, to be good and effectual against creditors or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration and without notice, has been heretofore recorded, and the record thereof has been destroyed by fire prior to May 30th, 1901, such mortgage or other lien or a certified copy thereof, as aforesaid, shall be re-recorded within nine months from said date, or such mortgage or other lien shall not be good or effectual in law or equity against a creditor or subsequent purchaser for valuable consideration and without notice; provided, however, that if the original instrument of mortgage or other lien has been lost or destroyed, the foregoing provision of this section shall not apply thereto, but such mortgage or other lien shall not be good or effectual in law or equity against creditors, or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration and without notice, unless legal proceedings to reestablish the same were begun in the proper court prior to March 3rd, 1902.

History.—§2, ch. 4950, 1901; GS 2493; RGS 3835; CGL 5713.

695.17 United States deeds and patents may be recorded.—Deeds and patents issued by the United States government and photographic copies made by authority of said government from its records thereof in the general land office, embracing lands within the state, shall be admitted to record in this state in the county or counties where the land lies, when presented to the clerk of the court of the county where same is to be recorded, and when said deeds, patents or photographic copies shall appear to him to be genuine.

History.—§1, ch. 8565, 1921; CGL 5714.

695.18 Indorsement by clerk.—Upon recording said deed, patent or certified copy, the clerk of the court shall indorse thereon and also upon the record made by him the following:

"This deed and patent (or certified copy as the case may be) having been presented to me on the _____ day of _____ for record, and same appearing to me to be genuine and to have been made and issued by the authority of the United States government, I have duly recorded same in _____ on page _____ of the public records of my office.

Witness my hand and official seal at _____ Florida, this _____ day of _____

Clerk."

History.—§2, ch. 8565, 1921; CGL 5715.

695.19 Certified copies of recorded instruments may be recorded.—Certified copies of deeds, mortgages, powers of attorney and all other instruments of any kind which have been or may hereafter be duly recorded or filed among the public records of any county in this state, may be recorded or re-recorded among the public records of any other county of this state as fully and in the same manner

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CHAPTER 696

RECORD OF CONTRACTS; PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING

- 696.01 Contracts for sale of realty must be acknowledged in order to be recorded.
 696.02 Assignments of contracts for sale of realty not entitled to record unless original is recorded or entitled to record.

696.01 Contracts for sale of realty must be acknowledged in order to be recorded.—No contract, agreement, or other instrument purporting to contain an agreement to purchase or sell real estate shall be recorded in the public records of any county in the state, unless such contract, agreement or other instrument is acknowledged by the vendor in the manner provided by law for the acknowledgment of deeds; and where there is no acknowledgment on the part of the vendor, the recording officers in the various counties of this state shall refuse to accept such instrument for record.

History.—§1, ch. 11813, 1927; CGL 5719.

696.02 Assignments of contracts for sale of realty not entitled to record unless original is recorded or entitled to record.—No assignment of any contract, agreement, or other instrument purporting to contain an agreement to purchase or sell real estate shall be recorded in any of the public records of this state, unless the contract, agreement or other instrument sought to be assigned shall have been recorded, or is entitled to be recorded under the provisions of §§696.01-696.04.

History.—§2, ch. 11813, 1927; CGL 5720.

696.03 When agreement executed by agent or attorney may be recorded.—No contract or agreement or other instrument purporting to contain an agreement to sell or purchase real estate, which has been executed by an agent or attorney in fact shall be recorded in any of the public records of this state, unless the authority of such agent or attorney in fact to execute the instrument sought to be recorded is produced and recorded by the recording officer, or is already recorded in the county where such instrument is sought to be recorded; and for the purposes of §§696.01-696.04 no authority for the execution of instruments by an agent or attorney in fact shall be accepted which is not executed in the manner provided by law for the execution of deeds.

History.—§3, ch. 11813, 1927; CGL 5721.

696.04 What instruments affected by §§696.01-696.03.—§§696.01-696.03 shall apply to all contracts and instruments, which had not been recorded on June 6, 1927; but nothing therein contained shall enlarge, impair, alter, or diminish the obligation of any such contract or agreement affected thereby as between the parties privy thereto, or as to those who have actual notice thereof.

History.—§4, ch. 11813, 1927; CGL 5722.

696.05 Photographic recording authorized; clerk circuit court.—

(1) In every county in the state, the clerk of the circuit court may record any and all

696.03 When agreement executed by agent or attorney may be recorded.

696.04 What instruments affected by §§696.01-696.03.

696.05 Photographic recording authorized; clerk circuit court.

696.06 Same; county judges.

instruments filed for record by photographic process, this phrase being used in its most general sense and including miniature photographic, microfilming or microphotographic processes or any other photographic, mechanical or other process heretofore or hereafter devised, however designated, such as may be recommended by the clerk from time to time and approved by the board of county commissioners. The board of county commissioners shall provide out of the general revenue fund adequate equipment and supplies for making and preserving such records in accordance with the process so recommended and approved, and shall also provide adequate equipment for reproduction, and for viewing where said recording process is miniature photographic, microfilming or microphotographic, it being the intent hereof that such records shall be readily available for public inspection and copying. The clerk of the circuit court may note on the index to the photographic record of a mortgage or lien a note of assignment or a note of satisfaction of the mortgage or lien.

(2) All instruments heretofore recorded and all action of the boards of county commissioners and clerks of the circuit courts heretofore performed in the purchase of photographic equipment and its use in accordance with the provisions of this act are hereby validated and shall be held good and valid. All fees heretofore charged by the clerks of the circuit courts in accordance with the provisions of this act are hereby approved and confirmed.

History.—§1, ch. 10300, 1925; CGL 1936 Supp. 5722(1); am. §§1-4, ch. 22051, 1943; (2) and (3) R. by §8, ch. 29749, 1955, remaining subsection renum.; (1) by §1, ch. 59-429; (1) a. by §1, ch. 61-186.

696.06 Same; county judges.—

(1) In every county in the state, the county judge may record any and all instruments filed for record by photographic process, this phrase being used in its most general sense not excluding any photographic process heretofore or hereafter devised, however designated, such as may be recommended by the county judge from time to time and approved by the board of county commissioners, and the board of county commissioners shall provide out of the general revenue fund adequate equipment and supplies for making and preserving such records in accordance with the process so recommended and approved.

(2) Any instrument heretofore recorded and any action of the boards of county commissioners or county judges heretofore performed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be held good and valid.

History.—§1, ch. 11382, 1925; CGL 5723; am. §§1, 2, ch. 21785, 1943.

CHAPTER 697

INSTRUMENTS DEEMED MORTGAGES AND THE NATURE OF A MORTGAGE

- 697.01 Instruments deemed mortgages.
 697.02 Nature of a mortgage.
 697.03 Cooperative association mortgages.
 697.04 Future advances may be secured.

- 697.05 Balloon mortgages; scope of law; definition; requirements as to contents; penalties for violations; exemptions.

697.01 Instruments deemed mortgages.—

(1) All conveyances, obligations conditioned or defeasible, bills of sale or other instruments of writing conveying or selling property, either real or personal, for the purpose or with the intention of securing the payment of money, whether such instrument be from the debtor to the creditor or from the debtor to some third person in trust for the creditor, shall be deemed and held mortgages, and shall be subject to the same rules of foreclosure and to the same regulations, restraints and forms as are prescribed in relation to mortgages.

(2) Provided, however, that no such conveyance shall be deemed or held to be a mortgage, as against a bona fide purchaser or mortgagee, for value without notice, holding under the grantee.

History.—§1, Jan. 30, 1838; §1, ch. 525, 1853; RS 1981; GS 2494; RGS 3836; CGL 5724; §12, ch. 20954, 1941.

697.02 Nature of a mortgage.—A mortgage shall be held to be a specific lien on the property therein described, and not a conveyance of the legal title or of the right of possession.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 525, 1853; RS 1982; GS 2495; RGS 3837; CGL 5725.

697.03 Cooperative association mortgages.—

(1) Hereafter, any mortgage or other instrument given by a cooperative association for the purpose of creating a lien on real or personal property, or both, may secure not only existing indebtedness, but also such future advances, whether obligatory or otherwise, as are made within ten years from the date thereof. Such lien, as to third persons without actual notice thereof, shall be valid as to all such indebtedness and future advances from the time the mortgage or other instrument is filed for record as provided by law. The total amount of indebtedness that may be so secured may decrease or increase from time to time, but the total unpaid balance so secured at any one time shall not exceed a maximum principal amount which must be specified therein, plus interest thereon, and any disbursements made for the payment of taxes, levies, or insurance on the property covered by the lien, with interest on such disbursements.

(2) A "Cooperative association" within the meaning of this section means any corporation formed, reorganized or brought under any general or special law of this or any other state as a cooperative association.

(3)(a) A mortgage executed by a cooperative association may cover and create a valid mortgage lien upon stocks or inventories of farm supplies and processed agricultural products, which stocks and inventories the

mortgagor may be permitted to retain in possession and sell in the usual course of business. The lien of such mortgage shall be lost on such of the mortgaged property as is sold in the usual course of business up to the time a receiver, who shall be appointed as a matter of right upon application of the mortgagee by the court having jurisdiction of a proceeding instituted to foreclose said mortgage, shall have taken possession of the mortgaged property, and shall without further act, writing or formality attach to any proceeds of the sale thereof, including but not limited to accounts receivable arising from sale of the mortgaged property, but a purchaser of mortgaged property from any such mortgagor, not having actual notice of the attaching of such lien to said proceeds, shall not be liable for any payments made to the person who, except for the provisions of this subsection, would be entitled thereto; provided, however, that such lien as to said accounts receivable shall be subject and subordinate to assignments of any such accounts receivable which are protected assignments under the provisions of chapter 679, *and the recording or record of any mortgage provided for herein shall not constitute notice under §524.04(2)(b)1. If so provided in the mortgage, the lien thereof shall, in addition to the stocks and inventories originally mortgaged, attach to farm supplies and processed agricultural products acquired after the execution and delivery of such mortgage.

(b) If so stipulated therein, such mortgage may secure not only existing indebtedness of the mortgagor to the mortgagee but also such future advances, whether obligatory or otherwise, as are made by the mortgagee to the mortgagor within ten years from the date of such mortgage to the same extent as if such future advances were made on the date of the execution of such mortgage although there may be no advance made at the time of the execution of such mortgage and although there may be no indebtedness outstanding at the time any advance is made. Such lien shall be valid as to all such indebtednesses and future advances from the time the mortgage is filed for record as provided by law whether such stocks and inventories shall be in existence at the time of the execution of the mortgage or at the time of filing such mortgage for record or shall come into existence subsequent thereto or shall be subsequently acquired by the mortgagor.

(c) The total amount of the indebtedness that may be so secured may decrease or increase from time to time but the total unpaid balance so secured at the time shall not exceed a maximum principal amount which must be

specified in such mortgage, plus interest thereon, together with costs and attorney's fees, and any disbursements made for the payment of taxes, levies, assessments, or insurance on the property covered by the mortgage, with interest on such disbursements.

(d) Such mortgage shall not be invalid or fraudulent against creditors because the mortgagor is permitted to retain in possession and sell the mortgaged property in the usual course of business or by reason of liberty in the mortgagor to use, commingle, or dispose of any such stocks or inventories or the proceeds of the sale of such stocks or inventories or by reason of the failure of the mortgagee to require the mortgagor to account for such proceeds or to replace mortgaged property.

(e) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed as impairing, limiting, or otherwise affecting the rights of a lender to, or other creditor of a mortgagor of such farm supplies or processed agricultural products, to deal with and make loans to such mortgagor upon the security of assignments of accounts receivable arising or to arise on account of the sale by the mortgagor of the mortgaged property.

(f) This subsection shall not apply to any mortgages made on or after the effective date in this state of the uniform commercial code.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 20248, 1941; §1, ch. 65-540.

***Note.**—Section 524.04(2)(b)1. was moved by ch. 65-254, but in any event required written notice. Therefore the 1971 revisor's bill will repeal as superfluous the words "and the recording or record of any mortgage provided for herein shall not constitute notice under §524.04(2)(b)1."

697.04 Future advances may be secured.—

(1) Hereafter, any mortgage or other instrument given for the purpose of creating a lien on real or personal property, or both, including, but not limited to, livestock and agricultural, horticultural, or fruit crops, planted, growing or to be planted, grown or raised, to secure agricultural, horticultural, or livestock loans, or loans of any other type or character, may, and when so expressed therein shall, secure not only existing indebtedness, but also such future advances, whether such advances are obligatory or to be made at the option of the lender, or otherwise, as are made within twenty years from the date thereof, to the same extent as if such future advances were made on the date of the execution of such mortgage or other instrument, although there may be no advance made at the time of the execution of such mortgage or other instrument, and although there may be no indebtedness outstanding at the time any advance is made. Such lien, as to third persons without actual notice thereof, shall be valid as to all such indebtedness and future advances from the time the mortgage or other instrument is filed for record as provided by law. The total amount of indebtedness that may be so secured may decrease or increase from time to time, but the total unpaid balance so secured at any one time shall not exceed a maximum principal amount which must be specified in such mortgage or other instrument, plus interest thereon, and any dis-

bursements made for the payment of taxes, levies, or insurance on the property covered by the lien, with interest on such disbursements. This section shall not apply to any mortgages, shipping contracts, or other instruments made and given by naval stores operators and producers to secure existing loans and future advances by naval stores factors.

(2) As against the rights of creditors or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration, actual notice or record notice of advances to be made at the option of the lender, under the terms of such mortgage or other instrument, shall be valid only as to such advances as are to be made within twenty years from the date of such mortgage or other instrument; provided that this section shall not apply to any mortgages, shipping contracts, or other instruments made and given by naval stores operators and producers to secure existing loans and future advances by naval stores factors.

(3) Any such mortgage or other instrument shall be prior in dignity to all subsequent encumbrances, including statutory liens, except landlords' liens.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 20846, 1941; §1, ch. 28116, 1953; §§1, 2, ch. 61-135; §3, ch. 63-212.

697.05 Balloon mortgages; scope of law; definition; requirements as to contents; penalties for violations; exemptions.—

(1) Any conveyance, obligation conditioned or defeasible, bill of sale or other instrument of writing conveying or selling real property for the purpose or with the intention of securing the payment of money, whether such instrument be from the debtor to the creditor or from the debtor to some third person in trust for the creditor, shall be deemed and held to be a mortgage, and shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

(2)(a) Every mortgage in which the final payment or the balance due and payable upon maturity is greater than twice the amount of the regular monthly or periodic payment of the said mortgage shall be deemed a balloon mortgage, and shall have printed or clearly stamped on such mortgage: THIS IS A BALLOON MORTGAGE AND THE FINAL PAYMENT OR THE BALANCE DUE UPON MATURITY IS ACCRUED INTEREST, IF ANY, AND ALL ADVANCEMENTS MADE BY THE MORTGAGEE UNDER THE TERMS OF THIS MORTGAGE.

(b) This legend including the total amount due upon maturity shall appear at the top of the first page or face sheet of the mortgage and also immediately above the place for signature of the mortgagor. The legend shall be conspicuously printed or stamped in type as large as the largest type used in the text of the instrument, either as an over-print or by a rubber stamp impression.

(3) Failure of a mortgagee, creditor or a third party in trust for a mortgagee or creditor to comply with the provisions of this sec-

tion shall automatically extend the maturity date of such mortgage in the following manner: The final payment or the balance due and payable is to be divided by the regular monthly or periodic payment and the quotient so secured is to be the number of months or periods the maturity date of the mortgage is extended. The mortgagor shall continue to make such monthly or periodic payments until the principal of the mortgage is paid. All such payments shall be credited to the principal only.

(4) Any mortgagee, creditor, bona fide holder, assignee, transferee, endorsee, or any agent, officer, or other representative of any such person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit the entire interest charged, contracted to be charged or reserved under any such mortgage written in violation of this section, and only the principal sum of such mort-

gage can be enforced in any court in this state, either at law or in equity. Any interest, collection charge or attorney fee that has been paid or reserved or contracted for, either directly or indirectly, shall be forfeited to the person or mortgagor presently obligated under such mortgage.

(5) This section does not apply to the following:

(a) Any mortgage in effect prior to January 1, 1960;

(b) Any first mortgage;

(c) Any mortgage created for a term of more than five years;

(d) Any mortgage, the periodic payments on which are to consist of interest payments only, with the entire original principal sum to be payable upon maturity.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 59-356; (2), (5) a. by §1, ch. 61-472.

CHAPTER 698

CHATTEL MORTGAGES

- 698.01 To be recorded.
- 698.02 Acknowledgment.
- 698.03 Power of sale may be included in certain mortgages; exercise of power.
- 698.04 Sale under power.
- 698.05 Remedy concurrent.
- 698.08 Notice given by filing for record of chattel mortgages generally, to extend seven years.
- 698.09 Extension of period of notice.
- 698.10 Effect on certain existing instruments.
- 698.11 Duties of clerk in connection with extension.
- 698.12 Chapter not applicable to transactions under uniform commercial code.

698.01 To be recorded.—No chattel mortgage shall be valid or effectual against creditors or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration and without notice unless it be recorded, or unless the property included in it be delivered to the mortgagee and continue to remain truly and bona fide in his possession.

History.—RS 1983; GS 2496; RGS 3833; CGL 5726.
cf.—§695.03, Acknowledgment.

698.02 Acknowledgment.—To entitle such mortgage to record, its execution must be acknowledged or proved in the manner provided for mortgages of real property.

History.—RS 1984; GS 2497; RGS 3839; CGL 5727.

698.03 Power of sale may be included in certain mortgages; exercise of power.—

(1) In all mortgages to or in favor of the government of the United States or any agencies thereunder making agricultural loans, or to secure principal indebtedness not exceeding five hundred dollars, bearing interest not in excess of the general legal rate, on farm machinery and equipment, and agricultural, horticultural or fruit crops in being, it may be provided or covenanted that the mortgagee, his legal representatives or assigns, shall have the power to sell the mortgaged property upon any breach or default by the mortgagor of the terms, covenants, conditions or stipulations of such mortgage or of the obligation thereby secured or upon nonpayment of the indebtedness secured by such mortgage or interest thereon, when due and payable in such manner and on such terms as may be provided in such mortgage, and all such provisions and covenants shall be valid, effectual and enforceable, and every such sale thereunder shall vest in the purchaser, or purchasers, the title in and to the property mortgaged and described in such mortgage.

(2) In case of the exercise of such power of sale, written notice of such sale shall be given to the mortgagor and all persons claiming by, through or under him by instrument duly recorded, not less than fifteen days prior to such sale. Such notice may be served in the same manner as summons ad respondendum are served pursuant to the laws of Florida, and a copy of such notice shall be published at least twice, the first publication of which shall be not less than twenty days prior to such sale, in a newspaper published in the county where such sale shall occur, and another copy of such

notice shall be served upon any person in charge or having or taking part in the supervision or care of such mortgaged property, or any part thereof. If there be no newspaper published in such county, then such publication may be made in a newspaper published in any county adjoining that wherein such sale is to be made. Such notice may be served upon any of said parties wherever they may be within the state. If any person to whom notice is required to be given under this statute shall not reside in the state, or his residence be unknown to the mortgagee, his legal representatives or assigns, then it shall not be necessary to make personal service of such notice upon him, and in such case, the publication of such notice as above provided shall be sufficient; provided, that where the address of such nonresident be known to the mortgagee, his legal representative or assigns, a copy of such notice shall be mailed to him at such address, by registered mail.

(3) Every such sale shall occur upon a rule day of the circuit court, during the hours prescribed for sheriff's sales at the courthouse of the county where such property is situate at the time of the sale, and if the property is situate in more than one county, the sale may occur in any county where any part of such property is located. The actual possession of such mortgaged property, or its presence, at the place of sale shall be unnecessary to the validity of any such sale.

(4) Every such notice of sale shall describe the mortgaged property to be sold and state the time and place of sale, the name of the person who will conduct the sale and the amount claimed to be due and secured by such mortgage and for the payment of which such sale is being held.

(5) The proceeds of every such sale shall be applied first to the payment of the costs and expenses of such sale, including the cost of advertising and serving notices and of the person conducting such sale (which shall be the same as the fees prescribed by law to be paid sheriffs for conducting sales and executing sheriff's deeds under executions) and attorney's fees of ten per cent of the principal and accrued interest of the obligation secured by such mortgage, for the services of the attorney for the mortgagee or his assigns, and then to the payment of the obligation secured by such property mortgage, including unpaid in-

terest, if any, and the balance or excess, if any, shall be paid to the owner of such mortgaged property if he be known; otherwise, such excess shall be paid by the person conducting such sale into the registry of the circuit court for such county to be there held for the benefit of the person lawfully entitled to the same.

History.—§1, ch. 17108, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5727(1).

698.04 Sale under power.—In case of any sale of property under a power of sale as provided in §698.03, the sale may be conducted by the mortgagee or assignee, or by any person appointed by the mortgagee or as assignee, and the person conducting such sale shall execute a bill of sale to the purchaser or purchasers, which shall effectively transfer title to the property so sold. The mortgagee or assignee may bid and become the purchaser at any such sale. All rights and remedies of the mortgagee provided in §§698.03-698.05 shall extend to the mortgagee's legal representatives and assigns.

History.—§2, ch. 17108, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5727(2).

698.05 Remedy concurrent.—Nothing in §§698.03 and 698.04 shall prevent the holder of any such mortgage from foreclosing such mortgage in equity; the remedy by power of sale given in said sections being intended to be cumulative and concurrent, but not exclusive. In all other respects, the laws relating to chattel mortgages shall be applicable to such mortgages.

History.—§3, ch. 17108, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5727(3).

698.08 Notice given by filing for record of chattel mortgages generally, to extend seven years.—

(1) The notice given to third persons by the filing for record of any mortgage or other security instrument, except mortgages or other instruments given to secure future advances, creating a lien on or conveying or reserving an interest in, personal property, or agricultural, horticultural or fruit crops planted, growing or to be planted, grown or raised, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, expire at the end of seven years from the date of the filing thereof for record.

(2) The notice given to third persons by the filing for record of any mortgage or other security instrument given to secure future advances, creating a lien on, or conveying or reserving an interest in, personal property or agricultural, horticultural or fruit crops planted, growing or to be planted, grown or raised, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, expire at the end of:

(a) Seven years from the date of maturity of the debts or obligations last maturing thereunder and secured by such mortgages or other security instruments, or

(b) Seven years from the last date an advance could validly be made thereunder so as to be secured thereby,

whichever of said dates is later.

(3) Provided, however, that this law shall not apply to any mortgage or other security in-

strument creating a lien on, or conveying or reserving an interest in, or in respect of property owned by, or sold or leased to, or agreed to be sold or leased to, any railroad corporation, where such mortgage has been or shall be recorded in the county in the state in which the mortgaged property is situated or, in the case of such other instrument, where such other instrument has been or shall be recorded in the office of the department of state. Provided further, however, that this law shall not apply to any mortgage or other security instrument given to secure any indebtedness to the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, incurred under the rural electrification act of 1939, as amended.

History.—§1, ch. 17112, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5727(7); §1, ch. 20921, 1941; §1, ch. 26889, 1951; §4, ch. 63-212; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

698.09 Extension of period of notice.—The effect as to third persons of the filing of any such instrument for record, may, in all respects, including the preservation of priority thereof, be extended for successive additional periods, each not exceeding seven years from the date of the filing in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, wherein any such instrument is recorded, upon the filing by the owner or holder thereof, of an affidavit identifying such instrument, stating his interest therein and the nature and amount unpaid on the obligation still secured thereby. Provided, however, that where a mortgage or other security instrument has been amended or supplemented one or more times and an identifying affidavit is so filed for record by the owner or holder thereof with respect to the original mortgage or other security instrument and mention is made in such affidavit of any instrument or instruments amendatory or supplemental thereto such identifying affidavit need not be filed with respect to such amendatory or supplemental instrument or instruments so mentioned therein and the effect of such amendatory or supplemental instrument or instruments and the preservation of any lien or priority thereof shall be extended along with the original mortgage or other security instrument as to which affidavit or affidavits have been filed in accordance with the requirements of this section.

History.—§2, ch. 17112, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5727(8).
Am. §1, ch. 28083, 1953.

698.10 Effect on certain existing instruments.—The notice given by the filing of any mortgage, or other security instrument creating a lien on, or conveying or reserving an interest in, personal property, or agricultural, horticultural or fruit crops planted, growing or to be planted, grown or raised, filed or recorded, prior to May 1, 1935, shall not extend more than seven years from said date, unless within seven years therefrom such an affidavit is so filed.

History.—§3, ch. 17112, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5727(9).

698.11 Duties of clerk in connection with extension.—The clerk of the circuit court shall file such affidavit, reindex the instrument men-

tioned therein, and enter on the margin of the record of such instrument a reference to the filing of such affidavit, stating thereon the date of filing of such affidavit and the amount unpaid on the obligation secured by such instrument, for which services the clerk of the circuit court shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents.

History.—§4, ch. 17112, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5727(10).

698.12 Chapter not applicable to transactions under uniform commercial code.—The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to transactions governed by any of the provisions of the uniform commercial code, but shall remain applicable to transactions to which that code does not apply.

History.—§1, ch. 65-254.

CHAPTER 701

ASSIGNMENT AND CANCELLATION OF MORTGAGES

701.01 Assignment.

701.02 Assignment not effectual against creditors unless recorded.

701.03 Cancellation.

701.04 Cancellation of mortgages, liens and judgments.

701.05 Failing or refusing to satisfy lien; punishment for.

701.06 Certain cancellations and satisfactions of mortgages validated.

701.01 Assignment.—Any mortgagee may assign and transfer any mortgage made to him, and the person to whom any mortgage may be assigned or transferred may also assign and transfer it, and he or his assigns or subsequent assignees may lawfully have, take and pursue the same means and remedies which the mortgagee may lawfully have, take or pursue for the foreclosure of a mortgage and for the recovery of the money secured thereby.

History.—§1, Dec. 11, 1834; RS 1985; GS 2498; RGS 3840; CGL 5743.

701.02 Assignment not effectual against creditors unless recorded.—

(1) No assignment of a mortgage upon real property or of any interest therein, shall be good or effectual in law or equity, against creditors or subsequent purchasers, for a valuable consideration, and without notice, unless the same be recorded according to law.

(2) The provisions of this section shall also extend to assignments of mortgages resulting from transfers of all or any part or parts of the debt, note or notes secured by mortgage, and none of same shall be effectual in law or in equity against creditors or subsequent purchasers for a valuable consideration without notice, unless a duly executed assignment be recorded according to law.

(3) Any assignment of a mortgage, duly executed and recorded according to law, purporting to assign the principal of the mortgage debt or the unpaid balance of such principal, shall, as against subsequent purchasers and creditors for value and without notice, be held and deemed to assign any and all accrued and unpaid interest secured by such mortgage, unless such interest shall be specifically and affirmatively reserved in such assignment by the assignor, and no reservation of such interest or any part thereof shall be implied.

History.—§1, ch. 6909, 1915; RGS 3841; CGL 5744; §13, ch. 20954, 1941.
cf.—§695.01 et seq., Recordation of conveyances and mortgages of real estate.

701.03 Cancellation.—Whenever the amount of money due on any mortgage shall be fully paid, the mortgagee or assignee shall within sixty days thereafter cancel the same in the manner provided by §28.22.

History.—RS 1986; GS 2499; RGS 3842; CGL 5745.

701.04 Cancellation of mortgages, liens and judgments.—Whenever the amount of money due on any mortgage, lien or judgment shall be fully paid to the person or party entitled to the payment thereof, the mortgagee, creditor or assignee, or the attorney of record in the case of a judgment, to whom such payment shall have been made, shall enter on the margin of the record of such mortgage, notice of lien or judgment, in the presence of the custodian of such record, to be attested by said custodian, satisfaction of said mortgage, notice of lien or judgment, and sign the same with his, her or their hand; or shall execute in writing an instrument acknowledging satisfaction of said mortgage, lien or judgment, and have the same acknowledged or proven, and duly entered of record in the book provided by law for such purposes in the proper county.

History.—§1, ch. 4138, 1893; §1, ch. 4918, 1901; GS 2500; RGS 3843; CGL 5746.

701.05 Failing or refusing to satisfy lien; punishment for.—Any person entitled to and receiving the payment of the amount of money due upon any mortgage, lien or judgment, who shall fail for thirty days after written demand made by the person paying the same, to cancel and satisfy of record, as provided by law, any such mortgage, lien or judgment so paid, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

History.—§2, ch. 4918, 1901; GS 3712; RGS 5663; CGL 7866.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

701.06 Certain cancellations and satisfactions of mortgages validated.—All cancellations or satisfactions of mortgages made prior to the enactment of chapter 4138, acts of 1893, by the mortgagee or assignee of record of such mortgage entering same on the margin of the record of such mortgage in the presence of the custodian of such record and attested by the said custodian and signed by said mortgagee or assignee of record of such mortgage, shall be valid and effectual for every purpose as if the same had been done subsequent to the enactment of chapter 4138, acts of 1893.

History.—§1, ch. 14763, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 5746(1).

CHAPTER 702

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS FOR DEEDS AND STATUTORY LIENS

- 702.01 Chancery.
 702.02 Foreclosure procedure.
 702.021 Alternative foreclosure procedure.
 702.03 Certain foreclosures validated.
 702.04 Mortgaged lands in different counties.
 702.05 Mortgaged lands sold for taxes.
 702.06 Deficiency decree; common law suit to recover deficiency.

- 702.07 Power of courts and judges to set aside foreclosure decrees at any time before sale.
 702.08 Effect of setting aside foreclosure decree.
 702.09 Definitions.

702.01 Chancery.—All mortgages shall be foreclosed in chancery, unless otherwise provided by statute.

History.—RS 1987; GS 2501; RGS 3844; CGL 5747; §7, ch. 22856, 1945.
 cf.—§37.01(1)(i) Foreclosure of certain mortgages in courts of justice of the peace.

702.02 Foreclosure procedure.

(1) **COMPLAINT.**—In foreclosure, the original or a copy of the mortgage note and mortgage shall be attached to the complaint as a part thereof, and such attachment shall constitute averments of all of the contents of each instrument to the same extent as if fully set forth in the body of the complaint. If a copy of the mortgage note be contained in the mortgage, attachment of the mortgage alone shall be sufficient.

(2) **SALE BY CLERK.**—In any final decree of foreclosure, the court shall direct its clerk to sell the mortgaged property at public sale on the day specified in such final decree, which day shall be not less than ten nor more than thirty days after the date of such final decree, and upon the terms and conditions as provided in such final decree. Notice of such sale shall be published once only at least seven days prior to the sale in a newspaper circulated in the county where the sale is to be held. Such notice shall be concise and shall contain:

- (a) A description of the property to be sold;
- (b) The time and place of sale;
- (c) A statement that the sale will be made pursuant to a final decree of foreclosure, and specifying the court in which the cause be pending and the docket number of the case; and
- (d) The name of the clerk making the sale. For his services in making such sale, the clerk shall receive a fee of ten dollars, to be assessed as cost.

(3) **CERTIFICATION OF SALE.**—After a sale of the mortgaged property, the clerk shall promptly complete and file in the proceeding a certificate of sale, which shall be substantially in the following form:

(Style of case) (Designation of court)

CERTIFICATE OF SALE

I, _____, Clerk of the above entitled Court, do hereby certify that pursuant to the directions of the Court in its Final Decree of Foreclosure entered herein, I gave notice of public sale of the mortgaged property described in said decree, by publishing same in _____,

a newspaper circulated in _____ County, Florida, in the manner evidenced by Proof of Publication hereto attached, and on the _____ day of _____, 19____, offered said mortgaged property for sale at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, and at such sale the highest and best bid received for said property was that submitted by _____, being a bid in the amount of \$_____, and I thereupon accepted such bid and sold said property to the said _____, and have retained the proceeds of such sale for distribution in accordance with the directions of said decree.

I have received my fee of ten dollars for making the sale, same being paid by _____.

WITNESS my hand and the official seal of this Honorable Court, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

(SEAL) _____, Clerk

By _____
Deputy Clerk

If no objections to such sale be filed in the proceeding within ten days after the filing of such certificate of sale, the clerk shall thereupon complete and file in the proceeding a further certificate of title which shall be substantially in the following form:

(Style of case) (Designation of court)

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE

I, _____, Clerk of the above entitled Court, do hereby certify that heretofore, on the _____ day of _____, 19____, I executed and filed herein my Certificate of Sale of the mortgaged property, and that no objections to such sale have been filed herein on or before the date hereof, and that 10 days have elapsed since the filing of said Certificate of Sale.

That, as recited in said Certificate of Sale, the mortgaged property described as follows, to wit:

(Description)

was sold by me to _____, who now has title thereto.

WITNESS my hand and the official seal of this Honorable Court, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

(SEAL) _____, Clerk

By _____
Deputy Clerk

Upon the filing of the certificate of title, the sale shall stand confirmed as certified by the clerk and title to the mortgaged property shall

pass fully and completely to the purchaser named in such certificate, without the necessity of any further proceedings or instruments. The certificates of the clerk provided herein shall be by him duly recorded in the chancery order book maintained by the clerk, and shall be duly indexed in the general index of the county under the name of the purchaser named in such certificate.

(4) **DISBURSEMENT OF PROCEEDS OF SALE.**—Upon the filing of a certificate of title, the clerk shall disburse the proceeds of the sale in accordance with the provisions of the final decree of foreclosure, and shall thereupon file in the proceeding a report of such disbursements, which report shall be substantially in the following form:

(Style of case) (Designation of court)

CERTIFICATE OF DISBURSEMENTS

I, _____, Clerk of the above entitled Court, do hereby certify that I have disbursed the proceeds received by me from the sale of the mortgaged property, as provided in the Final Decree of Foreclosure entered herein, to the persons and in the amounts, as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Amount</u>
WITNESS my hand and the official seal of this Honorable Court, this _____ day of _____, 19____.		
(SEAL) _____, Clerk		
By _____ Deputy Clerk		

If no objections to such report of disbursements be filed in the proceeding within ten days after the filing of the report, the disbursements by the clerk shall stand approved as reported. If any objections to the report of disbursements be filed within such ten day period, such objections shall be considered by the court; provided, however, that the filing of objections to the report of disbursements shall not in any manner affect or cloud the title of the purchaser at the sale to the mortgaged property.

(5) **VALUE OF PROPERTY.**—The value of the property sold by the clerk shall be conclusively presumed to be the amount bid therefor and for which the property was sold at the sale, unless objection thereto shall be filed in the cause within ten days after the filing of the clerk's certificate of sale. If any objections to said value be filed within such ten day period, such objections shall be considered by the court; provided, however, that the filing of objections to the value of the mortgaged property shall not in any manner affect or cloud the title of the purchaser at the sale to the mortgaged property. If no such objections be filed, the value as fixed herein shall have the same force and effect as if the court had decreed that the value of the said property was the amount bid and for which the property was sold at the foreclosure sale.

(6) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any suits pending at the time this act becomes a law.

History.—§1, ch. 2004, 1874; RS 1988; GS 2502; RGS 3845; §1, ch. 12095, 1927; CGL 5748; §1, ch. 28093, 1953; §§1, 2, ch. 63-46.

702.021 Alternative foreclosure procedure.—

(1) The foreclosure procedure set forth under §702.02, is declared to be an alternative method of foreclosure procedure and all foreclosure procedure in existence prior to the effective date of §702.02, is declared to be likewise an alternative foreclosure procedure. The plaintiff may adopt either method and the method so adopted shall exclusively govern.

(2) This section shall not affect suits pending on its effective date.

(3) All mortgage foreclosures, completed subsequent to June 2, 1953, whether they were completed in accordance with the procedure outlined in chapter 28093, acts of 1953, or in accordance with the procedure under the law as it existed prior to June 2, 1953, are hereby validated and confirmed insofar as relate to the procedure used.

History.—§§1, 2, and 4, ch. 29700, 1955.

702.03 Certain foreclosures validated.—All mortgage foreclosures heretofore made, or now pending, wherein there has been annexed to the bill of complaint in such cause, an uncertified copy of the mortgage, as provided by chapter 12095, acts of 1927, entitled: "An act to amend section 3845 RGS relating to complaint in foreclosure of mortgages" be and the same are hereby validated and confirmed insofar as relates to the copy of the mortgage attached to such complaint, to the same extent and effect as if section 3117, RGS, had been expressly repealed by chapter 12095, acts of 1927, entitled: "An act to amend section 3845 RGS relating to complaint in foreclosure of mortgages."

History.—§1, ch. 13642, 1929; CGL 5748(1).

702.04 Mortgaged lands in different counties.—When a mortgage includes lands, or railroad track, or right-of-way, or terminal facilities and station grounds, lying in two or more counties, it may be foreclosed in any one of said counties, and all proceedings shall be had in that county as if all the mortgaged land, or railroad track, or right-of-way, or terminal facilities and station grounds lay therein, except that notice of the sale must be published in every county wherein any of the lands, or railroad track, or right-of-way, or terminal facilities and station grounds to be sold lie. After final disposition of the suit, the clerk of the circuit court shall prepare and forward a certified copy of the decree of foreclosure and sale and of the decree of confirmation of sale to the clerk of the circuit court of every county wherein any of the mortgaged lands, or railroad tracks, or right-of-way, or terminal facilities and station

grounds lie, to be recorded in the foreign judgment book of each such county, and the costs of such copies and of the record thereof shall be taxed as costs in the cause.

History.—RS 1989; §1, ch. 4420, 1895; GS 2503; §1, ch. 7339, 1917; RGS 3846; CGL 5749.

702.05 Mortgaged lands sold for taxes.—Any person who has a lien by mortgage or otherwise upon lands sold for taxes may, within the time allowed by law for redemption, redeem such lands, and the receipt of the officer authorized to receive the amount paid for redemption money shall entitle the lien holder to collect the said amount, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, as a part of and in the same manner as the amount secured by his original lien.

History.—§1, ch. 3903, 1889; RS 1990; GS 2504; RGS 3847; CGL 5750.

702.06 Deficiency decree; common law suit to recover deficiency.—In all suits for the foreclosure of mortgages heretofore or hereafter executed the entry of a deficiency decree for any portion of a deficiency, should one exist, shall be within the sound judicial discretion of the court, but the complainant shall also have the right to sue at common law to recover such deficiency, provided no suit at law to recover such deficiency shall be maintained against the original mortgagor in cases where the mortgage is for the purchase price of the property involved and where the original mortgagee becomes the purchaser thereof at foreclosure sale and also is granted a deficiency decree against the original mortgagor.

History.—§1, ch. 11993, 1927; CGL 5751; §1, ch. 13625, 1929.

702.07 Power of courts and judges to set aside foreclosure decrees at any time before sale.—The circuit courts of this state, and the judges thereof at chambers, shall have jurisdiction, power and authority to rescind, vacate and set aside a decree of foreclosure of a mortgage of property at any time before

the sale thereof has been actually made pursuant to the terms of such decree, and to dismiss the foreclosure proceeding upon the payment of all court costs.

History.—§1, ch. 11881, 1927; CGL 5752.

702.08 Effect of setting aside foreclosure decree.—Whenever a decree of foreclosure has been so rescinded, vacated and set aside and the foreclosure proceedings dismissed as provided in §702.07, the mortgage together with its lien and the debt thereby secured shall be, both in law and equity, completely relieved of all effects of any kind whatsoever resulting from or on account of the foreclosure proceedings and the decree of foreclosure and fully restored in all respects to the original status of the same as it existed prior to the foreclosure proceedings and the decree of foreclosure, and thereafter the same shall be for all purposes whatsoever legally of force and effect just as if foreclosure proceeding had never been instituted and a decree of foreclosure had never been made.

History.—§2, ch. 11881, 1927; CGL 5753.

702.09 Definitions.—For the purposes of §§702.07 and 702.08 the words “decree of foreclosure” shall include a judgment or order rendered or passed in the foreclosure proceedings in which the decree of foreclosure shall be rescinded, vacated and set aside; the word “mortgage” shall mean any written instrument securing the payment of money or advances; the word “debt” shall include promissory notes, bonds and all other written obligations given for the payment of money; the words “foreclosure proceedings” shall embrace every action in the circuit courts of this state wherein it is sought to foreclose a mortgage and sell the property covered by the same; and the word “property” shall mean and include both real and personal property.

History.—§3, ch. 11881, 1927; CGL 5754.

CHAPTER 703

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE

- 703.01 County commissioners authorized to require clerk to make abstracts.
- 703.02 Abstracts of real estate upon petition; fees of clerk.
- 703.03 What abstract to show.
- 703.04 Abstracting tax sales.
- 703.05 Fees of clerk for furnishing abstract.
- 703.06 Board may purchase abstract books.
- 703.07 Abstracts of records destroyed by fire; purchase of abstract books by county; proceedings for.
- 703.08 Copies of abstracts as evidence.
- 703.09 Condemnation of abstracts, maps, etc., by county where records have been destroyed.
- 703.10 Order to show cause; enjoining owners from removing abstracts, etc., beyond jurisdiction of court.
- 703.11 Order granting petition; jury to assess compensation; copies of original abstracts, etc.
- 703.13 Payment of compensation and delivery of abstracts, etc.; petitioner to pay cost.
- 703.14 Penalty for failure to deliver abstracts, etc.
- 703.15 Abstracts, etc., acquired by condemnation.
- 703.17 Alteration of abstracts condemned by county for use of the public.
- 703.18 Refusing to make abstract.
- 703.19 Filing untrue copies of abstracts ordered filed for use of public.

703.01 County commissioners authorized to require clerk to make abstracts.—The county commissioners in and for any county of this state, whenever the said board deems it advisable, may require the clerk of the circuit court in and for said county to abstract any or all instruments of writing affecting any real estate situated in the county as the same is recorded. For such services the clerk may charge and collect a fee not to exceed 30¢ for each piece of property so abstracted, provided there are not more than two descriptions. In instruments to be recorded, where there are more than two descriptions, the fee of the clerk shall not exceed 30¢ for each of the first two descriptions, and an additional fee of 10¢ for each of the others. In cases where instruments are to be recorded and real estate is described by reference only, a search fee not to exceed 25¢ may be collected. These fees shall be taxed as a part of the recording fee of said instruments.

History.—§1, ch. 5173, 1903; GS 2505; RGS 3848; CGL 5755; §1, ch. 61-386.

703.02 Abstracts of real estate upon petition; fees of clerk.—Upon a petition of a majority of the registered voters of any county of this state, the board of county commissioners of said county, if they deem it advisable, shall have abstracted, under the supervision of said clerk, any or all instruments of record relating to real estate situated in said county. For such services the clerk shall receive a compensation not to exceed seventy-five dollars per month for himself or each deputy employed in the actual performance of such service.

History.—§2, ch. 5173, 1903; GS 2506; RGS 3849; CGL 5756.

703.03 What abstract to show.—The said abstract books shall be so ruled and headed as to show the description of the property, the names of the grantors and grantees, mortgages and mortgagees, nature of the instrument, consideration, date, release of dower,

number of witnesses, number of book and page of record, and such other information, and arranged in such order, as the said board of commissioners may deem advisable.

History.—§3, ch. 5173, 1903; GS 2507; RGS 3850; CGL 5757.

703.04 Abstracting tax sales.—Whenever the said board of county commissioners deem it advisable, they shall have abstracted any or all of the tax sales relating to any real estate situated in the county. This shall be done under the supervision of the clerk, who shall receive a monthly compensation for himself or deputy, or deputies, not to exceed seventy-five dollars per month during the performance of such services. The said abstract books shall be so ruled and headed as to show number of certificate, date of sale, the year for which taxes were unpaid, number and page of book where recorded, date of redemption or cancellation, date of deed, number and page of book where recorded, and such other information and in such order as may be deemed advisable.

History.—§4, ch. 5173, 1903; GS 2508; RGS 3851; CGL 5758.

703.05 Fees of clerk for furnishing abstract.—When the records of the county have been abstracted, the fee of the clerk for making an abstract shall be fifty cents for the first transfer and twenty-five cents for every other record affecting the same.

History.—§5, ch. 5173, 1903; GS 2509; RGS 3852; CGL 5759.

703.06 Board may purchase abstract books.—Upon a petition of a majority of the registered voters of any county in this state, the board of county commissioners of said county, if the said board deems it advisable, may purchase a set of abstract books, for whatever price and on whatever terms the board may deem expedient. The clerk of the court shall have custody of said books, and they shall be open to examination free of charge.

History.—§6, ch. 5173, 1903; GS 2510; RGS 3853; CGL 5760.

703.07 Abstracts of records destroyed by fire; purchase of abstract books by county; proceedings for.—

(1) When the records, or any material part thereof, in any county in this state, concerning the title to property have been heretofore destroyed by fire, so that a connected chain of title cannot be taken therefrom, the judge of the circuit court of such county, if requested by the board of county commissioners of such county by resolution of such board, shall appoint three competent and trustworthy persons as commissioners to examine into the state of the records in such county, and in case they find any abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats from such records, existing after such destruction as aforesaid, and find that such abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats were fairly made before such destruction of the records by any person or persons in the ordinary course of business, and that they contain a material and substantial part of such records, they shall certify the facts found by them in respect to such copies, abstracts, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, and also (if they are of that opinion) that such abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats tend to show a connected chain of title to the lands in said county, and shall file such certificates with the county clerk of the proper county, and the board of county commissioners thereof may, with the approval of the judge of the circuit court of the county, purchase from the owners thereof such abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, or such parts thereof as may tend to constitute a connected chain of title to the lands in said county, including all judgments and decrees that form part of such chain of title, paying therefor such reasonable price as may be agreed upon between them and such owners; provided, that such price shall be approved by said board of three commissioners appointed by such circuit judge as aforesaid, and also by said circuit judge; or such board of county commissioners may, with such approval and upon such conditions, procure a copy of said abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, instead of the originals, to be paid for in like manner, upon approval of the price thereof by said circuit judge and said board of three commissioners as aforesaid.

(2) The compensation of said three commissioners to be appointed by said circuit judge as aforesaid shall be fixed and allowed by the board of county commissioners, and shall be paid by the county.

History.—§2, ch. 4951, 1901; GS 2511; RGS 3854; CGL 5761.

703.08 Copies of abstracts as evidence.—The abstracts, copies, minutes, maps and plats of said county purchased under the provisions of §703.07 shall thereupon be placed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of said county, to be copied or arranged in such form as the board of county commissioners shall deem best for the public interest. And in case the originals have been lost or destroyed, and no certified copy from the records of the

original papers shall be in the power, custody or control of the party asking to use the same on any trial or other proceedings, copies of the same, or any part thereof, duly certified by the clerk of the circuit court of said county, shall be admitted in evidence in all courts of law and equity in this state. Such clerk shall furnish to any and all parties requesting it, upon being paid his proper fees, certified copies of the same, or parts thereof.

History.—§3, ch. 4951, 1901; GS 2512; RGS 3855; CGL 5762.

703.09 Condemnation of abstracts, maps, etc., by county where records have been destroyed.—When the records, or any material part thereof, in any county in this state, concerning the title to property, have been destroyed by fire or other causes, so that a connected chain of title cannot be taken therefrom, and any person or corporation is possessed of any abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, made from said records before such destruction, the board of county commissioners of any such county may acquire such abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats in whole or in part, as the board may determine, or copies thereof, to be placed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the use of the public as part of the public records, in the following manner:

(1) First, the said board shall determine, by an entry in their minutes, what abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats so owned by any person or corporation they desire to acquire for the use of the public;

(2) Second, the said board of county commissioners shall thereupon cause a petition in the name of such county, to be presented to the judge of the circuit court of the circuit in which such county is situated, setting forth what abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, so made from such burned records, are required, and giving the name of any person, persons or corporation owning the same or in possession thereof, and praying that the said abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, or copies thereof sworn to by the custodian thereof to be correct copies of the same, may be condemned and placed in the clerk's office for the use of the public as part of the public records.

History.—§1, ch. 5414, 1905; RGS 3856; CGL 5763.

703.10 Order to show cause; enjoining owners from removing abstracts, etc., beyond jurisdiction of court.—Upon the presentation of such petition to such judge, he shall make an order requiring the owner or custodian of such abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats to appear before him at a day by him fixed, not less than ten nor more than thirty days from the date of such order, and show cause why the petition should not be granted, and the said judge shall at the time make an order enjoining the owners or persons in charge of such abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats from removing the same beyond the jurisdiction of the court

pending the litigation.

History.—§2, ch. 5414, 1905; RGS 3857; CGL 5764.

703.11 Order granting petition; jury to assess compensation; copies of original abstracts, etc.—Upon the day fixed, or any day to which the hearing may be adjourned, if no person shall appear, or if no sufficient cause be shown why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, then the said judge shall make an order granting the prayer of the petition and issue an order to the sheriff to empanel a jury of twelve men to try what shall be just compensation for the said abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, or copies thereof, sought to be taken for the county. If the defendant so appearing shall, in his return to such order, elect that the condemnation sought by the petitioner shall, if any such condemnation be allowed, be of copies of such abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats and not of the originals thereof, no condemnation shall be allowed of such originals, and the petition, in case it shall have sought a condemnation of such originals, shall thereupon be amended so as to seek only a condemnation of a copy of said abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats.

History.—§3, ch. 5414, 1905; RGS 3858; CGL 5765.

703.13 Payment of compensation and delivery of abstracts, etc.; petitioner to pay cost.—Upon the rendition of the verdict, the said judge shall make an order that, upon the payment into court for the use of the defendant, within ten days, unless further time be allowed by the court, of the compensation ascertained by the jury, the prayer of the petition is granted, or else the proceedings shall be null and void, and the said judge shall fix a time within which, after such payment into court, the defendant shall place in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for said county, for the use of the public, such abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, or copies thereof, sworn to by the custodian of the said abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, in accordance with the prayer of said petition, and said judge shall render judgment against the petitioner for the cost.

History.—§5, ch. 5414, 1905; RGS 3860; CGL 5767.

703.14 Penalty for failure to deliver abstracts, etc.—Any person or the officers of any corporation in possession of, or having under their control such abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats who shall fail or refuse to comply with such order, shall be guilty of a contempt of court and may be imprisoned until such order is obeyed.

History.—§6, ch. 5414, 1905; RGS 3861; CGL 5768.

703.15 Abstracts, etc., acquired by condemnation.—Upon the filing of such abstracts, copies, minutes, maps or plats, or such copies thereof, in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for such county, they shall have the same force and effect as is now provided in §§703.07 and 703.08 for those obtained and filed in such clerk's office under the provisions of said sections.

History.—§8, ch. 5414, 1905; RGS 3862; CGL 5769.

703.17 Alteration of abstracts condemned by county for use of the public.—Any person or persons making any erasure, alteration, interlineation or interpolation in any abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, or in any copies thereof filed in the clerk's office under the provisions of §§703.09-703.11 and 703.13-703.15 shall be guilty of the crime of forgery and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding five years.

History.—§9, ch. 5414, 1905; RGS 5207; CGL 7325.

703.18 Refusing to make abstract.—Any person or any employee thereof, who may be engaged in such business of making abstracts, writing, entries or maps in any county in which the records have been destroyed, shall furnish such abstract or copy, or any portion thereof and a certificate and affidavit of the correctness thereof to any person from time to time applying therefor in the order of application, and without unnecessary delay, and for a reasonable consideration to be allowed therefor, which in no case shall exceed the sum of sixty cents for each deed, mortgage or other instrument for which such abstract is furnished, and five dollars for the certificate and affidavit, and only one certificate and affidavit shall be necessary or shall be charged to or for all the entries, instruments or items of the abstract of any chain of title, and any and all persons so engaged, whose business is hereby declared to stand upon a like footing with that of common carriers, who shall refuse so to do, if tender or payment be made to him or them of the amount demanded for such abstract or copy, and not exceeding the amount aforesaid, as soon as such amount is made known and ascertained, or of a sum adequate to cover such amount before it is ascertained, shall be guilty of the crime of extortion, and shall be punished by fine not less than one hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars therefor; and shall also be liable in any action for any and all damages, loss or injury which any person applying therefor may suffer or incur by reason of such failure to furnish such abstract or copy, as aforesaid, and shall also be subject to be compelled to furnish such abstract by mandamus or other legal proceedings.

History.—§7, ch. 4951, 1901; GS 3484; RGS 5358; CGL 7493.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

703.19 Filing untrue copies of abstracts ordered filed for use of public.—Any person making copies of abstracts, copies, minutes, extracts, maps or plats, where copies are prayed for under the provisions of §§703.09-703.11 and 703.13-703.15 and ordered filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the use of the public, who shall not make the same truly and without alteration or interpolation, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two nor more than five years.

History.—§7, ch. 5414, 1905; RGS 5359; CGL 7494.

CHAPTER 704

EASEMENTS

- 704.01 Common law, statutory easements defined and determined.
 704.02 When lands enclosed person using easement to maintain gates.

704.01 Common law, statutory easements defined and determined.—

(1) **IMPLIED GRANT OF WAY OF NECESSITY.**—The common law rule of an implied grant of a way of necessity is hereby recognized, specifically adopted and clarified. Such an implied grant exists where a person has heretofore or hereafter grants lands to which there is no accessible right-of-way except over his land, or has heretofore or hereafter retains land which is inaccessible except over the land which he conveys. In such instances a right-of-way is presumed to have been granted or reserved. Such an implied grant or easement in lands or estates exists where there is no other reasonable and practicable way of egress or ingress and same is reasonably necessary for the beneficial use or enjoyment of the part granted or reserved. An implied grant arises only where a unity of title exists from a common source other than the original grant from the state or United States; provided, however, that where there is a common source of title subsequent to the original grant from the state or United States, the right of the dominant tenement shall not be terminated if title of either the dominant or servient tenement has been or should be transferred for nonpayment of taxes either by foreclosure, reversion or otherwise.

(2) **STATUTORY WAY OF NECESSITY EXCLUSIVE OF COMMON LAW RIGHT.**—Based on public policy, convenience and necessity, a statutory way of necessity exclusive of any common law right exists when any land or portion thereof outside any municipality which is being used or desired to be used as a dwelling or for agricultural or for timber raising or cutting or stockraising purposes shall be shut off or hemmed in by lands, fencing or other improvements of other persons so that no practicable route of egress or ingress shall be available therefrom to the nearest practicable public or private road. The owner or tenant thereof or anyone in their behalf lawfully may use and maintain an easement for persons, vehicles, stock and electricity and telephone service over and upon the lands which lie between the said shut-off or hemmed-in lands and such public or private road by means of the nearest practical route, considering the use to which said lands are being put; and the use thereof, as aforesaid, shall not constitute a trespass; nor shall the party thus using the same be liable in damages for the use thereof; provided, that such easement shall be used only in an orderly and proper manner.

History.—§1, ch. 7326, 1917; RGS 4999; CGL 7088; §1, ch. 28070, 1953.

- 704.03 The term “practicable,” as used in chapter, defined.
 704.04 Judicial remedy and compensation to servient owner.

704.02 When lands enclosed person using easement to maintain gates.—When the land on which the statutory easement referred to in §704.01(2) shall be in use, or afterwards put to the use of enclosing farm or grove products, or livestock, the owner or tenant of the dominant tenement using the easement of the same shall, if no compensation is paid under §704.04, when requested by the owner of the servient tenement, erect and maintain either a cattle guard or a gate at each place where said easement intersects a fence. Any such gate is to be kept closed when not opened for passage, and any such cattle guard or gate so erected and maintained shall be in substantial conformity with the character of the fence at such intersection.

History.—§2, ch. 7326, 1917; RGS 5000; CGL 7089; §2, ch. 28070, 1953.

704.03 The term “practicable,” as used in chapter, defined.—That for the purposes of this chapter the word “practicable,” as used in §704.01, shall be held and construed to mean “without the use of bridge, ferry, turnpike road, embankment or substantial fill”.

History.—§3, ch. 7326, 1917; RGS 5001; CGL 7090; §3, ch. 28070, 1953.

704.04 Judicial remedy and compensation to servient owner.—When the owner or owners of such lands across which a statutory way of necessity under §704.01(2) is claimed, exclusive of the common law right, objects or refuses to permit the use of such way under the conditions set forth herein, or until he receives compensation therefor, then either party or the board of county commissioners of such county may file suit in the circuit court of the county wherein the land is located in order to determine if the claim for said easement exists, and the amount of compensation to which said party is entitled for use of such easement. Where said easement is awarded to the owner of the dominant tenement, it shall be temporary and exist so long as such easement is reasonably necessary for the purposes stated herein. The court, in its discretion, shall determine all questions including the type, extent and location of the easement and the amount of compensation, provided that if either of said parties so request in his original pleadings the amount of compensation may be determined by a jury trial. The easement shall date from the time the award is paid.

History.—§4, ch. 28070, 1953.

CHAPTER 705

SEIZED, ABANDONED, WRECKED OR DERELICT PROPERTY

- 705.01 County judge to order sale.
- 705.02 Mode of ascertaining salvage.
- 705.03 Disposition of proceeds of sale.
- 705.05 Sheriff to report to county judge.
- 705.06 Recovery from person wrongfully in possession.
- 705.07 Finder of derelict goods failing to report.
- 705.08 Finder appropriating derelict goods.
- 705.09 Disposition and appraisal of property seized by the sheriff or by any other officer.

705.01 County judge to order sale.—Whenever any wrecked derelict goods, abandoned motor vehicle or other personal property shall be found in any county in this state, the county judge shall ascertain the amount and situation of the same, and by his written order shall cause the sheriff to take charge thereof and sell the same at public outcry, after giving a reasonable public notice of the time and place of such sale.

(2) Whenever any confiscated or contraband personal property of any description shall come into the possession or custody of the sheriff by seizure in the performance of his duty or otherwise which is subject to forfeiture and sale under any provision of the state constitution or statutes, such property shall be disposed of as hereinafter provided.

History.—§1, ch. 1005, 1859; RS 2010; GS 2532; RGS 3887; CGL 5794; §1, ch. 22031, 1943; §1, ch. 63-267.

705.02 Mode of ascertaining salvage.—In order to ascertain the quantum of salvage to be paid to the person finding and reporting such wrecked derelict goods, abandoned motor vehicle or other personal property, the county judge shall appoint two disinterested citizens of the county as arbitrators (who shall be authorized in case of disagreement to select an umpire), who shall determine the quantum of salvage, not to exceed one-half the proceeds of such goods, to be paid to the salvors or persons finding and reporting such goods, and the county judge shall draw his order upon the sheriff, who shall pay the same for the amount so awarded in favor of the salvors or persons finding and reporting.

History.—§2, ch. 1005, 1859; RS 2011; GS 2533; RGS 3888; CGL 5795; §2, ch. 22031, 1943.

705.03 Disposition of proceeds of sale.—The sheriff shall pay the balance of the proceeds of such sale, after paying to the county judge one percent of the balance for his services, into the state treasury for the benefit of the state school fund and unless the same shall be claimed and proceedings initiated to validate said claim within one year and a day, the said proceeds shall be forever forfeited to the state school fund.

History.—§3, ch. 1005, 1859; RS 2012; GS 2534; RGS 3889; CGL 5796; §2, ch. 63-267.

705.05 Sheriff to report to county judge.—

- 705.10 Notice of seizure and order to show cause.
- 705.11 Notice of seizure and order to show cause when owners of property are unknown.
- 705.12 Proceeding when claim filed.
- 705.13 Judgment of forfeiture.
- 705.14 Disposition of proceeds of forfeiture.
- 705.15 Fees for services.
- 705.16 Abandoned property; supplemental procedure for removal and destruction.

The sheriff shall place in the hands of the county judge within one month of the time at which any money is received a statement of the amount of money received by him, the time at which and the source from which said money was received; which statement shall be kept by the county judge, and a copy thereof forwarded without unnecessary delay to the department of banking and finance.

History.—§6, ch. 344, 1850; RS 2014; GS 2536; RGS 3891; CGL 5798; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

705.06 Recovery from person wrongfully in possession.—Whenever any property described in this chapter, chapter 706, or chapter 707, is ascertained to be wrongfully withheld and the person in possession refuses to give it up to the sheriff on demand, the county attorney of the county in which the property is situated, or the city attorney, if within a municipality, when required to do so by the sheriff, shall enter a suit for said property and prosecute it to a final recovery. All moneys derived from these sources shall be paid by the sheriff into the state treasury for the benefit of the state school fund.

History.—§§4, 5, ch. 344, 1850; RS 2015; GS 2537; RGS 3892; CGL 5799; §4, ch. 63-267.

705.07 Finder of derelict goods failing to report.—Whoever finds wrecked or derelict goods and fails to report them to the county judge of the county wherein the same are found, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§4, ch. 1005, 1859; RS 2501; GS 3384; RGS 5232; CGL 7351.

705.08 Finder appropriating derelict goods.—Whoever finds wrecked or derelict goods and secretes or appropriates the same to his own use, or shall refuse to deliver the same when required, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2502; GS 3385; RGS 5233; CGL 7352.

705.09 Disposition and appraisal of property seized by the sheriff or by any other officer.—

(1) When personal property not subject to be summarily destroyed is seized by the sheriff pursuant to any of the provisions of the law of this state permitting forfeiture thereof, or

when property seized by any other officer is delivered to the sheriff under such provisions, the sheriff shall forthwith fix the approximate value thereof and make report thereof to the county judge. The report shall contain a schedule of the property seized, a full statement of the facts giving cause for said seizure, the name and position of the person making the seizure and the name and address of the owners or persons having possession of the property seized, and names and addresses of all persons, firms or corporations known to the sheriff to have an interest in the property seized.

(2) The sheriff shall hold the property seized pending an order of disposal by the court.

History.—§5, ch. 63-267.

705.10 Notice of seizure and order to show cause.—

(1) The county judge upon receiving the report and schedule of the sheriff shall treat it as a petition or libel in rem for the forfeiture of the property therein described. The report shall be sufficient as said petition or libel notwithstanding the fact that it may not contain a formal prayer or demand for forfeiture. The report shall be subject to amendment at any time before final hearing upon due notice to all interested parties.

(2) Upon the filing of the report, the county judge shall cause to be issued a citation directed to all persons, firms, and corporations owning, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon the seized property, giving notice of the seizure and directing all such persons, firms and corporations to file their claims stating their particular interest in said property. All persons, firms and corporations personally served shall file their claims within twenty days after receiving service of the citation. The citation shall set the time for filing a claim for interested parties not personally served not to exceed thirty days from the date the report was filed. Personal service shall be made on all parties in the state having liens noted upon a certificate of title as shown by the records of the department of highway safety and motor vehicles.

History.—§5, ch. 63-267; §6, ch. 65-190; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

705.11 Notice of seizure and order to show cause when owners of property are unknown.—

When personal property not subject to summary destruction is seized by the sheriff pursuant to any of the provisions of the law in this state permitting forfeiture of said property, or when property seized by any other officer is delivered to the sheriff, and the name of the owners of said property or the names of any person, firm or corporation having an interest in or lien upon said property cannot be ascertained, the sheriff shall give notice of seizure and an order to show cause why the property should not be forfeited and sold by publication for a period of

thirty days in the manner provided in chapter 49.

History.—§5, ch. 63-267.

705.12 Proceeding when claim filed.—When one or more claims are filed in the cause, the cause shall be tried upon the issues made thereby with the petition for forfeiture with any affirmative defenses being deemed denied without further pleading. Judgment by default shall be entered against all other persons, firms and corporations owning, claiming or having an interest in and to the property seized after which the cause shall proceed as in other common law cases; except any claimant shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know or have any reason to believe, at the time his right, title, interest or lien arose, that the property was being used for or in connection with the violation of any of the statutes or laws of this state making such property subject to such forfeiture, and further, that at such time there was no reasonable reason to believe that said property might be used for such purpose. Where the owner of the property has been convicted of the violation of a statute or laws of the state which provide for the seizure and forfeiture of property, such conviction shall be prima facie evidence that each claimant had reason to believe that the property might be used for or in connection with a violation of such statutes and laws, and it shall be incumbent upon such claimant to satisfy the court that he was without knowledge of such conviction.

History.—§5, ch. 63-267.

705.13 Judgment of forfeiture.—On final hearing the report of the sheriff to the county judge shall be taken as prima facie evidence that the property seized was or had been used in, or in connection with, the violation of the statutes and laws of this state subjecting the property involved to forfeiture and sale and shall be sufficient predicate for a judgment of forfeiture in the absence of other proofs and evidence. The burden shall be upon the claimants to show that the property was not so used or if so used that they had no knowledge of such violation and no reason to believe that the seized property was or would be used for the violation of such statutes and laws. Where such properties are encumbered by a lien or retained title agreement under circumstances wherein the lien holder had no knowledge that the property was or would be used in violating such statutes and laws, and no reasonable reason to believe that it might be so used, then the court may declare a forfeiture of all the rights, titles and interest, subject, however, to the lien of such innocent lien holder, or may direct the payment of such a lien from the proceeds of any sale of said property. The proceedings and judgment of forfeiture shall be in rem and shall be primarily against the property itself. Upon the entry of a judgment of forfeiture the court shall determine the disposition to be made of the property, which may include the destruction

thereof, the sale thereof, the allocation thereof to some other governmental function or use, or otherwise, as the court may determine. If any of the property declared forfeited is of such a nature as to be readily adaptable for use in the office of sheriff, the sheriff of the county involved shall be allowed to requisition such items of the forfeited property before any other disposition is made under the judgment. The sheriff's requisition shall be filed before judgment and the property requisitioned therein shall be allocated to the office of the sheriff in said judgment. The balance of the property shall be destroyed or sold or allocated to some other governmental function or use. Sales of such property shall be a public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash after two weeks public notice as the court may direct. Upon the application of any claimant, the court may fix the value of a forfeitable interest in the seized property and permit such claimant to redeem the said property upon the payment of a sum equal to said value which sum shall be disposed of as would the proceeds of the sale of said property under a judgment of forfeiture.

History.—§5, ch. 63-267.

705.14 Disposition of proceeds of forfeiture.

—All sums received from the sale or other disposition of the seized property shall be paid into the state treasury for the benefit of the state school fund and shall become a part thereof.

History.—§5, ch. 63-267.

705.15 Fees for services.—Fees for services required hereunder shall be the same as provided for sheriffs and clerks for like and similar services in other cases.

History.—§5, ch. 63-267.

705.16 Abandoned property; supplemental procedure for removal and destruction.—

(1) In any county in the state, the rights, powers, and procedures set forth in this section shall be supplemental to and cumulative to the rights, powers, and procedures set forth elsewhere in this chapter and any amendments thereto.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section the following terms shall mean:

(a) "Local government" means the board of county commissioners or the commission or council of any municipality in the county.

(b) "Abandoned property" means wrecked or derelict property having no value other than nominal salvage value, if any, which has been left abandoned and unprotected from the elements and shall include wrecked, inoperative, or partially dismantled motor vehicles, trailers, boats, machinery, refrigerators, washing machines, plumbing fixtures, furniture, and any other similar article which has no value other than nominal salvage value, if any, and which has been left abandoned and unprotected from the elements.

(c) "Public property" means lands and improvements owned by the federal government,

the State of Florida, the county, or municipalities lying within the county and includes buildings, grounds, parks, playgrounds, streets, sidewalks, parkways, rights-of-way, and other similar property.

(d) "Enforcement officer" means sheriff, director of public safety, police chief, marshal, or any other officer designated by law, charter, ordinance, or resolution of the governing body of the local government to enforce the provisions of this section.

(3)(a) Whenever the enforcement officer of any local government shall ascertain that an article of abandoned property is present on public property within the limits of such governmental unit, or unincorporated area of the county, if a county, he shall cause a notice to be placed upon such article in substantially the following form:

NOTICE TO THE OWNER AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED PROPERTY. This property, to wit: (setting forth brief description) is unlawfully upon public property known as (setting forth brief description of location) and must be removed within ten days from date of this notice; otherwise it shall be presumed to be abandoned property and will be removed and destroyed by order of (setting forth name of local government). Dated this: (setting forth the date of posting of notice). Signed: (setting forth name, title, address and telephone number of enforcement officer).

Such notice shall be not less than eight inches by ten inches and shall be sufficiently weatherproof to withstand normal exposure to the elements. In addition to posting, the enforcement officer shall make reasonable effort to ascertain the name and address of the owner, and if such is reasonably available to the enforcement officer he shall mail a copy of such notice to the owner on or before the date of posting.

(b) If at the end of ten days after posting such notice the owner or any person interested in the abandoned article or articles described in such notice has not removed the article or articles from public property or shown reasonable cause for failure so to do, the enforcement officer may cause the article or articles of abandoned property to be removed and destroyed, and the salvage value, if any, of such article or articles shall be retained by the local government to be applied against the cost of removal and destruction thereof.

(4)(a) Whenever the enforcement officer of any local government shall ascertain that an article or articles of abandoned property are present on private property within the limits of such governmental unit, or unincorporated area of the county if a county, in violation of any zoning ordinance or regulation, antilitter ordinance or regulation, or other similar ordinance or regulation of such local government, the enforcement officer shall cause a notice to be placed upon such article in substan-

tially the following form:

NOTICE TO THE OWNER AND ALL PERSONS INTERESTED IN THE ATTACHED PROPERTY. This property, to wit: (setting forth brief description) located at (setting forth brief description of location) is improperly stored and is in violation of (setting forth ordinance or regulation violated) and must be removed within ten days from date of this notice; otherwise it shall be presumed to be abandoned property and will be removed and destroyed by order of (setting forth name of local government). Dated this: (setting forth date of posting of notice). Signed: (setting forth name, title, address and telephone number of enforcement officer).

Such notice shall not be less than eight inches by ten inches and shall be sufficiently weather-proof to withstand normal exposure to the elements for a period of ten days. In addition to posting the enforcement officer shall mail a copy of the notice to the owner of the real property upon which the abandoned articles are located as shown by the real estate tax records used by the local government on or before the date of posting of such notice.

(b) If at the end of ten days after posting such notice the owner or any person interested

in the abandoned article or articles described in such notice has not removed the article or articles and complied with the ordinance or regulation cited in the notice, the enforcement officer may cause the article or articles of abandoned property to be removed and destroyed, and the salvage value, if any, of such article or articles shall be retained by the local government to be applied against the cost of removal and destruction thereof.

(5) Whoever opposes, obstructs, or resists any enforcement officer or any person authorized by the enforcement officer in the discharge of his duties as provided in this section upon conviction shall be punished by fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment of not more than 60 days in the county or municipal jail or both such fine and imprisonment.

(6) Any enforcement officer or any person authorized by the enforcement officer shall be immune from prosecution, civil or criminal, for reasonable, good faith trespass upon real property while in the discharge of duties imposed by this section.

(7) Any incorporated municipality in any county in the state may by ordinance adopt by reference any or all of the provisions of this section.

History.—§§1-7, ch. 69-324.

CHAPTER 706

WRECKED COTTON; LUMBER ADRIFT; BOATS AND VESSELS ADRIFT

706.01 Finder of wrecked cotton to advertise.
 706.02 Owner to pay expenses and salvage.
 706.03 Sale.
 706.04 Persons to adopt brand for lumber.
 706.05 Damages for fraudulently using stamp.
 706.06 Booms may be constructed.
 706.07 Public custodian for certain ports.
 706.08 To what ports §§706.04-706.15 apply.
 706.09 Custodian; duties as to vessels.
 706.10 Custodian; duties as to lost timber.
 706.11 Notice of finding lost timber.
 706.12 Stamp to be evidence.

706.01 Finder of wrecked cotton to advertise.—Persons taking up cotton afloat in the rivers of this state shall place it in a secure place out of the weather and give early notice, by advertisement at the port to which said cotton was destined, of the finding of the same, giving the marks or brands on said cotton, together with the place of finding and the name of the finder.

History.—§1, March 4, 1841; RS 2016; GS 2538; RGS 3893; CGL 5800.

706.02 Owner to pay expenses and salvage.—The person finding said cotton shall deliver it to the owner, on his paying the expense of advertisement and the sum of five dollars for each bale so saved.

History.—§2, March 4, 1841; RS 2017; GS 2539; RGS 3894; CGL 5801.

706.03 Sale.—If no owner shall appear within three months after the time of such advertisement, the person finding shall expose the same at public auction to the highest bidder, and shall hold the proceeds, after the payment of proper costs and charges and the salvage aforesaid, for the benefit of the owner.

History.—§3, March 4, 1841; RS 2018; GS 2540; RGS 3895; CGL 5802.

706.04 Persons to adopt brand for lumber.—Any person floating lumber, logs or timber down the current of rivers, streams or water-courses in the state may adopt, to his exclusive use, a particular mark, brand or stamp, to be used and applied on all such lumber, logs or timber, to distinguish and designate his ownership thereof; but such person adopting any such mark, brand or stamp shall have it recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, describing it particularly and its usual mode of application.

History.—§2, ch. 507, 1853; RS 2019; §1, ch. 4174, 1893; GS 2541; RGS 3896; CGL 5803.

706.05 Damages for fraudulently using stamp.—Any person who shall after such record knowingly use said mark, brand or stamp shall be liable in double damages to the party aggrieved.

History.—RS 2020; §2, ch. 4174, 1893; GS 2542; RGS 3897; CGL 5804.

706.06 Booms may be constructed.—Owners of timber or lumber floating down rivers or

706.13 Fees.
 706.14 Sale of lost timber.
 706.15 Picking up lumber adrift.
 706.16 Ports having no public custodian; lumber, etc., not to be stayed before reaching the sea.
 706.17 Lumber taken up in sea, etc., to be advertised.
 706.18 Sale and disposition of proceeds.
 706.19 Selling rafted lumber adrift.
 706.20 Proceedings like those for estrays.

water-courses may make use of floating booms on such streams for the purpose of securing such timber or lumber from loss, but such booms shall not be used in such manner as to cause any unnecessary delay to boats and vessels engaged in the navigation of such streams, nor shall they remain stretched out upon or across such streams any longer than is absolutely necessary to secure the timber or lumber from loss.

History.—§3, ch. 507, 1853; RS 2021; GS 2543; RGS 3898; CGL 5805.

706.07 Public custodian for certain ports.—The governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for each port in the state into which have or shall come during any calendar year not fewer than fifty vessels of five hundred tons burden each, a public custodian of lost timber and lumber, who shall give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars to the governor for the faithful discharge of his duties, and shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the governor for good cause.

History.—§1, ch. 5171, 1903; GS 2544; RGS 3899; CGL 5806.

706.08 To what ports §§706.04-706.15 apply.—Sections 706.04-706.15 shall apply to all ports, and none other, into which have come during the past five years vessels of five hundred tons burden and upwards, at the average of not less than two hundred and fifty vessels per year, according to the records of the United States custom house at or nearest the port for which such appointment shall be made.

History.—§2, ch. 4803, 1899; GS 2552; RGS 3905; CGL 5812.

706.09 Custodian; duties as to vessels.—The said public custodian shall keep in his office a register book, wherein he shall immediately upon the arrival of any vessel record the name, date of arrival, master, nationality, and the tonnage thereof, and the cargo stamp to be furnished as hereinafter provided. The said public custodian of timber and lumber shall furnish to the master of each vessel loading cargo from the water a suitable stamp, with which the master of the said vessel shall cause to be stamped all timber and lumber immedi-

ately upon its receipt alongside to be loaded as above set forth.

History.—§2, ch. 3899, 1889; RS 2023; GS 2545; RGS 3900; CGL 5807.

706.10 Custodian; duties as to lost timber.—The said public custodian, either by himself or his agent, shall keep at all times a careful watch over the waters of his port, and shall recover and place in a boom to be kept by him for the purpose, convenient to the shipping, all timber and lumber that shall be found adrift in said waters, and safely keep the same until disposed of in the manner hereinafter provided; but nothing in this section contained shall authorize the public custodian, or his agent, or any other person, to take possession of any lumber or timber afloat upon the waters of such port, or its tributaries, when the owner thereof, or his bailee or agent, shall be in possession, view or immediate pursuit thereof.

History.—§3, ch. 3899, 1889; RS 2024; §2, ch. 5171, 1903; GS 2546; RGS 3901; CGL 5808.

706.11 Notice of finding lost timber.—The said public custodian of timber and lumber immediately upon the recovery of any timber or lumber shall give public notice for five days in some newspaper published at said port giving the description, quantity and stamp of such timber or lumber, and stating that unless said timber or lumber be called for and identified by the owner within five days, the same will be sold as provided in §706.14, and that if the proceeds of such sale be not called for by the person lawfully entitled to the same within ninety days after such sale, the same will be forfeited and paid into the county treasury for the use of county schools; and the owners of any such timber or lumber shall be entitled to have the same delivered when at said boom upon paying to the said custodian the fees hereinafter provided.

History.—§4, ch. 3899, 1889; RS 2025; §3, ch. 5171, 1903; GS 2547; RGS 3902; CGL 5809.

706.12 Stamp to be evidence.—The stamp furnished and used under the provisions of §706.09 when appearing upon timber or lumber adrift shall be, in the courts of the state, prima facie evidence of ownership.

History.—§5, ch. 3899, 1889; RS 2026; GS 2548; RGS 3903; CGL 5810.

706.13 Fees.—The said public custodian of lost timber and lumber shall be entitled to demand and receive from the master of each vessel using the stamp provided for in this chapter the sum of two dollars for the use of the same while engaged in loading, and for each stick of sawn timber recovered and delivered the sum of seventy-five cents and for each stick of hewn timber recovered and delivered the sum of one dollar and fifty cents, and for lumber recovered and delivered the sum of three dollars per thousand superficial feet measurement, two dollars and fifty cents for each chain and five cents for each iron dog recovered and delivered, and five dollars for

each ship's boat or yawl recovered and delivered, and the said custodian shall have a first lien upon timber, lumber, chains, iron dogs and boats or yawls so recovered by him for all his fees and dues for same until the same be fully paid, and he shall not be required to deliver any timber, lumber, chains, iron dogs, boats or yawls until such payment is made.

History.—§6, ch. 4044, 1891; §1, ch. 4803, 1899; GS 2549; RGS 3904; CGL 5811; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

706.14 Sale of lost timber.—After any lost timber or lumber has been advertised as above required for the period of five days, and no owner or claimant has appeared, the custodian shall sell the same at public sale, after public notice as aforesaid, advertised for five days, for the benefit of whom it may concern, for which service he shall receive from the proceeds of such sale five per cent on the gross amount of such sale; the net proceeds of such sales to be held and paid by him to such person as shall be lawfully entitled to the same.

History.—§7, ch. 3899, 1889; §3, ch. 4044, 1891; RS 2028; GS 2551; RGS 3906; CGL 5813.

706.15 Picking up lumber adrift.—No person other than the custodian of lost timber, or his agents, in ports where such custodian has been appointed, shall pick up, recover, or in any manner interfere with any timber or lumber found adrift in the waters of such port, which has been stamped as required by law or which has not been stamped. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine of not less than five dollars and not more than fifty dollars or imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

History.—§8, ch. 3899, 1889; RS 2503; §4, ch. 5171, 1903; GS 3386; RGS 5234; CGL 7353.

706.16 Ports having no public custodian; lumber, etc., not to be stayed before reaching the sea.—In ports having no public custodian, no person other than the owner or his agents shall arrest, stay or take possession of any sawed lumber in rafts, hewed timber, round saw-mill logs or spars adrift before the same shall have reached the mouths or outlets of the rivers and streams and have passed out into the open sea or bays where the said rivers or streams empty their waters.

History.—§1, ch. 507, 1853; RS 2030; GS 2552; RGS 3907; CGL 5814.

706.17 Lumber taken up in sea, etc., to be advertised.—Whenever any person shall find any rafts of the timber or lumber mentioned in §706.16 in the said open sea or bays, he shall secure it in the place where found, or in the nearest place of safety, and shall proceed to advertise it at the door of the courthouse of the county wherein it was found, stating the kind and probable quantity of lumber, the place where found and where deposited.

History.—§1, Feb. 10, 1834; RS 2031; GS 2553; RGS 3908; CGL 5815.

706.18 Sale and disposition of proceeds.—If after the expiration of sixty days from the date of the advertisement no person shall claim and establish his right of property to said timber or lumber to the satisfaction of the justice of the peace of the district (to prove which right the person claiming to be the owner of said timber or lumber shall not be required to produce testimony upon oath to the identity thereof, but such circumstantial proof as the nature of the case admits) then the finder may take it to the nearest market and deliver it to some justice of the peace, who shall forthwith sell the same to the best advantage, pay to the finder all necessary and reasonable expenses, reserve to himself five per cent as compensation for his services, and place the balance in the hands of the clerk of the circuit court, whose receipt he shall take. But if before the expiration of the sixty days the owner shall appear and establish his right to said lumber such owner shall pay all expenses and reasonable charges for securing the same, to be determined, in case of difference between the parties, by an arbitrator appointed by each; but if after the expiration of another term of sixty days no right shall have yet been established to said lumber, then the balance of said money remaining in the hands of the clerk shall be paid over, one-half to the finder

and the other half to the county treasury, to be applied in common with other funds to county purposes.

History.—§2, Feb. 10, 1834; RS 2032; GS 2554; RGS 3909; CGL 5816.

706.19 Selling rafted lumber adrift.—Whoever finding any timber or lumber adrift, outside of ports for which a public custodian for lost timber and lumber is appointed, sells it without complying with the law relative to lumber adrift, or disposes of it, in the place or places where found, as his timber or lumber, or appropriates it to his own use, shall be deemed guilty of larceny, grand or petit, as the case may be, and shall be punished accordingly.

History.—§3, Feb. 10, 1834; RS 2446; GS 3294; RGS 5128; CGL 7229.

706.20 Proceedings like those for estrays.—If any person shall take up any boat or other vessel adrift, he shall as in the case of estrays, make application to some justice of the peace of the district where such boat or vessel was taken up for his warrant to have the same valued and described by her kind, burthen and build, and shall proceed in all other respects and shall have the same benefits as directed in the case of estrays.

History.—§8, Nov. 21, 1828; RS 2033; GS 2555; RGS 3910; CGL 5817.
cf.—Ch. 707 Estrays

CHAPTER 707

ESTRAYS

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707.01 Definitions.—Cattle of all kinds, hogs, sheep and goats wandering about the neighborhood for six months, and stud-horses, geldings, mares, fillies, colts, asses and mules, for three months, shall be considered estrays.

History.—§9, Nov. 21, 1828; RS 2034; GS 2556; RGS 3911; CGL 5818.

707.02 Maliciously taking up animals as estrays.—If any person shall vexatiously or maliciously take up any animal as an estray contrary to law, he shall be liable to an action for damages to the party injured.

History.—§7, Nov. 21, 1828; RS 2035; GS 2557; RGS 3912; CGL 5819.

707.03 Failure to comply with regulations.—Any person taking up any estray and failing or neglecting to comply with the regulations of this chapter relative to such estray, and being thereof duly convicted before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall for every such offense (except when otherwise provided) forfeit and pay a sum equal to double the value of such estray, so neglected to be tolled and advertised as aforesaid, to be recovered by suit or action at law by any person who may prosecute for the same to the use of the district school fund.

History.—§13, Nov. 12, 1833; RS 2036; GS 2558; RGS 3913; CGL 5820; §41, ch. 69-353; §1, ch. 69-300.

707.04 Who may take up estrays.—Any person may take up all estrays that may be found straying away from their owners.

History.—§2037 RS 1892; GS 2559; RGS 3914; CGL 5821.

707.05 Proceedings for estrays broken to service.—If the estray has been broken to service, the person taking it up shall within five days take or drive it before the justice of the peace of the district, who shall take down in writing a full description of the estray, including a particular description of its marks, natural and artificial brands, stature, age and color, and shall immediately cause it to be appraised by two or more discreet persons of

the vicinage, under his warrant, they being first sworn well and truly to ascertain the value of such estray which appraisement and description, together with the name of the taker-up and his place of residence, the justice shall within five days transmit to the clerk of the circuit court, having special care that the taker-up do solemnly swear that he has not altered, or caused to be altered, the marks or brands of such estray, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief such marks or brands have, or have not (as the case may be), in any case been altered, and that the owner is to him unknown.

History.—§1, Feb. 12, 1833; §1, Feb. 11, 1837; RS 2038; GS 2560; RGS 3915; CGL 5822; §29, ch. 29615, 1955.

707.06 Proceedings for other animals.—In case any person shall take up any estrayed neat cattle, sheep, goats or hogs, he shall cause the same to be viewed by a householder in the county, and the taker-up shall be compelled to advertise said estray at least five days at the place of holding justice's courts, as in the district prior to tolling, and shall immediately thereafter go with such householder before the justice of the peace and make oath before him that the same was taken by him, and that the marks or brands of such estray have (or have not) to the best of his knowledge and belief been altered, and the said justice shall take from the taker-up and householder, upon oath, a particular and exact description of the marks and brands, color and age of all and every such neat cattle, sheep, goats or hogs, and such justice shall, in manner as above directed, issue his warrant for the appraisement of such estrays, which description and valuation shall by said justice within five days be transmitted to the clerk of the circuit court, by him to be disposed of as hereinafter directed.

History.—§2, Feb. 12, 1833; RS 2039; GS 2561; RGS 3916; CGL 5823.

707.07 Justice to record certificate.—The justice shall enter a true copy of the certificate by him transmitted to the clerk of the circuit court in a book to be by him kept for that purpose.

History.—§3, Feb. 12, 1833; RS 2040; GS 2562; RGS 3917; CGL 5824.

707.08 Clerk to record certificate and to advertise estray.—The clerk of the circuit court in each county shall receive and enter in a book by him to be provided and kept for that purpose all such certificates of description or appraisement as to him shall be transmitted from the respective justices, and he shall also advertise the estray, with description, and the name of the taker-up, as returned to him by the justice of the peace, at the courthouse door of the county and in a newspaper published in the county once a week for four weeks.

History.—§4, Feb. 12, 1833; §2, Feb. 11, 1837; RS 2041; GS 2563; RGS 3918; CGL 5825.

707.09 Sale and disposition of proceeds in case of horses, etc.—The taker-up shall bring to the courthouse, or place of holding court in the county in which he resides, every such strayed horse, mare, colt, filly, ass or mule, on the first sheriff's sale day that shall happen after the expiration of the said advertisement, and the clerk of the circuit court of the county, on said sheriff's sale day, upon giving ten days' notice at such places as is usual for advertising the sheriff's sales of said county, shall cause the estray to be sold at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, and pay over the proceeds of such sale to the clerk, after defraying the charges and fees directed for county school fund purposes. Every taker-up who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of this section shall be liable for double the amount of the appraisement to be recovered before a court of competent jurisdiction, which shall be applied to the use of the county school fund, after deducting the legal fees.

History.—§5, Feb. 12, 1833; §2, Feb. 11, 1837; RS 2042; GS 2564; RGS 3919; CGL 5826.

707.10 Sale and disposition of proceeds in case of cattle, etc.—In case any person shall take up as aforesaid any neat cattle, sheep, goats or hogs, and no person shall appear and make satisfactory proof that the said estray is his property, the justice of the peace before whom the estray has been tolled, having given five days' notice by advertisement in two of the most public places in the justice's district wherein he resides, shall proceed to sell the said estray, at such place and by such person as he may consider most to the interest of the county upon one of his regular court days, between the usual hours for ready money, to the highest bidder; and the justices of the peace shall pay to the county treasury of their respective counties, within twenty days after receipt, all moneys in their hands that have arisen from the sale of

estrays as aforesaid, deducting five per cent for commission and such other charges as are allowed by law.

History.—§6, Feb. 12, 1833; §3, Feb. 11, 1837; RS 2043; GS 2565; RGS 3920; CGL 5827.

707.11 Claim by owner of estray.—If any person shall, within six months from the time of such sale, prove to the satisfaction of the board of county commissioners of the county that the estray so sold was his own property, or that of his employer (as the case may be), the board of county commissioners shall, after deducting the fees and charges herein-after allowed, direct the money arising from such sale to be paid to the claimant of said estray. If no person shall so make proof, the board of county commissioners shall cause the moneys arising from such sale, after deducting the said fees and charges, to be paid to the county school fund.

History.—§7, Feb. 12, 1833; §2, Feb. 11, 1837; RS 2044; GS 2566; RGS 3921; CGL 5828.

707.12 Taker-up not responsible for death of estray.—If after notice published as aforesaid any estray shall happen to die, or by any casualty get out of the possession of the person who took up the same without his default, such taker-up shall not be answerable for the same or the valuation thereof.

History.—§10, Nov. 21, 1826; RS 2045; GS 2567; RGS 3922; CGL 5829.

707.13 Estray may be put into service.—The taker-up of such estrays shall, as a compensation for maintaining and keeping the same, put them to immediate service (if capable of service), and if incapable, or if he should prefer it, receive from the owner, if the estray be claimed, or from the board of county commissioners, if it be sold, a reasonable satisfaction, to be adjudged by the clerk of the circuit court and a justice of the peace of the county according to the circumstances of the case. In case of putting such estray to labor, he shall be bound to produce the same to the owner, if claimed, or the clerk of the circuit court, if sold (casualties excepted), in as good condition as when appraised.

History.—§9, Nov. 12, 1833; RS 2046; GS 2568; RGS 3923; CGL 5830.

707.14 Compensation to taker-up.—Upon the delivery of any such estray to the legal owner, or in case of sale, upon the sale thereof, the taker-up shall receive from the owner or the clerk of the circuit court, as the case may be, the sum of one dollar for each horse, mare, colt, filly, ass, mule or ox, in addition to the sum by him paid to the justice of the peace, and the sum of twelve and a half cents for each head of neat cattle, sheep, goats or hogs, in addition to the sum above mentioned for the keeping and maintaining of the same.

History.—§10, Nov. 12, 1833; RS 2047; GS 2569; RGS 3924; CGL 5831.

707.15 Fees.—The justice of the peace, for his services, shall receive from the taker-up, at the time such estray shall be brought before

him, or description or valuation presented to him as above, the sum of twenty-five cents for each horse, mare, colt, filly, ass or mule, and the sum of six and one-quarter cents for each head of neat cattle, sheep, goats or hogs. The clerk of the circuit court shall receive, for the receiving, entering and publishing every certificate as above directed, the sum of six cents, to be paid by the owner claiming the property, or deducted from the moneys arising from the sale of such property, and the further sum of five per cent upon the balance of such money as a compensation for selling or collecting and paying.

History.—§8, 11, Nov. 12, 1833; RS 2048; GS 2570; RGS 3925; CGL 5832.

707.16 Clerks to render statement of proceeds of sales.—The clerk of the circuit court in each county shall render to the chairman of the board of county commissioners annually a true statement of all moneys arising from the sale of estrays as aforesaid, accompanied with the proper vouchers, and exhibit a correct statement as aforesaid to the grand jury at every fall term thereof, if required.

History.—§12, Nov. 12, 1833; RS 2049; GS 2571; RGS 3926; CGL 5833.

707.17 Penalty for malfeasance of justice or clerk.—If any justice of the peace or clerk of the circuit court shall refuse or neglect to perform the duties required by this chapter, chapter 705, or chapter 706, such justice or clerk so neglecting or refusing shall for every such neglect or refusal forfeit the sum of ten dollars to the use of the county school fund of the county where such offense shall be committed, to be recovered by action of debt in any court having jurisdiction of the same, and shall moreover be liable to an action of damages to the party injured.

History.—§14, Nov. 12, 1833; RS 2050; GS 2572; RGS 3927; CGL 5834.

707.18 Owners of strayed animals may enter pasture of another to seek for same.—It shall be lawful for the owner or owners of any cattle or other domestic animals or the agent or agents of said owners to enter the pasture of another for the sole purpose of seeking and recovering any cattle or other domestic animals that may have strayed or broken into, or which may have been driven into, such inclosure, inadvertently or otherwise and to drive from such inclosure any cattle or other domestic animals belonging to such owners or under the control of such agent or agents so entering.

History.—§1, ch. 5417, 1905; RGS 3928; CGL 5835.

707.19 Owner of strayed animals to notify owner of pasture of intention to enter.—The owners of any cattle or other domestic animals or their agent or agents, desiring to enter any pasture of another for the purpose as set forth in §707.18, shall notify the owner or owners or their agent or agents of the time and place they desire to enter such pasture

for the purposes set forth in said section. Such notice may be given verbally or in writing.

History.—§2, ch. 5417, 1905; RGS 3929; CGL 5836.

707.20 Duty of owner of pasture to facilitate entry.—The owner or owners, their agent or agents shall facilitate the entering into any pasture owned by them or controlled by their agent or agents when request is made by any party or parties entitled to the benefits of §707.18, the request to be made according to §707.19.

History.—§3, ch. 5417, 1905; RGS 3930; CGL 5837.

707.21 Refusing entrance to pasture to seek strayed domestic animals.—Any person or owner of any pasture, who refuses to allow entrance or who hinders any owner or owners of cattle or other domestic animals, or their agent or agents, who have complied with §707.19, either by their own acts or the acts of their agent or agents, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and when convicted of the same by a competent court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not to exceed two hundred dollars for each and every such offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail at hard labor not to exceed one month. Provided, that this section shall not apply to any county having no-fence districts.

History.—§1, 4, ch. 5417, 1905; RGS 5238; CGL 7357.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

707.22 Stud horse or ass running at large may be gelded by permission of justice of peace.—It shall not be lawful for any stud-horse or ass to run at large, and if any such shall be found running at large, any person may take up the same, and having taken him before the justice of the peace of the district, may geld the same stud-horse or ass, with the permission of the justice, taking care that the operation be performed by a person usually doing such business, for which the person so gelding shall receive five dollars, to be paid by the owner of the horse or ass, to be recovered from him by summary proceedings before a justice of the peace. But if any person shall take up and geld such stud-horse or ass contrary to this section and §707.23, or without fully pursuing the directions of this section, he shall for every such offense forfeit to the party injured double the value of such horse or ass, to be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction.

History.—§11, Nov. 21, 1828; RS 2051, 2052; GS 2573; RGS 3931; CGL 5838.

707.23 Proceedings, when not gelded.—Any person who shall take up any stud-horse or ass, and may not choose to geld him, may take him before the justice of the peace of the district, and shall cause the said horse or ass with his brands and marks, if he has any, and if not, with a description of him, to be advertised in not less than three of the most public places of the county, and the person

taking up said horse or ass shall recover from the owner thereof, before the proper justice of the peace, the sum of five dollars and all reasonable expenses of keeping such horse or ass. If such stud-horse or ass shall not be claimed by any person within ten days the

person taking up the stud-horse or ass shall proceed as in other cases of estrays, but in no case shall he forfeit or lose the sum of five dollars and all reasonable expenses allowed him by this chapter.

History.—§12, Nov. 21, 1828; RGS 3932; CGL 5839.

CHAPTER 708

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY

- 708.01 Rights reserved under the Spanish laws.
 708.02 Right to separate property.
 708.03 Custody and management of such property.
 708.04 Sales and conveyances.
 708.05 Husband not liable for antenuptial debts of wife.
 708.06 Right to wages and earnings.
- 708.07 Specific performance against married woman.
 708.08 Married women's rights; separate property.
 708.09 Same; agreements with husband, power of attorney, etc.
 708.10 Same; construction of law.

708.01 Rights reserved under the Spanish laws.—Whereas some doubts have been entertained as to the effect and operation of the introduction of the common law of England upon the separate rights of husband and wife under the laws of the provinces of East and West Florida upon marriages solemnized before the change of government; to obviate any doubts in future, be it enacted, that all the rights and privileges of husband and wife established or derived by marriage under the civil laws of Spain while this state was under the jurisdiction of that government, shall be held, possessed and exercised by the husband and wife respectively in this state, and each shall be permitted to sell, succeed to, dispose of and convey by sale, devise or will their goods, chattels, lands and tenements in the same manner as they could or might have done under the laws of Spain, observing only the formalities of conveyance required by any other laws established, or which may hereafter be established, in this state.

History.—§1, Dec. 23, 1824; RS 2069; GS 2587; RGS 3946; CGL 5865.

***708.02 Right to separate property.**—All property real and personal, of a wife, owned by her before marriage or lawfully acquired afterward by gift, devise, bequest, descent, or purchase, shall be her separate property, and the same shall not be liable for the debts of her husband without her consent given by some instrument in writing executed according to the law respecting conveyances by married women.

History.—§1, 2, March 6, 1845; RS 2070; GS 2588; RGS 3947; CGL 5866.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §5, Art. X of the constitution as revised in 1968. It will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***708.03 Custody and management of such property.**—The property of the wife shall remain in care and management of the husband but he shall not charge for his care and management, nor shall the wife be entitled to sue her husband for the rent, hire, issues, proceeds or profits of her said property.

History.—§1, 3, March 6, 1845; RS 2071; GS 2589; RGS 3948; CGL 5867.

***Note.**—See note following §708.02.

cf.—§62.021 Removal of disabilities of married women.

***708.04 Sales and conveyances.**—The husband and wife shall join in all sales, transfers and conveyances of the property of the wife,

other than personal property and choses in action.

History.—§4, March 6, 1845; RS 2072; GS 2590; RGS 3949; §1, ch. 12255, 1927; CGL 5868.

***Note.**—See note following §708.02.

708.05 Husband not liable for antenuptial debts of wife.—The husband shall not be liable to pay the debts of the wife contracted before marriage, but the property of the wife shall be subject to such debts.

History.—§5, March 6, 1845; RS 2073; GS 2591; RGS 3950; CGL 5869.

***708.06 Right to wages and earnings.**—A married woman's wages and earnings acquired by her in any employment separate from her husband shall be her separate property and subject to her own disposal, and she shall be entitled to sue for and recover the same as though she were a single woman.

History.—RS 2076; GS 2593; RGS 3952; CGL 5871.

***Note.**—See note following §708.02.

***708.07 Specific performance against married woman.**—Coverture shall not prevent a decree against husband and wife or either of them to specifically perform their written agreement to sell or convey the separate property of the wife or to relinquish her right of dower in the property of the husband, regardless of whether the same shall be acknowledged or not.

History.—RS 2076; GS 2594; RGS 3953; CGL 5872; §1, ch. 23820, 1947.

***Note.**—See note following §708.02.

***708.08 Married women's rights; separate property.**—Every married woman is hereby empowered to take charge of, and manage and control her separate property, to contract and to be contracted with, to sue and be sued, and to sell, convey, transfer, mortgage, use and pledge her property, real and personal, and to make, execute and deliver instruments and documents of every character, without restraint, without the joinder or consent of her husband, in all respects as fully as if she were unmarried. Every married woman, without the joinder or consent of her husband, shall have and may exercise all rights and powers with respect to her separate property, income and earnings, and may enter into, obligate herself to perform, and enforce contracts or undertakings to the same extent and in like manner as if she were unmarried; provided, however, that no deed, mortgage or other instrument conveying or encumbering real property owned by a married woman shall be valid without the joinder of her

husband; provided, further, that any claim or judgment against any married woman shall not be a claim or lien against such married woman's inchoate right of dower in her husband's separate property.

History.—§1, ch. 21932, 1943.

cf.—§62.021 Removal of disabilities of married women.

§689.01 et seq., Conveyances of real property.

§689.11, Conveyance between husband and wife.

§693.01, Requiring joinder of husband.

§693.03, Married women's acknowledgments.

***Note.**—The provisions of this section requiring the husband's joinder in conveyances by the wife conflicts with §5, Art. X of the constitution as revised in 1968 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

708.09 Same; agreements with husband, power of attorney, etc.—Every married woman may enter into agreements and contracts with her husband, may become the partner of her husband or others, may give a power of attorney to her husband, and may execute powers conferred upon her by her husband, including the power to execute and acknowledge deeds to property owned by her or by herself and her husband as tenants by the entirety or by her husband. All powers of attorney heretofore executed by a wife to her

husband and vice versa, and the execution of all documents executed thereunder, are hereby validated and confirmed.

History.—§1, ch. 21696, and §2, ch. 21932, 1943.

708.10 Same; construction of law.—This law shall not be construed as:

(1) Relieving a husband from any duty of supporting and maintaining his wife and children;

(2) Abolishing estates by the entirety or any of the incidents thereof;

(3) Abolishing dower or any of the incidents thereof;

(4) Changing the rights of either husband or wife to participate in the distribution of the estate of the other upon his death, as may now or hereafter be provided by law;

*(5) Dispensing with the joinder of husband and wife in conveying or mortgaging homestead property.

History.—§3, ch. 21932, 1943.

***Note.**—Subsection (5) was rendered obsolete by §5, Art. X of the constitution as revised in 1968. It will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

CHAPTER 709

POWERS OF ATTORNEY AND SIMILAR INSTRUMENTS

- 709.01 Power of attorney; authority of nominee when principal dead.
 709.02 Power of appointment; method of release.
 709.03 Same; property held in trust.

709.01 Power of attorney; authority of nominee when principal dead.—If any agent, constituted by power of attorney or other authority, shall do any act for his principal which would be lawful if such principal were living, the same shall be valid and binding on the estate of said principal, although he or she may have died before such act was done; provided, the party treating with such agent dealt bona fide, not knowing at the time of the doing of such act that such principal was dead. An affidavit, executed by the attorney in fact or agent setting forth that he has not or had not, at the time of doing any act pursuant to the power of attorney, received actual knowledge or actual notice of the death of the principal, or notice of any facts indicating his death, shall in the absence of fraud be conclusive proof of the absence of knowledge or notice by the agent of the death of the principal at such time. If the exercise of the power requires the execution and delivery of any instrument which is recordable under the laws of this state, such affidavit shall likewise be recordable. No report or listing, either official or otherwise, of "missing" or "missing in action" regarding any person in connection with any activity pertaining to or connected with the prosecution of any hostilities in which the United States is then engaged, as such words "missing" or "missing in action" are used in military parlance, shall constitute or be interpreted as constituting actual knowledge or actual notice of the death of such principal, or notice of any facts indicating the death of such person, or shall operate to revoke the agency.

History.—§1, ch. 23011, 1945; §1, ch. 67-453.

709.02 Power of appointment; method of release.—Powers of appointment over any property, real, personal, intangible or mixed, may be released, in whole or in part, by a written instrument signed by the donee or donees of such powers. Such written releases shall be signed in the presence of two witnesses but need not be sealed, acknowledged or recorded in order to be valid, nor shall it be necessary to the validity of such releases for husbands of married donees to join such donees in the execution of releases, in whole or part, of powers of appointment.

History.—§1, ch. 23007, 1945.

- 709.04 Same; effect of revocation.
 709.05 Same; prior powers validated.
 709.06 Same; powers included in law.
 709.07 Same; effect on title to property.

709.03 Same; property held in trust.—If property subject to a power of appointment is held in trust by a person, firm or corporation other than the donee or donees of the power, a written release, in whole or in part, of a power to appoint the same shall be delivered to such trustee or trustees before the written release becomes legally effective. In no other instance shall a delivery of a release, in whole or in part, of a power of appointment be necessary to the validity of such release.

History.—§2, ch. 23007, 1945.

709.04 Same; effect of revocation.—Any power of appointment wholly released by a written instrument signed by the donee or donees of such power shall be, in legal effect, completely revoked, and shall not, after such release, be subject to being exercised in any manner whatsoever. Any power of appointment partially released by a written instrument signed by the donee or donees of such power shall be, in legal effect, as to such released part, completely revoked, and shall not after such release be subject to being exercised in any manner whatsoever as to such released part.

History.—§3, ch. 23007, 1945.

709.05 Same; prior powers validated.—All releases, in whole or in part, of powers of appointment heretofore executed in a manner that conforms with the provisions of this law be and they are hereby validated and shall be given the same force and effect as if executed subsequently to the effective date of this law.

History.—§4, ch. 23007, 1945.

709.06 Same; powers included in law.—Powers of appointment referred to in this law shall include not only those recognized as such by general law but also those designated as such under the tax law of the United States.

History.—§5, ch. 23007, 1945.

709.07 Same; effect on title to property.—No such release, in whole or in part, of a power of appointment shall affect the title to property of any bona fide purchaser for value who does not have notice or knowledge of such release.

History.—§7, ch. 23007, 1945.

CHAPTER 710
GIFTS TO MINORS

- 710.01 Short title.
 710.02 Definitions.
 710.03 Manner of making gifts.
 710.04 Effect of gift.
 710.05 Duties and powers of custodian.
 710.06 Custodian's expenses, compensation, bond and liabilities.

710.01 Short title.—This act may be cited as the Florida Gifts to Minors Act.

History.—§11, ch. 57-53.

710.02 Definitions.—In this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) An "adult" is a person who has attained the age of twenty-one years.

(2) A "bank" is a bank, trust company, national banking association, saving or industrial bank.

(3) A "broker" is a person lawfully engaged in the business of effecting transactions in securities for the account of others. The term includes a bank which effects such transactions. The term also includes persons lawfully engaged in buying and selling securities for his own account, through a broker or otherwise, as a part of regular business.

(4) A "savings and loan association" is a savings and loan association organized under the laws of this state or the United States, and located in this state.

(5) "Court" means the circuit court.

(6) The "custodial property" includes:

(a) All securities, money, life insurance policies and annuity contracts under the supervision of the same custodian for the same minor as a consequence of a gift made to the minor in a manner prescribed by this act;

(b) The income from custodial property; and

(c) The proceeds, immediate and remote, from the sale, exchange, conversion, investment, reinvestment, surrender or other disposition of such securities, money, life insurance policies and annuity contracts and income.

(7) A "custodian" is a person so designated in a manner prescribed by this act.

(8) A "guardian" of a minor includes the general guardian, guardian, tutor or curator of his property, estate or person.

(9) An "issuer" is a person who places or authorizes the placing of his name on a security (other than as a transfer agent) to evidence that it represents a share, participation or other interest in his property or in an enterprise or to evidence his duty or undertaking to perform an obligation evidenced by the security, or who becomes responsible for or in place of any such person.

(10) A "legal representative" of a person is his executor or administrator, general guardian, guardian, committee, conservator, tutor or curator of his property or estate.

(11) A "member" of a "minor's family"

710.07 Exemption of third persons from liability.

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means any of the minor's parents, grand parents, brothers, sisters, uncles and aunts, whether of the whole blood or the half blood, or by or through legal adoption.

(12) A "minor" is a person who has not attained the age of twenty-one years.

(13) A "security" includes any note, stock, treasury stock, bond, debenture, evidence of indebtedness, (certificate of interest or participation in an oil, gas or mining title or lease or in payments out of production under such a title or lease), collateral trust certificate, transferable share, voting trust certificate or, in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as a security, or any certificate of interest or participation in, any temporary or interim certificate, receipt or certificate of deposit for, or any warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing. The term does not include a security of which the donor is the issuer. A security is in "registered form" when it specifies a person entitled to it or to the rights it evidences and its transfer may be registered upon books maintained for that purpose by or on behalf of the issuer.

(14) A "transfer agent" is a person who acts as authenticating trustee, transfer agent, registrar or other agent for an issuer in the registration of transfers of its securities or in the issue of new securities or in the cancellation of surrendered securities.

(15) A "trust company" is a bank authorized to exercise trust powers in Florida.

(16) "Life insurance policies and annuity contracts" mean only life insurance policies and annuity contracts on the life of a minor or a member of the minor's family as herein defined.

History.—§1, ch. 57-53; §1, ch. 61-125; §1, ch. 65-354.

710.03 Manner of making gifts.—

(1) An adult person may, during his lifetime, make a gift of a security or money, a life insurance policy or an annuity contract to a person who is a minor on the date of the gift:

(a) If the subject of the gift is a security in registered form, by registering it in the name of the donor, an adult member of the minor's family, a guardian of the minor or a trust company, followed, in substance, by the words: "as custodian for _____ under the Florida Gifts to Minors Act";

(b) If the subject of the gift is a security not in registered form, by delivering it to an adult member, other than the donor, of the minor's family, a guardian of the minor or trust

company, accompanied by a statement of gift in the following form, in substance, signed by the donor and the person designated as custodian: "GIFT UNDER THE FLORIDA GIFTS TO MINORS ACT"

_____ hereby delivers to _____
(name of donor) (name of
_____ as custodian for _____ under the
custodian)

Florida Gifts to Minors Act, the following security(ies): (insert an appropriate description of the securities or security delivered sufficient to identify it or them)

_____ (signature of donor)
_____ hereby acknowledges receipt of
(name of custodian)
the above described security(ies) as custodian
for the above minor under the Florida Gifts
to Minors Act.

Dated: _____
_____ (signature of custodian)

(c) If the subject of the gift is money, by paying or delivering it to a broker, savings and loan association, or a bank for credit to an account in the name of the donor, an adult member of the minor's family, a guardian of the minor or a bank with trust powers, followed, in substance, by the words: "as custodian for _____ under the Florida Gifts to Minors Act."

(d) If the subject of the gift is a life insurance policy or an annuity contract, the ownership of the policy or contract shall be registered by the donor of such policy or contract in his own name, in the name of an adult member of the minor's family, a guardian of the minor or a bank or trust company, followed by the words "as custodian for _____

(name of minor)
under the Florida Gifts to Minors Act," and such policy or contract shall be delivered to the person in whose name it is thus registered as custodian. If the policy or contract is registered in the name of the donor, as custodian, such registration shall of itself constitute the delivery required by this subsection.

(2) Any gift made in a manner prescribed in subsection (1) may be made to only one minor and only to one person as custodian.

(3) A donor who makes a gift to a minor in a manner prescribed in subsection (1) shall promptly do all things within his power to put the subject of the gift in the possession and control of the custodian, but neither the donor's failure to comply with this subsection, nor his designation of an ineligible person as custodian, nor renunciation by the person designated as custodian affects the consummation of the gift.

History.—§2, ch. 57-53; (1) (c) §2, ch. 61-125; §2, ch. 65-354.

710.04 Effect of gift.—

(1) A gift made in a manner prescribed in this act is irrevocable and conveys to the minor indefeasible vested legal title to the custodial property given, but no guardian of the minor has any right, power, duty or authority with

respect to the custodial property except as provided in this act.

(2) By making a gift in a manner prescribed in this act, the donor incorporates in his gift all the provisions of this act and grants to the custodian, and to any issuer, transfer agent, bank, broker, savings and loan association, or third person dealing with a person designated as custodian, the respective powers, rights and immunities provided in this act.

History.—§3, ch. 57-53; (2) §3, ch. 61-125; §3, ch. 65-354.

710.05 Duties and powers of custodian.—

(1) The custodian shall collect, hold, manage, invest and reinvest the custodial property.

(2) The custodian shall pay over to the minor for expenditure by him, or expend for the minor's benefit, so much of or all the custodial property as the custodian deems advisable for the support, maintenance, education and benefit of the minor in the manner, at the time or times, and to the extent that the custodian in his discretion deems suitable and proper, with or without court order, with or without regard to the duty of himself or of any other person to support the minor or his ability to do so, and with or without regard to any other income or property of the minor which may be applicable or available for any such purpose.

(3) The court, on the petition of a parent or guardian of the minor or of the minor, if he has attained the age of fourteen years, may order the custodian to pay over to the minor for expenditure by him or to expend so much of or all the custodial property as is necessary for the minor's support, maintenance or education.

(4) To the extent that the custodial property is not so expended, the custodian shall deliver or pay it over to the minor on his attaining the age of twenty-one years or, if the minor dies before attaining the age of twenty-one years, he shall thereupon deliver or pay it over to the estate of the minor.

(5) The custodian, notwithstanding statutes restricting investments by fiduciaries, shall invest and reinvest the custodial property as would a prudent man of discretion and intelligence who is seeking a reasonable income and the preservation of his capital, except that he may, in his discretion and without liability to the minor or his estate, retain a security given to the minor in a manner prescribed in this act.

(6) The custodian may sell, exchange, convert or otherwise dispose of custodial property in the manner, at the time or times, for the price or prices and upon the terms he deems advisable. He may vote in person or by general or limited proxy a security which is custodial property. He may consent, directly or through a committee or other agent, to the reorganization, consolidation, merger, dissolution or liquidation of an issuer, a security which is custodial property, and to the sale, lease, pledge or mortgage of any property by or to such an

issuer, and to any other action by such an issuer. He may execute and deliver any and all instruments in writing which he deems advisable to carry out any of his powers as custodian.

(7) The custodian shall register each security which is custodial property and in registered form in the name of the custodian, followed, in substance, by the words: "as custodian for _____ under the Florida Gifts to Minors Act." The custodian shall hold all money which is custodial property in an account with a broker, savings and loan association, or in a bank in the name of the custodian, followed, in substance, by the words: "as custodian for _____ under the Florida

Gifts to Minors Act." The custodian shall keep all other custodial property separate and distinct from his own property in a manner to identify it clearly as custodial property.

(8) The custodian shall keep records of all transactions with respect to the custodial property and keep them available for inspection at reasonable intervals by a parent or legal representative of the minor or by the minor, if he has attained the age of fourteen years.

(9) A custodian has and holds as powers in trust, with respect to the custodial property, in addition to the rights and powers provided in this act, all the rights and powers which a guardian has with respect to property not held as custodial property.

(10) If the subject of the gift is a life insurance policy or annuity contract, the custodian shall have all the incidents of ownership in such policy or contract which he may hold as custodian, to the same extent as if he were the owner thereof, except that the designated beneficiary of any such policy or contract on the life of the minor shall be the minor's estate and the designated beneficiary of any such policy or contract on the life of a person other than the minor shall be the custodian as custodian for the minor for whom he is acting.

History.—§4, ch. 57-53; §4, ch. 61-125; §4, ch. 65-354.

710.06 Custodian's expenses, compensation, bond and liabilities.—

(1) A custodian is entitled to reimbursement from the custodial property for his reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of his duties.

(2) A custodian may act without compensation for his services.

(3) Unless he is a donor, a custodian may receive from the custodial property reasonable compensation for his services as directed by the donor when the gift is made.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this act, a custodian shall not be required to give a bond for the performance of his duties.

(5) A custodian is not liable for losses to the custodial property unless they result from his bad faith, intentional wrongdoing or gross negligence or from his failure to maintain the

standard of prudence in investing the custodial property provided in this act.

History.—§5, ch. 57-53.

710.07 Exemption of third persons from liability.—No issuer, transfer agent, bank, life insurance company, broker, savings and loan association or other person acting on the instructions of or otherwise dealing with any person purporting to act as a donor or in the capacity of a custodian is responsible for determining whether the person designated by the purported donor or purporting to act as custodian has been duly designated or whether any purchase, sale or transfer to or by or any other act of any person purporting to act in the capacity of custodian, is in accordance with or authorized by this act, or is obliged to inquire into the validity or propriety under this act of any instrument or instructions executed or given by a person purporting to act as a donor or in the capacity of a custodian, or is bound to see to the application by any person purporting to act in the capacity of a custodian of any money or other property paid or delivered to him.

History.—§6, ch. 57-53; §5, ch. 61-125; §5, ch. 65-354.

710.08 Resignation, death or removal of custodian; bond; appointment of successor custodian.—

(1) Only an adult member of a minor's family, a guardian of the minor, or a trust company is eligible to become a successor custodian. A successor custodian has all the rights, powers, duties and immunities of a custodian designated in the manner prescribed by this chapter; the successor custodian, so long as he complies with the provisions of this subsection, may be named in the will of the custodian, without necessity of petitioning the court for permission to designate the successor custodian, unless the donor shall have provided otherwise.

(2) A custodian may petition the court for permission to resign and for the designation of a successor custodian.

(3) If a person designated as custodian is not eligible, renounces or dies before the minor attains the age of twenty-one years, the guardian of the minor shall be successor custodian. If the minor has no legal guardian, a donor, his legal representative, the legal representative of the custodian, the natural guardian of the minor, the minor's legal representative, an adult member of the minor's family, or the minor, if he has attained the age of fourteen years, may petition the court for the designation of a successor custodian.

(4) A donor, the legal representative of a donor, an adult member of the minor's family, a guardian of the minor or the minor, if he has attained the age of fourteen years, may petition the court that, for cause shown in the petition, the custodian be removed and a successor custodian be designated or, in the alternative, that the custodian be required to give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties.

(5) Upon the filing of a petition as provided in this section the circuit court shall issue an order, directed to the custodian and returnable on such notice as the court may require, to show cause why the relief prayed for in the petition should not be granted and, in due course, grant such relief as the court finds to be in the best interest of the minor.

History.—§7, ch. 57-53; §1, ch. 67-495.

710.09 Accounting by custodian.—

(1) The minor, if he has attained the age of fourteen years, or the legal representative of the minor, an adult member of the minor's family, or a donor or his legal representative may petition the court for an accounting by the custodian or his legal representative.

(2) The court, in a proceeding under this act or otherwise, may require or permit the custodian or his legal representative to account and, if the custodian is removed, shall so require and order delivery of all custodial property to the successor custodian and the execution of all instruments required for the transfer thereof.

History.—§8, ch. 57-53.

710.10 Construction.—This act shall be so construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it. This act shall not be construed as providing an exclusive method for making gifts to minors.

History.—§9, ch. 57-53.

CHAPTER 711
CONDOMINIUM ACT

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711.01 Short title.—This law shall be known and may be cited as the condominium act.

History.—§1, ch. 63-35.

711.02 Purpose; cumulative.—The purpose of this law is to give statutory recognition to the condominium form of ownership of real property. It shall not be construed as repealing or amending any law now in effect except those in conflict herewith, and any such conflicting law shall be affected only insofar as they apply to condominiums.

History.—§2, ch. 63-35.

711.03 Definitions.—As used in this law:

(1) Assessment means a share of the funds required for the payment of common expenses which from time to time is assessed against the unit owner.

(2) Association means the entity responsible for the operation of a condominium.

(3) Bylaws mean the bylaws for the government of the condominium as they exist from time to time.

(4) Common elements means the portions of the condominium property not included in the units.

(5) Common expenses means the expenses for which the unit owners are liable to the association.

(6) Common surplus means the excess of all receipts of the association, including but not limited to assessments, rents, profits and revenues on account of the common elements, over the amount of common expenses.

(7) Condominium is that form of ownership of condominium property under which units of improvements are subject to ownership by one or more owners, and there is appurtenant to each unit as part thereof an undivided share in the common elements.

(8) Condominium parcel means a unit together with the undivided share in the common elements which is appurtenant to the unit.

(9) Condominium property means and includes the land in a condominium, whether or

not contiguous, and all improvements thereon and all easements and rights appurtenant thereto intended for use in connection with the condominium.

(10) Declaration, or declaration of condominium, means the instrument or instruments by which a condominium is created, and such instrument or instruments as they are from time to time amended.

(11) Limited common elements means and includes those common elements which are reserved for the use of a certain unit or units to the exclusion of other units.

(12) Operation, or operation of the condominium, means and includes the administration and management of the condominium property.

(13) Unit means a part of the condominium property which is to be subject to private ownership.

(14) Unit owner or owner of a unit means the owner of a condominium parcel.

History.—§3, ch. 63-35; (7) §1, ch. 65-387.

711.04 Condominium parcels; appurtenances; possession and enjoyment.—

(1) A condominium parcel is a separate parcel of real property, the ownership of which may be in fee simple, or any other estate in real property recognized by law.

(2) There shall pass with a unit as appurtenances thereto:

(a) An undivided share in the common elements.

(b) The exclusive right to use such portion of the common elements as may be provided by the declaration.

(c) An exclusive easement for the use of the air space occupied by the unit as it exists at any particular time and as the unit may lawfully be altered or reconstructed from time to time, which easement shall be terminated automatically in any air space which is vacated from time to time.

(d) An undivided share in the common surplus.

(e) Such other appurtenances as may be provided in the declaration.

(3) The owner of a unit is entitled to the exclusive possession of his unit. He shall be entitled to use the common elements in accordance with the purposes for which they are intended, but no such use shall hinder or encroach upon the lawful rights of owners of other units.

History.—§4, ch. 63-35.

711.05 Restraint upon separation and partition of common elements.—

(1) The undivided share in the common elements which is appurtenant to a unit shall not be separated therefrom and shall pass with the title to the unit whether or not separately described.

(2) A share in the common elements appurtenant to a unit cannot be conveyed or encumbered except together with the unit.

(3) The shares in the common elements appurtenant to units shall remain undivided, and no action for partition of the common elements shall lie.

History.—§5, ch. 63-35.

711.06 Common elements.—

(1) Common elements includes within its meaning the following items:

(a) The land on which the improvements are located and any other land included in the condominium property whether or not contiguous.

(b) All parts of the improvements which are not included within the units.

(c) Easements through units for conduits, ducts, plumbing, wiring and other facilities for the furnishing of utility services to units and the common elements.

(d) An easement of support in every portion of a unit which contributes to the support of a building.

(e) Installations for the furnishing of utility services to more than one unit or to the common elements or to a unit other than the unit containing the installation.

(f) The property and installations in connection therewith required for the furnishing of services to more than one unit or to the common elements.

(2) The declaration may designate other parts of the condominium property as common elements.

History.—§6, ch. 63-35.

711.07 Legal description of condominium parcels.—Following the recording of the declaration, a description of a condominium parcel by the number or other designation by which the unit is identified in the declaration together with the recording data identifying the declaration shall be a sufficient legal description for all purposes. Such a description shall include all appurtenances to the unit concerned whether or not separately described, including but not limited to the undivided share in the common elements appurtenant thereto.

History.—§7, ch. 63-35.

711.08 Creation of condominiums; contents of declaration.—

(1) A condominium may be created by recording in the public records of the county wherein the land to be included is located a declaration executed with the formalities of a deed by all persons having title of record to such land, which declaration shall contain or provide for the following matters:

(a) A statement submitting the condominium property to condominium ownership.

(b) The name by which the condominium is to be identified, which name shall include the word condominium or be followed by the words a condominium.

(c) Legal description of the land included.

(d) An identification of each unit by letter, name, or number, or combination thereof, so that no unit bears the same designation as any other unit.

(e) Survey of the land and a graphic description of the improvements in which units are located and a plot plan thereof which together with the declaration are in sufficient detail to identify the common elements and each unit and their relative locations and approximate dimensions. Such survey, plot plan and description may be in the form of exhibits consisting of building plans, floor plans, maps, sketches, surveys or other means, provided that there shall be included or attached a certificate or certificates of an architect, engineer or surveyor authorized to practice in this state that such material, together with the wording of the declaration, is a correct representation of the improvements described, and that there can be determined therefrom the identification, location, dimensions and size of the common elements and of each unit.

(f) The undivided shares, stated as percentages or fractions, in the common elements which are appurtenant to each of the units.

(g) The proportions or percentages and manner of sharing common expenses and owning common surplus.

(h) Voting rights of owners of units.

(i) Method of amendment of declaration.

(j) Bylaws.

(k) The name of the association and whether or not it is incorporated. If the association is not incorporated, the name and residence address of the person designated as agent to receive service of process upon the association. Such agent must be a resident of the state.

(l) Such other provisions not inconsistent with this law as may be desired, including but not limited to those relating to amendment of the declaration, values of the condominium property and of each unit or condominium parcel, statement of purpose for which condominium property and units are intended, designation of limited common elements, responsibility for maintenance and repair of units, insuring of the condominium property against loss and the owners and association against liability, reconstruction or repair after casualty and votes required in connection therewith, use restrictions,

limitation upon conveyance, sale, leasing, purchase, ownership and occupancy of units, termination of the condominium.

(2) The declaration provided by subsection (1), may include such covenants and restrictions concerning the use, occupancy and transfer of the units as are permitted by law with reference to real property; provided, however, that the rule of property known as the rule against perpetuities shall not be applied to defeat a right given any person or entity by the declaration for the purpose of allowing unit owners to retain reasonable control over the use, occupancy and transfer of units.

(3) All valid provisions of the declaration shall be enforceable equitable servitudes and shall run with the land and shall be effective until the declaration is revoked.

History.—§8, ch. 63-35; (2) §2, ch. 65-387.

711.09 Recording of declaration.—

(1) When duly executed with the formalities required for the execution of a deed, a declaration together with all exhibits thereto and all amendments thereof shall be entitled to record according to law as an agreement relating to the conveyance of land and when recorded in the public records of the county where the land described in the declaration is located shall constitute constructive notice to creditors, subsequent purchasers and all other persons.

(2) Graphic descriptions of improvements constituting exhibits to a declaration, when accompanied by the certificate of an architect, engineer or surveyor elsewhere required, shall be recorded as a part of a declaration without approval of any public body or officer.

(3) The clerk of the circuit court recording the declaration may for his convenience file or record the exhibits of a declaration in a separate book and shall indicate the place of filing or recording upon the margin of the record of the declaration.

History.—§9, ch. 63-35; (3) §3, ch. 65-387.

711.10 Amendment of declaration.—

(1) An amendment of a declaration shall become effective when recorded according to law.

(2) An amendment shall be evidenced by a certificate executed with formalities of a deed and shall include the recording data identifying the declaration.

(3) Unless otherwise provided in the declaration as originally recorded, no amendment shall change any condominium parcel unless the record owner thereof and all record owners of liens thereon shall join in the execution of the amendment.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act or the declaration, the designation of the agent for the service of process named in the declaration may be changed from time to time by an instrument executed by the association with the formalities required for the execution of a deed and recorded among the public records of the county in which the condominium property is located.

History.—§10, ch. 63-35.

711.11 Bylaws.—

(1) The operation of the condominium property shall be governed by bylaws, which shall be set forth in or annexed to the declaration. No modification of or amendment to the bylaws shall be valid unless set forth in or annexed to a duly recorded amendment to the declaration.

(2) The bylaws shall provide for the following:

(a) The form of administration, indicating the title of the officers and board of administration, if any, and specifying the powers, duties, manner of selection and removal, and compensation, if any, of officers and boards.

(b) Method of calling or summoning unit owners to assemble at meetings; the percentage of unit owners or voting rights required to make decisions, and to constitute a quorum. The foregoing requirements as to meetings are not to be construed, however, to prevent unit owners from waiving notice of meetings or from acting by written agreement without meetings, if so provided in the bylaws, the declaration or this law.

(c) Manner of collecting from the unit owners their shares of the common expenses.

(d) The method by which the bylaws may be amended consistent with the provisions of this law.

(3) The bylaws may provide for the following:

(a) Method of adopting and of amending administrative rules and regulations governing the details of the operation and use of the common elements.

(b) Such restrictions on and requirements respecting the use and maintenance of the units and the use of the common elements, not set forth in the declaration, as are designed to prevent unreasonable interference with the use of the units and common elements.

(c) Such other provisions not inconsistent with this law or with the declaration as may be desired.

History.—§11, ch. 63-35.

711.12 The association.—

(1) The operation of the condominium shall be by the association, the name of which shall be stated in the declaration. The declaration may require the association to be organized as a particular entity, such as but not limited to a corporation for profit or corporation not for profit, in which the owners of units shall be stockholders or members.

(2) The association, whether or not incorporated, shall be an entity which shall act through its officers and shall have the capability of contracting, bringing suit and being sued. If not incorporated the association shall be deemed to be an entity existing pursuant to this act and shall have power to execute contracts, deeds, mortgages, leases and other instruments by its officers. Service of process upon the association if not incorporated may be had by serving any officer of the association

or by serving the agent designated for service of process. Service of process upon the association shall not constitute service of process upon any unit owner.

(3) No unit owner, except as an officer of the association, shall have any authority to act for the association.

(4) Unless limited by the declaration the powers and duties of the association shall include those set forth in this law. The powers and duties of the association shall include also those set forth in the declaration and bylaws.

(5) The association shall have the irrevocable right to have access to each unit from time to time during reasonable hours as may be necessary for the maintenance, repair or replacement of any common elements therein or accessible therefrom, or for making emergency repairs therein necessary to prevent damage to the common elements or to another unit or units.

(6) The association shall have the power to make and collect assessments, and to lease, maintain, repair and replace the common elements.

(7) The association shall maintain accounting records according to good accounting practices which shall be open to inspection by unit owners at reasonable times. Such records shall include:

(a) A record of all receipts and expenditures.

(b) An account for each unit which shall designate the name and address of the unit owner, the amount of each assessment, the dates and amounts in which the assessment come due, the amounts paid upon the account and the balance due.

(8) The association, whether or not incorporated, shall have the power unless prohibited by the declaration of condominium, articles of incorporation, or bylaws of the association, to purchase units in the condominium and to acquire and hold, lease, mortgage and convey the same.

History.—§12, ch. 63-35; (2) §4, (8) n. §5, ch. 65-387.

711.121 Associations to acquire and enter into agreements.—In addition to any other provisions of this chapter, an association may acquire and enter into agreements whereby it acquires leaseholds, memberships and other possessory or use interests in lands or facilities including but not limited to country clubs, golf courses, marinas and other recreational facilities, whether or not contiguous to the lands of the condominium, intended to provide for the enjoyment, recreation or other use or benefit of the unit owners. All of such leaseholds, memberships and other possessory or use interests existing or brought into existence at the time of recording the declaration shall be set forth and fully described therein. Subsequent to the recording of the declaration, the association may not acquire or enter into agreements acquiring such leaseholds, memberships or other possessory or use interests except as

authorized by the declaration and bylaws. The declaration and bylaws may declare the expenses of rental, membership fees, operations, replacements and other undertakings in connection therewith to be common expenses and may include covenants and restrictions concerning the use of the same by the unit owners and such other provisions not inconsistent with this law as may be desired.

History.—§1, ch. 65-9.

711.13 Maintenance; limitation upon improvement.—

(1) The maintenance of the common elements shall be the responsibility of the association.

(2) There shall be no material alteration or substantial additions to the common elements except in a manner provided in the declaration.

(3) No unit owner shall make any alterations in the portions of the improvements of a condominium which are to be maintained by the association or remove any portion thereof, or make any additions thereto, or do any work which would jeopardize the safety or soundness of the building containing his unit or impair any easement.

History.—§13, ch. 63-35.

711.14 Common expenses and common surplus.—

(1) Common expenses shall include the expenses of the operation, maintenance, repair, or replacement of the common elements, costs of carrying out the powers and duties of the association and any other expense designated as common expense by this law, the declaration or the bylaws.

(2) Funds for the payment of common expenses shall be assessed against unit owners in the proportions or percentages of sharing common expenses provided in the declaration.

(3) The common surplus shall be owned by unit owners in the shares provided in the declaration.

History.—§14, ch. 63-35.

711.15 Assessments; liability; lien and priority; interest; collection.—

(1) A unit owner, regardless of how title is acquired, including without limitation a purchaser at a judicial sale, shall be liable for all assessments coming due while he is the owner of a unit. In a voluntary conveyance the grantee shall be jointly and severally liable with the grantor for all unpaid assessments against the latter for his share of the common expenses up to the time of such voluntary conveyance, without prejudice to the rights of the grantee to recover from the grantor the amounts paid by the grantee therefor.

(2) The liability for assessments may not be avoided by waiver of the use or enjoyment of any common elements or by abandonment of the unit for which the assessments are made.

(3) Assessments and installments thereon not paid when due shall bear interest from the date when due until paid at the rate provided in

the declaration, not to exceed the rate allowed by law, and if no rate is provided then at the legal rate.

(4) The association shall have a lien on each condominium parcel for any unpaid assessments, and interest thereon, against the unit owner of such condominium parcel. If authorized by the declaration said lien shall also secure reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the association incident to the collection of such assessment or enforcement of such lien. Said lien shall be effective from and after the time of recording in the public records in the county in which the condominium parcel is located of a claim of lien stating the description of the condominium parcel, the name of the record owner, the amount due and the date when due, and the lien shall continue in effect until all sums secured by the lien shall have been fully paid. Such claims of liens shall include only assessments which are due and payable when the claim of lien is recorded. Such claims of liens shall be signed and verified by an officer or agent of the association and shall then be entitled to be recorded. Upon full payment the party making payment shall be entitled to a recordable satisfaction of the lien. All such liens shall be subordinate to the lien of a mortgage or other lien recorded prior to the time of recording of the claim of lien.

(5) Liens for assessments may be foreclosed by suit brought in the name of the association in like manner as a foreclosure of a mortgage on real property. In any such foreclosure the unit owner shall be required to pay a reasonable rental for the condominium parcel, if so provided in the declaration or bylaws, and the plaintiff in such foreclosure shall be entitled to the appointment of a receiver to collect the same. The association shall have the power, unless prohibited by the declaration or bylaws, to bid in the condominium parcel at foreclosure sale, and to acquire and hold, lease, mortgage and convey the same. Suit to recover a money judgment for unpaid assessments may be maintained without waiving the lien securing the same.

(6) Where the mortgagee of a first mortgage of record or other purchaser of a condominium unit obtains title to the condominium parcel as a result of foreclosure of the first mortgage, such acquirer of title, his successors and assigns, shall not be liable for the share of common expenses or assessments by the association pertaining to such condominium parcel or chargeable to the former unit owner of such parcel which became due prior to acquisition of title as a result of the foreclosure. Such unpaid share of common expenses or assessments shall be deemed to be common expenses collectible from all of the unit owners including such acquirer, his successors and assigns.

(7) Any unit owner shall have the right to require from the association a certificate showing the amount of unpaid assessments against him with respect to his condominium parcel.

The holder of a mortgage or other lien shall have the same right as to any condominium parcel upon which he has a lien. Any person other than the owner who relies upon such certificate shall be protected thereby.

History.—§15, ch. 63-35; (6) §6, ch. 65-387.

711.16 Termination.—

(1) All of the unit owners may remove the condominium property from the provisions of this law by an instrument to that effect, duly recorded, provided that the holders of all liens affecting any of the condominium parcels consent thereto or agree, in either case by instruments duly recorded, that their liens be transferred to the undivided share of the unit owner in the property as hereinafter provided.

(2) Upon removal of the condominium property from the provisions of this law, the condominium property shall be deemed to be owned in common by the unit owners. Unless otherwise provided in the declaration, the undivided share in the property owned in common by each unit owner shall be the undivided share previously owned by such owner in the common elements.

(3) The condominium may be terminated in such other manner as may be prescribed in the declaration. After termination of a condominium in any manner, the liens upon condominium parcels shall be upon the respective undivided shares of the owners as tenants in common.

(4) The termination of a condominium shall not bar the creation of another condominium affecting the same property.

History.—§16, ch. 63-35; (1)-(3) §7, ch. 65-387.

711.17 Equitable relief.—In the event of substantial damage to or destruction of all or a substantial part of the condominium property, and in the event the property is not repaired, reconstructed, or rebuilt within a reasonable period of time, any unit owner shall have the right to petition a court of equity having jurisdiction in and for the county where the condominium property is located for equitable relief, which may, but need not necessarily, include a termination of the condominium and a partition.

History.—§17, ch. 63-35.

711.18 Limitation of liability.—

(1) The liability of the owner of a unit for common expenses shall be limited to the amounts for which he is assessed from time to time in accordance with this law, the declaration and bylaws.

(2) The owner of a unit shall have no personal liability for any damages caused by the association on or in connection with the use of the common elements. A unit owner shall be liable for injuries or damages resulting from an accident in his own unit to the same extent and degree that the owner of a house would be liable for an accident occurring within his house.

History.—§18, ch. 63-35.

711.19 Separate taxation of condominium parcels; survival of declaration after tax sale.—

(1) Property taxes and special assessments

assessed by municipalities, counties and other taxing authorities shall be assessed against and collected on the condominium parcels and not upon the condominium property as a whole. Each condominium parcel shall be separately assessed for ad valorem taxes and special assessments as a single parcel. The taxes and special assessments levied against each condominium parcel shall constitute a lien only upon such condominium parcel so assessed and upon no other portion of the condominium property.

(2) All provisions of a declaration relating to a condominium parcel which has been sold for taxes or special assessments shall survive and be enforceable after the issuance of a tax deed or master's deed upon foreclosure of an assessment, certificate or lien, a tax deed, tax certificate, or tax lien, to the same extent that they would be enforceable against a voluntary grantee, immediate, mediate, or remote, of the owner of the title immediately prior to the delivery of the tax deed or master's deed.

(3) Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter, amend, or expand the laws governing exemption of homesteads from taxation. It is the specific intent of the legislature that the aggregate of all of the homestead exemptions from taxation in any one building shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars irrespective of the number of units contained therein.

History.—§19, ch. 63-35.

711.20 Liens.—

(1) Subsequent to recording the declaration and while the property remains subject to the declaration, no liens of any nature shall thereafter arise or be created against the condominium property as a whole except with the unanimous consent of the unit owners. During such period liens may arise or be created only against the several condominium parcels.

(2) Labor performed or materials furnished to a unit shall not be the basis for the filing of a lien pursuant to the mechanics' lien law against the unit or condominium parcel of any unit owner not expressly consenting to or requesting the same. No labor performed or materials furnished to the common elements shall be the basis for a lien thereon, but if duly authorized by the association such labor or materials shall be deemed to be performed or furnished with the express consent of each unit owner and shall be the basis for the filing of a lien against all condominium parcels in the proportions for which the owners thereof are liable for common expenses.

(3) In the event a lien against two or more condominium parcels becomes effective each

owner thereof may relieve his condominium parcel of the lien by payment of the proportionate amount attributable to his condominium parcel. Upon such payment it shall be the duty of the lienor to release the lien of record for such condominium parcel.

(4) Service or delivery of notices, papers or copies thereof permitted or required under the mechanics lien law for or incident to the perfection or enforcement of liens arising from labor or materials furnished to the common elements, duly authorized by the association, may be effected by service on or delivery to the association. Suits to foreclose or otherwise enforce liens arising from labor or materials furnished to the common elements may be brought against the association and the owners of units shall not be deemed necessary parties to such suits.

History.—§20, ch. 63-35.
cf.—§§713.01-713.36 Part I, Mechanics' Lien Law.

711.21 Zoning and building.—All laws, ordinances and regulations concerning buildings or zoning shall be construed and applied with reference to the nature and use of such property without regard to the form of ownership. No law, ordinance or regulation shall establish any requirement concerning the use or location, placement or construction of buildings or other improvements which are, or may thereafter be subjected to the condominium form of ownership, unless such requirement shall be equally applicable to all buildings and improvements of the same kind not then or thereafter to be subjected to the condominium form of ownership.

History.—§21, ch. 63-35; §8, ch. 65-387.

711.22 Authority to regulate.—Buildings included in a condominium property shall be subject to the authority, regulation or control of the division of hotels and restaurants of the department of business regulation only to the extent provided in chapter 509. Such buildings not subject to the authority, regulation or control of the division under chapter 509 shall be subject to the provisions of chapter 399 with respect to elevators.

History.—§22, ch. 63-35; §16, 35, ch. 69-106.

711.23 Remedies for violation.—Each unit owner shall be governed by and shall comply with this law and the declaration and bylaws as they may exist from time to time. Failure to do so shall entitle the association or any other unit owner to recover sums due for damages or injunctive relief or both. Such actions may be maintained by the association or in a proper case by an aggrieved unit owner. Such relief shall not be exclusive of other remedies provided by law.

History.—§23, ch. 63-35.

CHAPTER 712

MARKETABLE RECORD TITLES TO REAL PROPERTY

- 712.01 Definitions.
- 712.02 Marketable record title.
- 712.03 Exceptions to marketability.
- 712.04 Interests extinguished by marketable record title.
- 712.05 Effect of filing notice.
- 712.06 Contents of notice; recording and indexing.

- 712.07 Limitations of actions and recording acts.
- 712.08 Filing false claim.
- 712.09 Extension of thirty year period.
- 712.10 Law to be liberally construed.

712.01 Definitions.—As used in this law:

(1) The term person as used herein denotes singular or plural, natural or corporate, private or governmental, including the state and any political subdivision or agency thereof as the context for the use thereof requires or denotes.

(2) Root of title means any title transaction purporting to create or transfer the estate claimed by any person and which is the last title transaction to have been recorded at least thirty years prior to the time when marketability is being determined. The effective date of the root of title is the date on which it was recorded.

(3) Title transaction means any recorded instrument or court proceeding which affects title to any estate or interest in land.

History.—§1, ch. 63-133; (2) §11, ch. 65-420.

712.02 Marketable record title.—Any person having the legal capacity to own land in this state, who, alone or together with his predecessors in title, has been vested with any estate in land of record for thirty years or more, shall have a marketable record title to such estate in said land, which shall be free and clear of all claims except the matters set forth as exceptions to marketability in §712.03. A person shall have a marketable record title when the public records disclosed a title transaction affecting the title to the land which has been of record for not less than thirty years purporting to create such estate either in:

- (1) The person claiming such estate; or
- (2) Some other person from whom, by one or more title transactions, such estate has passed to the person claiming such estate, with nothing appearing of record, in either case, purporting to divest such claimant of the estate claimed.

History.—§2, ch. 63-133.

712.03 Exceptions to marketability.—Such marketable record title shall not affect or extinguish the following rights:

(1) Estates or interests, easements and use restrictions disclosed by and defects inherent in the muniments of title on which said estate is based beginning with the root of title; provided, however, that a general reference in any of such muniments to easements, use restrictions or other interests created prior to the root of title shall not be sufficient to preserve them unless specific identification by reference to book and page of record or by name of recorded plat be made therein to a recorded

title transaction which imposed, transferred or continued such easement, use restrictions or other interests; subject, however, to the provisions of subsection (5).

(2) Estates or interests preserved by the filing of a proper notice in accordance with the provisions hereof.

(3) Rights of any person in possession of the lands, so long as such person is in such possession.

(4) Estates or interests arising out of a title transaction which has been recorded subsequent to the effective date of the root of title.

(5) Recorded or unrecorded easements or rights, interest or servitude in the nature of easements, rights of way and terminal facilities, including those of a public utility or of a governmental agency, so long as the same are used and the use of any part thereof shall except from the operation hereof the right to the entire use thereof.

(6) Rights of any person in whose name the land is assessed on the county tax rolls for such period of time as the land is so assessed and which rights are preserved for a period of three years after the land is last assessed in such person's name.

History.—§3, ch. 63-133; (1) §12, ch. 65-420.

712.04 Interests extinguished by marketable record title.—Subject to the matters stated in §712.03, such marketable record title shall be free and clear of all estates, interests, claims or charges whatsoever, the existence of which depends upon any act, title transaction, event or omission that occurred prior to the effective date of the root of title. All such estates, interests, claims or charges, however denominated, whether such estates, interests, claims or charges are or appear to be held or asserted by a person sui juris or under a disability, whether such person is within or without the state, whether such person is natural or corporate, or is private or governmental, are hereby declared to be null and void, except that this chapter shall not be deemed to affect any right, title or interest of the United States, Florida or any of its officers, boards, commissions or other agencies reserved in the patent or deed by which the United States, Florida or any of its agencies parted with title.

History.—§4, ch. 63-133; §1, ch. 65-280.

712.05 Effect of filing notice.—

(1) Any person claiming an interest in land may preserve and protect the same from ex-

tinguishment by the operation of this act by filing for record, during the thirty year period immediately following the effective date of the root of title, a notice, in writing, in accordance with the provisions hereof, which notice shall have the effect of so preserving such claim of right for a period of not longer than thirty years after filing the same unless again filed as required herein. No disability or lack of knowledge of any kind on the part of anyone shall delay the commencement of or suspend the running of said thirty year period. Such notice may be filed for record by the claimant or by any other person acting on behalf of any claimant who is:

- (a) Under a disability,
- (b) Unable to assert a claim on his behalf, or
- (c) One of a class, but whose identity cannot be established or is uncertain at the time of filing such notice of claim for record.

(2) It shall not be necessary for the owner of the marketable record title, as herein defined, to file a notice to protect his marketable record title.

History.—§5, ch. 63-133.

712.06 Contents of notice; recording and indexing.—

(1) To be effective, the notice above referred to shall contain:

(a) The name or description of the claimant and the name and particular post office address of the person filing the claim.

(b) The name and post-office address of an owner, or the name and post office address of the person in whose name said property is assessed on the last completed tax assessment roll of the county at the time of filing, who, for the purpose of such notice, shall be deemed to be an owner.

(c) A full and complete description of all land affected by such notice, which description shall be set forth in particular terms and not by general reference, but if said claim is founded upon a recorded instrument, then the description in such notice may be the same as that contained in such recorded instrument, provided the same shall be sufficient to identify the property.

(d) A statement of the claim showing the nature, description and extent of such claim, except that it shall not be necessary to show the amount of any claim for money or the terms of payment.

(e) If such claim is based upon an instrument of record, such instrument shall be sufficiently described to identify the same, including reference to the book and page in which the same is recorded.

(f) Such notice shall be acknowledged in the same manner as deeds are acknowledged for record.

(2) Such notice shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county or counties

where the land described therein is situated, together with a true copy thereof. The clerk shall enter, record and index said notice in the same manner that deeds are entered, recorded and indexed, as though the claimant were the grantee in the deed and the purported owner were the grantor in a deed, and the clerk shall charge the same fees for recording thereof as are charged for recording deeds. In those counties where the circuit court clerk maintains a tract index, such notice shall also be indexed therein.

(3) The clerk of the circuit court shall, upon such filing, mail by registered or certified mail to the purported owner of said property, as stated in such notice, a copy thereof and shall enter on the original, before recording the same, a certificate showing such mailing. For mailing each such copy, the claimant shall pay the sum of fifty cents, in addition to the recording charges. If the notice names purported owners having more than one address, the person filing the same shall furnish a true copy for each of the several addresses stated, and the clerk shall send one such copy to the purported owners named at each respective address. Such certificate shall be sufficient if the same reads substantially as follows:

I hereby certify that I did on this _____
_____, mail by registered (or
certified) mail a copy of the foregoing
notice to each of the following at the
address stated:

Clerk of the circuit court of
_____ county, Florida,

By _____
Deputy clerk

(4) Failure of any purported owner to receive the mailed notice shall not affect the validity of the notice or vitiate the effect of the filing of such notice.

History.—§6, ch. 63-133.

712.07 Limitations of actions and recording acts.—Nothing contained in this law shall be construed to extend the period for the bringing of an action or for the doing of any other act required under any statute of limitations or to affect the operation of any statute governing the effect of the recording or the failure to record any instrument affecting land. This law shall not vitiate any curative statute.

History.—§7, ch. 63-133.

712.08 Filing false claim.—No person shall use the privilege of filing notices hereunder for the purpose of asserting false or fictitious claims to land; and in any action relating thereto if the court shall find that any person has filed a false or fictitious claim, the court may award to the prevailing party all costs incurred by him in such action, including a reasonable attorney's fee, and in addition thereto may award to

the prevailing party all damages that he may have sustained as a result of the filing of such notice of claim.

History.—§8, ch. 63-133.

712.09 Extension of thirty year period.—If the thirty year period for filing notice under §712.05 shall have expired prior to July 1, 1965, such period shall be extended to July 1, 1965.

History.—§9, ch. 63-133.

712.10 Law to be liberally construed.—This law shall be liberally construed to effect the legislative purpose of simplifying and facilitating land title transactions by allowing persons to rely on a record title as described in §712.02 subject only to such limitations as appear in §712.03.

History.—§10, ch. 63-133.

CHAPTER 713

LIENS, GENERALLY

PART I MECHANICS' LIEN LAW (§§713.01-713.36)

PART II MISCELLANEOUS LIENS (§§713.50-713.77)

PART I

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW

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| | | 713.36 | Effective date. |

713.01 Definitions.—As used in part I of this chapter:

(1) Contract means an agreement for improving real property, written or unwritten, express or implied, and includes extras or change orders as herein defined.

(2) Contractor means a person other than a materialman or laborer who enters into a contract with the owner of real property for improving it, or who takes over from a contractor as above defined the entire remaining work under such contract.

(3) Contract price means the amount agreed upon by the contracting parties for performing all labor and services and furnishing all materials covered by their contract and shall be increased or diminished, as the case may be, by the price of any extras or change orders as herein defined, or by any amounts attributable to altered specifications, defects in workmanship or materials or any other breaches of the contract; provided, that no penalty or liquidated damages between the owner and a contractor shall diminish the contract price as to any other lienor. If no price is agreed upon by the contracting parties this term shall mean the value of all labor, services or materials covered by their contract, with any increases and diminutions, as above provided.

(4) Direct contract means a contract as

herein defined between the owner and any other person.

(5) Extras or change orders means labor, services or materials for improving real property authorized by the owner and added to or deleted from labor, services or materials covered by a previous contract between the same parties.

(6) Furnish materials means supply materials which are incorporated in the improvement including normal wastage in construction operations; or specially fabricated materials for incorporation in the improvement; or supply materials used for the construction and not remaining in the improvement, subject to diminution by the salvage value of such materials; and includes supplying tools, appliances or machinery used on the particular improvement to the extent of the reasonable rental value for the period of actual use (not determinable by the contract for rental unless the owner is a party thereto), but does not include supplying hand tools. The delivery of materials to the site of the improvement shall be prima facie evidence of incorporation of such materials in the improvement.

(7) Improve means build, erect, place, make, alter, remove, repair or demolish any improvement over, upon, connected with, or beneath the surface of any land or other real

property, or excavate any land, or furnish materials for any of such purposes, or perform any labor or services upon such improvement; or perform any labor or services or furnish any materials in grading, seeding, sodding, or planting for landscaping purposes, or in equipping any such improvement with fixtures or permanent apparatus.

(8) Improvement means any building, structure, construction, demolition, excavation, landscaping, or any part thereof existing, built, erected, placed, made or done on land or other real property for its permanent benefit.

(9) Laborer means any person other than an architect, landscape architect, engineer, land surveyor and the like who, under properly authorized contract, personally performs on the site of the improvement labor or services for improving real property and does not furnish materials or labor service of others.

(10) Lienor means any person having a lien or prospective lien upon real property by virtue of this chapter and includes his successor in interest.

(11) Materialman means any person who furnishes materials under contract to the owner, contractor or subcontractor on the site of the improvement or for direct delivery to the site of the improvement or for specially fabricated materials off the site of the improvement for the particular improvement, and who performs no labor in the installation thereof.

(12) Owner means the owner of any legal or equitable interest in real property, which interest can be reached and sold by any legal process, who enters into a contract for the improvement of such real property.

(13) Perform or furnish when used in connection with the words labor or services or materials means performance or furnishing by the lienor or by another for him.

(14) Real property means the land that is improved and the improvements thereon, including fixtures, except any such property owned by the state, county, any municipality, school board, or governmental agency, commission or political subdivision.

(15) Site of the improvement means the real property which is being improved and on which labor or services are performed or materials furnished in furtherance of the operations of improving such real property. In cases of removal, without demolition and under contract, of an improvement from one lot, parcel or tract of land to another, this term means the real property to which the improvement is removed.

(16) Subcontractor means a person other than a materialman or laborer who enters into a contract with a contractor for the performance of any part of such contractor's contract.

(17) Subsubcontractor means a person other than a materialman or laborer who enters into a contract with a subcontractor for the performance of any part of such subcontractor's contract.

(18) Commencement of the improvement means the time of filing for record of the notice of commencement provided in §713.13.

(19) Lienors giving notice means any lienor, except a contractor, who has duly served a notice to owner as provided in §713.06(2).

(20) Notice by lienor means the notice to owner served as provided in §713.06(2).

(21) Notice of commencement means the notice recorded as provided in §713.13 and the giving of notice shall be effective upon the filing in the clerk's office.

(22) Claim of lien means the claim recorded as provided in §713.08.

(23) Clerk's office means the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the real property is located.

(24) Post or posting means placing the document referred to on the site of the improvement in a conspicuous place on the front of said site and such documents shall be protected from the weather.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.011.

713.02 Types of lienors and exemptions.—

(1) Persons performing the services described in §713.03 shall have rights to a lien on real property as provided in that section.

(2) Persons performing services or furnishing materials for subdivision improvements as described in §713.04 shall have rights to a lien on real property as provided in that section.

(3) Persons who are in privity with an owner and who perform labor or services or furnish materials constituting an improvement or part thereof shall have rights to a lien on real property as provided in §713.05.

(4) Persons who are not in privity with an owner and who perform labor or services or furnish materials constituting a part of an improvement under the direct contract of another person shall have rights to a lien on real property as provided in §713.06.

(5) Any improvement to an existing improvement for which the contract price is five hundred dollars or less and which is completed within six months from actual commencement thereof shall be exempt from all other provisions of part I of this chapter except the provisions of §713.05.

(6) In any direct contract the owner may require the contractor to furnish a payment bond as provided in §713.23 and upon receipt of such bond the owner shall be exempt from the other provisions of parts I and II of this chapter and of chapter 85, but this does not exempt the owner from the lien of the contractor who furnishes the bond. The owner may post said bond or a copy thereof.

(7) Any person who furnishes trees, shrubs, bushes, or plants planted on real property shall have a lien for the value thereof. A lien under this subsection shall be acquired as provided in §713.05 or §713.06, depending on whether or not the lienor is in privity with the owner.

(8) Any person who furnishes carpet or rugs that are permanently affixed to real property shall have a lien therefor.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §1, ch. 67-210; §35, ch. 67-254; §7, ch. 69-97.

Note.—Formerly §84.022.

713.03 Liens for professional services.—

(1) Any person who performs services as architect, landscape architect, engineer or land surveyor, subject to compliance with and the limitations imposed by part I of this chapter, shall have a lien on the real property improved for any money that shall be owing to him for his services in preparing plans, specifications or drawings used in connection with improving the real property or for his services in supervising any portion of the work of improving the real property, rendered in accordance with his contract and with the direct contract.

(2) Any architect, landscape architect, engineer or land surveyor who has a direct contract and who in the practice of his profession shall perform services, by himself or others, in connection with a specific parcel of real property and subject to said compliances and limitations, shall have a lien upon such real property for the money owing to him for his professional services, regardless of whether such real property is actually improved.

(3) No liens under this section shall be acquired until a claim of lien is recorded. No lienor under this section shall be required to serve a notice to owner as provided in §713.06 (2).

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §1, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.031.

713.04 Subdivision improvements.—Any lienor who, regardless of whether in privity, performs services or furnishes material to real property for the purpose of making it suitable as the site for the construction of an improvement or improvements shall be entitled to a lien on the real property for any money that shall be owing to him for his services or materials. The work of making real property suitable as the site of an improvement shall include but shall not be limited to the grading, leveling, excavating and filling of land (including the furnishing of fill soil), the grading and paving of streets, curbs and sidewalks, the construction of ditches and other area drainage facilities, and the laying of pipes and conduits for water, gas, electric, sewage and drainage purposes, and construction of canals and shall also include the altering, repairing and redoing of all said things. When such services or materials are placed on land dedicated to the public use and are furnished under contract with the owner of the abutting land, the cost of such services and materials, if unpaid, may be the basis for a lien upon said abutting land. When such services or materials are placed upon land under contract with the owner of such land who subsequently dedicates portions of such lands to public use, the person furnishing the services or materials placed upon the dedicated land shall be entitled to a lien upon the land abutting

the dedicated land for the unpaid cost of the services and materials placed upon the dedicated land, or in the case of improvements which serve or benefit real property which is divided by such improvements, to a lien upon each abutting portion for the equitable portion of the full amount due and owing. If the portion of the cost to be borne by each parcel of the lands subject to the same lien is not specified in the contract it shall be prorated equitably among the parcels served or benefited. No lien under this section shall be acquired until a claim of lien is recorded.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §2, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.041.

713.05 Liens of persons in privity.—A materialman or laborer, either of whom is in privity with the owner, or a contractor who complies with the provisions of part I of this chapter and is subject to the limitations thereof, shall have a lien on the real property improved for any money that shall be owing to him for labor, services, materials or other items required by or furnished in accordance with the direct contract. No lien under this section shall be acquired until a claim of lien is recorded. A lienor who, as a subcontractor, laborer or materialman not in privity with the owner, commences to furnish labor, services or material to such an improvement and who thereafter becomes in privity with the owner shall have such a lien for any money that shall be owing to him for such labor, services or materials furnished after he becomes in privity with the owner; provided, such a lienor may record one claim of lien to cover his work done both in privity with the owner and not in privity with the owner. No lienor under this section shall be required to serve a notice to owner as provided in §713.06(2). A contractor may claim a lien for any labor, services or materials furnished by another lienor for which he is obligated to pay such lienor regardless of the right of such lienor to claim a lien but if such lienor claims a valid lien, the contractor shall not recover the amount of the lien recovered by the lienor and the amount of the contractor's claim of lien may be reduced accordingly by court order.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §3, ch. 65-456; §2, ch. 67-210; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.051.

713.06 Liens of persons not in privity; proper payments.—

(1) A materialman or laborer, either of whom is not in privity with the owner, or a subcontractor who complies with the provisions of part I of this chapter and is subject to the limitations thereof, shall have a lien on the real property improved for any money that shall be owing to him for labor, services or materials furnished in accordance with his contract and with the direct contract. The total amount of all liens allowed under part I of this chapter for furnishing labor, services or material covered by any certain direct contract shall not exceed the amount of the contract price fixed by

said direct contract except as provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) (a) All lienors under this section, except laborers, as a prerequisite to perfecting a lien under this chapter and recording a claim of lien, shall be required to serve a notice on the owner setting forth the lienor's name and address, a description sufficient for identification of the real property, and the nature of the services or materials furnished or to be furnished. This notice must be served before commencing or not later than forty-five days from commencing to furnish his services or materials but in any event before the date of furnishing the affidavit under subsection (3) (d)1., of this section, or abandonment, whichever shall occur first. The serving of this notice shall not dispense with recording the claim of lien. This notice shall not be deemed to constitute a lien, cloud or encumbrance on said real property nor actual nor constructive notice of any of the same.

(b) If the owner, in his notice of commencement, shall have designated a person in addition to himself to receive a copy of such lienor's notice, as provided in §713.13(1)(g), the lienor shall mail a copy of his notice to the person so designated. Failure by the lienor to mail such copy, however, shall not invalidate an otherwise valid lien.

(c) The notice may be in substantially the following form:

NOTICE TO OWNER

To _____
(owner's name and address)

The undersigned hereby informs you that he has furnished or is furnishing services or materials as follows: _____

(general description of services or materials)
for the improvement of the real property identified as _____

(property description)

under an order given by _____
Florida law prescribes the serving of this notice and restricts your right to make payments under your contract in accordance with §713.06, Florida Statutes.

Copies to _____

(Lienor's signature and address)

(3) The owner may make proper payments on the direct contract as to lienors under this section, in the following manner:

(a) The owner shall not pay any money on account of a direct contract prior to recording of the notice provided in §713.13, and any amount so paid shall be held improperly paid.

(b) The owner at any time after recording the notice provided in §713.13, may pay to any laborers the whole or any part of the amounts that shall then be due and payable to them respectively for labor or services performed by them and covered by the direct contract, and

shall deduct the same from the balance due the contractor under a direct contract.

(c) When any payment becomes due to the contractor on the direct contract, except the final payment:

1. The owner shall pay or cause to be paid, within the limitations imposed by subparagraph 2. the sum then due to each lienor giving notice prior to the time of said payment. The owner may require (and in such event, the contractor shall furnish as a prerequisite to requiring payment to himself) an affidavit as prescribed in paragraph (d)1. of this subsection, on any payment made or to be made on a direct contract; provided, the furnishing of any such affidavit shall not relieve the owner of his responsibility to pay or cause to be paid all lienors giving notice as aforesaid. Except laborers, the owner shall be under no obligation to any lienor from whom he has not received a notice at the time of making any such payment.

2. When the payment due is insufficient to pay all bills of lienors giving notice, the owner shall prorate the amount then due under the direct contract among the lienors filing notices pro rata in the manner prescribed in subsection (4) of this section. Lienors receiving money shall execute partial releases as provided in §713.20(2), to the extent of the payment received.

3. If any affidavit permitted hereunder recites any outstanding bills for labor, services or materials, the owner may pay such bills in full direct to the person or firm to whom they are due if the balance due on the direct contract at the time the affidavit is given is sufficient to pay such bills and shall deduct the amounts so paid from the balance of payment due the contractor.

4. No person furnishing labor or material or both who is required to serve a notice under subsection (2)(a) of this section and who did not serve such notice and whose time for such service has expired shall be paid because he is listed in an affidavit furnished by the contractor under this subsection until all lienors giving notice and lienors listed in such affidavit whose time for serving such notice has not expired have been paid in full. If there is a balance due the contractor after all of said lienors have been paid in full, any of said persons who failed to serve timely notice shall be paid in full or pro rata according to the amounts of their claims to the extent of such balance due the contractor; provided, this shall not be construed to permit any claim or demand whatsoever by said persons failing to serve timely notice against the owner.

(d) When the final payment under a direct contract becomes due the contractor:

1. The contractor shall give to the owner an affidavit stating, if that be the fact, that all lienors have been paid in full or, if the fact be otherwise, showing the name of each lienor who has not been paid in full and the amount due or to become due each for labor, services

or materials furnished. The contractor shall have no lien or right of action against the owner for labor, services or materials furnished under the direct contract while in default by reason of not giving the owner such affidavit. The contractor shall execute said affidavit and deliver it to the owner at least five days before instituting suit as a prerequisite to the institution of any suit to enforce his lien under this chapter.

2. If the contractor's affidavit required in this subsection recites any outstanding bills for labor, services or materials the owner may, after giving the contractor at least ten days' written notice, pay such bills in full direct to the person or firm to whom they are due, if the balance due on a direct contract at the time the affidavit is given is sufficient to pay them and lienors giving notice, and shall deduct the amounts so paid from the balance due the contractor. Lienors listed in said affidavit not giving notice may be paid nevertheless.

3. If the balance due is not sufficient to pay in full all lienors listed in the affidavit given by the contractor at that time and other lienors giving notice, the owner shall pay no money to anyone until such time as the contractor has furnished him with the difference; provided, that if the contractor fails to furnish the difference within ten days from delivery of the affidavit or notice from the owner to the contractor to furnish the affidavit, the owner shall determine the amount due each lienor and shall disburse to them the amounts due from him on a direct contract in accordance with the procedure established by subsection (4) of this section.

4. The owner shall have the right to rely on the contractor's affidavit given under this subparagraph in making the final payment unless there are lienors giving notice who are not listed in said affidavit. If there are lienors giving notice who are not so listed, the owner may pay said lienors and any persons listed in said affidavit and shall thereupon be discharged of any further responsibility under the direct contract except for any balance which may be due to the contractor.

5. The owner shall retain the last payment due under a contract or ten per cent of the original contract price, whichever is larger, which shall not be disbursed until the contractor's affidavit under paragraph (d)1. of this subsection has been delivered to the owner.

6. When final payment has become due to the contractor and the owner fails to withhold as required by paragraph (d)5. of this subsection, the property improved shall be subject to the full amount of all valid liens of which the owner has notice at the time the contractor furnishes his affidavit.

(e) If the improvement is abandoned before completion, the owner shall determine the amount due each lienor giving notice and shall pay the same in full or prorate in the same manner as provided in subsection (4) of this section.

(f) No contractor shall have any right to require the owner to pay any money to him under a direct contract if such money cannot be properly paid by the owner to the contractor in accordance with this section.

(g) Except with written consent of the contractor, before paying any money directly to any lienor except the contractor or any laborer, the owner shall give the contractor at least ten days' written notice of his intention to do so, and the amount he proposes to pay each lienor.

(h) When the owner has properly retained all sums required in this section to be retained but has otherwise made improper payments, the owner's real property shall be held liable to all laborers, subcontractors and materialmen complying with this chapter only to the extent of such retentions and such improper payments, notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection. Any money paid by the owner on a direct contract, the payment of which is proved to have caused no detriment to any certain lienor, shall be held to have been properly paid as to such lienor, and if any of such money shall be held not properly paid as to any other lienors, the entire benefit of its being held not properly paid as to them shall go to such lienors.

(4) (a) In determining the amounts for which liens between lienors claiming under a direct contract shall be paid by the owner or allowed by the court within the total amount fixed by the direct contract and under the provisions of this section, the owner or court shall pay or allow such liens in the following order:

1. Liens of all laborers.

2. Liens of all persons other than the contractor.

3. Lien of the contractor.

(b) Should the total amount for which liens under such direct contract may be allowed be less than the total amount of liens under such contract in all classes above mentioned, all liens in a class shall be allowed for their full amounts before any liens shall be allowed to any subsequent class. Should the amount applicable to the liens of any single class be insufficient to permit all liens within that class to be allowed for their full amounts, each lien shall be allowed for its pro rata share of the total amount applicable to liens of that class; but if the same labor, services, or materials shall be covered by liens of more than one class, such labor, services, or materials shall be allowed only in the earliest class by which they shall be covered; and also if the same labor, services, or materials shall be covered by liens of two or more lienors of the same class, such labor, services or materials shall be allowed only in the lien of the lienor farthest removed from the contractor. This section shall not be construed to affect the priority of liens derived under separate direct contracts.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §34, 5, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.061.

713.07 Priority of liens.—

(1) Liens under §§713.03 and 713.04 shall attach at the time of recordation of the claim

of lien and shall take priority as of that time.

(2) Liens under §§713.05 and 713.06 shall attach and take priority as of the time of recordation of the notice of commencement, but in the event a notice of commencement is not filed, then such liens shall attach and take priority as of the time the claim of lien is recorded.

(3) All such liens shall have priority over any conveyance, encumbrance or demand not recorded against the real property prior to the time such lien attached as provided herein, but any conveyance, encumbrance or demand recorded prior to the time such lien attaches and any proceeds thereof, regardless of when disbursed, shall have priority over such liens.

(4) If construction ceases before completion and the owner desires to recommence construction, he may pay all lienors in full or pro rata in accordance with §713.06(4), prior to recommencement in which event all liens for the recommenced construction shall take priority from such recommencement; or the owner may record an affidavit in the clerk's office stating his intention to recommence construction and that all lienors giving notice have been paid in full except those listed therein as not having been so paid in which event thirty days after such recording, the rights of any person acquiring any interest, lien or encumbrance on said property or of any lienor on the recommenced construction shall be paramount to any lien on the prior construction unless such prior lienor records a claim of lien within said thirty day period. A copy of said affidavit shall be served on each lienor named therein. Before recommencing, the owner shall record and post a notice of commencement for the recommenced construction, as provided in §713.13.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §6, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.071.

713.08 Claim of lien.—

(1) For the purpose of perfecting his lien under part I of this chapter every lienor, including laborers and persons in privity, shall record a claim of lien which shall state:

(a) The name of the lienor and the address where notices or process under part I of this chapter may be served on the lienor.

(b) The name of the person with whom the lienor contracted or by whom he was employed.

(c) The labor, services or materials furnished and the contract price or value thereof. Materials specially fabricated at a place other than the site of the improvement for incorporation in the improvement but not so incorporated and the contract price or value thereof shall be separately stated in the claim of lien.

(d) A description of the real property sufficient for identification.

(e) The name of the owner.

(f) The time when the first and the last item of labor or service or materials was furnished.

(g) The amount unpaid the lienor for such labor or services or materials.

(h) If the lien is claimed by a person not in privity with the owner, the date and method of service of the notice to owner.

(2) The claim of lien shall be signed and verified on personal oath by the lienor, his agent or attorney acquainted with the facts stated therein.

(3) Such claim of lien shall be sufficient if it is in substantially the following form:

CLAIM OF LIEN

State of _____

County of _____

Before me, the undersigned authority, personally appeared _____, who, being duly sworn, says that he is (the lienor herein) (the (agent) (attorney) of the lienor herein _____) whose address is _____, and that in pursuance of a contract with _____, lienor furnished labor, services or materials consisting of _____ on the following described real property in _____ County, Florida: owned by _____ of a total value of \$_____, of which there remains unpaid \$_____ and furnished the first of the same on _____, 19_____, and the last of the same on _____, 19_____, and (if the lien is claimed by one not in privity with the owner) that the lienor served his notice to owner on _____, 19_____, by _____.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 19_____.

Notary Public My commission expires:

(4) (a) The omission of any of the foregoing details or errors in such claim of lien shall not, within the discretion of the trial court, prevent the enforcement of such lien as against one who has not been adversely affected by such omission or error.

(b) Any claim of lien recorded as provided in part I of this chapter may be amended at any time during the period allowed for recording such claim of lien, provided, that such amendment shall not cause any person to suffer any detriment by having acted in good faith in reliance upon such claim of lien as originally recorded. Any amendment of the claim of lien shall be recorded in the same manner as is provided for recording the original claim of lien.

(c) Failure to serve any claim of lien in the manner provided in §713.18, within ten days after recording shall render the claim of lien voidable to the extent that such failure or delay is shown to have been prejudicial to any person entitled to rely thereon.

(5) The claim of lien may be recorded at any time during the progress of the work or thereafter but not later than ninety days after the final furnishing of the labor or services or materials by the lienor; provided if the original contractor defaults or the contract is terminated under §713.07(4), no claim for a lien attaching prior to such default shall be recorded after ninety days from the date of such default or ninety days after the final perform-

ance of labor or services or furnishing of materials, whichever occurs first. The claim of lien shall be recorded in the clerk's office. If such real property is situated in two or more counties the claim of lien shall be recorded in the clerk's office in each of such counties. The recording of the claim of lien shall be constructive notice to all persons of the contents and effect of such claim. The validity of the lien and the right to record a claim therefor shall not be affected by the insolvency, bankruptcy or death of the owner before the claim of lien is recorded.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §7, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.081.

713.09 When single claim of lien sufficient.—

(1) A lienor shall be required to record only one claim of lien covering his entire demand against such real property where the amount demanded is for labor or services or materials furnished for more than one improvement on a single lot, parcel, or tract of land, or for a single improvement on contiguous or adjacent lots, parcels, or tracts of land, or for more than one improvement to be operated as a single plant but located on separate lots, parcels, or tracts of land, or for more than one improvement to be operated as separate units on separate lots, parcel or tracts of land but improved in one continuous building operation, such as, but not limited to, a housing or multiple unit dwelling project, or a multiple separate unit development, and made or to be made in each case under the same direct contract. The claim of lien shall then be applicable to such lots, parcels or tracts of land and the improvements thereon included therein but not previously released in writing, and proof of delivery of materials at the order of the purchaser to any of such lots, parcels or tracts of land shall be prima facie sufficient to support a lien on any or all of such lots, parcels or tracts of land so improved.

(2) In the event the project consists of six or more improvements or one improvement costing more than fifty thousand dollars, and delivery is to a place, other than the site of improvement, designated by the purchaser, such as, but not limited to, a warehouse, concentration point, cutting or fabricating plant, of materials ordered by the purchaser to be used on one or more of such improvements, there shall be served upon the owner a notice, signed and acknowledged by both the seller and purchaser, substantially as follows:

NOTICE OF DELIVERY

Notice is hereby given that materials having a value of \$_____ have been delivered by the undersigned vendor to _____

(purchaser)

at _____, said materials to
(address of delivery)

be used for construction of improvements upon the following described property situated in

County, Florida, to wit:

Vendor

Purchaser

The service of said notice shall not create a lien, but shall be proof of delivery of the materials referred to in said notice sufficient to support a lien therefor on any or all of such lots, parcels or tracts of land described in said notice; provided, however, that no lien shall attach to any one or more of such lots, parcels or tracts of land by lienors subject thereto until compliance with §713.06(2), when required, and §713.08, and provided further, that no lien shall attach to any one or more of such lots, parcels or tracts of land previously released in writing or upon which the improvement has been completed for a period of ninety days.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §8, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.091.

713.10 Extent of liens.—Except as provided in §713.12, liens under part I of this chapter shall extend to, and only to, the right, title and interest of the person who contracts for the improvement as such right, title and interest exists at the commencement of the improvement or is thereafter acquired in the real property. When an improvement is made by a lessee in accordance with an agreement between such lessee and his lessor, liens shall extend also to the interest of such lessor. In the absence of fraud on the part of the lessor, the interest of the lessor shall not be subject to liens for improvements made by the lessee when the lease is recorded in the clerk's office and the terms of the lease expressly prohibit such liability.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.101.

713.11 Liens for improving land in which the contracting party has no interest.—When the person contracting for improving real property has no interest as owner in the land, no lien shall attach to the land, except as provided in §713.12, but if removal of such improvement from the land is practicable, the lien of a lienor shall attach to the improvement on which he has performed labor or services or for which he has furnished materials. The court, in the enforcement of such lien, may order such improvement to be separately sold and the purchaser may remove it within such reasonable time as the court may fix. The purchase price for such improvement shall be paid into court. The owner of the land upon which the improvement was made may demand that the land be restored substantially to its condition before the improvement was commenced, in which case the court shall order its restoration and the reasonable charge therefor shall be first paid out of such purchase price and the remainder shall be paid to lienors and other encumbrancers in accordance with their respective rights.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.111.

713.12 Liens for improving real property under contract with husband or wife on property of the other or of both.—When the contract for improving real property is made with a husband or wife who is not separated and living apart from his or her spouse and the property is owned by the other or by both, the spouse who contracts shall be deemed to be the agent of the other to the extent of subjecting the right, title, or interest of the other in said property to liens under part I of this chapter unless such other shall, within ten days after learning of such contract, give the contractor and record in the clerk's office, notice of his or her objection thereto.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.121.

713.13 Notice of commencement.—

(1) An owner or his authorized agent before actually commencing to improve any real property, or recommencing completion of any improvement after default or abandonment, whether or not a project has a payment bond complying with §713.23, shall record a notice of commencement in the clerk's office and forthwith post a certified copy thereof containing the following information:

(a) A description sufficient for identification of the real property to be improved. The description should include the legal description of the property and also should include the street address of the property if available or, if there is no street address available, such additional information as will describe the physical location of the real property to be improved.

(b) A general description of the improvement.

(c) The name and address of the owner as defined in §713.01, his interest in the site of the improvement, and the name and address of the fee simple title holder, if other than such owner.

(d) The name and address of the contractor.

(e) The name and address of the surety on the payment bond under §713.23, if any, and the amount of such bond.

(f) The name and address within the state of a person other than himself who may be designated by the owner as the person upon whom notices or other documents may be served under part I of this chapter, and service upon the person so designated shall constitute service upon the owner.

(g) The owner, at his option, may designate a person in addition to himself to receive a copy of the lienor's notice as provided in §713.06-(2)(b), and if he does so, the name and address of such person shall be included in the notice of commencement.

(2) If the improvement described in said notice is not actually commenced within thirty days after the recording thereof, such notice shall be void and of no further effect.

(3) Neither the recording of a notice of commencement nor the posting of a copy thereof

shall constitute a lien, cloud or encumbrance on real property, nor actual nor constructive notice of any of the same.

(4) This section does not apply to an owner who is constructing improvements described in §713.04.

(5) Unless otherwise provided in the notice of commencement or a new or amended notice of commencement, any notice of commencement heretofore or hereafter recorded shall not be effective as to any person acquiring title or any interest in real property from the owner or under him after one year from the date of recording the notice of commencement.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §9, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.131.

713.135 Forms of notice of commencement of construction.—

(1) When an owner of real property upon which improvements are to be made applies (either in person or by an agent) for a building permit, the authority issuing such permit shall, when required to do so by ordinance or resolution of the governing body, furnish to the applicant two or more copies of a form of notice of commencement conforming with the provisions of §713.13, together with a concise printed statement explaining the provisions of the Florida mechanics' lien law, part I of this chapter, relating to the recording and to the posting of copies of notices of commencement and encouraging the owner to record a notice of commencement and post a copy thereof in accordance with the provisions of §713.13.

(2) The several boards of county commissioners, municipal councils or other similar bodies may by ordinance or resolution establish reasonable fees for furnishing copies of the forms and the printed statement in an amount not to exceed two dollars to be paid by the applicant for each permit in addition to all other costs of the permit; provided, however, that no forms or statement need be furnished nor shall such additional fee be obtained from applicants for permits in those cases where the owner of a legal or equitable interest (including that of ownership of stock of a corporate landowner) of the real property to be improved is engaged in the business of construction of buildings for sale to others and intends to make the improvements authorized by the permit on the property and upon completion will offer the improved real property for sale.

(3) This section shall apply to every municipality and county in the state which now or hereafter may have a system of issuing building permits for the construction of improvements or for the alteration or repair of improvements on or to real property located within the geographic limits of the issuing authority.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 67-185.

713.14 Application of money to materials account.—

(1) Any owner, contractor, or subcontractor in making any payment under or properly applicable to any contract to one with

whom he has a running account, or with whom he has more than one contract, or to whom he is otherwise indebted, shall designate the contract under which the payment is made or the items of account to which it is to be applied and if he shall fail to do so or shall make a false designation he shall be liable to anyone suffering a loss in consequence for the amount of such loss.

(2) When a payment for materials is made to a subcontractor, or materialman, such subcontractor or materialman shall demand of the person making such payment a designation of the account and the items of account to which such payment is to apply. In any case where a lien is claimed for materials furnished by a subcontractor or materialman, it shall be a defense to such claim to prove that a payment made by the owner to the contractor for such materials has been paid over to such subcontractor or materialman, and to prove also that when such payment was received by such subcontractor or materialman he did not demand a designation of the account and of the items of account to which such payment was to be applied or, receiving a designation of its application to the account for such materials, he failed to apply such payment in accordance therewith; provided this subsection shall be deemed to be cumulative to any other defenses available to the person paying said materialman or subcontractor.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.141.

713.15 Repossession of materials not used.—If for any reason the completion of an improvement is abandoned or though the improvement is completed, materials delivered are not used therefor, a person who has delivered materials for the improvement which have not been incorporated therein and for which he has not received payment may peaceably repossess and remove such materials or replevy the same and thereupon he shall have no lien on the real property or improvements and no right against any persons for the price thereof, but shall have the same rights in regard to the materials as if he had never parted with their possession. This right to repossess and remove or replevy the materials shall not be affected by their sale, encumbrance, attachment, or transfer from the site of improvement, except that if the materials have been so transferred, the right to repossess or replevy them shall not be effective as against a purchaser or encumbrancer thereof in good faith whose interest therein is acquired after such transfer from the site of the improvement or as against a creditor attaching after such transfer. The right of repossession and removal given by this section shall extend only to materials whose purchase price does not exceed the amount remaining due to the person repossessing but where materials have been partly paid for, the person delivering them may repossess them as allowed in this section on refunding

the part of the purchase price which has been paid.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.151.

713.16 Copy of contract and statements of account may be demanded.—

(1) A copy of the contract of a lienor or owner and a statement of the amount due or to become due if fixed or ascertainable thereon shall be furnished by any party thereto, upon written demand of an owner or a lienor contracting with or employed by the other party to such contract. If the owner or lienor refuses or neglects to furnish such copy of the contract or such statement, or wilfully and falsely states the amount due or to become due if fixed or ascertainable under such contract, any person who suffers any detriment thereby shall have a cause of action against the person refusing or neglecting to furnish the same or wilfully and falsely stating the amount due or to become due for his damages sustained thereby. The information contained in such copy or statement furnished pursuant to such written demand shall be binding upon the owner or lienor furnishing it unless actual notice of any modification is given to the person demanding the copy or statement before such person acts in good faith in reliance on it. The person demanding such documents shall be required to pay for the reproduction thereof and if such person fails or refuses to do so, he shall be entitled only to inspect such documents at reasonable times and places.

(2) The owner, at the time any payment is to be made by him to the contractor or directly to a lienor, may in writing demand of any lienor a written statement under oath of his account showing the nature of the labor or services performed and to be performed, the materials furnished and to be furnished, the amount paid on account to date, the amount due, and the amount to become due. Failure or refusal to furnish such statement within ten days after such written demand or the furnishing of a false or fraudulent statement shall deprive the person so failing or refusing to furnish such statement of his lien.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §10, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.161.

713.17 Materials not attachable for debts of purchaser.—Whenever materials have been furnished to improve real property and payment therefor has not been made or waived, such materials shall not be subject to attachment, execution, or other legal process to enforce any debt due by the purchaser of such materials, except a debt due for the purchase price thereof, so long as in good faith the same are about to be applied to improve the real property; but if the owner has made payment for materials furnished and the materialman has not received payment therefor, such materials shall not be subject to attachment, execution, or other legal process to enforce the debt due for the purchase price.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.171.

713.18 Manner of serving notices, etc.—

(1) Service of notices, claims of lien, affidavits, assignments and other instruments permitted or required hereunder, or copies thereof when so permitted or required, unless otherwise specifically provided in part I of this chapter, shall be made by one of the following methods:

(a) By serving in the manner provided by law for the service of process.

(b) By actual delivery to the person to be served; or, if a partnership, to one of the partners; or, if a corporation, to an officer, director, managing agent or business agent thereof.

(c) By mailing the same, postage prepaid, by registered or certified mail to the person to be served at his last known address and evidence of delivery.

(d) If none of the foregoing can be accomplished, by posting on the premises.

(2) If the real property is owned by more than one person, a lienor may serve any notices or other papers under part I of this chapter on any one of such owners and this shall be deemed notice to all owners.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §11, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.181.

713.19 Assignment of lien.—A lien or prospective lien, except that of a laborer, may be assigned by the lienor at any time before its discharge. The assignment may be recorded in the clerk's office.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §12, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.191.

713.20 Waiver or release of liens.—

(1) The acceptance by the lienor of an unsecured note for all or any part of the amount of his demand shall not constitute a waiver of his lien therefor unless expressly so agreed in writing, nor shall it in any way affect the period for filing the notice under §713.06- (2), or the claim of lien under §713.08.

(2) Any person other than a laborer may waive his lien under this chapter at any time, either before or after furnishing services or materials. A laborer may waive his lien only to the extent of labor theretofore performed.

(3) Any person may at any time waive, release or satisfy any part of his lien under part I of this chapter, either as to the amount due for labor performed, or for services or materials furnished or to be furnished, or as to any part or parcel of the real property.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.202.

713.21 Discharge of lien.—A lien properly perfected under this chapter may be discharged by any of the following methods:

(1) By entering satisfaction of the lien upon the margin of the record thereof in the clerk's office when not otherwise prohibited by law. This satisfaction shall be signed by the lienor, his agent or attorney and attested by said clerk. Any person who executes a claim of lien shall have authority to execute a satisfaction in the absence of actual notice of lack

of authority to any person relying on the same.

(2) By the satisfaction of the lienor, duly acknowledged and recorded in the clerk's office. Any person who executes a claim of lien shall have authority to execute a satisfaction in the absence of actual notice of lack of authority to any person relying on the same.

(3) By failure to begin an action to enforce the lien within the time prescribed in part I of this chapter.

(4) By an order of the circuit court of the county where the property is located, as provided in this subsection. Upon filing a complaint therefor by any interested party the clerk shall issue a summons to the lienor to show cause within twenty days why his lien should not be enforced by action or vacated and canceled of record. Upon failure of the lienor to show cause why his lien should not be enforced or his failure to commence such action before the return date of the summons the court shall forthwith order cancellation of the lien.

(5) By recording in the clerk's office the original or a certified copy of a judgment or decree of a court of a competent jurisdiction showing a final determination of the action.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.211.

713.22 Duration of lien.—

(1) No lien provided by part I of this chapter shall continue for a longer period than one year after the claim of lien has been recorded unless within that time an action to enforce the lien is commenced in a court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) An owner or his agent or attorney may elect to shorten the time prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, within which to commence an action to enforce any claim of lien or claim against a bond or other security under §713.23 or §713.24 by recording in the clerk's office a notice in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF CONTEST OF LIEN

To: _____

(Name and address of lienor)

You are notified that the undersigned contests the claim of lien filed by you on _____ 19 _____, and recorded in _____ Book _____, Page _____, of the public records of _____ County, Florida, and that the time within which you may file suit to enforce your lien is limited to 60 days from the date of service of this notice. This _____ day of _____ 19_____.

Signed: _____

Owner or Attorney

The lien of any lienor upon whom such notice is served and who fails to institute a suit to enforce his lien within sixty days after service of such notice shall be extinguished automatically. The clerk shall mail a copy of the notice of contest to the lien claimant at the address shown in the claim of lien or most recent

amendment thereto and shall certify to such service on the face of such notice and record the notice. Service shall be deemed complete upon mailing.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §13, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.221.

713.23 Payment bond.—The payment bond required to exempt an owner under parts I and II of this chapter and chapter 85 shall be furnished by the contractor in at least the amount of the original contract price before commencing the construction of the improvement under such direct contract. Such bond shall be executed as surety by a surety insurer authorized to do business in Florida and shall be conditioned that such contractor shall promptly make payments to all persons supplying him labor, material and supplies used directly or indirectly by said contractor, subcontractor or subsubcontractor in the prosecution of the work provided in said contract. The owner, contractor, or surety, parties or obligees under any such bond, shall furnish a true copy at cost of reproduction thereof to any lienor demanding the same and if any such person fails or refuses to furnish such copy without justifiable cause, he shall be liable to the lienor demanding the copy for any damages caused to such lienor by such refusal or failure. Any person supplying labor, material or supplies used directly or indirectly in the prosecution of the work to any subcontractor or subsubcontractor and who has not received payment therefor, shall, within ninety days after performance of the labor or after complete delivery of materials and supplies, deliver to the contractor written notice of the performance of such labor or delivery of such materials and supplies and the nonpayment therefor, and no action or suit for such labor or for such materials and supplies may be instituted or prosecuted against the contractor unless such notice has been given. No action or suit shall be instituted or prosecuted against the contractor or against the surety on the bond required in this section after one year from the performance of the labor or completion of delivery of the materials and supplies. Any lienor shall have direct right of action on such bond against the surety and no such bond shall contain any provisions restricting the classes of persons protected thereby or the venue of any suit thereon. The surety shall not be entitled to the defense of pro tanto discharge as against any lienor because of changes or modifications in the contract to which the surety is not a party; provided that the liability of the surety shall not be increased beyond the penal sum of the bond. Except claimants in privity with the contractor and except laborers, no claimant shall recover on a bond or from the contractor unless he shall have complied with the provisions of §713.06(2).

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §14, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.231.

713.24 Transfer of liens to security.—

(1) Any lien claimed under part I of this

chapter may be transferred by any person having an interest in the real property upon which the lien is imposed or the contract under which the lien is claimed, from such real property to other security by either:

(a) Depositing in the clerk's office a sum of money, or

(b) Filing in the clerk's office a bond executed as surety by a surety insurer licensed to do business in this state, either to be in an amount equal to the amount demanded in such claim of lien plus interest thereon at six per cent per year for three years plus one hundred dollars to apply on any court costs which may be taxed in any proceeding to enforce said lien.

Such deposit or bond shall be conditioned to pay any judgment or decree which may be rendered for the satisfaction of the lien for which such claim of lien was recorded and costs not to exceed one hundred dollars. Upon making such deposit or filing such bond the clerk shall make and record a certificate showing the transfer of the lien from the real property to the security and mail a copy thereof by registered or certified mail to the lienor named in the claim of lien so transferred at the address stated therein. Upon filing the certificate of transfer the real property shall thereupon be released from the lien claimed and such lien shall be transferred to said security. The clerk shall be entitled to a fee for making and serving the certificate in the sum of two dollars. Any number of liens may be transferred to one such security.

(2) Any excess of the security over the aggregate amount of any judgments or decrees rendered plus costs actually taxed shall be repaid to the party filing the same or his successor in interest. Any deposit of money shall be considered as paid into court and shall be subject to the provisions of law relative to payments of money into court and the disposition of same.

(3) Any party having an interest in such security or the property from which the lien was transferred may at any time, and any number of times, file a complaint in chancery in the circuit court of the county where such security is deposited for an order to require additional security, reduction of security, change or substitution of sureties, payment or discharge thereof or any other matter affecting said security.

(4) If no proceeding to enforce a transferred lien shall be commenced within the time specified in §713.22 or if it appears that the transferred lien has been satisfied of record, the clerk shall return said security upon request of the person depositing or filing the same, or the insurer.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §15, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.241.

713.25 Applicability of ch. 65-456.—This act shall take effect on July 1, 1965, but shall not apply to any act required to be done within a time period which is running on that date nor shall apply to existing projects where its oper-

ation would impair vested rights.

History.—§17, ch. 65-456; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.242.

713.26 Redemption and sale.—

(1) The right of redemption upon all sales under part I of this chapter shall exist in favor of the person whose interest is sold and may be exercised in the same manner as is or may be provided for redemption of real property from sales under mortgages.

(2) Sales pursuant to any decree or judgment of foreclosure may be made by the clerk of the court which enters the decree or judgment in the same manner as prescribed for mortgage foreclosures in §702.02(2)-(5). This procedure shall be an alternative to any other method in existence prior to the adoption of part I of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.251.

713.27 Interplead.—An owner or other person holding funds for disbursement on an improvement shall have the right to interplead such lienor and any other person having or claiming to have an interest in the real property improved or a contract relating to the improvement thereof, whenever there is a dispute between lienors as to the amounts due or to become due them. If the court decrees the interpleader, it may transfer all claims to the funds held by the plaintiff. In such case the court shall require said fund to be deposited in registry of court, and effective upon such deposit, shall decree the real property to be free of all liens and claims of lien of the parties to the suit.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.271.

713.28 Judgments in case of failure to establish liens; personal and deficiency judgments or decrees.—

(1) If a lienor shall fail, for any reason, to establish a lien for the full amount found to be due him in an action to enforce the same under the provisions of part I of this chapter, he may, in addition to the lien decreed in his favor, recover a judgment or decree in such action against any party liable therefor for such sums in excess of the lien as are due him or which he might recover in an action on a contract against any party to the action from whom such sums are due him.

(2) In any action heretofore or hereafter brought a court may, either before or after the final adjudication, award a summary money judgment or decree in favor of any party. This shall not preclude the rendition of other judgments or decrees in the action.

(3) If, upon the sale of the real property under any judgment or decree there is a deficiency of proceeds to pay the amount of such judgment or decree, the judgment or decree may be enforced for the deficiency against any person liable therefor in the same manner and under the same conditions as deficiency decrees in mortgage foreclosures. Any payment made

on account of any judgment or decree in favor of a party shall be credited on any other judgment or decree rendered in favor of that party in the same action.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.281.

713.29 Attorney's fees.—In any action brought to enforce a lien under part I of this chapter, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover a reasonable fee for the services of his attorney, to be determined by the court, which shall be taxed as part of his costs.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.291.

713.30 Other actions not barred.—Part I of this chapter shall be cumulative to other existing remedies and nothing contained in part I of this chapter shall be construed to prevent any lienor or assignee under any contract from maintaining an action thereon at law in like manner as if he had no lien for the security of his debt, and the bringing of such action shall not prejudice his rights under part I of this chapter, except as herein otherwise expressly provided.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §84.301.

713.31 Remedies in case of fraud or collusion.—

(1) When the owner or any lienor shall, by fraud or collusion, deprive or attempt to deprive any lienor of benefits or rights to which such lienor is entitled under part I of this chapter by establishing or manipulating the contract price or by giving false affidavits, releases, invoices, worthless checks, statements or written instruments permitted or required under part I of this chapter relating to the improvement of real property hereunder to the detriment of any such lienor, the circuit court in chancery shall have jurisdiction, upon a complaint filed by such lienor, to issue temporary and permanent injunctions, order accountings, grant discovery, utilize all remedies available under creditors' bills and proceedings supplementary to execution, marshal assets and exercise any other appropriate legal or equitable remedies or procedures without regard to the adequacy of a remedy at law or whether or not irreparable damage has or will be done.

(2)(a) Any lien asserted under part I of this chapter in which the lienor has willfully exaggerated the amount for which such lien is claimed or in which the lienor has willfully included a claim for work not performed upon or materials not furnished for the property upon which he seeks to impress such lien or in which the lienor has compiled his claim with such willful and gross negligence as to amount to a willful exaggeration, shall be deemed a fraudulent lien.

(b) It shall be a complete defense to any action to enforce a lien under part I of this chapter, or against any lien in any action in which the validity of the lien is an issue, that the lien is a fraudulent lien and the court so

finding is empowered to and shall declare the lien unenforceable and the lienor shall thereupon forfeit his right to any lien on the property upon which he sought to impress such fraudulent lien.

(c) An owner against whose interest a fraudulent lien is filed shall have a right of action for his actual damages occasioned thereby and for punitive damages. Such action may be instituted independently of another action, or in connection with a summons to show cause under §713.21, or as a counterclaim or crossclaim to any action to enforce or to determine the validity of such lien. The lienor who files a fraudulent lien shall be liable to the owner in damages which shall include court costs, clerk's fees, and a reasonable attorney's fee for services in securing the discharge of the lien, the amount of any premium for a bond given to obtain the discharge of the lien or interest on any money deposited for the purpose discharging the lien, and punitive damages in an amount not exceeding the difference between the amount claimed by the lienor to be due or to become due and the amount actually due or to become due.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.311.

713.32 Insurance proceeds liable for demands.—The proceeds of any insurance which by the terms of the policy contract are payable to the owner of real property improved or a contractor or subcontractor and actually received or to be received by him because of the damage, destruction or removal by fire or other casualty of an improvement on which lienors have furnished labor or services or materials shall, after the owner, contractor or subcontractor, as the case may be, has been reimbursed therefrom for any premiums paid by him, be liable to liens or demands for payment provided by part I of this chapter to the same extent and in the same manner, order of priority and conditions as the real property or payments under a direct contract would have been had such improvement not been so damaged, destroyed or removed. The insurer may pay the proceeds of any such policy of insurance to the insured named in such policy and thereupon any liability of the insurer under part I of this chapter shall cease. Such named insured who receives any proceeds of such policy shall be deemed a trustee of such proceeds and such proceeds shall be deemed trust funds for the purposes designated by this section for a period of one year from the date of receipt of such proceeds. This section shall not apply to that portion of the proceeds of any policy of insurance payable to a person, including a mortgagee, who holds a lien perfected prior to the recording of the notice of commencement or recording.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.321.

713.33 Disbursing agent and others may rely on owner's notices.—When the proceeds

of a construction or improvement loan or any portion thereof are being disbursed by a person other than the owner, any affidavit, notice or other instrument which is permitted or required under part I of this chapter to be furnished to the owner may be relied upon by such other person in making such disbursements to the same extent as the owner is entitled to rely upon the same.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.331.

713.34 Misapplication of funds shall constitute embezzlement.—

(1) For the purpose of this section the net proceeds of a loan shall be deemed to be the amount remaining after deducting from the principal amount of the loan:

(a) Fees and charges legally incident to the procuring of the loan;

(b) The amount required to satisfy prior encumbrances against the real property which is security for such loan and the fees and charges legally incident thereto, if such encumbrances are paid or to be paid with the consent of the lender, from the proceeds of the loan; and

(c) The amount of fees and charges for professional services for which liens are not provided by part I of this chapter and which are bona fide rendered in connection with the improving of the real property.

(2) Any person, firm, corporation or agent, officer or employee thereof who procures a loan secured by mortgage or other encumbrance on real property, representing that the net proceeds thereof are to be used for the purpose of improving such real property and who, with intent to defraud, shall use the net proceeds, as defined in subsection (1) of this section, or any part thereof for any other purpose than to pay for labor or services performed on, or material furnished for, this specific improvement, while any amount for which he may be or become liable for such labor, services, or materials remains unpaid or while any amount of which he has received notice of nonpayment prescribed by part I of this chapter remains unpaid, shall be guilty of embezzlement and shall be prosecuted and, upon conviction, punished in accordance with the provisions of the laws of this state; provided, however, that failure to pay for such labor, services or materials furnished for this specific improvement after receipt of such loan shall constitute prima facie evidence of intent to defraud.

(3) Any person, firm, corporation or agent, officer or employee thereof who, with intent to defraud, shall use the proceeds of any payment made to him on account of improving certain real property, for any other purpose than to pay for labor or services performed on or materials furnished for this specific improvement, while any amount for which he may be or become liable for such labor, services, or materials remains unpaid shall be guilty of embezzlement and shall be prosecuted and,

upon conviction, punished in accordance with the provisions of the laws of this state; provided, however, that failure to pay for such labor, services or materials furnished for this specific improvement after receipt of such proceeds shall constitute prima facie evidence of intent to defraud.

(4) The provisions of subsections (2) and (3) shall not apply to mortgage bankers or their agents, servants or employees, for their acts in the usual course of the business of lending or disbursing mortgage funds.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.341.

713.35 Making or furnishing false statement shall constitute perjury.—Any person, firm or corporation who shall willfully make or furnish to another person, firm or corporation, an affidavit containing a false statement in connection with the improvement of real property in this state, knowing that the one to whom it was

furnished may rely on it, and the one to whom it was furnished shall part with anything of value relying on the truth of such statement as an inducement to do so, shall be guilty of perjury and shall be prosecuted and, upon conviction, punished in accordance with the provisions of the laws of this state.

History.—§1, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.351.

713.36 Effective date.—Chapter 63-135 shall take effect at 12:01 a.m., October 1, 1963. The rights of all persons with respect to an improvement that has a time of visible commencement prior to October 1, 1963, shall be determined and enforced as provided in former §§84.01-84.35, as they existed prior to October 1, 1963. As to all other rights, former §§84.01-84.35, Florida Statutes, are repealed concurrently with the effective time of part I of this chapter.

History.—§3, ch. 63-135; §35, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §84.361.

PART II

MISCELLANEOUS LIENS

- 713.50 Liens upon property.
- 713.56 Liens for labor on and with machines, etc.
- 713.57 Liens for labor on logs and timber.
- 713.58 Liens for labor and services on personal property.
- 713.59 Liens for labor in raising crops.
- 713.60 Liens for labor on or for vessels.
- 713.61 Liens for manufacturing and repairing articles.
- 713.62 Liens for furnishing articles to be manufactured.
- 713.63 Liens for furnishing locomotives, machinery, etc.
- 713.64 Liens for furnishing material for vessels.
- 713.65 Liens for care and maintenance of animals.

713.50 Liens upon property.—Liens prior in dignity to all others accruing thereafter shall exist in favor of the following persons, upon the following described personal property under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned in part II of this chapter. Part II of this chapter is limited to liens on personal property and their enforcement and related matters.

History.—§§1, 6, ch. 3747, 1887; RS 1726, 1730; §1, ch. 5143, 1903; GS 2190, 2196; RGS 3495, 3502; CGL 5349, 5363; §44, ch. 16042, 1933; §36, ch. 67-254; §1, ch. 69-97.
Note.—Formerly §85.01.

713.56 Liens for labor on and with machines, etc.—In favor of any person by himself or others performing any labor upon or with any engine, machine, apparatus, fixture, implement, newspaper or printing material or other property, or doing work in any hotel; upon such engine, machine, material, apparatus, fixture, implement, newspaper or printing material, or

- 713.66 Liens for feed, etc., for raising horses, polo ponies and race dogs.
- 713.67 Liens for board, lodging, etc., at hotels, etc.
- 713.68 Liens for hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses, boardinghouses, etc.
- 713.69 Unlawful to remove property upon which lien has accrued.
- 713.70 Lien for service of stallions and other animals.
- 713.71 Liens for loans and advances.
- 713.73 Priority of foregoing liens.
- 713.74 Acquisition of liens by persons in privity with the owner.
- 713.75 Acquisition of liens by persons not in privity with the owner.
- 713.76 Release of lien by filing bond.
- 713.77 Liens of owners, operators or keepers of camps; ejection of occupants.

other property, and upon the furniture, furnishings and belongings of said hotel.

History.—§6, ch. 3747, 1887; RS 1730; §1, ch. 4583, 1897; GS 2196; RGS 3503; CGL 5364; §36, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §85.07.

713.57 Liens for labor on logs and timber.—In favor of any person by himself or others cutting, rafting, running, driving, or performing other labor upon logs or timber of any kind; on such logs and timber, and on any article manufactured therefrom.

History.—§7, ch. 3747, 1887; RS 1731; GS 2197; RGS 3504; CGL 5365; §36, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §85.08.

713.58 Liens for labor and services on personal property.—In favor of persons performing labor or services for any other person, upon the personal property of the latter upon which the labor or services is performed, or which is used in the business, occupation, or employment

in which the labor or services is performed.

History.—§10, ch. 3747, 1887; RS 1732; GS 2198; RGS 3505; §1, ch. 8474, 1921; CGL 5366; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.09.

713.59 Liens for labor in raising crops.—In favor of any person performing any labor in, or managing or overseeing, the cultivation or harvesting of crops; upon the crops cultivated or harvested.

History.—Ch. 1899, 1872; §9, ch. 3747, 1887; RS 1733; GS 2199; RGS 3506; CGL 5367; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.10.

713.60 Liens for labor on or for vessels.—In favor of any person performing for himself or others, any labor, or furnishing any materials or supplies for use in the construction of any vessel or watercraft; and in favor of any person performing for himself or others, any labor or service of any kind, on, to or for the use or benefit of a vessel or watercraft, including masters, mates and members of the crew and persons loading or unloading the vessel or putting in or taking out ballast; upon such vessel or watercraft, whether partially or completely constructed and whether launched or on land, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

History.—§1, ch. 3612, 1885; RS 1734; GS 2200; §10, ch. 7838, 1919; RGS 3507; CGL 5368; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.11.

713.61 Liens for manufacturing and repairing articles.—In favor of any person who shall manufacture, alter or repair any article or thing of value; upon such article or thing.

History.—§5, ch. 3747, 1887; RS 1735; GS 2201; RGS 3508; CGL 5369; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.12.

713.62 Liens for furnishing articles to be manufactured.—In favor of any person who shall furnish any logs, lumber, clay, sand, stone or other material whatsoever, crude or partially or wholly prepared for use, to any mill or other manufactory to be manufactured into any article of value; upon all such articles furnished and upon all articles manufactured therefrom.

History.—§7, ch. 3747, 1887; RS 1736; GS 2202; RGS 3509; CGL 5370; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.13.

713.63 Liens for furnishing locomotives, machinery, etc.—In favor of any person who shall furnish any locomotive or stationary engine, water engine, wind mill, car or other machine or parts of machine or instrument for any railroad, telegraph or telephone line, mill, distillery, or other manufactory; upon the articles so furnished.

History.—§9, ch. 3747, 1887; RS 1737; GS 2203; RGS 3510; CGL 5371; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.14.

713.64 Liens for furnishing material for vessels.—In favor of any ship chandler, storekeeper or dealer furnishing stores, provisions, rigging or other material to or for the use of any ship, vessel, steamboat or other watercraft; on such ship, vessel, steamboat or other watercraft.

History.—§14, ch. 40, 1845; §§1-4, ch. 1128, 1861; RS 1738; GS 2204; RGS 3511; CGL 5372; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.15.

713.65 Liens for care and maintenance of animals.—In favor of all persons feeding or caring for the horse or other animal of another, including all keepers of livery, sale or feed or feed stables, for feeding or taking care of any horse or other animal put in their charge; upon such horse or other animal.

History.—§1, ch. 3618, 1885; RS 1739; GS 2205; RGS 3512; CGL 5373; §1, ch. 25048, 1949; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.16.

713.66 Liens for feed, etc., for raising horses, polo ponies and race dogs.—In favor of any person who shall furnish corn, oats, hay, grain or other feed or feedstuffs or straw or bedding material to or upon the order of the owner, or the agent, bailee, lessee, or custodian of the owner, of any race horse, polo pony or race dog, for the unpaid portion of the price of such supplies upon every race horse, polo pony, or race dog which consumes any part of such supplies. All race horses and race dogs of such owner which are accustomed to consume supplies of the character delivered, which are at the time of the delivery of such supplies upon the premises to which delivery is made, shall be deemed prima facie to have consumed such supplies. Such lien shall remain valid and enforceable for a period of one year from the dates of the respective deliveries of such corn, oats, hay, grain, feed or feedstuffs, or straw; and such liens are to be enforced in the manner provided for the enforcement of other liens on personal property in this state. Said liens shall be superior to any and all claims, liens and mortgages, whether recorded or unrecorded, including, but not limited to, any lessor's or vendor's lien, and any chattel mortgage, which theretofore may have been or thereafter may be created against such race horse, polo pony or race dog, and to the claims of any and all purchases thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 17092, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5373(1); §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.17.

713.67 Liens for board, lodging, etc., at hotels, etc.—In favor of keepers of hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses, and boarding houses for the board, lodging and occupancy of and for moneys advanced to guests or tenants, upon the goods and chattels belonging to such guests or tenants in such hotel, apartment house, rooming house or boarding house, including garage and storeroom. Upon the non-payment of such sums in accordance with the rules of such hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses or boarding houses, the keeper thereof may instantly eject such guests or tenants therefrom.

History.—§6, ch. 1999, 1874; RS 1740; GS 2206; RGS 3513; CGL 5374; §44, ch. 16042, 1933; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.18.

713.68 Liens for hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses, boardinghouses, etc.—In favor of any person conducting or operating any hotel, apartment house, rooming house, boarding house or tenement house where rooms or apartments are let for hire or rental. Such lien shall exist on all the property including trunks,

baggage, jewelry and wearing apparel, guns and sporting goods, furniture and furnishings and other personal property of any person which property is brought into or placed in any room or apartment of any hotel, apartment house, lodging house, rooming house, boarding house or tenement house when such person shall occupy such room or apartment as tenant, lessee, boarder, roomer or guest for the privilege of which occupancy money or anything of value is to be paid to the person conducting or operating such hotel, apartment house, rooming house, lodging house, boarding house or tenement house. Such lien shall continue and be in full force and effect for the amount payable for such occupancy until the same shall have been fully paid and discharged.

History.—§1, ch. 12080, 1927; CGL 5375; §36, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §85.19.
cf.—§212.03 Transient rentals tax.

713.69 Unlawful to remove property upon which lien has accrued.—It is unlawful for any person to remove any property upon which a lien has accrued under the provisions of §713.68 from any hotel, apartment house, rooming house, lodging house, boarding house or tenement house without first making full payment to the person operating or conducting the same of all sums due and payable for such occupancy or without first having the written consent of such person so conducting or operating such place to so remove such property. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, if the property removed in violation hereof be of the value of fifty dollars or less, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by fine of not more than one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months; and if the property so removed should be of greater value than fifty dollars then such person shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by fine of not more than one thousand dollars or imprisonment in the state prison for not more than two years.

History.—§§2, 3, ch. 12080, 1927; CGL 5376, 7323; §36, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §85.20.
cf.—§775.06 Alternative punishment.

713.70 Lien for service of stallions and other animals.—In favor of owners of stallions, jackasses or bulls, upon the colt or calf of the get of said stallion, jackass or bull, and also upon the mare, jenny or cow served by said stallion, jackass or bull in breeding thereof for the sum stipulated to be paid for the service thereof, by filing at any time within eighteen months after the date of service a statement of the account thereof, together with the description as to color and markings of the female served, and the name of the owner at the date of service, in the office of the county clerk of the county wherein the owner of the said female resided at the time of service. Neither the mare, jenny or cow, nor the get thereof, shall be sold within eighteen months after the date of service, unless the service fee shall be paid, unless such sale shall be agreed to and approved in

writing by the owner of the stallion, jackass or bull at the time of the sale or transfer of the mare, jenny or cow, or offspring thereof. At any time after such mare, jenny or cow shall conceive, any one having the lien herein provided, may enforce the same in the same manner as is now provided by law.

History.—§1, ch. 4352, 1895; GS 2207; §1, ch. 7362, 1917; RGS 3514; CGL 5377; §36, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §85.21.

713.71 Liens for loans and advances.—Any person who shall procure a loan or advance of money or goods and chattels, wares or merchandise or other things of value, to aid him in the business of planting, farming, timber getting or any other kind of businesses in this state, from any factor, merchant, firm or person in this state, or in the United States or in any foreign country, shall, by part II of this chapter, be held to have given to the lender, lenders, or person making such advance, a statutory lien of prior dignity to all other encumbrances, saving and excepting liens for labor and liens in favor of landlords, upon all the timber getting, all the crops, and products grown or anything else made or grown by said person, through the assistance of said loan or advances; provided, that the lien above given shall not be created unless the person obtaining or procuring such loan or advance shall give to the person making such loan or advance an instrument of writing consenting to said lien; and the same shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein such business of planting, farming or timber getting is conducted.

History.—§1, ch. 4163, 1893; GS 2208; RGS 3515; CGL 5378; §36, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §85.22.

713.73 Priority of foregoing liens.—Liens for labor and liens for material provided for by this law shall take priority among themselves according to the times that the notices required to create such liens respectively were given or were recorded in the cases where record is required; that is to say, each such lien which shall have attached to the property shall be paid before any such lien which shall have subsequently attached thereto, shall be entitled to be paid.

History.—§12, ch. 5143, 1903; GS 2209; RGS 3516; CGL 5379; §36, ch. 67-254.
Note.—Formerly §85.24.

713.74 Acquisition of liens by persons in privity with the owner.—As against the owner of personal property upon which a lien is claimed under part II of this chapter, the lien shall be acquired by any person in privity with the owner by the performance of the labor or the furnishing of the materials. There shall be no lien upon personal property as against purchasers and creditors without notice unless the person claiming the lien is in possession of the property upon which the lien is claimed. The lien shall continue as long as the possession continues, not to exceed three months after

performance of the labor or furnishing the material.

History.—RS 1742; §1, ch. 4582, 1897; §§8, 9, 11, ch. 5143, 1903; GS 2210; RGS 3517; CGL 5380; §36, ch. 67-254; §4, ch. 69-97.

Note.—Formerly §85.25.

713.75 Acquisition of liens by persons not in privity with the owner.—A person entitled to acquire a lien not in privity with the owner of the personal property, shall acquire a lien upon the owner's personal property as against the owner and persons claiming through him by delivery to the owner of a written notice that the person for whom the labor has been performed or the material furnished is indebted to the person performing the labor or furnishing the material in the sum stated in the notice. A person who is performing or is about to perform labor or is furnishing or is about to furnish materials for personal property may deliver to the owner a written cautionary notice that he will do so. A lien shall exist from the time of delivery of either notice for the amount unpaid on the contract of the owner with the person contracting with the lienor and the delivery of the notice shall also create a personal liability against the owner of the personal property in favor of the lienor giving the notice, but not to a greater extent than the amount then unpaid on the contract between the owner and the person with whom the owner contracted. There shall be no lien upon personal property as against creditors and purchasers without notice except under the circumstances and for the time prescribed in §713.74 and for the amount of the debt due to the lienor at the time of the service of the notice provided for in this section.

History.—RS 1743; §2, ch. 4582, 1897; §§1, 15, ch. 5143, 1903; GS 2211; RGS 3518; CGL 5381; §36, ch. 67-254; §5, ch. 69-97.

Note.—Formerly §85.26.

713.76 Release of lien by filing bond.—Any lienor may release his property from any lien claimed thereon under part II of this chapter by filing with the clerk of the circuit court a bond with two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the clerk, payable to the person claiming the lien in double the sum claimed, and conditioned for the payment of any judgment which may be recovered on said lien, with costs.

History.—§8, ch. 1632, 1868; RS 1749; §19, ch. 5143, 1903; GS 2225; RGS 3532; CGL 5396; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.27.

713.77 Liens of owners, operators or keepers of camps; ejection of occupants.—Liens prior in dignity to all others except liens for unpaid purchase price shall exist in favor of owners, operators, or keepers of tourist camps or trailer camps for rent owing by and for money or other property advanced to any occupant thereof upon the goods, chattels or other personal property of the occupant of such camp. Upon the nonpayment of such sums in accordance with the rules of such camps, or for failure to observe any provision of part II of this chapter or the rules and regulations prescribed by the state board of health, the owner, operator or keeper thereof may instantly eject such occupant therefrom; the liens created in favor of owners, operators, or keepers of tourist camps or trailer camps may be enforced in the same manner as is now or may hereafter be provided by law for the enforcement of liens in favor of keepers of hotels and boarding houses. Nothing in this section, however, shall prevent owners or operators of tourist camps or trailer camps from enforcing any claims for rent under and in the manner provided by landlord and tenant acts of this state.

History.—§11, ch. 12419, 1927; §1, ch. 19365, 1939; CGL 4149; §36, ch. 67-254.

Note.—Formerly §85.28.

CHAPTER 715

PROPERTY GENERALLY

- 715.01 Title to personal property found in public places.
- 715.02 Prohibiting recovery from seller of forfeited deposit or down payment made by check, draft or obligation refused through no fault of seller.

715.01 Title to personal property found in public places.—The title to all personal property found in or upon public conveyances, premises at the time used for business purposes, parks, places of amusement, public recreation areas and other places open to the public is hereby vested in the finder unless the same be called for or claimed by the rightful owner thereof within six months after the finding thereof. Employees of public transportation systems shall be deemed agents of such transportation systems and personal property found on public conveyances, in depots, and garages of said transportation system shall be turned in to the proper person or department designated to receive such property by the said transportation systems, and such property shall be securely kept for the period of time as required by this section after which time if unclaimed by the rightful owner the title of such property shall be vested in the transportation system and not in the employee.

History.—§1, ch. 24313, 1947.

715.02 Prohibiting recovery from seller of forfeited deposit or down payment made by check, draft or obligation refused through no fault of seller.—In any action by any person against the seller of real property for any share of a forfeited deposit or down payment by a prospective purchaser, no check, draft or other obligation of such prospective purchaser shall be construed to be a deposit and the action shall not be maintained by any person against the seller by reason thereof, if payment of said check, draft or obligation is refused through no fault of the seller, notwithstanding any recitation of a receipt of said deposit in any written agreement.

History.—§1, ch. 24304, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949.

715.03 Laundries and dry cleaners; disposition of unclaimed articles.—If any person shall fail to claim any garment, clothing, household article or other articles delivered for laundering, cleaning, or pressing to any laundry or dry cleaning establishment for a period of six months after the delivery of such article for laundering, cleaning or processing the laundry or dry cleaning establishment to whom the garment, clothing or household article is delivered shall have the right to dispose of such garment, clothing or household article by whatsoever means it may choose without incurring liability or responsibility to the owner provided, however, that before such laundry or dry cleaning establishment may claim the benefits of this

- 715.03 Laundries and dry cleaners; disposition of unclaimed articles.
- 715.04 Pawnbrokers; disposition of pledged property for nonpayment of principal or interest.
- 715.05 Reporting of unclaimed motor vehicles.
- 715.06 Real estate; exploration for minerals.

section it shall at the time of the receiving of such garment, clothing or household articles, give to the individual delivering such article notice in writing that the articles so delivered may be disposed of by such laundry or dry cleaning establishment unless such articles are reclaimed within six months from date of delivery to such laundry or dry cleaning establishments. Provided, further, that if any garment, clothing, household article or other articles referred to above is left at a laundry or dry cleaning establishment for storage, and insurance is charged for thereon, then, in that event, the said six months as set forth above in this section shall not start to run until the period for which the article so insured has expired and when the time for which the insurance on said garment, clothing or household article shall have expired then the laundry or dry cleaning establishment may dispose of the property as though no insurance had been placed on said property in the same way as is provided herein above in this section.

History.—§1, ch. 57-416.

715.04 Pawnbrokers; disposition of pledged property for nonpayment of principal or interest.—

(1) Any article or articles placed with a licensed pawnbroker within this state pledged as security for a loan of money shall be subject to sale and disposal at public or private sale when there has been no payment on account of principal or interest made for a period of six months, subject to the provisions of this section.

(2) Every pawn ticket or receipt for such pledge shall have printed thereon the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) this section which shall constitute notice to the pledgor of such sale and disposal and shall further constitute notice of intention to sell and dispose of the property without further notice to the pledgor, and shall further constitute consent to such sale by the pledgor. Any sale or disposal of property under this section shall terminate all liability of the pledgee to the pledgor and shall vest in a purchaser the right, title and interest of the pledgor and pawnbroker.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 57-811.

715.05 Reporting of unclaimed motor vehicles.—

(1) The person in charge of any garage or repair shop, or automotive service, storage, or parking place, shall report in writing to the city

police department, or the nearest police department where the establishment is located outside of an incorporated municipality, and the sheriff's department, and the nearest Florida highway patrol office on a form prescribed, prepared in triplicate and furnished by the department of highway safety and motor vehicles, any motor vehicle involuntarily brought in or left unclaimed in his place of business for more than two weeks from date of storage when he does not of his own knowledge know the name of the owner or the reason for such storage, even though an officer may have authorized the vehicle to be pulled in and stored.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall apply to any licensed public lodging establishment.

(3) Failure to comply with subsection (1) shall preclude the imposition of any storage and repair charges against such vehicle after two

weeks from the date of storage.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 63-431; §1, ch. 65-112; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

715.06 Real estate; exploration for minerals.—Where title to the surface of real property and title to the subsurface and minerals on or under such real property is divided into different ownerships, then the surface owner and his heirs, successors and assigns shall be entitled to explore, drill and prospect such real property, including the subsurface thereof, for all minerals except oil, gas and sulphur without being liable to the owners of the minerals, or any party or parties claiming under such owners, for any damages or for the value of such minerals, as it is usual by customary prospecting methods and procedures to take from such land for the purpose of analyzing and determining the kind and extent thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 67-120.

CHAPTER 716

ESCHEATS, FORFEITURE, ETC.

- 716.01 Declaration of policy.
 716.02 Escheat of funds in the possession of federal agencies.
 716.03 Department may recover federal funds.
 716.04 Jurisdiction.

716.01 Declaration of policy.—It is hereby declared to be the policy of the state, while protecting the interests of the owners thereof, to possess all unclaimed and abandoned money and property for the benefit of all the people of the state, and this law shall be liberally construed to accomplish such purpose.

History.—§1, ch. 24333, 1947.

716.02 Escheat of funds in the possession of federal agencies.—All property within the provisions of subsections (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this section, are declared to have escheated, or to escheat, including all principal and interest accruing thereon, and to have become the property of the state.

(1) All money or other property which has remained in, or has been deposited in the custody of, or under the control of, any court of the United States, in and for any district within this state, or which has been deposited with and is in the custody of any depository, registry, clerk or other officer of such court, or the United States treasury, which money or other property the rightful owner or owners thereof, either:

(a) Has been unknown for a period of five or more consecutive years; or,

(b) Has died, without having disposed thereof, and without having left heirs, next of kin or distributees, or

(c) Has made no demand for such money or other property for five years;

are declared to have escheated, or to escheat, together with all interest accrued thereon, and to have become the property of the state.

(2) After June 16, 1947, all money or other property which has remained in, or has been deposited in the custody of, or under the control of, any court of the United States, in and for any district within this state, for a period of four years, the rightful owner or owners of which, either:

(a) Shall have been unknown for a period of four years; or,

(b) Shall have died without having disposed thereof, and without having left or without leaving heirs, next of kin or distributees; or,

(c) Shall have failed within four years to demand the payment or delivery of such funds or other property;

is hereby declared to have escheated, or to escheat, together with all interest accrued thereon, and to have become the property of the state.

(3) All money or other property which has remained in, or has been deposited in the custody of, or under the control of any officer, de-

partment or agency of the United States for five or more consecutive years, which money or other property had its situs or source in this state, except as hereinafter provided in subsection (4) of this section, the sender of which is unknown, or who sent the money or other property for an unknown purpose, or money which is credited as "unknown," and which said governmental agency is unable to credit to any particular account, or the sender of which has been unknown for a period of five or more consecutive years; or when known, has died without having disposed thereof, and without leaving heirs, next of kin or distributees, or for any reason is unclaimed from such governmental agency.

716.05 Money recovered to be paid into the state treasury.

716.06 Public records.

716.07 Recovery of escheated property by claimant.

(4) In the event any money is due to any resident of this state as a refund, rebate or tax rebate from the United States commissioner of internal revenue, the United States treasurer, or other governmental agency or department, which said resident will, or is likely to have his rights to apply for and secure such refund or rebate barred by any statute of limitations or, in any event, has failed for a period of one year after said resident could have filed a claim for said refund or rebate, the department of banking and finance is hereby appointed agent of such resident to demand, file and apply for said refund or rebate, and is hereby appointed to do any act which a natural person could do to recover said money, and it is hereby declared that when the department files said application or any other proceeding to secure said refund or rebate, its agency is coupled with an interest in the money sought and money recovered.

(5) It is the purpose of this chapter to include all funds or other property in the possession of the government of the United States, and of its departments, officers, and agencies, which property has its situs in this state or belonged to a resident thereof, and not to limit the application of this chapter by the naming of any particular agency. This chapter shall include all funds held in the veterans administration, comptroller of currency, United States treasury, department of internal revenue, federal courts, registry of federal courts, and such evidences of indebtedness as adjusted service bonds, old matured debts issued prior to 1917, unclaimed and interest thereon, postal savings bonds, liberty bonds, victory notes, treasury bonds, treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, treasury bills, treasurer's savings certificates, bonuses and adjusted compensation, allotments, and all unclaimed refunds or rebates of whatever kind or nature, which are subjects of escheat, under the terms of this chapter. Pro-

vided, however, that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to mean that any funds now held or controlled by the United States postal savings deposits or any refunds due ratepayers under order of any court of the United States shall become property of the state. Provided, however, that nothing in this chapter shall be construed to mean that any refunds due ratepayers under order of any court of the United States shall become the property of the state.

History.—§2, ch. 24333, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §§12, 35, 69-106.

716.03 Department may recover federal funds.—When there exists, or may exist, escheated funds or property under this chapter, the department of banking and finance shall demand and/or institute proceedings in the name of the state for an adjudication that an escheat to the state of such funds or property has occurred; and shall take appropriate action to recover such funds or property.

History.—§3, ch. 24333, 1947; §11, ch. 25035, 1949; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

716.04 Jurisdiction.—Whenever the department of banking and finance is of the opinion an escheat has occurred, or shall occur, of any money or other property deposited in the custody of, or under the control of, any court of the United States, in and for any district within the state, or in the custody of any depository, registry or clerk or other officer of such court, or the treasury of the United States, it shall cause to be filed a complaint in the circuit court of Leon county, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction, to ascertain if any escheat has occurred, and to cause said court to enter a judgment or decree of escheat in favor of the state, with costs, disbursements, and attorney fee.

History.—§4, ch. 24333, 1947; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

716.05 Money recovered to be paid into the state treasury.—When any funds or property which have been escheated within the meaning of this chapter, shall have been recovered by the department of banking and finance, it shall first pay all costs incident to the collection and recovery of such funds and property, and shall promptly deposit the remaining balance of said funds or property with the treasurer of the state, to be distributed in accordance with law.

History.—§5, ch. 24333, 1947; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

716.06 Public records.—All records in the office of the state treasurer or the department of banking and finance relating to federal funds, pursuant to this chapter, shall be public records.

History.—§6, ch. 24333, 1947; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

716.07 Recovery of escheated property by claimant.—

(1) Any person who claims any property, funds or money delivered to the state treasurer under this chapter, shall, within five years from the date of receipt of said property, funds or money, file a verified claim with the state treasurer, setting forth the facts upon which said party claims to be entitled to recover said money or property. The state treasurer, within five days after receipt of such

claim, shall submit said verified claim or a verified copy thereof, to the department of banking and finance. All claims made for recovery of property, funds or money, not filed within five years from the date that said property, funds or money is received by the state treasurer, shall be forever barred, and the treasurer of the state shall be without power to consider or determine any claims so made by any claimant after five years from the date that the property, funds or money was received by the state treasurer.

(2) The comptroller shall, within thirty days after he has received said claim from the state treasurer, approve or disapprove the same. If the claim is approved, the funds, money or property of the claimant, less any expenses and costs which shall have been incurred by the state in securing the possession of said property, as provided by this chapter, shall be delivered to him by the state treasurer upon warrant issued according to law and his receipt taken therefor. If the comptroller shall disapprove the claim so filed, upon the ground that it does not show or state facts legally sufficient to entitle said claimant to recover said property, funds or money, then the claimant may file a complaint in the circuit court of Leon county, naming therein the treasurer and the comptroller of the state as defendants, in said action, setting forth in said petition or complaint all the facts supporting his claim to said property, funds or money.

(3) A hearing on said petition or complaint shall be held by the court not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the date of the filing of said petition or complaint, and a copy of said petition or complaint, and notice of the date of hearing, must be served upon the comptroller and the state treasurer within ten days from the date of filing thereof; the comptroller and the state treasurer may answer said petition or complaint, as in other chancery actions. Any party interested and aggrieved by the decision of said court may appeal from such decision or judgment to the district court of appeal, first district, as provided by law for appeals in chancery cases.

(4) After hearing of the issues upon the merits of the case, if the court finds that the petitioner or plaintiff is entitled to the property, money or funds claimed, and shall render judgment in his or its favor, declaring that the petitioner or plaintiff is entitled to said property, funds or money, then upon presentation of said judgment or a certified copy thereof to the state comptroller, said comptroller shall draw his warrant for the amount of money stated in said judgment, without interest or cost to the state, less any sum paid by the state as costs or expenses in securing possession of said property, funds or money. When payment has been made to any claimant, no action thereafter shall be maintained by any other claimant against the state or any officer thereof, for or on account of said money, property or funds.

History.—§7, ch. 24333, 1947; §30, ch. 63-559; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 717

DISPOSITION OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY

- 717.01 Short title.
- 717.02 Definitions and use of terms.
- 717.03 Property held by banking or financial organizations.
- 717.04 Unclaimed funds held by insurance corporations.
- 717.05 Deposits and refunds held by utilities.
- 717.06 Undistributed dividends and distribution of business associations.
- 717.07 Property of business associations and banking or financial organizations held in course of dissolution.
- 717.08 Property held by fiduciaries.
- 717.09 Property held by state courts and public officers and agencies.
- 717.10 Miscellaneous personal property held for another person.
- 717.11 Reciprocity for property presumed abandoned or escheated under the laws of another state.
- 717.12 Report of abandoned property.
- 717.13 Notice and publication of lists of abandoned property.
- 717.131 Petition for declaration of abandoned property.
- 717.14 Payments or delivery of abandoned property.
- 717.15 Relief from liability by payment or delivery.
- 717.16 Income accruing after payment or delivery.
- 717.17 Periods of limitation not a bar.
- 717.18 Sale of abandoned property.
- 717.19 Deposit of funds.
- 717.20 Claim for abandoned property paid or delivered.
- 717.21 Determination of claims.
- 717.22 Judicial action upon determination.
- 717.23 Election to take payment or delivery.
- 717.24 Examination of records.
- 717.25 Proceeding to compel delivery of abandoned property.
- 717.26 Administration.
- 717.27 Penalties.
- 717.28 Rules and regulations.
- 717.29 Effect of laws of other states.
- 717.30 Repeal.

717.01 Short title.—This act may be cited as the Florida disposition of unclaimed property act.

History.—§31, ch. 61-10.

717.02 Definitions and use of terms.—As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Banking organization" means any bank, trust company, savings bank, industrial bank, land bank, safe deposit company.

(2) "Business association" means any corporation, joint stock company, business trust, partnership, or any association for business purposes of two or more individuals.

(3) "Financial organization" means any savings and loan association, building and loan association, credit union, cooperative bank, or investment company, engaged in business in this state.

(4) "Holder" means any person in possession of property subject to this act belonging to another, or who is trustee in case of a trust, or indebted to another on an obligation subject to this act.

(5) "Insurance corporation" means any association or corporation transacting within this state the business of insurance on the lives of persons or insurance appertaining thereto, including, but not by way of limitation, endowments and annuities; disability, accident and health insurance; and property, casualty and surety insurance; as all said terms are defined in chapter 624, part V.

(6) "Owner" means a depositor, or a person entitled to receive the funds as reflected on the records of the bank or financial organization, in case of a deposit, a beneficiary in case of a trust, a creditor, claimant, or payee in case of other

choses in action, or any person having a legal or equitable interest in property subject to this act, or his legal representative.

(7) "Person" means any individual, business association, government or political subdivision, public corporation, public authority, estate, trust, two or more persons having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity.

(8) "Utility" means any person who owns or operates within this state, for public use, any plant, equipment, property, franchise, or license for the transmission of communications, for the production, storage, transmission, sale, delivery or furnishing of electricity, water, steam, or gas, or for the transportation of persons or property.

*(9) ["Department" means the department of banking and finance.]

History.—§1, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—In order to conform with §12, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for "administrator." This subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

717.03 Property held by banking or financial organizations.—The following property held or owing by a banking or financial organization is presumed abandoned:

(1) Any demand, savings, or matured time deposit made in this state with a banking organization, together with any interest or dividend thereon, excluding any charges that may lawfully be withheld, unless the owner has, within fifteen years:

(a) Increased or decreased the amount of the deposit, or presented the passbook or other similar evidence of the deposit for the crediting of interest; or

(b) Corresponded in writing with the bank-

ing organization concerning the deposit; or

(c) Otherwise indicated an interest in the deposit as evidenced by a memorandum on file with the banking organization.

(2) Any funds paid in this state toward the purchase of shares or other interest in a financial organization, or any deposit made therewith in this state, and any interest or dividends thereon, excluding any charges that may lawfully be withheld, unless the owner has within fifteen years:

(a) Increased or decreased the amount of the funds or deposit, or presented an appropriate record for the crediting of interest or dividends; or

(b) Corresponded in writing with the financial organization concerning the funds or deposit; or

(c) Otherwise indicated an interest in the fund or deposit as evidenced by a memorandum on file with the financial organization.

(3) Any sum payable on checks certified in this state or on written instruments issued in this state on which a banking or financial organization is directly liable, including by way of illustration but not of limitation, certificates of deposit, drafts, and traveler's checks, that has been outstanding for more than fifteen years from the date it was payable, or from the date of its issuance if payable on demand, unless the owner has within fifteen years corresponded in writing with the banking or financial organization concerning it, or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum on file with the banking or financial organization.

(4) Any funds or other personal property, tangible or intangible, removed from a safe deposit box or any other safekeeping repository, or agency or collateral deposit box, in this state on which the lease or rental period has expired due to nonpayment of rental charges or other reason, or any surplus amounts arising from the sale thereof pursuant to law, that have been unclaimed by the owner for more than fifteen years from the date on which the lease or rental period expired.

History.—§2, ch. 61-10.

717.04 Unclaimed funds held by insurance corporations.—

(1) LIFE INSURANCE.—

(a) Unclaimed funds, as defined in this subsection, held and owing by a life insurance corporation shall be presumed abandoned if the last known address, according to the records of the corporation, of the person entitled to the funds is within this state. If a person other than the insured or annuitant is entitled to the funds and no address of such person is known to the corporation or if it is not definite and certain from the records of the corporation what person is entitled to the funds, it is presumed that the last known address of the person entitled to the funds is the same as the last known address of the insured or annuitant according to the records of the corporation.

(b) Unclaimed funds as used in subsection

(1), means all moneys held and owing by any life insurance corporation unclaimed and unpaid for more than fifteen years after the moneys become due and payable as established from the records of the corporation under any life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract which has matured or terminated. A life insurance policy not matured by actual proof of the death of the insured is deemed to be matured and the proceeds thereof are deemed to be due and payable if such policy was in force when the insured attained the limiting age under the mortality table on which the reserve is based, unless the person appearing entitled thereto has within the preceding fifteen years,

1. Assigned, readjusted, or paid premiums on the policy, or subjected the policy to loan, or

2. Corresponded in writing with the life insurance corporation concerning the policy.

(2) INSURANCE OTHER THAN LIFE INSURANCE.—

(a) Unclaimed funds as defined in subsection (1), held and owing by a fire, casualty or surety insurance corporation shall be presumed abandoned if the last known address according to the records of the corporation, of the person entitled to the funds is within this state. If a person other than the insured, the principal, or the claimant is entitled to the funds and no address of such person is known to the corporation or if it is not definite and certain from the records of the corporation what person is entitled to the funds, it is presumed that the last known address of the person entitled to the funds is the same as the last known address of the insured, the principal, or the claimant according to the records of the corporation.

(b) Unclaimed funds as used in subsection (2), means all moneys held and owing by any fire, casualty or surety insurance corporation unclaimed and unpaid for more than fifteen years after the moneys become due and payable as established from the records of the corporation either to an insured, a principal, or a claimant under any fire, casualty or surety insurance policy or contract.

(3) Moneys otherwise payable according to the records of the corporation are deemed due and payable although the policy or contract has not been surrendered as required.

History.—§3, ch. 61-10.

717.05 Deposits and refunds held by utilities.—The following funds held or owing by any utility are presumed abandoned:

(1) Any deposit made by a subscriber with a utility to secure payment for, or any sum paid in advance for, utility services to be furnished in this state, less any lawful deductions, that has remained unclaimed by the person appearing on the records of the utility entitled thereto for more than fifteen years after the termination of the services for which the deposit or advance payment was made.

(2) Any sum which a utility has been

ordered to refund and which was received for utility services rendered in this state, together with any interest thereon, less any lawful deductions, that has remained unclaimed by the person appearing on the records of the utility entitled thereto for more than fifteen years after the date it became payable in accordance with the final determination or order providing for the refund.

(3) Any sum paid to a utility for a utility service, which service has not, within fifteen years of such payment, been rendered.

History.—§4, ch. 61-10.

717.06 Undistributed dividends and distribution of business associations.—Any stock or other certificate of ownership, or any dividend, profit distribution, interest, payment on principal, or other sum held or owing by a business association for or to a shareholder, certificate holder, member, bondholder, or other security holder, or a participating patron of a cooperative, who has not claimed it, or corresponded in writing with the business association concerning it, within fifteen years after the date prescribed for payment or delivery, is presumed abandoned if:

(1) It is held or owing by a business association organized under the laws of or created in this state; or

(2) It is held or owing by a business association doing business in this state, but not organized under the laws of or created in this state, and the records of the business association indicate that the last known address of the person entitled thereto is in this state.

History.—§5, ch. 61-10.

717.07 Property of business associations and banking or financial organizations held in course of dissolution.—All intangible personal property distributable in the course of a voluntary dissolution of a business association, banking organization, or financial organization organized under the laws of or created in this state, that is unclaimed by the owner within fifteen years after the date for final distribution is presumed abandoned.

History.—§6, ch. 61-10.

717.08 Property held by fiduciaries.—All intangible personal property and any income or increment thereon, held in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of another person is presumed abandoned unless the owner has, within fifteen years after it becomes payable or distributable, increased or decreased the principal, accepted payment of principal or income, corresponded in writing concerning the property, or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum on file with the fiduciary:

(1) If the property is held by a banking organization or a financial organization, or by a business association organized under the laws of or created in this state; or

(2) If it is held by a business association, doing business in this state, but not organized under the laws of or created in this state, and

the records of the business association indicate that the last known address of the person entitled thereto is in this state; or

(3) If it is held in this state by any other person.

History.—§7, ch. 61-10.

717.09 Property held by state courts and public officers and agencies.—All intangible personal property held for the owner by any court, public corporation, public authority or public officer of this state, or a political subdivision thereof that has remained unclaimed by the owner for more than fifteen years is presumed abandoned.

History.—§8, ch. 61-10.

717.10 Miscellaneous personal property held for another person.—All intangible personal property, not otherwise covered by this act, including any income or increment thereon and deducting any lawful charges, that is held or owing in this state in the ordinary course of the holder's business and has remained unclaimed by the owner for more than fifteen years after it became payable or distributable is presumed abandoned.

History.—§9, ch. 61-10.

717.11 Reciprocity for property presumed abandoned or escheated under the laws of another state.—If specific property which is subject to the provisions of this act is held for or owed or distributable to an owner whose last known address is in another state by a holder who is subject to the jurisdiction of that state, the specific property is not presumed abandoned in this state and subject to this act if:

(1) It may be claimed as abandoned or escheated under the laws of such other state; and

(2) The laws of such other state make reciprocal provision that similar specific property is not presumed abandoned or escheatable by such other state when held for or owed or distributable to an owner whose last known address is within this state by a holder who is subject to the jurisdiction of this state.

History.—§10, ch. 61-10.

717.12 Report of abandoned property.—

(1) Every person holding funds or other property, tangible or intangible, presumed abandoned under this act shall report to the department of banking and finance with respect to the property as hereinafter provided.

(2) The report shall be verified and shall include:

(a) The name, if known, and last known address, if any, of each person appearing from the records of the holder to be the owner of any property of the value of twenty-five dollars or more presumed abandoned under this act;

(b) In case of unclaimed funds of life insurance corporations, the full name of the insured or annuitant and his last known address according to the life insurance corporation's records;

(c) The nature and identifying number, if

any, or description of the property and the amount appearing from the records to be due, except that items of value under twenty-five dollars each may be reported in aggregate;

(d) The date when the property became payable, demandable, or returnable, and the date of the last transaction with the owner with respect to the property; and

(e) Other information which the department prescribes by rule as necessary for the administration of this act.

(3) If the person holding property presumed abandoned is a successor to other persons who previously held the property for the owner, or if the holder has changed his name while holding the property, he shall file with his report all prior known names and addresses of each holder of the property.

(4) The report shall be filed before November 1 of each year as of June 30 next preceding, but the report of insurance corporations shall be filed before May 1 of each year as of December 31 next preceding. The department may postpone the reporting date upon written request by any person required to file a report.

(5) If the holder of property presumed abandoned under this act knows the whereabouts of the owner and if the owner's claim has not been barred by the statute of limitations, the holder shall, before filing the annual report, communicate with the owner and take necessary steps to prevent abandonment from being presumed. The holder shall exercise due diligence to ascertain the whereabouts of the owner.

(6) Verification, if made by a partnership, shall be executed by a partner; if made by an unincorporated association or private corporation, by an officer; and if made by a public corporation, by its chief fiscal officer.

(7) The initial report filed under this act shall include all items of property that would have been presumed abandoned if this act had been in effect during the ten year period preceding September 30, 1961.

History.—§11, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.13 Notice and publication of lists of abandoned property.—

(1) Within one hundred twenty days from the filing of the report required by §717.12, the department shall cause notice to be published at least once each week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in this state in which is located the last known address of any person to be named in the notice. If no address is listed or if the address is outside this state, the notice shall be published in the county in which the holder of the abandoned property has his principal place of business within this state.

(2) The published notice shall be entitled "Notice of names of persons appearing to be owners of abandoned property," and shall contain:

(a) The names in alphabetical order and last known addresses, if any, of persons listed in the report and entitled to notice within the county as hereinbefore specified.

(b) A statement that information concerning the amount or description of the property and the name and address of the holder may be obtained by any persons possessing an interest in the property by addressing an inquiry to the department.

(c) A statement that if proof of claim is not presented by the owner to the holder and if the owner's right to receive the property is not established to the holder's satisfaction within sixty-five days from the date of the second published notice, the abandoned property will be placed not later than eighty-five days after such publication date in the custody of the department to which all further claims must thereafter be directed.

(3) The department is not required to publish in such notice any item of less than twenty-five dollars unless it deems such publication to be in the public interest.

(4) Within one hundred twenty days from the receipt of the report required by §717.12, the department shall mail a notice to each person having an address listed therein who appears to be entitled to property of the value of twenty-five dollars or more presumed abandoned under this act.

(5) The mail notice shall contain:

(a) A statement that, according to a report filed with the department property is being held to which the addressee appears entitled.

(b) The name and address of the person holding the property and any necessary information regarding changes of name and address of the holder.

(c) A statement that, if satisfactory proof of claim is not presented by the owner to the holder by the date specified in the published notice, the property will be placed in the custody of the department to which all further claims must be directed.

History.—§12, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.131 Petition for declaration of abandoned property.—

(1) After a finding that diligent search and inquiry for the owner thereof has been made, the circuit court may declare abandoned any personal property, tangible or intangible, upon the filing of a petition with the court, notwithstanding the fifteen-year waiting period provided for in this chapter. Such petition shall show:

(a) All proceedings specified by §§717.12 and 717.13 have been followed; and

(b) All salient facts regarding the abandoned property necessary for a judicial determination.

(2) If the petition is granted, the court shall order that all such property shall be delivered to the department as provided for in this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 67-35; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.14 Payments or delivery of abandoned property.—Every person who has filed a report as provided by §717.12 shall within twenty days after the time specified in §717.13 for claiming the property from the holder pay or deliver to the department all abandoned property specified in the report, except that, if the owner establishes his right to receive the abandoned property to the satisfaction of the holder with the time specified in §717.13, or if it appears that for some other reason the presumption of abandonment is erroneous, the holder need not pay or deliver the property, which will no longer be presumed abandoned, to the department, but in lieu thereof shall file a verified written explanation of the proof of claim or of the error in the presumption of abandonment.

History.—§13, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.15 Relief from liability by payment or delivery.—Upon the payment or delivery of abandoned property to the department, the state shall assume custody and shall be responsible for the safekeeping thereof. Any person who pays or delivers abandoned property to the department under this act is relieved of all liability to the extent of the value of the property so paid or delivered for any claim which then exists or which thereafter may arise or be made in respect to the property. Any holder who has paid moneys to the department pursuant to this act may make payment to any person appearing to such holder to be entitled thereto, and upon proof of such payment and proof that the payee was entitled thereto, the department shall forthwith reimburse the holder for the payment.

History.—§14, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.16 Income accruing after payment or delivery.—When property is paid or delivered to the department under this act, the owner is not entitled to receive income or other increments accruing thereafter.

History.—§15, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.17 Periods of limitation not a bar.—The expiration of any period of time specified by statute or court order, during which an action or proceeding may be commenced or enforced to obtain payment of a claim for money or recovery of property, shall not prevent the money or property from being presumed abandoned property, nor affect any duty to file a report required by this act or to pay or deliver abandoned property to the department.

History.—§16, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.18 Sale of abandoned property.—

(1) All abandoned property other than money delivered to the department under this act may be sold by it. Such sale shall be to the highest bidder at public sale in whatever place in the state affords in its judgment the most favorable market for the property involved. The department may decline the highest bid and re-offer the property for sale if it

considers the price bid insufficient. It need not offer any property for sale if, in its opinion, the probable cost of sale exceeds the value of the property.

(2) Any sale held under this section shall be preceded by a single publication of notice thereof, at least three weeks in advance of sale in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the property is to be sold.

(3) The purchaser at any sale conducted by the department pursuant to this act shall receive title to the property purchased, free from all claims of the owner or prior holder thereof and of all persons claiming through or under them. The department shall execute all documents necessary to complete the transfer of title.

History.—§17, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.19 Deposit of funds.—

(1) All funds received under this act, including the proceeds from the sale of abandoned property under §717.18 shall forthwith be deposited by the department in the state school fund of the state, except that the department shall retain in a separate account an amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars from which it shall make prompt payment of claims duly allowed by it as hereinafter provided. Before making the deposit it shall record the name and last known address of each person appearing from the holders' reports to be entitled to the abandoned property and of the name and last known address of each insured person or annuitant, and with respect to each policy or contract listed in the report of an insurance corporation, its number, the name of the corporation, and the amount due. The record shall be available for public inspection at all reasonable business hours.

(2) Before making any deposit to the credit of the state school fund, the department may deduct:

(a) Any costs in connection with sale of abandoned property,

(b) Any costs of mailing and publication in connection with any abandoned property.

History.—§18, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.20 Claim for abandoned property paid or delivered.—Any person claiming at any time an interest in any property delivered to the state under this act may file a claim thereto or to the proceeds from the sale thereof on the form prescribed by the department.

History.—§19, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.21 Determination of claims.—

(1) The department shall consider any claim filed under this act and may hold a hearing and receive evidence concerning it. If a hearing is held, it shall prepare a finding and a decision in writing on each claim filed, stating the substance of any evidence heard by it and the reasons for its decision. The decision shall be a public record.

(2) If the claim is allowed, the department shall make payment forthwith. The claim shall be paid without deduction for costs of notices or sale or for service charges.

History.—§20, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.22 Judicial action upon determination.

—Any person aggrieved by a decision of the department or as to whose claim the department has failed to act within ninety days after the filing of the claim, may commence an action in the circuit court of the second judicial circuit in and for Leon county, to establish his claim. The proceeding shall be brought within ninety days after the decision of the department or within one hundred eighty days from the filing of the claim if the department fails to act. The action shall be tried de novo without a jury.

History.—§21, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.23 Election to take payment or delivery.

—The department, after receiving reports of property deemed abandoned pursuant to this act, may decline to receive any property reported which it deems to have a value less than the cost of giving notice and holding sale or it may, if it deems it desirable because of the small sum involved, postpone taking possession until a sufficient sum accumulates.

History.—§22, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.24 Examination of records.—The department may at reasonable times and upon reasonable notice examine the records of any person if it has reason to believe that such person has failed to report property that should have been reported pursuant to this act. If any person refuses to permit the examination of his records, the department may issue subpoena to compel such person to testify and produce his records; said subpoena to be served by the sheriff of the county where the person resides or may be found. Such person shall be entitled to the same per diem and mileage as witnesses appearing in the circuit court of the state which shall be paid by the state. If any person shall refuse to obey any subpoena so issued or shall refuse to testify or produce his records, the department may present its petition to the circuit court of the county where any such person is served with the subpoena or where he resides, whereupon said court shall issue its rule nisi to such person requiring him to obey forthwith the subpoena issued by the board or show cause why he fails to obey the same, and unless the said person shows sufficient cause for failing to obey the said subpoena, the court shall forthwith direct such person to obey the

same, and upon his refusal to comply, he shall be adjudged in contempt of court and shall be punished as the court may direct.

History.—§23, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.25 Proceeding to compel delivery of abandoned property.—If any person refuses to deliver property to the department as required under this act, it shall bring an action in a court of appropriate jurisdiction to enforce such delivery.

History.—§24, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

***717.26 Administration.**—The administrator shall create a division of his office, to be known as the abandoned property office, for the purpose of administering the provisions of this act and of chapter 716. An appropriation shall be made biennially for the maintenance of such office, and to provide sufficient staff to adequately enforce the provisions of this law. Other divisions of the office of the administrator, as well as all state officers and employees generally, shall assist in the enforcement of this act in connection with the performance of their normal duties.

History.—§25, ch. 61-10.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §12, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

717.27 Penalties.—

(1) Any person who wilfully fails to render any report or perform other duties required under this act, shall be punished as for a misdemeanor.

(2) Any person who wilfully refuses to pay or deliver abandoned property to the department as required under this act shall be punished as for a misdemeanor.

History.—§26, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.28 Rules and regulations.—The department is hereby authorized to make necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this act.

History.—§27, ch. 61-10; §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.

717.29 Effect of laws of other states.—This act shall not apply to any property that has been presumed abandoned or escheated under the laws of another state prior to September 30, 1961.

History.—§28, ch. 61-10.

717.30 Repeal.—This act shall not repeal, but shall be additional and supplemental to the existing provisions of §§43.17-43.19, 402.17, and 550.164, chapter 716, §§731.28, 731.33.

History.—§30, ch. 61-10.

TITLE XL

STATUTE OF FRAUDS, FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES AND GENERAL ASSIGNMENTS

CHAPTER 725

UNENFORCEABLE CONTRACTS

725.01 Promise to pay another's debt, etc.

725.03 Newspaper subscription.

725.01 Promise to pay another's debt, etc.—
No action shall be brought whereby to charge any executor or administrator upon any special promise to answer or pay any debt or damages out of his own estate, or whereby to charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of another person or to charge any person upon any agreement made upon consideration of marriage, or upon any contract for the sale of lands, tenements or hereditaments, or of any uncertain interest in or concerning them, or for any lease thereof for a period longer than one year, or upon any agreement that is not to be performed within the space of one year from the making thereof, unless the agreement or promise upon which such action shall be brought, or some note or memorandum thereof shall be in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith or by some other per-

725.04 Voluntary payment; pleading.

son by him thereunto lawfully authorized.

History.—§10, Nov. 15, 1828; RS 1995; GS 2517; RGS 3872; CGL 5779.

725.03 Newspaper subscription.—No person shall be liable to pay for any newspaper, periodical or other like matter, unless he shall subscribe for or order the same in writing.

History.—§1, ch. 379, 1851; RS 1997; GS 2519; RGS 3874; CGL 5781

725.04 Voluntary payment; pleading.—
When a suit is instituted by a party to a contract to recover a payment made pursuant to the contract and by the terms of the contract there was no enforceable obligation to make the payment or the making of the payment was excused, the defense of voluntary payment may not be interposed by the person receiving payment to defeat recovery of the payment.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 21902, 1943; §1, ch. 29737, 1955; §41, ch. 67-254.

Note.—See former §52.24.

CHAPTER 726

FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES, SALES, AND LOANS

- 726.01 Fraudulent conveyances void.
 726.07 Fraudulent conveyance void against subsequent purchasers.
 726.08 Conveyances with power of revocation void against subsequent purchasers.

726.01 Fraudulent conveyances void.—Every feoffment, gift, grant, alienation, bargain, sale, conveyance, transfer and assignment of lands, tenements, hereditaments, and of goods and chattels, or any of them, or any lease, rent, use, common or other profit, benefit or charge whatever out of lands, tenements, hereditaments or goods and chattels, or any of them, by writing or otherwise, and every bond, note, contract, suit, judgment and execution which shall at any time hereafter be had, made or executed, contrived or devised of fraud, covin, collusion or guile, to the end, purpose or intent to delay, hinder or defraud creditors or others of their just and lawful actions, suits, debts, accounts, damages, demands, penalties or forfeitures, shall be from henceforth as against the person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate, his, her or their successors, executors, administrators and assigns, and every one of them so intended to be delayed, hindered or defrauded, deemed, held, adjudged and taken to be utterly void, frustrate and of none effect, any pretense, color, feigned consideration, expressing of use or any other matter or thing to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that this section, or anything therein contained, shall not extend to any estate or interest in lands, tenements, hereditaments, leases, rents, uses, commons, profits, goods or chattels which shall be had, made, conveyed or assured if such estate shall be, upon good consideration and bona fide, lawfully conveyed or assured to any person or persons, or body politic or corporate, not having at the time of such conveyance or assurance to them made any manner of notice or knowledge of such covin, fraud or collusion as aforesaid, anything in this section to the contrary notwithstanding.

History.—§1, Jan. 28, 1823; RS 1991; GS 2513; RGS 3864; CGL 5771; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

726.07 Fraudulent conveyance void against subsequent purchasers.—Every feoffment, deed, conveyance, mortgage, grant, charge, lease, transfer, assignment, estate, encumbrance, interest, and limitation of use or uses of, in or out of any lands, tenements or other hereditaments whatsoever, which shall at any time hereafter be had, made, executed or contrived for the intent and purpose of defrauding and deceiving such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, as shall afterward purchase the same lands, tenements and hereditaments, or any part thereof, or any estate, interest, rent, property, right or commodity, in, to or out of the same, or any part thereof, so formerly conveyed, granted, leased, charged,

- 726.09 Fraudulent loans void.
 726.10 Watches, used; sales regulated.

transferred, assigned, encumbered or limited in use, shall be deemed, adjudged, taken and held as against the person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, their heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns, and against all and every person and persons lawfully having or claiming by, from, through or under them, or any of them who shall have so purchased for money or other good consideration the same lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any part thereof, or any estate, right, interest, profit, benefit or commodity, in, to or out of the same, to be utterly void, frustrate and of none effect, any pretense, feigned consideration or expressing of use or uses to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that nothing in this section contained shall extend or be construed to impeach, make void or frustrate any conveyance, assignment or lease, assurance, grant, charge, lease, estate, interest or limitation, or use or uses of, in, to or out of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, which shall be made upon and for good consideration and bona fide, to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, anything in this section to the contrary notwithstanding.

History.—§2, Jan. 28, 1823; RS 1992; GS 2514; RGS 3869; CGL 5776.

726.08 Conveyances with power of revocation void against subsequent purchasers.—If any person or persons shall make any conveyance, gift, grant, demise, charge, limitation of use or uses, or assurance of, in or out of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, with any clause, provision, article or condition of revocation, determination or alteration at his, her or their will or pleasure, of such conveyance, gift, assurance, grant, demise, charge, limitation of use or uses contained in the same, or in any other writing whatever of, in or out of the said lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any part and parcel of them, and after such conveyance, grant, gift, demise, charge, limitation of uses or assurance so made or had, shall or do bargain, sell, demise, grant, convey, transfer or charge the same lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any part or parcel thereof, or any estate, right or interest in the same to any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, for money or other good consideration (the said first conveyance, assurance, gift, grant, demise, charge or limitation not being revoked, made void or altered according to the power and authority reserved or expressed in and by the said first conveyance or other writing), then the said former conveyance, assurance, grant, demise, charge or limitations, as touching the said lands, tenements and hereditaments and

estate, right or interest in the same so afterward bargained, sold, granted, conveyed, demised, transferred or charged, as against the said bargainees, vendees, grantees, lessees and every of them, their heirs, successors, executors, administrators and assigns, and as against all and every person and persons who shall or may lawfully claim by, through, from or under them, or any of them, shall be deemed, taken and adjudged to be void and of none effect.

History.—§3, Jan. 28, 1823; RS 1993; GS 2515; RGS 3870; CGL 5777.

726.09 Fraudulent loans void.—When any loan of goods and chattels shall be pretended to have been made to any person with whom or those claiming under him, possession shall have remained for the space of two years without demand and pursued by due process of law on the part of the pretended lender, or where any reservation or limitation shall be pretended to have been made of a use or property by way of condition, reversion, remainder or otherwise in goods and chattels, and the possession thereof shall have remained in another as aforesaid, the same shall be taken, as to the creditors and purchasers of the persons aforesaid so remaining in possession, to be fraudulent within this chapter, and the absolute property shall be with the possession, unless such loan, reservation or limitation of use or property were declared by will or deed in writing proved and recorded.

History.—§4, Jan. 28, 1823; §1, ch. 872, 1859; RS 1994; GS 2516; RGS 3871; CGL 5778.

726.10 Watches, used; sales regulated.—

(1) The purpose of this law is to identify all watches other than new, with a label or designation of "used" in order to safeguard the public from being misled in purchasing used, rebuilt or reconditioned watches as new.

(2) Any person, firm, partnership, association or corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling watches, or any agent or servant thereof, who shall sell or exchange, or offer for sale or exchange, expose for sale or exchange, possess with the intent to sell or exchange, or display with the intent to sell or exchange any used watch, shall affix and keep affixed to the same a tag with the word "used" clearly and legibly written or printed thereon, and the said tag shall be so placed that the word "used" shall be in plain sight at all times.

(3) Any person, firm, partnership, association or corporation engaged in the business of buying or selling watches, or any agent or servant thereof, who shall sell a used watch or in any other way pass title thereto shall deliver to the vendee a written invoice bearing the words "used watch" in bold letters larger than any of the other written matter upon said invoice. Said invoice shall further set forth the name and address of the vendor, the name and address of the vendee, the date of the sale, the name of the watch or its maker, and the serial numbers (if

any), and any other distinguishing numbers or identification marks upon its case and movement. If the serial numbers or other distinguishing numbers or identification marks shall have been erased, defaced, removed, altered or covered, said invoice shall so state. The vendor shall keep on file a duplicate of said invoice for at least two years from the date of the sale thereof, which shall be open to inspection during all business hours by the sheriff or any prosecuting officer of the county in which the vendor is engaged in business.

(4) Any person, firm, partnership, association or corporation, or any agent or servant thereof, who may advertise or display in any manner a used watch for sale or exchange shall state clearly in such advertisement or display that said watch is a used watch.

(5) A watch shall be deemed to be used if:

(a) It as a whole or the case thereof or the movement thereof has been previously sold to or acquired by any person who bought or acquired the same for his use or the use of another, but not for resale; provided, however, that a watch which has been so sold or acquired and is thereafter returned either through an exchange or for credit to the original individual, firm, partnership, association or corporation who sold or passed title to such watch within ten days after the sale or acquisition thereof, shall not be deemed to be a used watch for the purpose of this section, if such vendor shall keep a written or printed record setting forth the name of the purchaser thereof, the date of the sale or transfer thereof and the serial number (if any) on the case and the movement, and any other distinguishing numbers or identification marks, which said record shall be kept for at least two years from the date of such sale or transfer and shall be open for inspection during all business hours by the sheriff or any prosecuting officer of the county in which such vendor is engaged in business; or,

(b) Its case serial numbers or movement numbers or other distinguishing numbers or identification marks shall be erased, defaced, removed, altered or covered; or,

(c) Its movement is more than five years old and has been repaired by any person or persons, including the vendor. Cleaning and oiling a watch movement or recasing the movement in a new case shall not be deemed a watch repair for the purpose of this section.

(6) Any person, firm, partnership, association or corporation, or any agent or servant thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§§1-6, ch. 22040, 1943.

CHAPTER 727

GENERAL ASSIGNMENTS

- 727.01 To be in writing and to contain no preferences.
 727.02 Oath of assignor.
 727.03 Record of assignment and oath.
 727.04 Qualifications of assignee.

727.01 To be in writing and to contain no preferences.—No assignment made for the benefit of creditors shall be valid in this state, except the same shall be made in writing and shall provide for an equal distribution of all the assignor's real and personal property, except such as is exempted by law from forced sale, among the several creditors of the said assignor in equal proportion to their respective demands.

History.—§1, ch. 3891, 1889; RS 2307; GS 2926; RGS 4666; CGL 6752.

727.02 Oath of assignor.—The said assignor shall make and subscribe an oath in writing before any officer authorized to administer oaths in the county in which he lives and does business, or of the county or counties wherein is situated the property assigned, not more than ten days after the assignment, that he has placed or assigned, and that the true intention of his assignment was to place in the hands of his assignee all of his property of every description, except such as is exempt by law from forced sale, to be divided among the creditors in proportion to their respective demands.

History.—§2, ch. 3891, 1889; RS 2308; GS 2927; RGS 4667; CGL 6753.

727.03 Record of assignment and oath.—Both the said deed of assignment and oath of assignor shall be recorded in the office or offices of the clerk or clerks of the county or counties in which the property assigned is situated.

History.—§3, ch. 3891, 1889; RS 2309; GS 2928; RGS 4668; CGL 6754.

727.04 Qualifications of assignee.—No one shall be selected and appointed as assignee by the assignor, in such assignment, who does not give bond to be approved by the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein the assignor lives or does business, or of the county wherein is situated the property assigned, payable to the governor of Florida, in double the value of the property assigned, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties devolved on him as such assignee, said bond to be filed in the office aforesaid, immediately upon the assignee's taking possession of the assigned property.

History.—§4, ch. 3891, 1889; RS 2310; GS 2929; RGS 4669; CGL 6755.

727.05 Notice of assignment.—Said assignee immediately upon taking possession of the as-

- 727.05 Notice of assignment.
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signed property shall give notice by publication in a newspaper, published in the county where the assigned property is situated or wherein a portion of the same is, once a week for four consecutive weeks, to all the creditors of the assignor, of the fact of the assignment, and calling upon said creditors to file with him within sixty days, if such creditors reside in the state, or if beyond the limits of the state, within four months, sworn statements of their claims against said assignor, and he shall send by mail a copy of the newspaper containing said notice to each of the said creditors, as far as he may know them.

History.—§6, ch. 3891, 1889; RS 2311; GS 2930; RGS 4670; CGL 6756.

727.06 Disposition of property.—The said assignee shall, as soon as the foregoing provisions have been complied with, proceed to dispose of all the property mentioned in the deed of assignment to him, to the best interest of all the parties concerned, either at public or private sale, as to him may seem best, and to collect and to recover by law, or otherwise, all debts due the assignor in the same manner as said assignor might or could do in his own right if such assignment had not been made, and for this purpose said assignee may employ an attorney to prosecute such claims.

History.—§7, ch. 3891, 1889; RS 2312; GS 2931; RGS 4671; CGL 6757.

727.07 Semiannual statements.—Semiannually, as long as shall be necessary after his appointment, said assignee shall file his sworn statement in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, of all his doings and financial transactions as said assignee.

History.—§8, ch. 3891, 1889; RS 2313; GS 2932; RGS 4672; CGL 6758.

727.08 Application for discharge of assignee.—After the final statement of the assignee of all the matters pertaining to his position, he may, after publication for thirty days in a newspaper in the county where he published his notice mentioned in §727.05, apply by petition to the judge of the circuit court of said circuit for his letters of discharge as said assignee, and if the said circuit judge shall be satisfied that the said assignee has complied with his duties as such assignee, he shall then grant him such letters as prayed for.

History.—§9, ch. 3891, 1889; RS 2314; GS 2933; RGS 4673; CGL 6759.

TITLE XLI

ESTATES OF DECEDENTS

CHAPTER 731

FLORIDA PROBATE LAW, FIRST PART

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731.01 Short title.—This chapter, together with the three chapters next following, shall be known and may be cited as the Florida probate law.

History.—§1, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5457(1) am. §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.02 Application.—This Florida probate law shall apply to and govern the estates of all decedents, whether dying prior to or after its enactment; provided, however, that estates of decedents dying prior to October 1, 1933, which are now in the process of administration may be completed and closed in accordance with the statutes and laws under which they have heretofore been administered.

History.—§2, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5457(2); am. §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.03 Definitions.—In these statutes, when applied to wills and the probate thereof, descent and distribution of decedents' estates, dower, administration of decedents' estates, and practice and procedure relating thereto, where the context permits, the word, phrase or term:

- (1) "Administration" refers to the administration of estates and to all probate proceedings;
- (2) "Bequeath" means to dispose of personal property by will, but it may be used interchangeably with the word "devise";
- (3) "Bequest" means a gift of personal property received by the beneficiary in a will, but it may refer to real estate also;
- (4) "Curator" means a person appointed by

the county judge to take charge of the estate of a deceased person until letters testamentary or of administration are granted;

(5) "Devise" when used as a verb, means to dispose of real estate by will, but it may be used interchangeably with the word "bequeath";

(6) "Devise" when used as a noun, means a gift of real estate by will, but it may be used interchangeably with the word "bequest";

(7) "Gift" means either devise or bequest, or both;

(8) "Heir" and "heir at law" have the same meaning as "next of kin";

(9) "Interested persons" and "persons interested in the estate" mean heirs, legatees, devisees, distributees, spouses and creditors, or others having a property right in or claim against an estate being administered; and such words mean the persons entitled to the estate of a decedent in the event of intestacy;

(10) "Legacy" has the same meaning as "bequest," hereinbefore defined;

(11) "Legatee" and "devisee" may be construed as synonymous;

(12) "Letters" means letters of administration or letters testamentary;

(13) "Personal representative" means the executor or administrator;

(14) "Probate" means not only probate proceedings pertaining to wills, but also the administration of estates;

(15) "Property" means real estate, personal-

ty, choses in action, or any interest in the same, legal or equitable.

(16) The words "attesting witnesses" and the words "subscribing witnesses" as used in these statutes shall have the same meaning, and no witness shall be considered an attesting witness or a subscribing witness to a will unless he actually signs his name to such will.

History.—§3, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5457(3); §1, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 29925, 1955.

731.04 Who may make a will.—Any person, male or female, married or single, who is eighteen years or more of age and who is of sound mind may make a will. No other person may make a will.

History.—§5, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(1); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.05 Property which may be devised.—

(1) Any property, real or personal, held by any title, legal or equitable, with or without actual seisin, may be devised or bequeathed by will; provided, however, that whenever a person who is head of a family, residing in this state and having a homestead therein, dies and leaves either a widow or lineal descendants or both surviving him, the homestead shall not be the subject of devise, but shall descend as otherwise provided in this law for the descent of homesteads.

(2) A will becomes effective at the time of the death of the testator, and all property, real or personal, acquired by the testator after making his will is transmissible under general expressions in the will showing such to be the intention of the testator. Every will containing a residuary clause shall transmit after-acquired property unless the testator expressly states in his will that such is not his intention.

History.—§6, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(2); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§222.13, Life insurance.

§731.27, Homestead.

§731.34, Dower.

731.051 Agreements to make a will, requirements.—

(1) No agreement to make a will of real or personal property or to give a legacy or make a devise shall be binding or enforceable unless such agreement is in writing signed in the presence of two subscribing witnesses by the person whose executor or administrator is sought to be charged.

(2) This section shall apply to agreements made on, after or prior to January 1, 1958.

History.—§1, ch. 57-148.

731.06 Requisites of nuncupative wills.—No nuncupative will shall be good unless it is proved by the oaths of three witnesses present at the making thereof; nor unless it is proved by the said witnesses that the testator at the time of pronouncing the same did desire the persons present, or some of them, to bear witness that such was his will, or to that effect; nor unless such nuncupative will was made at the time of the last sickness of the deceased. Personal property only shall be subject to disposition by nuncupative wills.

History.—§7, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(3); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§§732.39, 732.40, Time of proof and probate.

731.07 Execution of wills.—Every will, other than a nuncupative will, must be in writing and must be executed as follows:

(1) The testator must sign his will at the end thereof, or some other person in his presence and by his direction must subscribe the name of the testator thereto.

(2) The testator, in the presence of at least two attesting witnesses present at the same time, must sign his will or cause his name to be signed as aforesaid or acknowledge his signature thereto.

(3) No will executed by a nonresident of Florida, either before or after this law takes effect, is valid as a will in this state unless it is executed in accordance with the laws of this state in force at the time of its execution, except that a will valid under the laws of the state or country in which the testator is domiciled at the time of his death is valid in this state, so far as it relates to personal property.

(4) A will executed by a resident of this state prior to October 1, 1933, is valid if executed according to the laws of this state in force at the time of its execution.

(5) All devises and bequests to subscribing witnesses are void unless there are at least two other disinterested subscribing witnesses to the will. If a subscribing witness would be entitled to any share of the estate of the testator in case the will were not established, he shall take such proportion of the devise or bequest made to him in the will as does not exceed the share of the estate which would be distributed to him if the will were not established.

(6) No particular form of words is necessary to the validity of a will if it is executed according to the formalities required by law.

(7) A codicil shall be executed with the same formalities as a will.

History.—§8, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(4); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.08 Effect of fraud, duress, mistake or undue influence.—A will is void if the execution thereof is procured by fraud, duress, mistake, menace or undue influence. Likewise, any part of a will is void if so procured, but the remainder of the will not so procured shall be valid if the same is not invalid for other reasons.

History.—§9, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(5); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.09 Revocation by fraud.—If the revocation of a will, or any part thereof, is procured by fraud, duress, menace or undue influence, such revocation shall be void.

History.—§10, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(6); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.10 Marriage after execution of will.—When a person marries after making a will and the spouse survives the testator, such surviving spouse shall receive a share in the estate of the testator equal in value to that which such surviving spouse would have received if the testator had died intestate, unless provision has been made for such spouse by marriage contract or unless such spouse is provided for in the will, or unless the will discloses an intention not to make such provision. The share of the estate which is

assigned to such pretermitted spouse shall be raised in accordance with the order of appropriation of assets set forth in this law.

History.—§11, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(7); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.101 Will void as affecting surviving divorced spouse.—All wills offered for and admitted to probate subsequent to June 11, 1951, made by husband or wife who have been divorced from each other subsequent to the date of said will, shall be made null and void by means of said divorce insofar as said will affects the surviving divorced spouse.

History.—§1, ch. 26914, 1951.

Note.—See former §732.261.

731.11 Children born after execution of will.—When a testator omits to provide in his will for any of his children born after the making of the will and such child has not had bestowed upon him by way of advancement a portion of the testator's property equivalent to a child's part, unless it appears from the will that such omission was intentional, such child shall receive a share in the estate of the testator equal in value to that which he would have received if the testator had died intestate. The share of the estate which is assigned to such pretermitted child shall be raised in accordance with the order of appropriation of assets set forth in this law.

History.—§12, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(8); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.12 Implied revocation by subsequent inconsistent will.—A will is revoked by a subsequent inconsistent will, even though the last will does not expressly revoke all previous wills; but such revocation extends only so far as the inconsistency exists.

History.—§13, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(9); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.13 Revocation by written instrument.—A will or any part thereof may be revoked or altered by a subsequent written will, codicil or other writing, declaring such revocation or alteration; provided, that the same formalities required for the execution of wills under this law are observed in the execution of such will, codicil or other writing.

History.—§14, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(10); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.14 Other revocation.—

(1) A will may be revoked by the testator himself or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, by burning, tearing, canceling, defacing, obliterating or destroying the same, with the intent and for the purpose of revocation.

(2) Neither subsequent marriage nor subsequent marriage and birth of issue shall revoke the prior will of any person; but the pretermitted child or spouse shall inherit as set forth in this law regardless of such prior will.

History.—§15, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(11); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.15 Revival by revocation.—The revocation of a will expressly revoking a former will shall not revive the former will, even though such

former will is in existence at the date of the revocation of the subsequent will.

History.—§16, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(12); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.16 Revocation of codicil.—The revocation of a will revokes all codicils thereto previously made.

History.—§17, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(13); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.17 Republication of wills by codicil.—The execution of a codicil referring to a previous will has the effect of republishing the will as modified by the codicil.

History.—§18, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(14); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.18 Republication of wills by re-execution.—If a will has been revoked or if it is invalid for any other reason, it may be republished and made valid by the re-execution of the same with the formalities required by this law for the execution of wills.

History.—§19, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(15); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.19 Charitable devises and bequests.—If a testator dies leaving issue of his body or an adopted child, or the lineal descendants of either, or a spouse, and if the will of such testator devises or bequeaths the estate of such testator, or any part thereof, to a benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, corporation, association or purpose, or to this state, or to any other state or country, or to a county, city or town in this or any other state or country, or to a person in trust for any such purpose or beneficiary, whether or not such trust appears on the face of the instrument making such devise or bequest, such devise or bequest shall be avoided in its entirety within eight months from the death of the testator by one or more of the above specified persons who would receive any interest in the devise or bequest so avoided, by filing written notice thereof in the probate proceedings unless said will was duly executed at least six months prior to the death of the testator, or unless testator, by his will duly executed immediately next prior to such last will and more than six months before his death, made a valid charitable bequest or devise in substantially the same amount for the same purpose or to the same beneficiary, or to a person in trust for the same person or beneficiary as was made in such last will. The making of a codicil within the six-months period before testator's death, which codicil does not substantially change a charitable devise or bequest as herein defined, shall not render such charitable gift ineffective under this section. This section shall not be construed to apply to devises or bequests made to institutions of higher learning.

History.—§20, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(16); §1, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 57-243.

731.20 Lapsed or void legacies or devises.—

(1) If a devisee or legatee dies during the lifetime of the testator, the testamentary dispo-

sition to such devisee or legatee lapses unless an intention appears from the will to substitute another in his place; but, when any property is devised or bequeathed to an adopted child or blood kindred of the testator, and when such devisee or legatee dies before the testator, leaving lineal descendants, or is dead at the time the will is executed, leaving lineal descendants who survive the testator, such legacy or devise does not lapse, but such descendants take the property so given by the will in the same manner as the devisee or legatee would have done had he survived the testator.

(2) If a legacy or devise is void or lapses, it shall become a part of the residuum and shall pass to the residuary legatee or devisee unless a contrary intent is expressed by the testator in his will.

History.—§21, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(17); am. §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.21 Vesting of legacies or devises.—The death of the testator is the event which vests the right to legacies or devises unless the testator in his will has provided that some other event must happen before a legacy or devise shall vest.

History.—§22, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(18); am. §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.22 Income from legacies or devises.—The net income, interest or increase arising from property specifically devised or bequeathed shall belong to the specific legatees and devisees entitled thereto from the date of the death of the testator. From and after the time fixed by the county judge in an order of distribution, general legacies shall bear legal interest until paid.

History.—§23, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5477(19); am. §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.23 Order of succession.—The real and personal property of an intestate shall descend and be distributed as follows:

(1) To the surviving spouse and lineal descendants, the surviving spouse taking the same as if he or she were one of the children.

(2) If there are no lineal descendants, to the surviving spouse.

(3) If there is no surviving spouse, to the lineal descendants.

(4) If there is none of the foregoing, to the father and mother equally, or to the survivor of them.

(5) If there is none of the foregoing, to the brothers and sisters and the descendants of deceased brothers and sisters.

(6) If there is none of the foregoing, the estate shall be divided into moieties, one of which shall go to the paternal and the other to the maternal kindred in the following course:

(a) To the grandfather and grandmother equally, or to the survivor of them.

(b) If there is no grandfather or grandmother, to the uncles and aunts and the descendants of such of them as may be deceased.

(c) If there is no grandparent, uncle or aunt, or their descendants, to the great-grandfathers and the great-grandmothers equally, or to the

survivor of them.

(d) If there is no great-grandfather or great-grandmother, then to the brothers and sisters of the grandfather and grandmother on the same side and to the descendants of such of them as may be deceased.

(e) And so in other cases without end, passing to the next lineal ancestor or ancestors, and, for want of them, to the descendants of such ancestors.

(7) Where the estate is hereinbefore directed to go by moieties to the paternal and the maternal kindred, if there are no such kindred on the one part, the whole shall go to the other part; and, if there are no kindred on either the one part or the other, the whole estate shall go to the kindred of the deceased spouse of the intestate in like course as if such deceased spouse had survived the intestate and then died entitled to the estate.

(8) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained, any parent may, with or without consideration, completely and unqualifiedly disclaim, renounce, or refuse to accept inheritance of property from any child of such parent, either prior to or within thirty days after the death of such child, by instrument in writing. For the purposes of this section, a parent executing such disclaimer, renunciation, or refusal to accept shall be deemed to have predeceased such child.

History.—§24, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5480(1); §1, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 69-173. cf.—§734.02-734.04, Distribution of estate.

731.24 Half blood.—In the cases before mentioned, where the estate is directed to pass to the collateral kindred of the intestate, if part of such collateral kindred are of the whole blood to the intestate and the other part of the half blood only, those of the half blood shall inherit only half as much as those of the whole blood; but, if all are of the half blood, they shall have whole portions.

History.—§25, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5480(2); am. §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.25 Inheritance per stirpes.—Descent and distribution, whether to lineal descendants or to collateral heirs, shall always be per stirpes.

History.—§26, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5480(3); am. §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.27 Descent of homesteads.—The homestead shall descend as other property; provided, however, that if the decedent is survived by a widow and lineal descendants, the widow shall take a life estate in the homestead, with vested remainder to the lineal descendants in being at the time of the death of the decedent.

History.—§28, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5480(5); am. §1, ch. 22783, 1945. cf.—§734.08, Administration of exempt estates.

731.28 Alien.—

(1) An alien may devise, bequeath, inherit and transmit inheritance in real and personal property as if he were a citizen of the United States; and in making title by descent it shall be no bar to a party that the intestate or any

ancestor through whom he derives his descent from the intestate is or has been an alien.

(2) When the county judge determines that any alien legatee, devisee, heir, beneficiary or distributee not residing within the territorial limits of the United States or any territory or possession thereof would not have the benefit or use or control of property due him and that special circumstances make it desirable that delivery to him be deferred, the county judge may order that such property be converted into available funds and paid into the state treasury, after such attorney's fees of the attorney for such legatee, devisee, heir, beneficiary or distributee, as the court shall set, have been paid therefrom, and said funds held in the state treasury subject to such further orders as the said court may enter.

History.—§29, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5480(6); §1, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 59-128.

731.29 Illegitimate child as heir.—

(1) Every illegitimate child is an heir of his mother, and also of the person who, in writing, signed in the presence of a competent witness, acknowledges himself to be the father. Such illegitimate child shall inherit from his mother and also, when so recognized, from his father, in the same manner as if the child had been born in lawful wedlock. However, such illegitimate child does not represent his father or mother by inheriting any part of the estate of the parents' kindred, either lineal or collateral, unless his parents have intermarried, in which event such illegitimate child shall be deemed legitimate for all purposes.

(2) If any illegitimate child dies intestate, without lawful issue or spouse, his estate shall descend to his mother, or, in case of her decease, to her heirs at law.

History.—§30, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5480(7); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.30 Adopted child.—An adopted child, whether adopted under the laws of Florida or of any other state or country, shall be an heir at law, and for the purpose of inheritance, shall be regarded as a lineal descendant of his adopting parents, and the adopting parents shall inherit from the adopted child. The adopted child shall be regarded as the natural brother or sister of the natural children and other adopted children of the adopting parents for the purpose of inheritance from or by them. The adopted child shall inherit the estate of his blood parents, but his blood parents shall not inherit from the adopted child.

History.—§31, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5480(8); §1, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 28223, 1953.

731.31 Murderer.—Any person convicted of the murder of a decedent shall not be entitled to inherit from the decedent or to take any portion of his estate as a legatee or devisee. The portion of the decedent's estate to which such murderer would otherwise be entitled shall pass to the persons entitled thereto as though such murderer

had died during the lifetime of the decedent.

History.—§32, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5480(9); §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

731.33 Escheat.—

(1) Whenever any person dies leaving property and without being survived by any person entitled to the same, such property shall escheat to the state.

(2) In any such case, or in any case where doubt exists as to the existence of any person entitled to the property, the personal representative shall, within one year after letters have been issued to him, institute a proceeding for the determination of beneficiaries as provided in this law, and citation shall be served upon the department of legal affairs of the state. If the personal representative fails to institute such proceeding within the time herein fixed, the same may be instituted by the department of legal affairs, and it is hereby made the duty of the department of legal affairs to secure from each county judge of the state, and the duty of each such county judge to furnish to the department, on or before January 15 of each year, a list of all estates being administered in such county judge's court wherein no person appears to be entitled to the assets thereof and in which the personal representative has instituted no proceedings for the determination of beneficiaries.

(3) If the county judge determines in such proceeding that there is no person entitled to the property and that the property escheats, said property shall, within a reasonable time to be fixed by the county judge, be sold and converted into money and paid to the treasurer of the state and by him deposited in the state school fund.

(4) Any person claiming to be entitled to the property of the decedent may, at any time within twenty years after the granting of letters, by petition filed with the county judge and service of citation upon the department of legal affairs, reopen the administration and assert his rights. If such claimant is determined to be entitled to any of the property of the decedent, the county judge shall by order fix the amount to which he is entitled, and the same shall be repaid to him without interest by the officials charged with the disbursement of state school funds. If no such claim is asserted in the manner and within the time herein fixed, the title of the state to such property and the proceeds thereof shall become absolute.

(5) The department of legal affairs shall represent the state in all proceedings with respect to escheated estates.

(6) Except as herein provided, escheated estates shall be administered as in other cases.

History.—§33, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5480(10), §1, ch. 21994, 1943; §1, ch. 22783, 1945; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106, cf.—§197.550, Disposition of unclaimed redemption funds. §734.25, Determination of beneficiaries.

731.34 Dower in realty and personalty.—Whenever the widow of any decedent shall not be satisfied with the portion of the estate of her husband to which she is entitled under the law of descent and distribution or under the will of

her husband, or both, she may elect in the manner provided by law to take dower, which dower shall be one third in fee simple of the real property which was owned by her husband at the time of his death or which he had before conveyed, whereof she had not relinquished her right of dower as provided by law, and one third part absolutely of the personal property owned by her husband at the time of his death, and in all cases the widow's dower shall be free from liability for all debts of the decedent and all costs, charges and expenses of administration; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as exempting any personal property from liability for any debt secured by written assignment, pledge, mortgage or other security instrument mortgaging, assigning, or pledging, or otherwise granting, or imposing a lien upon, such personal property, whether or not possession of such property is delivered to such mortgagee, assignee, pledgee, or other security holder, and that nothing herein contained shall be construed as impairing the validity of any mortgage, pledge, assignment, or other lien so imposed or provided for in such security instrument, nor the rights therein created or provided for, and nothing herein contained shall be construed as impairing the validity of the lien of any duly recorded mortgage or the lien of any person in possession of personal property. The homestead shall not be included in the property subject to dower but shall descend as otherwise provided by law for the descent of homesteads. In any case where the dower interest of the widow shall have the effect of increasing the estate tax, her dower shall be ratably liable with the remainder of the estate for the estate taxes due by the estate of her deceased husband. Whenever the decedent has died intestate leaving no lineal descendants and the widow has duly elected dower, all property of the decedent not included in the widow's dower shall descend to her subject to the debts of the decedent except that the homestead of the decedent shall descend to her with the exemptions provided by the constitution.

History.—§35, ch. 16103, 1933; §1, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5507(1); §1, ch. 18066, 1937; §1, ch. 18999, 1939; §1, ch. 20844, 1941; am. §7, ch. 22000, 1943; am. §1, ch. 22783, §1, ch. 22847, 1945; §1, ch. 26582, 1951; am. §1, ch. 28222, 1953; §1, ch. 63-119.

cf.—§733.01, Possession of estate during administration.

§§733.09-733.14, Assignment of dower.

§734.041 Apportionment of estate taxes.

731.35 Election to take dower.—

(1) In order to take dower, a widow must

so elect by an instrument in writing, signed by her and acknowledged or sworn to by her before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments or to administer oaths, and filed, within nine months after the first publication of the notice to creditors, in the office of the county judge in whose court the estate of the deceased husband is being administered. The county judge shall record all elections to take dower.

(2) Should the county judge extend the time for filing an objection to, or suit upon, the claim of a creditor, or should litigation occur involving a contested claim or the construction, admission to probate, or validity of the will, or on any other matter affecting such estate whereby the full and complete extent of estate assets subject to dower may be in doubt, the widow shall have seventy days from the date to which such extension of time for filing objection to such claim or the time for filing suit thereon is extended, or from the date of the final termination of all proceedings in all courts in any such litigation in which to elect to take dower.

(3) The guardian of a widow suffering under disabilities may, at any time during which the widow might have done so, file an election on behalf of the widow to take dower in lieu of the provisions of the will of her husband or under the law of descent and distribution, and thereupon the county judge shall grant or deny such election as the best interest of the widow may require.

History.—§36, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5507(2); §1, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 26948, 1951; §1, ch. 57-408; §§1, 2, ch. 59-123; §1, ch. 65-542; §1, ch. 65-407; §1, ch. 67-398.

731.36 Articles in addition to dower.—The widow of an intestate shall be entitled to receive and retain all wearing apparel and such household goods and farming utensils, provisions and clothing as may be necessary for her maintenance and that of the family, to be set apart by the county judge either upon her petition or upon the petition of the personal representative, with citation or notice to the other, special regard being had for the ability of the widow and children to provide for and maintain themselves. Such articles shall not be considered as part of the widow's dower or inheritance in any case.

History.—§37, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5507(3); am. §1, ch. 22783, 1945.

CHAPTER 732

FLORIDA PROBATE LAW, SECOND PART

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732.01 Jurisdiction of county judge.—The county judge shall have jurisdiction of the administration, settlement and distribution of estates of decedents, of the probate of wills, of the establishment of lost or destroyed wills, of the granting of letters testamentary and of administration and of all other matters usually pertaining to courts of probate.

History.—§38, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(1); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§734.12, Jurisdiction in removal proceedings.

732.02 Court always open.—The court of the county judge, as a court of probate, shall be open at all times for the transaction of its business.

History.—§39, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(2); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.03 Power to enforce judgments.—In all cases where the county judge is authorized to enter orders, judgments or decrees, he may issue attachments of persons or property, executions, writs of possession, and all such other writs and

orders as are necessary or appropriate to enforce such orders, judgments or decrees.

History.—§40, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(3); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§§732.56, 732.57, Judgments for estates.

732.04 Disqualification of county judge.—The county judge shall be disqualified for interest in all instances in which judges generally are so disqualified and also in estates in which he is an heir of the decedent or is a legatee, devisee, trustee or executor under the will, or a witness thereto.

History.—§41, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(4); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.05 Substitution of circuit judge.—

(1) In the case of the disqualification, absence, sickness, or other disability of the county judge, any judge of the circuit court of the county may discharge all of the duties and powers of the county judge as a probate judge. In the event such circuit judge is disqualified, ab-

sent from the circuit, sick, or under other disability, then any other circuit judge in the state who is not disqualified, may discharge such duties and powers.

(2) The county judge, when disqualified for interest, shall file a certificate thereof. In no instance may he act as judge in any matter in which he is interested. Should he presume so to do, the circuit judge may, in his supervisory jurisdiction of probate matters, upon proper petition and short notice to the county judge, revise the action of the county judge.

(3) Sickness, absence, or disability of the county judge shall be conclusively evidenced by the certificate of the clerk of the county judge's court, or otherwise evidenced prima facie by the affidavit of any interested party. No decree or order of the circuit judge in probate reciting the disqualification, sickness, absence, or disability of the county judge shall be collaterally attacked.

(4) No county judge, while holding such office, shall act as personal representative of any estate any part of which is required to be administered in his own court; provided, however, a county judge, individually in his personal capacity, on his certificate of disqualification and on appointment and continued supervision by a judge of the circuit court acting as county judge, may serve as personal representative of the estate of his deceased spouse, adoptive parent, adopted child, or the estate of any decedent related to him by lineal consanguinity.

History.—§42, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(5); am. §1, ch. 22767, 1945; §2, ch. 22783, 1945; am. §1, ch. 24294, 1947.

732.06 Venue of probate proceedings.—The venue of probate of all wills and granting of letters of administration shall be:

(1) In the county in this state where the decedent had his domicile.

(2) If the decedent had no domicile in this state, then in any county in which the decedent was possessed of any property.

(3) If the decedent had no domicile in this state and was possessed of no property in this state, then in the county where any debtor of the decedent resides.

(4) For the purpose of this section a married woman whose husband is an alien or a nonresident of Florida may establish or designate a separate domicile in this state.

History.—§43, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(6); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.07 County judge's records.—

(1) Every county judge shall record, or cause his clerk to record, distinctly and at full length, in books kept for that purpose, all wills, testaments and codicils of which probate shall be granted, all letters testamentary and of administration, all bonds of personal representatives (exclusive of supersedeas bonds), all orders and judgments made by him and all other writings in this law especially required to be recorded.

(2) Any interested person may, at his own cost and expense, have recorded as aforesaid any document or pleading filed in the office of the

county judge; provided, that the cost of recording same shall not be taxed as costs against the estate unless so ordered by the county judge. A duly certified transcript of the whole or any part of probate or administration proceedings before any court of this state or of any foreign state or country may, upon the payment of appropriate fees, be filed or recorded in the office of any county judge of this state.

(3) All such record books shall be indexed as to the various estates and as to the subject matter therein, and shall be open to the inspection of all persons.

(4) All records, files, orders, judgments and decrees of any court of this state heretofore exercising probate jurisdiction shall be taken and held to be those of the county judge as if made or rendered by said judge, and shall be placed and remain in his custody. Copies thereof certified by the county judge shall be competent evidence.

(5) A progress docket of the proceedings in connection with each estate shall be kept by each county judge, in which docket shall be noted each pleading or document filed and each order entered, with notation of book and page of record of each writing recorded; and the residence and post-office address of each party who has designated same.

(6) County judges shall, upon request and payment of their fees, make and deliver certified copies of any pleading or document filed in their offices or of any of the records of their offices.

(7) County judges, in making certified copies of letters testamentary or of letters of administration, may upon request further certify, whenever such is the fact, that the letters so certified stand unrevoked at the date of the certificate; and such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of such fact.

(8) No county judge shall permit any paper, instrument, document, pleading or file to be removed from his office or custody except under circumstances named in this law or for purposes of taking testimony.

(9) County judges may record any and all instruments entitled to record by such photographic process and with such equipment and supplies as may be recommended by the county judge and approved and designated by the board of county commissioners.

History.—§44, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(7); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.08 Pleadings.—

(1) The pleadings before the county judge in probate matters shall be in writing and signed by the pleader or his attorney. All technical forms of pleadings are abolished. No defect of form shall impair substantial rights, and no defect in the statement of jurisdictional facts actually existing shall render void any proceedings.

(2) **PETITION.**—The petition shall state in short and simple manner the facts constituting jurisdiction of the court and the ground of the proceedings and shall pray for such relief as is

desired. It shall be filed before any process shall issue.

(3) **DEFENSE.**—Defenses shall be filed on or before the return day specified in the notice or citation. The answer shall, in short and simple manner, set up the facts constituting the defense.

(4) Upon the filing of a sufficient answer the cause shall be at issue, new matters being deemed denied; and the cause shall be tried at such early date as the county judge may direct.

(5) **MOTIONS.**—Either party may test the sufficiency of an adversary's pleading, or of any part thereof, by motion. Motions addressed to an answer shall be filed within ten days after the return day or within such other time as the county judge may in exceptional circumstances allow. Disposition of motions and all matters of amendment and pleading generally shall be in accordance with the direction of the county judge. Reasonable notice of not more than five days shall be given to the adversary or his counsel of the hearing of any motion. Ordinarily not more than ten days shall be allowed for further pleading.

(6) **COPIES.**—Copies of all pleadings shall be delivered or mailed to the adversary or his attorney.

History.—§45, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(8); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.09 Citation and service.—

(1) In all matters pertaining to the probate jurisdiction of the county judge where process is necessary or is ordered by the county judge, parties in interest may be cited to answer any petition by a citation in substantially the following form, which may be served personally upon the respondent wherever found, within or without the state:

In the County Judge's Court
_____ County, Florida
Estate of _____, Deceased.

The State of Florida to _____:

You are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said court, a true copy of which is hereto attached; and you are hereby required to file your written defenses thereto within twenty days after service hereof. Should you fail therein, judgment will be entered in due course upon the said petition.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court at _____, Florida, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____.

County Judge
By _____
Clerk

(2) A true copy of the petition shall be attached to each copy of the citation served personally.

(3) Service may be made within the state in the manner prescribed by law for the service of summons by any sheriff, constable, deputy sheriff, deputy constable or by any other person; provided, that if service is made by other than an officer, the return of service shall be by affidavit.

(4) Service may be made without the state by any person, by the delivery to the person to be served of a true copy of the citation and of attached copy of the petition, and the return of service shall be by affidavit.

(5) Service shall be made upon a minor or insane person by the delivery of a true copy of the citation and of attached copy of petition to such minor or insane person and also to the person in whose care and custody such minor or insane person is.

(6) The return of service of citation in every case shall state the date when it was received by the person making the return, the date when it was served, the place of service, the name of the person served and the manner of service. Returns shall be amendable so as to speak the truth, upon application to the court issuing the process; and when amended shall be effective as of the date of the original return.

(7) (a) If personal service is impracticable, then upon order of the county judge so adjudicating, based upon an affidavit setting forth the reasons thereof, citation may be published once a week for four consecutive weeks, four publications being sufficient, in a newspaper published in the county where the court is located.

(b) Whenever publication of any citation, notice, pleading or other writing is required by any section of this law, and there is no newspaper conforming to the requirements of the laws of Florida in the county of the administration, then, in lieu of such publication in a newspaper, the same may be published by posting a true copy thereof at the courthouse and a true copy at each of two other public places in the county of the administration, such places to be prescribed by the county judge.

(c) Proof of publication or of posting shall be by affidavit and shall be filed in the office of the county judge.

(d) Citation to be published shall be substantially as follows:

In the County Judge's Court
_____ County, Florida
Estate of _____, Deceased.

The State of Florida to _____
and all other persons concerned:

You are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said court praying for _____

and you are hereby required to file your written defenses thereto within forty days after the first publication or posting hereof. Should you fail therein, decree will be entered in due course upon said petition.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court at _____ County, Florida, this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____.

County Judge
By _____
Clerk

First published or posted on _____

(8) Service of citation or of any notice may

be waived in writing by any party or person interested.

(9) If any person cited fails to file his defense to the petition within the time prescribed in the citation, or within such time as the county judge, under exceptional circumstances, may allow, then the matter shall proceed ex parte as to such person, and judgment may be entered in accordance with the right and justice of the case.

History.—§46, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(9); §2, ch. 22783, 1945; §2, ch. 29737, 1955.

732.10 Service or publication when not otherwise provided.—Whenever any citation, notice, pleading or other writing is required by any section of this law to be served or published and the manner thereof is not specified in such section, such service or publication may be made as provided in this law for the service or publication of citations.

History.—§47, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(10); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.11 Duty to designate residence and post-office address.—

(1) Every creditor or claimant against the estate of a decedent and every heir, distributee, surviving spouse, legatee and devisee of such decedent shall file with the county judge of the county in which the estate of said decedent is in administration or in which such decedent's will may be probated a designation of the residence and post office address of such party, and, when there occurs a change of same, file likewise a designation of such change. Any party who has filed a claim, petition, answer, election or other pleading or appearance in any county judge's office in relation to any estate, without having made the aforesaid designation, shall be entitled to no notices whatever of any further proceedings with reference to such estate.

(2) Service of any citation or notice upon any party who has designated his residence and post office address as hereinabove required may, at the option of the moving party, be made by registered mail addressed to such party at the post office address designated. Proof of service by mailing may be by certificate of the county judge or by affidavit of the person mailing the citation or notice.

History.—§48, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(11); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.
cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

§732.47, Nonresident representatives to appoint resident agent.

732.12 Testimony and subpoenas.—Testimony shall ordinarily be taken in open court. The county judge shall, upon application of any party, issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum for the appearance of witnesses and production of documents upon any trial or hearing.

History.—§49, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(12); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.13 Depositions.—

(1) The testimony of any party or witness may be taken in probate proceedings by deposition de bene esse at any time either before or after issue under either of the following methods:

(a) Said testimony may be taken under the method prescribed in the "Florida rules of civil procedure."

(b) Said testimony may be taken before any notary public, not being of counsel or attorney for any of the parties, nor interested in the event of the proceedings. The depositions may be taken either upon oral interrogatories or upon written interrogatories furnished to the officer taking the depositions. Cross-interrogatories may likewise be either oral or written.

(2) Reasonable notice must first be given in writing by the party or attorney proposing to take such deposition to the opposite party or attorney, which notice shall state the names of the witnesses and the time and place of taking the testimony.

(3) The county judge shall upon application issue any necessary subpoenas running throughout the state to parties and witnesses who, upon being served, may be compelled to attend and testify as in other cases. The county judge may enforce this section by contempt or other proceedings.

(4) Any party failing to attend or to answer any lawful question or to subscribe the testimony given by him shall be liable, upon the motion of the opponent and certificate of the notary evidencing such default, to have his pleading stricken as sham and be placed in the same situation as if he had failed to file his pleading.

(5) Every witness or party deposing under this section shall be sworn to testify the whole truth. His testimony shall be reduced to writing or typewriting by the notary taking the deposition or by some person under his personal supervision and shall thereupon be subscribed by such witness or party unless subscription is waived.

(6) Every deposition taken under this section shall be retained by the magistrate taking it until he delivers it by mail or by his own hand into the court for which it is taken. Upon receipt by the court, depositions shall be filed and open to inspection of all parties. Each deposition shall contain the notice given and the certificate of the magistrate taking it, showing that he is not of counsel in the cause, not related to any of the parties and not interested in the event and showing compliance herewith.

(7) No deposition taken hereunder may be used upon the trial if it is made to appear that the deponent is within the county and able to testify at the time of trial, except that in such case any part of any deposition of any party may be used as an admission against interest, and also except that in such case any witness may be impeached by any part of any deposition.

History.—§50, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(13); §2, ch. 22783, 1945; §2, ch. 29737, 1955.
cf.—§732.25, Commission to prove will.

732.14 Costs.—

(1) In all probate proceedings costs may be awarded in the discretion of the county judge, ordinarily abiding the result of each particular proceeding, but otherwise when it would be unjust that the failing party pay costs.

(2) When such costs are to be paid out of the estate, the county judge may, in his discretion, direct from what portion of the estate they shall be paid.

(3) An executor, being prima facie justified in offering a will, in due form, for probate, shall generally receive his costs and attorney's fees out of the estate, even though he is unsuccessful.

History.—§51, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(14); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.15 Right of appeal.—All orders, judgments, and decrees of the county judge finally determining rights of any party in any particular proceedings in the administration of the estate of a decedent may, as a matter of right, be appealed to the appropriate district court of appeal except those appeals which may be taken direct to the supreme court as provided by §4, Art. V of the state constitution. Appeals provided by this section shall be governed by the Florida appellate rules including the right to supersedeas.

History.—§52, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(15); §2, ch. 22767, 1945; §2, ch. 22783, 1945; §2, ch. 24294, 1947; (1) §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §31, ch. 63-559.

732.21 Curators.—

(1) The county judge, whenever it is necessary, sua sponte or upon the application of any person, may appoint a curator to take charge of the estate of any deceased person until letters are granted. If, however, the person entitled to letters is a resident of the county where the property is situated, no such curator shall be appointed until after such notice as the county judge may direct to such person so entitled to letters. Upon the appointment, the county judge shall direct the person in possession of the effects of the deceased forthwith to deliver them into the possession of the curator, and this order, when not obeyed promptly, may be enforced by attachment and imprisonment for contempt.

(2) If it is made to appear to the county judge, upon sworn petition, that there is great danger that said property or any portion of it is likely to be wasted, destroyed or removed beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and if the appointment of a curator would be delayed by giving the notice herein provided, then it shall be lawful for such judge to appoint a curator without first giving such notice.

(3) Upon special orders of the county judge from time to time, the curator may be authorized to perform any duty or function of an administrator or executor.

(4) Such bond shall be required of the curator as the county judge deems necessary to secure the property or proceeds, in case of sale, and the county judge may make an order for the sale of such portion of the property as should be sold; provided, however, that no such bond shall be required of banks and trust companies as curators.

(5) The curator shall file immediately an inventory of the property. When the personal representative qualifies, the curator shall immediately account to the personal representative and de-

liver to him all assets of the estate in his hands, and in default thereof shall be subject to the provisions of this law relating to removed executors or administrators.

(6) Curators shall be allowed such compensation for their services as the county judge deems reasonable.

History.—§58, ch. 16103, 1933; §6, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(140); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§732.48, Married woman as curator.

§733.08, Continuance of business by curator.

732.22 Production of wills.—

(1) The custodian of a will, within ten days after receiving information that the testator is dead, must deposit such will with the county judge having jurisdiction of the estate of the decedent. Willful failure to do so shall render such custodian responsible for all costs and damages sustained by anyone, in the event the court finds that such custodian had no just or reasonable cause for withholding the deposit of said will.

(2) By petition and citation, the custodian of any will, after ten days' notice of the death of the testator, may be compelled to produce and deposit the same as aforesaid. In such proceedings all costs, damages and a reasonable attorney's fee shall be decreed to petitioner against such delinquent custodian, in the event the court finds that such custodian had no just or reasonable cause for withholding the deposit of said will.

History.—§59, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(59); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§732.32, Production of later will after probate of prior.

§811.04, Larceny of testamentary instrument.

732.23 Petition for probate of will.—

(1) Every petition for the probate of a will shall be sworn to by the petitioner, his agent or his attorney and shall contain statements to the best of the petitioner's information and belief showing:

(a) The domicile of the decedent at the time of his death;

(b) The date of his death;

(c) The approximate value of his estate;

(d) The residence or post-office address of the petitioner; and,

(e) The names, ages and residences of the surviving spouse and heirs at law of the decedent and their respective relationships to the decedent or averments showing that reasonable search has been made and that they cannot be ascertained without delay which would adversely affect the estate.

(2) No citation need be served before the probate of a will.

History.—§60, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(21); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§732.43, Petition for letters of administration.

§734.32, Petition for administration of estate of persons believed dead.

732.24 Proof of wills.—

(1) Last wills and testaments may be admitted to probate upon the oath of any attesting witness, taken before the county judge or before his clerk, or before a commissioner as provided in §732.25.

(2) When a will is offered for probate, if it

appears to the court that the attesting witnesses have gone to parts unknown or are dead or have after its execution become incompetent or their testimony cannot be obtained within a reasonable time, it may be admitted to probate upon the oath, taken as above set forth, of the executor, whether he is interested in the estate or not, or of any person having no interest in the estate under the will, that he verily believes the writing exhibited to be the true last will and testament of the deceased.

History.—§61, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(60); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945; §5, ch. 22847, 1945.

732.25 Commission to prove will.—

(1) If any will is produced for probate and any witness attesting the same cannot without inconvenience appear before the county judge, the county judge may issue a commission to which such will or a photographic copy thereof is annexed, directed to any person who, by the laws of the state or country where such witness may be found, is authorized to administer an oath, empowering him to take proof of the attestation of such witness and certify same.

(2) If the person to whom such commission is directed duly certifies that the witness personally appeared and made written oath or affirmation, as the case may be (such written oath or affirmation to be attached to said certificate), as to the execution by the testator of the last will and testament, the original or photographic copy of which is annexed to such commission, such written oath or affirmation shall have the same operation and effect as if such written oath or affirmation had been made in the court whence the commission issued.

History.—§62, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(61); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.
cf.—§732.13, Depositions.

732.26 Effect of probate.—

(1) The will of any person who heretofore has died a resident of the state or any person who hereafter dies a resident of the state must be admitted to probate in an original proceeding in the state in order to establish its validity. Until so admitted to probate, such will shall be ineffective to convey title to, or the right to possession of, real or personal property of the testator; and, until such probate proceedings have been had, no personal representative shall acquire title to, or the right to possession of, any personal property owned by the decedent at the time of his death, notwithstanding that probate or administration proceedings have been had in some other state or country. None of the provisions of the two preceding sentences shall apply to or affect any will or any rights under any will admitted to probate in any other state or country prior to June 12, 1939. The title to personal property wheresoever situate of a person who hereafter dies a resident of the state shall not pass under his will to the legatee or legatees named or designated therein until after such personal property has been administered upon and distributed by the domiciliary personal representative of his estate; provided

that this section shall not apply to any property as to which a valid order has been entered that no administration is necessary as to such property or as to the estate of which such property is a part.

(2) In any collateral suit or controversy relating to property, real or personal, thereby devised or bequeathed, the probate of a will in Florida, unless revoked or reversed upon appeal, shall be conclusive of the due execution of the will by a competent testator of his own free will and of the fact that such will, at the date of the testator's death, was unrevoked.

History.—§63, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(62); §1, ch. 19673, 1939; §2, ch. 22783, 1945; sub. §(1) am. §1, ch. 29892, 1955.

cf.—§732.32, Discovery of later will.

§732.38, Effect of prior foreign probate.

732.27 Establishment and probate of lost or destroyed will.—

(1) The establishment and probate of a lost or destroyed will shall be in one proceeding. Upon the probate of such a will, the county judge shall, as a part of his order admitting same to probate, recite, and thereby establish and preserve, the full and precise terms and provisions of such will.

(2) The petition for probate of a lost or destroyed will shall contain a copy of such will or the substance thereof. The testimony of each witness must be reduced to writing, signed by him and filed, and shall be evidence in any contest of the will if the witness has died or removed from the state.

(3) No probate of any lost or destroyed will shall be granted until citation has issued and been served upon those who, but for such will, would be entitled to the property thereby bequeathed or devised; or unless clearly and distinctly proved by the testimony of at least two disinterested witnesses, a correct copy being the equivalent of one witness.

History.—§64, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(63); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.
cf.—§732.32, Discovery of later will.

732.28 Notice of probate.—

(1) Upon the admission of a will to probate, the personal representative or any other interested party may, at his option, file in the office of the county judge a sworn statement containing the name and residence or post-office address of each legatee or devisee named in the will and of the surviving spouse and each heir at law of the decedent.

(2) Upon the filing thereof, the county judge shall cause to be duly mailed, postage prepaid, with the return address of the county judge upon each envelope, to each person named in said statement, a notice of the probate of said will. A certificate of such mailing shall be filed by the county judge.

(3) Thereupon, the county judge shall cause to be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the county, four publications being sufficient, a notice addressed to all persons interested, in substantially the following form:

In the County Judge's Court
 _____ County, Florida.
 Estate of _____, Deceased.

The State of Florida to all persons interested in the estate of said decedent:

You are hereby notified that a written instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said decedent has been admitted to probate in said court.

You are hereby commanded within six calendar months from the date of the first publication of this notice to appear in said court and show cause, if any you can, why the action of said court in admitting said will to probate should not stand unrevoked.

 County Judge
 _____ County, Florida.
 By _____
 Clerk

First publication on _____

(4) The expense of mailing and publication shall be advanced to the county judge by the moving party and shall be taxed as costs of administration, payable out of the assets of the estate.

(5) No person who has been served with citation upon the petition for probate or who has waived such citation need be notified hereunder; but such person shall be bound by the order admitting the will to probate, unless the probate is successfully appealed from. Any person may likewise waive notice of probate by an instrument in writing filed in the office of the county judge and such waiver shall bar any action for revocation of probate.

(6) If no petition for revocation of probate is filed within the time limited aforesaid, the order admitting such will to probate shall be conclusive without further order, upon proof of publication of notice of probate's being filed and recorded in the office of the county judge. No petition for revocation of probate may be maintained unless filed within said six-month period.

History.—§65, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(64); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.281 Educational, charitable, and religious beneficiaries to be notified.—Upon the admission to probate of any will in which an educational, religious, or charitable institution is named as a beneficiary, the personal representative shall, by registered mail, forthwith notify each such institution that it is so named. The notice herein required shall designate the court in which the will has been admitted to probate, and shall give the name and address of the personal representative.

History.—§1, ch. 29779, 1955.

732.29 Caveat; proceedings.—

(1) If any state agency which is a creditor of the estate of a decedent is apprehensive that an estate, either testate or intestate, will be administered without its knowledge, or if any heir or distributee of the estate of a decedent is apprehensive that a will may be admitted to probate

without his knowledge, such agency or person may file a caveat in the office of the county judge.

(2) No caveat shall be effective unless it contains a statement of the interest of the caveator in the estate, the name and specific residence address of the caveator, and, if the caveator is a nonresident of the county, the additional name and specific residence address of some person residing in the county, designated as the agent of the caveator, upon whom service of citation may be made. After the filing of same, the county judge shall not admit the will of such decedent to probate, or discharge the personal representative of said estate without the issuance of a citation to the caveator.

(3) Such citation shall be served either upon the caveator or upon his agent named in the caveat for service of citation, whichever is stated to be a resident of the county. Upon a return that after diligent search the caveator, if he is a resident, or his resident agent, if the caveator is a nonresident, cannot be found, the county judge may proceed to admit the will to probate upon the expiration of fifteen days after mailing copies of the citation and petition to the caveator and to his agent, if any is named in the caveat, at the respective residence addresses given. Certificate of mailing shall be filed in such instances by the county judge.

(4) Upon the return day of the citation, the caveator may answer the petition for probate. In his answer he shall therein set forth his interest in the estate and the facts constituting the grounds upon which probate of the will is opposed; and the court shall, upon the issue made and the proof adduced, probate the will or deny probate, according to the law and justice of the case.

(5) Unless a will is offered for probate within thirty days after the filing of a caveat, letters of administration may be granted to those entitled to administer. Should a will be offered for probate after such letters of administration have been granted, citation shall also issue upon the petition to the administrator.

History.—§66, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(65); §2, ch. 22783, 1945; §§1, 2, ch. 63-456.

732.30 Revocation of probate.—

(1) Any heir or distributee of the estate of a decedent, including legatees or devisees under a prior will, except those who have been served with citation before probate or who are barred under §732.29, may, at any time before final discharge of the personal representative, make application by petition to the court in which the probate of any will may have been granted, for revocation of such probate. The petition shall set forth the interest of the petitioner in such estate and the facts constituting the grounds upon which revocation is demanded.

(2) Citation to appear and defend shall be served upon the personal representative; and the county judge shall, upon the issues made and the proof adduced, confirm or revoke the probate according to the law and justice of the case.

(3) Any legatee, devisee or other person interested in the estate shall, upon application, be permitted to appear and prosecute or defend as though he were a party to the proceedings.

(4) Pending the determination of any issue made for revocation of probate, the personal representative shall proceed with the administration of the estate as if no such issue had been made, except that no distribution may be made to legatees or devisees in contravention of the rights of those who, but for such will, would be entitled to the property disposed of thereby.

(5) Revocation of probate of a will shall not affect or impair the title to the property, real or personal, theretofore purchased in good faith for value from the executor or administrator with the will annexed.

History.—§67, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(66); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.31 Burden of proof in contests.—In all proceedings contesting the validity of a purported will, whether before or after such will is admitted to probate, the burden of proof, in the first instance, shall be upon the proponent thereof to establish, prima facie, the formal execution and attestation thereof, whereupon the burden of proof shall shift to the contestant to establish the facts constituting the grounds upon which the probate of such purported will is opposed or revocation thereof is sought.

History.—§68, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(67); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.32 Discovery of later will.—Upon the discovery, pending probate proceedings, of a later will or codicil expressly revoking the probated will or impliedly revoking the same in whole or in part, any person interested may by petition offer same for probate. The proceedings shall be, as nearly as practicable, similar to those for revocation of probate generally.

History.—§69, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(68); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.33 Discovery of will after settlement of estate.—

(1) Upon the discovery, after the termination of administration or probate proceedings and the discharge of the personal representative, of an unknown will or a later will or codicil expressly revoking the probated will or impliedly revoking the same in whole or in part, any one or more persons interested may, by suit in equity, impress a trust upon the funds or property received by an heir, legatee or distributee in the administration or probate proceedings recently terminated which, because of the newly discovered will, such recipient is not justly entitled to retain. All persons interested under the newly discovered will and all heirs, legatees or distributees under the former proceedings whose rights are affected by such new will may be made parties to one proceeding. A receiver of any or all of the property may be appointed. It shall be no objection to the complaint that it is multifarious. Such heir, legatee or distributee shall be held to account, not for the value of any such property spent or consumed by him, but only for the property

actually remaining in his hands in its original form or as it may be traced into other form or property.

(2) Such proceedings shall neither invalidate any acts of the personal representatives theretofore performed in good faith nor affect the rights of bona fide purchasers for value of any of the property of the estate; nor shall any such proceeding be brought after three years from the date of the discharge of the personal representative.

History.—§70, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(69); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945; §2, ch. 29737, 1955.

732.34 Probate of will written in foreign language.—

(1) The petition for the probate of a will written in a foreign language shall contain a true and complete English translation of the will. No probate of any will written in a foreign language shall be granted without citation to the surviving spouse, heirs at law of the testator and all beneficiaries under the will.

(2) Upon the probate of such a will, the county judge shall, in his order admitting the will to probate, establish the correct translation thereof. If possible, the original will shall also be recorded by the county judge in its original form. Any person affected may at any time and from time to time, during the administration of the estate, by petition and by the citation of all interested persons, have the correctness of the translation or of any portion thereof redetermined. No executor shall be held responsible for compliance at the time being with the English translation of the will as then established by the county judge's order.

History.—§71, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(70); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.35 Probate of will of resident after foreign probate.—

(1) In the event that the will of any person who heretofore has died a resident of this state or of any person who hereafter dies a resident of this state is, through inadvertence, error or omission, admitted to probate in any other state or country prior to the probate thereof in this state, the same may be established and admitted to probate in this state if the original thereof might have been admitted to probate in this state, in like manner as though said will had been lost or destroyed, and the proceedings for the establishment and probate thereof shall, in all matters, be as nearly as possible similar to like proceedings in connection with the establishment and probate of lost or destroyed wills.

(2) An exemplified or a certified copy of such will, of the foreign order of probate and of the letters, if any, issued thereon, shall be filed in the office of the county judge where application is made for probate of such will, in lieu of the original will; and the same shall be prima facie evidence of its execution and admission to foreign probate.

(3) Any person cited may oppose the probate of such will as in the case of the original probate of a will in this state. Any person interested ad-

versely may apply for the revocation of the probate of such will in this state as in the case of the original probate of a will in this state.

History.—§72, ch. 16103, 1933; §2, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(71); §1, ch. 19674, 1939; am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.36 Foreign probate prior to local probate of estate of resident decedent prohibited.—

(1) From and after the effective date of this section no person or corporation shall procure, or aid, abet or assist another in procuring, the probate of the estate or will of a person who heretofore has died a resident of this state or of a person who hereafter dies a resident of this state, in any other state or country prior to the probate of such estate or will in this state.

(2) Any person or corporation who shall knowingly and intentionally procure, or aid, abet or assist another in procuring, the probate of the estate or a will of a person who heretofore has died a resident of this state or of a person who hereafter dies a resident of this state, in any other state or country prior to probate of such estate or will in this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

(3) This section shall not apply to any such probate proceedings or anything heretofore or hereafter done in or in connection with any such probate proceedings instituted in any other state or country prior to June 12, 1940.

History.—§31-3, ch. 19672, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 5541(71A), 1335(38); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.37 Probate of notarial will.—

(1) When a copy of a notarial will in the possession of a notary entitled to the custody thereof, in a foreign state or country (the laws of which state or country require that such will remain in the custody of such notary), duly authenticated by such notary, whose official position, signature and seal of office are further authenticated by an American consul, vice-consul or other American consular officer within whose jurisdiction such notary may be a resident, is presented by the executor or other person interested to the county judge having jurisdiction as prescribed by this law, the same may be admitted to probate if the original might have been admitted to probate in this state.

(2) Such duly authenticated copy shall be filed in the office of the county judge where application is made for probate thereof in lieu of the original will; and the same shall be prima facie evidence of its purported execution and of the facts stated in the certificate in compliance with the preceding subsection.

(3) Any person cited may oppose the probate of such foreign will as in the case of the original probate of a will in this state. Any person interested adversely may apply for revocation of probate of such foreign will as in the case of the original probate of a will in this state. All proceedings in connection with any such foreign will shall in all matters be, as nearly as possible, similar to like proceedings in connection with wills

originally probated in this state.

History.—§73, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(72); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.38 Effect of probate of will after foreign probate and of notarial will.—The probate in this state of a will admitted to probate in any foreign state or country or of a notarial will shall have the same force and effect as though the original thereof had been probated in this state.

History.—§74, ch. 16103, 1933; §3, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(73); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§734.31, Ancillary Administration.

732.39 Time of proof of nuncupative will.—

No testimony shall be received to prove any nuncupative will after three months from the speaking of such testamentary words, unless the said testamentary words or the substance thereof have been reduced to writing and sworn to by the three witnesses to the will, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, within six days from the speaking of said will.

History.—§75, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(74); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.40 Probate of nuncupative will.—

(1) No probate of any nuncupative will shall be granted until citation has issued and has been served upon those who, but for such will, would be entitled to the property thereby bequeathed.

(2) Upon the probate of a nuncupative will, the county judge shall, as a part of his order admitting same to probate, recite, and thereby establish and preserve, the full and precise terms and provisions of such will.

History.—§76, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(75); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.41 Construction of will by probate court.—

The county judge in whose court the will has been probated shall have jurisdiction to entertain direct proceedings for the construction of such will or any part thereof. Such proceedings for construction shall be by petition filed by the executor or by any other person interested in the will, with citation and service as required by this law.

History.—§77, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(76); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.42 Construction of wills by courts of equity.—Courts of equity shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the county judges in the construction of wills or of any parts thereof, but the court first obtaining jurisdiction for construction shall retain the same. No petition or complaint for the construction of a will may be maintained in any court until the will has first been probated.

History.—§78, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(77); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945; §2, ch. 29737, 1955.

732.43 Petition for letters of administration.—

(1) Every petition for letters of administration shall be sworn to by the petitioner, his agent or his attorney and shall contain statements to the best of petitioner's information and belief, showing the domicile of the decedent at the time of his death, the date of his death, the approxi-

mate value of the estate of the decedent, the residence and post-office address of the petitioner, and a statement that the decedent died intestate, and, if the decedent was a nonresident, whether there is a domiciliary administration pending or not, and if so, the name and post-office address of the domiciliary personal representative.

(2) Every such petition shall contain either a statement of the names, ages and residences of the surviving spouse and heirs at law of the decedent and their respective relationships to decedent, or averments showing that reasonable search has been made and that such information cannot be ascertained without delay which would adversely affect the estate.

(3) No citation need be served or notice given of the granting of letters of administration when it appears by the petition that the petitioner is entitled to preference of appointment; but, before letters shall be granted to any person who is not entitled to preference, citation shall issue to all known persons qualified to act as administrator and entitled to preference over the person applying, unless those entitled to preference waive same in writing.

History.—§79, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(22); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§732.23, Petition for probate of will.

§734.32, Petition for administration of estate of person believed dead.

732.44 Preference in appointment of administrator.—In the granting of letters of administration, the following preference shall be observed:

(1) The surviving spouse shall first be entitled to letters.

(2) The next of kin, at the time of the death of the decedent, shall next be entitled to letters.

(3) If there are several next of kin, equally near in degree, the one selected in writing by a majority of them who are sui juris shall be appointed. If no such selection is thus made, the county judge may exercise his discretion in selecting the one best qualified for the office.

(4) If no application is made by the next of kin, the county judge in his discretion, may appoint some capable person, but no person may be appointed under this subsection who works for such county judge or who holds public office under such county judge, nor any person who is employed by or holds office under any judge exercising probate jurisdiction.

(5) Persons entitled to an estate may select a disinterested person as administrator; and if such person is otherwise qualified, he shall be appointed.

(6) After letters of administration have been granted, if any person who is entitled to preference over the person appointed and upon whom citation was not served and who has not waived his preference seeks the appointment, letters granted may be revoked, and such person may have letters of administration granted to him after citation and hearing upon his application.

(7) After letters of administration have been granted, if any will is produced and pro-

bated, the aforesaid letters shall be revoked and letters testamentary shall be granted to the executor of said will, or letters of administration cum testamento annexo shall be granted, if there is no executor ready and willing to qualify, preference being given to the person, if otherwise qualified, who is selected by the persons beneficially interested in the estate. No such will shall be probated without citation to the administrator.

History.—§80, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(23); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945; am. §1, ch. 23722, 1947.

732.45 Individuals who may be appointed personal representatives; resident agents.—

(1) Any person sui juris who is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Florida at the time of the death of the person whose estate he seeks to administer is qualified to act as personal representative in Florida. However, a person who has been convicted of a felony or who, from sickness, intemperance or want of understanding is incompetent to discharge the duties of a personal representative, is not qualified to act as personal representative.

(2) Before any personal representative, resident or nonresident of Florida, except corporate fiduciaries, shall be issued letters upon any estate, such a personal representative shall have his place of residence and post-office address recorded in the office of the county judge of the county in which the administration is pending, and he shall designate some resident of the county as his agent or attorney for the service of process, whose name, residence and post-office address shall also be likewise recorded. Such designation, in whatever form it may be, shall be taken to constitute the consent of the person so designating that service of any process upon the designated agent or attorney shall be sufficient to bind the person so designating in any suit or action against such personal representative, either in his representative capacity or personally; provided that such personal action must have accrued in the administration of such estate. The designation must be in writing and must be filed in the office of the county judge; provided, however, the written designation may be made in the form of an appropriate allegation to such effect set forth in the petition for letters of administration or petition for letters testamentary.

History.—§81, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(24); §2, ch. 22783, 1945; §6, ch. 22847, 1945; (2) §1, ch. 65-206.

cf.—§§734.11-734.21, Removal of personal representative.

732.46 Minor not qualified.—

(1) No person who is less than twenty-one years of age shall be qualified or permitted to act as an executor or administrator. If a minor is named as executor in any last will and testament, letters testamentary shall be granted to the other executor or executors, if any is named in said will; if none other is named, letters of administration with the will annexed shall be granted to the next of kin or to such other person as the judge shall appoint according to the provisions of this law, until said minor comes of full age,

when he may have letters testamentary as the executor if otherwise qualified. In such case, the letters of administration, if any have been granted, shall be revoked, and the said administrator shall render a true and faithful account of his administration to the county judge's court and surrender the estate to the said executor.

(2) The executor in such cases shall be entitled to all rights and proceedings provided for in this law for compelling an accounting from removed personal representatives.

History.—§82, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(25); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.47 Nonresidents.—

(1) A person who is not an actual bona fide resident of the state cannot qualify as a personal representative of an estate in Florida, unless such person is a legally adopted child of the decedent, an adoptive parent or is related by lineal consanguinity to the decedent or is a spouse or a brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece of the decedent. However, any person who has qualified in Florida as a personal representative prior to the effective date of this law may continue to serve in such capacity.

(2) Before any nonresident of Florida shall be issued letters upon any estate, such nonresident shall have his residence and postoffice address recorded in the office of the county judge of the county in which the administration is pending, and shall designate some resident of said county as his agent or attorney for the service of process, whose name, residence, and postoffice address shall also be likewise recorded. Such designation, in whatever form it may be, shall be taken to constitute the consent of the person so designating that service of any process upon the designated agent or attorney shall be sufficient to bind the person so designating in any suit or action against such personal representative, either in his representative capacity or personally, provided, that such personal action must have accrued in the administration of such estate. Such designation must be in writing and must be filed in the office of the county judge.

(3) Any qualified personal representative appointed after May 27, 1947, who becomes disqualified to act as such after his appointment immediately thereupon shall file, in the court where his letters were granted, his petition for resignation pursuant to the terms and provisions of §734.09, and immediately thereupon shall present said petition to said court and do any and all other things necessary or proper to procure an order approving such resignation.

(4) Anything contained in any will of a person who hereafter dies a resident of the state to the contrary notwithstanding, it shall be and constitute a violation of this section for any person or corporation to apply for or act under any letters testamentary or of administration with the will annexed issued in any other state or country for or in respect of personal property of a person who hereafter

dies a resident of the state and which is located elsewhere than in the state, solely because of the fact that the will of such testator purports to name, constitute or appoint such person or corporation as a purported executor or administrator with the will annexed, when such person or corporation is not qualified to receive and act under domiciliary letters testamentary or of administration with the will annexed issued in the state.

(5) Any person who fails to comply with or who acts or continues to act in violation of any of the terms and provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars for each day his appointment as such personal representative remains in effect contrary to any of the terms and provisions of this section.

History.—§83, ch. 16103, 1933; §1, ch. 19671, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 5541(26), 8135(38-a); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945; §7, ch. 22847, 1945; am. §1, ch. 23819, 1947; §§1, 2, ch. 29961, 1955.

732.48 Married woman.—A married woman may act as personal representative or curator without the consent of her husband.

History.—§84, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(27); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.49 Trust companies and other corporations.—

(1) All trust companies incorporated under the laws of the state and all national banking associations authorized and qualified to exercise fiduciary powers in Florida shall be entitled to act as personal representatives and curators of estates under the laws of the state.

(2) When any such corporation has been named as an executor in a will and thereafter sells its business and assets to, or consolidates or merges with, or is in any manner provided by law succeeded by, another such corporation, the successor corporation may, upon the death of the testator, qualify, and the county judge may issue letters to the successor corporation unless the will provides otherwise.

(3) A corporation authorized and qualified to act as a personal representative resulting from merger or consolidation shall, upon filing proof thereof in the county judge's court and without a new appointment, succeed to the rights and duties of all predecessor corporations as the personal representatives of estates. A purchase of substantially all the assets and the assumption of substantially all the liabilities shall be deemed a merger for the purpose of this section.

History.—§85, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(28); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945; am. §7, ch. 24337, 1947.

732.50 Joint executors and administrators.—If several executors are named in a will, one or more qualifying shall be entitled to execute all the powers and trusts confided to all in the will unless especially prohibited by the will; if more than one qualify, all must join in discharging the functions of executor unless the county judge gives special authority to one or more of such executors to discharge such functions. Each

executor shall be responsible only for his own acts, unless by his own act or gross negligence he has enabled or permitted his coexecutor to waste the estate. The foregoing shall likewise apply to joint administrators.

History.—§86, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(29); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.51 Effect of appointment of debtor or creditor.—The appointment of a debtor or of a creditor as personal representative shall not, either in law or in equity, be construed to operate as a release or extinguishment of the debt due to or by the decedent. This section shall not be construed to prevent a testator from releasing a debtor by last will and testament.

History.—§87, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(30); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.52 Succession of administration.—No executor of an executor shall, as such, be authorized to administer the estate of the first testator; but, on the death of the sole or surviving executor, the county judge shall appoint an administrator de bonis non to complete the administration of such estate.

History.—§88, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(31); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.53 Executor de son tort.—No person shall be liable to a creditor of a decedent as executor de son tort, but any person taking, converting or intermeddling with the property of a decedent shall be liable to the personal representative or curator, when appointed, for the value of all the property so taken or converted and for all damages to the estate of the deceased caused by his wrongful action; but this section shall not be construed to prevent a creditor of a deceased person from suing anyone in possession of property fraudulently conveyed by such deceased person, for the purpose of setting aside such fraudulent conveyance.

History.—§89, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(141); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.54 Guardian ad litem.—Whenever a legal guardian is appointed or qualified in this state for any infant or person non compos mentis who is interested in the estate of a decedent, such guardian shall represent his ward in all proceedings affecting such estate in the county judge's court, except as to proceedings in which the guardian is interested in his own right. The county judge shall, without notice, appoint a guardian ad litem to represent any infant or person non compos mentis where there is no legal guardian appointed or qualified in this state, or where such guardian is interested in his own right, and to represent any unknown person interested in the estate. A guardian ad litem shall, upon appointment, make and file an oath to discharge his duties faithfully. Whenever a guardian ad litem is appointed, no process need be served upon him, but he shall appear and defend as directed by the county judge.

History.—§90, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(142); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.55 Administrator ad litem.—Whenever,

in any proceeding before the county judge or in equity in the circuit court, it is necessary that the estate of a deceased person be represented and when there is no personal representative of such estate or when the personal representative is interested adversely to said estate or in such proceeding is enforcing his own debt or claim against the estate, the court in which the proceeding is pending shall appoint an administrator ad litem without bond for that particular proceeding. Whenever the facts authorizing such appointment appear of record or are otherwise made known to the court, the court shall without notice appoint such administrator ad litem. The administrator ad litem shall, upon appointment, make and file an oath to discharge his duties faithfully, and said proceeding shall then be further maintained, prosecuted or defended, insofar as said estate is concerned, by said administrator ad litem and in his name as such.

History.—§91, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(32); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.56 Recovery of judgment; proceedings.—Whenever any such administrator ad litem shall recover any decree or other relief, it shall be enforced as other decrees, except that execution which shall issue shall be in favor of the administrator ad litem for the use of the estate, and the money collected shall be paid to the personal representative of the estate, or, if there is none, then to the county judge when the proceeding is before him, or into the registry of the circuit court when the proceeding is in that court; and said funds, if paid into court, shall be held to await the further order of the court.

History.—§92, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(33); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§732.03, Enforcement of judgments.

732.57 Judgment in favor of personal representative.—If the personal representative is an adverse party and in a proceeding in equity recovers a judgment or decree against the administrator ad litem, the court may grant him such relief as he may be lawfully entitled to under the provisions of this law.

History.—§93, ch. 16103, 1933; §4, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(139); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.58 Compensation of administrator ad litem.—An administrator ad litem shall be allowed such compensation for his services as the judge in whose court the proceeding is pending deems just and reasonable, and the same shall be taxed as costs in the case unless the court thinks it equitable that the same should be paid out of the assets of the estate without reference to prevailing or losing parties in the cause.

History.—§94, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(34); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945; am. §10, ch. 26484, 1951.

cf.—§734.01, Expenses and compensation of personal representatives.

732.59 Oath of personal representative.—Before granting letters the county judge shall require the personal representative to make and file an oath in writing that he will faithfully administer the estate of the decedent, pay debts as far as the assets of the decedent will permit,

make distribution of the estate according to law, and render due accounts of his administration.

History.—§95, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(35); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.60 Oaths and affidavits.—Oaths, verifications, affirmations and affidavits required by law in probate proceedings may be made, either within or without the state, before any officer authorized by the laws of this state to administer oaths.

History.—§96, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(78); am. §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.61 Bond of personal representative.—

(1) Every person to whom letters testamentary or of administration are directed to issue (unless the testator waived such requirement) shall be required by the judge, before such letters issue, to execute and file in his office a bond with two or more sufficient sureties, or an authorized surety company as surety, to be approved by the county judge, in such penal sum as the county judge may deem sufficient, respect being had to the value of the estate. Said bond shall be payable to the governor and his successors in office, conditioned to perform faithfully all duties as such personal representative according to law. In form the bond must be joint and several.

(2) The requirements of this section shall not be applicable to banks and trust companies authorized by law to act as personal representatives.

History.—§97, ch. 16103, 1933; §5, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(36); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.
cf.—§733.29, Additional bond upon sale of assets.

732.62 Bond by a surety company.—Any surety company authorized to do business in this state may become surety upon the bonds of personal representatives, and in such cases there need be only one surety upon such bonds.

History.—§98, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(37); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.63 Bond required of executor.—When any person interested in the estate of a decedent files with the county judge of the county wherein a last will is admitted to probate a petition, from which petition and the evidence adduced thereon it is made to appear to the county judge that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any such executor holding the assets of such decedent is mismanaging, wasting or diverting, or will mismanage, waste or divert said assets from their proper administration, the county judge shall require such executor to give a bond with sufficient security conditioned as the law directs; and this bond may be required although the will may exempt said executor from giving the bond. The executor shall have such notice as the county judge may prescribe and the right to appear and defend the proceedings.

History.—§99, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(38); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.64 Insufficiency of bond.—When any person interested in the estate of a decedent files with the county judge of the county wherein

the administration is pending a petition, from which petition and evidence adduced thereon it is made to appear to the county judge that the sureties on any bond given by a personal representative or curator are insolvent or insufficient or that the bond is insufficient in amount, said county judge shall enter an order requiring additional sureties or an additional bond, as the circumstances may require.

History.—§100, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(39); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.65 Liability of surety.—No surety for any personal representative or curator shall be charged beyond the assets of an estate by reason of any omission or mistake in pleading or of false pleading of such executor, administrator or curator.

History.—§101, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(40); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.66 County judge to act on his own motion.—Whenever it is known to the county judge of a county where administration of any estate has been granted that cause exists which would authorize him upon the application of others to require a personal representative or curator to give bond or to give additional surety, said judge shall, of his own motion, without the application of any other person, make such orders as he may deem proper.

History.—§102, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(41); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.67 Informality of bond.—No bond executed by any personal representative or curator shall be void or invalid on account of any informality in it, or of informality or illegality in the appointment of such fiduciary. Such bond shall have the same force and effect as if the appointment had been legally made and the bond executed in proper form.

History.—§103, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(42); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.68 Release of surety.—

(1) The surety or sureties, or the personal representative of any surety or sureties, upon the bond of any executor, administrator or curator, taken under the provisions of this law, shall be entitled as a matter of right to be released from future liability upon such bond, upon application to the county judge therefor and the giving of five days' written notice of application to the principal named in the bond.

(2) Pending the hearing of such application, the county judge may, in his discretion, restrain the principal from acting in his representative capacity, except to preserve the estate.

(3) Upon the hearing, the county judge shall enter an order prescribing the terms and amount of the new bond for such fiduciary and the date when same shall be filed. If the principal fails to give the new bond, he shall be removed at once and further proceedings be had as in cases of removal.

(4) The original surety or sureties shall be

liable for all acts of the fiduciary until he has given the new bond and after the giving of the new bond shall remain liable for all the fiduciary's acts to the time of the filing and approval of the new bond. The new surety shall be liable for the fiduciary's acts only from and after the filing and approval of the new bond. The costs of the proceeding shall be paid by the surety applying

to be released.

History.—§104, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(43); §2, ch. 22783, 1945.

732.69 County judge may reduce bond.—The county judge may, for good cause shown, reduce the amount of bond of personal representatives of estates.

History.—§1, ch. 29715, 1955.

CHAPTER 733

FLORIDA PROBATE LAW, THIRD PART

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733.01 Personal representative to take possession of entire estate and application of estate income.—

(1) The personal representative shall take possession of the personal property wheresoever situate of a person who hereafter dies a resident of the state, and shall take possession of the real estate (except homestead) within the state of such a deceased person, and the rents, income, issues and profits therefrom whether accruing before or after the death of the decedent, and of the proceeds arising from the sale, lease or mortgage of the same or any part thereof. The personal representative shall take possession of the real and personal property within the state of a person who hereafter dies a resident of some other state or country, and the rents, income, issues and profits therefrom whether accruing before or after the death of the decedent, and of the proceeds arising from the sale, lease or mortgage of the same or any part thereof. All such property and the rents, income, issues and profits therefrom shall be assets in the hands of the personal representative for the payment of legacies, debts, family allowance, estate and inheritance taxes, claims, charges and expenses of administration, and to enforce contribution and to equalize advancement and for distribution.

(2) The net income earned by the assets of the estate after the death of the testator, and prior to the distribution of the estate, and not used for the purposes set forth in subsection (1) above shall in the absence of specific provision in the will to the contrary be paid and applied as follows:

(a) To either specific or demonstrative legatees and devisees the net income from the property specifically or demonstratively bequeathed and devised to them respectively;

(b) To general legatees, legal interest on their respective legacies from the time fixed by the county judge in an order of distribution for the payment thereof, or if no date is fixed by the county judge, from and after thirty days from the entry of such order of distribution, except that where the general legacy provides that the net income therefrom shall be paid to or for the benefit of or accumulated for one

or more beneficiaries, then such general legatee or legatees shall be entitled to that proportion of the net income which the general legacy at appraised value bears to the appraised value of the entire probate estate, excluding specific and demonstrative legacies and devises, provided, however, that the appraised value shall be the court appraisal unless a United States estate tax return is required to be filed, in which event the appraised value shall be the value finally determined for such tax purposes.

(c) To the residuary legatees and devisees, all the rest and remainder of the net income earned after the death of the testator not hereinabove applied.

(3) If any part of the estate is bequeathed or devised to a trustee the proportion of the net income applied to such bequest or devise shall be paid by the executor to such trustee and shall be held and distributed by the trustee as income.

(4) This section shall apply to estates of all decedents dying on or after July 1, 1953.

History.—§105, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(87); § 1, 2, ch. 20413, 1941; § 3, ch. 22783, 1945; am. §1, ch. 28025, 1953; sub. §(1) am. §1, ch. 29893, 1955.
cf.—§734.07, Advancements.

733.011 Application of uniform principal and income law.—

(1) The uniform principal and income law, chapter 690, shall be applicable to principal and income of the estates of decedents entered in probate after July 1, 1965.

(2) Whenever the word "trustee" shall appear in said chapter 690, the words "personal representative" shall be substituted wherever applicable as heretofore provided, to the administration of the estate of a decedent in probate.

History.—§1, ch. 65-231.

733.02 Actions relating to real estate.—Personal representatives may bring and maintain actions or suits for the possession or recovery of real property of the estate, for the purpose of quieting the title thereto, for waste thereof and trespass thereon, and against cotenants of the decedent in real property for the partition thereof. Heirs and devisees of the decedent may themselves, or jointly with the personal representative, bring and maintain actions or suits for the possession or recovery of real property of the estate or for the purpose of quieting title thereto against anyone except the personal representative. In any suit to quiet title brought by an heir or devisee, the possession of the personal representative shall, for the purpose of such suit, be deemed the possession of the heir or devisee. In all actions or suits involving the title to real property, against an estate for the possession or recovery of real property or for the purpose of quieting title thereto, the personal representative and the heirs or devisees of such property shall be made parties.

History.—§106, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(88); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§734.21, Survival of actions.

§734.30, Actions by or against foreign representatives.

733.03 Inventory.—The personal representative shall file a complete inventory of the personal property wheresoever situate of a person who hereafter dies a resident of Florida, and of the real estate (except homestead) within the state of the estate of such a decedent. The personal representative shall file a complete inventory of the real and personal property within the state of a person who hereafter dies a resident of some other state or country. The inventory shall be filed within sixty days from the date of the granting of letters unless the time is extended by order of the county judge.

History.—§107, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(79); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 29894, 1955.

cf.—§733.37, Inventories; interests in partnerships.

733.04 Appraisers.—The county judge on granting letters testamentary or of administration shall appoint two or more competent persons not of kin to the deceased as appraisers of the property of the decedent, and said appraisers shall take oath truly and justly to view and appraise, according to the best of their ability, all the property of the decedent which to them shall be produced or which shall come to their knowledge. It shall not be necessary to appoint appraisers or to have any appraisement whenever the county judge dispenses with the appraisal of an estate.

History.—§108, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(80); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §8, ch. 22847, 1945.

733.05 Duties of appraisers.—On the appointment of the appraisers they shall forthwith proceed to appraise all the property which has been produced to them and which has come to their knowledge and file the appraisal in the office of the county judge; and the appraisal thereupon made, if signed by the personal representative, may be considered as an inventory of such part of the estate.

History.—§109, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(81); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.06 Inventories and appraisals as evidence.—Inventories and appraisals, or certified copies thereof, may be given in evidence in any suit by or against the personal representative; however, they shall not be conclusive, for or against him, as to the real value of the estate or any part thereof, or as to whether it or any part thereof was sold bona fide for more or less than the appraised amount.

History.—§110, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(82); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.07 Compensation of appraisers.—Each appraiser shall be entitled to receive for his services reasonable compensation, to be fixed by the county judge and paid by the personal representative. Application therefor shall be accompanied by an affidavit of each appraiser showing the services rendered by him as appraiser and the reasonable value thereof, and such application may be heard upon such notice as the county judge shall fix.

History.—§111, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(83); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.08 Continuance of business of decedent.—

(1) In every case where a person has died while engaged in any trade or business, the county judge may authorize the curator or the personal representative of the estate of such deceased person to continue and carry on such trade or business for a reasonable time under the supervision of the county judge and require such security or additional security of such curator or personal representative as the county judge may deem proper.

(2) Before any order shall be made authorizing the continuance of the trade or business of the deceased person, the curator or the personal representative of such estate, by a verified petition, shall affirmatively and clearly allege and set forth sufficient facts to make it appear to the county judge that, to prevent great loss to the estate, it is necessary to continue such trade or business of the deceased.

(3) The order of the county judge authorizing the continuance of such trade or business of the deceased may empower the curator or the personal representative of such estate, in his representative capacity, to make such contracts as may be necessary to carry on and conduct such trade or business and to incur debts and to pay out money in the proper conduct of such trade or business, and the net profits of such trade or business only shall be assets of the said estate.

(4) In the conduct of such trade or business the curator or the personal representative shall keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts and expenditures, he shall make monthly reports thereof to the county judge, and he shall be allowed such compensation as the county judge may deem reasonable for his services in conducting such trade or business.

(5) Any person interested in the said estate at any time may apply to the county judge of the county where such order has been granted for an order requiring the curator or the personal representative of such estate to discontinue and to wind up the said trade or business, and upon due notice to the said curator or personal representative, such application shall be heard, and the county judge shall make such order thereon as he deems for the best interest of said estate.

History.—§112, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(89); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.09 Duty to assign dower.—The personal representative shall lay off and assign dower immediately after the widow has exercised her election to take dower.

History.—§113, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5507(4); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.10 Petition for assignment.—For the purpose of enabling the personal representative to lay off and assign dower, he shall file a petition therefor in the county judge's court in which the administration of the estate of the decedent is pending. Citation shall be served upon the widow and the heirs, devisees, legatees and distributees,

or such of them as do not appear and join in the proceedings.

History.—§114, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5507(5); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.11 Petition by widow for assignment of dower.—

(1) If the personal representative fails to file a petition for the assignment of dower, the widow may file such petition, setting forth her claim, specifying as particularly as may be known to her the property in which she claims dower and praying for the assignment of the same. Citation shall be served upon the personal representative, the heirs, devisees, legatees and distributees, or such of them as do not appear and join in the proceedings.

(2) The widow may in addition file her extraordinary petition or petitions for assignment of dower in the county judge's court of any county or counties in this state where any lands lie which her husband had before conveyed, whereof she had not relinquished her right of dower as provided by law. Citations shall be served upon all persons adversely interested. Proceedings thereupon shall be, as nearly as possible, similar to those for the ordinary assignment of dower.

History.—§115, ch. 16103, 1933; §7, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5507(6); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.12 Proceedings on the petition.—

(1) The proceedings upon any petition for assignment of dower shall be informal and summary.

(2) On any petition for assignment of dower, the right of dower as well as the admeasurement thereof, shall be determined, and mesne profits from the date of the death of the decedent shall be included in the judgment. The county judge in whose court the administration of the decedent's estate is pending shall have plenary jurisdiction to assign dower in all property, real or personal, located in any county in the state. But no such judgment shall become effective in any other county until a duly certified copy thereof has been recorded in such other county in the judgment lien record.

(3)(a) Upon written demand of any party filed at least one week before trial, the question of right of dower shall be submitted to a jury of six persons.

(b) If there are not sufficient number of jurors available, the court shall draw from the box to be immediately summoned by the sheriff, or shall direct the sheriff to summon a sufficient number of qualified jurors, to complete the panel for the trial of such cause.

History.—§116, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5507(7); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 67-482.

733.13 Commissioners.—If a judgment for dower is made, the county judge shall select (unless selected by mutual agreement of the parties) and appoint as commissioners three suitable persons who are entirely disinterested and not connected with the parties either by consanguinity or by affinity. Such commissioners may employ a surveyor and shall be al-

lowed such sum as may be deemed reasonable by the county judge to be paid as part of the costs of administration of the estate. They may be removed by the county judge for good cause shown and others appointed in their places. They shall proceed, immediately upon taking oaths faithfully and impartially to execute the trust imposed in them, to allot and set off the widow's dower. All matters of mesne profits shall be decided by the court upon the pleadings and evidence; provided, however, that when the interested parties agree to the allotment of dower, or when the assets are of such value and such a nature that dower may be allotted without the appointment of commissioners, the county judge may, in his discretion, dispense with such appointment and set off and allot dower.

History.—§117, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5507(8); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 29714, 1955.

733.14 Final judgment.—In all cases of assignment of dower, the county judge to whom application is made shall, upon hearing after notice, confirm, reject or modify the allotment or assignment made. Such judgment shall vest in the widow a fee simple estate in the lands and the absolute ownership of the personal property allotted. She shall be entitled to writ of possession if necessary.

History.—§118, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5507(9); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.15 Notice to creditors.—Every personal representative, after taking out letters testamentary or of administration, shall cause a notice to be published once a week for four consecutive weeks, four publications being sufficient, in a newspaper published in the county wherein said letters have been granted, notifying all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent to file their claims in the office of the county judge granting such letters, at his office in the courthouse of said county, within six calendar months from the time of the first publication of said notice. If no newspaper conforming to the requirements of law is published in the county of the administration, then such publication shall be made by posting as provided for in this law. Proof of said publication or posting shall be filed with and recorded by the county judge.

History.—§119, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(91); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §2, ch. 61-394.

733.16 Form and manner of presenting claims; limitation.—

(1) No claim or demand, whether due or not, direct or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, or claim for personal property in the possession of the personal representative or for damages, including but not limited to actions founded upon fraud or other wrongful act or commission of the decedent, shall be valid or binding upon an estate, or upon the personal representative thereof, or upon any heir, legatee or devisee of the decedent unless the same shall be in writing and contain the place of residence and post-office address of the claimant, and

shall be sworn to by the claimant, his agent or attorney, and be filed in the office of the county judge granting letters. Any such claim or demand not so filed within six months from the time of the first publication of the notice to creditors shall be void even though the personal representative has recognized such claim or demand by paying a portion thereof or interest thereon or otherwise; and no cause of action, at law or in equity, heretofore or hereafter accruing, including but not limited to actions founded upon fraud or other wrongful act or omission, shall survive the death of the person against whom such claim may be made, whether suit be pending at the time of the death of such person or not, unless such claim be filed in the manner and within the said six months as aforesaid;

(a) Provided, however, that if suit upon any such claim or demand is filed and service of process therein had upon such personal representative within six months from the time of the first publication of the notice to creditors, the claim or demand asserted by such suit shall not be impaired or affected by failure to file in the office of the county judge granting letters a claim or demand in manner and form as hereinabove provided, but such failure shall operate to preclude the plaintiff in such suit from recovering any suit costs or attorneys fees as an incident thereto; and the personal representative shall file in the office of the county judge granting letters a suggestion of the pendency of such suit and the same shall be entered on the claim docket;

(b) Provided further, that the lien of any duly recorded mortgage and the lien of any person in possession of personal property and the right to foreclose and enforce such mortgage or lien shall not be impaired or affected by failure to file claim or demand as hereinabove provided, but such failure shall bar the right to enforce any personal liability against the estate, and the claimant shall be limited to the enforcement of the mortgage or lien against the specific property so mortgaged or held. Any suit heretofore commenced and in which service of process was had upon the personal representative within the period hereinabove specified, and which may now be pending in any court against the personal representative of any estate which has not been finally closed, shall not be subject to attack upon the ground that the claim or demand upon which such suit is based was not made in manner and form and filed in the office of the county judge granting letters, as otherwise hereinabove provided.

(c) Provided further that a creditor shall deliver a copy of such claims as recorded and filed to the county judge, who shall forthwith mail said copy to the personal representative, and note on the original such fact of mailing.

(d) Provided, further, no claims or demand of any kind or nature shall be impaired or affected by failure to file claim or demand as hereinabove provided, to the extent that such claim or demand is secured by any casualty

insurance, surety insurance, automobile or public liability insurance, or other similar insurance, but failure to file such claim or demand as hereinabove provided shall bar the right to enforce any personal liability of the deceased against the estate except to the extent of such insurance.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall be construed to require any legatee, devisee or heir at law to file a claim, as provided for in subsection (1), for the share or interest in an estate to which he may be entitled. Nor shall such requirement of filing a claim apply to those items contained in §733.20(1)(a),(b),(d),(i) and (j), but it shall apply to those items contained in §733.20(1)(c),(e),(f),(g) and (h).

(3) Any claim filed in any estate during the period of time between July 1, 1961, and July 1, 1963, which was filed within eight months from the first publication of notice to creditors but after six months from the first publication of notice to creditors, may, upon just cause shown to the county judge, be allowed as if it had been filed within six months from the first publication of notice to creditors provided there had not been an order of final distribution entered prior to the actual filing of the claim or the effective date hereof and the claimant can show to the satisfaction of the county judge that the allowance of the claim as though properly filed within six months from the first publication of the notice to creditors will not materially adversely affect the orderly administration of the estate. Provided further the time for filing suit upon objections filed to claims filed under this section is extended to July 1, 1963.

History.—§120, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(92); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 22889, 1945; §1, ch. 23970, 1947; §1, ch. 57-194; §3, ch. 61-394; §1, ch. 63-309; §1, ch. 67-246; §1, ch. 67-490.

cf.—§733.35, Mortgages.

§§734.27-734.29, Suspension of statutes of limitations.

733.17 Amendment of claims.—If a bona fide attempt to file a claim is made by any creditor or other claimant but it is defective as to form, the county judge in his discretion may permit the amendment of such claim at any time before payment.

History.—§121, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(93); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.18 Payment of and objections to claims.

(1) No personal representative shall be compelled to pay the debts of the decedent until after the expiration of six calendar months from the granting of letters; and if any person brings any suit or action against any personal representative within said six calendar months upon any claim to which the personal representative has filed no objection, the plaintiff, although he obtains decree or judgment, shall not receive any costs of suit or attorneys' fees, nor shall such judgment change the class of such claim in any manner.

(2) On or before the expiration of eight calendar months from the first publication of notice to creditors any personal representative or other person interested in the estate may file in the office of the county judge written objec-

tion to any claim or demand filed. An objection filed to any unmatured claim matures the same for the purpose of the establishment of the validity and amount thereof by suit. If objection is filed, the person filing it shall, forthwith, but not later than thirty days after same has been filed, serve a copy of such objection by registered mail or personal service on the creditor or claimant to whose claim he objects and also on the personal representative if the objection is filed by any interested person other than the personal representative. Failure to serve copy of such objection as herein provided shall constitute an abandonment of the objection unless the time for service thereof be extended by the county judge for good cause shown. The creditor or claimant shall thereupon be limited to two calendar months from the date of such service within which to bring appropriate suit, action or proceedings upon such claim or demand. The county judge for good cause shown may extend the time for filing objection to any claim or demand or the time for serving such objection, and may likewise for good cause shown extend the time for filing appropriate suit, action or proceedings upon any such claim after objection is filed; but in any of said instances, said extension of time shall be granted only after due notice of such application. No suit, action or proceeding shall be brought against any personal representative after the time limited above. If objection is filed to the claim of any creditor and suit is brought by the creditor to establish his claim or demand, a judgment establishing such claim shall give it no priority over claims of the same general class to which it belongs.

(3) No interest shall be paid by the personal representative or allowed upon the claim of any creditor against the estate of a decedent until the expiration of eight calendar months from the granting of letters unless said claim is founded upon a written obligation of the decedent expressly providing for the payment of interest. Interest shall be allowed and paid by the personal representative upon written obligations of the decedent expressly providing for the payment of interest. Upon all other claims interest shall be allowed and paid beginning eight months from said granting of letters.

History.—§122, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(94); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 28209, 1953; §1, ch. 61-394; §1, ch. 63-454.

cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

733.19 Execution and levies prohibited.—No execution shall issue upon or be levied under any judgment against a decedent or against the personal representative, nor shall any levy be made against any property, real or personal, of the estate of a decedent. Claims upon all judgments against the decedent shall be filed in the same manner as other claims against estates of decedents; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent the enforcement of mortgages, pledges, liens or

claims to specific property, real or personal.

History.—§123, ch. 16103, 1933; §8, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(95); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.20 Order of payment of expenses of administration and claims against the estate; family allowance.—

(1) The personal representative shall pay the expenses of administration and claims against the estate in the following order:

(a) Class one. Costs, expenses of administration, compensation of personal representatives and their attorneys' fees.

(b) Class two. Reasonable funeral expenses not to exceed the sum of seven hundred fifty dollars, any excess over the sum allowed herein for funeral expenses shall be considered as included in the payments specified to be made in class eight.

(c) Class three. Expenses of last illness of the decedent, including debts for board and lodging, for hospital, physicians, surgeons, and druggists' bills, and for nursing, attendance and medicine during the last sickness of the deceased, incurred within a period of sixty days prior to the death of the decedent.

(d) Class four. If necessary for support, a family allowance of one year's support for the widow or minor, mentally or physically incompetent children of said decedent, or both such widow and children, in addition to the homestead and exempt personal property. Upon petition of the widow, if any, or of the legal guardian or of the person having the care and custody of a minor child or children, upon notice to the personal representative, a reasonable allowance shall be fixed by the county judge in personal property or money, or both, for the support of said widow and minor children, considering the needs of the family and the value of the estate. Said allowance or the portion payable in money shall be payable in equal periodic payments to be fixed by the county judge and shall be payable to the widow, if any, for the support of herself and the minor child or children, if any. If there is no widow, then the same shall be payable to the legal guardian or to the person having the care and custody of any minor child or children. Upon the petition of any person interested in the estate, the county judge may increase, decrease, discontinue or modify the allowance; but in no event shall such allowance exceed the sum or value of twelve hundred dollars.

(e) Class five. Wages to the extent of one hundred dollars for each employee of the decedent, for work done or services rendered within sixty days prior to the death of the employer.

(f) Class six. Judgments of record in this state during the lifetime of the decedent.

(g) Class seven. Mortgages, mechanics', material-men's, laborers', employees' and other liens where the value of the property of the estate encumbered by said liens exceeds the amount thereof.

(h) Class eight. All other debts without distinction of rank.

(i) Class nine. If, upon petition of the widow or minor children of decedent, upon notice to the personal representative, it shall appear that the family allowance provided under paragraph (d) of this subsection is insufficient for the reasonable support of said widow or minor children, or both, according to their previous standard of living, then the county judge may order the payment of a supplemental family allowance from the assets of decedent's estate remaining after full provision for payment of prior claims, which in his opinion will reasonably support said petitioners; provided, however, that such supplemental allowance shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars. Said supplemental allowance shall be payable in such manner as the county judge shall direct, and shall be subject to discontinuance or modification in the same manner as the family allowance provided for under paragraph (d) hereof.

(j) Class ten. In case the decedent, dying testate, leaves a natural or adopted child less than eighteen years of age without a legally responsible surviving natural or adoptive parent and without adequate means for support and maintenance in its own right by will, gift or trust, such child shall be deemed a dependent orphan child of the decedent. In addition to any temporary allowance for maintenance during the period of administration as provided by paragraph (d) hereof, the court, on petition of any interested party or on its own motion, shall make such additional provision for such child until its eighteenth birthday as the court deems reasonable and just, subject to the limitations hereinafter set forth. The court may increase, discontinue or modify such allowance, but before entering any order fixing or changing any allowance hereunder the court shall require notice to all interested parties. This provision is designed to afford reasonable protection to any dependent minor child who has been excluded from the provisions of the parents' will under circumstances which deprive it of an effective legal substitute for the continuing obligation of the parent, while living, for support and maintenance during the period of its minority. It is not intended that this provision should have the effect of creating in any child omitted from the provisions of its parent's will an estate which would exceed the value of its distributive share had the deceased parent died intestate. The court in its discretion, and in order to conclude the administration of the estate, may order the entire allowance hereunder paid in a lump sum to a guardian of the child's property, and in fixing the amount thereof the court shall consider the net value of the estate subject to distribution and the reasonable requirements of the child prospectively in relation to its eighteenth birthday.

(2) If, after paying any preceding class, the estate shall be insufficient to pay all of the

next succeeding class, the creditors or claimants of the latter class shall be paid ratably in proportion to their respective claims.

History.—§124, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(96); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 25274, 1949; sub. §(1)(b), am. §1, ch. 29678, 1955; (1)(b) a. by §1, ch. 61-63; (1)(d) a. by §1, ch. 61-391.

cf.—§§734.02-734.04, Payment of legacies and distributive shares.
§734.05, Order of appropriation of assets.

733.21 Compromise and settlement.—Whenever it is proposed to compromise or settle any claim, whether in suit or not, by or against the estate of a decedent or the personal representative thereof, or to compromise or settle any question or dispute concerning the distribution of a decedent's estate, the county judge having jurisdiction of said decedent's estate, on sworn petition setting forth the facts and circumstances of such claim, question or dispute and the proposed compromise or settlement may, if satisfied that such compromise or settlement will be for the best interests of the estate, enter an order ex parte authorizing the same to be made, which order shall operate to relieve the said personal representative of any and all liability or responsibility in the premises; provided, however, that claims against the estate may not be compromised until after the time for filing objections to claims has expired and then only upon notice to those who have filed objection to the claim proposed to be compromised.

History.—§125, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(97); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.211 Claims undisposed of after three years barred.—

(1) Whenever anyone shall have filed a claim against any estate in any probate proceedings in this state, in accordance with this chapter, and which claim has not had objection filed thereto or has not been paid, settled or otherwise disposed of and no proceeding is pending for the enforcement or compulsory payment thereof, then at the expiration of three years from the date such claim is filed such claim shall be forever barred and foreclosed and have no further force or effect and no proceeding or action shall thereafter ever be brought for enforcement or payment of same. This section shall not affect the lien of any duly recorded mortgage or the lien of any person in possession of personal property or the right to foreclose and enforce such mortgage or lien.

(2) This section shall not apply to any claim upon which legal proceedings are brought for enforcement or compulsory payment of same on or before January 1, 1954.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 28180, 1953.

733.22 Sale pursuant to will.—In every case where a power is given in a will to sell or dispose of property of the estate, or any interest therein, a sale made under authority of such will by the executors, or such of them as qualify, or by the surviving executor or executors shall be valid. Sales made under authority of such will by the administrator with the will annexed, or by the administrator de bonis non

shall also be valid if it appears from the will that the testator intended to confer such power to representatives of his estate other than the named executor or executors.

History.—§126, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(98); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 65-284.

733.23 Sales where no power conferred.—Whenever any administrator of a decedent dying intestate, or any executor or administrator with the will annexed whose testator has not conferred upon him a power of sale or whose testator has granted such power but that power is so limited by the will or by operation of law that it cannot be conveniently exercised, shall consider that it is for the best interest of the estate and of those interested therein that the property of the estate be sold for distribution or for any other purpose, the personal representative may sell the same at public or private sale; provided, however, that no title shall pass until by order of the county judge the sale shall be authorized or confirmed. Sales may be authorized before made or confirmed after made. Application for authorization or confirmation of sale shall be made by the sworn petition of the personal representative setting forth the reasons for such sale, a description of the property sold or proposed to be sold, and except when authorization or confirmation of the sale at the current market of stocks or bonds listed upon an established exchange is applied for, the price and terms of such sale.

History.—§127, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(99); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §9, ch. 22847, 1945.

cf.—§733.36, Sale of stocks and bonds.

§733.40, Execution of instruments by representative.

733.24 Sale on petition of interested persons.—If a personal representative neglects or refuses to sell property of an estate when it is expedient or necessary to do so or when a testator has directed a sale to be made, any person interested may, by petition, apply to the county judge for an order requiring the personal representative to sell. Notice of such petition shall be given to the personal representative and to such persons as would be entitled to notice in case of the application of the personal representative for authorization or confirmation of a sale of such property.

History.—§128, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(100); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.25 Sale of real property when widow survives.—In any case when a decedent is survived by a widow, no sale or disposition of real property shall be made, whether pursuant to the powers contained in the decedent's will or under the provisions of this law, until it appears that the widow will not have dower assigned to her, or, if she takes dower, until after her dower has been assigned, unless the widow consents to such sale and joins with the personal representative in the execution of a deed of conveyance to the purchaser thereof.

History.—§129, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(101); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.26 When notice of sale required.—

(1) No notice of any application for the authorization or confirmation of any sale shall

be required when it shall appear that the personal property involved is perishable or rapidly depreciating.

(2) No notice of any application for the authorization or confirmation of any sale shall be required in any other case except as follows:

(a) Whenever it shall appear to the county judge that notice is necessary or desirable, notice shall be given to such persons as the county judge shall by order direct.

(b) Whenever application is made for the authorization or confirmation of the sale of property which has been specifically devised or bequeathed, notice shall be given to the devisee or legatee, unless he waive such notice or consent to such sale.

(c) Whenever any person interested in the estate shall serve upon the personal representative a written demand for notice of sale, containing the post-office address of such person, and file a copy of such demand and proof of the service thereof in the office of the county judge, notice of every application thereafter made for the authorization or confirmation of any sale shall be given to such person, unless he waive such notice or consent to such sale.

(d) Whenever the will of a decedent shall contain a direction or express a desire that any described or designated property be not sold, notice of application for the authorization or confirmation of the sale of any such property shall be given to the legatee or devisee of such property, unless he waive such notice or consent to such sale.

(e) Whenever application is made for the authorization or confirmation of the sale of any property for distribution.

History.—§130, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(102); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §10, ch. 22847, 1945.

733.27 Hearing on application to sell.—Where no notice is required, the county judge may hear and determine petitions for the sale of property ex parte. Where notice is required, such hearings shall be as in other cases. At any such hearing the county judge may in his discretion require an appraisal or new appraisal of the property.

History.—§131, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(103); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.28 Order of sale.—

(1) **SALE GENERALLY.**—After the hearing upon a petition to sell or confirm the sale of property, the county judge shall make and enter an order thereon, and if the sale is authorized or confirmed, the order shall describe the property, and if said property is authorized to be sold at private sale, the order shall fix the price and the terms of sale. Such order shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the proceedings and of the authority of the personal representative to make a conveyance or transfer of the property. A certified copy of such order relating to real property may be recorded in the judgment lien record in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in each county wherein such real property or any part thereof is situated. When an order

authorizing a sale is obtained, it may provide for the public or private sale of any of the property described therein, in parcels or as a whole. If public sale is ordered, the personal representative shall give such notice as the order may require.

(2) **SALE BY COMMISSIONER.**—In the order of sale, or at any time before a sale authorized to be made by an executor or by an administrator, the county judge, whenever he deems it necessary, may appoint a commissioner to make the sale and to execute whatever instruments may be necessary to consummate it. Any sale made by such commissioner shall be in compliance with the law governing sales by executors and administrators. Any sale so made by a commissioner under such an order shall be as valid as though made by the executor or administrator.

History.—§132, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(104); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §11, ch. 22847, 1945.

733.29 Additional bond upon sale.—Whenever the county judge makes an order authorizing or confirming a sale of property of an estate, he may in his discretion require the personal representative to execute a bond or an additional bond, with sureties as provided in this law, in such amount as the county judge may deem necessary, conditioned for the faithful accounting of the proceeds of such sale. No such bond shall, in any case, be required where the personal representative is a bank or trust company. All such bonds shall be recorded in the office of the county judge.

History.—§133, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 5541(105); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.
cf.—§732.62, Bond by a surety company.

733.30 Sales upon terms.—When so provided by the order of the county judge authorizing or confirming a sale of property, personal representatives may sell upon such terms as the order prescribes. If credit is given, it shall be for not more than sixty per cent of the purchase price nor for longer than five years, unless the county judge, in his discretion by written order, authorizes a larger per cent of credit. The county judge, in his discretion by written order, may also enlarge the time for payment. The exercise of such discretion shall be evidenced by written order duly recorded. The deferred purchase price shall be evidenced by the promissory note of the purchaser payable to the personal representative and secured by mortgage upon the property sold, if real property, or by such security as may be approved by the court in any case. The taking of any such promissory note and mortgage or other security shall not defer the final settlement of the estate, but, in the event of final settlement before the payment in full of such note, the same, together with the mortgage or other security, may be assigned and transferred without recourse to such person or persons who, but for such sale, would have been entitled to the property so sold.

History.—§134, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 5541 (106); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §12, ch. 22847, 1945.

733.31 When personal representative may purchase.—Any personal representative having

an interest in the estate which he represents, either in his own right or in the right of his wife or infant child, as creditor, devisee, legatee or heir at law may, at any public sale of the real or personal property of his testator or intestate made as provided by law under the order of the county judge, become a bidder therefor; and, if such personal representative is the highest bidder at such sale, he may purchase the same, and said property shall be sold to such executor or administrator, but such sale shall always be subject to confirmation by the county judge.

History.—§135, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 5541(107); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.32 Conveyances pursuant to contracts of decedent.—In all cases where written agreements have been made for the sale and conveyance or transfer of real property in this state or of personal property, and the vendor has died before making such conveyance or transfer, the personal representative or person claiming the right to such conveyance or transfer may file with the county judge before whom the administration of the estate is pending a sworn petition setting forth the facts upon which the claim is predicated and annexing thereto the agreement or a copy thereof. The county judge, if he deems notice of hearing on said petition necessary or desirable, shall direct who should have the same and the manner in which it should be given. After a hearing upon such petition and the defenses, if any, made thereto, the county judge may make an order directing the personal representative to make, execute and deliver the conveyance or transfer to the person entitled to the same, or otherwise as justice may require. Such order shall describe the property to be conveyed or transferred. Said order shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the proceedings and of the authority of the personal representative to make the conveyance or transfer. A certified copy of any such order relating to real property may be recorded in the miscellaneous records in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in any county wherein such real property or any part thereof is situated.

History.—§136, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 5541(108); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945; am. §1, ch. 23717, 1947.

733.33 Sale of contract to purchase.—If a decedent at the time of his death was possessed of a contract for the purchase of real property, the interest of the estate in such property and under such contract may be sold by the personal representative in the same manner as if the decedent had been the owner in fee simple of such property; provided, the holder of the fee simple title to such property and of the vendor's interest thereto shall execute a release to the personal representative relieving the estate from liability upon such contract. Such release shall not be required if no claim has been filed on such contract and if the time for filing claims has expired. In lieu of such release the personal representative may, upon order of the county judge, take from the purchaser of such contract a bond approved by the county judge with

sureties in a penal sum double the amount due and to become due under such contract, conditioned that the purchaser will make all payments upon such contract and perform all agreements therein contained according to the tenor thereof and indemnify and save harmless the personal representative and all persons interested in the estate against all demands, costs, charges and expenses by reason of such contract.

History.—§137, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(109); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.34 Sale of real property subject to contract to purchase.—If a decedent at the time of his death was the owner of real property subject to a contract to sell and convey said property, the interest of the estate in such property and such contract may be sold under order of the county judge in the same manner as other real estate. No recourse shall be had against the estate or the personal representative for the nonpayment or nonperformance by the vendee under any such contract. The consent of the vendee under any such contract to the sale thereof shall discharge the estate and the personal representative from all obligations, duties and liabilities with respect to such contract, but such consent shall not be required if no claim has been filed thereon and the time for filing claims has expired.

History.—§138, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(110); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.35 Sale of real property subject to mortgage.—The county judge may, upon petition of the personal representative and with the written consent of the holder of the mortgage, authorize the sale of real property of the estate subject to mortgage, whether such mortgage was made by the decedent, the personal representative or any other person. The consent of the mortgagee shall discharge the estate and the personal representative from liability for the mortgage indebtedness or obligation. Such consent shall not be required if no claim has been filed upon the mortgage indebtedness and the time for filing claims has expired.

History.—§139, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(111); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§733.16, Presenting claims.

733.36 Sale of stocks and bonds.—The county judge may, upon petition of the personal representative, make an order authorizing the sale, at the current market price, of any stocks or bonds which are listed upon an established stock or bond exchange, and such order need not otherwise designate the price at which such sale shall be made.

History.—§140, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(112); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.361 Stock held in the name of personal representative.—Upon entry of an order or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, the personal representative or representatives shall have the power and authority to hold any corporate stock, mutual investment trust shares, registered bonds, notes, debentures, or revenue certificates issued by any corporation,

government, municipality, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, in the name of the sole personal representative or in the name of one or more of the several personal representatives, or in the name of a nominee, with or without disclosing any fiduciary relationship; but for all acts and omissions of the personal representative or representatives in whose names such property is held, and of such nominee relating to such property, all the personal representatives shall be jointly and severally responsible.

History.—§1, ch. 61-329; §2, ch. 65-106.

733.37 Interest in partnership.—When at the time of his death, a partnership existed between the decedent and any other person, the surviving partner shall, in the absence of a partnership agreement providing otherwise, without delay, wind up and settle the business and the affairs of the partnership, account to the personal representative and pay over to him all balances due the estate. If, however, at date of the partner's death, there existed a partnership agreement specifying the terms and conditions of termination of the partnership upon death of a partner, then such agreement shall be binding with respect to all matters, duties, rights and obligations relating to the partnership, including the determination of its final accounting period. The interest of the decedent in the partnership shall be included in the inventory of the estate. The personal representative may bring and maintain against the surviving partner any action, suit or proceeding relating to the partnership which the decedent could have brought. Any interest of an estate existing by virtue of a partnership between the decedent and any other person may be sold in the same manner as other property of the estate.

History.—§141, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(143); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 26583, 1951.

733.38 Lease of real property.—Whenever it appears expedient and for the best interest of the estate to lease any real property of the estate, the county judge may authorize the personal representative to make such lease. The proceedings in such cases shall be, as nearly as possible, the same as in cases of application for the sale of property, except that notice shall be given to all persons interested in the estate. The personal representative may lease real property without an order of court when the tenancy is from month to month or for a term not extending beyond the time for filing claims against the estate.

History.—§142, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(113); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.39 Borrowing money and mortgaging property.—Whenever it appears expedient or necessary and for the best interest of the estate to borrow money upon a promissory note, either unsecured or to be secured by a mortgage, pledge or other lien upon the property of the estate or any part thereof, the county judge may by order authorize the personal representative to borrow

such sum as the county judge shall deem proper. The proceedings in such cases shall be, as nearly as possible, the same as in cases of applications for the sale of property, except that notice shall be given to all persons interested in the estate. In like manner the county judge may authorize the personal representative to extend or renew any existing obligation of the estate or to extend or renew any existing mortgage, pledge or other lien. The signing of promissory notes or the execution of any agreement or other instrument creating a pledge or other lien by the personal representative, as such, shall create no personal liability against the person so signing or executing.

History.—§143, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(114); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§733.23, Sales where no power conferred.

§734.30, Mortgages held by foreign representatives.

733.40 Power of personal representative to execute instruments.—Whenever the county judge authorizes or confirms any sale, authorizes the borrowing of money or the execution of any mortgage, agreement or other instrument creating a lien or a lease, or authorizes the distribution in kind of any property, the personal representative may make, execute, sign, seal, acknowledge and deliver in his name as such personal representative all deeds, bills of sale, assignments, instruments of transfer, promissory notes, mortgages, pledges, leases or any instruments necessary or proper to carry out and give effect to such orders.

History.—§144, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(115); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.41 Purchaser protected.—No person purchasing or leasing from, or taking a mortgage, pledge or other lien from a personal representative shall be bound or concerned to see that the money or other things of value paid to such personal representative are actually needed or properly applied; nor shall such person be otherwise obligated as to the proprieties or expediences of the acts of such personal representative. In all such transactions the acts of the personal representative pursuant to the powers of a will or the order of the county judge shall be prima facie valid.

History.—§145, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(116); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.42 Limitation in favor of purchaser from personal representative.—The title of any purchaser, or of anyone holding under him, who has held possession for three years or more, of any property, real or personal, purchased at any sale made under this law by an executor or administrator, free from fraud, shall not be questioned by any person upon any ground.

History.—§146, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(117); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.43 Annual returns.—

(1) A personal representative, unless otherwise ordered by the court, shall make his annual returns on or before ninety days after the expiration of the fiscal year, the election whereof he shall signify by filing notice thereof with

the court within ninety days of his appointment, or, in the absence of such notice of election, on or before April first of each year for the calendar year or fraction of a calendar year expiring on December thirty-first preceding. If he fails to make such returns before the time applicable he shall, in the discretion of the county judge, forfeit all commissions on such returns so to be made; provided, however, that if the time for filing claims against the estate has expired prior to the end of the fiscal or calendar year, or shall expire within thirty days thereafter, the personal representative, may, in lieu of making annual returns, file his final returns within ninety days from the expiration of the fiscal year or on or before April 1 after expiration of the calendar year and apply for a discharge. If he fails to make his annual reports within such times as above specified, then, when such returns are made, he shall immediately give written notice of the filing of such returns to all persons interested in the estate being administered by him.

(2) When there is a single heir or beneficiary, or where all of the heirs or beneficiaries are sui juris and consent thereto in writing, it shall not be necessary to file a final accounting, nor to advertise notice thereof, nor shall it be necessary to file annual accountings, unless required in either case by the county judge.

History.—§147, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(118); §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §13, ch. 22847, 1945; §1, ch. 26735, 1951; §2, ch. 29714, 1955; §1, ch. 59-267.
cf.—§734.15, Accounting upon removal.
§734.22, Final settlement and discharge.

733.44 Contents of returns.—A personal representative in his returns shall render a full and correct account of the receipts and expenditures of all the estate of which he may have control, and include therein a statement of the assets of the estate. Substantiating papers shall not be filed with accountings, but pertinent substantiating papers and records shall be available at a trial of objections to accountings, and all substantiating papers and records shall be preserved by the personal representative for three years after his discharge.

History.—§148, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(119); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945; 2nd par. n. by §2, ch. 59-267.

733.45 Objection to returns.—Upon the filing of returns with the county judge by a personal representative, any person interested as creditor, legatee, distributee, devisee or heir at law may, within thirty days after the time limited by law for filing the same, file objection in writing to the account or any item thereof, specifying the ground of objection. No item previously approved by order of the county judge upon notice shall be subject to objection. If any personal representative fails to file his annual returns on or before the first day of April in any year, any person interested in the estate may file in the office of the county judge a written demand for service of a copy of the returns, which demand shall contain the post-office address of the person filing the same. If any demand is on file at the time the returns are filed, the personal

representative shall serve a copy of the returns upon the person who filed the demand therefor and shall file proof of the service thereof in the office of the county judge. Objection may be filed to the returns at any time within thirty days after the service of copy thereof.

History.—§149, ch. 16103, 1933; §9, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(120); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.46 Trial of objections.—If objections to accounts are filed, the personal representative or the objecting party may, after the expiration of the time limited for filing objections upon reasonable notice to the other, apply to the county judge who shall fix a day for the hearing. Upon the conclusion of the hearing, an order shall be entered by the county judge finally sustaining or overruling the objections, and he shall thereupon proceed to enter his order thereon.

History.—§150, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(121); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §3, ch. 59-267.

733.47 Examination of returns not objected to.—If no objection is filed to returns within the time limited by law for filing objections, the county judge shall proceed to examine said returns and enter his order approving the same or requiring such proof of the items contained therein as the county judge shall find desirable.

History.—§151, ch. 16103, 1933; §10, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(122); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §4, ch. 59-267.

733.48 Recording settlement.—There may be recorded in the office of the county judge any instrument settling an account in whole or in part, executed by the personal representative and any one or more legatees, devisees, heirs or claimants. To be entitled to record, any such instrument shall be acknowledged or sworn to by the parties before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments or to administer oaths, and the record thereof or a duly certified copy shall be admitted as prima facie evidence thereof and of its due execution without requiring proof of the execution.

History.—§152, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(123); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.49 Order requiring returns; contempt of court.—When any personal representative fails or neglects to make the annual returns as required by this law, the county judge shall issue an order directing said personal representative to make such returns within fifteen days from the service upon him of such order, or show cause why he should not be compelled to do so. A copy of such order shall be served upon the personal representative. If the said personal representative fails, neglects or refuses without good cause shown to file such returns within the time specified by said order, the county judge shall forthwith issue a citation directed to said personal representative to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court for such failure or neglect; and if such personal representative fails to show just cause, the county judge may forthwith adjudge said personal representative to be in contempt of court, and said person shall stand

committed for contempt until he makes the annual returns.

History.—§153, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(124); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945; §5, ch. 59-267.

733.50 Compulsory settlements.—Although an executor may, by the terms of the will appointing him, be exempted from making settlements with returns to the county judge, and although no mismanagement or waste is charged against him, upon the application of any creditor, legatee, distributee, devisee, heir or surety, the county judge shall make an order directing the personal representative to file such accounts and to make such settlements and distribution in whole or in part as is deemed necessary for the proper administration of said estate. Such order may also be made by the county judge upon his own motion.

History.—§154, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(125); am. §3, ch. 22783, 1945.
cf.—§734.15-734.19, Settlement upon removal.

733.51 Production of assets.—Upon the petition of any creditor, legatee, distributee, devisee or heir at law, or upon his own motion if he deems it necessary for the proper administration of said estate, the county judge may require any personal representative to produce satisfactory evidence that the assets of the estate are in his possession or under his control and, if necessary or proper, may order the production of such assets for the inspection of such creditor, legatee, distributee, devisee or heir at law, or of said judge.

History.—§155, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(84); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.52 Devastavit.—When an action suggesting a devastavit is brought against any personal representative, if such personal representative cannot show that he has fully administered according to law, he and his sureties shall be personally charged to the extent of assets not duly administered by him.

History.—§156, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(85); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.53 Who may suggest devastavit.—An action suggesting devastavit may be brought against the personal representative by any person interested in the estate. When a personal representative resigns, dies or is removed, an action suggesting devastavit may also be brought against him or his executors or administrators and against his surety or sureties by the remaining or successor personal representative.

History.—§157, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(86); §3, ch. 22783, 1945.

733.54 Waiver of statute of limitations, internal revenue matters.—Any executor or administrator, duly appointed by any county judge in the state and qualified to act under such appointment, may enter into agreements with the proper officer or department head, commissioner or agent, of any department of the government of the United States waiving the statute of limitations with respect to the assessment and collection of any federal tax or any deficiency in any federal tax; provided, however, that any such agreement shall be first approved by the county judge having jurisdiction of the administration of the estate.

History.—§1, ch. 25108, 1949.

CHAPTER 734

FLORIDA PROBATE LAW, FOURTH PART

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734.01 Expenses and compensation.—

(1) A personal representative shall be allowed all necessary expenses and attorney's fees paid in the care, management and settlement of the estate. A personal representative shall be allowed commissions upon the amount of the estate, real and personal, accounted for by him as compensation for his ordinary services as follows:

(a) For the first one thousand dollars at the rate of six per cent; all above that sum and not exceeding five thousand dollars at the rate of four per cent; and all above five thousand dollars at the rate of two and one-half per cent.

(b) In addition to the aforesaid commissions a personal representative shall be allowed such further compensation as the court may deem just and reasonable for any extraordinary services including the sale of real estate or personal property, the conduct of litigation on behalf of or against the estate, the adjustment and payment of extensive or complicated estate or inheritance taxes, the carrying on of the decedent's business pursuant to an order of court, and any other special services which may be necessary for the personal representative to perform.

(c) When provision is made by the will of the decedent for compensation to a personal representative, the compensation fixed by such

will shall be in full satisfaction for his services in lieu of the compensation provided, unless by an instrument filed with the county judge he renounces all claim to the compensation given by the will.

(d) If there be more than one personal representative, each shall be allowed such compensation for his services as the court shall determine to be just and reasonable; provided, however, that the compensation allowed any one of such multiple personal representatives for ordinary services shall not exceed the compensation specified in paragraph (a), nor the total compensation allowed all such multiple personal representatives for ordinary services be less than one commission computed in accordance with paragraph (a) hereunder nor more than the sum of two such commissions.

(2) Any attorney who has rendered services to an estate or the personal representative may apply to the court by petition for an order making an allowance for attorney's fees, and, after notice to persons adversely affected, the court shall make such order with respect thereto as shall be proper.

(3) In annual and final returns, the personal representative shall be entitled to credit for such reasonable sums as he may have paid for the services rendered to the estate by an attorney and his expenses in connection therewith.

Objections may be made to the allowance of such items as in other cases, unless the said items have been previously allowed by the county judge.

(4) If the personal representative is a practicing attorney at law of this state and has rendered legal services in connection with his official duties, he shall be allowed such fees therefor as shall be just and reasonable.

History.—§158, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(90); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945; am. §1, ch. 24295, 1947.
(2) a. §10, ch. 26484, 1951; (1) (d) by §1, ch. 59-59; (1) (a) a. by §1, ch. 61-163.
cf.—§732.58, Compensation of administrators ad litem.

734.02 Delivery of legacies and distributive shares.—No personal representative shall be required to pay or deliver any legacy or distributive share or to surrender possession of any land to any heir or devisee until the expiration of eight calendar months from the granting of letters. Any payment, delivery or surrender made by the personal representative prior to that time shall be made at his risk.

History.—§159, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(127); §4, ch. 22783, 1945; §4, ch. 61-394.
cf.—§731.23, Descent and distribution; order.
§733.40, Power of representative to execute instruments.

734.03 Proceedings for the payment of legacies or distributive interest.—

(1) Before any personal representative is compelled to pay, prior to the final settlement of his accounts, any legacy in money or to deliver any specific personal property bequeathed to any person (unless such personal property is exempt personal property) which may have come into his hands, or to pay all or any part of any distributive share in the personal estate of said decedent, or to surrender any land to any heir or devisee, the heir, devisee, legatee or distributee shall file in the office of the county judge a petition setting forth the facts which entitle him to the relief prayed and stating that the property will not be required for the payment of debts, family allowance, estate and inheritance taxes, claims, charges and expenses of administration, or for providing funds for contribution or enforcing equalization in case of advancements; and citation shall be served upon or notice given to the personal representative. Upon the return day, or upon such other day as may be fixed by the county judge, he shall make appropriate order as he shall deem proper under the circumstances.

(2) An order directing the surrender of real estate or the delivery of any specific personal property shall describe the property to be surrendered or delivered; and such order, unless and until revoked or unless reversed on appeal, shall be conclusive in favor of bona fide purchasers for value from such heir, devisee, legatee or distributee as against the personal representative and all other persons claiming by, through, under or against the decedent or his estate.

(3) If the administration of the estate, except the distribution thereof, has not been completed prior to the entry of any order of distribution, the county judge in his discretion may require the person entitled to such distribution

to give a bond with adequate sureties, to be approved by the county judge, conditioned to make due contribution for the payment of legacies, debts, demands and all costs which may be awarded, if any such debt or demand is duly presented within the time limited by law, and for family allowance, estate and inheritance taxes, claims, charges, expenses of administration and equalization in case of advancements.

History.—§160, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(128); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.031 Distribution; transfer of assets in kind to surviving spouse.—

(1) Whenever under any last will and testament or trust indenture the executor, trustee or other fiduciary is required to, or has an option to, satisfy a bequest, devise or transfer in trust to or for the benefit of the surviving spouse of a decedent by a transfer of assets of the estate or trust in kind at the values as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes, the executor, trustee or other fiduciary shall, in the absence of contrary provisions in such will or trust indenture, satisfy such bequest, devise or transfer by the distribution of assets, including cash, fairly representative of the appreciation or depreciation in the value of all property available for distribution in satisfaction of such bequest, devise or transfer.

(2) This act shall take effect September 1, 1965, and shall apply to wills of decedents dying before or after such date and to trust agreements executed before or after such date; provided, however, that this section shall not be applied so as to require repayment to the fiduciary of any distributions actually made prior to such date, nor to impose any obligation or liability upon the fiduciary by reason of distributions actually made prior to such date.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 65-161

734.04 Distribution.—After the time for filing claims against the estate has expired and all debts, claims, estate and inheritance taxes, family allowance, charges and expenses of administration have been paid or provision made for the payment thereof, and before the final settlement of the accounts of the personal representative, he may apply by petition for an order authorizing him to surrender the possession of any designated or described real estate to the heir or devisee or to deliver any specific property or to make any distribution of the assets of the estate, and an order entered upon such petition shall have the same effect as though entered upon the petition of the heir or devisee as hereinbefore provided. Upon the approval of the final accounts of the personal representative, he shall surrender the possession of all real estate to the heir or devisee entitled thereto and pay over and distribute all personal property to those entitled thereto. An order of final discharge of the personal representative shall be evidence of such surrender or distribution, and unless revoked or unless reversed on appeal, shall be conclusive as to the

rights of all heirs, devisees, legatees and distributees.

History.—§161, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(129); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.041 Apportionment of estate taxes.—

(1) Any estate, inheritance, or other death tax levied or assessed under the provisions of the tax laws of this or any other state or political subdivision thereof, or country or of any United States revenue act, with respect to any property required to be included in the gross estate of a decedent under the provisions of any such law, shall be apportioned in the following manner:

(a) If any portion of the estate passed under the will of a decedent as a specific bequest or devise, or general legacy, or in any other non-residuary form (exclusive of property over which the decedent had a power of appointment as defined from time to time under the estate tax laws of the United States), the net amount of the tax attributable thereto shall, except as otherwise directed by the will, be charged to and paid from the residuary estate of the testator without requiring contribution from persons receiving such interests. In the event the residuary estate is insufficient to pay the tax attributable to such interests, any balance of such tax shall, except as otherwise directed by the will, be equitably apportioned among the recipients of such interests in the proportions that the value of each such interest included in the measure of such tax bears to the total of all such interests so included.

(b) If any portion of the estate passed under the will of the decedent as a residuary interest (exclusive of property over which the decedent had any such power of appointment), the net amount of the tax attributable thereto shall, except as otherwise directed by the decedent's will, be equitably apportioned among the residuary beneficiaries in the proportions that the value of the residuary interest of each included in the measure of such tax bears to the total of all residuary interests so included; provided, that where any residuary interest is an interest in income or an estate for years or for life or other temporary interest, the tax attributable thereto shall be charged to corpus and not apportioned between temporary and remainder estates.

(c) If any portion of the property with respect to which such tax is levied or assessed is held under the terms of any trust created inter vivos or is subject to such a power of appointment, the net amount of the tax attributable thereto shall, except as otherwise directed by the trust instrument with respect to the fund established thereby, or by the decedent's will, be charged to and paid from that portion of the corpus of the trust property or the property subject to such power of appointment included in the measure of such tax, as the case may be, and shall not be apportioned between temporary and remainder estates.

(d) Real property homesteads which are exempt from execution as defined by the laws

of Florida shall be exempt from apportionment of taxes. Persons taking an interest in such homesteads shall not be liable for apportionment of taxes on account of such homesteads. The net amount of the tax attributable to such homestead property shall be paid from other assets of the probate or intestate estate in the order provided by §734.05, and the homestead shall not be subjected to contribution to such tax until the estate's assets are exhausted.

(e) The balance of the net amount of the tax, including, but not limited to, any tax imposed with respect to gifts in contemplation of death, jointly held properties passing by survivorship, property passing by intestacy, or insurance, shall, except as otherwise directed by the decedent's will, be equitably apportioned among and charged to and paid by the recipients and beneficiaries of such properties or interests in the proportion that the value of the property or interest of each included in the measure of such tax bears to the total value of all such properties and interests included in the measure of such tax; provided, that where any such property or interest is an interest in income or an estate for years or for life or other temporary interest, the amount so charged to such recipients or beneficiaries shall not be apportioned between temporary and remainder estates but shall be charged to and paid out of the corpus of such property or fund.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) The net amount of tax attributable to the interests encompassed by any one of paragraphs (a) through (e) of subsection (1) shall be such portion of the net amount of the tax as finally determined, together with interest thereon, as the value of interests included in the measure of such tax and included in such paragraph bears to the amount of the net estate, except that in the case of an inheritance or similar tax, the tax that is imposed on each beneficiary's interest as determined under the law of the state or country or political subdivision thereof then under consideration shall be deemed the tax attributable to such interest.

(b) The term net estate shall mean the gross estate as defined by the estate, inheritance or death tax laws of the particular state or country or political subdivision thereof whose tax is being apportioned hereunder less the deductions, other than the specific exemption, allowed by such laws. All proportions based on net estate shall be determined without regard to any diminution in deductions resulting from the charge of any portion of the tax to a deductible interest.

(c) The term included in the measure of such tax shall not include any property or interest whether passing under the will or not to the extent such property or interest is exempt, or is initially deductible from the gross estate, without regard to any subsequent diminution of such deduction by reason of the charge of any portion of the tax to such property or interest.

(d) The word value shall mean the pecuniary worth of the interest involved as finally determined for purposes of the estate, death or inheritance tax then under consideration without regard to any diminution thereof by reason of the charge of any portion of tax thereto.

(e) Except when the will or other governing instrument otherwise provides, in the event any credit is given under the estate tax laws of the United States for any estate, inheritance or death taxes paid to other countries or political subdivisions thereof, such credit shall be apportioned among the recipients of interests finally charged with the payment of such foreign tax in reduction of any United States estate tax chargeable to such recipients or interests whether or not such United States estate tax is attributable to such foreign interests; any excess of such credit shall be applied in reduction of that portion of United States estate tax chargeable to residue, and any excess of such credit over the United States estate tax chargeable to residue shall be apportioned ratably among those persons or interests finally charged with the balance of the payment of United States estate tax.

(3) Unless otherwise directed by the will of the decedent, the tax shall be paid by the executor or administrator out of the estate. In all cases in which any property required to be included in the gross estate does not come into the possession of the executor or administrator, he shall, in cases where property of a trust created inter vivos or property subject to a power of appointment is included in such gross estate, be entitled, and it shall be his duty, to recover from the fiduciary in possession of the corpus of such trust or of property subject to such power of appointment, and in all other cases from the recipients or beneficiaries of property or interests with respect to which such tax is levied or assessed, the proportionate amount of such tax payable by such fiduciary or persons with which they are chargeable under the provisions of this act, unless relieved of such duty as provided in subsection (6); provided that this subsection shall not authorize the recovery of any taxes hereunder from any company issuing any policy of insurance included in the gross estate, or from any bank, trust company, savings and loan association, or similar institution with respect to any account of which it is a depositary standing in the names of the decedent and any other person or persons which passed by operation of law on the death of the decedent. In any case where the fiduciary brings an action to recover a share of tax apportioned to an interest not within his control, any judgment he may obtain may, in the discretion of the court, include costs and reasonable attorney's fees.

(4) No executor, administrator, or other fiduciary shall be required to transfer any property until the amount of any tax due from the transferee is paid, or, if the apportionment

of tax has not been determined, adequate security is furnished for such payment; provided, that in no event shall the fiduciary be required to distribute assets which he reasonably anticipates may be necessary to pay any state or federal taxes.

(5) After the amount of all estate, inheritance and death taxes is finally determined, the executor, administrator or other fiduciary shall petition the county judge's court having jurisdiction of the estate for an order of apportionment and shall give notice of such petition and the hearing thereon by publication once a week for four consecutive weeks, such hearing to be at least twenty-eight days after the first date of such publication, except that where all persons affected by such order are sui juris or properly represented by a natural or legal guardian and consent thereto in writing, such notice shall not be necessary. The fiduciary shall be entitled to, and it shall be his duty (except as provided in subsection (6)), to attempt to effect apportionment as determined by the order entered upon such hearing, and such apportionment shall be prima facie correct in proceedings in any court or jurisdiction. The fiduciary shall not be required to seek collection of any portion of tax attributable to any interest not within his control until after the entry of such order of apportionment.

(6)(a) Any executor, administrator, or other fiduciary who shall have the duty under this act of collecting the apportioned tax from persons interested in the estate, may be relieved of such duty to collect the tax or to attempt to collect the same if the county judge enters an order, after notice and hearing as provided in subsection (5), on a petition filed by such fiduciary finding one or more of the following:

1. That the estimated court costs and attorney fees in collecting the apportioned tax from a person interested in the estate will approximate the amount of the recovery.

2. That the person interested in the estate is a resident of a foreign country other than Canada and refuses to pay the apportioned tax on demand.

3. That it is impracticable to enforce contribution of the apportioned tax against any person interested in the estate in view of the improbability of obtaining a judgment or the improbability of collection under any judgment that might be obtained, or otherwise.

(b) Provided, that in no event shall the fiduciary be liable for failure to attempt to enforce such collection if such attempt would in fact have been economically impracticable; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall limit the right of any person who shall have been charged with more than the amount of the tax apportionable to him to obtain contribution from those who shall not have paid the full amount of the tax apportionable to them, respectively, which right is hereby expressly conferred.

(c) In the event the fiduciary obtains an

order as hereinabove contemplated, the share of tax to which it refers shall be paid from assets of the probate or intestate estate in the order provided by §734.05. Any apportioned tax which is not collected shall also be paid from such assets in such order.

(7) This section shall apply:

(a) To estates of decedents dying after the effective date hereof;

(b) To estates of decedents dying after May 13, 1957, provided such decedent had by will directed apportionment of taxes to nonprobate assets consistent with the provisions hereof, and, provided, further, either that the taxes on such estate had been charged and paid consistent with such provision, or that such estate is still in the process of administration and the estate tax has not been finally determined and paid.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 25435, 1949; §1, ch. 57-87; §1, ch. 57-1976; §1, ch. 63-106; (1), (2) §1, ch. 65-230.

cf.—§198.26 No discharge of executor until tax is paid.

§731.34 Dower in realty and personality.

734.05 Order in which assets are appropriated.—

(1) If a testator makes provision by his will or designates the funds or property to be used for the payment of debts, estate and inheritance taxes, family allowance, charges and expenses of administration and legacies, the same shall be paid out of the funds, or from the property or proceeds thereof, as provided or designated by the wills so far as sufficient. If no provision is made, nor any fund designated, or if it is insufficient, the property of the estate shall be used for such purposes (except as otherwise provided in §734.041 with respect to estate, inheritance and other death taxes) and to raise the shares of pretermitted spouse and children in the following order:

(a) Property not disposed of by the will.

(b) Property devised or bequeathed to the residuary legatee or legatees.

(c) Property not specifically or demonstratively bequeathed or devised.

(d) Property specifically or demonstratively bequeathed or devised.

(2) No priority shall exist as between real and personal property.

History.—§162, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(130); §4, ch. 22783, 1945; (1) §24, ch. 57-1; (1) §1, ch. 65-105.

cf.—§733.20, Order of payment of claims.

734.051 Mortgage on devised real property; liability for payment.—The specific devisee of mortgaged real property shall be entitled to have the mortgage on devised real property paid at the expense of the residue of the estate only when the will shows such an implied or expressed intent.

History.—§1, ch. 65-543.

734.06 Abatement and contribution.—Whenever the assets of a testate estate are insufficient for the full payment of debts, estate and inheritance taxes, family allowance, charges and expenses of administration, devises and legacies and when the will directs or discloses an intention as to the order of abatement, effect shall be

given to such directions or intentions. Unless such directions are given or such intention appears, residuary legacies and devises shall first abate; general legacies and devises shall next abate, and specific and demonstrative legacies and devises shall abate last. Demonstrative legacies shall be classed as general legacies, upon the failure or insufficiency of fund or property out of which payment should be made, to the extent of such insufficiency. Legacies or devises to the decedent's widow given in satisfaction of or in lieu of her dower or statutory rights in the estate shall not abate until other legacies and devises of the same class are exhausted. Legacies and devises given for a valuable consideration shall abate with other legacies of the same class only to the extent of the excess thereof over the amount of value of the consideration until all others of the same class are exhausted. Except as herein provided, legacies and devises shall abate equally and ratably and without preference or priority as between real and personal property. When property, real or personal, which has been specifically devised or bequeathed or charged with a legacy is sold or taken by the personal representative, other legatees or devisees shall contribute according to their respective interests to the legatee or devisee whose legacy or devise has been sold or taken, and the county judge shall, before distribution, determine the amounts of the respective contributions, and the same shall be paid or withheld before distribution is made.

History.—§163, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(131); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§733.01, Possession of estate of decedent.

734.07 Advancements.—When any person has received any advancements from an intestate in his lifetime and any of the next of kin, by petition, alleges that such advancement has been made, the same shall be determined by the county judge upon hearing after citation or notice to the personal representative and other persons interested and, unless the person to whom such advancement was made or those claiming through him renounce his or their interest in the estate, such advancement as of the value at the time made, without interest, shall be taken into account in determining the distribution of the estate and charged against the person to whom such advancement was made or those claiming through him. No personal representative shall be held responsible for having made distribution before such a petition has been filed and citation served upon or notice given to him. The statute of limitations shall not apply to advancements.

History.—§164, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(132); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.08 Exempt estates.—If at any time during the course of administration it is made to appear to the county judge by petition that the estate consists of no more than the homestead and exempt personal property of the decedent, or in the event the allegations of said petition are denied by trial of the issues made, he may thereupon direct and order the distribution of said estate among the persons entitled to receive the same, and upon said distribution, may thereupon

enter his order relieving, releasing and discharging the personal representative.

History.—§164, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541 (132); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.
cf.—§731.27, Homesteads.
§731.34, Dower.
§§735.01-735.051, When administration unnecessary.

734.09 Resignation of personal representative.—Any personal representative may, upon petition to and with the approval of the county judge of the county where letters were granted, resign and be relieved of his office; provided, that notice is given to all interested persons of the filing of said petition; and provided, further, that before making an order relieving the personal representative from the duties and obligations as such the county judge shall require him to make and file a true and correct account of his administration and to pay over and deliver to his successor or to his coexecutor or coadministrator or both, as the case may be, any and all of the property of the deceased and all books of account, bonds, notes or other securities, documents, papers or other property of or concerning the estate, together with all the sums of money due the estate by him; and provided, always, that the acceptance of such resignation shall not be construed to exonerate any personal representative or his sureties from any liabilities previously incurred. The county judge, before making such order, shall be satisfied that the interest of the estate will not be placed in jeopardy by such action.

History.—§166, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(44); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.10 Appointment of successor upon resignation.—When there is no coexecutor or coadministrator, a successor must be appointed and duly qualified before a personal representative shall be relieved of his duties and obligations as provided in §734.09.

History.—§167, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(45); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.11 Causes of removal of personal representative.—Any personal representative may be removed and his letters revoked for any of the following causes, and such removal shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other penalties prescribed by law:

- (1) Insanity.
- (2) Habitual drunkenness or continued sickness rendering him incapable of the discharge of his duties.
- (3) Failure to comply with any order of the county judge, unless such order has been superseded on appeal.
- (4) Failure to return schedules of property sold or accounts of sales of property, real or personal, or to produce and exhibit the assets of the estate when so required.
- (5) The wasting, embezzlement or other maladministration of the estate.
- (6) Failure to give bond or security for any purpose, when so required by the county judge in accordance with the requirements of law.
- (7) Conviction of a felony.
- (8) Failure of the resident personal repre-

sentative removing from the state to designate a resident agent or representative with his residence and post-office address.

(9) The appointment of a receiver or liquidator for any corporate executor or administrator.

(10) Conflicting or adverse interest held by the personal representative against the estate, but this shall not apply to the widow because of electing to take dower or claiming family allowance or exemptions.

History.—§168, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(46); §4, ch. 22783, 1945; sub. §(10), comp. §1, ch. 29716, 1955.
cf.—§§732.45-732.49, Who may be appointed personal representative.

734.12 Jurisdiction in removal proceedings.—Petition for removal must be made to the court from which the letters were issued.

History.—§169, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(47); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.
cf.—§732.01, Jurisdiction generally.

734.13 Proceedings for removal.—Proceedings for removal may be instituted by the county judge of his own motion or by any creditor, legatee, devisee, heir, distributee, coexecutor, coadministrator or by any surety upon the bond of the personal representative. Such notice shall be given to the personal representative as the county judge may direct.

History.—§170, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(48); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.14 Administration following removal.—When a personal representative is removed for any cause and there is a remaining executor or administrator, no other executor or administrator shall be appointed; but such remaining executor or administrator shall complete the administration of the estate. If the executor or administrator so removed is a sole executor or administrator, the county judge shall appoint an administrator cum testamento annexo de bonis non, or an administrator de bonis non, as the case may require, in which event a bond shall be required as in the case of an original administration, the condition of the bond being modified to suit the nature of the case.

History.—§171, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(49); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.15 Accounting upon removal.—A removed personal representative shall file a true, perfect and final account of his administration in the court of the county judge within twenty days after his removal.

History.—§172, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(50); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.
cf.—§733.43, Annual returns.

734.16 Surrender of assets upon removal.—The remaining executor or administrator with the will annexed of the property not administered or the administrator of the property not administered shall demand of the removed executor or administrator or of his heirs, personal representatives or sureties, all of the property of the deceased and all books of account, bonds, notes or other securities, documents, papers or other property of or concerning the estate, together with all the sums of money due the estate by him. The removed personal representative, his heirs, per-

sonal representatives or sureties shall turn over to his successor all said property, upon qualification of his successor and upon demand made as aforesaid.

History.—§173, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(51); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.17 Proceedings for commitment.—If a removed executor or administrator fails or refuses to file a true, perfect and final account of his administration as required, or fails to turn over to his successor all the goods, property and effects of the deceased, and all books of accounts, bonds, notes or other securities or documents and papers that are in his control and which concern the estate, upon demand, or fails to pay over to such new administrator, or remaining executor or administrator all the sums of money due the estate by him, the county judge, in any event, shall issue an order addressed to such personal representative, directing a compliance with the laws in the respects mentioned, or any of them, as the case may be, within ten days after service of a copy of the order. In case of failure or neglect of the removed personal representative to comply with this order within the time required, the judge may—and when such default is not attributable to a cause which is justifiable, he shall—commit such removed personal representative until he complies fully with the requirements of the law in the respects indicated. If sufficient cause is shown for the default, the judge shall then indicate a reasonable time in which a compliance with the law shall be required; and upon failure of the removed personal representative to comply with this or any subsequent like order, the judge may commit the party in default until he does comply.

History.—§174, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(52); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.18 Commitment proceedings; by whom instituted.—Proceedings for the commitment of such defaulting personal representative may be instituted by the county judge sua sponte or by any creditor, legatee, devisee, heir or distributee, or by the sureties of any of them; or, in the case of a sole personal representative, such proceedings may be instituted by his successor in office as well as the parties above named. In cases where there is more than one personal representative such proceedings may be instituted by the one remaining in office, or, if more than one remain in office, then by any or all remaining.

History.—§175, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(53); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.19 Order on proceedings for commitment.—If proceedings for commitment are instituted by the county judge sua sponte, the order so entered, addressed to such personal representative, directing compliance with the law, shall be sufficient of itself. If proceedings are instituted by a person or persons other than the county judge, they shall be by written petition filed with the county judge, stating the facts upon which the proceedings are based and shall be sworn to by the person so proceeding. Upon the filing of such petition under oath, the county

judge shall, if he deems the facts stated sufficient, issue his said order and proceed in accordance with the provisions of this law.

History.—§176, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(54); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.20 Proceedings on bond of removed personal representatives.—In all cases where a personal representative is removed and he is in default for thirty days, either in the delivery of any portion of the estate or in the payment of the balances due to the new personal representative or the remaining personal representative, the bond of such removed personal representative shall be put in suit. In all cases where there is no bond, the new personal representative or the remaining personal representative shall institute an action for the recovery of the money due or of the value of the property retained, or both, as the case may be. In either of the cases stated, an attachment may issue against the property of the removed personal representative upon the affidavit of the new or remaining personal representative, his agent or his attorney, that the removed personal representative is in default for thirty days in delivering any portion of the estate, specifying what portion and its value, or in the payment of the balance due, specifying the amount. When this attachment is issued, bond shall be given as in other cases of attachment.

History.—§177, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(55); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.21 Survival of action upon resignation or removal.—All cases pending before any court in favor of or against two or more personal representatives, if one or more is removed, resigns or dies, shall survive to or against the remaining personal representative, if any, and if there is none, then to or against the successor or successors of such personal representatives; but no remaining or successor personal representative shall be liable for any default on the part of any predecessor nor for any amount beyond the value of the property or assets coming into the hands of the remaining or successor personal representative.

History.—§178, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(56); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.22 Final settlement and discharge.—

(1) When a personal representative has completed the administration and nothing remains to be done except to make distribution, he shall file his final report and make application for discharge. After filing a report of his accounts as aforesaid and his application for discharge, the personal representative shall then publish a notice once a week for four consecutive weeks, four publications being sufficient, notifying all persons of the filing of his report and of his application for discharge. After filing the proof of publication, if no objection is filed and if it appears to the county judge that said applicant has faithfully administered the estate, he shall be entitled to an order approving his accounts and shall be directed to make distribution. No distribution of estate assets to a testamentary trustee shall

be authorized until proof of qualification of the trustee under the law of the state wherein the testamentary trust is to be administered has been obtained and filed unless it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the county judge that there is no trust qualification law in existence in the state wherein the testamentary trust is to be administered, or unless it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the county judge that the trustee is not required to qualify under the trust qualification law in existence in the state wherein the testamentary trust is to be administered, or unless such qualification or compliance with such trust qualification law shall have been waived in accordance with or as permitted by the provisions of the law of said state. If objection is filed, trial shall be had as provided in this law for the trial of objections to annual returns. Said personal representative may retain from the funds in his hands before making distribution a sufficient amount to pay the expenses accrued since the filing of his final report and his application for discharge.

(2) It shall not be necessary to file an annual accounting, a final accounting, nor to advertise notice of the filing of final accounting, petition for distribution and discharge when there is a single heir or beneficiary of an estate or where all of the heirs or beneficiaries are sui juris and such heirs or beneficiaries consent thereto in writing. When the interest of a minor heir or beneficiary does not exceed the amount authorized by Florida law to be received by his natural guardian, such natural guardian may execute a valid written consent to the foregoing for and on behalf of such minor heir or beneficiary. The county judge in his discretion may require the filing of an annual or final accounting and the advertisement of notice thereof and of petition for distribution and discharge, notwithstanding the waivers aforesaid.

History.—§179, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(126); §4, ch. 22783, 1945; §2, ch. 29716, 1955; §1, ch. 63-262; §1, ch. 65-104; §13, ch. 65-420.
cf.—§737.02 Testamentary trustees to establish qualifications.

734.221 Disposition of unclaimed funds held by personal representatives.—

(1) In all cases where there are unclaimed funds in the hands of the personal representative of any decedent's estate which funds cannot be distributed or paid to the lawful owner by reason of inability to find the owner or claimant or because no lawful owner is known to exist or the lawful owner or claimant refuses to accept such funds, then such personal representative upon the order of the county judge shall deposit the same with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where the estate is being probated and receive his receipt therefor, and the clerk shall deposit the funds in the registry of the court to be disposed of as follows: If the value of such funds is fifty dollars or less, the clerk shall post a notice at the courthouse door giving the amount involved, the name of the personal representative

and such other pertinent information that will put interested persons on notice, such notice to remain posted for a period of thirty days. If the value of such funds is over fifty dollars, the clerk shall publish such notice once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county. After the expiration of thirty days from receipt thereof the clerk shall deposit such funds with the state treasurer after deducting his fees and the costs for advertising.

(2) Upon receipt of the funds (sometimes referred to hereinafter as "money") paid to him under subsection (1) hereof, the state treasurer shall deposit the same to the credit of the state school fund to become a part of the school fund. All interest and all income that may accrue from the money while so deposited shall belong to the fund. The funds so deposited shall constitute and be a permanent appropriation for payments by the state treasurer in obedience to court orders entered as provided by subsection (3) hereof.

(3) Any person, firm or corporation (hereinafter referred to as "claimant") entitled to any of the funds before or after payment to the state treasurer and deposited as provided by subsections (1) and (2) hereof, may, within twenty years from the date of deposit with the state treasurer, on written petition to the county judge's court which authorized and directed the deposit of the funds, and on written notice to the state attorney of the circuit wherein such county judge's court is situate, and after proof of right thereto, obtain an order of the court directing the payment of such money to the claimant. All funds deposited with the state treasurer and not claimed within twenty years from the date of deposit shall escheat to the state for the use and benefit of the state school fund.

History.—§1, ch. 65-207.

734.23 Effect of discharge.—Upon the filing of evidence satisfactory to the county judge that distribution has been made as ordered, the county judge shall enter an order of discharge. Such discharge so obtained shall operate as a release from the duties of personal representative of the estate and as a bar to any suit against said personal representative as such, or as an individual or corporation, and his surety or sureties, unless such suit is commenced within one year from the date of the discharge.

History.—§180, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(57); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 57-124.

734.24 Suit upon bond.—Any bond given by a personal representative or a curator, upon the breach thereof may be put in suit and prosecuted from time to time by the party damaged, in the name of the governor of the state for the use of the party damaged, until the whole penalty of said bond is recovered. The county judge shall deliver to any person on request and on payment of his legal fees for the same, a true copy of any bond given by any personal representative or curator, and such copy certified by said judge,

with the seal of the court annexed, shall be prima facie proof of the bond.

History.—§181, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(58); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.25 Determination of beneficiaries.—

(1) Whenever property passes by the laws of descent and distribution or under a will to a person not sufficiently identified in such will, and the personal representative is in doubt as to who is entitled to receive said property, or any part thereof, or if he is in doubt as to shares and amounts which any person is entitled to receive, such personal representative may file with the county judge of the court out of which his letters were issued, his sworn petition setting forth the names, residences and post-office addresses, so far as known or ascertainable by diligent search and inquiry, of all persons in interest, except creditors of the decedent or the estate, and the nature and character of their respective interests and claims so far as known, designating those who are believed by him to be minors or non compos mentis, and stating whether those so designated are under legal guardianship in this state. If the personal representative believes that there are or may be persons who have claims against or interest in such estate as next of kin, distributees, legatees or beneficiaries whose names are not known to him, the petition shall so state.

(2) Upon the filing of such petition, the county judge shall appoint a guardian or guardians ad litem if necessary and shall issue a citation to all claimants and persons in interest whose names are set forth in said petition.

(3) If said petition sets forth that there are or may be persons whose names are not known who have claims against or interests in such estate, citation shall be published, directed to all persons claiming any beneficial interest in the estate of such decedent. Such publication of citation may also include all persons whose names are known and set forth in said petition but who cannot be personally served.

(4) After a hearing upon such petition and defenses thereto and upon such testimony and evidence as may be produced before the court, the county judge shall make and enter an order finding and adjudging who are entitled to such property and the shares and amounts which they, respectively, are entitled to receive. Any personal representative who makes distribution or takes any other action pursuant to such an order shall be fully protected thereby.

(5) Whenever it is necessary to determine who are or were the heirs, legatees or devisees of a deceased person, on the petition of any interested party or like proceedings, the county judge may make a determination thereof, irrespective of whether the estate of such deceased person is administered, or if administered whether the administration of the estate has been closed or the personal representative discharged.

History.—§182, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(134); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.26 Subsequent administration.— The final settlement of an estate and the discharge of

the personal representative shall not prevent a revocation of the order of discharge or the subsequent issuance of letters testamentary or of administration if other property of the estate is discovered or if it becomes necessary or proper for any cause that further administration of the estate be had.

History.—§183, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(144); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.27 Suspension of statutes of limitations in favor of personal representative.—If a person entitled to bring an action dies before the expiration of the time limited for the commencement thereof and the cause of action survives, the action may be commenced by his personal representative after such expiration and within twelve months from the granting of letters.

History.—§184, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(135); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.28 Suspension of statutes of limitations in favor of claimants.—If a person against whom a cause of action exists dies before the expiration of the time limited for commencement thereof and the cause of action survives, claim shall be filed thereon and like proceedings had as in the case of other claims against the estate.

History.—§185, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(136); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.29 Limitations against unadministered estates.—

(1) After three years from the death of any person his estate shall not be liable for any obligation or upon any cause of action if no letters testamentary or of administration with respect thereto have been taken out in Florida within said three years, or if such letters have been taken out but neither proof of publication of notice to creditors, nor the claim of any creditor has been filed in the office of the county judge within said period; provided, however, that the lien of any duly recorded mortgage and the lien of any person in possession of any personal property of the decedent, and the right to foreclose and enforce the same with respect to the property encumbered thereby, shall not be impaired by said limitation.

(2) Where a nonresident decedent leaves property in this state, the domiciliary personal representative of his estate, in order to determine the question of claims in Florida before the expiration of said three year period, may file in the office of the county judge of the county where any such property may be situated a duly certified or exemplified transcript of so much of the domiciliary proceedings as will show:

(a) 1. In a testate estate, the probated will and all probated codicils of the decedent and the order admitting same to record, the letters testamentary or the equivalent thereof, and such portion of the record as will show the names of the legatees, devisees and heirs of the decedent, or an affidavit of the domiciliary representative reciting that said names are not shown or fully disclosed by the domiciliary record and specifying the same.

2. Upon petition and presentation of such

transcript and any supporting affidavit of the domiciliary representative, the county judge shall make and enter an order admitting the said will and codicils, if any, to probate and record if he finds that the same complies with the laws of Florida so as to entitle them to probate in this state, and said transcript shall be recorded.

(b) In an intestate estate, the certified letters of administration or the equivalent thereof, shall be included in the transcript of domiciliary proceedings, together with such portions of the record as will show the names of the heirs of the decedent, which names in case of necessity may be supplied by affidavit of the domiciliary representative as provided in paragraph (a) hereof. Upon petition and presentation of such transcript and any supporting affidavit of the domiciliary representative, the county judge shall cause the same to be filed and recorded.

(3) After complying with the foregoing requirements, with respect to any testate or intestate estate, as the case may be, the domiciliary representative may cause a notice to be published once a week for four consecutive weeks, four publications being sufficient, in a newspaper published in said county, notifying all persons having claims or demands against the estate of such decedent to file same in the office of the county judge within six calendar months from the date of the first publication of said notice.

(4) Any claims against said estate must be filed in the form and manner prescribed by law with respect to the regular administration of estates in Florida. If any claim is filed within the period of six months aforesaid, the county judge shall, upon application of any claimant or other person interested in the estate and after ten days written notice by registered mail to the domiciliary representative at his address as shown by the records, appoint an administrator for the estate according to law. If no claim is filed within said period of six months, the property of the decedent in this state shall not be liable for any obligation of said decedent or upon any cause of action against the decedent other than duly recorded mortgages and liens, and claims of persons in possession of property of the decedent as pledgees, lienors or purchasers.

(5) If no claims are filed against the estate, within six months as herein limited, the county judge shall enter an order adjudging that notice to creditors has been duly published, filed and recorded and that no claims have been filed against the estate.

History.—§186, ch. 16103, 1933; §1, ch. 19552, 1939; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(137); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945; §14, ch. 22847, 1945; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 25031, 1949; (3)-(5) a. by §5, ch. 61-394.

cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

734.30 Foreign personal representatives.—

(1) Personal representatives who produce probate of wills or letters of administration duly obtained in any of the states or territories in the

United States and authenticated under the act of congress of May 26, 1790, shall be authorized to maintain actions in the several courts of this state under the same rules and regulations as other plaintiffs.

(2) Personal representatives appointed in any state or country may be sued in this state with reference to property, real or personal, in this state, and may defend any suit, action or proceeding in any court of this state.

(3) Debtors who have received no written demand for payment from a personal representative or curator appointed in this state, within three months after the appointment of a personal representative in any state or country other than this state, and whose property in Florida is subject to a mortgage or other lien securing such debt held by such foreign personal representative may make payment to the foreign personal representative after the expiration of three months from the date of his appointment. A proper satisfaction of such mortgage or lien executed and acknowledged by the foreign personal representative after said three months has expired, in the manner and form entitling the same to record in this state, with a duly authenticated copy of the letters or other evidence of authority of such foreign personal representative attached thereto, may be recorded in the public records of this state in like manner as other satisfactions, and when so recorded, shall constitute an effective discharge of any such mortgage or lien, irrespective of whether the debtor making payment had received such written demand before paying the same.

(4) All persons indebted to the estate of a decedent or having possession of personal property, either tangible or intangible, belonging to the estate of a decedent, who have received no written demand from a personal representative or curator appointed in this state, for payment of such indebtedness or the delivery of such property, are authorized to make payment of such indebtedness or to deliver such personal property to the foreign personal representative after the expiration of three months from the date of his appointment.

History.—§187, ch. 16103, 1933; §11, ch. 17171, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(138); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945. cf.—§660.10 Trustees, powers and duties.

734.31 Ancillary administration.—

(1) Upon the death of a nonresident of this state leaving assets in this state, credits due him from residents of this state, or liens upon property in this state, the domiciliary personal representative of such decedent may, upon application, have ancillary letters issued to him, if qualified to act. Otherwise, the preference of appointment prescribed in this law shall be applicable. If ancillary letters are applied for by other than the domiciliary personal representative, citation shall be served upon the domiciliary personal representative.

(2) To entitle such applicant to ancillary letters, there shall be filed with the petition a duly certified copy of so much of the domiciliary pro-

ceedings as will show either:

(a) The will, petition for probate, order admitting the will to probate and letters testamentary, if there are such; or

(b) The petition for letters of administration and letters of administration.

(3) Upon the filing of a certified copy of a probated will, including any probated codicils thereto, and of the parts of the record of the domiciliary proceedings as aforesaid, the county judge may, upon petition therefor being filed, if he finds that the said will and codicils, if any, comply with the laws of this state so as to entitle them to probate, make and enter an order admitting said will and codicils, if any, to probate and record in this state.

(4) The ancillary personal representative shall give like bond as personal representatives generally, and all proceedings for appointment and in the administration of the estate shall be, as nearly as possible, similar to those in original administrations.

(5) After the payment of all expenses of administration and claims against the estate in accordance with this law, the county judge may, upon petition, order the remaining personal property in the hands of the ancillary personal representative to be transferred to the domiciliary personal representative.

(6) Ancillary personal representatives shall have the same rights, powers and authority as other personal representatives in Florida with reference to the management and settlement of the estate, and in addition, may sell, lease or mortgage local property in the manner provided in this law, to raise funds for the payment of debts, claims and legacies in the domiciliary jurisdiction. Provided, however, that no such property shall be sold, leased or mortgaged to pay any debt or claim which is barred by any statute of limitation, or of nonclaim, of this state.

History.—§188, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(145); §4, ch. 22783, 1945; §1, ch. 22890, 1945.

cf.—§732.26, Effect of prior foreign probate.

§§732.35, 732.36, Probate of will after foreign probate.

§732.47, Nonresidents as personal representatives.

734.32 Application for administration upon estates of persons believed to be dead.—Letters of administration on the estate of any person believed to be dead, on account of absence for seven years or more from the place of his last domicile, may be applied for; and if the county judge (of the county in which the estate of such person could be administered were the supposed decedent known to be dead) is satisfied that the applicant would be entitled thereto were such supposed decedent known to be dead, he shall order a notice to be published as provided in this law, giving notice therein that on the day of said application said county judge will hear evidence concerning the alleged absence of the supposed decedent and the circumstances and duration thereof.

History.—§189, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(146); §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

cf.—§732.09, Process and service.

§§732.23, 732.43, Petition for letters.

734.33 Evidence of presumption.—At the hearing, the county judge shall take such evidence as shall be offered, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the presumption of death is established, and no person shall be disqualified to testify by reason of his relationship as husband or wife to the supposed decedent or of his interest in the estate of the person believed to be dead.

History.—§190, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(147); §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.34 Order of presumption.—If satisfied, upon the hearing, that the legal presumption of death is established, the county judge shall so order, and shall forthwith cause notice thereof to be published as provided in this law, and also once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published at or nearest the place where the supposed decedent was last heard from. The said notice shall require the supposed decedent, if alive, or any person for him, to produce, within three months from the date of its first insertion, satisfactory evidence of his continuance in life.

History.—§191, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(148); §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.35 Letters of administration; force and effect.—If, within the said period of three months, evidence satisfactory to the county judge of the continuance of life of the said decedent has not been produced, the county judge shall issue letters to the party entitled thereto; and the said letters, until revoked, and all acts done in pursuance thereof and in reliance thereupon, shall be as valid as if the supposed decedent were dead.

History.—§192, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(149); §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.36 Revocation of letters on proof that supposed decedent is alive.—The county judge, upon application of the supposed decedent, shall revoke the said letters at any time, on due and satisfactory proof that the supposed decedent is in fact alive; after which revocation all the powers of the administrator shall cease, but all receipts or disbursements of assets and other acts previously done by the administrator shall remain valid; and the administrator shall settle an account of his administration to the time of such revocation and shall transfer all assets remaining in his hands to the person as whose administrator he had acted, or to his duly authorized agent or attorney; provided, nothing herein contained shall validate the title of any person to any money or property received as widow, next of kin or heir of such supposed decedent, but the same may be recovered from such person in all cases in which said recovery would be had if there had been no such administration.

History.—§193, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(150); §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.37 Substitution of supposed decedent in actions.—After revocation of the letters of administration, the person erroneously supposed to be dead may, on suggestion filed of record of the proper fact, be substituted as plaintiff in all actions brought by the administrator, whether pro-

secuted to judgment or otherwise. He may, in all actions previously brought against his administrator, be substituted as defendant, on proper suggestion filed by himself or by the plaintiff therein, but shall not be compelled to go to trial in less than three months from the time of such suggestion filed. Judgments at law and decrees in equity against the administrator, before revocation, as aforesaid, of the letters, may be opened, on application by the supposed decedent made within three months from the said revocation and supported by affidavit, denying specifically, on the knowledge of the affiant, the cause of action or specifically alleging the existence of facts which would be a valid defense; but, if within the said three months such application is not made, or, if being made, the facts exhibited are adjudged an insufficient defense, the judgment or decree shall be conclusive to all intents, saving the defendant's right to have it reviewed, as in other cases, by appropriate appellate proceedings. After the substitution of the supposed decedent as defendant in any proceeding in which any judgment or decree may be procured as aforesaid, the said judgment or decree shall become a lien with like effect as other judgments.

History.—§194, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(151); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.38 Probate of will of person believed to be dead.—After letters of administration have been granted upon the estate of a person believed to be dead, the person having the custody of any will which may have been left by such person may produce said will in the county judge's court of the county in which the proceedings to establish the presumptive death of the supposed decedent have been held, and proceedings may be had as in the case of other wills.

History.—§195, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(152); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.39 Notice to administrator and other

persons.—Upon the filing of such petition, the county judge shall issue a citation to the person to whom letters of administration have been issued, as aforesaid, and to the surviving spouse and next of kin of the decedent, entitled under the laws of descent and distribution to his estate, to appear and show cause why the said alleged will should not be admitted to probate.

History.—§196, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(153); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

734.40 Letters to executor of will of supposed decedent.—Upon the hearing, if it appears that the proposed will was in fact the last will and testament of the supposed decedent, the said will shall be admitted to probate, and said will shall be annexed to the letters of administration theretofore issued; and thereafter the administrator shall execute the said will according to its terms; provided, that nothing herein shall prevent the county judge from revoking the said letters, and in case of such revocation the powers of the personal representative and the rights of the legatees and devisees under said will shall cease, and all receipts and disbursements of assets, and other acts previously done by them shall remain as valid as if the said letters were unrevoked; and provided, further, that legatees and devisees may be called upon at any time by the supposed decedent to account for any property which they may have received, in the same manner as is provided in this law, and the administrator may be called upon to render an accounting as to all assets which have come into his custody or control; and provided, further, that if upon probate of the last will and testament of the decedent it appears that an executor is named in the will, the letters of administration shall be revoked and letters testamentary shall be issued to the executor named in said last will and testament.

History.—§197, ch. 16103, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(154); am. §4, ch. 22783, 1945.

CHAPTER 735

SMALL ESTATES; ADMINISTRATION UNNECESSARY IN CERTAIN ESTATES

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| <p>735.01 Small estates.</p> <p>735.02 May be administered in the same manner as other estates.</p> <p>735.03 Certain administrative steps may be dispensed with.</p> <p>735.04 When administration unnecessary; testate or intestate estates.</p> <p>735.05 Petition for order of administration unnecessary.</p> <p>735.051 Filing of petition.</p> <p>735.06 Hearing by county judge.</p> <p>735.07 Order of administration unnecessary.</p> <p>735.08 County judge's discretion to deny petition.</p> | <p>735.09 Legal effect of order of administration unnecessary.</p> <p>735.10 Optional publication of notice of entry of order.</p> <p>735.11 Rights and remedies of those affected by order of administration unnecessary.</p> <p>735.12 Will subsequently discovered.</p> <p>735.13 County judge's fees.</p> <p>735.14 Joinder of heirs, etc., in small estates.</p> <p>735.15 Income tax refunds in certain cases.</p> |
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735.01 Small estates.—Any testate or intestate estate having a gross value of not more than three thousand dollars, exclusive of the property exempt under the constitution and statutes of the state or any estate of a decedent who has been dead for more than three years, may be administered or not administered as set forth in this chapter; provided that proof satisfactory to the county judge, by affidavit or otherwise, is first produced to show that the estate to be administered comes within said value except where the decedent has been dead for more than three years.

History.—§1, ch. 16992, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(155); §15, ch. 22847, 1945; §1, ch. 23716, 1947.

735.02 May be administered in the same manner as other estates.—Such estate may be administered in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as provided by law for the administration of any other estate, or it may be administered as provided in the next section of this chapter.

History.—§2, ch. 16992, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(156); §15, ch. 22847, 1945.

735.03 Certain administrative steps may be dispensed with.—

(1) In the administration of such an estate the county judge may in his discretion dispense with any steps and proceedings in the administration of such estate which are merely procedural or administrative and which do not affect the substantial rights of the heirs, devisees, legatees and creditors.

(2) The county judge may dispense with the appointment of appraisers and the filing of a warrant of appraisement and may require the personal representative to give a surety bond or a personal bond without sureties. The county judge may authorize notice to creditors to be published in a newspaper, as elsewhere provided by the probate act, or may authorize the notice to creditors to be published by notices posted at the front door of the courthouse and at two or more public places in the county, to be designated by the county judge. He shall require presentation of claims and demands within six calendar months from the time of such posting. He may also relieve the personal representative from filing annual returns and may require the

personal representative to file only final returns. He may also authorize the notice of final discharge to be published in a newspaper as elsewhere provided in the probate act, or he may authorize the notice of final discharge to be published by notices posted at the front door of the courthouse and at two or more public places in the county to be designated by the county judge.

(3) The procedural steps which may be eliminated by the county judge as set forth above shall not be construed as exclusive, as it is intended hereby to vest broad powers of discretion in the county judge to the end that he may, in the interest of economy, dispense with any procedural step in the administration of small estates, as defined above, when such step appears to him not to be essential to proper and safe administration and to due process of law. Cases pending on the effective date of this act may be concluded under prior law or under this section.

History.—§2, ch. 16992, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(156); §15, ch. 22847, 1945; §31, ch. 63-572.

735.04 When administration unnecessary; testate or intestate estates.—The county judge may dispense with administration upon the estate of any testate or intestate:

(1) When such testate or intestate died a resident of this state and the entire estate is exempt from the claims of creditors under the constitution and statutes of the state; or,

(2) When such testate or intestate died a resident or nonresident of this State and the estate is not indebted and does not, in the judgment of the county judge, exceed in the aggregate five thousand dollars in value in this State, exclusive of property exempt under the constitution and statutes of the state, and there is a sole heir or surviving spouse, or the surviving spouse, if any, and all the heirs agree upon the distribution of the estate, or in case the decedent died testate and the beneficiaries and the widow, if any, agree upon the distribution of the estate upon the probate of the will; or,

(3) When the decedent, whether he died testate or intestate and whether he died a resident or nonresident of this state, has been dead for more than three years and no letters testa-

mentary or letters of administration have been issued on his estate, and his last will and testament, if any, has not been admitted to probate in this state or elsewhere and there is a sole heir or surviving spouse, or the surviving spouse, if any, and all the heirs agree upon the distribution of the estate, or in case the decedent died testate and the beneficiaries and the widow, if any, agree upon the distribution of the estate upon the probate of the will.

History.—§2, ch. 16992, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(156); §15, ch. 22847, 1945; §2, ch. 23716, 1947; §1, ch. 25010, 1949.

735.05 Petition for order of administration unnecessary.—

(1) **INTESTATE ESTATES.**—The petition for an order of administration unnecessary on an intestate estate shall be signed and sworn to by all the heirs who are sui juris and by the surviving spouse of the decedent and by the guardians of heirs not sui juris. The petition shall be filed in the office of the county judge of the county where the decedent resided at the time of his death, and shall set forth the name, residence, date and place of death of the decedent; the names, ages and residences of the heirs and surviving spouse of the decedent and their respective relationships to the decedent; a detailed schedule of all the decedent's property, real and personal, showing the cash value of each item, and a statement of the agreed distribution of same among the petitioners; and if the entire estate is claimed to be exempt under the constitution and statutes of the state, the names and addresses of all known general creditors and judgment creditors of the decedent.

(2) **TESTATE ESTATES.**—The petition for an order of administration unnecessary on a testate estate may be filed only after the will has been probated, and shall be filed in the same case in which the will was probated. The petition shall be sworn to by the widow and by all the legatees and devisees who are sui juris and by the guardian of any of those who are not sui juris. The petition shall be filed in the office of the county judge of the county where the decedent resided at the time of his death, and shall set forth the same information as that specified in the preceding subsection of this section for petitions relating to intestate estates, except that, in lieu of the names, ages and residences of the heirs and the surviving spouse, the petition shall set forth the names, ages and residences of the legatees, devisees and the widow, if any, of the decedent.

(3) **GUARDIAN AS PETITIONER.**—If any heir, legatee or devisee of the decedent is not sui juris, the legal guardian of the estate of such incompetent shall be a party to the petition and shall have power to accept such distribution as the county judge may order, in full satisfaction and discharge of the interest of such incompetent in the estate. Natural guardians of a minor are authorized to act for such minor in the same manner as a legal guardian appointed by the county judge, where the interest of the minor in the estate does not exceed the amount authorized

by the laws of Florida to be received by a natural guardian.

History.—§4, ch. 16992, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(158); §15, ch. 22847, 1945.

735.051 Filing of petition.—The petition for an order of administration unnecessary may be filed at any stage of the administration of any estate in accordance with the procedure as set forth in §735.05 and an order for administration unnecessary entered in accordance with §735.07 if it appears that at the time of such petition the estate would qualify for such an order of administration unnecessary.

History.—§1, ch. 59-308.

735.06 Hearing by county judge.—Upon the filing of the petition, if it appears that the entire estate of the decedent is claimed to be exempt under the constitution and statutes of the state, the county judge shall promptly notify each known creditor of the decedent, by registered mail, of the entry of his order, and shall make and file a certificate of such mailing.

History.—§3, ch. 16992, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(157); §15, ch. 22847, 1945.

cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

735.07 Order of administration unnecessary.—

(1) After the hearing the county judge, if fully satisfied that the estate is entitled to the special benefits of this law, that the averments of the petition are true, and that there has been no concealment of material facts, shall make and enter his order that administration of the estate of the decedent is unnecessary. Such order shall contain a finding by the county judge of the true cash value of the estate.

(2) In such order, if the estate is an intestate estate, he shall set forth:

(a) The names and residences of the heirs and surviving spouse of the decedent who are entitled to have distribution of the estate without administration;

(b) What particular properties shall be distributed to each; and

(c) If the entire estate is exempt, of what the estate consists and what debts are known to exist against the estate.

(3) If the estate is a testate estate, the order shall set forth:

(a) The names and residences of the legatees, devisees and the widow, if any;

(b) What particular properties shall be distributed to each; and

(c) If the entire estate is exempt, of what the estate consists and what debts are known to exist against the estate.

History.—§15, ch. 22847, 1945.

735.08 County judge's discretion to deny petition.—The county judge in his discretion may deny the petition and forthwith appoint an administrator of the intestate estate in any case in which he has doubt as to the truth of the averments of the petition; and in the case of a testate estate, if he has doubt as to the truth of such averments, he may order the executor of the

will, or his successor, to proceed with the administration.

History.—§15, ch. 22847, 1945.

735.09 Legal effect of order of administration unnecessary.—The county judge's order that administration of the estate of the decedent is unnecessary shall have the following effect:

(1) Those to whom specified portions of the decedent's estate may be assigned by the order shall be entitled to receive and collect the same and to have the same transferred to them; they may maintain suits to enforce such rights.

(2) Debtors of the decedent, those holding property of the decedent and those with whom securities or other property of the decedent are registered, are authorized and empowered to comply with such order by paying, delivering and transferring to those specified in the order the respective portions of the decedent's estate assigned to them by the order, and such persons shall not be accountable to anyone else for such property.

(3) From and after the entry of such order, bona fide purchasers for value from those respectively to whom properties of the decedent may be assigned by the order shall take the same free, clear and discharged of all claims and demands of creditors of the decedent and all rights of the widow of the decedent and all other heirs, legatees, devisees and claimants against the estate.

(4) Property of the decedent (not exempt from forced sale under process) remaining in the hands of those to whom it may be assigned by such order shall continue to be liable for the debts of the decedent and for all the other claims whatsoever against the estate of the decedent, if any such claims exist, until barred as herein elsewhere provided.

(5) The petitioners for an order of administration unnecessary shall, if the petition is granted, thereby become personally liable, jointly and severally, for all lawful claims and demands against the estate of the decedent, but only to the aggregate gross value of the estate of the decedent, exclusive of the property exempt from process under the constitution and statutes of Florida.

(6) After three years from the death of the decedent, his estate and those to whom it may be assigned shall not be liable for any obligation or liability of the decedent unless in the meantime proceedings are taken for the enforcement of same.

(7) Claimants against the estate of the decedent, if any, shall thenceforth be limited to the remedies prescribed in §735.11

History.—§15, ch. 22847, 1945.

735.10 Optional publication of notice of entry of order.—

(1) Those who shall have procured the entry of the order of administration unnecessary, or any one or more of them may, at their election, publish a notice to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, that an order of administration unnecessary has been

entered by the county judge. Such notice shall specify the total cash value of the estate and the names and addresses of those to whom it has been assigned by such order. Such notice, if published, shall be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the county wherein such order was entered, and proof of publication of such notice shall be filed with the county judge.

(2) If proof of publication of such notice is duly filed in the office of the county judge, all claims and demands of creditors against the estate of the decedent shall be forever barred unless such claims and demands are duly sworn to and filed in the office of the county judge within six months of the first publication of such notice.

History.—§15, ch. 22847, 1945; (2), §1, ch. 63-146.

735.11 Rights and remedies of those affected by order of administration unnecessary.—

(1) Any creditor or claimant against the estate of a decedent may by bill in chancery, filed at any time within three years from the death of the decedent, or within six months of the first publication of the notice of entry of the order of administration unnecessary, if same shall have been duly published and proof of publication filed, impress a trust upon all property of the decedent (exclusive of property exempt under the constitution and statutes of Florida and exclusive of the widow's exemption) remaining in the possession of the heirs, legatees, devisees and surviving spouse; require such parties to account for the value of all such property alienated, consumed, spent or donated by them, and have deficiency decrees to the extent of the undischarged liability of such parties, together with legal interest from the date of the filing of suit, and costs.

(2) Such suit or suits may be brought by one or more claimants or creditors; other claimants or creditors may intervene and share ratably in the recovery, and any one directly or indirectly affected by the order of administration unnecessary may also intervene in the proceeding or himself institute suit for his own protection. Any one or more of the petitioners who procured the order of administration unnecessary may be made party defendant. Any such defendant may implead other heirs, legatees or devisees for contribution or exoneration. A receiver may be appointed as a matter of course. It shall be no objection that the bill or other pleading is multifarious. Such suits may be brought only in the county in which the order of administration shall have been entered. If more than one suit is brought, such suits shall be consolidated.

(3) Any heir, legatee or devisee of the decedent who was lawfully entitled to share in the estate but who was excluded by the order of administration unnecessary may enforce his rights against those who procured such order in the manner hereinabove prescribed for creditors and claimants; or he may intervene in the suit of a creditor for the enforcement of his rights, subject, however, to the superior rights of creditors.

(4) In all such cases plaintiffs shall be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees as an element of costs.

History.—§15, ch. 22847, 1945; (1) a. by §6, ch. 61-394.

735.12 Will subsequently discovered.—If, after the entry of an order of administration unnecessary on an intestate estate, a will of the decedent is discovered, proceedings may be had in accordance with §732.33. But in such cases, those who have procured the entry of the order of administration unnecessary shall be accountable, jointly and severally, not only for the property of the decedent remaining in their hands but also for the proceeds of that which they have alienated and for the value of that which they have consumed, spent or donated.

History.—§15, ch. 22847, 1945.

735.13 County judge's fees.—The county judge shall receive a fee of seven dollars and fifty cents for all proceedings to and including the entry of an order of administration unnecessary, and fifty cents for each notice given by registered mail, and such fees as are allowed in probate proceedings for any other subsequent services.

History.—§15, ch. 22847, 1945
cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

735.14 Joinder of heirs, etc., in small estates.—That whenever any heir, devisee, legatee, widow or surviving spouse is authorized or required under this chapter, to join in any agreement or petition and any such person shall have died or shall have become incompetent or shall be a minor or shall have conveyed or transferred all of his or her interest in the property of the estate, then the heirs, devisees, legatees and surviving spouse, if any, and the executor or administrator, if any, of the estate of any such deceased person or the guardian of any such incompetent or minor or the grantee or transferee of any such person, as the case may be, shall be authorized to join in such agreement or petition in lieu of

any such heir, devisee, legatee, widow or surviving spouse.

History.—§1, ch. 23872, 1947.

735.15 Income tax refunds in certain cases.—

(1) In any case where the United States treasury department determines there exists an overpayment of federal income tax and the person in whose favor the overpayment is determined is dead at the time such overpayment of tax is to be refunded, and irrespective of whether the deceased had filed a joint and several or separate income tax return, the amount of such overpayment, if not in excess of five hundred dollars, may be refunded as follows:

(a) Directly to the surviving spouse on his or her sworn application; or,

(b) If there be no surviving spouse, to such one of decedent's children as is designated in a sworn application purporting to be executed by all of the decedent's children over the age of fourteen years; provided that in either event such application shows to the knowledge of the applicant or applicants that the decedent was not indebted, or that provision has been made for the payment of his or her debts, or that the entire estate is exempt from the claims of creditors under the constitution and statutes of the state, and further shows that no administration of the estate, including the obtaining of an order of no administration necessary, has been initiated and that none is planned.

(2) If a refund is made to the surviving spouse or designated child pursuant to such application, such refund shall operate as a complete acquittal and discharge to the United States from liability from any suit, claim or demand of whatsoever nature by any heir, distributee, creditor of the decedent, or other person; provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall be construed as establishing the ownership or rights of any person in the refund so distributed.

History.—§1, ch. 65-162.

CHAPTER 736

MISCELLANEOUS PROBATE AND SIMILAR PROVISIONS

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736.01 Receipts for debts due minors; effect.—If any executor, administrator or trustee receives and gives discharges for debts, rents, dues or sums of money belonging to any orphan or minor, for whom the said executor, administrator or trustee is acting, all such discharges and receipts shall be binding upon the orphan or minor and his heirs, when he shall come to full age, and shall be effectual in law to discharge the person taking the same. But nothing herein contained shall discharge the executor, administrator or trustee from accounting to the orphan or minor where such receipt or discharge has not been legally given, or has been given for a fraudulent purpose.

History.—§40, Nov. 20, 1828; RS 1869; GS 2355; RGS 3678; CGL 5542; am. §5, ch. 22783, 1945.

736.02 Compulsory settlement by persons holding interests of minors.—The county judge may award process to cause to come before him every person who as executor or administrator, tutor, trustee or otherwise is or may be concerned and entrusted or in anywise accountable for any estate, real or personal, belonging to any orphan or minor, to cause him to make within a reasonable time true and perfect inventories of said estate and to render just and true accounts of the same.

History.—§37, Nov. 20, 1828; RS 1879; GS 2371; RGS 3693; CGL 5558; am. §5, ch. 22783, 1945.

736.03 Enforcement of order for compulsory settlement.—If any person directed neglects to account to said court, the court shall immediately issue an attachment against such person, to be executed by the sheriff of the county where such person lives, which sheriff shall, together with his return, produce the delinquent who shall pay all the costs of the attachment; and said person shall stand committed for contempt until he makes such account.

History.—§1880 RS 1892; GS 2372; RGS 3694; CGL 5559; am. §5, ch. 22783, 1945.

736.04 Mortgaging property of certain estates for the purpose of paying existing mortgages and liens.—In estates of decedents in the process of administration on June 10, 1935, who died prior to October 1, 1933, leaving real

estate encumbered by mortgage, lien or taxes, when it is made to appear to the county judge having charge of the administration of such estate, at any time before the final settlement of such estate, that it is expedient or necessary and for the best interests of the estate to borrow money upon a mortgage upon the real estate belonging to the estate or any part thereof, in order to pay off and discharge such mortgages or liens upon the real estate of the deceased, the county judge may by order authorize the personal representative to borrow such sum as the judge shall deem proper or necessary for such purpose and to execute such mortgage as may be necessary to secure the same. Such mortgage, when so executed by such authority, shall be effective in law to bind the real estate described therein as effectually as the same was bound by the mortgage or lien which is discharged and paid off by such loan, with the same rights, equities and priorities as existed in favor of the debts and liens so discharged.

History.—§1, ch. 17105, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 5541(114A); am. §5, ch. 22783, 1945.

736.041 Presumption of order of death.—When there is no sufficient evidence of the order in which the deaths of two or more persons occurred, no one of such persons shall be presumed to have died first; provided, however, that where the title to property or the devolution thereof depends upon priority of death and there is no sufficient evidence of the order in which the deaths of such persons occurred, the provisions of §736.05 shall control.

History.—§2, ch. 63-183.

736.05 Uniform simultaneous death law.—**(1) NO SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF SURVIVORSHIP.**—Where the title to property or the devolution thereof depends upon priority of death and there is no sufficient evidence that the persons have died otherwise than simultaneously, the property of each person shall be disposed of as if he had survived, except as provided otherwise in this law.

(2) BENEFICIARIES OF ANOTHER PERSON'S DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.—Where two or more beneficiaries are designated to take

successively by reason of survivorship under another person's disposition of property and there is no sufficient evidence that these beneficiaries have died otherwise than simultaneously, the property thus disposed of shall be divided into as many equal portions as there are successive beneficiaries, and these portions shall be distributed respectively to those who would have taken in the event that each designated beneficiary had survived.

(3) **JOINT TENANTS OR TENANTS BY THE ENTIRETY.**—Where there is no sufficient evidence that two joint tenants or tenants by the entirety have died otherwise than simultaneously, the property so held shall be distributed one-half as if one had survived and one-half as if the other had survived. If there are more than two joint tenants and all of them have so died, the property thus distributed shall be in the proportion that one bears to the whole number of joint tenants.

(4) **INSURANCE POLICIES.**—Where the insured and the beneficiary in a policy of life or accident insurance have died and there is no sufficient evidence that they have died otherwise than simultaneously, the proceeds of the policy shall be distributed as if the insured had survived the beneficiary.

(5) **NOT RETROACTIVE.**—This law shall not apply to the distribution of the property of a person who has died before June 12, 1941.

(6) **DOES NOT APPLY IF DECEDENT PROVIDES OTHERWISE.**—This law shall not apply in the case of wills, living trusts, deeds or contracts of insurance wherein provision has been made for distribution of property different from the provisions of this law.

(7) **UNIFORMITY OF INTERPRETATION.**—This law shall be so construed and interpreted as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law in those states which enact it.

(8) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the uniform simultaneous death law.

History.—§§1-8, ch. 20884, 1941; am. §5, ch. 22783, 1945.

736.06 Foreign wills; record and effect after three years from death of testator.—

(1) A duly authenticated copy of any will, including any codicils thereto, of a nonresident, which devises real property in this state, or any right, title or interest therein, and which conforms to the laws of this state as to form and manner of execution, when duly proved and admitted to probate in the proper court of any other state, territory or country, when accompanied by a duly authenticated copy of the petition for probate and order admitting it to probate, may be admitted to record in the office of the county judge of any county of this state in which such real property is situated, at any time after three years from the death of the testator or at any time after the domiciliary personal representative has been discharged, when there has been no probate of such will in this state. Provided, however, if in the jurisdiction where the will of the nonresident was probated no peti-

tion is required as a prerequisite to the probate of a will, upon proof by affidavit or certificate of the judge of said court that no such petition is required in such jurisdiction, a duly authenticated copy of any such will, when accompanied by a duly authenticated copy of the order admitting it to probate, may be admitted to record, as herein provided, without being accompanied by duly authenticated copy of petition for probate, and the order of court admitting such will to record in Florida shall recite that in the state of original probate no petition was required.

(2) The said duly authenticated copies of will, codicil and order admitting to probate, may be admitted to record by the county judge upon the petition of any person. If the court finds that the will and any codicils thereto conform to the laws of this state as to form and manner of execution and that the said copies are duly authenticated, he shall, by short order, admit the same to record.

(3) All orders heretofore made for the record of such wills and codicils and all proceedings had under this section unaccompanied by an authenticated copy of the petition for probate are hereby validated and such wills and codicils shall be as valid and effectual to pass title to the real property therein described or referred to as if said wills and codicils had been accompanied by an authenticated copy of the petition for probate.

(4) When so admitted to record, such will and any codicils thereto, and all such as may have heretofore been recorded in the office of the county judge, whether admitted by order of the county judge or not, shall be as valid and effectual to pass title to real property, and any right, title or interest therein, as if such will had been duly proved and admitted to probate in the proper court in this state.

(5) The record of such copy, or a duly certified transcript thereof shall be presumptive evidence of the authority of any person authorized by such will, or any codicil thereto, to convey or otherwise dispose of any such real property or any right, title or interest therein.

History.—§1, ch. 22884, 1945; am. §1, ch. 24341, 1947.

736.07 Effect of chapter 22783, acts 1945.—Laws passed at the regular session of the legislature of 1945 shall not be repealed or affected by chapter 22783, acts of 1945 (revision of chapters 731, 732, 733, 734 and 736) but shall have full effect as if passed after the enactment of said chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 22783, 1945.

***736.17 Bequests and devises to trustee.**—

(1) An otherwise valid bequest or devise may be made to the trustee of a trust which is evidenced by a written instrument in existence at the time of the making of the will or by a written instrument subscribed concurrently with the making of the will, provided that such written instrument is identified in the will.

(2) Such devise or bequest shall not be in-

valid for any or all of the following reasons:

(a) Because the trust is amendable or revocable or both by any person whomsoever; or

(b) Because the trust has been amended or revoked in part after execution of the will or codicil thereto; or

(c) Because the trust instrument or any amendment thereto was not executed in the manner required for wills; or

(d) Because the possible expectancy of receiving benefits as named beneficiary of a life insurance policy deposited, or to be deposited with the trustee is the only trust res, and even though the testator or other person has reserved any or all rights of ownership in such insurance contracts, including the right to change the beneficiary.

(3) Such devise or bequest shall operate to dispose of property under the terms of the instrument which created the trust as theretofore or thereafter amended.

(4) An entire revocation of the trust by an instrument in writing prior to the testator's death shall invalidate the devise or bequest.

(5) Unless the will provides otherwise, the property so devised or bequeathed shall not be deemed held under a testamentary trust of the testator and thus shall not be subject to the terms of chapter 737, Florida trust accounting law, but shall become a part of the principal of the trust to which it is devised or bequeathed.

(6) This section shall not be construed as repealing or amendatory of, but as cumulative to, all laws touching upon the subject matter hereof and now in force and effect.

(7) This act shall take effect immediately upon the date the same becomes law and shall be applicable to wills executed before and after said date by persons who are living on or after said date.

History.—§1, ch. 59-57; §§2, 3, ch. 61-427.

***Note.**—This section was inadvertently repealed by §14, ch. 69-88, which enacted the uniform anatomical gift act. It will be reenacted by a subsequent reviser's bill.

736.20 Short title.—Sections 736.22, 736.24-736.28, and 736.30 may be cited as the uniform anatomical gift act.

History.—§1, ch. 69-88.

736.21 Legislative declaration.—Because of the rapid medical progress in the fields of tissue and organ preservation, the transplantation of tissue, and tissue culture, and because it is in the public interest to aid the development of this field of medicine, it is the policy and purpose of the Legislature of Florida in enacting this act to encourage and aid the development of reconstructive medicine and surgery and the development of medical research by facilitating premortem and postmortem authorizations for donations of tissue and organs. It is the purpose of this act to regulate only the gift of a body or parts of a body to be made after the death of a donor.

History.—§2, ch. 69-88.

736.22 Definitions.—For the purpose of this act:

(1) "Bank" or "storage facility" means a facility licensed, accredited, or approved under the laws of any state for storage of human bodies or parts thereof.

(2) "Decedent" means a deceased individual.

(3) "Donor" means an individual who makes a gift of all or part of his body.

(4) "Hospital" means a hospital licensed, accredited, or approved under the laws of any state and includes a hospital operated by the United States government, a state, or a subdivision thereof, although not required to be licensed under state laws.

(5) "Part" includes organs, tissues, eyes, bones, arteries, blood, other fluids, and other portions of the human body, and "part" includes "parts."

(6) "Person" means an individual, corporation, government or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership or association, or any other legal entity.

(7) "Physician" or "surgeon" means a physician or surgeon licensed to practice under chapter 458 or chapter 459 or similar laws of any state. "Surgeon" will include dental or oral surgeon.

(8) "State" includes any state, district, commonwealth, territory, insular possession, and any other area subject to the legislative authority of the United States.

History.—§3, ch. 69-88.

736.23 Persons who may execute an anatomical gift.—

(1) Any individual of sound mind and eighteen years of age or more may give all or part of his body for any purpose specified in §736.21, the gift to take effect upon death.

(2) Any of the following persons, in order of priority stated, and in the absence of actual notice of contrary indications by the decedent, or actual notice of opposition by a member of the same or a prior class, may give all or any part of the decedent's body for any purposes specified in §736.21:

(a) The spouse;

(b) An adult son or daughter;

(c) Either parent;

(d) An adult brother or sister; or

(e) A guardian of the person of the decedent at the time of his death;

provided, however, no gift shall be made by the spouse if any adult son or daughter shall object thereto.

(3) If the donee has actual notice of contrary indications by the decedent or objection of a son or daughter or that a gift by a member of a class is opposed by a member of the same or a prior class, the donee shall not accept the gift.

(4) The persons authorized by subsection (2) may make the gift after death or immediately before death.

(5) A gift of all or part of a body author-

izes any examination necessary to assure medical acceptability of the gift for the purposes intended.

(6) The rights of the donee created by the gift are paramount to the rights of others except as provided by §736.27.

History.—§4, ch. 69-88.

736.24 Persons who may become donees; purposes for which anatomical gifts may be made.—The following persons may become donees of gifts of bodies or parts thereof for the purposes stated:

(1) Any hospital, surgeon, or physician, for medical or dental education, research, advancement of medical or dental science, therapy, or transplantation; or

(2) Any accredited medical or dental school, college, or university for education, research, advancement of medical or dental science, or therapy; or

(3) Any bank or storage facility, for medical or dental education, research, advancement of medical or dental science, therapy, or transplantation; or

(4) Any specified individual for therapy or transplantation needed by him.

History.—§5, ch. 69-88.

736.25 Manner of executing anatomical gifts.—

(1) A gift of all or part of the body under §736.23(1) may be made by will. The gift becomes effective upon the death of the testator without waiting for probate. If the will is not probated, or if it is declared invalid for testamentary purposes, the gift, to the extent that it has been acted upon in good faith, is nevertheless valid and effective.

(2) A gift of all or part of the body under §736.23(1) may also be made by document other than a will. The gift becomes effective upon the death of the donor. The document, which may be a card designed to be carried on the person, must be signed by the donor and need not be witnessed. If the donor cannot sign, the document may be signed for him at his direction and in his presence and in the presence of two witnesses who must sign the document in his presence. Delivery of the document of gift during the donor's lifetime is not necessary to make the gift valid.

(3) The gift may be made to a specified donee or without specifying a donee. If the latter, the gift may be accepted by the attending physician as donee upon or following death. If the gift is made to a specified donee who is not available at the time and place of death, the attending physician, upon or following death, in the absence of any expressed indication that the donor desired otherwise, may accept the gift as donee. The physician who becomes a donee under this subsection shall not participate in the procedures for removing or transplanting a part.

(4) Notwithstanding §736.28(2), the donor may designate in his will, card or other document of gift the surgeon or physician to carry

out the appropriate procedures. In the absence of a designation, or, if the designee is not available, the donee or other person authorized to accept the gift may employ or authorize any surgeon or physician for the purpose.

(5) Any gift by a person designated in §736.23(2) shall be made by a document signed by him, or made by his telegraphic, recorded telephonic or other recorded message.

History.—§6, ch. 69-88.

736.26 Delivery of document of gift.—If the gift is made by the donor to a specified donee, the will, card, or other document, or an executed copy thereof, may be delivered to the donee to expedite the appropriate procedures immediately after death, but delivery is not necessary to the validity of the gift. The will, card, or other document, or an executed copy thereof, may be deposited in any hospital, bank or storage facility, or registry office that accepts them for safekeeping or for facilitation of procedures after death. On request of any interested party upon or after the donor's death, the person in possession shall produce the document for examination.

History.—§7, ch. 69-88.

736.27 Amendment or revocation of the gift.—

(1) If the will, card, or other document, or executed copy thereof, has been delivered to a specified donee, the donor may amend or revoke the gift by:

(a) The execution and delivery to the donee of a signed statement; or

(b) An oral statement made in the presence of two persons and communicated to the donee; or

(c) A statement during a terminal illness or injury addressed to an attending physician and communicated to the donee; or

(d) A signed card or document found on his person or in his effects.

(2) Any document of gift which has not been delivered to the donee may be revoked by the donor in the manner set out in subsection (1) or by destruction, cancellation, or mutilation of the document and all executed copies thereof.

(3) Any gift made by a will may also be amended or revoked in the manner provided for amendment or revocation of wills or as provided in subsection (1).

History.—§8, ch. 69-88.

736.28 Rights and duties at death.—

(1) The donee may accept or reject the gift. If the donee accepts a gift of the entire body, or a part of the body to be used for scientific purposes other than as a transplant, he may, subject to the terms of the gift, authorize embalming and the use of the body in funeral services. If the gift is of a part of the body, the donee, upon the death of the donor and prior to or after embalming, shall cause the part to be removed without unnecessary mutilation. After removal of the part, custody

of the remainder of the body vests in the surviving spouse, next of kin, or other persons under obligation to dispose of the body.

(2) The time of death shall be determined by a physician who attends the donor at his death, or, if none, the physician who certifies the death. This physician shall not participate in the procedures for removing or transplanting a part.

(3) A person who acts in good faith and without negligence in accord with the terms of this act or under the anatomical gift laws of another state or a foreign country is not liable for damages in any civil action or subject to prosecution in any criminal proceeding for his act.

(4) The provisions of this act are subject to the laws of this state prescribing powers and duties with respect to autopsies.

History.—§9, ch. 69-88.

736.29 Eye banks; registration of need.—

(1) Any state, county, district, or other public hospital may purchase and provide the necessary facilities and equipment to establish

and maintain an eye bank for restoration of sight purposes.

*(2) The bureau of blind services of the division of vocational rehabilitation of the department of health and rehabilitative services may have prepared, printed, and thereafter distributed:

(a) A form document of gift for a gift of the eyes;

(b) An eye bank register, consisting of the names of persons who have executed documents for the gift of their eyes; and

(c) Wallet cards reciting such document of gift.

History.—§10, ch. 69-88; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—The editors have reworded paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) to make them consistent with the preceding sections. As enacted, the wording referred to sections repealed by §14, ch. 69-88.

736.30 Uniformity of interpretation.—This act shall be so construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History.—§11, ch. 69-88.

CHAPTER 737

TRUST ACCOUNTING LAW

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737.01 Definitions.—In this chapter, where the context requires or permits, the words "person," "trustee" and "beneficiary" and pronouns related thereto shall include both the singular and plural and individuals and corporations. The word "trustee" shall mean any person or corporation designated in a will to perform trust functions and also shall include a temporary or successor trustee. The word "executor" shall include administrator cum testamento annexo. The word "trust" shall include trust estate and trust fund. The word "beneficiary" shall mean any person or corporation having any interest, vested or contingent, in the trust fund, including the guardian or other representative of any beneficiary. The words "supervisory proceeding" shall mean the proceeding in the circuit court required by this chapter. The words "incompetent beneficiary" shall include a minor, a person legally adjudged incompetent, an unknown person and an unborn person.

History.—§1, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.02 Testamentary trustees to establish qualifications.—

(1) Every person named as trustee under a will admitted to original probate in Florida shall, before he is entitled to receive any part of the property devised or bequeathed to him as such trustee, apply by petition to the circuit court of the county in which the decedent was domiciled, or in which the trustee is domiciled or has his principal place of business, to establish his qualifications as trustee and to submit the administration of the trust to the supervision of the court; provided, however, that if the trustee is a nonresident individual or a corporation organized under the laws of some other jurisdiction and having its principal place of business in some other state or country and where it appears from the will that the testator intended the trust to be administered in and subject to the laws of the jurisdiction in which the individual trustee resides or the corporate trustee has its principal place of business, such individu-

als or corporate trustee shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter and the county judge shall authorize distribution of any property devised or bequeathed to the trustee without requiring such individual or corporate trustee to establish his qualifications hereunder.

(2) The court costs, costs of premium of the surety bond of the trustee and the initial fee of legal counsel incurred in first establishing the qualifications of the first trustees hereunder shall be paid as administration expenses by the executor of the estate of the decedent whose will created the trust.

History.—§2, ch. 26656, 1951.
cf.—§734.22 Final settlement and discharge.

737.03 Requisites of petition.—The petition shall conform substantially to the following requirements. It shall be entitled "In re: Trust under Will of _____, deceased," and shall contain:

(1) the name and address of the trustee and a statement showing his qualifications as trustee;

(2) the name of the decedent, the date of his death, the date upon which his will was admitted to probate, the court admitting the will to probate, a copy of the will, and the status of the administration of the decedent's estate;

(3) an inventory and itemized statement of the value of the trust, insofar as this information is available;

(4) the name, address and status of each beneficiary and a description of their respective interests in the trust; and

(5) a prayer for a decree determining that the trustee is qualified to act, fixing the amount of his bond, if any, assuming judicial supervision of the trust and a prayer for instructions as to any other matters presented by the petition.

History.—§3, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.04 When petition to be filed.—The petition shall be filed and the qualifications of

the trustee duly established before the trustee shall be authorized to receive any of the trust funds or assets. If the trustee fails to file the petition within sixty days after notification by the executor that he is ready to make distribution of the trust, a similar petition may be filed by any beneficiary or by the executor of the will.

History.—§4, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.05 Respondents.—The executor of the will shall be made a respondent to the petition unless such executor is also a petitioning trustee, and each beneficiary of the trust shall also be made a respondent to the petition. If the petition is not filed by the trustee, he shall be made a respondent. Each respondent shall be served with process as in suits in equity; provided, however, that any respondent may, by answer signed, waive service of process upon himself. Unknown and unborn beneficiaries need not in express terms be made parties respondent to the proceedings; but in any event such beneficiaries, whether named as parties or not, shall be deemed parties to the proceedings; represented, as the case may be, in the manner provided by §§737.06 and 737.07, but the testator may waive notice to any or all of the beneficiaries, or he may limit the notice to certain of the beneficiaries, or to direct beneficiaries, and in such case notice need be given only to those beneficiaries required to be served, but such beneficiaries, if sui juris, may waive such notice in writing.

History.—§5, ch. 26656, 1951; §1, ch. 29924, 1955.

737.06 Representation of incompetent beneficiary.—The guardian of the property of any incompetent beneficiary shall represent such incompetent beneficiary in the supervisory proceedings. Any incompetent beneficiary for whose property no guardian has qualified, including any unknown or unborn beneficiary, may be represented by a competent living member of the class to which said beneficiary belongs or would belong or by a guardian ad litem as the court shall determine, except in such cases as come within the purview of §737.07. A guardian ad litem may appear and plead without service of process upon him. If the trustee is serving also as guardian of the property of an incompetent beneficiary, the court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent such incompetent beneficiary.

History.—§6, ch. 26656, 1951; §2, ch. 29924, 1955.

737.07 Representation in case of remainder to a class.—Where an interest in the trust has been limited in any contingency to the persons who shall compose a class upon the happening of a future event, it shall be sufficient to make parties to the supervisory proceeding the persons in being who would constitute the class if such event had happened immediately before the commencement of the supervisory proceeding, and all decrees entered therein shall be conclusive on all present and future members of the class. Where

an interest in the trust has been limited to a person who is a party to the supervisory proceeding, and the same interest has been further limited upon the happening of a future event to persons who are or may be the distributees, heirs, issue or other kindred of such party, it shall not be necessary to make such distributees, heirs, issue or other kindred parties to the supervisory proceeding, and all decrees entered therein shall be conclusive upon them.

History.—§7, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.08 Who may qualify as trustees.—Generally, any person sui juris or any corporation authorized under the laws of Florida to receive testamentary bequests in trust may qualify as such trustee; but no person who has been convicted of a felony or who, from sickness, intemperance or want of understanding, is incompetent to discharge the duties of a trustee, shall be permitted to qualify.

History.—§8, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.09 Resident agent.—

(1) Before any person may qualify as trustee hereunder, he shall file in the supervisory proceeding the name and address of an agent residing in the county in which the proceeding is brought, with the consent in writing of such resident agent, the service of process upon whom shall bind such person in his representative capacity and personally; provided, however, that any liability sought to be imposed in any such action must have accrued in the administration of the trust, and provided further that service of process upon such resident agent may be made only when the trustee, whether a resident or nonresident of Florida, is not amenable to service of process within the state. Inability to effect personal service on the trustee may be evidenced by return of the sheriff.

(2) This section does not apply to corporations authorized to exercise trust functions in Florida or to trustees exempt from the provisions of this chapter under §737.02.

History.—§9, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.10 Hearing and decree.—If, at the hearing on the petition, the trustee is found qualified to act, the court shall determine the amount of his bond, if any, and the time within which it must be filed. Upon qualification of the trustee and giving of bond as required, the court shall enter a decree declaring the trustee qualified to act and the court shall thereupon assume supervisory jurisdiction of the trust. The decree may also contain any other appropriate provisions concerning the administration of the trust. If the trustee fails to qualify, the court shall appoint some other suitable person who upon qualifying shall be appointed to serve as trustee. No oath of the trustees shall be required as evidence of acceptance of the trust or the undertaking of faithful performance thereof.

History.—§10, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.11 Bond of trustee.—When any person interested in the trust estate files with the circuit court having jurisdiction of such trust estate a petition, from which petition and the evidence adduced thereon it is made to appear to the court that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that the trustee is mismanaging, wasting or diverting, or will mismanage, waste or divert the assets of said trust estate from their proper administration, the court shall require such trustee to give a bond with sufficient security conditioned as the law directs; and this bond may be required although the will may exempt said trustee from giving the bond. The trustee shall have such notice as the court may prescribe, and the right to appear and defend the proceedings. No bond shall be required of any corporation qualified to exercise trust powers in Florida, and whenever a corporate trustee is a cotrustee with one or more individuals and such corporate trustee certifies to the court that it has the custody of all of such assets, no bond shall be required of such individual, cotrustee or trustees.

History.—§11, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.12 Annual accounts, authority to appoint examiners and auditors.—

(1) Every trustee shall file an annual account within ninety days after the expiration of the immediately preceding full calendar or fiscal year of the administration of the trust; providing, however, that where the value of the trust property or the volume of transactions of the trust is small, the court may, in its discretion, authorize the trustee to file periodic accounts covering two or more years each. Each annual or other periodic account shall contain an inventory of the trust fund at the end of the accounting period, a statement of the trustee's principal and income, receipts and disbursements during the accounting period, whether in cash or other property, and any other information which the trustee may desire to submit. All disbursements and distributions shown upon the account shall be supported by receipts or vouchers showing the purpose therefor whenever the court or any beneficiary shall so request. The trustee may withdraw such receipts or vouchers from the court files upon order of the court and whenever all of the beneficiaries are sui juris and shall file in such action their several consents in writing waiving the filing of an accounting, the trustee shall then be relieved of filing such accounting unless required by the court, until one or more of the beneficiaries shall file a withdrawal in writing of such consent and waiver, or files a request in writing for an accounting. This shall not prevent any trustee from filing an accounting at any time.

(2) The court may examine or audit the accounts, or may appoint an examiner or auditor to examine and audit such accounts and report thereon to the court.

(3) The cost of the audit or examination

shall be paid out of the trust estate or as the decree of the court shall otherwise direct.

History.—§12, ch. 26656, 1951; §3, ch. 29924, 1955; §1, ch. 59-376.

737.13 Notice of filing annual accounts.—The trustee need not, but may, at his option, give notice of the filing of an annual account, but the notice, if given, shall state that it is an application for the approval of all annual accounts then on file not previously approved. Such notice may be by registered mail with return receipt, by personal service, or by delivery made by any person within or without the state, or by such other method as the court may authorize; but service on an attorney of record shall not be sufficient, nor shall the entry of a decree pro confesso against any beneficiary on the original petition constitute notice to such beneficiary under this section.

History.—§13, ch. 26656, 1951.
cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

737.14 Objections to annual accounts.—Objections to any unapproved annual account may be filed by any beneficiary at any time. If notice of filing an annual account is given, objections to any unproved account must be filed within sixty days after the notice is given or mailed; if notice of filing such account is waived, objections must be filed within sixty days after the filing of the account. Objections shall be tried and determined by the court upon the application of any party in interest, including the trustee, after due notice to all other parties.

History.—§14, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.15 Order on trustee's account.—If notice of the filing of an annual account has been given or waived, the court may, after the time for filing objections has expired, or at the hearing on any objections, enter an appropriate order on such account and on all unapproved annual accounts previously filed.

History.—§15, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.16 Final account.—Prior to the final distribution of the trust, the trustee shall file a final account in the same form as an annual account, and give notice thereof to all beneficiaries as prescribed in §737.13. Objections to a final account shall be filed and determined as prescribed for annual accounts. If the court finds that the trustee has properly administered the trust, an order shall be entered approving the final account and all unapproved annual accounts and directing distribution; and upon filing of proper receipts showing distribution as directed, an order shall be entered finally discharging the trustee and the sureties on his bond, which order shall be conclusive, subject only to the right of appeal.

History.—§16, ch. 26656, 1951.
cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

737.17 Declaratory relief.—The supervisory proceeding is hereby declared to be a continu-

ing proceeding and service or waiver of process based upon the original petition shall be sufficient to give the court jurisdiction of all parties thereto for the purpose of granting any declaratory or other relief authorized by chapter 86. Application for any such relief may be made by the trustee or any beneficiary and due notice of the application shall be given. Such notice may be given as provided in §737.13, but the applicant at his option may make service of process thereon as in suits in equity.

History.—§17, ch. 26656, 1951.
cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

737.18 Removal of trustee.—The trustee may be removed for good cause on the petition of any beneficiary or by the court on its own motion after due notice to the trustee and all other beneficiaries. The court may appoint a temporary trustee to administer the trust estate until final determination of removal proceedings.

History.—§18, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.19 Vacancy in trust.—In the event of a vacancy in the office of trustee from any cause, the court shall appoint a successor trustee, upon whose qualification the supervisory proceeding shall proceed as if the trustee so appointed had been named in the will. Upon the resignation, removal or death of a trustee, the court may enter all necessary orders with reference to the filing of accounts by the resigned or removed trustee or by the personal representative of the deceased trustee and the delivery of the trust to the successor trustee. Such orders may be enforced by commitment or contempt proceedings.

History.—§19, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.20 Powers of court.—All provisions of the Florida guardianship law with reference to devastavit, production of assets, and proceedings on the bond of a removed guardian, shall, where relevant, apply to trustees in the supervisory proceedings.

History.—§20, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.21 Penalties.—Any executor who makes distribution of any trust assets or any person who, as trustee or purporting to act as trustee, accepts distribution of any property under the will of a decedent prior to the entry of a decree establishing the trustee's qualifications, as required by this chapter, shall forfeit the right to his office, shall forfeit all compensation for his services, and shall be personally liable to the beneficiaries for the value of all property so distributed or received together with the income therefrom subsequent to the date of distribution. The trustee shall be subject to all the penalties provided by law for perjury for any wilfully false statement of a material fact made in any petition or account filed by him even though such petition or account is not verified. When a trustee fails to comply with any of the provisions of this chap-

ter or with any order of the court entered in the supervisory proceeding, he may be removed or his compensation may be reduced or forfeited, or both, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§21, ch. 26656, 1951.
cf.—§837.01, Perjury.

737.22 Expenses and compensation.—The trustee shall be allowed reasonable compensation for his services, and all necessary expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred by him in the management of the trust estate.

History.—§22, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.23 Waiver of accounting.—The court shall have discretionary power to require the filing of annual and final accountings, notwithstanding any waiver thereof by the testator in his will or by the beneficiaries of the trust. The court may also require any additional accounting to be filed at any time.

History.—§23, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.24 Application to inter vivos trusts.—This chapter shall not apply to inter vivos trusts, but the creator of an inter vivos trust, by provision in the trust instrument, may require the trustee to comply with the provisions of this chapter, in which event the trustee and the administration of said trust shall be subject to the provisions hereof in all respects as if said trust had been created by will. The trustee under an existing active inter vivos trust shall not be required to comply with this chapter by reason of any testamentary bequest or devise to him as such trustee unless such compliance is expressly required by the will, and in such circumstances only the property so bequeathed shall be subject to administration under the provisions hereof.

History.—§24, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.25 Practice and procedure.—Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, practice and procedure in the supervisory proceedings shall be as prescribed by law for suits in equity. Appeals shall be governed by the statutes and court rules applicable to equity cases.

History.—§25, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.251 Charitable trusts where beneficiaries unknown; representative.—In all proceedings under this chapter involving charitable trusts with unknown or unascertainable beneficiaries, the state's attorney for the judicial circuit having original jurisdiction of said trust shall be deemed to be the representative of such beneficiaries for all the purposes of this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 57-149.

737.26 Short title.—This chapter shall be cited as the Florida trust accounting law.

History.—§26, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.27 Effective date.—This chapter shall take effect on May 19, 1951 and shall apply only to trusts created by wills dated on or after January 1, 1952; provided, however, that the trustee under any testamentary trust created

by the will of a decedent dying prior thereto may, at his option, subject such trust to the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§27, ch. 26656, 1951.

737.28 Inapplicability of chapter 737.—Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 737 or any other law requiring a testamentary trustee to qualify and account to any court, any person who in his last will and testament shall hereafter appoint a testamentary trustee, may in such will and testament or any codicil thereto, waive compliance by the trustee with the provisions of this chapter as such chapter now

exists or may hereafter be amended and may also specifically or by general terms waive compliance with any other law requiring qualification, administration or accounting by such trustee to any court and in any such instance the testamentary trustee shall be relieved of compliance therewith; provided, however, this section shall not prevent any beneficiary, or other interested party, instituting suit and obtaining an accounting of the administration of the trust or instituting any other suit against the trustee in connection with the administration or disposition of the trust.

History.—§1, ch. 63-434.

TITLE XLII

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

CHAPTER 741

HUSBAND AND WIFE

741.01	County judge to issue marriage license.	741.0591	Penalties for violation of law.
741.02	Additional license fee.	741.0592	Same; reports confidential.
741.03	County judge not to send out marriage license signed in blank.	741.0593	Effective date of law.
741.04	Marriage license issued.	741.06	When marriage license may be issued to persons under twenty-one years.
741.05	Penalty for violation of laws regulating issuance of marriage license.	741.07	Persons authorized to solemnize matrimony.
741.051	Marriage licenses; conditions precedent to issuance; certificate of physician.	741.08	Marriage not to be solemnized without a license.
741.052	Same; serological tests.	741.09	Record of license and certificate.
741.053	Same; forms to be prescribed.	741.10	Proof of marriage where no certificate available.
741.054	Same; making of tests.	741.18	Certain marriages by judge of probate validated.
741.055	Same; affidavit of positive report.	741.21	Incestuous marriages prohibited.
741.056	Same; no charge for laboratory test.	741.211	Common law marriages void.
741.057	Same; filing of certificates.	741.22	Punishment for incest.
741.058	Same; limitation on licenses.	741.23	Husband not liable for wife's torts.
741.059	Same; use of information by division of health.	741.24	Civil action against parents; willful destruction of property by minor.

741.01 County judge to issue marriage license.—Every marriage license shall be issued by the county judge of the county wherein the woman resides, under his hand and seal, and said county judge shall issue such license, upon payment of his fee of two dollars, if there appear to be no impediment to the marriage.

History.—§2, Nov. 2, 1829; §2, ch. 3720, 1887; §1, ch. 3890, 1889; RS 2055; GS 2574; RGS 3933; CGL 5848.

741.02 Additional license fee.—Upon the issuance of each and every license issued by a county judge in the state, such county judge shall in addition to the fee allowed by §741.01, collect and receive an additional fee of three dollars to be distributed as provided by §382.24.

History.—§1, ch. 11869, 1927; CGL 5851; §7, ch. 22000, 1943; §1, ch. 67-520.

741.03 County judge not to send out marriage license signed in blank.—It is unlawful for any county judge in the state to send out of his office any marriage license signed in blank to be issued upon application to persons not in the office of the county judge.

History.—§1, ch. 7828, 1919; CGL 5849.

741.04 Marriage license issued.—No county judge in this state shall issue a license for the marriage of any person, unless there shall be first presented and filed with him an affidavit in writing, signed by both parties to the marriage, made and subscribed before some person authorized by law to administer an oath, reciting the true and correct ages of such parties, and unless both such

parties shall be over the age of twenty-one years; provided, that if either of such parties shall be under the age of twenty-one years, such county judge shall not issue a license for the marriage of such party unless there shall be first presented and filed with him the written consent of the parents or guardian of such minor to such marriage, acknowledged before some officer authorized by law to take acknowledgments and administer oaths; provided, this section shall not apply in any case where both parents of such minor shall be deceased at the time of making application for such marriage license; but no minor who has been before married shall be required to produce evidence of consent of parents or guardian as aforesaid; and provided, further, no marriage license shall be issued by any county judge in this state after application therefor until after expiration of three days, including day application is made to county judge by the parties seeking to be married, for the issuance of a marriage license, and it shall be the duty of the county judge to post a true copy of said application at the front door of the court house in the county where said application was made for a period of three days prior to the issuance of said marriage license, which said three days shall include day of application therefor.

History.—§2, Nov. 2, 1829; §2, ch. 3720, 1887; §1, ch. 3890, 1889; RS 2055; GS 2574; §2, ch. 7828, 1919; RGS 3933; CGL 5850; §1, ch. 22643, 1945; am. §1, ch. 28103, 1953.
cf.—§741.06, When license may issue to minors.
§741.08, Necessity of license.

741.05 Penalty for violation of laws regulating issuance of marriage license.—Any county judge, or other person, who shall violate any provision of §§741.03 and 741.04, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of not more than one year, or by fine not to exceed five hundred dollars.

History.—§3, ch. 7828, 1919; CGL 7517. cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

741.051 Marriage licenses; conditions precedent to issuance; certificate of physician.—After October 1, 1945, every person making application for license to marry shall file with the county judge, as a condition precedent to the issuance of any such license, a certificate from a duly licensed physician, which certificate shall state that the applicant has been given such physical examination, including a standard serological test, as may be necessary for the discovery of syphilis, made not more than thirty days prior to the date of application for such marriage license, and that the applicant is not infected with syphilis, or if so infected is not in a stage of that disease which is or may become communicable to the marital partner.

History.—§§1, 15, ch. 22738, 1945.

741.052 Same; serological tests.—The certificate of the duly licensed physicians, as aforesaid, shall be accompanied by a statement by the person making the standard serological test or from the person in charge of the laboratory making the test, setting forth the name of the test, the result of the test, the date it was made, the name and address of the physician who submitted the sample of blood for the test, and the name and address of the person whose blood was tested. In submitting the blood specimen the physician shall designate that this is a premarital test and the statement from the laboratory shall show that this was a premarital test.

History.—§2, ch. 22738, 1945.

741.053 Same; forms to be prescribed.—The certificate of a physician and the statement constituting the laboratory report on the serological test shall each be on a form to be provided by the division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services and distributed to the offices of all county judges and to all laboratories, hospitals and/or clinics in the state approved by the division of health.

History.—§3, ch. 22738, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

741.054 Same; making of tests.—For the purpose of this law a standard serological test shall be a test for syphilis approved by the division of health, and an approved laboratory shall be the division of health laboratory, any of its branches, or any other laboratory licensed or operated in accordance with the laws of this state or of the state in which it is located; provided, however, that the serological test or tests shall be such as will exclude the possibility that the disease as shown by said test or tests is some other disease than syphilis.

History.—§4, ch. 22738, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

741.055 Same; affidavit of positive report.—In any case where such examinations and tests have been made and certificate or certificates have been refused because one or both of the applicants have been found to be infected with syphilis, the county judge shall nevertheless be authorized and empowered on application of both parties to such marriage to issue the license without the certificate of a physician if the judge is satisfied by affidavit or other proof that the female is pregnant; providing, that all other requirements of the marriage laws have been complied with and that the public health and welfare will not be injuriously affected thereby. In every such case, however, the county judge shall transmit to the division of health a transcript of the court record and file a copy of the order of the court in lieu of the physician's certificate. The court when it is deemed necessary may, to the extent authorized by law or rules of court, order all the proceedings instituted under the provisions of this section to be confidential and private. There shall be no fee for the court proceedings authorized in this section.

History.—§5, ch. 22738, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

741.056 Same; no charge for laboratory test.—All serological tests required by this law on blood specimens submitted to the laboratory of the division of health or to any of its authorized branches shall be made without charge. The fee of the physician for making the examinations and issuance of the certificate required by this law shall not exceed the sum usually charged for office visits.

History.—§6, ch. 22738, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

741.057 Same; filing of certificates.—The physician's certificate and the laboratory report shall be filed with the transcripts of court proceedings in the office of the county judge for a period of not less than sixty days, after which time they may be destroyed at the discretion of the county judge.

History.—§7, ch. 22738, 1945; §1, ch. 61-17.

741.058 Same; limitation on licenses.—From and after the effective date of this law, marriage licenses shall be valid only for a period of thirty days after issuance, and no person shall perform any ceremony of marriage after the expiration date of such license. The county judge shall recite on each marriage license the final date that such is so valid.

History.—§8, ch. 22738, 1945.

741.059 Same; use of information by division of health.—The division of health shall be authorized to use the information derived from premarital serological tests for such follow-up procedures as are required by law or deemed necessary by said division for the protection of the public health.

History.—§9, ch. 22738, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

741.0591 Penalties for violation of law.—Any applicant for a marriage license, physician or representative of a laboratory who shall misrepresent his identity or any of the facts called

for by the certificate form or laboratory report form as provided for in §741.053; or any county judge or his deputy who shall issue a marriage license without having received the physician's certificate, laboratory report or order from the court, or who shall have reason to believe that any of the facts have been misrepresented and shall nevertheless issue a marriage license; or any person who shall otherwise fail to comply with the provisions of this law shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§10, ch. 22738, 1945.

Note.—See former §741.0510.

741.0592 Same; reports confidential.—Physicians' certificates, laboratory reports and court orders and all information therein contained shall be confidential and shall not be divulged to or open to inspection by any person outside the office of the county judge other than the state division of health or local health officers or their duly authorized representatives. Any person who shall divulge such information or open for inspection such certificates, laboratory reports or court orders, without authority, to any person not by law entitled to the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§11, ch. 22738, 1945; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §741.0511.

cf.—§775.07, Misdemeanor, punishment.

741.0593 Effective date of law.—From and after October 1, 1945, any person who enters into the contract of marriage without having first complied with §§741.051-741.0592, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction therefor shall be punished as prescribed by law.

History.—§12, ch. 22738, 1945.

Note.—See former §741.0512.

cf.—§775.07, Misdemeanor, punishment.

741.06 When marriage license may be issued to persons under twenty-one years.—The county judge of any county in the state may, in the exercise of his discretion, issue a license to marry to any male or female under the age of twenty-one years, upon sworn application of both applicants under oath that they are the parents or expectant parents of a child. The consent of the parents or guardian of such applicants shall not be required for the issuance of a license to marry under the provisions of this section. No license to marry shall be granted to any male under the age of eighteen years, nor to any female under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of their parents except as hereinabove provided.

History.—§1, ch. 18021, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5850(1); §1, ch. 63-238.

741.07 Persons authorized to solemnize matrimony.—All regularly ordained ministers of the gospel or elders in communion with some church, and all judicial officers and notaries public of this state may solemnize the rights of matrimonial contract, under the regulations prescribed by law. Provided that any marriage which may be had and solemnized among the people called quakers, or friends, in the manner and form used or practiced in their societies, according to their rites and ceremonies, shall

be good and valid in law; and wherever the words "minister" and "elder" are used in this chapter they shall be held to include all of the persons connected with the society of friends, or quakers, who perform or have charge of the marriage ceremony according to their rites and ceremonies.

History.—§1, Nov. 2, 1829; §2, ch. 1127, 1861; RS 2056; GS 2575; RGS 3934; CGL 5853; §1, ch. 28104, 1953.

741.08 Marriage not to be solemnized without a license.—Before any of the persons named in §741.07 shall solemnize any marriage, he shall require of the parties a marriage license issued according to the requirements of §741.01, and within ten days after solemnizing the marriage he shall make a certificate thereof of the license, and shall transmit the same to the office of the county judge from which it issued.

History.—§ 2, 3, Nov. 2, 1829; §1, ch. 3890, 1889; RS 2057; GS 2575; RGS 3935; CGL 5854.

741.09 Record of license and certificate.—The county judge shall keep in good and substantially bound books a correct record of all marriage licenses issued, with the names of the parties and the date of issuing, and upon the return of the license and certificate he shall enter therein the name of the person solemnizing the marriage and the date of marriage and of the return.

History.—§3, Nov. 2, 1829; §1, ch. 3890, 1889; RS 2058; GS 2577; RGS 3936; CGL 5855.

741.10 Proof of marriage where no certificate available.—When any marriage is or has been solemnized by any of the persons named in §741.07, and such person has not made a certificate thereof of the marriage license as required by §741.08, or when the marriage license has been lost, or when by reason of death or other cause the proper certificate cannot be obtained, the marriage may be proved by affidavit before any officer authorized to administer oaths made by two competent witnesses who were present and saw the marriage ceremony performed, which affidavit may be filed and recorded in the office of the county judge from which the marriage license issued, with the same force and effect as in cases in which the proper certificate has been made, returned and recorded.

History.—§1, ch. 3126, 1879; RS 2059; GS 2578; RGS 3937; CGL 5856.

741.18 Certain marriages by judge of probate validated.—In all cases where marriages have been solemnized by a judge of probate prior to the tenth day of January, 1849, the same shall be held as valid in every respect, as if the said marriages had been solemnized after the passage of the act entitled "An act to authorize the several judges of probate to solemnize the rites of matrimony and for other purposes," approved the day and year aforesaid.

History.—§2, ch. 253, 1849; RS 2061; GS 2584; RGS 3943; CGL 5862.

741.21 Incestuous marriages prohibited.—A man may not marry any woman to whom he

is related by lineal consanguinity, nor his sister, nor his aunt, nor his niece. A woman may not marry any man to whom she is related by lineal consanguinity, nor her brother, nor her uncle, nor her nephew.

History.—RS 2602; GS 3525; RGS 5415; CGL 7558.

741.211 Common law marriages void.—No common law marriage entered into after January 1, 1968, shall be valid, except that nothing contained in this section shall affect any marriage which, though otherwise defective, was entered into by the party asserting such marriage in good faith and in substantial compliance with this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 67-571.

741.22 Punishment for incest.—Persons within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are prohibited or declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry or commit adultery or fornication with each other, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year.

History.—§7, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2601; GS 3524; RGS 5414; CGL 7557.

741.23 Husband not liable for wife's torts.—The common law rule whereby a husband is

liable for the torts of his wife is hereby abrogated.

History.—§1, ch. 26829, 1951.

741.24 Civil action against parents; willful destruction of property by minor.—

(1) Any municipal corporation, county, school district and department of Florida; any person, partnership, corporation or association; or any religious organization, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall be entitled to recover damages in an appropriate action at law in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars in a court of competent jurisdiction from the parents of any minor under age of eighteen years, living with the parents, who shall maliciously or willfully destroy property, real, personal or mixed, belonging to such municipal corporation, county, school district or department of the state, person, partnership, corporation or association or religious organization.

(2) The recovery shall be limited to the actual damages in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars in addition to taxable court costs.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 31400, 1956; §40, ch. 67-254; §1, ch. 67-404.

Note.—See former §45.20.

CHAPTER 742

BASTARDY

- 742.011 Bastardy proceedings; circuit court jurisdiction.
 742.021 Same; venue, process, complaint.
 742.031 Same; hearings; court orders, support, hospital expenses, etc.
 742.041 Same; monthly contributions.
 742.06 Same; jurisdiction retained for future orders.

742.011 Bastardy proceedings; circuit court jurisdiction.—Any unmarried woman who shall be pregnant or delivered of a bastard child, may bring proceedings in the circuit court, in chancery, to determine the paternity of such child.

History.—§1, ch. 26949, 1951.

742.021 Same; venue, process, complaint.—The proceedings shall be by verified complaint filed in the circuit court of the county in which the woman resides or of the county in which the alleged father resides. The complaint shall aver sufficient facts charging the paternity of the child. Process directed to the defendant shall issue forthwith requiring the defendant to file his written defenses to the complaint in the same manner as suits in chancery. Upon application and proof under oath, the court may issue a writ of ne exeat against the defendant on such terms and conditions and conditioned upon bond in such amount as the court may determine.

History.—§2, ch. 26949, 1951.

742.031 Same; hearings; court orders, support, hospital expenses, etc.—Hearings for the purpose of establishing or refuting the allegations of the complaint and answer shall be held in the chambers and may be restricted to such persons, in addition to the parties involved and their counsel, as the judge in his discretion may direct. The court shall determine the issues of paternity of the child, and the ability of the parents and each of them to support the child and if the court shall find the defendant to be the father of the child he shall so order and shall further order the defendant to pay the complainant, her guardian or such other person assuming responsibility for the child as the judge may direct, such sum or sums as shall be sufficient to pay reasonable attorney's fee, hospital or medical expenses, cost of confinement and any other expenses incident to the birth of such child. In addition the court shall order the defendant to pay periodically for the support of such child such sums as shall be fixed by the court in accordance with the provisions of this act, and also all taxable costs of the proceedings. Upon request of either party, the issue of the paternity of such child may be tried by jury and the chancellor shall transfer the cause for the determination of such issue.

History.—§3, ch. 26949, 1951; §1, ch. 59-45.

- 742.07 Effect of adoption.
 742.08 Default of support payments.
 742.09 Publishing names; penalty.
 742.091 Marriage of parents.
 742.10 Chapter in lieu of other proceedings.

742.041 Same; monthly contributions.—The court shall order the defendant to pay monthly for the care and support of such child the following amounts:

From date of birth to 6th birthday—\$40 per month

From 6th birthday to 12th birthday—\$60 per month

From 12th birthday to 15th birthday—\$90 per month

From 15th birthday to 18th birthday—\$110 per month

Such amounts may be increased or reduced by the judge in his discretion depending upon the circumstances and ability of the defendant.

History.—§4, ch. 26949, 1951.

742.06 Same; jurisdiction retained for future orders.—The court shall retain jurisdiction of the cause for the purpose of entering such other and further orders as changing circumstances of the parties may in justice and equity require.

History.—§5, ch. 26949, 1951.

742.07 Effect of adoption.—Upon the adoption of a child, for whom support has been ordered, by some person other than the father, the liability of the father for the support of the child shall be terminated.

History.—§6, ch. 26949, 1951.

742.08 Default of support payments.—Upon default in payment of any moneys ordered by the court to be paid, the court may enter a judgment for the amount in default which shall be a lien upon all property of the defendant both real and personal. Willful failure to comply with an order of the court shall be deemed a contempt of the court entering the order and shall be punished as such. The court may require bond of the defendant for the faithful performance of his obligation under the order of the court in such amount and upon such conditions as the court shall direct.

History.—§7, ch. 26949, 1951.

742.09 Publishing names; penalty.—It shall be unlawful for the owner, publisher, manager or operator of any newspaper, magazine, radio station or other publication of any kind whatsoever, or any other person responsible therefor, or any radio broadcaster, to publish the name of any of the parties to any court proceeding instituted or prosecuted under this act; and any person violating this provision

shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding twelve months or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or both.

History.—§8, ch. 26949, 1951.

742.091 Marriage of parents. — If the mother of any bastard child and the reputed father shall at any time after its birth intermarry, the child shall in all respects be deemed and held legitimate, and upon the payment of all costs and attorney fees as determined

by the court, the cause shall be dismissed and the bond provided for in §742.021 shall be void. The record of the proceedings in such cases shall be sealed against public inspection in the interests of the child.

History.—§1, ch. 57-267.

742.10 Chapter in lieu of other proceedings. —This chapter shall be in lieu of any other proceedings provided by law for the determination of paternity and support of bastard children.

History.—§9, ch. 26949, 1951; §10, ch. 27991, 1953.

CHAPTER 743

DISABILITY OF NONAGE OF MINORS REMOVED

- 743.01 Married male minors' disability removed.
 743.02 Applied to divorced persons, etc.
 743.03 Removal of disabilities of female minors.
 743.04 Removal of disabilities of persons entitled to servicemen's benefits.

743.01 Married male minors' disability removed.—The disability of nonage of all male minors who are married, who have been married, or who may hereafter become married, is removed, and all such persons may assume the management of their estate, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, and do and perform any and all acts, matters and things that he could do if he were twenty-one years of age.

History.—§1, ch. 7364, 1917; RGS 3962; CGL 5881; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.
 cf.—§62.011 Removal of minor's disabilities.

743.02 Applied to divorced persons, etc.—The provisions of §743.01 shall apply to all such persons who may have obtained a decree of divorce, or who may hereafter obtain a decree of divorce, or whose wife may have died before such person has reached his majority.

History.—§2, ch. 7364, 1917; RGS 3963; CGL 5882.

743.03 Removal of disabilities of female minors.—The disabilities of nonage of all female minors who are married, who have been married, or who may hereafter become married, including those divorced or hereafter divorced, and those who are or who may hereafter become widows, are removed, and hereafter all such female minors may assume the management of their estate, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, and do and perform any and all acts, matters and things that she could do if she were twenty-one years of age.

History.—§1, ch. 9286, 1923; CGL 5883.

743.04 Removal of disabilities of persons entitled to servicemen's benefits.—Any person under the age of twenty-one years authorized to participate in the rights, privileges and bene-

- 743.05 Removal of disabilities of minors; borrowing money for educational purposes.

fits conferred by chapter 37 of Title 38 U.S.C. "Home, Farm and Business Loans," and the infant wife of any such person, are hereby authorized to make and execute any and all contracts necessary to the full realization of the rights, privileges and benefits conferred under that act provided that such persons shall be otherwise competent to enter into agreements and contracts. Contracts so entered into by any such persons under twenty-one years of age shall have the same force and effect as though they were the obligations of persons over twenty-one years of age.

History.—§1, ch. 23873, 1947; §24, ch. 69-353.

743.05 Removal of disabilities of minors; borrowing money for educational purposes.—For the purpose of borrowing money for their own higher educational purposes, and for such purposes only, the disabilities of nonage of minors are removed for all persons, whether male or female, who are between the ages of sixteen years and twenty-one years. Any person between the ages of sixteen years and twenty-one years is authorized to make and execute any and all promissory notes, contracts, or other instruments necessary to be executed by him in order to borrow money for his own higher educational purposes. Any promissory note, contract, or other instrument entered into by any such person pursuant to the provisions of this section shall have the same force and effect as though they were the obligations of persons over the age of twenty-one years; provided, that no such obligation shall be valid if the rate of interest thereon exceeds seven percent per annum, simple interest.

History.—§1, ch. 59-268; §1, ch. 69-105.

CHAPTER 744

FLORIDA GUARDIANSHIP LAW, FIRST PART

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744.01 Short title.—This chapter, together with chapters 745 and 746 next following, is known and may be cited as the Florida guardianship law.

History.—§1, ch. 8478, 1921; CGL 5884; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.02 Application.—This Florida guardianship law shall take effect on January 1, 1946, at 12:01 o'clock in the morning, and thereafter shall govern all matters pertaining to guardians and wards and the property of such wards,

whether the guardianship exists at the time this law takes effect or arises thereafter; provided, however, that all guardianships and curatorships pending in the circuit courts at the time this law takes effect shall be completed in such courts according to the laws heretofore existing.

History.—§50, Nov. 20, 1828; RS 2087; GS 2604; RGS 3965; §1, ch. 8478, 1921; CGL 5885; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.03 Definitions.—When used in this law, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) A "guardian" is one to whom the law has entrusted the custody and control of the person or of the property, or of both, of an incompetent. "Guardian" may mean curator, conservator or committee where the context indicates a general, and not a particular, use of the term.

(2) A "guardian ad litem" is one appointed by a court, in which particular litigation is pending, to represent a ward in that particular litigation.

(3) A "foreign guardian" is one appointed in another state or country.

(4) A "testamentary guardian" is one appointed for the person of a minor child by the will of its parent.

(5) An "incompetent" is any person who, because of minority, senility, lunacy, insanity, imbecility, idiocy, drunkenness, excessive use of drugs or other physical or mental incapacity, is incapable of either managing his property or caring for himself, or both.

(6) An "infant" or a "minor" is a person under twenty-one years of age whose disabilities have not been removed by marriage or otherwise according to law.

(7) "Probate court" means county judge's court.

(8) "Property" means realty, personalty, choses in action or any interest in the same, legal or equitable, and also claims or rights of action arising in tort.

(9) A "ward" is an incompetent for whom a guardian has been appointed.

History.—§50, Nov. 20, 1828; RS 2088; GS 2605; RGS 3986; §1, ch. 8478, 1921; CGL 5886; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.04 Liberal construction.—This law shall be liberally construed to the end that controversies and the rights of the parties may be speedily and finally determined; and the rule that statutes in derogation of the common law shall be strictly construed does not apply.

History.—§2089, RS 1892; GS 2606; RGS 3967; CGL 5887; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.05 Guardians of incompetent world war veterans.—The provisions of this law shall extend to incompetent world war veterans, specifically provided for in chapters 293 and 294, or any amendment or revision thereof. The provisions of this law shall be cumulative to the provisions of said chapters. However, any conflict arising between provisions in said chapters 293 and 294, or any amendment or revision thereof, and this law shall be re-

solved by giving effect to the law as stated in said chapters.

History.—§1, Nov. 20, 1828; RS 2090; GS 2607; RGS 3968; CGL 5888; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.06 Jurisdiction.—

(1) COUNTY JUDGE.—

(a) The county judge shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to guardians and wards and to the management and the administration of the property of wards, regardless of the origin or cause of the incompetency of the ward.

(b) The county judge may appoint a guardian of the person or of the property, or of both, of an incompetent. The county judge may hear and determine complaints of wards against their guardians, require of guardians security or additional security when necessary, displace them, and make such orders as to the said county judge may seem equitable and right relating to the estates of wards. The county judge may require of guardians, from time to time, inventories of their wards' estates, and accounts of receipts and disbursements, and shall make such orders as to him shall seem just. He may enforce his orders in a summary way by attachment for contempt and by imprisonment.

(c) All orders of the county judge in guardianship matters shall be in writing and shall be filed and recorded in the office of the county judge.

(d) In a conflict as to jurisdiction between county judges' courts, the first to obtain lawful jurisdiction shall retain it.

(2) **DISTRICT COURTS OF APPEAL*.**—In guardianship proceedings the district courts of appeal shall have no jurisdiction except the appellate and the supervisory jurisdiction authorized by §5, art V, of the constitution of Florida.

(3) **COURT OF EQUITY.**—No court of equity shall be deprived of its inherent jurisdiction to appoint or to remove guardians or require of them accountings of their trusts or to administer the estates of wards in cases in which equitable intervention is necessary for complete and adequate relief.

History.—§1, ch. 3887, 1889; RS 2091; GS 2608; RGS 3969; CGL 5889; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

* See §5 (3), Art. V state const. as amended (1955) re jurisdiction of district courts of appeal.

744.07 Court always open.—The court of the county judge, for the exercise of its jurisdiction in all guardianship matters, shall be open at all times for the transaction of business.

History.—§2092, RS 1892; GS 2609; RGS 3970; CGL 5890; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.08 Disqualification of county judge.—The county judge shall be disqualified in all instances in which judges generally are so disqualified in Florida.

History.—§2093, RS 1892; GS 2610; RGS 3971; CGL 5891; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.09 Substitution of circuit judge.—A circuit judge may be substituted for the county

judge in guardianship proceedings in the same manner as provided for the substitution of circuit judges in probate proceedings by §732.05.

History.—§2094, RS 1892; GS 2611; RGS 3972; CGL 5892. Am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.10 Change of domicile of ward.—The domicile of a resident ward is the county in which the guardian of the person was lawfully appointed. The county judge may, upon good cause shown by petition of the guardian of the person and proof of the allegations therein contained, authorize a change of the domicile of the ward.

History.—§35, Nov. 20, 1828; §1, ch. 1560, 1866; RS 2095; GS 2612; RGS 3973; CGL 5893; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.11 Venue.—The venue in proceedings for the appointment of any guardian shall be as follows:

(1) If the incompetent is a resident of this state, the venue shall be in the county where the incompetent resides.

(2) If the incompetent is not a resident of this state, then the venue shall be in any county in Florida in which property of the incompetent is located.

(3) If the incompetent is not a resident of this state and owns no property located or situated in this state, then the venue shall be in the county where any debtor of the incompetent resides.

(4) Whenever the domicile of an incompetent is changed to another county, the guardian of said incompetent may, by filing a petition, in which the facts concerning said change of domicile are stated, have the venue of said guardianship changed to the county of the acquired domicile.

History.—§1, ch. 14733, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 5893(1); §1, ch. 22750, 1945; §1, ch. 61-114.

744.12 Guardian ad litem.—Whenever an incompetent is made a party to any litigation pending in any court in this state and has no guardian, or when his interest is adverse to that of his guardian, such court shall appoint, with or without notice, a guardian ad litem for such incompetent. A guardian ad litem shall be responsible to such incompetent for his conduct in connection with such litigation in the same manner as if he were a regularly qualified guardian. A guardian ad litem shall make and file an oath to discharge his duties faithfully; however, this oath shall not be jurisdictional. The guardian ad litem may appear and plead without service of process upon him, and he shall appear and plead without service of process upon him if directed to do so by the court appointing him.

History.—§3, ch. 868, 1859; RS 2097; GS 2613; RGS 3974; CGL 5894; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.
cf.—§744.03(2), Definition.

744.13 Natural guardians.—

(1) The mother and father jointly are natural guardians of their own children and of their adopted children during infancy. If one parent dies, the natural guardianship shall pass to the surviving parent, and such right shall continue even though the surviving parent re-

marries. In the event of a divorce between the parents, the natural guardianship shall belong to the parent to whom the custody of the children was awarded. If the parents are given joint custody, then both shall continue as natural guardians. In the event a divorce is granted, and neither the father nor the mother is given custody of the children, then neither can act as natural guardian of the children. The mother of an illegitimate child is the natural guardian of such child.

(2) The mother and father jointly, or the survivor, may, without appointment, authority or bond, collect, receive, manage and dispose of any personal property inherited by, or otherwise accruing to the benefit of the child during infancy, when the amount involved in any instance does not exceed one thousand dollars; provided, however, that in case of a personal injury or other tort claim the power and authority of a natural guardian may be exercised only when the amount of any settlement or compromise of such claim does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

(3) All receipts, bills of sale, releases or other instruments executed by a natural guardian under the powers provided for in subsection (2) of this section shall be binding upon the ward.

History.—§5, ch. 868, 1859; RS 2098; GS 2614; RGS 3975; CGL 5895; §1, ch. 22750, 1945; §1, ch. 61-395.

744.14 Testamentary guardian.—A surviving father or a surviving mother may by will name a guardian for the person of his or her minor child to serve during such child's minority or any part thereof. Such guardian shall be subject to the provisions of law in the same manner as other guardians.

History.—§2099, RS 1892; GS 2615; RGS 3976; CGL 5896; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

cf.—§744.03(4), Definition.

§744.35 Preference in appointment.

744.15 Foreign guardians.—

(1) Foreign guardians who produce orders appointing them guardians, curators, conservators or committees, duly obtained in any state, territory or country and certified or exemplified according to law, shall be authorized to maintain actions in the several courts in this state under the same rules and regulations as other plaintiffs.

(2) Guardians appointed in any state, territory or country may be sued in this state with reference to property, real or personal, in this state, and may defend any suit, action or proceeding in any court of this state.

(3) Debtors who have received no written demand for payment from a guardian appointed in this state within three months after the appointment of a guardian, curator, conservator or committee in any state, territory or country other than this state, and whose property in Florida is subject to a mortgage or other lien securing such debt held by such foreign guardian, curator, conservator or committee, may make payment to the foreign guardian, curator,

conservator or committee after the expiration of three months from the date of his appointment. A proper satisfaction of such mortgage or lien executed and acknowledged by the foreign guardian, curator, conservator or committee after said three months has expired, in the manner and form entitling the same to record in this state, with a duly certified or exemplified copy of the letters or other evidence of authority of such foreign guardian, curator, conservator or committee attached thereto, may be recorded in the public records of this state in like manner as other satisfactions; and when so recorded shall constitute an effective discharge of any such mortgage or lien, irrespective of whether the debtor making payment had received such written demand before paying the same.

(4) All persons indebted to a ward or having possession of personal property, either tangible or intangible, belonging to a ward, who have received no written demand for payment of such indebtedness or the delivery of such property from a guardian appointed in this state, are authorized to make payment of such indebtedness or to deliver such personal property to the foreign guardian, curator, conservator or committee after the expiration of three months from the date of his appointment.

History.—§ § 1924, 2100, RS 1892; GS 2616; RGS 3977; CGL 5897; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.16 Foreign guardian may manage the property of nonresident ward.—

(1) A guardian of the property of a nonresident ward, duly appointed by a court of another state, territory or country, who desires to manage any part or all of the real and personal property located in Florida of such nonresident ward, shall file a petition in the office of the county judge of the county wherein such property is located, setting forth his appointment, describing the property involved, stating the estimated value thereof, showing, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the indebtedness, if any, existing against the ward in this state and setting forth his desires with reference to such property.

(2) Such guardian shall also designate a resident agent as required by §744.46.

(3) Such guardian shall file with such petition, certified or exemplified copies of his letters of guardianship and of his bond or other security. Evidence satisfactory to said county judge shall be produced showing that the foreign bond or other security is sufficient to guarantee the faithful management of the ward's property in this state. The county judge in his discretion may require a new guardian's bond in this state in such amount as he deems necessary, to be executed in accordance with the laws of this state and to be conditioned for the proper management and application of the property of the ward coming into the custody of said guardian in this state. The county judge may make such order or orders with reference to said petition as he deems appropriate.

(4) This section shall apply to and be operative in all cases in which the guardian of a nonresident ward is appointed by a court, or is made such guardian by virtue of the laws of another state, territory or country. In cases in which, by virtue of the laws of such state, territory or country, a person becomes the guardian of an estate of an incompetent domiciled therein, without an appointment by a court, or is not required to give bond or other security as such guardian, then the production of copies of letters of guardianship and bond or other security, and the evidence referred to in this section, shall not be required; provided, that satisfactory proof to the county judge is produced that such guardianship exists under the laws of such state, territory or country; and provided, further, that bond may be required by the county judge in such amount as he may deem necessary.

History.—§1, ch. 5144, 1903; GS 2617; RGS 3978; CGL 5898; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.17 Sale, mortgage or lease by foreign guardian of nonresident ward.—A foreign guardian of a nonresident ward may sell, mortgage or lease real or personal property of his ward in this state in the same manner as provided in this law for the sale, lease or mortgage of real or personal property by a resident guardian; provided, however, that such foreign guardian must designate a resident agent as required by §744.46; and provided, further, that the county judge having jurisdiction may require of such foreign guardian bond for the proper application of the funds arising from such sale, lease or mortgage, as in his discretion he may deem necessary to protect the interests of the ward and to protect the Florida creditors of the ward. Any deed, lease or mortgage executed by a foreign guardian of a nonresident ward under the provisions of this law, when authorized or confirmed by the county judge, shall be effective to convey, lease or mortgage the right, title and interest of the ward in the property involved.

History.—§1, ch. 5904, 1909; RGS 3979; CGL 5899; §1, ch. 14837, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 5902(1); am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.18 Resident guardian of the property of nonresident incompetent.—The county judge of a county in which property, real or personal, of a nonresident incompetent is located, which requires the care of a guardian, may appoint a resident of Florida as guardian of the incompetent's property upon the petition of a relative, next friend or creditor of such incompetent, regardless of whether he has a foreign guardian or not. The foreign guardian, if there is one, may also petition for the appointment of such resident guardian.

History.—§2, ch. 5144, 1903; GS 2618; RGS 3980; CGL 5900; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.19 Petition for appointment of resident guardian for the property of nonresident incompetent.—

(1) The petition for the appointment of a resident guardian for the property of a non-

resident incompetent shall be in writing, and shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of §744.30.

(2) If it is alleged that the incompetency is due to mental or physical incapacity, the petition shall be accompanied by a duly certified or exemplified copy of the adjudication of unsoundness of mind or of physical incapacity from the qualified authorities in the state, territory or country where such incompetent is domiciled, and shall state whether said incompetent is in the custody of any person or institution, and if so, shall give the name and post-office address of the custodian. Said adjudication shall constitute prima facie proof of such incompetency.

(3) If the question as to the mental or physical incapacity of a nonresident is presented while he is temporarily residing in Florida, and if he is not under an adjudication of incompetency made in some other state, territory or country, the procedure for the appointment of a resident guardian of his property shall be the same as though he were a citizen of Florida.

(4) The county judge may, if he deems it advisable, require the petitioner to execute and file a bond with good and sufficient sureties in a penal sum to be fixed by the judge and conditioned to pay the costs of such proceedings.

History.—§1, ch. 12042, 1927; CGL 5901; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

cf.—§744.26, Bond, oath and duties.

§744.30, Petition for appointment of guardian.

744.20 Guardian ad litem for property of nonresident incompetent.—After the filing of the application for appointment of a resident guardian of the property of a nonresident incompetent, the county judge may make an order in writing appointing an attorney at law as guardian ad litem to defend the interest of the person alleged to be incompetent, who shall take oath and traverse the allegations of the application and defend the interests of the person alleged to be incompetent.

History.—§2, ch. 12042, 1927; CGL 5902; §1, ch. 22750, 1945; §1, ch. 67-80.

744.21 Notice of hearing on petition for appointment of resident guardian of the property of nonresident incompetent.—When the ground for the appointment of such guardian is minority or is incompetency previously adjudicated in another state, territory or country, notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered mail on such incompetent and his legal custodian, if any, and also on one or more members of his family or relatives, if any are known to the petitioner, at least ten days before the hearing.

History.—§1, ch. 14836, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 5902(2); am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

744.22 Hearing on petition for appointment of resident guardian of the property of nonresident incompetent.—Upon the day set for

the hearing on the petition for appointment of a resident guardian of the property of a nonresident incompetent, or on the date until which the hearing is adjourned for cause, the county judge, after hearing the evidence, shall issue an order granting or denying the relief sought in the petition.

History.—§2101, RS 1892; §1, ch. 4134, 1893; GS § § 2619, 2620; RGS 3981, 3982; CGL 5903, 5904; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.23 Costs on appointment of resident guardian of the property of nonresident incompetent.—

(1) The county judge shall fix the compensation of the guardian ad litem and shall tax such compensation as costs in the case.

(2) If the petition is granted, the judgment for costs shall be against the guardian of the property of the nonresident incompetent, to be satisfied out of said property. If the petition is denied, the costs shall be against the applicant, or against the applicant and the obligors on the bond for costs, when such bond has been required.

History.—§2102, RS 1892; GS 2621; RGS 3983; CGL 5905; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.24 Testimony at hearing on appointment of resident guardian of the property of nonresident incompetent.—Testimony to be used at the hearing on the petition for the appointment of a resident guardian of the property of a nonresident incompetent may be taken and filed, as provided in this law for the taking of testimony in other guardianship proceedings.

History.—§1, ch. 4720, 1899; GS 2629; RGS 3991; CGL 5913; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.25 Preference in appointment as resident guardian of the property of nonresident incompetent.—In the appointment of such guardian the county judge shall be governed by the provisions of §744.35.

History.—§2, ch. 4720, 1899; GS 2630; RGS 3992; CGL 5914; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.26 Bond, oath, duties and powers of resident guardian of the property of nonresident ward.—When a resident guardian of the property of a nonresident ward has been appointed, his duties as to oath and bond, and his other duties, powers and liabilities as to the custody, control, management and disposition of his ward's property, and as to his removal, accounting and discharge shall be governed by the laws of this state pertaining to resident guardians of property of resident wards.

History.—§2, ch. 1554, 1866; RS 2110; GS 2631; RGS 3993; CGL 5915; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.27 Who may be appointed guardian of a resident incompetent.—

(1) RESIDENT.—

(a) Any resident of Florida who is sui juris is qualified to act as guardian of the person or of the property, or of both, of an incompetent; provided, however, that no person who has been convicted of a felony, or who, from sickness, intemperance or want of understanding, is incompetent to discharge the duties of guardian, shall be appointed to act

as guardian. A married woman may act as guardian in Florida without the consent of her husband. The guardian of the person and the guardian of the property may be the same person, or they may be different persons.

(b) No county judge shall act as guardian after this law becomes effective, except in cases in which he has qualified prior to his election as county judge and in cases in which he is related to his ward by blood, marriage or adoption. When any county judge is a guardian, he shall make his settlement as such guardian with a judge of the circuit court of the county where he resides in the same manner as other guardians are required by this law to make their settlements with the county judge.

(2) **NONRESIDENT.**—Any nonresident who is sui juris may be appointed guardian of the person but not of the property of a resident incompetent; provided, such nonresident complies with the laws of Florida relating to guardianship of incompetents.

(3) **TRUST COMPANY OR NATIONAL BANK.**—A trust company incorporated under the laws of Florida or a national banking association authorized and qualified to exercise fiduciary powers in Florida may act as guardian of the property of any incompetent.

History.—§1, ch. 1554, 1866; RS 2111; GS 2632; RGS 3994; CGL 5916; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.28 Pleadings.—The pleadings before the county judge in guardianship matters shall be in writing and shall be signed by the pleader or his attorney. All technical forms of pleading are abolished in guardianship matters. No defect of form shall impair substantial rights; and no defect in the statement of jurisdictional facts actually existing shall render void any proceedings. The pleadings and procedure with reference thereto shall be as nearly as possible the same as the pleadings and procedure under the probate law, as specified in §732.08.

History.—§1, ch. 9285, 1923; CGL 5933; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.29 Notice and service.—

(1) Whenever a notice or citation is required to be published in a newspaper by any of the provisions of this law, unless otherwise specified by law, publication shall be once a week for four weeks in a newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in the county of the guardianship, four publications being sufficient. If no newspaper is published in the county of the guardianship, then such notice may be published as aforesaid in a newspaper authorized to publish legal notices in any adjoining county. In lieu of publication in a newspaper in an adjoining county, such notice or citation may be by posting at not fewer than three public places in the county of the guardianship, one of which shall be at the courthouse, such other places to be prescribed by the county judge.

(2) Proof of publication or of posting shall be by affidavit, and such proof shall be filed in the office of the county judge.

(3) Whenever notice or citation is required

by any of the provisions of this law and the manner and duration of such notice or citation is not specified, such notice or citation may be in such manner and for such length of time before the hearing as the county judge in his discretion may deem proper.

(4) Service may be made within the state in the manner prescribed by law for the service of any summons by any official of this state, or service may be made by any person by delivery of a true copy of a notice or citation to the person to be served. The return of service when made by a person other than an officer shall be by affidavit. Serving of notice or citation may be made outside the state by any official authorized to make service in the state, territory or country where the person to be served resides or can be found, or such service may be made by any person; provided, that if service is made by a person other than an officer, the return shall be made by affidavit. Whenever it is necessary to make service upon an incompetent, the notice or citation shall be served upon such incompetent and also on the person in whose care and custody such incompetent may be.

(5) The return of service in every case shall state the date when the notice or citation was received by the person making the return, the date it was served, the place of service, the name of the person served and the manner of service. Returns shall be amendable so as to speak the truth, and when amended, shall be effective as of the date of the original return.

(6) Service of notice or citation may be waived in writing by any interested person who is sui juris.

(7) If any person upon whom notice or citation is served fails to respond within the time prescribed in the notice or citation or within such time as the county judge, under exceptional circumstances, may allow, then the matter shall proceed ex parte as to such person, and judgment may be entered in accordance with the right and justice of the case.

History.—§1, ch. 4034, 1891; GS 2633; RGS 3995; CGL 5917; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.30 Petition for appointment of guardian.—Every petition for the appointment of a guardian shall be sworn to by the petitioner, his agent or his attorney, and shall be filed in the probate court having jurisdiction. The petition shall contain statements, to the best of petitioner's knowledge and belief, showing the name, age, residence and post-office address of the alleged incompetent, the nature of his incapacity, the approximate value and description of his property, the residence and post-office address of the petitioner, the names and addresses of the persons most closely related to the incompetent, or averments showing that reasonable search has been made and that such information cannot be ascertained without delay which would adversely affect the incompetent named in the petition, or his property.

History.—§2, ch. 4034, 1891; GS 2634; RGS 3996; CGL 5918; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.31 Petition for appointment of guardian for a person mentally or physically incompetent.—No guardian of the person or of the property, or of both, of a person alleged to be mentally or physically incompetent can be appointed until after such person has been adjudicated to be incompetent in separate proceedings instituted for that purpose in accordance with §§394.20 and 394.22, relating to the adjudication of incompetency. After such adjudication, a petition may be filed for the appointment of a guardian of either the person or of the property, or of both, of such person, and the general guardianship laws of this state shall apply to such petition and to all subsequent proceedings thereon. Any guardian appointed as a result of the filing of such petition shall be subject to the general guardianship laws of this state.

History.—§3, ch. 4034, 1891; GS 2635; RGS 3997; CGL 5919; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.315 Appointment of guardian of estate of physically incapacitated person without adjudication of incompetency.—The county judge having proper venue shall, without adjudication of incompetency, appoint a guardian of the estate of a resident or nonresident person who, though mentally competent, is incapable of the care, custody and management of his estate by reason of age or physical infirmity and who shall have voluntarily petitioned the county judge's court for such an appointment. Any guardian appointed under this section shall have the same duties and responsibilities as are provided by law as to guardians of property generally.

History.—§1, ch. 67-12.

744.32 Subpoenas and depositions.—The county judge, upon application of any party, shall issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum for the appearance of witnesses and the production of documents at any hearing. Depositions of witnesses in guardianship proceedings shall be taken, as nearly as possible, in the same manner as depositions are authorized to be taken under the probate law of Florida.

History.—§1, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 3998; CGL 5920; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.33 Notice of hearing on petition for appointment of guardian for an incompetent.—

(1) When the petition alleges that the nature of the incapacity is minority, if the petitioner is not the parent and if the parents of the minor are living, reasonable notice of the hearing shall be given to them. When a parent applies for appointment as guardian of his minor child, no notice is necessary unless the other parent is living and refuses to consent to such appointment.

(2) When the petition for the appointment of a guardian alleges that the person named therein as respondent has been adjudicated to be physically or mentally incompetent, or both, the county judge shall hear the petition without notice if it is filed at the conclusion of the hearing in which such person was so adjudi-

cated. If it is filed on a later date, then reasonable notice of the hearing shall be served on the respondent and also on one or more members of his family or relatives, if any can be found within the jurisdiction of the county judge, or if no such person can be found within the jurisdiction, then notice shall be given by such publication or otherwise as the county judge may think proper.

History.—§2, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 3999; CGL 5921; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.34 Order of appointment.—

(1) Upon the day fixed for the hearing on the petition for the appointment of a guardian, the county judge shall hear the evidence on the question of the competency of the person who is the subject of the hearing. An order of the county judge previously adjudicating a person to be incompetent shall constitute conclusive proof of such incompetency until reversed or set aside or until the competency of such person has been restored as provided by law. The county judge may hear testimony on the question as to who is entitled to preference in the appointment as guardian. Any person interested may intervene in such proceedings with leave of the county judge. If the county judge, on such hearing, is satisfied that the person who is the subject of the hearing is incompetent, he shall appoint a guardian of the person or of the property, or of both, as he may deem necessary. The order shall state the specific nature of the incapacity found to be existing. The order of appointment shall also specify the amount of the bond to be given by the guardian.

(2) The testimony adduced at the hearing may be transcribed and filed at the request of any of the parties or upon the direction of the county judge.

History.—§3, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4000; CGL 5922; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.35 Preference in appointment.—In the appointment of a guardian the county judge shall give due consideration to the appointment of one of the next of kin of said incompetent who is a fit and proper person and qualified to act, and likewise to any person designated as guardian in any will in which the incompetent is a beneficiary. The county judge may in his discretion appoint any person who is qualified to act as guardian, whether related to the ward or not.

History.—§4, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4001; CGL 5923; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.
cf.—§744.14 Testamentary guardian.

744.36 Oath of guardian.—Every guardian, before exercising his authority as guardian, shall take oath that he will faithfully perform his duties as guardian and that he will render true accounts whenever required according to law, which oath may be administered by any officer authorized to administer oaths under the laws of this state and shall be filed in the office of the county judge. This oath is not jurisdictional.

History.—§6, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4003; CGL 5925; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.37 Oaths and affidavits.—Oaths, affirmations, verifications and affidavits required by law in guardianship proceedings may be made, either within or without the state, before any officer authorized by the laws of this state to administer oaths.

History.—§5, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4002; CGL 5924; §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.38 Bond of guardian.—

(1) Every person appointed a guardian of the property of a ward in Florida, before entering on his duties as guardian, shall be required by the county judge to execute and file in his office a bond with two or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the county judge, or an authorized surety company as surety. Such bond shall be payable to the governor of the state and his successors in office, conditioned to perform faithfully all duties as such guardian according to law. In form the bond must be joint and several.

(2) All bonds required in guardianship proceedings, whether original bonds or additional bonds, shall be filed in the office of the county judge having jurisdiction and shall be recorded by him.

(3) The requirements of this section shall not be applicable to banks and trust companies authorized by law to act as guardians.

(4) Signatures of principals and sureties other than surety companies on a guardian's bond shall be witnessed by two competent witnesses, but the failure to have such a signature witnessed shall not affect the validity of the bond.

(5) When the sureties on a bond are persons (and not a surety company), the guardian shall be required to file with his annual returns proof satisfactory to the county judge that the sureties are alive and solvent.

(6) The penal sum of a guardian's bond shall be fixed by the county judge in his discretion, and it must be in an amount not less than the full amount of the cash on hand and on deposit belonging to the ward, plus the value of the notes and bonds owned by the ward which are payable to bearer.

(7) The county judge, for good cause shown, may reduce the amount of bond of any guardian.

History.—§3, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4005; CGL 5927; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945; sub. §(7), comp. §1, ch. 29717, 1955.

744.39 Bond of surety company.—Any surety company authorized to do business in this state may become surety upon the bond of a guardian; and in such case, there need be only one surety on such bond.

History.—§7, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4004; CGL 5926; am. §7, ch. 22000, 1943; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.40 Letters of guardianship.—Letters of guardianship shall be issued to the guardian of the person or of the property or of both, but failure to issue such letters shall not affect the validity of the order appointing the guardian.

History.—§9, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4006; CGL 5928; §1, ch. 22750, 1945; §1, ch. 65-285.

744.41 Insufficiency of bond.—If any person files with the county judge having jurisdiction a petition alleging that the sureties on any bond given by a guardian are insolvent or insufficient or that the bond is insufficient in amount and substantiates the same with evidence satisfactory to the county judge, after notice to the guardian and his sureties and hearing on the petition, said judge may enter an order requiring additional sureties or an additional bond, as the circumstances require. If the county judge has such knowledge, though no petition has been filed, he may, after notice, enter such order sua sponte as the circumstances require.

History.—§10, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4007; CGL 5929; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.42 Validity of bond.—No bond executed by any guardian shall be invalid because of informality in it or because of informality or illegality in the appointment of such guardian. Such bond shall have the same force and effect as if the bond had been executed in proper form and the appointment had been legally made.

History.—§11, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4008; CGL 5930; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.43 Liability of surety.—No surety for any guardian shall be charged beyond the assets of the ward's property because of any omission or mistake in pleading or because of the false pleading of such guardian.

History.—§12, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4009; CGL 5931; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.44 Suit upon bond.—A bond given by any guardian, upon the breach thereof, may be from time to time put in suit and prosecuted by or on behalf of the person damaged by such breach, until the whole penalty of such bond has been recovered. The county judge shall deliver to any person, on request and payment of his legal fees for the same, a true copy of any bond given by any guardian, and such copy duly certified, with the seal of the court affixed, shall be prima facie proof of the bond.

History.—§13, ch. 6943, 1915; RGS 4010; CGL 5932; am. §1, ch. 22750, 1945.

cf.—§746.10, Suit on removed guardian's bond.

744.45 Release of surety.—The surety or sureties, or the personal representative of any surety or sureties, on the bond of any guardian shall be released by the same procedure and on the same conditions as provided in §732.68, for the release of a surety in probate matters.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.46 Resident agent.—

(1) Every foreign guardian who seeks to sell, lease, manage, control or mortgage any of his ward's property, real or personal, in the state, shall have his residence and post-office address recorded in the office of the county judge and designate in writing, which shall likewise be filed, some resident of the county where the guardianship property is located as his agent or attorney for the service of process,

whose name, residence and post-office address shall likewise be recorded.

(2) A resident guardian removing his residence from the state shall also comply with the foregoing requirements.

(3) The aforesaid designation, in whatever form it may be, shall be taken to constitute the consent of the person so designating that service of any process upon the designated agent or attorney shall be sufficient to bind the person so designating in any suit or action against such person either in his representative capacity or personally; provided, only, that such personal action must have accrued in the administration of the guardianship estate.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.47 Costs.—In all guardianship proceedings costs may be awarded in the sound judicial discretion of the county judge, and shall ordinarily abide the result of each particular proceeding unless, under the special circumstances of a particular case, it would be unjust that the losing party pay the costs. When the costs are to be paid out of the estate of the ward, the county judge may, in his discretion, direct from what portion of the estate such costs shall be paid.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945; §13, ch. 59-1.

744.48 Duties of guardian of the person.—It is the duty of the guardian of the person to take care of the person of the ward, to treat him humanely, and if he is a minor, to see that he is properly educated and that he has the opportunity to learn a trade, occupation or profession.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.481 Periodic examination of ward.—Unless, after due notice and hearing upon petition of the guardian, the court having jurisdiction specifically enters an order declaring that it is not necessary, the guardian of the person of a person adjudged physically or mentally incompetent shall cause such person to be examined annually by a licensed physician as to the mental and physical condition of the ward except in those cases in which the ward is maintained in an institution operated by the state.

History.—§1, ch. 67-155.

744.482 Duty to file report.—On or before April 1 of each year, the guardian shall file reports with the court having jurisdiction of the ward, which reports shall designate and include, among other things:

(1) The name and address of all places where the ward was maintained during the preceding year;

(2) The length of stay of the ward at such places;

(3) A resume of professional medical treatment, if any was given to the ward during the preceding year;

(4) A brief resume of the guardian's activity and visits to check on the progress and condition of the ward;

(5) An evaluation by the guardian as to whether or not the ward is competent to such an extent that he should be restored; and

(6) A written report and evaluation from the examining physician including, among other things, recommendations for treatment and prognosis and indications for restoration.

History.—§1, ch. 67-155.

744.483 Expense of examinations; insufficient assets.—The guardian shall be authorized to expend up to fifty dollars from the ward's estate, without prior court approval, for the professional examinations called for in §744.481. In each instance where the cost of the examination shall or may exceed fifty dollars, the guardian shall procure prior court authorization for such expenditures. If the ward's estate shall have insufficient assets to pay the expense of the examinations, the guardian shall report such insufficiency and procure an order of court permitting him to apply for financial relief from state or county funds, as the case may be, and as provided by laws respecting the care of indigent persons.

History.—§1, ch. 67-155.

744.484 Relief to be granted.—If it shall appear from the guardian's report and the medical report filed as required in §744.482 that the condition of the ward requires further examination; that any change of care, maintenance or treatment is needed; that the ward is qualified for restoration; or that his condition or maintenance requires the performance or doing of any other thing for the best interest of ward, it shall be the duty of the guardian to petition the court for such needed matters, including restoration, and the court shall make such order, with or without notice to interested persons, in its discretion, as may be just and proper in the circumstances.

History.—§1, ch. 67-155.

744.49 Powers of guardian of the person.—The guardian of the person shall be entitled to the custody of the ward. Such guardian shall not have power to bind the ward or his property or to represent him in any legal proceedings pertaining to his property.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.50 Payments to guardian of the person.—If the guardian of the person of the ward is other than the guardian of the property, either guardian may apply by petition to the county judge, upon reasonable notice to the other, for an order directing the guardian of the property to pay to the guardian of the person an amount weekly, monthly, quarterly, semiannually, annually, or as the county judge may direct, to be expended in the support, care, maintenance and education of the ward, which amount may be increased or decreased from time to time in the discretion of the county judge. The decision upon such petition shall be in the discretion of the county judge. If such order is made, the receipt of the guardian of the person for payments made in pursuance thereof shall be a

sufficient acquittance to the guardian of the property, and he shall not be bound to see to the application thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.51 Duties of guardian of the property.—It is the duty of the guardian of the property of the ward to protect and preserve it, to invest it prudently, to apply it as provided in §744.64, to account for it faithfully, to perform all other duties required of him by law, and at the termination of the guardianship, to deliver the assets of the ward to the person or persons lawfully entitled thereto.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.52 Guardian to take possession of all property.—The guardian of the property shall take possession of all of the ward's property, real and personal, and of the rents, income, issues and profits therefrom, whether accruing before or after his appointment, and of the proceeds arising from the sale, lease or mortgage of the same or any part thereof. All such property and the rents, income, issues and profits therefrom shall be assets in the hands of the guardian for the payment of debts, taxes, claims, charges and expenses of the guardianship, and for the care, support, maintenance and education of the ward or his dependents, as may be authorized or approved by the county judge.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.53 Duty to file inventory.—Within sixty days after his appointment the guardian of the property shall file with the county judge a complete verified inventory of the real and personal estate which has come to his knowledge and of any cause of action on which his ward has a right to sue or on which he has the right to sue in behalf of his ward. Said inventory shall be recorded in the office of the county judge having jurisdiction.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.54 Appointment and qualification of appraisers.—Whenever the county judge deems it necessary, he may appoint two persons of discretion not related to the ward or to the guardian and not interested in the property, authorizing them to appraise the property of the ward that may come to their knowledge. The form of the warrant of appraisal shall be substantially that prescribed for the appointment of appraisers of the estates of decedents. On the death or on the neglect or refusal to act of an appraiser, another may be appointed by the county judge to act in his place. Before making the appraisal, the appraisers shall make and subscribe an oath or affirmation before any person authorized to administer oaths, substantially in the following form:

"We solemnly swear or affirm that without partiality we will truly appraise the estate of the ward (giving his name) so far as it may come to our knowledge, and that in all respects

we will perform our duties as appraisers to the best of our ability."

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.55 Form and return of appraisal.—The appraisers shall list every article or parcel of property owned by the ward with its value in dollars and cents. When the appraisal is completed, but in any event within sixty days from the date of the warrant, unless the time is extended by the county judge, the appraisers shall certify it under their hands and seals and shall deliver it to the county judge.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.56 Compensation of appraisers.—Each appraiser shall be entitled to receive for his services reasonable compensation to be fixed by the county judge after reasonable notice to the guardian of the property. Such compensation shall be paid by the guardian of the property from the estate of the ward.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.57 When appraisal unnecessary.—If the whole estate of the ward consists of money, no appraisal thereof shall be necessary. The county judge may dispense with the appraisal of any estate whenever he deems an appraisal unnecessary.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.58 Inventory or appraisal as evidence.—An inventory or appraisal may be used as evidence in any suit, by or against the guardian of the property, but it shall not be conclusive, for or against him, as to the real value of the estate, or that it was sold bona fide for more or less than the appraised amount.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.59 Subsequently discovered or acquired property.—If the guardian learns of any property which is not included in the previous inventories or appraisals, such property shall be inventoried in like manner within sixty days after the discovery or acquisition thereof. Upon any subsequent appraisals the same or different persons may be appointed as appraisers.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.60 Compromise and settlement.—Whenever it is proposed to compromise or settle any claim by or against the guardian or the ward, whether arising as a result of personal injury or otherwise, and whether arising before or after appointment of a guardian, the county judge, on sworn petition by the guardian setting forth the facts and circumstances of such claim, question or dispute and the proposed compromise or settlement, and on such evidence, if any, as may be introduced, if satisfied that such compromise or settlement will be for the best interest of the ward, may enter an order authorizing the settlement or compromise to be made, which order shall operate to relieve the guardian from any further responsibility or liability in connection with such claim or dispute when such compromise or settlement has

been made in accordance with said order. The order authorizing the compromise may also determine whether an additional bond is required, and if it is required, shall fix the amount thereof, but no such bond shall be required when the guardian is a bank or trust company. In making any compromise or settlement under court order, as provided in this section, the guardian is authorized and empowered to execute any release or waiver which may be necessary to effect the compromise or settlement. The execution of such instrument shall operate as a full and complete release to the person, firm or corporation making the settlement; provided, however, that compromise and settlement of a tort claim, not exceeding one hundred dollars, and other claims not exceeding five hundred dollars, may be had under this section or under §744.13.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.601 Plaintiffs; actions by infants, idiots and lunatics.—In all actions now pending or hereafter brought by or on behalf of an infant or other incompetent to recover for injury to the person or damage to personal property, no settlement on behalf of the infant or incompetent is effective unless it is approved by the court. In the event of settlement or judgment or decree in favor of the infant or other incompetent, when the amount of the settlement, judgment or decree does not exceed the sum or value of two thousand dollars, exclusive of costs, the court may authorize either or both of the parents or a guardian, if one has been appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, to collect the amount of the settlement, judgment or decree and to execute a release or satisfaction therefor without bond; provided, that a guardian appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction may collect and satisfy any decree or judgment in favor of an infant without securing authorization of the court as herein provided.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945; §39, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §45.02(2).

744.61 Suits by and against guardian or ward.—All suits, actions or proceedings to establish the validity and amount of claims against the estate of the ward shall be brought jointly against the guardian and the ward, and in any such suit no guardian ad litem need be appointed. Suits to enforce or to declare rights of the ward shall be brought jointly in the name of the guardian and the ward. If suit is brought by the guardian against the ward or vice versa or if the interest of the guardian is adverse to that of his ward, then a guardian ad litem shall be appointed by the court to represent the ward in that particular litigation. Judgments in favor of the ward shall, upon termination of guardianship, become the property of the ward without the necessity for any assignment by the guardian or receipt by the ward. The guardian may receive payment and satisfy any judgment in behalf of the ward without any joinder of the ward.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.62 Suspension of statutes of limitations in favor of guardian.—If a person entitled to bring an action is declared incompetent before the expiration of the time limited for the commencement thereof and the cause of the action survives, the action may be commenced by the guardian after such expiration and within twelve months from the date of the order appointing him.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.63 Suspension of statutes of limitations in favor of claimants.—If a person against whom a cause of action exists is declared incompetent before the expiration of the time limited for commencement thereof and the cause of action survives, the action may be commenced against the guardian after such expiration and within twelve months from the date of the order appointing him.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.64 Application of income of property of ward.—

(1) The county judge may authorize the guardian of the property to apply the income of the ward's property, first to his care, support, education and maintenance, and then any surplus, as far as the county judge deems necessary, for the care, support, education, maintenance, cost of final illness and cost of funeral and burial or cremation of the spouse or dependents, if any, of such ward. If the income is not sufficient for such purposes, the county judge may authorize the expenditure of such portion of the principal as he deems necessary, from time to time, for such purposes.

(2) The word "dependents," as used in subsection (1), in addition to including those persons who are legal dependents of a ward under existing law, may, in the discretion of the county judge, based upon the showing of an existing need therefor and an ability of the estate of the ward to pay for, provide, or furnish same without unreasonably jeopardizing the care, support and maintenance of the ward, be deemed to include such person or persons who, in the opinion of the county judge, such ward is morally or equitably obligated to aid, assist, maintain or care for, including, but not limited to, such persons as the indigent husband of the ward.

(3) If the ward is a minor and his parents are able to care for him and to support, maintain and educate him, the guardian of the property of such minor shall not be required so to use his ward's property unless directed or authorized to do so by the county judge.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945; §1, ch. 67-82.

744.65 Petition for support of ward's dependents.—Any person lawfully entitled to support from the ward may apply by petition, personally, or if he is incompetent, by his guardian, to the county judge appointing the guardian for an order directing the guardian of the ward's property to contribute to the support of the applicant from the property of the ward in his

possession or from the income therefrom. The county judge may enter an order for the suitable support and education of the applicant out of the ward's property or the income thereof. Such order may be appealed by the guardian or the applicant, or by the ward if the guardianship is terminated before the expiration of the time for taking an appeal. The granting or denial of such order for support, or the expiration of time for appeal therefrom, shall not preclude a further application for increase, decrease, modification or termination of such allowance for support by either the applicant or the guardian. Such order for support shall be valid as to payments made in pursuance thereto, but no valid payments can be made thereunder after the termination of the guardianship. The receipt of the applicant shall be a sufficient acquittance to the guardian for any payments made in pursuance of such order for support. If the property of the ward is derived in whole or in part from payments of compensation, adjusted compensation, pension, insurance or other benefits made directly to the guardian by the veterans' administration, notice of the application for support shall be given by the applicant to the chief attorney for the division of veterans' affairs of the department of com-

munity affairs in this state at least ten days before the hearing on the application.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945; §§18, 35, ch. 69-106.

744.66 Continuance of business.—In all cases where it is necessary, in the opinion of the county judge, to continue the business of a ward, such business may be continued by the guardian of the property under the supervision of the county judge, and according to the rules and regulations specified in §733.08 under which a personal representative is allowed to continue the business of a decedent.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.67 Cultivation of lands.—A guardian of the property may cultivate his ward's lands, hire labor, and make contracts for the purpose of such cultivation; provided, that the county judge first authorizes the cultivation of such land.

History.—§1, ch. 22750, 1945.

744.68 Burial expenses of ward.—Upon the death of his ward, the guardian may pay from the ward's estate, subject to the approval of the county judge, reasonable funeral expenses for the ward in an amount not to exceed seven hundred fifty dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 67-391.

CHAPTER 745

FLORIDA GUARDIANSHIP LAW, SECOND PART

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745.01 Leases of ward's property.— The guardian may lease all or any of the ward's property, except for exploration and exploitation of oil, gas or mineral rights, upon such terms and for such length of time as the county judge may authorize or confirm. Proceedings in such cases shall be, as nearly as possible, as in cases of applications to sell property of the ward.

History.—§3, ch. 868, 1859; RS 2103; GS 2622; RGS 3984; CGL 5906; am. §2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.011 Application of uniform principal and income law.—

(1) The uniform principal and income law, chapter 690, shall be applicable in the principal and income of the estates of wards of the courts after July 1, 1965.

(2) Whenever the word "trustee" shall appear in chapter 690, the word "guardian" shall be substituted wherever applicable to the administration of the estate of a ward of the court.

History.—§1, ch. 65-205.

745.02 Leases of oil, gas, or mineral rights.—The guardian of the property of the ward may make oil, gas or mineral leases upon the real estate of the ward under the following rules:

(1) The guardian shall file a sworn petition with the county judge appointing him for authority to make any such oil, gas or mineral lease, and the county judge who hears such application shall require proof as to the necessity or advisability of such lease; and if he approves the same, he shall enter an order authorizing the guardian to make such oil, gas or mineral lease. Such order shall set out the consideration for which such land may be leased for oil, gas or mineral purposes, shall

give the name of the lessee, and shall contain a copy of said oil, gas or mineral lease authorized to be made. It shall not be necessary to state in said petition, nor in any order entered thereon, nor in any lease executed in pursuance of such order, the exact interest of the ward in the property.

(2) Previous notice thereof shall be given by the guardian for one week prior to the time the county judge shall hear such petition, by publishing the same in some newspaper of general circulation in the county in which leases are to be issued, and in the county where the land is located, one issue of the paper in each county being sufficient. Said notice shall state when and where such petition will be heard. If no such newspaper is published in the county or counties where such notice is required to be given, then said notice shall be posted at the courthouse door and at two other conspicuous places in each such county, as may be specified by the order of the county judge, for seven days next preceding the date of such hearing. No citation or notice, other than that provided in this subsection, shall be necessary to give the court jurisdiction over the subject matter and the parties.

(3) The hearing may be continued by the county judge from time to time, or the petition may be heard at any time after the date specified in the notice, whether formally continued by the court or not.

(4) If such petition is granted, the guardian shall be authorized to make the oil, gas or mineral lease upon the real estate of the ward in accordance with the order of authorization, but such oil, gas or mineral lease shall not be valid until the guardian files a good and sufficient

bond with surety in double the amount of the cash bonus that may be paid for such leases, or in the event that no cash bonus is paid, then such sum as may be fixed by the county judge.

(5) Any lease made by a guardian under the authority of this section may provide for the pooling or unitization of the leased land, or any part or parts thereof, and of any mineral or royalty interest therein, with land adjoining or in the vicinity of the leased land, or any mineral or royalty interest therein, so as to form a unit for development and purpose of operation. Operations on any such unitized area shall have the same effect as operations on the leased land. The lease may provide for payment of a proportionate part of the royalties on production from any such unitized area to the guardian in lieu of the royalties provided in the lease as to the area so unitized.

History.—§5, ch. 268, 1859; RS 2104; GS 2623; RGS 3985; CGL 5907; am. §2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.03 Investments by guardian of the property.—

(1) A guardian shall exercise the prudence of an ordinary business man in keeping the funds of his ward invested. In the investment of the funds of his ward, a guardian shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 518, except as hereinafter noted in this section.

(2) The county judge may authorize the purchase of the entire fee simple title to real estate in Florida in which the guardian has no interest, but such purchase can be made only for a home for the ward, or to protect the home of the ward or his interest, or as a home for his dependent family. If the ward is a married person adjudged incompetent and if the home of the ward or of the dependent family of the ward is owned by the ward and spouse as an estate by the entirety and if such home is sold pursuant to the authority of §745.15(3) (a), the county judge may authorize the investment of the proceeds or any portion thereof from such sale toward the purchase of a fee simple title to real estate in Florida for a home for the ward or the dependent family of the ward as an estate by the entirety owned by the ward and spouse. If the guardian is authorized to acquire title to real estate for the ward or dependent family of the ward as an estate by the entirety in accordance with the preceding provisions, the conveyance thereof shall be in the name of the ward and spouse and shall be effective to create an estate by the entirety in the ward and spouse. The purchase of real estate pursuant to this authority shall not be made except upon an order of the county judge after hearing upon a verified petition.

(3) The guardian may, with the approval of the county judge, exercise any option contained in any policy of insurance payable to or insuring to the benefit of the ward.

History.—§3, ch. 2014, 1874; RS 2105; GS 2624; RGS 3986; CGL 5908; §2, ch. 22750, 1945; §1, ch. 67-83.
cf.—§518.01 et seq., Investment of fiduciary funds.

745.04 Encumbering property of ward.—

(1) Whenever it appears expedient or necessary and for the best interest of the ward to borrow money upon a promissory note or notes, either unsecured or to be secured by a mortgage, pledge or other lien upon the property of the ward or any part thereof, including crops then planted and growing or thereafter to be planted and grown, the county judge may by order authorize the guardian of the property to borrow such sum as the county judge deems proper. The proceedings in such cases shall be, as nearly as possible, the same as in cases of applications for the sale of the ward's property. In like manner the county judge may authorize the guardian to extend or renew any existing obligation of the ward, or any mortgage, pledge, lien or other security therefor. The signing of promissory notes or the execution of any agreement or other instrument creating a pledge or lien by the guardian as such, pursuant to an order obtained in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall create no personal liability against the guardian so signing or executing.

(2) To secure the payment of any loan made for the benefit of the ward, the guardian may execute a mortgage or other lien on the property of the ward or any part thereof, and the same shall be valid when authorized or confirmed by the county judge. The indebtedness so secured shall be the obligation of the estate of the ward.

(3) If, as an incident to the borrowing of money, the purchase of stock in the lending agency is required, the county judge may authorize such purchase in whatever amount he deems necessary.

History.—§4, ch. 2014, 1874; RS 2106; GS 2625; RGS 3987; CGL 5909; am. §2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.05 Sale.—When the guardian of the property deems it expedient, necessary or for the best interest of the ward for part or all of the property to be sold, he may sell at public or private sale, but no title shall pass until the sale is authorized or confirmed by order of the county judge; provided, however, that the guardian may sell without authorization or confirmation by the county judge any notes or bonds payable to bearer, and any sale so made shall convey all right, title and interest of the ward in the intangible personalty so sold; and provided, further, that inchoate right of dower of the ward shall be conveyed only as provided in §745.15.

History.—§5, ch. 2014, 1874; RS 2107; GS 2626; RGS 3988; CGL 5910; am. §2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.06 Petition for leave to sell.—Application for authorization or confirmation shall be made by the petition of the guardian setting forth with particularity in facts showing the expediency or necessity for such sale, a description of the property sold or proposed to be sold, and except when authorization or confirmation of the sale at current market of stocks, bonds or other securities listed upon an established exchange is applied for, the price and terms of such sale. If the petition seeks authorization for the sale of property at public sale, it shall state

the minimum price for which it is desired to sell the property and shall state that, if the sale takes place, it shall be sold to the highest bidder, if any, above such minimum price. Applications for sale may be heard by the county judge *ex parte*, except as provided in §§745.07 and 745.08. The petition must be sworn to by the guardian, his agent or his attorney.

History.—§6, ch. 2014, 1874; RS 2108; GS 2627; RGS 3989; CGL 5911; §2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.07 Notice of hearing on petition to sell.

—No notice of any petition for the authorization or the confirmation of any sale of perishable personal property or of property rapidly deteriorating shall be required. No notice of any petition for the authorization or the confirmation of any sale of any kind of property shall be required unless the county judge deems it necessary or desirable, and then only such notice shall be given, personally or by publication, as the county judge may direct.

History.—§7, ch. 2014, 1874; RS 2109; GS 2628; RGS 3990; CGL 5912; am. §2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.08 Hearing.—When no notice is required, the county judge may hear and determine petitions for the sale of the ward's property *ex parte*. When notice is required, such hearing shall be as in other cases. At such hearing the county judge may in his discretion require a new appraisal of the property.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.09 Order of sale.—After the hearing upon a petition to sell property or to confirm the sale of property, the county judge shall make and enter an order thereon, and if the sale is authorized or confirmed, the order shall describe the property; and if the property is authorized to be sold at private sale, the order shall fix the price and the terms of sale. If the sale is to be public, then the order shall state the minimum price for which the property is to be sold and shall specify that the sale shall be made to the highest bidder above such price, if any. The order may also determine whether an additional bond is required, and if it is required, shall fix the amount thereof, but no such bond shall be required when the guardian is a bank or trust company. Such order shall be *prima facie* evidence of the validity of the proceedings and of the authority of the guardian to make a conveyance or transfer of the property. A certified copy of such order relating to real property may be recorded in the judgment lien record in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in any county wherein such real property or any part thereof is situated. An order of sale may provide for the sale of any of the property described therein, either publicly or privately, in parcels or as a whole.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.10 Notice of sale.—When a guardian of the property has been authorized to sell any of his ward's property at public sale, the guardian shall give such notice as the order requires. No notice of a sale of property to be made at

private sale is necessary unless the county judge so orders.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.11 Sale upon terms.—The guardian must sell upon such terms as the order prescribes. If credit is given, it shall not be for more than seventy-five per cent of the purchase price nor for longer than five years, unless the county judge, in his discretion by written order, authorizes a larger per cent of credit. The county judge, in his discretion by written order, may also enlarge the time for payment. The exercise of such discretion shall be evidenced by written order duly recorded. The maturity of credit may extend beyond the duration of the incompetency of the ward.

The deferred purchase price shall be evidenced by the negotiable promissory note of the purchaser payable to the guardian and secured by mortgage or pledge, which shall be a first lien upon the property sold, or by such other security as may be approved by the county judge in any case. If the guardianship terminates before the payment in full of such note, the note and mortgage or other security may be assigned and transferred without recourse to the person entitled thereto. The taking of a mortgage securing a note or the taking of other security shall not defer the final settlement and discharge of the guardian.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945; §1, ch. 61-184.

745.12 Sale of stocks and bonds.—The county judge may, upon petition of the guardian, make an order authorizing the sale at the current market price of any stocks or bonds which are listed upon an established stock or bond exchange, and such order need not otherwise designate the price at which such sale shall be made.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.121 Stock held in name of personal representative.—Upon entry of an order or decree of a court of competent jurisdiction, the guardian or guardians shall have the power to hold any corporate stock, mutual investment trust shares, registered bonds, notes, debentures, or revenue certificates issued by any corporation, government, municipality, or subdivisions or agencies thereof, in the name of the guardian or in the name of one or more of the joint guardians, or in the name of a nominee, with or without disclosing any fiduciary relationship; but for all acts and omissions of the guardian or guardians in whose name such property is held, and of such nominee, relating to such property, all the guardians shall be jointly and severally responsible.

History.—§1, ch. 61-327; §3, ch. 65-106.

745.13 Sale by commissioner.—In any order of sale or at any time before the sale, the county judge, whenever he deems it necessary, may appoint a commissioner to make the sale and to execute the deed consummating it. Any sale made by a commissioner shall be in compliance with the provisions of this law governing sales.

Any sale so made and any deed executed by a commissioner on such an order shall be as valid as though made by the guardian.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.14 Guardian forbidden to purchase.—

No guardian shall ever purchase property of the ward, unless sold at public sale, and then only if the guardian is a spouse, parent, child, brother or sister of the ward and is a cotenant of the ward in the property to be sold.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.15 Conveyance of various property rights; inchoate dower; joinder on behalf of incompetent husband or wife; estates by entirety; determination of values.—

(1) A guardian of the property may, on petition and order and upon such terms as the order directs, execute and deliver a deed, lease or mortgage in the name of the ward, conveying, leasing, mortgaging or releasing any actual or apparent right or interest of the ward in any property, real or personal, and in all cases the value, if any, of the ward's right or interest shall be preserved and protected by the court's order.

(2)(a) All or any portion of the separate estate of an adjudged incompetent wife whose husband has no interest in such property other than the right of joinder with respect to conveyances of his wife's separate estate, and when it is made to appear that there is a need to sell, mortgage or lease such property for the care, support and maintenance of such incompetent wife and if her husband has either deserted her or his whereabouts is then unknown or, without just cause therefor, such husband refuses to join in such sale, mortgage or lease, may be sold, mortgaged or leased by the guardian of the estate of such incompetent wife on proper application to and authorization of the county judge; provided, however, that such order may be entered only after service of citation on such husband in manner as provided by law.

(b) A guardian of the property of an adjudged incompetent wife may, without monetary consideration and with or without court order, join with the husband in the sale, mortgage or lease of any of the husband's property in which the wife has no interest other than her inchoate right to dower, to the same extent and effect as if such joinder were by the wife herself sui juris.

(c) In case an incompetent wife has no estate of value requiring active administration but has only an inchoate right of dower in her husband's property, which property he desires to sell, mortgage or otherwise convey, the court may, on proper petition, enter an order appointing the husband or other qualified person as the wife's property guardian without bond, and the court may in the same order make appropriate findings and may authorize said guardian, as such, to join with the husband without monetary consideration for the

purpose of releasing the wife's dower in the husband's property described in the petition and order, and such joinder shall be to the same extent and effect as if by the wife herself sui juris.

(3)(a) A guardian of an adjudged incompetent husband may without consideration and with or without court order join with the wife in the sale, mortgage or lease of any of the wife's separate estate, real or personal, to the same extent and effect as if such joinder were by the husband himself sui juris.

(b) In case an incompetent husband has no estate of value requiring active administration but has only the right of joinder with respect to conveyances of his wife's separate estate, the court may, on proper petition, enter an order appointing the wife or other qualified person as her husband's property guardian without bond, and the court may in the same order make appropriate findings and may authorize said guardian, as such, to join with the wife without monetary consideration for the purpose of effectuating the conveyance of her separate property as described in the petition and order, and such joinder shall be to the same extent and effect as if by the husband himself sui juris.

(4)(a) All interests, whether legal or equitable, in real estate and in personal property and in intangible property in this state, owned by the entirety by any married man or married woman who has been adjudged insane or mentally or physically incompetent and for whom a guardian has been appointed, may be sold and conveyed upon the application of his or her guardian in the same manner as other property of said person adjudged incompetent may be sold and conveyed; provided, however, that the husband and wife, who is not incompetent, shall join in the sale or conveyance of any property sold or conveyed under the authority hereof.

(b) In ordering or approving sale and conveyance of such real, personal or intangible property the court shall provide that one-half of the net proceeds derived therefrom shall go to the guardian of the property of the incompetent and the other one-half of the net proceeds shall go to the husband or wife who is not incompetent.

(c) The guardian of the property of the incompetent shall collect all payments coming due on intangible property, such as notes and mortgages and other like securities, and shall retain one-half of all principal and interest payments so collected and shall pay the other one-half of such collections to the husband or wife who is not incompetent.

(d) The guardian of the property of the incompetent shall collect all payments coming due for rents on real estate held as an estate by the entireties and after paying all charges against said property such as taxes, insurance, up-keep and repairs, shall retain one-half of all the net rents so collected and shall pay the

other one-half of such net rents so collected to the husband or wife who is not incompetent.

(5) In determining the value of life estates or remainder interests, the American experience mortality tables may be used.

(6) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to apply to homesteads under §4, Art. X, of the state constitution.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945; §1, ch. 23715, 1947; §1, ch. 26917, 1951; §1, ch. 67-81; §19, ch. 69-216.

745.16 Conveyance pursuant to contract of ward.—In all cases where written agreements have been made for the sale and conveyance or transfer of real property in this state, or personal property, and the vendor has been placed under guardianship before making such conveyance or transfer, the guardian or the person claiming the right to such conveyance or transfer may file with the county judge issuing the order of appointment a sworn petition setting forth the facts upon which the claim is predicated and annexing thereto the agreement or a copy thereof. The petitioner shall serve upon the guardian or the claimant, as the case may be, reasonable notice of the hearing. After the hearing upon such petition and the defenses, if any, made thereto, the county judge may make an order directing the guardian to make, execute and deliver the conveyance or transfer of the ward's interest to the person entitled to it, or otherwise as justice may require. Such order, if the conveyance or transfer is directed, shall describe the property to be conveyed or transferred. Such order shall be prima facie evidence of the validity of the proceedings and of the authority of the guardian to make the conveyance or transfer. A certified copy of any such order relating to real property may be recorded in the judgment lien record in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in any county wherein such real property or any part thereof is situated.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.17 Sale of contract to purchase.—If the ward, at the time of the appointment of the guardian, possesses a contract for the purchase of real or personal property, his interest therein may be sold by the guardian in the same manner as if the ward had been the owner in fee simple or absolute owner of such property; provided, the owner of the interest or estate in such property which the ward has contracted to purchase and of the vendor's interest thereto shall execute a release to the guardian and the ward relieving them and the ward's property from liability upon such contract. In lieu of such release the guardian may, upon order of the county judge, take from the purchaser of such contract a bond to be approved by the county judge with sureties in a penal sum double the amount due and to become due under such contract, payable to the guardian, conditioned that the purchaser will make all payments upon such contract and perform all agreements therein contained according to the tenor thereof and indemnify and save harmless the guardian and the

ward against all demands, costs, charges and expenses by reason of such contract.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.18 Sale of property subject to contract to purchase.—If the ward, at the time of the appointment of the guardian, is the owner of real or personal property subject to a contract to sell and convey such property, the interest of the ward in such property and such contract may be sold under the order of the county judge in the same manner as guardians may make other sales. No recourse shall be had against the guardian or the ward for the nonpayment or nonperformance by the vendee under any such contract. The consent of the vendee under said contract shall discharge the guardian and the ward from all obligations, duties and liabilities with respect to such contract.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.19 Sale of property subject to mortgage.—The county judge may, upon petition of the guardian and with or without the written consent of the holder of the mortgage, authorize the sale of any property owned by the ward in this state subject to mortgage, whether such mortgage was made by the guardian, the ward or some other person. The written consent of the mortgagee shall discharge the guardian and the ward from liability for the mortgage indebtedness or obligation.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.20 Power of guardian to execute instruments.—The guardian shall have power to execute and deliver in his name as guardian any instrument necessary or proper to carry out and give effect to the orders of the county judge.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.21 Purchasers and lenders protected.—No person purchasing or leasing from, or taking a mortgage, pledge or other lien from, a guardian shall be bound or concerned to see that the money or other things of value paid to such guardian are actually needed or properly applied; nor is such person otherwise bound as to the proprieties or expedencies of the acts of such guardian. In all such transactions the acts of the guardian shall prima facie be valid.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.22 Certain sales validated.—Any sale of real estate heretofore made by any guardian and any deed made pursuant thereto under an order of the circuit court or county judge is made as valid and effectual as if the law had authorized such sale and deed to be made under such order by the guardian conducting the same; provided, such sale was made three years prior to January 1, 1946.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.23 Power of election and of appointment.—The county judge, on his own motion or upon the petition of the guardian or of any person whose property interest might be affected thereby, may enter an order that any election,

whether to dissent from a will or to exercise any other choice which the ward might exercise himself if sui juris or competent, shall be exercised or not exercised, or exercised in a particular manner or at a particular time, as the best interest of the ward may require. The county judge, on his own motion or on the petition of the guardian or of any person who is or may become an heir, legatee, devisee or successor in interest of or to the ward, may enter an order that the guardian, acting for the ward, shall do such act or acts or execute such documents as may be necessary or proper, to exercise, consummate or execute any power of appointment or other power which the ward might have lawfully exercised, consummated or executed if sui juris or competent, as the best interest of the ward requires. No order shall be entered under the authority of this section, except upon such notice or citation as the county judge may require, to all persons whose property interest might be affected thereby.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.24 Annual returns.—A guardian, unless otherwise ordered by the county judge, shall make his annual returns on or before April 1 of each year, for the calendar year or fractional calendar year expiring December 31 preceding. If he fails to make such returns before such time, he may in the discretion of the county judge forfeit all commission on such returns so to be made.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945; §1, ch. 59-322.

745.25 Contents of returns.—

(1) A guardian in his returns shall render a full and correct account of the receipts and disbursements of all his ward's property of which he has control, and he shall include therein a statement of the ward's assets. The guardian shall also file with his returns evidence satisfactory to the county judge that the sureties on his bond, if individuals, are alive and solvent.

(2) Substantiating papers shall not be filed with accountings, but pertinent substantiating papers and records shall be available at a trial of objections to accountings, and all substantiating papers and records shall be preserved by the guardian for three years after his discharge.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945; §2, ch. 59-322.

745.26 Objections to returns.—

(1) Upon the filing of returns with the county judge by the guardian as provided in this law, any person interested as creditor or otherwise, after the filing of such returns, may file objections in writing thereto or to any item thereof within thirty days after April 1st of each year, specifying the grounds of objection. No item previously approved by order of the county judge upon notice shall be subject to objection.

(2) If any guardian fails to file his annual returns on or before the first day of April in any year, any person interested in the estate may

file in the office of the county judge a written demand for service of a copy of the returns, which demand shall contain the post-office address of the person filing it. If any demand is on file at the time the returns are filed, the guardian shall serve a copy of the returns upon the person who filed the demand therefor and shall file proof of service thereof in the office of the county judge. Objections may be filed to the returns at any time within thirty days after the service of a copy thereof.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.27 Hearing of objections.—If objections to the returns are filed, the guardian or the objecting person, after the expiration of the time limited for filing objections and upon reasonable notice to the other, may apply to the county judge for a hearing. After the hearing, the county judge shall enter an order finally sustaining or overruling the objections, and he shall thereupon proceed to enter his order thereon.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945; §3, ch. 59-322.

745.28 Examination of returns not objected to.—If no objection is filed to any returns within the time limited by law for filing objections, the county judge shall proceed to examine said returns and enter his order approving the same or requiring such proof of the items contained therein as the county judge shall find desirable.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945; §4, ch. 59-322.

745.29 Order requiring returns; contempt.

—When any guardian fails or neglects to make the annual returns as required by this law, the county judge shall issue an order directing said guardian to make such returns within fifteen days from the service upon him of such order or show cause why he should not be compelled to do so. A copy of such order shall be served upon the guardian or upon his resident agent. If the said guardian fails, neglects or refuses without good cause shown to file his returns within the time specified by said order, the county judge shall forthwith issue a citation directed to said guardian to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court for such failure or neglect, and if such guardian fails to show just cause, the county judge may forthwith adjudge said guardian to be in contempt of court, and said person shall stand committed for contempt until he makes the annual returns.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945; §5, ch. 59-322.

745.30 Production of assets.—Upon the petition of any creditor or other interested person or upon his own motion, the county judge may require any guardian to produce satisfactory evidence that the assets of the ward are in his possession or under his control. If he deems it necessary or proper, the county judge may order the guardian to produce such assets for the inspection of such creditor or other interested person, or of said judge.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.31 Devastavit.—

(1) An action suggesting devastavit may be brought against the guardian of the property and his surety, jointly or separately, by any person interested in the ward or his property. When a guardian dies, resigns or is removed, an action suggesting devastavit may be brought also against him or his executor or administrator and against his surety by the remaining or successor guardian.

(2) When an action suggesting devastavit is brought against any guardian, if such guardian cannot show that he has fully administered according to law, he and his sureties shall be personally charged to the extent of assets not duly administered by him.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.32 Expenses and compensation. — A guardian of the property of a ward shall be allowed all necessary expenses and attorney's fees paid in the care, management and settlement of the ward's property. A guardian shall be allowed such compensation as the county judge may deem just and reasonable for his services, including services rendered in the sale of real or personal property, the conduct of litigation on behalf of or against the ward or his property, the carrying on of the ward's business pursuant to orders of the court and for any other services

which may be found by the county judge to have been proper and necessary.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

745.33 Attorney's fees and expenses.—

(1) An attorney who has been employed by a guardian and who has rendered service to the ward or to the guardian in the ward's behalf, may apply to the county judge by petition for an order making an allowance for attorney's fees. After notice to the guardian, the county judge shall make such order with respect thereto as he shall deem proper.

(2) In annual and final returns the guardian shall be entitled to credit for such reasonable sums as he may have paid to an attorney for expenses and services rendered to the ward or to the guardian in behalf of the ward and to credit for his own reasonable expenses in connection with the guardianship. Objections may be made to the allowance of such items in the manner specified in §745.26, unless such items have been previously allowed by the county judge.

(3) If the guardian is a practicing attorney at law in this state and has rendered legal services in connection with his guardianship duties, he shall be allowed just and reasonable fees therefor in addition to his expenses and compensation provided by law for him as guardian.

History.—§2, ch. 22750, 1945.

CHAPTER 746

FLORIDA GUARDIANSHIP LAW, THIRD PART

- 746.01 Resignation of guardian.
- 746.02 Appointment of successor.
- 746.03 Reasons for removal of guardian.
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- 746.05 Accounting upon removal.
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746.01 Resignation of guardian. — Any guardian, upon petition to and with the approval of the county judge of the county where the guardianship is pending, may resign and be relieved of his guardianship after such notice as the county judge in his discretion may require; provided, that such notice shall also be served upon the surety or sureties on the bond of the guardian; and provided, further, that before making an order relieving the guardian from his duties and obligations as such, the county judge shall require him to make and file a true and correct account of his guardianship and to deliver to his successor guardian any and all property of the ward and all books of account, cash, bonds, notes or other securities, documents or other papers concerning the property of the ward, together with all the sums of money due by him. The county judge, before making such order, shall be satisfied that the interest of the ward will not be placed in jeopardy by such action; provided, always, that the acceptance of such resignation shall not be construed to exonerate any guardian or his surety from any liability previously incurred.

History.—§1, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(1); §1, ch. 20928, 1941; am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.02 Appointment of successor.—A successor guardian must be appointed and duly qualified before a guardian shall be relieved of his duties and obligations as provided in the preceding section.

History.—§2, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(2); §2, ch. 20928, 1941; am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.03 Reasons for removal of guardian.—Any guardian may be removed and the order appointing him revoked for any of the following reasons, and such removal shall be in addition to, and not in lieu of, any other penalties prescribed by law:

- (1) Fraud in obtaining his appointment.
- (2) Failure to discharge his duties.
- (3) Abuse of his powers.
- (4) Insanity or other incompetency.
- (5) Habitual drunkenness or continued sickness rendering him incapable of the discharge of his duties.
- (6) Failure to comply with any order of the county judge unless such order has been superseded on appeal.

(7) Failure to return schedules of property sold or accounts of sales of property or to produce and exhibit the ward's assets when so required.

(8) Wasting or embezzlement or other mismanagement of the ward's property.

(9) Failure to give bond or security for any purpose when so required by the county judge in accordance with the requirements of the law or failure to file with his annual returns the evidence required by §744.38 that the sureties on his bond are alive and solvent.

(10) Conviction of a felony.

(11) Appointment of a receiver or liquidator for any corporate guardian.

(12) Failure of a resident guardian who removes from Florida to designate a resident agent with the residence and post-office address of such agent.

History.—§3, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(3); am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.04 Jurisdiction and proceedings for removal.—Proceedings for removal may be instituted by the county judge on his own motion or by any surety or other interested person. A petition for the removal of a guardian must be sworn to and filed in the office of the county judge having jurisdiction of the guardianship at the time the petition is filed. Reasonable notice shall be given to the guardian. Upon the hearing the county judge may enter such order as he deems proper under the pleadings and the evidence.

History.—§4, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(4); am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.05 Accounting upon removal.—A removed guardian shall file, within twenty days after his removal, unless for good cause shown the time is extended by the county judge, a true, complete and final account of his guardianship in the office of the county judge removing him.

History.—§5, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(5); am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.06 Surrender of assets upon removal.—The successor guardian shall demand of the removed guardian, or his heirs, personal representative or surety all the property of the ward and all books of account, cash, bonds, notes or other securities, documents or other papers concerning

the property, together with all sums of money due the ward by him. The removed guardian, or his heirs, personal representative or surety shall turn over to his duly qualified successor all said property upon qualification of his successor and upon demand made as aforesaid.

History.—§6, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(6); am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.07 Proceedings for commitment.—If a removed guardian fails or refuses to file a true, complete and final account of his guardianship as required, or if he fails to turn over, on demand, to his successor all the property of his ward and all the books of account, cash, bonds, notes, securities, documents and other papers which are in his control and which concern the property of the ward, or if he fails to pay over to such successor guardian all the sums of money due the ward by him, it shall be within the discretion and power of the county judge, and it shall be his duty when such default is not attributable to a cause which is justifiable, to commit such removed guardian until he complies fully with the requirements of the law in the respects indicated. If sufficient cause is shown for the default, the county judge shall then indicate a reasonable time within which compliance with the law shall be required; and upon failure to comply with this or any subsequent like order, the defaulting removed guardian may be committed by the county judge until said guardian does comply.

History.—§7, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(7); §3, ch. 20928, 1941; am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.08 Commitment proceedings instituted by whom.—Proceedings for the commitment of such defaulting guardian may be instituted by the county judge sua sponte, or by any creditor, surety or other interested party, or by a successor guardian.

History.—§7, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(7); §3, ch. 20928, 1941; am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.09 Order on proceedings for commitment.—If the proceedings for commitment are instituted by the county judge sua sponte, the order so entered addressed to such defaulting removed guardian directing compliance with the law shall be sufficient of itself. If proceedings are instituted by a person other than the county judge, they shall be by written petition filed with the county judge, stating the facts upon which the proceedings are based; the petition shall be sworn to by the petitioner, his agent or his attorney. Upon the filing of such petition under oath, the county judge, after notice to the removed guardian and a hearing on the petition, may issue his order of commitment and proceed in accordance with the provisions of this law.

History.—§7, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(7); §3, ch. 20928, 1941; am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.10 Proceedings on bond of removed guardian.—In any case when a guardian is removed and when he is in default for thirty days either in the delivery of any part of the property or in the payment of the balances due

the successor guardian, the bond of such removed guardian may be put in suit.

History.—§7, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(7); §3, ch. 20928, 1941; am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.11 Survival of action upon resignation or removal.—All cases pending before any court by or against a guardian who is removed, or who resigns or dies, shall survive to or against the successor guardian, but no successor guardian shall be liable for any default on the part of any predecessor nor for any amount beyond the value of the property coming into his custody.

History.—§8, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(8); am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.12 Termination of guardianship upon removal of ward's incapacity; exhaustion of assets.—When a ward becomes sui juris or when the property of a ward has been lawfully exhausted, the guardian of the property of such ward shall make final settlement and receive his discharge as provided in this law; provided, however, that before the county judge discharges such guardian, said county judge may require whatever proof of the removal of such incompetency or of the need of the continuance of the guardianship he may deem necessary.

History.—§8, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(8); am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.121 Termination of guardianship on change of domicile of resident ward.—When the domicile of a resident ward has lawfully been changed in accordance with §744.10, and the foreign court having jurisdiction over the ward at his new domicile has appointed a guardian of the property of such ward and said guardian has qualified and posted in such foreign jurisdiction a bond in an amount deemed reasonable by the county judge, the Florida guardian of the property of such ward may thereupon file his accountings and proceed to close the Florida guardianship if, in the opinion of the county judge, the transfer of such guardianship proceedings to the new domicile of the ward is deemed advisable and in the best interest of said ward, and provided further, however, that at the time of the filing of his accounting the Florida guardian shall cause to be published once a week for four consecutive weeks, four publications being sufficient, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county, or where there is no newspaper of general circulation published in the county, by posting a copy thereof in three different places in said county, one of which shall be at the front door of the courthouse, of the fact that he has filed his accounting and will apply on a day certain, which shall not be less than twenty-eight nor more than sixty days from the date of the first publication of said notice, of his intent to apply for discharge, and therein stating that jurisdiction of said ward will be transferred to the state of foreign jurisdiction. If objection be filed to the termination of the Florida guardianship, the county judge, on the day set forth in said notice, shall proceed to hear said objection,

and enter his order either sustaining or overruling said objection. Upon the disposition of any or all objections filed, or, if no objection be filed, final settlement shall be made by the Florida guardian and upon proof, acceptable to the county judge, that the remaining assets in such guardianship have been transferred to and received by the foreign guardian, the Florida guardian may be discharged and the Florida guardianship terminated. Provided further, however, that the entry of such order terminating the Florida guardianship shall not be construed to exonerate the guardian, or his surety, from any liability previously incurred thereto.

History.—§1, ch. 61-393.

746.13 Final returns and application for discharge; hearing.—

(1) When the need for a guardianship terminates, the guardian shall promptly file his final returns and his application to the county judge for discharge. If no objections are filed and if it appears to the county judge that said applicant has made full and complete distribution to his ward and has otherwise faithfully discharged his duties, said county judge may approve the applicant's final returns. If objections are filed, the county judge shall conduct a hearing under the same conditions as provided in this law for a hearing on objections to annual returns.

(2) The guardian applying for discharge is authorized to retain from the funds in his possession a sufficient amount to pay the final costs of administration accruing between the filing of his final returns and the order of discharge.

History.—§8, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(8); am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.14 Order of discharge.—Upon the consideration of the application for discharge and of the objections thereto, if any, and of the evidence, if the county judge is satisfied that the

guardian has faithfully and completely discharged his duties and has rendered complete and accurate final returns and has delivered the assets of the ward to the person entitled thereto, the county judge shall enter an order of discharge. Such discharge shall operate as a release from the duties of the guardianship and as a bar to any suit against said guardian or his surety, unless such suit is commenced within one year from the date of the discharge.

History.—§9, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(9); am. §7, ch. 22000, 1943; am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.15 Letters of discharge.—Any time after the discharge of a guardian the county judge may issue letters of discharge to the guardian of the person or of the property, or of both, and he shall issue them whenever a request is made by the guardian for such letters, and the costs of the letters of discharge shall be paid by the estate of the ward. Letters of discharge shall not be necessary to the validity of the discharge.

History.—§10, ch. 17976, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 5919(10); am. §3, ch. 22750, 1945.

746.16 Appeals and supersedeas.—All orders, judgments and decrees of the county judge finally determining rights of any party in any proceeding in guardianship matters may as a matter of right be appealed to the appropriate district court of appeal, except those appeals which may be taken to the supreme court as provided by §4, Art. V of the state constitution, in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules.

History.—§3, ch. 22750, 1945; §33, ch. 63-559.

746.17 Effective date.—Chapters 744, 745 and 746, as amended, shall take effect on January 1, 1946.

History.—§5, ch. 22750, 1945.

CHAPTER 747

ABSENTEES, INCOMPETENTS, ETC., AND THE CONSERVATION
OF THEIR PROPERTY

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| 747.03 | Qualification of conservator; powers. | 747.14 | Special curator. |
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747.01 Who are absentees under this law.—

(1) Any person serving in or with the armed forces of the United States, in or with the Red Cross, in or with the merchant marines or otherwise, during any period of time when a state of hostilities exists between the United States and any other power and for one year thereafter, who has been reported or listed as missing in action, interned in a neutral country, beleaguered, besieged or captured by the enemy, shall be an "absentee" within the meaning of this law; and,

(2) Any resident of this state, or any person owning property herein, who disappears under circumstances indicating that he may have died, either naturally, accidentally or at the hand of another, or may have disappeared as the result of mental derangement, amnesia or other mental cause, shall also be an "absentee" within the meaning of this law.

History.—§1, ch. 22888, 1945; §1, ch. 67-458.

747.02 Conservation of the property of absentees.—When any absentee, as defined in §747.01, has an interest in any form of property in this state, or is a legal resident of this state and has not provided an adequate power of attorney authorizing another to act in his behalf with regard to such property or interest, the county judge of the county of such absentee's legal residence, or of the county where such property is situate, shall have jurisdiction, upon the filing of a petition by any person who would have an interest in the property of the absentee were such person deceased, alleging the facts and showing the necessity for providing care for the property of such absentee, or on the court's own motion, after notice to, or on receipt of proper waivers from, the heirs and next of kin of the absentee, as defined by §731.23, and upon good cause shown, to appoint a conservator to take charge of the absentee's estate under the supervision and subject to the further orders of the court.

History.—§2, ch. 22888, 1945.

747.03 Qualification of conservator; powers.—The court shall have full discretionary authority to appoint any suitable person as such conservator and may require said conservator to post an adequate surety bond and to make such reports as the court may deem necessary. The

conservator shall have powers and authority similar to that of the guardian of the property of an infant or incompetent and shall be considered as an officer or arm of the court.

History.—§3, ch. 22888, 1945.

747.04 Termination of conservatorship.—

(1) At any time upon petition signed by the absentee, or on petition of an attorney in fact acting under an adequate power of attorney granted by the absentee, the court shall direct the termination of the conservatorship and the transfer of all property held thereunder to the absentee or to the designated attorney in fact.

(2) Likewise, if at any time subsequent to the appointment of a conservator it shall appear that the absentee has died and an executor or administrator has been appointed for his estate, the court shall direct the termination of the conservatorship and the transfer of all property of the deceased absentee held thereunder to such executor or administrator.

History.—§4, ch. 22888, 1945.

747.06 Petition for.—The jurisdiction of the court shall be invoked by the filing of a petition in the circuit court of the county of his or her residence by the person for whose property a curator is sought; or by either the father, mother, brother, sister, husband, wife or child or next of kin of such person; and, if any such relative fails to act, then by the sheriff of the county of the domicile or residence of such person, which petition shall set forth the facts and reasons why it is proper, appropriate or reasonably necessary for the best interest of such person that such appointment be made. The petition shall state names and addresses of all members of the immediate family and the names and addresses of husband or wife and next of kin, as particularly as is known to the petitioner.

History.—§2, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.07 Hearing; notice and order.—

(1) The appointment shall be made only after a hearing upon due notice to one or more members of his or her family; or, if not a member of a family, to one or more relatives, or after such personal or such published notice as may be required by an order of court.

(2) The court shall by order determine what members of the family or relatives shall be given

notice of the hearing and may determine the manner of giving such notice.

History.—§3, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.08 Hearings; testimony; decree.—

(1) The person against whom the petition is presented shall attend or be summoned to attend or be given notice of the hearing of the petition before the court.

(2) At such hearing the court may take the testimony of all the parties in interest who shall appear and such witnesses as any member of his family whom he may see fit to call or summons.

(3) If the court on such hearing shall find that the petition is well founded, then the court shall appoint a curator of the estate of such person, herein referred to as a ward. Any person interested may intervene in such proceedings with leave of court.

(4) The testimony adduced at the hearing shall be transcribed and filed unless the court shall find it to be unnecessary, and so order.

History.—§4, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.09 Appointment of guardian ad litem.—

The court may in its discretion appoint a guardian ad litem to represent at the hearing the person against whom the proceedings are taken.

History.—§5, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.10 Appointment of committee of inquiry.—The court shall appoint a committee consisting of two practicing physicians to inquire into the report of its findings upon the question of the disability of such person.

History.—§6, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.11 Effect of decree.—From and after the rendition of the decree appointing a curator, such person for whom appointed shall be a ward of the court appointing such curator, and the ward shall be wholly incapable of making any contract or gift whatever, or any instrument in writing, of legal force and effect, except after leave of court is granted upon a hearing after notice to the curator and such next of kin as the court shall order given notice of application.

History.—§7, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.12 Bond of curator.—

(1) The curator so appointed shall, before entering upon his duties, file with the clerk of the court a good and sufficient bond, approved by the clerk, with such surety or sureties as required of a guardian's bond, payable to the governor of the state and his successors in office, in such penal sum as the court shall determine by order and conditioned to faithfully perform his duties according to the requirements of law and orders of the court.

(2) The court may at any time require of the said curator such additional or larger bond as may seem to be proper or necessary to protect the interests of the ward.

History.—§8, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.13 Court to direct allowance for ward.—The court appointing such curator shall have full power over the estate of the ward and allowances to or for the said ward, and may allow and assess against the estate of the ward all reasonable costs incurred in procuring the appointment of said curator and during the curatorship; and shall have full power to enter a decree for the selling, mortgaging, or leasing of the real or personal property of the said ward, after the court shall have made an affirmative finding that a mortgage, sale or lease for such purposes is reasonably necessary or expedient:

(1) For the maintenance and support of the ward or to secure advances for the same; or

(2) To discharge existing liens; or

(3) To protect the ward's estate;

Such sale, mortgaging or leasing shall be upon such terms and rates as shall be approved by the court, but no property of the ward shall be mortgaged at a rate of interest greater than six per cent per annum.

History.—§9, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.14 Special curator.—After a curator is appointed and qualified he may move the court for the appointment of a "special curator," to prosecute any causes of action, suits or claims or to recover any property or other assets of the ward or to establish any rights in respect to the ward's estate, and such appointee shall have such powers, duties and responsibilities in respect thereto as the court shall prescribe, to the same extent and with the same limitations as would the principal curator.

History.—§10, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.15 Curator's account; procedure for confirmation.—Every curator shall file annually, and as often as otherwise ordered, in the court making said appointment, a full accounting of the administration of said trust. The curator shall present his accounts to the court in debit and credit form and shall petition the court to have them examined, approved and confirmed finally. The court shall by order direct to whom and what notice, if any, shall be given of the hearing of the petition or motion for approval.

History.—§11, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.16 Audit and examination of accounts.—

(1) After filing proof of the service of the notice, the court may thereupon examine or audit the accounts, or may appoint an examiner or auditor to examine and audit such accounts and report thereon to the court.

(2) After the examination or audit of any accounting is completed, the court shall approve or disapprove the same, or any item thereof; and the court may at any time before the curator has been finally discharged, after notice, enter judgment against the curator and his sureties for failing to comply with or abide by the terms and conditions of his bond.

(3) The cost of the audit or examination

shall be paid out of the estate, as the decree of the court shall otherwise direct.

(4) Upon the death or restoration to legal capacity of the ward, the curator shall file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court a full and complete account of such items and matters as were not included in any former account confirmed finally.

History.—§§12, 13, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.17 Curator and guardian, if any, to be discharged upon recovery.—If, at any time the ward shall become able to properly care for himself or his property, he may petition the court, setting forth such fact; and, after a hearing, of which due notice shall be given to the curator and some one or more of the family or next of kin of the said person, as the court shall order, and after the appearance of the ward before the court, if the court shall find that the said person has regained the ability to properly care for his property, the court shall decree accordingly, and shall thereafter discharge the curator upon the rendition of a

proper accounting and after same has been confirmed after notice and hearing.

History.—§14, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.18 Curators, powers and duties.—Except as herein otherwise provided, a curator shall have the powers and be subject to the same duties over and concerning the property of a ward as may be by law had and exercised by the guardians of the property of infants, and the court shall have and exercise the same powers touching such curator and the property of such person as may be by law had and exercised touching the guardian of the property of infants.

History.—§15, ch. 25376, 1949.

747.19 Appeals.—Any orders or decrees of the circuit court relating to a curatorship may be reviewed as are other orders and decrees in equity, and such an appeal may be taken by any person as next friend of the ward after obtaining leave of the chancellor or by the curator or by the petitioner.

History.—§16, ch. 25376, 1949.

TITLE XLIII

TORTS

CHAPTER 767

DAMAGE BY DOGS

767.01 Owners responsible.

767.02 Sheep-killing dogs not to roam about.

767.01 Owners responsible. — Owners of dogs shall be liable for any damage done by their dogs to sheep or other domestic animals or livestock, or to persons.

History.—RS 2341; ch. 4979, 1901; GS 3142; RGS 4957; CGL 7044.

767.02 Sheep-killing dogs not to roam about. —It is unlawful for any dog known to have killed sheep to roam about over the country unattended by a keeper. Any such dog found roaming over the country unattended shall be deemed a run-about dog, and it is lawful to kill such dog.

History.—§1, ch. 4185, 1893; GS 3143; RGS 4958; CGL 7045.

767.03 Good defense for killing dog.—In any action for damages or of a criminal prosecution against any person for killing or injuring a dog, satisfactory proof that said dog had been or was killing sheep shall constitute a good defense to either of such actions.

History.—§1, ch. 4938, 1901; GS 3144; RGS 4959; CGL 7046.

767.04 Liability of owners.—The owners of any dog which shall bite any person, while

767.03 Good defense for killing dog.

767.04 Liability of owners.

such person is on or in a public place, or lawfully on or in a private place, including the property of the owner of such dogs, shall be liable for such damages as may be suffered by persons bitten, regardless of the former viciousness of such dog or the owners' knowledge of such viciousness. A person is lawfully upon private property of such owner within the meaning of this act when he is on such property in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by the laws of this state or by the laws or postal regulations of the United States, or when he is on such property upon invitation, expressed or implied, of the owner thereof; provided, however, no owner of any dog shall be liable for any damages to any person or his property when such person shall mischievously or carelessly provoke or aggravate the dog inflicting such damage; nor shall any such owner be so liable if at the time of any such injury he had displayed in a prominent place on his premises a sign easily readable including the words "Bad Dog."

History.—§1, ch. 25109, 1949.

cf.—§782.12 Killing by mischievous animal.

CHAPTER 768

NEGLIGENCE

- 768.01 Right of action for death.
- 768.02 Parties; damages; proviso.
- 768.03 Parties in actions for death of minor child; damages.
- 768.04 Limitation of action.
- 768.041 Release or covenant not to sue.
- 768.05 Liability of railroad company.
- 768.06 Comparative negligence.
- 768.07 Liability for injury to employees.
- 768.08 Liability of corporations having relief department for injury to employees; contracts in violation of act void.
- 768.10 Pits and holes not to be left open.
- 768.11 Pits and holes; measure of damages.
- 768.12 Motor vehicle colliding with any animal at large on a public highway.
- 768.13 Good Samaritan act; immunity from civil liability.
- 768.14 Suit by state; waiver of sovereign immunity.
- 768.15 Torts by public officers and employees.

768.01 Right of action for death.—

(1) Whenever the death of any person in this state shall be caused by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any individual or individuals, or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any corporation, or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness, or default, of any agent of any corporation, acting in his capacity of agent of such corporation (or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any ship, vessel or boat or persons employed thereon), and the act, negligence, carelessness or default, is such as would, if the death had not ensued, have entitled the party injured thereby to maintain an action (or to proceed in rem against the said ship, vessel or boat, or in personam against the owners thereof, or those having control of her) and to recover damages in respect thereof, then and in every such case the person or persons who, or the corporation (or the ship, vessel or boat), which would have been liable in damages if death had not ensued shall be liable to an action for damages (or if a ship, vessel or boat, to a libel in rem, and her owners or those responsible for her wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default, to a libel in personam), notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to a felony.

(2) The right of action as set forth in subsection (1) above shall extend to and include actions ex contractu and ex delicto.

History.—§1, ch. 3429, 1883; RS 2342; GS 3145; §1, ch. 6913, 1915; RGS 4960; CGL 7047; §1, ch. 28280, 1953. cf.—§95.11, Limitation of actions.
Ch. 440, Workmen's compensation law.

768.02 Parties; damages; proviso.—Every such action shall be brought by and in the name of the widow or husband, as the case may be, and where there is neither widow nor husband surviving the deceased, then the minor child or children may maintain an action; and where there is neither widow nor husband, nor minor child or children, then the action may be maintained by any person or persons dependent on such person killed for a support; and where there is neither of the above classes of persons to sue, then the action may be maintained by the executor or

administrator, as the case may be, of the person killed. In case of the death of any person solely entitled, or of all the persons jointly entitled to sue, before action brought or before the recovery of a final judgment in action brought by him or them, the right of action or the action as the case may be, shall survive to the person or persons next entitled to sue under this section, and in case of the death of one or more persons jointly entitled to sue before action brought or before the recovery of a final judgment in an action brought by them, the right of action or the action, as the case may be, shall survive to the survivor of such persons so jointly entitled to sue; and in every such action the jury shall give such damages as the party or parties entitled to sue may have sustained by reason of the death of the party killed; provided, that any person or persons to whom a right of action may survive under the provisions of this act shall recover such damages as by law such person or persons are entitled in their own right to recover, irrespective of the damages recoverable by the person or persons whom he or they may succeed.

History.—§2, ch. 3439, 1883; RS 2343; GS 3146; §1, ch. 5648, 1907; RGS 4961; CGL 7048.

768.03 Parties in actions for death of minor child; damages.—

(1) Whenever the death of any minor child shall be caused by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any individual, or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any private association or persons, or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any officer, agent or employee of any private association of persons, acting in his capacity as such officer, agent or employee, or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any corporation, or by the wrongful act, negligence, carelessness or default of any officer or agent, or employee of any corporation acting in his capacity as such officer, agent or employee, the father of such minor child, or if the father be not living, the mother may maintain an action against such individual, private association of persons, or corporation, and may recover, not only for the loss of services of such minor child, but in addition thereto, such sum for the mental pain

and suffering of the parent (or both parents) if they survive, as the jury may assess.

(2) The right of action as set forth in subsection (1) shall extend to and include actions *ex contractu* and *ex delicto*.

History.—§1, ch. 4722, 1899; GS 3147; §1, ch. 6487, 1913; RGS 4962; CGL 7049; (2) n., §1, ch. 63-469.

768.04 Limitation of action.—All actions provided for by §768.03 shall be barred, unless brought within two years from the time the cause of action accrued.

History.—§2, ch. 6487, 1913; RGS 4963; CGL 7050. *cf.*—Ch. 95, Limitations, generally.

768.041 Release or covenant not to sue.—

(1) A release or covenant not to sue as to one tort-feasor for property damage to, personal injury of, or the wrongful death of any person shall not operate to release or discharge the liability of any other tort-feasor who may be liable for the same tort or death.

(2) At trial if any defendant shows the court that the plaintiff, or any person lawfully on his behalf, has delivered a release or covenant not to sue to any person, firm or corporation in partial satisfaction of the damages sued for, the court shall set off this amount from the amount of any judgment to which the plaintiff would be otherwise entitled at the time of rendering judgment and enter judgment accordingly.

(3) The fact of such a release or covenant not to sue, or that any defendant has been dismissed by order of the court shall not be made known to the jury.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 57-395; §45, ch. 67-254. **Note.**—See former §54.28.

768.05 Liability of railroad company.—A railroad company shall be liable for any damage done to persons, stock or other property, by the running of the locomotives, or cars, or other machinery of such company, or for damage done by any person in the employ and service of such company, unless the company shall make it appear that their agents have exercised all ordinary and reasonable care and diligence, the presumption in all cases being against the company.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3744, 1887; §1, ch. 4071, 1891; GS 3148; RGS 4964; CGL 7051. *cf.*—§356.04, Railroad killing livestock. §860.02, Negligence of carrier.

768.06 Comparative negligence.—No person shall recover damages from a railroad company for injury to himself or his property, where the same is done by his consent, or is caused by his own negligence. If the plaintiff and the agents of the company are both at fault, the former may recover, but the amount of recovery shall be such a proportion of the entire damages sustained, as the defendant's negligence bears to the combined negligence of both the plaintiff and the defendant.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3744, 1887; §2, ch. 4071, 1891; GS 3149; RGS 4965; CGL 7052.

768.07 Liability for injury to employees.—If any person is injured by a railroad company by the running of the locomotives or cars, or other machinery of such company, he being at the time of such injury an employee of the company, and the damage was caused by negligence of another employee, and without fault or negligence on the part of the person injured, his employment by the company shall be no bar to a recovery. No contract which restricts such liability shall be legal or binding.

History.—§3, ch. 4071, 1891; GS 3150; RGS 4966; CGL 7053. *cf.*—§769.06, Contracts limiting liability.

768.08 Liability of corporations having relief department for injury to employees; contracts in violation of act void.—Any person, association of persons, or corporations that has, or shall hereafter have, a relief department for the benefit of their or its employees, or which shall contribute any money or other thing of value to any relief society or association for the benefit of their or its employees, to which such employee may also contribute any money, or other thing of value, shall not be relieved of liability to such employee, or in case of his death to any person authorized by law to sue for such death, for the negligent injury or killing of such employee, because such employee may have been a member of or contributed to any such relief department, or received any benefits therefrom, but such employee, and in case of his death any person or persons authorized by law to sue for such death, shall be entitled to demand, sue for and recover any benefit that such employee may have been entitled to receive by reason of having been a member of or contributed to any such relief department, society or association, and such employee, and in case of his death any person authorized by law to sue for such death, shall be entitled to institute suit against any such person, association of persons or corporations, and to recover for any injury suffered by such employee and for the death of such employee, suffered through the negligence of such person, association of persons, or corporation, and any contract, stipulation or provision in violation of this section is declared to be null and void.

History.—§1, ch. 6520, 1913; RGS 4967; CGL 7054.

768.10 Pits and holes not to be left open.—It is not lawful for any company or individual to leave open any pit or other hole outside of an enclosure of a greater depth and breadth than two feet; provided, however, such pit or hole may be left open by enclosing the same with a fence or other enclosure that would be a safeguard against horses, cattle or other domestic animals falling into the same; provided further, that this section shall not apply to pits or holes made by any company or individual while bona fide engaged in actual mining operations, such pits and holes to be enclosed as herein provided when said

mining operations shall cease or be discontinued.

History.—§1, ch. 4051, 1891; GS 3152; RGS 4969; CGL 7056.

768.11 Pits and holes; measure of damages.

—Any company or individual who may leave open pits or other holes contrary to the provisions of §768.10 shall be liable in damages to any person injured thereby in an amount double the actual damages sustained, which may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

History.—§2, ch. 4051, 1891; GS 3153; RGS 4970; CGL 7057.

768.12 Motor vehicle colliding with any animal at large on a public highway.—That whenever a motor vehicle collides with any animal at large on a public highway of this state, and the operator of the motor vehicle dies as a result of the collision, the owner of such animal shall have no cause of action against the personal representative of the estate of the said deceased operator on account of any injuries to, or the death of, such animal, resulting from the collision.

History.—§1, ch. 21018, 1941.
cf.—§356.04 et seq., Railroads killing stock.
§768.05, Liability of railroad.

768.13 Good Samaritan act; immunity from civil liability.—

(1) This act shall be known and cited as the good Samaritan act.

(2) Any person, including those licensed to practice medicine, who gratuitously and in good faith renders emergency care or treatment at the scene of an emergency outside of a hospital, doctor's office, or other place having proper medical equipment, without objection of the injured victim or victims thereof, shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of such care or treatment or as a result of any act or failure to act in providing or arranging further medical treatment where the person acts as an ordinary reasonably prudent man would have acted under the same or similar circumstances.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 65-313.

768.14 Suit by state; waiver of sovereign immunity.—Suit by the state or any of its agencies or subdivisions to recover damages in tort shall constitute a waiver of sovereign immunity from liability and suit for damages in tort to the extent of permitting the defendant to counterclaim for damages resulting from the same transaction or occurrence.

History.—§1, ch. 67-2204.

*768.15 Torts by public officers and employees.—

(1) **WAIVER OF IMMUNITY.**—The state, for itself and its counties, agencies, and instrumentalities, waives immunity for liability for the torts of officers, employees, or servants committed in the state. The state and its counties, agencies, and instrumentalities shall be liable in the same manner as a private individual, but no action may be brought under this section if the claim:

(a) Arises out of the performance or the failure to perform a discretionary function;

(b) Arises out of a riot, unlawful assembly, public demonstration, mob violence, or civil disturbance;

(c) Arises out of the issuance, denial, suspension, or revocation of, or by the failure to issue, deny, suspend, or revoke, a permit, license, certificate, approval, order, or similar authorization; or

(d) Arises out of the collection or assessment of taxes.

(2) **PUNITIVE DAMAGES.**—Punitive damages shall not be allowed in an action brought under this section.

(3) **VENUE.**—Actions under this section shall be brought in the county where the cause of action arose.

(4) **REMEDIES CUMULATIVE.**—The rights and remedies under this section are cumulative to all others.

(5) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—This section shall become effective on July 1, 1969 and shall not apply to acts or omissions occurring before that date.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 69-116.

***Note.**—§1, ch. 69-357 repealed this section, effective July 1, 1970.

CHAPTER 769

HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS

- 769.01 Employers affected by fellow servant act.
 769.02 Liability of certain persons and corporations for injuries from negligence of fellow servants.
 769.03 Recovery for injuries where employee and employer both at fault; damages; negligence of fellow servant.
 769.04 Doctrine of assumption of risk abrogated.
 769.05 Proceeds of recovery for injuries exempt from garnishment and execution.
 769.06 Contracts limiting liability invalid.

769.01 Employers affected by fellow servant act.—This chapter shall apply to persons engaged in the following hazardous occupations in this state; namely, railroading, operating street railways, generating and selling electricity, telegraph and telephone business, express business, blasting and dynamiting, operating automobiles for public use, boating, when boat is propelled by steam, gas or electricity.

History.—§1, ch. 6521, 1913; RGS 4971; CGL 7058.
 cf.—Ch. 440, Workmen's compensation law.

769.02 Liability of certain persons and corporations for injuries from negligence of fellow servants.—The persons mentioned in §769.01 shall be liable in damages for injuries inflicted upon their agents and employees, and for the death of their agents and employees caused by the negligence of such persons, their agents and servants, unless such persons shall make it appear that they, their agents and servants have exercised all ordinary and reasonable care and diligence, the presumption in all cases being against such persons.

History.—§2, ch. 3521, 1913; RGS 4972; CGL 7059.

769.03 Recovery for injuries where employee and employer both at fault; damages; negligence of fellow servant.—The persons mentioned in §769.01 shall not be liable in damages for injuries to their agents and employees, or for the death of such agents and employees, where same is done by their consent, or is caused by their own negligence. If the employees or agents injured or killed, and the persons mentioned in §769.01, or their agents and employees are both at fault, there

may be a recovery, but the amount of the recovery shall be such a proportion of the entire damages sustained, as the defendant's negligence bears to the combined negligence of both the plaintiff and the defendant; provided, that damages shall not be recovered for injuries to an employee injured in part through his own negligence and in part through the negligence of another employee, when both of such employees are fellow servants, where the former and latter are jointly engaged in performing the act causing the injury and the employer is guilty of no negligence contributing to such injury.

History.—§3, ch. 6521, 1913; RGS 4973; CGL 7060.

769.04 Doctrine of assumption of risk abrogated.—The doctrine of assumption of risk shall not obtain in any case arising under the provisions of this chapter, where the injury or death was attributable to the negligence of the employer, his agents or servants.

History.—§4, ch. 6521, 1913; RGS 4974; CGL 7061.

769.05 Proceeds of recovery for injuries exempt from garnishment and execution.—Writs of garnishment, execution or other processes, shall not issue out of any court to reach any money due or likely to become due as damages under the provisions of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 6521, 1913; RGS 4975; CGL 7062.

769.06 Contracts limiting liability invalid.—Any contract, contrivance or device whatever, having the effect to relieve or exempt the persons mentioned in §769.01 from the liability prescribed by this chapter shall be illegal and void.

History.—§6, ch. 6521, 1913; RGS 4976; CGL 7063.

CHAPTER 770
CIVIL ACTIONS FOR LIBEL

- 770.01 Notice condition precedent to action or prosecution for libel.
 770.02 Correction, apology, or retraction by newspaper.
 770.03 Civil liability of radio broadcasting stations, etc.

770.01 Notice condition precedent to action or prosecution for libel.—Before any civil action is brought for publication, in a newspaper or periodical, of a libel, the plaintiff shall, at least five days before instituting such action, serve notice in writing on defendant, specifying the article, and the statements therein, which he alleges to be false and defamatory.

History.—§1, ch. 16070, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7064(1).
 cf.—§836.07, Criminal prosecution for libel.

770.02 Correction, apology, or retraction by newspaper.—If it appears upon the trial that said article was published in good faith, that its falsity was due to an honest mistake of the facts, and that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the statements in said article were true, and that within ten days after the service of said notice a full and fair correction, apology and retraction was published in the same editions or corresponding issues of the newspaper or periodical in which said article appeared, and in as conspicuous place and type as was said original article, then the plaintiff in such case shall recover only actual damages.

History.—§2, ch. 16070, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7064(2).
 cf.—§836.08, Criminal provision.

770.03 Civil liability of radio broadcasting stations, etc.—The owner, lessee, licensee or operator of a radio broadcasting station shall have the right, but shall not be compelled, to require the submission of a written copy of any statement intended to be broadcast over such station twenty-four hours before the time of the intended broadcast thereof; and when such owner, lessee, licensee or operator has so required the submission of such copy, such owner, lessee, licensee or operator shall not be liable in damages for any libelous or slanderous utterance made by or for the person or party submitting a copy of such proposed broadcast which is not contained in such copy; but this section shall not be construed to relieve the person or party, or the agents or servants of such person or party, making any such libelous or slanderous utterance from liability therefor.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 19616, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7064(4); §1, ch. 20869, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

770.04 Civil liability of radio or television broadcasting stations; care to prevent publication or utterance required.—The owner, licensee, or operator of a radio or television broadcasting station, and the agents or employees of any such owner, licensee or operator, shall not be liable for any damages for any defamatory statement published or uttered in

- 770.04 Civil liability of radio or television broadcasting stations; care to prevent publication or utterance required.
 770.05 Limitation of choice of venue.
 770.06 Adverse judgment in any jurisdiction a bar to additional action.
 770.07 Cause of action, time of accrual.
 770.08 Limitation on recovery of damages.

or as a part of a radio or television broadcast, by one other than such owner, licensee or operator, or general agent or employees thereof, unless it shall be alleged and proved by the complaining party, that such owner, licensee, operator, general agent or employee, has failed to exercise due care to prevent the publication or utterance of such statement in such broadcasts, provided, however, the exercise of due care shall be construed to include the bona fide compliance with any federal law or the regulation of any federal regulatory agency.

History.—§1, ch. 23802, 1947; §1, ch. 25278, 1949.

770.05 Limitation of choice of venue.—No person shall have more than one choice of venue for damages for libel or slander or invasion of privacy or any other tort founded upon any single publication or exhibition or utterance, such as any one edition of a newspaper or book or magazine or any one presentation to an audience or any one broadcast over radio or television or any one exhibition of a motion picture. Recovery in any action shall include all damages for any such tort suffered by the plaintiff in all jurisdictions.

History.—§1, ch. 67-52.

770.06 Adverse judgment in any jurisdiction a bar to additional action.—A judgment in any jurisdiction for or against the plaintiff upon the substantive merits of any action for damages founded upon a single publication or exhibition or utterance as described in §770.05 shall bar any other action for damages by the same plaintiff against the same defendant founded upon the same publication or exhibition or utterance.

History.—§2, ch. 67-52.

770.07 Cause of action, time of accrual.—The cause of action for damages founded upon a single publication or exhibition or utterance, as described in §770.05, shall be deemed to have accrued at the time of the first publication or exhibition or utterance thereof in this state.

History.—§3, ch. 67-52.

770.08 Limitation on recovery of damages.—No person shall have more than one choice of venue for damages for libel founded upon a single publication or exhibition or utterance, as described in §770.05, and upon his election in any one of his choices of venue, then he shall be bound to recover there all damages allowed him.

History.—§4, ch. 67-52.

CHAPTER 771

ACTIONS FOR ALIENATION OF AFFECTIONS, ETC.

771.01 Certain tort actions abolished.

771.04 No act done in state to give cause of action.

771.05 Unlawful to file certain causes of action.

771.01 Certain tort actions abolished.—The rights of action heretofore existing to recover sums of money as damage for the alienation of affections, criminal conversation, seduction or breach of contract to marry are hereby abolished.

History.—§1, ch. 23138, 1945.

771.04 No act done in state to give cause of action.—No act hereafter done within this state shall operate to give rise, either within or without this state, to any of the rights of action abolished by this law. No contract to marry hereafter made or entered into in this state shall operate to give rise, either within or without this state, to any cause or right of action for the breach thereof.

History.—§4, ch. 23138, 1945.

771.05 Unlawful to file certain causes of action.—It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, either as a party or attorney, or an agent or other person in behalf of either, to file or serve, cause to be filed or served or threaten to file or serve, or to threaten to cause to be filed or served, any process or pleading, in any court of the state, setting forth or seeking to recover a sum of money upon any cause of action abolished or barred by this law, whether such cause of action arose within or without the state.

History.—§5, ch. 23138, 1945.

771.06 Validity of certain contracts.—All contracts and instruments of every kind, name, nature or description, which may hereafter be executed within this state in payment, satisfaction, settlement or compromise of any claim or cause of action abolished or barred by this law, whether such claim or cause of action arose within or without this state, are hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of this state and absolutely void. It shall be unlawful to cause, induce or procure any person to execute such a contract or instrument; or cause, induce or procure any person to give, pay, transfer or deliver any money or thing of value in payment,

771.06 Validity of certain contracts.

771.07 Penalties.

771.08 Construction of law.

satisfaction, settlement or compromise of any such claim or cause of action; or to receive, take or accept any such money or thing of value as such payment, satisfaction, settlement or compromise. It shall be unlawful to commence or cause to be commenced, either as party or attorney, or as agent or otherwise in behalf of either, in any court of this state, any proceeding or action seeking to enforce or recover upon any such contract or instrument, knowing it to be such, whether the same shall have been executed within or without this state; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the payment, satisfaction, settlement or compromise of any causes of action which are not abolished or barred by this law, or any contracts or instruments heretofore executed, or to the bona fide holder in due course of any negotiable instrument which may be hereafter executed.

History.—§6, ch. 23138, 1945.

771.07 Penalties.—Any person who violates any of the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§7, ch. 23138, 1945.

771.08 Construction of law.—This law shall be liberally construed to effectuate the objects and purposes thereof and the public policy of the state as hereby declared. This law shall supersede all laws and parts of laws, inconsistent with this law, to the extent of such inconsistency, but in all other respects shall be deemed supplemental to such laws and parts of laws. Nothing contained in this law shall be construed as a repeal of any of the provisions of the penal law or the code of criminal procedure or of any other law of this state relating to criminal or quasi-criminal actions or proceedings.

History.—§§8, 9, ch. 23138, 1945.

TITLE XLIV

CRIMES

CHAPTER 775

DEFINITIONS; GENERAL PENALTIES; REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS

- 775.01 Common law of England.
- 775.02 Punishment of common law offenses.
- 775.03 Benefit of clergy.
- 775.04 What penal acts or omissions not public offenses.
- 775.05 "Crimes" include misdemeanors.
- 775.06 Punishments.
- 775.07 Punishment for misdemeanors where not otherwise provided.
- 775.08 Felonies and misdemeanors defined.

775.01 Common law of England.—The common law of England in relation to crimes, except so far as the same relates to the modes and degrees of punishment, shall be of full force in this state where there is no existing provision by statute on the subject.

History.—§1, Nov. 6, 1829; §1, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2369; GS 3194; RGS 5024; CGL 7126.

cf.—§2.01, Common law in force.
§817.29, Punishment for common law fraud or cheat.

775.02 Punishment of common law offenses.—When there exists no such provision by statute, the court shall proceed to punish such offense by fine or imprisonment, but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars, nor the imprisonment twelve months.

History.—§1, Nov. 6, 1829; RS 2370; GS 3195; RGS 5025; CGL 7127.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

775.03 Benefit of clergy.—The doctrine of benefit of clergy shall have no operation in this state.

History.—§75, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2371; GS 3196; RGS 5026; CGL 7128.

775.04 What penal acts or omissions not public offenses.—Acts or omissions to which a pecuniary penalty is attached, recoverable by action by a person for his own use or for the use, in whole or in part, of the state or of a county or a public body, or of a corporation, are not public offenses within the meaning of these statutes.

History.—RS 2349; GS 3173; RGS 5002; CGL 7101.

775.05 "Crimes" include misdemeanors.—The word "crimes" shall include all misdemeanors.

History.—RS 2350; GS 3174; RGS 5003; CGL 7102.

775.06 Punishments.—Whenever punishment by imprisonment is prescribed, and the said imprisonment is not expressly directed to be in the state prison, it shall be taken and

- 775.09 Punishment for second conviction of felony.
- 775.10 Punishment for fourth conviction of felony.
- 775.11 Procedure in prosecutions for second and subsequent offenses.
- 775.12 Limitation of repeal as to criminal cases.
- 775.13 Registration of convicted felons, exemptions; penalties.
- 775.14 Limitation on withheld sentences.

held to be imprisonment in the county jail, and whenever the punishment is prescribed to be fine or imprisonment (whether in the state prison or county jail), in the alternative, the court may, in its discretion, proceed to punish by both fine and such imprisonment.

History.—RS 2351; GS 3175; RGS 5004; CGL 7103.

775.07 Punishment for misdemeanors where not otherwise provided.—The punishment for commission of crimes other than felonies in this state, when not otherwise provided by statute, or when the penalty provided by such statute is ineffectual because of constitutional provisions, or because the same is otherwise illegal or void, shall be a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding ninety days; and where punishment by fine alone is provided the court may, in his discretion, sentence the defendant to serve not exceeding sixty days in default of the payment of the said fine.

History.—§1, ch. 5920, 1909; §1, ch. 6222, 1911; RGS 5005; CGL 7104; §1, ch. 17910, 1937.

775.08 Felonies and misdemeanors defined.—Any crime punishable by death, or imprisonment in the state prison, is a felony, and no other crime shall be so considered. Every other offense is a misdemeanor.

History.—§1(11), ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2352; GS 3176; RGS 5006; CGL 7105.

775.09 Punishment for second conviction of felony.—A person who, after having been convicted within this state of a felony or an attempt to commit a felony, or under the laws of any other state, government or country, of a crime which, if committed within this state would be a felony, commits any felony within this state is punishable upon conviction of such second offense as follows: If the subsequent felony is such that upon a first conviction the offender would be punishable by im-

prisonment for any term less than his natural life then such person must be sentenced to imprisonment for a term no less than the longest term nor more than twice the longest term prescribed upon a first conviction. If the subsequent felony is such that upon a first conviction the offender would be punishable by imprisonment for life or for a term of years, in the alternative, then such person must be sentenced to imprisonment for life or for any number of years not less than twenty years.

History.—§1, ch. 12022, 1927; CGL 7106; §1, ch. 57-764.
 cf.—§811.10, Second conviction of larceny.
 §811.12, Second conviction of horse or cattle stealing.
 §811.15, Larceny of hogs; second offense.
 §811.18, Second and third conviction of receiving stolen goods.
 §831.10, Second conviction of uttering forged bills.
 §849.13, Second conviction of violation of lottery laws.
 §849.23, Second conviction of violation of slot machine law

775.10 Punishment for fourth conviction of felony.—A person who, after having been three times convicted within this state of felonies or attempts to commit felonies, or under the law of any other state, government or country of crimes which, if committed within this state, would be felonious, commits a felony within this state shall be sentenced upon conviction of such fourth or subsequent offense to imprisonment in the state prison for the term of his natural life. A person to be punishable under this and the preceding section need not have been indicted and convicted as a previous offender in order to receive the increased punishment therein provided, but may be proceeded against as provided in the following section.

History.—§2, ch. 12022, 1927; CGL 7107.

775.11 Procedure in prosecutions for second and subsequent offenses.—

(1) If at any time after sentence or conviction it shall appear that a person convicted of a felony has previously been convicted of crimes as set forth either in §775.09 or §775.10 the prosecuting attorney of the county in which such conviction was had, shall file an information accusing said person of such previous convictions, whereupon the court in which such conviction was had shall cause said person, whether confined in prison or otherwise, to be brought before it and shall inform him of the allegations contained in such information and of his right to be tried as to the truth thereof, according to law, and shall require such offender to say whether he is the same person as charged in such information or not.

(2) If he says he is not the same person or refuses to answer or remains silent, his plea, or the fact of his silence, shall be entered of record and a jury shall be empaneled to inquire whether the offender is the same person mentioned in the several records as set forth in such information. If the jury finds that he is the same person or if he acknowledges or confesses in open court after being duly cautioned as to his rights that he is the same person the court shall sentence him to the punishment prescribed in §775.09 or §775.10

as the case may be, and shall vacate the previous sentence, deducting from the new sentence all time actually served on the sentence so vacated.

(3) Whenever it shall become known to any warden or prison, probation, parole or police officer or other peace officer, that any person charged with or convicted of a felony has been previously convicted within the meaning of §775.09 or §775.10 he shall forthwith report the facts to the prosecuting attorney of the county.

History.—§3, ch. 12022, 1927; CGL 7108.

775.12 Limitation of repeal as to criminal cases.—No offense committed, and no penalty and forfeiture incurred, prior to the taking effect of these statutes, shall be affected thereby, and no prosecution had or commenced, shall be abated thereby, except that when any punishment, forfeiture or penalty shall have been mitigated by the provisions of these statutes, such provisions shall apply to and control any judgment or sentence to be pronounced, and all prosecutions shall be conducted according to the provisions of law in force at the time of such further prosecution and trial applicable to the case.

History.—RS 2353; GS 3177; RGS 5007; CGL 7109.

775.13 Registration of convicted felons, exemptions; penalties.—

(1) Any person who has been convicted of a felony in any court of this state shall within forty-eight hours after entering any county in this state, register with the sheriff of said county and shall be fingerprinted, photographed and list the crime for which convicted, place of conviction, sentence imposed, if any, name, aliases, if any, address, and occupation.

(2) Any person who has been convicted of a crime in any federal court or in any court of a state other than Florida, or of any foreign state or country, which crime if committed in Florida would be a felony, shall forthwith within forty-eight hours after entering any county in this state register with the sheriff of said county, in the same manner as provided for in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Any person who is presently within any county of the state as of the effective date of this section, shall likewise be required to register with the sheriff of such county within thirty days after the effective date of this section, if such person would be required to register under the terms of subsections (1) or (2), hereof, if he or she were entering such county.

(4) In lieu of registering with the sheriffs of the several counties of the state as required by this section, such registration may be made with the department of law enforcement, and shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as required for registration with the several sheriffs of the state. Any person so registering with the department of law en-

forcement shall not be required to make further registration in any county in the state.

(5) The provisions of this law shall not apply to any person who:

(a) Has had his civil rights restored; or
(b) Has received a full pardon for the offense for which convicted, or

(c) Whose conviction of a felony was more than ten years prior to the time provided for registration under the provisions of this law, and who has been lawfully released from incarceration under a felony conviction and sentence for more than five years prior to such time for registration unless such person is a fugitive from justice on a felony charge, or

(d) Is a parolee or probationer under the supervision of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission, or is a probationer under the supervision of any county probation officer of the state, or who has been lawfully discharged from such parole or probation.

(e) Is a parolee or probationer under the supervision of the United States parole commission which parole commission knows of and consents to the presence of such person in

Florida, or is a probationer under the supervision of any federal probation officer in the state, or who has been lawfully discharged from such parole or probation.

(6) Failure of any such convicted felon to comply with this section upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than 6 months in county jail and fine of not more than \$500, or both.

(7) All laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any law of this state relating to registration of criminals where the penalties are in excess of those imposed by this section.

History.—§§1-7, ch. 57-19; §1, ch. 57-371; §1, ch. 63-191; §1, ch. 65-453; §3, ch. 67-2207; §§20, 33, 35, ch. 69-106.

775.14 Limitation on withheld sentences.—Any person receiving a withheld sentence upon conviction for a criminal offense, and such withheld sentence has not been altered for a period of five years, shall not thereafter be sentenced for the conviction of the same crime for which sentence was originally withheld.

History.—§1, ch. 57-284.

CHAPTER 776

PRINCIPALS AND ACCESSORIES; ATTEMPTS

776.011 Principal in first degree.

776.03 Accessory after the fact.

776.011 Principal in first degree.—Whoever commits any criminal offense against the state, whether felony or misdemeanor, or aids, abets, counsels, hires, or otherwise procures such offense to be committed, is a principal in the first degree and may be charged, convicted and punished as such, whether he is or is not actually or constructively present at the commission of such offense.

History.—§1, ch. 57-310.

776.03 Accessory after the fact.—Whoever, not standing in the relation of husband or wife, parent or grandparent, child or grandchild, brother or sister, by consanguinity or affinity to the offender, maintains or assists the principal or accessory before the fact, or gives the offender any other aid, knowing that he has committed a felony or been accessory thereto before the fact, with intent that he shall avoid or escape detection, arrest, trial or punishment, shall be deemed an accessory after the fact, and be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding seven years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§6, sub-ch. 11, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2356; GS 3180; RGS 5010; CGL 7112.

cf.—§806.10, Obstructing extinguishment of fire.
§932.13, Jurisdiction and venue; accessory after the fact.

776.04 Attempts, generally.—Whoever attempts to commit an offense prohibited by law and in such attempt does any act toward the

776.04 Attempts, generally.

commission of such an offense, but fails in the perpetration, or is intercepted or prevented in the execution of the same, shall, when no express provision is made by law for the punishment of such attempt, be punished as follows:

(1) If the offense attempted to be committed is punishable with death, the person convicted of such attempt shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years.

(2) If the offense attempted to be committed is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for five years or more, the person convicted of such attempt shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year.

(3) If the offense attempted to be committed is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of less than five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or by fine, the person convicted of such attempt shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

In no case shall the punishment by imprisonment exceed one-half of the greatest punishment which might have been inflicted if the offense attempted had been committed.

History.—§8, sub-ch. 11, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2594; GS 3517; RGS 5403; CGL 7544.

cf.—§806.04, Arson, fourth degree.

§806.05, Certain acts constituting attempts to burn.

CHAPTER 779

TREASON AND OFFENSE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT

- 779.01 Treason.
- 779.02 Misprision of treason.
- 779.03 Combination to usurp government.
- 779.04 Combination against part of the people of the state.
- 779.05 Inciting insurrection.
- 779.06 Definitions.
- 779.07 Intentional injury to or interference with property.
- 779.08 Intentionally defective workmanship.
- 779.09 Attempts.
- 779.10 Conspirators.
- 779.11 Witnesses' privileges.

779.01 Treason.—Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to the enemies thereof, or giving them aid and comfort. Whoever commits treason against this state shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life at hard labor.

History.—§1, 2, sub-ch. 2, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2372; GS 8197; RGS 5027; CGL 7129.

779.02 Misprision of treason.—Whoever having knowledge of the commission of treason conceals the same and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known such treason to the governor or one of the justices of the supreme court or a judge of the circuit court, shall be judged guilty of the offense of misprision of treason, and be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§2, sub-ch. 2, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2373; GS 8198; RGS 5028; CGL 7130.

779.03 Combination to usurp government.—If two or more persons shall combine by force to usurp the government of this state, or to overturn the same, or interfere forcibly in the administration of the government or any department thereof, the person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years.

History.—§5, sub-ch. 2, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2374; GS 8199; RGS 5029; CGL 7131.

779.04 Combination against part of the people of the state.—If two or more persons shall combine to levy war against any part of the people of this state, or to remove them forcibly out of this state, or to remove them from their habitations to any other part of the state by force, or shall assemble for that purpose, every person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§6, sub-ch. 2, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2375; GS 8200; RGS 5030; CGL 7132.

779.05 Inciting insurrection.—If any person shall incite an insurrection or sedition amongst any portion or class of the population of this state, or shall attempt by writing,

- 779.12 Unlawful entry on property.
- 779.13 Questioning and detaining suspected persons.
- 779.14 Closing and restricting use of highway.
- 779.15 Penalty for going upon closed or restricted highway.
- 779.16 Rights of labor.
- 779.17 Relation to other statutes.
- 779.18 Construction.
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speaking or by any other means to incite such insurrection or sedition, the person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—§3, ch. 1466, 1866; RS 2376; GS 3201; RGS 5031; CGL 7133.

779.06 Definitions.—As used in §§779.06-779.19:

(1) "Highway" includes any private or public street, way or other place used for travel to or from property.

(2) "Highway commissioners" means any individual, board or other body having authority under then existing law to discontinue the use of the highway which it is desired to restrict or close to public use and travel.

(3) "Public utility" includes any pipe line, gas, electric, heat, water, oil, sewer, telephone, telegraph, radio, railway, railroad, airplane, transportation, communication or other system, by whomsoever owned or operated for public use.

History.—§1, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.07 Intentional injury to or interference with property.—Whoever intentionally destroys, impairs, injures, interferes or tampers with real or personal property and such act hinders, delays or interferes with the preparation of the United States or of any country with which the United States shall then maintain friendly relations, or of any of the states for defense or for war, or with the prosecution of war by the United States, shall be punished by death, or by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than twenty years; provided, if such person so acts with the intent to hinder, delay or interfere with the preparation of the United States or of any country with which the United States shall then maintain friendly relations, or of any of the states for defense or for war, or with the prosecution of war by the United States, the minimum punishment shall be in the state prison for not less than one year.

History.—§2, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.08 Intentionally defective workmanship.—Whoever intentionally makes or causes to be made or omits to note on inspection any defect in any article or thing with reasonable grounds to believe that such article or thing is intended

to be used in connection with the preparation of the United States or of any country with which the United States shall then maintain friendly relations, or any of the states for defense or for war, or for the prosecution of war by the United States, or that such article or thing is one of a number of similar articles or things, some of which are intended so to be used, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years, or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or both; provided, if such person so acts or so fails to act with the intent to hinder, delay or interfere with the preparation of the United States or of any country with which the United States shall then maintain friendly relations, or of any of the states for defense or for war, or with the prosecution of war by the United States, the minimum punishment shall be imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one year.

History.—§3, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.09 Attempts.—Whoever attempts to commit any of the crimes defined by this law shall be liable to one-half the punishment by imprisonment, or by fine, or both, as prescribed in §779.08 hereof. In addition to the acts which constitute an attempt to commit a crime under the law of this state, the solicitation or incitement of another to commit any of the crimes defined by this law not followed by the commission of the crime, the collection or assemblage of any materials with the intent that the same are to be used then or at a later time in the commission of such crime, or the entry, with or without permission, of a building, enclosure or other premises of another with the intent to commit any such crime therein or thereon shall constitute an attempt to commit such crime.

History.—§4, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.10 Conspirators.—If two or more persons conspire to commit any crime defined by this law, each of such persons is guilty of conspiracy and subject to the same punishment as if he had committed the crime which he conspired to commit, whether or not any act be done in furtherance of the conspiracy. It shall not constitute any defense or ground of suspension of judgment, sentence or punishment on behalf of any person prosecuted under this section, that any of his fellow conspirators has been acquitted, has not been arrested or convicted, is not amenable to justice or has been pardoned or otherwise discharged before or after conviction.

History.—§5, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.11 Witnesses' privileges.—No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or producing any books, papers, or other documents before any court, magistrate, referee or grand jury upon any investigation, proceeding or trial, for or relating to or concerned with a violation of any section of this law or attempt to commit such violation, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise required by the state

may tend to convict him of a crime or to subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him, upon any criminal investigation, proceeding or trial, except upon a prosecution for perjury or contempt of court, based upon the giving or producing of such testimony.

History.—§6, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.12 Unlawful entry on property.—Any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipal corporation or state or any political subdivision thereof engaged in, or preparing to engage in, the manufacture, transportation or storage of any product to be used in the preparation of the United States, or of any country with which the United States shall then maintain friendly relations, or of any of the states for defense or for war or in the prosecution of war by the United States, or the manufacture, transportation, distribution or storage of gas, oil, coal, electricity or water, or any of said natural or artificial persons operating any public utility, whose property, except where it fronts on water or where there are entrances for railway cars, vehicles, persons or things, is surrounded by a fence or wall, or a fence or wall and buildings, may post around his or its property at each gate, entrance, dock or railway entrance and every one hundred feet of water front a sign reading "No Entry Without Permission." Whoever without permission of such owner shall willfully enter upon premises so posted shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten days, or a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or both.

History.—§7, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.13 Questioning and detaining suspected persons.—Any peace officer or any other person employed as watchman, guard, or in a supervisory capacity on premises posted as provided in §779.12 may stop any person found on any premises to which entry without permission is forbidden by §779.12 and may detain him for the purpose of demanding, and may demand, of him his name, address and business in such place. If said peace officer or employee has reason to believe from the answers of the person so interrogated that such person has no right to be in such place, said peace officer shall forthwith release such person or he may arrest such person without a warrant on the charge of violating the provisions of §779.12; and said employee shall forthwith release such person or turn him over to a peace officer, who may arrest him without a warrant on the charge of violating the provisions of §779.12.

History.—§8, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.14 Closing and restricting use of highway.—

(1) Any individual, partnership, association, corporation, municipal corporation or

state or any political subdivision thereof engaged in or preparing to engage in the manufacture, transportation or storage of any product to be used in the preparation of the United States, or of any country with which the United States shall then maintain friendly relations or any of the states for defense or for war or in the prosecution of war by the United States, or in the manufacture, transportation, distribution or storage of gas, oil, coal, electricity or water, or any of said natural or artificial persons operating any public utility, who has property so used which he or it believes will be endangered if public use and travel is not restricted or prohibited on one or more highways or parts thereof upon which such property abuts, may petition the highway commissioners of any city, town or county to close one or more of said highways or parts thereof to public use and travel or to restrict by order the use and travel upon one or more of said highways or parts thereof.

(2) Upon receipt of such petition, the highway commissioners shall set a day for hearing and give notice thereof by publication in a newspaper having general circulation in the city, town or county in which such property is located, such notice to be at least seven days prior to the date set for hearing. If after hearing the highway commissioners determine that the public safety and the safety of the property of the petitioner so require, they shall by suitable order close to public use and travel or reasonably restrict the use of and travel upon one or more of said highways or parts thereof; provided, the highway commissioners may issue written permits to travel over the highways so closed or restricted to responsible and reputable persons for such term, under such conditions and in such form as said commissioners may prescribe. Appropriate notices in letters at least three inches high shall be posted conspicuously at each end of any highway so closed or restricted by such order. The highway commissioners may at any time revoke or modify any order so made.

History.—§9, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.15 Penalty for going upon closed or restricted highway.—Whoever violates any order made under §779.14 shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten days, or a fine of not more than fifty dollars, or both.

History.—§10, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.16 Rights of labor.—Nothing in this law shall be construed to impair, curtail or destroy the rights of employees and their representatives to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities, for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

History.—§11, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.17 Relation to other statutes.—All laws and parts of laws inconsistent with §§779.06-779.20 are hereby suspended in their application to any proceedings under said sections. If conduct prohibited by said sections is also made unlawful by another or other laws, the offender may be convicted for the violation of said sections or of any other law or laws.

History.—§14, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.18 Construction.—§§779.06-779.20 shall be construed to the end that the greatest force and effect may be given to its provisions for the promotion of national and state safety.

History.—§15, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.19 Effective period of law.—All orders made under the provisions of §§779.06-779.20 shall be in full force until May 15, 1945, and thereafter whenever the United States is at war; provided, any violation of said sections, committed while they are in force, may be prosecuted and punished thereafter, whether or not said sections are in force at the time of such prosecution and punishment.

History.—§16, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.20 Short title.—§§779.06-779.20 may be cited as the Florida sabotage prevention law.

History.—§13, ch. 20252, 1941.

779.21 Public mutilation of flag.—Whoever publicly mutilates, defaces, or tramples upon or burns with intent to insult any flag, standard, colors, or ensign of the United States or of Florida shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or the county jail not more than 1 year and a fine of not more than \$1,000.00.

History.—§1, ch. 67-2200.
cf.—§§256.06, 256.09 Mutilation or disrespect of flag and penalty.

CHAPTER 782

HOMICIDE

- 782.01 Homicide generally.
- 782.02 Justifiable homicide.
- 782.03 Excusable homicide.
- 782.04 Murder.
- 782.05 Killing in duel.
- 782.06 Killing by interfering with railway trains, aircraft.
- 782.07 Manslaughter.
- 782.08 Assisting self-murder.
- 782.09 Killing of unborn child by injury to mother.

782.01 Homicide generally.—The killing of a human being is either justifiable or excusable homicide, or murder or manslaughter, according to the facts and circumstances of each case.

History.—§1, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2377; GS 3202; RGS 5032; CGL 7134.

782.02 Justifiable homicide.—

(1) Homicide is justifiable when committed by public officers and those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, either in obedience to any judgment of a competent court, or when necessarily committed in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process, or in the discharge of any other legal duty, or when necessarily committed in retaking felons who may have been rescued or who have escaped, or when necessarily committed in arresting felons fleeing from justice.

(2) Homicide is justifiable when committed by any person in either of the following cases:

(a) When resisting any attempt to murder such person, or to commit any felony upon him, or upon or in any dwelling house in which such person shall be; or

(b) When committed in the lawful defense of such person of his or her husband, wife, parent, grandparent, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, father-in-law, child, grandchild, sister, brother, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, guardian, ward, master, mistress or servant, when there shall be a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony or to do some great personal injury, and there shall be imminent danger of such design being accomplished; or

(c) When necessarily committed in attempting by lawful ways and means to apprehend any person for any felony committed, or in lawfully suppressing any riot, or in lawfully keeping and preserving the peace.

History.—§§4, 5, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2378; ch. 4967, 1901; §1, ch. 4964, 1901; GS 3203; RGS 5033; CGL 7135.

782.03 Excusable homicide.—Homicide is excusable when committed by accident and misfortune in lawfully correcting a child or servant, or in doing any other lawful act by lawful means with usual ordinary caution, and without any unlawful intent, or by accident and misfortune in the heat of passion, upon any

- 782.10 Abortion.
- 782.11 Unnecessary killing to prevent unlawful act.
- 782.12 Killing by mischievous animal.
- 782.13 Drowning in overloaded vessel.
- 782.14 Death from racing steamboat.
- 782.15 Killing by intoxicated physician.
- 782.16 Concealing death of bastard child.
- 782.17 Indictment and verdict.

sudden and sufficient provocation, or upon a sudden combat, without any dangerous weapon being used and not done in a cruel or unusual manner.

History.—§6, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2379; GS 3204; RGS 5034; CGL 7136.

782.04 Murder.—

(1) The unlawful killing of a human being, when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed or any human being, or when committed in the perpetration of or in the attempt to perpetrate any arson, rape, robbery, burglary, abominable and detestable crime against nature or kidnaping, shall be murder in the first degree, and shall be punishable by death.

(2) When perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to another, and evincing a depraved mind regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual, it shall be murder in the second degree, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any number of years not less than twenty years.

(3) When perpetrated without any design to effect death, by a person engaged in the commission of any felony, other than arson, rape, robbery, burglary, the abominable and detestable crime against nature, or kidnaping, it shall be murder in the third degree, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—§2, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2380; GS 3205; RGS 5035; §1, ch. 8470, 1921; CGL 7137; am. §1, ch. 28023, 1953.
cf.—Ch. 801 Child molester law.

782.05 Killing in duel.—Killing by fight in single combat, commonly called a duel, with deadly weapons, shall be murder in the first degree.

History.—§2, ch. 3755, 1887; RS 2381; GS 3206; RGS 5036; CGL 7138.
cf.—§783.01, Dueling.

782.06 Killing by interfering with railway trains, aircraft.—Any person who willfully:

(1) By moving, misplacing or in any manner interfering with any railway switch, or by loosening, removing or displacing a rail from any railway track, or by any other interference, wrecks, destroys or so injures any car, tender,

locomotive or railway train, or part thereof, while moving upon any railway in this state; or

(2) By removing or tampering with its mechanism, or any part thereof, or by any other interference, wrecks, destroys or so injures any aircraft; and death to any person shall result thereby, the person guilty of the act described in subsection (1) or (2) shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first degree.

History.—§2, ch. 3755, 1887; RS 2382; GS 3207; RGS 5037; CGL 7139; am. §1, ch. 28274, 1953.
cf.—§782.04 Murder in the first degree.

782.07 Manslaughter.—The killing of a human being by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of another, in cases where such killing shall not be justifiable or excusable homicide nor murder, according to the provisions of this chapter, shall be deemed manslaughter, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§2384, RS 1892; GS 3209; RGS 5039; CGL 7141.
cf.—§860.01, Death caused by operation of motor vehicle while intoxicated.

782.08 Assisting self-murder.—Every person deliberately assisting another in the commission of self-murder shall be guilty of manslaughter.

History.—§9, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2385; GS 3210; RGS 5040; CGL 7142.

782.09 Killing of unborn child by injury to mother.—The willful killing of an unborn quick child, by any injury to the mother of such child which would be murder if it resulted in the death of such mother, shall be deemed manslaughter.

History.—§10, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2386; GS 3211; RGS 5041; CGL 7143.

782.10 Abortion.—Every person who shall administer to any woman pregnant with a quick child any medicine, drug or substance whatever, or shall use or employ any instrument or other means, with intent thereby to destroy such child, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve the life of such mother, or shall have been advised by two physicians to be necessary for such purpose, shall, in case the death of such child or of such mother be thereby produced, be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

History.—§11, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2387; GS 3212; RGS 5042; CGL 7144.
cf.—§797.01, Performing abortion.

782.11 Unnecessary killing to prevent unlawful act.—Whoever shall unnecessarily kill another, either while resisting an attempt by such other person to commit any felony, or to do any other unlawful act, or after such attempt shall have failed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

History.—§13, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2388; GS 3213; RGS 5043; CGL 7145.

782.12 Killing by mischievous animal.—If the owner of a mischievous animal, knowing

its propensities, shall willfully suffer it to go at large, or shall keep it without ordinary care, and such animal while so at large or not confined kills any human being, who shall have taken all the precautions which the circumstances may permit to avoid such animal, such owner shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

History.—§16, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2389; GS 3214; RGS 5044; CGL 7146.

782.13 Drowning in overloaded vessel.—

Any person navigating any boat or vessel for gain who shall willfully or negligently receive so many passengers or such a quantity of lading, that by reason thereof such boat or vessel shall sink or overset, and thereby any human being shall be drowned or otherwise killed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

History.—§17, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2390; GS 3215; RGS 5045; CGL 7147.

782.14 Death from racing steamboat.—If the captain or any other person having charge of any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers, or if the engineer or other person having charge of the boiler of such boat or of any other apparatus for the generation of steam, shall, from ignorance or gross negligence, or for the purpose of excelling any other boat in speed, create or allow to be created such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any apparatus or machinery connected therewith, by which bursting or breaking any person shall be killed, every such captain, engineer or other person, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

History.—§18, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2391; GS 3216; RGS 5046; CGL 7148.

782.15 Killing by intoxicated physician.—If any physician, while in a state of intoxication, shall without a design to effect death, administer any poison, drug or medicine, or do any other act to another person which shall produce the death of such other person, he shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter.

History.—§19, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2392; GS 3217; RGS 5047; CGL 7149.

782.16 Concealing death of bastard child.—If any woman conceals the death of any issue of her body, which if born alive would be a bastard, so that it may not be known whether such child was born alive or not, or whether or not it was murdered, she shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§11, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2393; GS 3218; RGS 5048; CGL 7150.

782.17 Indictment and verdict.—Any woman indicted for the murder of her infant bastard child may also be charged in the same indictment with the offense described in §782.16 and if upon the trial she be acquitted of the murder, she may be found guilty of the concealment.

History.—§12, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2394; GS 3219; RGS 5049; CGL 7151.

CHAPTER 783

DUELING

- 783.01 Dueling without homicide; challenging to fight duel.
783.02 Accepting or delivering challenge, acting as aid.

783.01 Dueling without homicide; challenging to fight duel.—Whoever engages in a duel with a deadly weapon, although no homicide ensues, or challenges another to fight such duel, or sends or delivers a written or verbal message purporting or intended to be such challenge, although no duel ensues, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years, or by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and shall be incapable of holding or of being elected or appointed to any place of honor, profit or trust, under the constitution or laws of this state, and shall not vote at any election for the term of twenty years after such conviction.

History.—§27, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2412; GS 3247; RGS 5078; CGL 7180.
cf.—§782.05, Killing in duel.

783.02 Accepting or delivering challenge, acting as aid.—Whoever accepts such challenge, or knowingly carries or delivers any such challenge or message, whether a duel

- 783.03 Publishing another as a coward for not fighting or accepting challenge to fight.

ensues or not, and whoever is present at the fighting of a duel with deadly weapons, as an aid, second or surgeon, or advises, encourages or promotes such duel, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall be disqualified, as mentioned in the preceding section, for the term of five years after such conviction.

History.—§28, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2413; GS 3248; RGS 5079; CGL 7181.

783.03 Publishing another as a coward for not fighting or accepting challenge to fight.—Whoever posts another, or in writing or in print publishes or proclaims another person as a coward, or uses any other reproachful or contemptuous language, for not fighting a duel, or for not sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

History.—§29, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2414; GS 3249; RGS 5080; CGL 7182.

CHAPTER 784

ASSAULT AND BATTERY; MAYHEM; CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE

784.01 Mayhem.

784.02 Punishment of assault.

784.03 Punishment of assault and battery.

784.01 Mayhem.—Whoever, with malicious intent to maim or disfigure, cuts out or maims the tongue, puts out or destroys an eye, cuts or tears off an ear, cuts, slits or mutilates the nose or lip, or cuts off or disables a limb or member of any other person, and whoever is privy to such intent, or present, aiding or abetting in the commission of such offense, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§33, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2395; GS 3220; RGS 5050; CGL 7152.

784.02 Punishment of assault. — Whoever commits a bare assault shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§5, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2400; GS 3226; RGS 5059; CGL 7161.

cf.—§231.06, Assault upon school teacher.

784.03 Punishment of assault and battery. —Whoever commits assault and battery shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§5, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2401; §1, ch. 5185, 1908; GS 3227; RGS 5060; CGL 7162.

784.04 Aggravated assault.—Whoever assaults another with a deadly weapon, without intent to kill, shall be guilty of an aggravated

784.04 Aggravated assault.

784.05 Punishment for culpable negligence.

784.06 Assault with intent to commit felony.

assault, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years or in the county jail not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding three thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§2, ch. 3275, 1881; RS 2402; GS 3228; RGS 5061; CGL 7163; §1, ch. 29709, 1955; §1, ch. 57-345.

784.05 Punishment for culpable negligence. —Whoever through culpable negligence, or a reckless disregard for the safety of others inflicts any personal injury or injuries upon another, not resulting in death, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 5212, 1903; GS 3229; RGS 5062; CGL 7164.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

784.06 Assault with intent to commit felony. —Whoever commits an assault on another, with intent to commit any felony punishable with death or imprisonment for life, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years. An assault with intent to commit any other felony shall be punished to an extent not exceeding one-half the punishment which could have been inflicted had the crime been committed.

History.—RS 2403; GS 3230; RGS 5063; CGL 7165.

CHAPTER 785

FIGHTING; MARATHONS

785.01 Fighting by appointment.
785.02 Aiders and abettors.

785.01 Fighting by appointment.—Whoever by previous appointment or arrangement meets another person and engages in a fight shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§30, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2415; GS 3250; RGS 5081; CGL 7183.

cf.—§548.01, Pugilistic exhibitions.
§783.01, Dueling.

785.02 Aiders and abettors.—Whoever is present at such fight as an aid, second or surgeon, or advises, encourages or promotes such fight, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§31, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2416; GS 3251; RGS 5082; CGL 7184.

785.03 Fighting outside of state by appointment made therein.—Whoever, being an inhabitant or resident of this state, by previous appointment or arrangement made therein, leaves the state and engages in a fight with another person, without the limits thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceed-

785.03 Fighting outside of state by appointment made therein.

785.04 Endurance contests prohibited.

ing six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§32, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2417; GS 3252; RGS 5083; CGL 7185.

785.04 Endurance contests prohibited.—

(1) No person shall maintain, operate, promote, conduct, or advertise, or aid in maintaining, operating, promoting, conducting, or advertising, or participate in any "marathon," "marathon dance," "walkathon," "skatathon," "bikathon," or any other mental or physical endurance contest or performance of a like or similar character or nature under any name whatsoever; provided, that this section shall not apply to bona fide athletic contests commonly known as cross-country races or marathon races held on extended outdoor cross-country courses over a limited number of miles.

(2) Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 17094, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7849(1).
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.
§775.06, Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 790

WEAPONS AND FIREARMS

- 790.001 Definitions.
- 790.01 Carrying concealed weapons.
- 790.02 Officer to arrest without warrant and upon probable cause.
- 790.03 Indictments and informations for carrying concealed weapons.
- 790.04 Indictments, where tried.
- 790.05 Penalty for carrying pistol or repeating rifle without first obtaining license.
- 790.051 Exemption from licensing requirements; law enforcement officers.
- 790.06 How license procured.
- 790.07 Persons engaged in criminal offense, having weapons.
- 790.08 Taking possession of weapons and arms; reports; disposition; custody.
- 790.09 Manufacturing or selling slung shot.
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- 790.22 Use of BB guns, air or gas operated guns, or firearms by child under sixteen; limitation.
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- 790.23 Felons; possession of firearms unlawful; exception; penalty.
- 790.24 Report of medical treatment of gunshot wounds; penalty for violation.
- 790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons; penalty.

790.001 Definitions.—The following words and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall, for the purposes of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this chapter, except where the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Antique firearm" means any firearm manufactured in or before 1898 (including any matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap, or similar early type of ignition system) or replica thereof, whether actually manufactured before or after the year 1898; and also any firearm using fixed ammunition manufactured in or before 1898, for which ammunition is no longer manufactured in the United States and is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

(2) "Concealed firearm" means any firearm, as defined in subsection (6), when the same is carried on or about a person in such a manner as to conceal said firearm from the ordinary sight of another person.

(3)(a) "Concealed weapon" means any dirk, metallic knuckles, slungshot, billie, tear gas gun, chemical weapon or device, or any other deadly weapon carried on or about a person in such a manner as to conceal said weapon from the ordinary sight of another person.

(b) "Tear gas gun," "chemical weapon" or "device" shall apply to all weapons of such nature except those designed to be carried in a woman's handbag or a man's pants or coat pocket or designed as a pocket pencil or pen

and containing not more than one half ounce of chemical.

(4) "Destructive device" means any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas bomb, grenade, mine, rocket, missile, or similar device; and includes any type of weapon which will, or is designed to or may readily be converted to, expel a projectile by the action of any explosive and has a barrel with a bore of one half inch or more in diameter and ammunition for such destructive devices, but not including shotgun shells or any other ammunition designed for use in a firearm other than a destructive device. "Destructive device" shall not include:

(a) A device which is not designed, redesigned, used, or intended for use as a weapon;

(b) Any device, although originally designed as a weapon, which is redesigned so that it may be used solely as a signaling, line-throwing, safety, or similar device;

(c) Any shotgun other than a short-barreled shotgun; or

(d) Any nonautomatic rifle (other than a short-barreled rifle) generally recognized or particularly suitable for use for the hunting of big game.

(5) "Explosive" means any chemical compound or mixture that has the property of yielding readily to combustion or oxidation upon application of heat, flame, or shock, including but not limited to dynamite, nitroglycerin, trinitrotoluene, ammonium nitrate

when combined with other ingredients to form an explosive mixture, blasting caps and detonators; but not including:

(a) Shotgun shells, cartridges or ammunition for firearms;

(b) Fireworks as defined in §791.01;

(c) Smokeless propellant powder or small arms ammunition primers, if possessed, purchased, sold, transported or used in compliance with §552.241;

(d) Black powder in quantities not to exceed that authorized by chapter 552, or by any rules or regulations promulgated thereunder by the department of insurance, when used for or intended to be used for the manufacture of target and sporting ammunition or for use in muzzle loading flint or percussion weapons.

(6) "Firearm" means any weapon (including a starter gun) which will, or is designed to or may readily be converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; the frame or receiver of any such weapon; any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; any destructive device; or any machine gun. The term "firearm" shall not include an antique firearm.

(7) "Indictment" means an indictment or an information in any court under which a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year may be prosecuted.

(8) "Law enforcement officer" means:

(a) All officers or employees of the United States or the State of Florida, or any agency, commission, department, board, division, municipality, or subdivision thereof, who have authority to make arrests;

(b) Officers or employees of the United States or the State of Florida, or any agency, commission, department, board, division, municipality, or subdivision thereof, duly authorized to carry a concealed weapon;

(c) Members of the armed forces of the United States, the organized reserves, state militia, or Florida National Guard, when on duty, when preparing themselves for or going to or from military duty, or under orders;

(d) Employees of the state prisons or correctional systems who have been so designated by the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services or by a superintendent of an institution;

(e) All peace officers;

(f) All state attorneys, United States attorneys, county solicitors, and county prosecutors and their respective assistants and investigators.

(9) "Machine gun" means any firearm, as defined herein, which shoots, or is designed to shoot, automatically or semiautomatically, more than one shot, without manually reloading, by a single function of the trigger.

(10) "Short-barreled shotgun" means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than eighteen inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon as modified has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

(11) "Short-barreled rifle" means a rifle having one or more barrels less than sixteen inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon as modified has an overall length of less than twenty-six inches.

(12) "Slungshot" means a small mass of metal, stone, sand or similar material fixed on a flexible handle, strap or the like, used as a weapon.

(13) "Weapon" means any dirk, metallic knuckles, slungshot, billie, tear gas gun, chemical weapon or device, or any other deadly weapon except a firearm or a common pocket knife.

History.—§1, ch. 69-306; §§13, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

790.01 Carrying concealed weapons.—

(1) Whoever shall carry a concealed weapon on or about his person shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 3 months nor exceeding 6 months or by fine of not less than \$500.00 nor exceeding \$1,000.00, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Whoever shall carry a concealed firearm on or about his person shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than 5 years or by fine of not more than \$10,000.00, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Nothing in this section shall relate to persons licensed and regulated as defined in chapter 493 when acting in the performance of duties as provided in said chapter.

(4) Nothing in this section shall relate to persons licensed as set forth in §§790.05 and 790.06.

History.—§1, ch. 4929, 1901; GS 3262; RGS 5095; CGL 7197; §1, ch. 67-165; §2, ch. 69-306.

790.02 Officer to arrest without warrant and upon probable cause.—The carrying of a concealed weapon is declared a breach of peace, and any officer authorized to make arrests under the laws of this state may make arrests without warrant of persons violating the provisions of §790.01 when said officer has reasonable grounds or probable cause to believe that the offense of carrying a concealed weapon is being committed.

History.—§1, ch. 4929, 1901; GS 3263; RGS 5096; CGL 7198; §3, ch. 69-306.
cf.—§901.15, Arrest without warrant.

790.03 Indictments and informations for carrying concealed weapons.—The several grand juries, in their respective counties, may return indictments, and the several state attorneys, in their respective circuits, may file informations against parties for carrying any pistol, razor, or dirk, or other deadly weapon, except a common pocket knife, secretly on or about their person.

History.—§1, ch. 4926, 1901; GS 3264; RGS 5097; CGL 7199.
cf.—§906.01, Indictment and information.

790.04 Indictments, where tried.—All indictments or informations mentioned in §790.03

shall be by the clerk of the circuit court transmitted and certified to the county judge for trial, except in counties where criminal courts of record and county courts have been established. In such counties all such indictments and informations shall be transmitted and certified to criminal courts of record or to the county court for trial.

History.—§2, ch. 4926, 1901; GS 3265; RGS 5098; CGL 7200.

790.05 Penalty for carrying pistol or repeating rifle without first obtaining license.—Whoever shall carry around with him, or have in his manual possession, in any county in this state, any pistol, winchester rifle or other repeating rifle, without having a license from the county commissioners of the respective counties of this state, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; provided, this section shall not apply to sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, city or town marshals, policemen, constables or United States marshals or their deputies as to the carrying of concealed weapons.

History.—§1, ch. 4147, 1893; §1, ch. 4928, 1901; GS 3267; RGS 5100; CGL 7202.

790.051 Exemption from licensing requirements; law enforcement officers.—Law enforcement officers are exempt from the licensing and penal provisions of this chapter when acting at any time within the scope or course of their official duties or when acting at any time in the line of or performance of duty.

History.—§11, ch. 69-306.

790.06 How license procured.—The county commissioners of the respective counties of this state may at any regular or special meeting grant a license to carry a pistol, winchester or other repeating rifle, only to such persons as are over the age of twenty-one years and of good moral character, for a period of two years, upon such person giving a bond payable to the governor of the state in the sum of one hundred dollars, conditioned for the proper and legitimate use of said weapons, with sureties to be approved by the county commissioners. The commissioners shall keep a record of the names of the persons taking out such a license, the name of the maker of the firearm so licensed to be carried, and the caliber and number of the same.

History.—§2, ch. 4147, 1893; §1, ch. 5139, 1903; GS 3268; RGS 5101; CGL 7203.

790.07 Persons engaged in criminal offense, having weapons.—

(1) Whoever, while committing or attempting to commit any felony or while under indictment, displays, uses, threatens, or attempts to use any weapon or carries a concealed weapon, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than 5 years or by fine not to exceed \$5,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Whoever, while committing or attempt-

ing to commit any felony or while under indictment, displays, uses, threatens, or attempts to use any firearm or carries a concealed firearm is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than 20 years or by fine not to exceed \$10,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) The following crimes are excluded from application of this section: Antitrust violations, unfair trade practices, restraints of trade, non-support of dependents, bigamy, or other similar offenses.

(4) Whoever, having previously been convicted of a violation of subsection (1) or subsection (2) of this section and subsequent to such conviction displays, uses, threatens, or attempts to use any weapon or firearm, carries a concealed weapon, or carries a concealed firearm while committing or attempting to commit any felony or while under indictment is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than 10 years nor more than life imprisonment. Sentence shall not be suspended or deferred under the provisions of this subsection.

History.—§10, sub-ch. 7, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2423; §2, ch. 4124, 1893; GS 3269; RGS 5102; CGL 7204; §4, ch. 69-306.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

790.08 Taking possession of weapons and arms; reports; disposition; custody.—

(1) Every officer making an arrest under the preceding section, or under any other law or municipal ordinance within the state, shall take possession of any weapons or arms mentioned in the preceding section, found upon the person arrested and deliver them to the sheriff of the county, or the chief of police of the municipality wherein the arrest is made, who shall retain the same until after the trial of the person arrested.

(2) If the person arrested as aforesaid be convicted of violating §790.07, or of a similar offense under any municipal ordinance, or any other offense involving the use or attempted use of such weapons or arms, such weapons or arms shall become forfeited to the state, without any order of forfeiture being necessary although the making of such an order shall be deemed proper and such weapons or arms shall be forthwith delivered to the sheriff by the chief of police or other person having custody thereof, and the sheriff is hereby made the custodian of such weapons and arms for the state.

(3) If the person arrested as aforesaid be acquitted of the offenses mentioned in subsection (2), the said weapons or arms taken from him as aforesaid shall be returned to him; provided, however, if he fails to call for or receive the same within sixty days from and after his acquittal or the dismissal of the charges against him, the same shall be delivered to the sheriff as aforesaid to be held by him as hereinafter provided. This subsection shall likewise apply to persons and their weapons who have

heretofore been acquitted or the charges against them dismissed.

(4) All such weapons and arms now in, or hereafter coming into, the hands of any of the peace officers of this state or any of its political subdivisions, which have been found abandoned or otherwise discarded, or left in their hands and not reclaimed by the owners shall, within sixty days, be delivered by such peace officer to the sheriff of the county aforesaid.

(5) Weapons and arms coming into the hands of the sheriff pursuant to subsections (3) and (4) aforesaid shall, unless reclaimed by the owner thereof within six months from the date the same come into the hands of the said sheriff, become forfeited to the state and no action or proceeding for their recovery shall thereafter be maintained in this state.

(6) Weapons and arms coming into the hands of the sheriff as aforesaid shall be listed, kept and held by him as custodian for the state. Any or all such arms suitable for use by the sheriff may be so used. All such weapons and arms not needed by the said sheriff may be loaned to any other department of the state, or to any county or municipality having use for such weapons and arms. The sheriff shall take the receipt of such other department, county or other municipality for such weapons and arms loaned to them. All weapons and arms which are not needed or which are useless or unfit for use shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of by the sheriff as provided in chapter 705. All sums received from the sale or other disposition of the said weapon or arms disposed of by the sheriff under chapter 705 as aforesaid shall be paid into the state treasury for the benefit of the State School Fund and shall become a part thereof.

(7) All weapons and arms confiscated, loaned, or otherwise disposed of by the sheriff shall be reported by the sheriffs to the department of law enforcement or its successor. Such a report giving serial number and other complete description, shall be filed by the tenth of each month, on a form prescribed and furnished by the department.

(8) This section shall not apply to any municipality in any county having home rule under the state constitution.

History.—§3, ch. 3620, 1885; RS 2424; GS 3270; RGS 5103; CGL 7205; §1, ch. 22049, 1943; §1, ch. 65-189; §§1-8, ch. 67-523; §3, ch. 67-2207; §§20, 35, ch. 69-106.

790.09 Manufacturing or selling slung shot.—Whoever manufactures or causes to be manufactured, or sells or exposes for sale any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as slung shot, or metallic knuckles, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§11, sub-ch. 7, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2425; §3, ch. 4124, 1893; GS 3271; RGS 5104; CGL 7206.

790.10 Improper exhibition of dangerous weapons or firearms.—If any person having or carrying any dirk, sword, sword cane, firearm or other weapon shall, in the presence of one

or more persons, exhibit the same in a rude, careless, angry, or threatening manner, not in necessary self-defense, the person so offending, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 1 year or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 4532, 1897; GS 3272; RGS 5105; CGL 7207; §5, ch. 69-306.

790.11 Carrying firearms in national forests prohibited.—Except during the hunting season as established by law, no person shall carry, on or about his person, or in any vehicle in which such person may be riding, or on any animal which such person may be using, within the limits of a national forest area within the state, any gun or firearm of any description whatever, without first having obtained a permit as hereinafter prescribed except on state roads when securely locked within a vehicle.

History.—§1, ch. 17911, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7203(5); §1, ch. 65-188.

790.12 Permit may be granted by county commissioners.—The board of county commissioners of the county, or counties, where such national forest area is located, may grant special permit for the carrying of firearms to be specifically described in such permit, when the granting of such permit shall have been recommended in writing by the officer or employee of the United States government in charge of such national forest area; and where such area lies in more than one county, such permit must be granted by the board of county commissioners of each of the several counties involved before the same shall be valid.

History.—§2, ch. 17911, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7203(6).

790.14 Penalty for violation of §§790.11 and 790.12.—Any person violating the provisions of §§790.11 and 790.12 shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed six months.

History.—§4, ch. 17911, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 7203(8); am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

790.15 Discharging firearms in public.—Any person who discharges firearms in any public place or on any paved public road, highway or street or whosoever knowingly discharges any firearms over any paved public road, highway or street or occupied premises, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$500.00 or both. This section shall not apply to a person lawfully defending life or property or performing official duties requiring the discharge of firearms.

History.—§1, ch. 3289, 1881; RS 2683; GS 3626; RGS 5557; CGL 7743; §1, ch. 61-334.
cf.—Ch. 16,249 acts 1933, Discharging firearms upon Tamiami Trail.

790.16 Throwing bombs; discharging machine guns; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to throw any bomb or to shoot or discharge any ma-

chine guns upon, across or along any road, street or highway in the state, or upon or across any public park in the state, or in, upon or across any public place where people are accustomed to assemble in the state. The casting of such bomb or the discharge of such machine gun in, upon or across such public street, or in, upon or across such public park, or in, upon or across such public place, whether indoors or outdoors, including all theatres and athletic stadiums, with intent to do bodily harm to any person or with intent to do damage to the property of any person, shall be a felony and shall be punishable by death.

(2) This section shall not apply to the use of such bombs or machine guns by any United States or state militia, or by any sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals, constables, chief of police or police officer while in the discharge of their lawful duty in suppressing riots and disorderly conduct, and in preserving and protecting the public peace or in the preservation of public property, or where said use shall be authorized by law.

(3) A majority of the jurors trying said cause may in their discretion recommend the defendant to the mercy of the court in which event the penalty shall be changed from death to life imprisonment.

(4) The circuit judge before whom said cause shall be tried, should he deem the circumstances under which said offense was committed of such nature and character as to justify clemency, may, in his discretion, change the penalty from death to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

History.—§1, ch. 16111, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7748(1). cf.—§822.02, Throwing explosive with intent to injure building.

790.161 Throwing, placing or discharging any destructive device or attempt so to do, felony; penalties.—It is unlawful for any person to throw, place, discharge, or attempt to discharge any destructive device with intent to do bodily harm to any person or with intent to do damage to the property of any person, and any person convicted thereof shall be guilty of a felony and punished in the following manner:

(1) When such action, or attempt at such action, results in the death of the person intended, or any person, the person so convicted of such felony shall be punished by death, unless a majority of the jurors trying said cause shall request mercy, in which event the penalty shall be changed from death to life imprisonment in the state penitentiary.

*(2) When such action, or attempt at such action, results not in the death of any person, but does result in personal injury to a person or in damage to the property of any person, the person convicted of such felony shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any number of years not less than twenty years.

History.—§1, ch. 59-29; §6, ch. 69-306.

*Note.—Subsection (2) was omitted, apparently inadvertently, from §6, ch. 69-306, which purported to amend §790.161 in its entirety.

790.162 Threat to throw, place or discharge any destructive device, felony; penalty.—It is unlawful for any person to threaten to throw, place, or discharge any destructive device with intent to do bodily harm to any person or with intent to do damage to any property of any person, and any person convicted thereof shall be guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than 20 years.

History.—§2, ch. 59-29; §7, ch. 69-306.

790.163 False reports of bombing, etc., felony; penalty.—It shall be unlawful for any person to make a false report, with intent to deceive, mislead, or otherwise misinform any person, concerning the placing or planting of any bomb, dynamite, or other deadly explosive and any person convicted thereof shall be guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not more than ten years.

History.—§3, ch. 59-29.

790.17 Furnishing weapons to minors under eighteen years of age, etc.—Whoever sells, hires, barter, lends or gives any minor under eighteen years of age any pistol, dirk, or other arm or weapon, other than an ordinary pocketknife, without permission of the parent of such minor or the person having charge of such minor, or sells, hires, barter, lends or gives to any person of unsound mind any dangerous weapon, other than an ordinary pocketknife, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 3 months, or by fine not exceeding \$50.00.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3285, 1881; RS 2684; GS 3627; RGS 5558; CGL 7744; §1, ch. 65-187.

790.18 Selling arms to minors by dealers.—It is unlawful for any dealer in arms to sell to minors any pistol, Springfield rifle or other repeating rifle, bowie knife or dirk knife, brass knuckles or sling shot, and every person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of fifty dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months.

History.—§11, ch. 6421, 1913; RGS 5559; CGL 7745.

790.19 Shooting into or throwing deadly missiles into dwellings, public or private buildings, occupied or not occupied; vessels, aircraft, buses, railroad cars, street cars or other vehicles.—Whoever, wantonly or maliciously shoots at, within, or into, or throws any missile which would produce death or great bodily harm, at, within, or in any public or private building, occupied or unoccupied, or public or private buses, or any railroad car or locomotive, street car, or vehicle of any kind which is being used or occupied by any person, or any boat, vessel, ship or barge lying in or plying the waters of this state, or aircraft flying through the air space of this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not more than ten years or by imprisonment in the county

jail for not more than five years, or by fine not more than five thousand dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 3281, 1881; RS 2696; §§1, 2, ch. 4987, 1901; §§1, 2, ch. 4988, 1901; GS 3628; RGS 5560; CGL 7746; §1, ch. 59-458.

790.21 Duty of sheriff in such cases.—Any sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable of any county where a river or water is the dividing line between two counties, or of such county in which the violation occurred, may board any passenger boat, with or without warrant, if he has reason to believe that any person on board said passenger boat has violated any of the provisions of the preceding section, and take into his custody any and all persons violating or who have violated any of the provisions thereof. Said sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable shall as soon as practical thereafter appear before the proper court and cause a formal charge to be made. The trial of any persons violating the provisions of said section may be had in the county wherein the arrest was made.

History.—§4, ch. 5169, 1903; GS 3630; RGS 5562; CGL 7748.

790.22 Use of BB guns, air or gas operated guns, or firearms by child under sixteen; limitation.—

(1) The use for any purpose whatsoever of BB guns, air or gas operated guns, or a firearm as defined in §790.001 by any child under the age of sixteen years is prohibited unless such use is under the supervision and in the presence of an adult.

(2) Any adult responsible for the welfare of any child under the age of sixteen years who knowingly permits such child to use or have in his possession any BB gun, air or gas operated gun, or any firearm in violation of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not longer than 30 days.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 26946, 1951; §8, ch. 69-306.

790.221 Possession of short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun or machine gun; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to own or to have in his care, custody, possession, or control any short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun, or machine gun which is, or may readily be made, operable, but this section shall not apply to antique firearms.

(2) Any person convicted of violating this section is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not to exceed 5 years.

(3) Firearms in violation hereof which are lawfully owned and possessed under provisions of federal law are excepted.

History.—§10, ch. 69-306.

790.23 Felons; possession of firearms unlawful; exception; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of a felony in the courts of this

state or of a crime against the United States which is designated as a felony or convicted of an offense in any other state, territory, or country punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year to own or to have in his care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or to carry a concealed weapon, but to include all tear gas guns and chemical weapons or devices.

(2) This section shall not apply to a person convicted of a felony whose civil rights have been restored or to a person convicted of a felony for antitrust violation, unfair trade practice, restraints of trade, nonsupport of dependents, bigamy, or other similar offense.

(3) Any person convicted of violating this section is guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for not less than 1 year nor more than 20 years.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 29766, 1955; §1, ch. 63-31; §9, ch. 69-306.

790.24 Report of medical treatment of gunshot wounds; penalty for violation.—Any physician, nurse or employee thereof and any employee of a hospital, sanitarium, clinic, or nursing home knowingly treating any person suffering from a gunshot wound or other wound indicating violence, or receiving a request for such treatment shall report the same immediately to the sheriff's department of the county in which said treatment is administered or request therefor received. Any such person willfully failing to report such treatment or request therefor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months or by fine not to exceed one hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 59-35.

790.25 Lawful ownership, possession, and use of firearms and other weapons; penalty.—

(1) **DECLARATION OF POLICY.**—The legislature finds as a matter of public policy and fact that it is necessary to promote firearms safety and to curb and prevent the use of firearms and other weapons in crime and by incompetent persons without prohibiting the lawful use in defense of life, home, and property, and the use by United States or state military organizations, and as otherwise now authorized by law, including the right to use and own firearms for target practice and marksmanship on target practice ranges or other lawful places, and lawful hunting and other lawful purposes.

(2) **LAWFUL USES.**—This section shall not authorize carrying a concealed weapon without a permit, as prohibited by §§790.01-790.04. The protections of this section shall not apply to the following:

(a) A person who has been adjudged mentally incompetent, who is addicted to the use of narcotics or any similar drug, or is a habitual or chronic alcoholic, or any person using weapons or firearms in violation of §§790.07-790.12, 790.14-790.19, 790.21-790.24;

(b) Vagrants and other undesirable persons as defined in §856.02;

(c) A person in or about a place of nuisance as defined in §823.05, unless such person shall be there for law enforcement or some other lawful purpose.

(3) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of §§790.05 and 790.06, shall not apply in the following instances, and despite said sections it shall be lawful for the following persons to own, possess, and lawfully use firearms and other weapons, ammunition, and supplies for lawful purposes:

(a) Members of the militia, national guard, Florida state guard, army, navy, air force, marine corps, coast guard, the organized reserves, and other armed forces of the state and of the United States, when on duty, or when training or preparing themselves for military duty, or while subject to recall or mobilization;

(b) Citizens of Florida subject to duty in the armed forces under §2, Art. X of the state constitution, chapters 250 and 251 and under federal laws, when on duty or when training or preparing themselves for military duty;

(c) Persons carrying out or training for civil defense duties under chapter 252;

(d) Sheriffs, marshals, prison or jail wardens, constables, policemen, Florida highway patrolmen, game wardens, revenue officers, forest officials, special officers appointed under the provisions of chapter 354, and other peace and law enforcement officers, their deputies and assistants, full-time paid peace officers of other states and of the federal government who are carrying out official duties while in Florida;

(e) Officers or employees of the state or United States duly authorized to carry a concealed weapon;

(f) Guards or messengers of common carriers, express companies, armored car carriers, mail carriers, banks, and other financial institutions, while actually employed in and about the shipment, transportation, or delivery of any money, treasure, bullion, bonds, or other thing of value within this state;

(g) Regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive weapons from the United States or from this state, or regularly enrolled members of

clubs organized for target, skeet, or trap shooting, while at, or going to or from shooting practice; or regularly enrolled members of clubs organized for modern or antique firearms collecting, while such members are at or going to or from their collectors' gun shows, conventions, or exhibits;

(h) A person while engaged in fishing, camping, or lawful hunting, or while going to or returning from a fishing, camping, or lawful hunting expedition;

(i) A person engaged in the business of manufacturing, repairing, or dealing in firearms, or the agent or representative of any such person while engaged in the lawful course of such business;

(j) A person firing weapons for testing or target practice under safe conditions and in a safe place not prohibited by law, or while going to or from said place;

(k) A person firing weapons in a safe and secure indoor range for testing and target practice;

(l) Any person traveling by private conveyance when the weapon is securely encased, or in a public conveyance when the weapon is securely encased and not in person's manual possession;

(m) Any person while carrying a pistol unloaded and in a secure wrapper, concealed or otherwise, from the place of purchase to his home or place of business, or to a place of repair or back to his home or place of business;

(n) A person possessing arms at his home or place of business.

(4) CONSTRUCTION.—This act shall be liberally construed to carry out the declaration of policy herein and in favor of the constitutional right to keep and bear arms for lawful purposes. This act shall be supplemental and additional to existing rights to bear arms now guaranteed by law and decisions of the courts of Florida, and nothing herein shall impair or diminish any of such rights. This act shall supersede any law, ordinance, or regulation in conflict herewith.

History.—§1, ch. 65-410; §32, ch. 69-216.

CHAPTER 791

SALE OF FIREWORKS

791.01 Fireworks defined.

791.02 Sale of fireworks regulated; rules and regulations.

791.03 Bond of licensees.

791.01 Fireworks defined.—

(1) The term "fireworks" shall mean and include any combustible or explosive composition, or any substance or combination of substances, or, except as hereinafter provided, any article prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration or detonation, and shall include blank cartridges and toy cannons in which explosives are used, the type of balloons which require fire underneath to propel the same, firecrackers, torpedoes, skyrockets, roman candles, daygo bombs, and any fireworks containing any explosives or flammable compound or any tablets or other device containing any explosive substance.

(2) The term "fireworks" shall not include sparklers, toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns, or other devices in which paper caps containing twenty-five hundredths grains or less of explosive compound are used, providing they are so constructed that the hand cannot come in contact with the cap when in place for the explosion, and toy pistol paper caps which contain less than twenty hundredths grains of explosive mixture, the sale and use of which shall be permitted at all times.

History.—§1, ch. 20445, 1941; §1, ch. 57-338.

791.02 Sale of fireworks regulated; rules and regulations.—Except as hereinafter provided it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, co-partnership or corporation to offer for sale, expose for sale, sell at retail, or use or explode any fireworks; provided that the board of county commissioners shall have power to adopt reasonable rules and regulations for the granting of permits for supervised public display of fireworks by fair associations, amusement parks, and other organizations or groups of individuals when such public display is to take place outside of any municipality; provided, further, that the governing body of any municipality shall have power to adopt reasonable rules and regulations for the granting of permits for supervised public display of fireworks within the boundaries of any municipality. Every such display shall be handled by a competent operator to be approved by the chiefs of the police and fire departments of the municipality in which the display is to be held, and shall be of such a character, and so located, discharged or fired as in the opinion of the chief of the fire department, after proper inspection, shall not be hazardous to property or endanger any person. Application for permits shall be made in writing at least fifteen days in advance of the date of the display. After such privilege shall have been granted, sales, possession, use and

791.04 Sale at wholesale, etc., exempted.

791.05 Seizure of illegal fireworks.

791.06 Penalties.

791.07 Agricultural and fish hatchery use.

distribution of fireworks for such display shall be lawful for that purpose only. No permit granted hereunder shall be transferable.

History.—§2, ch. 20445, 1941; §1, ch. 61-312.

791.03 Bond of licensees.—The board of county commissioners shall require a bond deemed adequate by the board of county commissioners from the licensee in a sum not less than five hundred dollars conditioned for the payment of all damages which may be caused either to a person or to property by reason of the licensee's display, and arising from any acts of the licensee, his agents, employees or subcontractors.

History.—§3, ch. 20445, 1941; §1, ch. 61-312.

791.04 Sale at wholesale, etc., exempted.—Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit any resident wholesaler, dealer, or jobber to sell at wholesale such fireworks as are not herein prohibited; or the sale of any kind of fireworks provided the same are to be shipped directly out of state; or are to be used by a person holding a permit from any board of county commissioners at the display covered by such permit, or the use of fireworks by railroads or other transportation agencies for signal purposes or illumination or when used in quarrying or for blasting or other industrial use, or the sale or use of blank cartridges for a show or theatre, or for signal or ceremonial purposes in athletics or sports, or for use by military organizations, or organizations composed of the armed forces of the United States; provided, nothing in this chapter shall be construed as barring the operations of manufacturers, duly licensed, from manufacturing, experimenting, exploding and storing such fireworks in their compounds or proving grounds.

History.—§4, ch. 20445, 1941; §1, ch. 61-312.

791.05 Seizure of illegal fireworks.—Each sheriff, or his appointee, or any other police officer, shall seize, take, remove or cause to be removed at the expense of the owner, all stocks of fireworks or combustibles offered or exposed for sale, stored, or held in violation of this chapter.

History.—§5, ch. 20445, 1941.

791.06 Penalties.—Any person, firm, co-partnership, or corporation violating the provisions of this chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or in the case of individuals, the members of a partnership and the responsible officers and agents of an association or corporation, by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding

ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§6, ch. 20445, 1941.

791.07 Agricultural and fish hatchery use.—Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit the importation, purchase, sale or use of firecrackers used or to be used solely and exclusively in

frightening birds from agricultural works and fish hatcheries and such use shall be governed entirely by the rules and regulations prescribed by the department of agriculture and consumer services.

History.—§1, ch. 29780, 1955; §1, ch. 57-336; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 794

RAPE

794.01 Rape and forcible carnal knowledge; penalty.

794.02 Capability to be determined by the jury.

794.03 Unlawful to publish name of female raped, etc.

794.01 Rape and forcible carnal knowledge; penalty.—Whoever ravishes and carnally knows a female of the age of ten years or more, by force and against her will, or unlawfully or carnally knows and abuses a female child under the age of ten years, shall be punished by death, unless a majority of the jury in their verdict recommend mercy, in which event punishment shall be by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any term of years within the discretion of the judge. It shall not be necessary to prove the actual emission of seed, but the crime shall be deemed complete upon proof of penetration only.

History.—§40, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2396; GS 3221; RGS 5051; CGL 7153; §1, ch. 24285, 1947. cf.—§741.22, Incest.
Ch. 801 Child molester act.

794.02 Capability to be determined by the jury.—The common law rule "that a boy under fourteen years of age is conclusively presumed to be incapable of committing the crime of rape" shall not be in force in the state; the capability of a person to commit the crime of rape shall be determined by the jury.

History.—§1, ch. 4964, 1901; GS 3222; RGS 5052; CGL 7154.

794.03 Unlawful to publish name of female raped, etc.—No person shall print and publish or cause to be printed and published in any newspaper, magazine, periodical or any other publication in the state the name or identity of any female raped or upon whom an assault with intent to commit rape has been committed or may be committed.

History.—§1, ch. 6226, 1911; RGS 5053; CGL 7155.

794.04 Punishment for violation of §794.03.

794.04 Punishment for violation of §794.03.

794.05 Carnal intercourse with unmarried person under eighteen years.

794.06 Carnal intercourse with unmarried female idiot.

—Whoever is convicted of the violation of the provisions of §794.03 shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than twelve months.

History.—§2, ch. 6226, 1911; RGS 5054; CGL 7156. cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

794.05 Carnal intercourse with unmarried person under eighteen years.—

(1) Any person who has unlawful carnal intercourse with any unmarried person, of previous chaste character, who at the time of such intercourse is under the age of eighteen years, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years, or by fine of not exceeding \$2,000.

(2) It shall not be a defense to a prosecution under this section that the prosecuting witness was not of previous chaste character at the time of the act when the lack of previous chaste character in the prosecuting witness was caused solely by previous intercourse between the defendant and the prosecuting witness.

History.—RS 2598; §1, ch. 4965, 1901; GS 3521; §1, ch. 6974, 1915; §1, ch. 7732, 1918; RGS 5409; §1, ch. 8596, 1921; CGL 7552; §1, ch. 61-109.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

794.06 Carnal intercourse with unmarried female idiot.—Any male person who has carnal intercourse with an unmarried female, with or without her consent, who is at the time an idiot, lunatic or imbecile, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and, on conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison at hard labor for not exceeding ten years.

History.—§1, ch. 5909, 1909; RGS 5410; CGL 7553.

CHAPTER 795

ENTICING AWAY UNMARRIED WOMEN

795.01 Enticing away for clandestine marriage.

795.02 Enticing away for prostitution.

795.01 Enticing away for clandestine marriage.—Whoever fraudulently and deceitfully entices away any unmarried person under the age of eighteen years from her father's house, or wherever else she may be found, without the consent of the parent or guardian, if any, under whose care and custody such person is living, for the purpose of effecting a clandestine marriage of such person without such consent, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§1, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2599; GS 3522; RGS 5411; §1, ch. 8595, 1921; CGL 7554.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

795.02 Enticing away for prostitution.—Whoever fraudulently and deceitfully entices or takes away an unmarried woman of a chaste life and conversation from her father's house, or wherever else she may be found, for the purpose of prostitution at a house of ill-fame, assignation or elsewhere, and whoever aids

795.03 Enticing female to come into state or to leave her home for immoral purposes.

and assists in such abduction for such purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding three years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§2, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2600; GS 3523; RGS 5412; §2, ch. 8595, 1921; CGL 7555.
cf.—§796.03, Procuring female under sixteen for prostitution.

795.03 Enticing female to come into state or to leave her home for immoral purposes.—Whoever shall induce, entice or procure to come into this state or to leave her home or other place where she may be residing in this state, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or concubinage or for other immoral purposes, or to enter any house of prostitution in this state, shall upon conviction be imprisoned in the state penitentiary for a period of not more than five years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 6225, 1911; RGS 5412; CGL 7556.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.
§796.03, Procuring female under sixteen for prostitution.

CHAPTER 796

PROSTITUTION

- 796.01 Keeping house of ill fame.
 796.02 Lease of house to expire on conviction.
 796.03 Procuring female under age of sixteen for prostitution.
 796.04 Prostitute; forcing, etc., one to become, unlawful.

796.01 Keeping house of ill fame.—Whoever keeps a house of ill fame, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

History.—§13, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2615; GS 3535; RGS 5433; CGL 7576.

cf.—§60.05, Abatement of nuisance.

§223.01, Removal of nuisance by justice of the peace.
 §223.06, House of ill fame declared nuisance.

796.02 Lease of house to expire on conviction.—When the lessee of a dwelling house is convicted of the offense mentioned in the preceding section, the lease or contract for letting the house shall, at the option of the lessor, become void, and the lessor shall have the like remedy to recover the possession as against a tenant holding over after the expiration of his term.

History.—§14, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2616; GS 3536; RGS 5434; CGL 7577.

796.03 Procuring female under age of sixteen for prostitution.—Whoever procures for prostitution, or causes to be prostituted, any unmarried female who is under the age of sixteen years shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years.

History.—RS 2617; GS 3537; RGS 5435; CGL 7578.

cf.—§795.02, Enticing away unmarried female for prostitution.

§795.03, Enticing female to come into state or leave home for immoral purposes.

796.04 Prostitute; forcing, etc., one to become, unlawful.—

(1) After May 1, 1943, it shall be unlawful for anyone to force, compel or coerce another to become a prostitute.

(2) Anyone violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed five years in the state penitentiary, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the judge.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 21661, 1943.

cf.—§§384.06-384.19, Venereal diseases.

796.05 Prostitute; living on earnings.—

(1) After May 1, 1943, it shall be unlawful for anyone to live off the earnings of any other person with the knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such earnings are derived from prostitution.

(2) Anyone violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such

- 796.05 Prostitute; living on earnings.
 796.06 Prostitution, etc.; renting space.
 796.07 Prohibiting prostitution, etc.; evidence; penalties.

fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the judge.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 21662, 1943.

796.06 Prostitution, etc.; renting space.—

(1) After May 1, 1943, it shall be unlawful to let or rent any place, structure or part thereof, trailer or other conveyance, with the knowledge that such place, structure, trailer or conveyance will be used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution.

(2) Anyone violating this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the judge.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 21663, 1943 and §§1, 2, ch. 22025, 1943.

796.07 Prohibiting prostitution, etc.; evidence; penalties.—

(1) As used in this section, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) The term "prostitution" shall be construed to include the giving or receiving of the body for sexual intercourse for hire, and shall also be construed to include the giving or receiving of the body for licentious sexual intercourse without hire.

(b) The term "lewdness" shall be construed to include any indecent or obscene act.

(c) The term "assignation" shall be construed to include the making of any appointment or engagement for prostitution or lewdness or any act in furtherance of such appointment or engagement.

(d) The term "prostitution" as used in paragraph (a) shall be construed so as to exclude sexual intercourse between a husband and his wife.

(2) After May 1, 1943, it shall be unlawful in the state:

(a) To keep, set up, maintain or operate any place, structure, building or conveyance for the purpose of lewdness, assignation or prostitution.

(b) To offer, or to offer or agree to secure, another for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other lewd or indecent act.

(c) To receive, or to offer or agree to receive, any person into any place, structure, building or conveyance for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness or assignation, or to permit any person to remain there for such purpose.

(d) To direct, take or transport, or to offer or agree to take or transport, any person to any place, structure or building, or to any other per-

son, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the purpose of such directing, taking or transporting is prostitution, lewdness or assignation.

(3) It shall further be unlawful in the state:

(a) To offer to commit, or to commit, or to engage in, prostitution, lewdness or assignation.

(b) To solicit, induce, entice or procure another to commit prostitution, lewdness or assignation with himself or herself.

(c) To reside in, enter or remain in, any place, structure or building, or to enter or remain in any conveyance, for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness or assignation.

(d) To aid, abet or participate in the doing

of any of the acts or things enumerated in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(4) In the trial of any persons charged with the violation of any of the provisions of this section, testimony concerning the reputation of any place, structure, building or conveyance involved in said charge, and of the person or persons who reside in, operate or frequent the same, and of the defendant, shall be admissible in evidence in support of the charge.

(5) Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 21664, 1943.

CHAPTER 797

ABORTION

797.01 Performing abortion; punishment.

797.01 Performing abortion; punishment.—Whoever with intent to procure miscarriage of any woman unlawfully administers to her, or advises or prescribes for her, or causes to be taken by her, any poison, drug, medicine or other noxious thing, or unlawfully uses any instrument or other means whatever with the like intent, or with like intent aids or assists therein, shall, if the woman does not die in consequence thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding seven years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§9, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2618; GS 3538; RGS 5436; CGL 7579.

cf.—§782.10, Abortion; death of child.

797.02 Advertising drugs, etc., for abortion.—Whoever knowingly advertises, prints, pub-

797.02 Advertising drugs, etc., for abortion.

lishes, distributes or circulates, or knowingly causes to be advertised, printed, published, distributed or circulated, any pamphlet, printed paper, book, newspaper notice, advertisement or reference containing words or language giving or conveying any notice, hint or reference to any person, or the name of any person, real or fictitious, from whom, or to any place, house, shop or office where any poison, drug, mixture, preparation, medicine or noxious thing, or any instrument or means whatever, or any advice, direction, information or knowledge may be obtained for the purpose of causing or procuring the miscarriage of any woman pregnant with child, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§10, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2619; GS 3539; RGS 5437; CGL 7580.

CHAPTER 798

ADULTERY AND FORNICATION

798.01 Living in open adultery.

798.02 Lewd and lascivious behavior.

798.01 Living in open adultery.—Whoever lives in an open state of adultery shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. Where either of the parties living in an open state of adultery is married, both parties so living shall be deemed to be guilty of the offense provided for in this section.

History.—§1, ch. 1986, 1874; RS 2595; GS 3518; RGS 5406; CGL 7549.
cf.—§741.22, Incest.

798.02 Lewd and lascivious behavior.—If any man and woman, not being married to each other, lewdly and lasciviously associate

798.03 Fornication.

and cohabit together, or if any man or woman, married or unmarried, is guilty of open and gross lewdness and lascivious behavior, they shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

History.—§6, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2596; GS 3519; RGS 5407; CGL 7550.

798.03 Fornication.—If any man commits fornication with a woman, each of them shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding thirty dollars.

History.—§8, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2597; GS 3520; RGS 5408; CGL 7551.

CHAPTER 799

BIGAMY

799.01 Bigamy; punishment.

799.02 Exceptions.

799.01 Bigamy; punishment.—Whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries another person, or continues to cohabit with such second husband or wife in this state, shall (except in the cases mentioned in §799.02) be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§4, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2603; GS 3526; RGS 5416; CGL 7559.
cf.—§741.22, Incest.

799.02 Exceptions.—The provisions of §799.01 shall not extend to any person whose husband or wife has been continually remaining beyond sea, or has voluntarily deserted the

799.03 Knowingly marrying husband or wife of another.

other and remained absent for the space of three years continuously, the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time, nor to any person divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

History.—§5, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2604; §1, ch. 4963, 1901; GS 3527; RGS 5417; CGL 7560.

799.03 Knowingly marrying husband or wife of another.—Whoever knowingly marries the husband or wife of another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding three years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§39, Feb. 10, 1882; RS 2605; GS 3528; RGS 5418; CGL 7561.

CHAPTER 800

CRIME AGAINST NATURE; INDECENT EXPOSURE

800.01 Crime against nature; punishment.
800.02 Unnatural and lascivious act.

800.01 Crime against nature; punishment.—Whoever commits the abominable and detestable crime against nature, either with mankind or with beast, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—§17, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2614; GS 3534; RGS 5424; CGL 7567.
cf.—Ch. 801 Child molester act.

800.02 Unnatural and lascivious act.—Whoever commits any unnatural and lascivious act with another person shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

History.—§1, ch. 7361, 1917; RGS 5425; CGL 7568.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.
Ch. 801 Child molester act.

800.03 Exposure of sexual organs.—It shall be unlawful for any person to expose or exhibit his sexual organs in any public place or on the private premises of another, or so near thereto as to be seen from such private premises, in a vulgar or indecent manner, or so to expose or exhibit his person in such place, or to go or be naked in such place. Provided, however, this

800.03 Exposure of sexual organs.
800.04 Lewd, lascivious or indecent assault or act upon or in presence of child.

section shall not be construed to prohibit the exposure of such organs or the person in any place provided or set apart for that purpose. Any person convicted of a violation hereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, or by both such fine and such imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§1, ch. 7360, 1917; RGS 5445; CGL 7588; §1, ch. 61-51.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

800.04 Lewd, lascivious or indecent assault or act upon or in presence of child.—Any person who shall handle, fondle or make an assault upon any male or female child under the age of fourteen years in a lewd, lascivious or indecent manner, or who shall knowingly commit any lewd or lascivious act in the presence of such child, without intent to commit rape where such child is female, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the state prison or county jail for not more than ten years.

History.—§1, ch. 21974, 1943; §1, ch. 26580, 1951.
cf.—Ch. 801 Child molester act.

CHAPTER 801
CHILD MOLESTER ACT

- 801.011 Short title.
 801.021 Definition of words and phrases.
 801.031 Florida Research and Treatment Center; authorization; purpose; transfers thereto.
 801.041 Definition of offense.
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 801.061 Requirements of written reports.
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 801.102 Voluntary commitments.
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 801.142 Recovery of cost of treatment.
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 801.161 Examination of complaining witness upon request of defendant.
 801.171 Treatment and research program; donations and grants.
 801.181 Advisory council.
 801.191 Review council.
 801.201 Review of records after commitment.
 801.211 Availability of reports and records; confidentiality.
 801.221 Sex offenses; publication of name under age sixteen prohibited.
 801.231 Sex offenses; trial of person under age sixteen; courtroom cleared; exceptions.
 801.241 Treatment of persons not committed under child molester act.
 801.251 Transfers to division of mental health.

801.011 Short title.—This chapter shall be known as the "Child Molester Act."

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.

801.021 Definition of words and phrases.—As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

* (1) "Board" means the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

(2) "Division" means the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

* (3) "Director" means the director of the division of adult corrections.

(4) "Center" means the Research and Treatment Center established by this act under the jurisdiction of the division of adult corrections.

(5) "Advisory council" means the advisory council to the division in reference to the center, which shall be composed of the directors of the divisions of health, mental health, retardation, and youth services, the administrator of the Florida alcoholism treatment and research center of the department of health and rehabilitative services, and the head of the department of psychiatry at the University of Florida medical school.

(6) "Review council" means a council composed of the director or his designated representative, the chief psychiatrist of the center, the chief medical officer, the chief classification officer, and such other persons as may be designated by the director, whose purpose shall be to review the records of persons committed under this chapter and make recommendations regarding the disposition of their cases.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§3, 19, 22, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—§22, ch. 69-106 abolished the board of commissioners of state institutions and §19, ch. 69-106 transferred its functions relating to the division of corrections to the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services. Subsections (1) and (3) will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

801.031 Florida Research and Treatment Center; authorization; purpose; transfers thereto.—

(1) The Board of Commissioners of State Institutions is hereby authorized to establish the Florida Research and Treatment Center under the direction of the division of adult corrections, to be located at a site determined by the board. The purpose of the center shall be to provide care, treatment and rehabilitation for sexually deviated nonpsychotic persons committed under the provisions of this chapter and §917.12, and other persons as provided by law. The center shall conduct scientific research of the causes, treatment and other aspects of sexual deviation.

(2) When the Florida Research and Treatment Center is fully operative in accordance with the purposes of this chapter, all nonpsychotic persons theretofore committed to the Division of Mental Health under this chapter may be transferred to the center.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §801.16.

801.041 Definition of offense.—An offense under the provisions of this chapter shall include attempted rape, sodomy, attempted sodomy, crimes against nature, attempted crimes against nature, lewd and lascivious behavior, incest, attempted incest, assault (when a sexual act is completed or attempted), and assault and battery (when a sexual act is completed or attempted), when such acts are committed against, to, with or in the presence of, a person fourteen years of age or under.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.

Note.—See former §801.02.

801.051 Court to order examinations; designate psychiatrists.—When a person has been convicted of an offense within the meaning of this chapter, the trial judge shall then appoint not less than two nor more than three

qualified psychiatrists who are licensed physicians in the state and who have directed their professional practice primarily to the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders for a period of not less than five years, to make a personal examination of the person so convicted. The court shall not proceed under the provisions of this chapter until each psychiatrist so appointed shall have filed a separate written report of the result of his examination.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.

Note.—See former §801.04.

801.061 Requirements of written reports.—

Written reports made for the court under §801.051 shall include the defendant's social history, criminal record, if any, the circumstances of the offense, a physical and mental examination and all facts and findings necessary to assist the judge in passing sentence or committing such person, including likelihood of repetition of the offense.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.

Note.—See former §801.05.

801.071 Examination by psychiatrist, where made.—The psychiatrists designated by the court shall forthwith examine the defendant. Examination may be made in the place where the defendant is detained, or, upon recommendation of the psychiatrist, the court may order the defendant confined for a reasonable period for observation and examination to another place of detention in a county, city, or privately operated hospital, clinic or teaching hospital with psychiatric facilities as may be designated by the psychiatrist. When the defendant is so transferred, the court may require the sheriff of the county where the defendant is tried to furnish sufficient personnel to guard such defendant.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.

Note.—See former §801.06.

801.081 Examination fees; payment.—Each psychiatrist designated to examine a defendant shall receive a reasonable fee for such examination, which fee shall be fixed by the trial judge, plus reasonable traveling expenses; such fees, traveling expenses and the costs of sending a defendant to another place for examination, and the expenses of the defendant's maintenance therein and returning him when approved by the court, shall be a charge to the county in which the defendant is being tried. The county may recover such fees, traveling expenses and costs from the estate or property of the defendant.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.

Note.—See former §801.07.

801.091 Powers and duties of the judge after conviction; furnishing copies of reports.—

(1) When any person who is determined not to be psychotic has been convicted of an offense within the meaning of this chapter, it shall be within the power and jurisdiction of the trial judge to:

(a) Sentence said person to a term not to exceed 25 years in the custody of the division.

(b) Defer or withhold imposition of sentence and instead commit such person to the custody of the division for an unspecified length of time for treatment and rehabilitation in the center or such other facility as may be designated by the division. The Division of Mental Health will receive persons committed under this act until such time as the treatment center is established.

(2) In the event said person is committed to the custody of the division under subsection (1)(b) the court shall direct the clerk to transmit certified copies of examiners' reports in duplicate to the division.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §801.03.

801.102 Voluntary commitments.—Any person not charged with a criminal offense may voluntarily seek the aid of a state attorney, county solicitor or circuit judge in full confidence of no exposure or publicity, if he feels he is a sexually deviated person and feels that he is in need of treatment, and ask for commitment to the division for treatment. The court may at its discretion commit such person to the division for treatment, subject to acceptance of such person by the division when facilities permit. The person so committed shall be subject to the rules of the division while there. The said committed person shall be subject to the provisions of §§801.091(2), 801.111 and 801.121.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §801.16.

801.111 Return of committed person to court.—When a person committed to the custody of the division under the provisions of §801.091 (1)(b) shall have received available treatment and the division shall have exhausted its curative abilities upon such person, this person shall be returned to the committing court for further disposition of his case. The division shall forward to the committing court in such cases a written report on the treatment received by such person, a diagnosis of the person's condition, the progress and recommendations made by the treatment staff. The report shall include the staff's opinion as to whether or not such person is dangerous to society, and such other information as may be available.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §801.03.

801.121 Powers and duties of the judge upon receipt of report from division.—The trial judge upon the receipt of the report of the division referred to in §801.111 shall enter an order directing the sheriff to return the committed person to the jurisdiction of the court and shall:

(1) Suspend the execution of judgment and place the defendant upon probation; or

(2) Commit the defendant to the custody of the division with a definite or indeterminate sentence as provided by this chapter; or

(3) In the event the prognosis of the case is such it would indicate that no further treatment is necessary, the court may order the de-

fendant released from custody without further charges pending against him; or

(4) In the event the committed person shall have been committed under the provisions of §801.102 and the prognosis of the case is such as would indicate that no further treatment is necessary, the court shall order the committed person released from custody.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

801.131 Execution of judgment may be suspended; probation; requirements.—

(1) The trial judge under whose jurisdiction a conviction is obtained may suspend the execution of judgment and place the defendant upon probation.

(2) The trial court placing a defendant on probation may at any time revoke the order placing such defendant on probation and impose such sentence of commitment as might have been imposed at the time of conviction.

(3) In placing a defendant on probation the court may require that the defendant take regular psychiatric, psychotherapeutic and counseling treatment. If this is required, the person treating the defendant shall make written reports at intervals not to exceed every six months to the court and to the probation officer supervising the defendant. The costs, fees and charges for treatment of the defendant while on probation shall be the responsibility of the defendant except that if he is indigent, these costs will be borne by the county.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.

Note.—See former §801.08.

801.142 Recovery of cost of treatment.—The cost as fixed and approved by the division for the care and treatment of a person committed under this chapter and confined in a state institution may be recovered by the state from the estate or property, if any, of the defendant. The cost of treatment and care of an indigent person placed on probation and charged against the county may be recovered by the county from the estate or property, if any, of the defendant.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §801.09.

801.151 Examination; petition for, court order.—When any person is charged with an offense within the purview of this chapter, said person may petition the court for a psychiatric examination as heretofore set out and the written report shall be filed with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of the offense for the purpose of assisting the court in the trial of the case. The court may, of its own initiative, or upon petition of an interested person, order such examination and report as heretofore set out.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.

Note.—See former §801.10.

801.161 Examination of complaining witness upon request of defendant.—A defendant may ask the court for a psychiatric examination of the complaining witness before trial. The court may order such examinations and

written reports in accordance with the procedure in §801.061.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.

Note.—See former §801.101.

801.171 Treatment and research program; donations and grants.—

(1) The division shall employ psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, psychiatric social workers, and other professional staff as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The division shall administer and supervise, through the professional staff, the treatment of persons committed under this chapter. The division shall make recommendations from time to time for extending treatment and improving facilities. It shall cause research to be conducted into the nature and causes of deviated sex behavior and criminal sexual psychopathic behavior and into the methods of preventing the development of such mental and emotional disorders and into improved methods and treatment of such mental and emotional disorders. The division shall make such recommendations and report the progress of such research to the department of health and rehabilitative services and to the advisory council.

(2) The division is authorized on behalf of the center to accept and receive research grants and donations of funds, medical supplies, and equipment from private foundations, firms, individuals and government agencies, and to cooperate with the federal, state, county and municipal governments to attract research grants and donations from all available sources.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§3, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

801.181 Advisory council.—The advisory council shall receive reports from the division on the progress of research and progress of treatment methods devised in the center. The advisory council shall confer with the division, evaluate existing treatment programs, make recommendations for new types of treatment and in general assist in the research and treatment aspects of this chapter. The members of the council shall serve without compensation but will be entitled to receive travel expenses from their respective agencies except that expenses of members not employed by the state will be paid by the division. The advisory council may disseminate such educational material as it deems advisable.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§3, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

801.191 Review council.—The review council as defined in §801.021(6) shall meet at least three times annually for considering the return to court or continuing treatment of persons receiving treatment under §§801.091(1)(b) and 801.102.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§3, 35, ch. 69-106.

801.201 Review of records after commitment.—The review council shall cause to be brought before it within six months after commitment the complete record of a person com-

mitted under the provisions of this chapter for the purpose of considering and for recommending the return to court or further treatment under the provisions of this chapter. Thereafter at least once every two years such review shall be made. Upon recommendation of the professional staff a committed person's records may be brought for review at any time. At the time of consideration by the review council of a person's record, the professional staff of the center shall present a report on such person giving the diagnosis, prognosis, and recommendation for further treatment, and any other information which would aid in determining the disposition of said person's case.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§3, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §801.13.

801.211 Availability of reports and records; confidentiality.—The clerk of the court that sentenced the person, the prosecuting attorney, the probation officer, any person who has examined or treated such persons and others having any available information on the person committed to the custody of the division shall make such information and reports available to be transmitted with the committed person to the custody of the division. All such reports prepared shall be confidential and shall be available only to public officers and employees in the performance of a public duty and the accused upon his request or by court order in judicial proceedings where the mental competency of the defendant is in issue.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.
Note.—See former §801.12.

801.221 Sex offenses; publication of name under age sixteen prohibited.—No person shall print, publish, broadcast or televise, or cause to be printed, published, broadcast or televised, in any manner, the name or identity

of any unmarried person under the age of sixteen who commits, or is the victim of, or who is a witness to or concerning any sex offense. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished according to law.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516.
Note.—See former §801.141.
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

801.231 Sex offenses; trial of person under age sixteen; courtroom cleared; exceptions.—In the trial of any case, civil or criminal, when any person under the age of sixteen is testifying concerning any sex offense, the court shall clear the courtroom of all persons except the parties to the cause and their relatives, attorneys and their secretaries, officers of the court, jurors, newspaper reporters or broadcasters and court reporters, which shall constitute a public trial within the meaning of §16, Art. I of the state constitution.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §1, ch. 69-216.
Note.—See former §801.15.

801.241 Treatment of persons not committed under child molester act.—The review council may admit persons other than those committed under this chapter who are confined in the custody of the division and who would benefit from treatment in the center.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§3, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §801.16.

801.251 Transfers to division of mental health.—Any person committed under this chapter to the custody of the division who is found to be or becomes psychotic may be transferred to the division of mental health of the department after being properly committed by the county judge.

History.—§1, ch. 67-516; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §801.16.

CHAPTER 805

KIDNAPING AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT

805.01 False imprisonment and kidnaping.

805.02 Kidnaping for ransom.

805.01 False imprisonment and kidnaping.—Whoever without lawful authority forcibly or secretly confines or imprisons another person within this state against his will, or confines or inveigles or kidnaps another person, with intent either to cause him to be secretly confined or imprisoned in this state against his will, or to cause him to be sent out of this state against his will; and whoever sells, or in any manner transfers, for any term, the service or labor of any other person who has been unlawfully seized, taken, inveigled or kidnaped from this state to any other state, place or county, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years.

History.—§43, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2399; GS 3225; RGS 5057; CGL 7159.
cf.—§932.14, Venue of prosecution for kidnaping.

805.02 Kidnaping for ransom.—Whoever, without lawful authority, forcibly or secretly confines, imprisons, inveigles or kidnaps any person, with intent to hold such person for a ransom to be paid for the release of such person, or any person who aids, abets or in any manner assists such person in the confining, imprisoning, inveigling or kidnaping of such person, shall be guilty of kidnaping a person and shall be punished by death, unless a majority of the jury shall recommend the defendant to the mercy of the court, in which event the punishment shall be by imprisonment

805.03 Felony to remove children from state contrary to court order.

for life in the state prison.

History.—§1, ch. 5907, 1909; RGS 5058; CGL 7160; §1, ch. 16063, 1933.

805.03 Felony to remove children from state contrary to court order.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, in violation of a court order, to lead, take, entice or remove a child beyond the limits of this state with personal knowledge of the order.

(2) It is unlawful for any person, with criminal intent, to lead, take, entice or remove a child beyond the limits of this state during the pendency of any action or proceedings affecting custody of a child after having received notice as required by law of the pendency of the action or proceeding, without the permission of the court in which the action or proceeding is pending.

(3) It is unlawful for any person, who has carried beyond the limits of this state any child whose custody is involved in any action or proceeding pending in this state, pursuant to the order of the court in which the action or proceeding is pending, or pursuant to the permission of the court, thereafter, to fail to produce the child in the court or deliver the child to the person designated by the court.

(4) Any person convicted of a violation of this law shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period not to exceed five years.

History.—§1, ch. 29654, 1955; §1, ch. 57-337; §47, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §65.141.

CHAPTER 806

ARSON

- 806.01 Arson, first degree.
- 806.02 Arson, second degree.
- 806.03 Arson, third degree.
- 806.04 Arson, fourth degree.
- 806.05 Certain acts constituting attempts to burn.
- 806.06 Burning to defraud the insurer.
- 806.061 Fraudulent claims and statements to procure fire insurance benefits.
- 806.07 Burning other buildings in the nighttime.

806.01 Arson, first degree.—Any person who willfully and maliciously sets fire to, burns or causes to be burned or who aids, counsels or procures the burning of any dwelling house, whether occupied, unoccupied, or vacant, or any kitchen, shop, barn, stable or other outhouse that is parcel thereof, or belonging to or adjoining thereto, whether the property of himself or of another, shall be guilty of arson, in the first degree, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than twenty years.

History.—§1, ch. 15603, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 7208(8).
cf.—§811.03, Larceny in burning building.

806.02 Arson, second degree.—Any person who willfully and maliciously sets fire to, burns or causes to be burned, or who aids, counsels or procures the burning of any building or structure of whatsoever class or character, whether the property of himself or of another, not included or described in the preceding section, shall be guilty of arson in the second degree, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years.

History.—§2, ch. 15603, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 7208(9).

806.03 Arson, third degree.—Any person who willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned or who aids, counsels or procures the burning of any personal property of another of whatsoever class or character of the value of twenty-five or more dollars, shall be guilty of arson in the third degree and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than three years.

History.—§3, ch. 15603, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 7208(10).

806.04 Arson, fourth degree.—Any person who willfully and maliciously attempts to set fire to or attempts to burn or to aid, counsel or procure the burning of any of the buildings or property mentioned in the foregoing sections, or who commits any act preliminary thereto, or in furtherance thereof, shall be guilty of arson in the fourth degree and upon conviction thereof shall, unless otherwise provided, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than two years or fined not to exceed one thousand dollars.

History.—§4, ch. 15603, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 7208(11).
cf.—§776.04, Attempts, generally.

- 806.08 Burning crops and materials.
- 806.09 Cutting bell-rope or destroying fire apparatus before burning.
- 806.10 Preventing or obstructing extinguishment of fire; interfering or hindering any fireman in performance of duty.
- 806.11 Punishment for burning insured building.
- 806.111 Fire bombs.
- 806.12 Limitation of prosecutions.

806.05 Certain acts constituting attempts to burn.—Whoever places or distributes any flammable, explosive or combustible material or substance, or any device, in any building or property with intent willfully and maliciously to set fire to or burn the same, or to procure the setting fire to or burning of the same, shall be guilty of an attempt to burn such building or property; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 15620, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 7208 (13);
§1, ch. 67-211.
cf.—§776.04, Attempts, generally.

806.06 Burning to defraud the insurer.—Any person who willfully and with intent to injure or defraud the insurer sets fire to or burns or attempts so to do or who causes to be burned or who aids, counsels or procures the burning of any building, structure or personal property, of whatsoever class or character, whether the property of himself or of another, which shall at the time be insured by any person against loss or damage by fire, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years.

History.—§1, ch. 15602, 1931; CGL 1936 Supp. 7208(12).
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.
§806.11, Burning insured building.

806.061 Fraudulent claims and statements to procure fire insurance benefits.—Any person who, willfully and with intent to defraud an insurer of any property against loss or damage by fire, presents or causes to be presented to such insurer a claim for loss or damage by fire of any of such insured property when such person knows at the time of presenting such claim or causing it to be presented that such loss or damage by fire has not occurred, or who willfully and with intent to defraud such insurer presents or causes to be presented to such insurer any false and fraudulent statement in writing in support of a claim for loss or damage by fire, shall be punished as provided by law for attempted grand or petty larceny as the case may be. No statement as to purchase price shall be construed as coming within the provisions of this section.

History.—§2, ch. 67-211.

806.07 Burning other buildings in the nighttime.—Whoever willfully and maliciously burns

in the nighttime a meeting-house, church, court house, town house, college, academy, jail or other building erected for public use, or a banking house, warehouse, manufactory or mill of another, or a barn, stable, shop or office within the curtilage of a dwelling house, or any other building by burning whereof any building mentioned in this section is burned in the nighttime, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—§2, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2427; GS 3274; RGS 5107; CGL 1936 Supp. 7208(2).

806.08 Burning crops and materials.—Whoever willfully and maliciously burns or otherwise destroys or injures a pile or parcel of wood, boards, timber or other lumber, or any fence, bars or gate, or a stack of grain, hay or other vegetable product, or any vegetable product severed from the soil and not stacked, or any standing trees, grain, grass or other standing product of the soil, or the soil itself, of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§5, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2430; GS 3272; RGS 5110; CGL 1936 Supp. 7208(5).

806.09 Cutting bell-rope or destroying fire apparatus before burning.—Whoever, within twenty-four hours prior to the burning of a building or other property, willfully and maliciously cuts or removes any bell-rope in the vicinity of such building or property, or cuts, injures or destroys any engine or hose or apparatus belonging to an engine in said vicinity, shall be deemed guilty of the burning, as accessory before the fact, and be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years.

History.—§8, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2432; GS 3279; RGS 5112; CGL 7213.
cf.—§910.04, Accessory in one county, offense committed in another.

§932.12, Jurisdiction and venue; accessory before the fact.

806.10 Preventing or obstructing extinguishment of fire; interfering or hindering any fireman in performance of duty.—

(1) Whoever, during the burning of a building or other property, unlawfully and maliciously cuts or sunders any bell rope in the vicinity of such building or other property, or otherwise prevents an alarm being given, or cuts, injures or destroys an engine or hose or other apparatus belonging to an engine in the vicinity, or otherwise willfully and maliciously prevents or obstructs the extinguishment of any fire, shall be deemed guilty of the burning, as accessory after the fact, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding 7 years or in the county jail not exceeding 12 months, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

(2) Any person who intentionally or unreasonably interferes with, hinders, or assaults or attempts to interfere with or hinder any

fireman in the performance of his duty shall be guilty of a felony and shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding 7 years or in the county jail not exceeding 12 months or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

History.—§9, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2433; GS 3280; RGS 5113; CGL 7214; §1, ch. 69-232.
cf.—§776.03, Accessory after fact.
§811.03, Larceny in burning building.
§932.13, Jurisdiction and venue.

806.11 Punishment for burning insured building.—

(1) Any person who shall willfully or wantonly set fire to or burn or attempt to burn any building or structure, or any personal property in which such person has an interest as mortgagee, insurer or otherwise, whether such person be the owner thereof or not, or any person, present or absent, who shall aid, assist, procure or coincide therein, and who shall thereafter make claim or demand for the insurance thereon, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(2) The provisions of this section shall in no way affect the law against arson.

History.—§1, ch. 6858, 1915; RGS 5114; CGL 1936 Supp. 7208(7).
cf.—§806.06, Burning to defraud insurer.

806.111 Fire bombs.—

(1) Every person who possesses, manufactures or disposes of a fire bomb with intent that such fire bomb be willfully and maliciously used to set fire to or burn any building or property is guilty of a felony.

(2) For the purposes of this section, "disposes of" means to give, give away, loan, offer, offer for sale, sell or transfer.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a "fire bomb" is a breakable container containing flammable liquid with a flash point of one hundred fifty degrees Fahrenheit or less, having a wick or similar device capable of being ignited; but no device commercially manufactured primarily for the purpose of illumination shall be deemed to be such a fire bomb.

(4) Subsection (1) shall not prohibit the authorized use or possession of any material, substance or device described therein by a member of the armed forces of the United States or by firemen, police officers, peace officers, or law enforcement officers so authorized by duly constituted authorities.

(5) Any person who violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 5 years.

History.—§3, ch. 67-211.

806.12 Limitation of prosecutions.—All offenses created by or prescribed in this chapter shall be prosecuted within five years after the same shall have been committed.

History.—§1, ch. 24299, 1947.

CHAPTER 810

BURGLARY

- 810.01 Burglary; breaking and entering dwelling house, etc.
 810.02 Breaking and entering other buildings, ship or vessel.
 810.03 Entering without breaking.
 810.04 Breaking and entering railroad car.

810.01 Burglary; breaking and entering dwelling house, etc.—

(1) Whoever breaks and enters a dwelling house, or any building or structure within the curtilage of a dwelling house though not forming a part thereof, with intent to commit a felony, or after having entered with such intent breaks such dwelling house or other building or structure aforesaid, if he be armed with a dangerous weapon, or have with him any nitroglycerine, dynamite, gunpowder or other high explosive at the time of breaking and entering, or if he arm himself with a dangerous weapon, or take into his possession any such high explosive within such building, or if he make an assault upon any person lawfully therein, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for such term of years as may be determined by the court.

(2) If the offender be not armed, nor arm himself with a dangerous weapon as aforesaid, nor have with him nor take into his possession any high explosive as aforesaid, nor make an assault upon any person lawfully in said building, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—§§10, 11, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2434; §1, ch. 4405, 1895; §1, ch. 5411, 1905; GS 3281; RGS 5115; CGL 7216.

810.02 Breaking and entering other buildings, ship or vessel.—Whoever breaks and enters any other building or any ship or vessel with intent to commit a felony, or after having entered with such intent breaks such other building, ship or vessel, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding fifteen years. If the offender breaks such building with the use of any high explosive mentioned in §810.01, or if he enters having with him, or having entered, take into his possession any such high explosive, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—RS 2435; §2, ch. 4405, 1895; §2, ch. 5411, 1905; GS 3282; RGS 5116; CGL 7217.

810.03 Entering without breaking.—Whoever enters without breaking, any dwelling house, or any of the buildings or structures mentioned in §§810.01 and 810.02 or into any ship or vessel, with intent to commit a felony, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. If the offender enter having with him, or having entered, take into his possession any high explosive mentioned in §810.01, he shall be pun-

- ished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.
 810.05 Breaking and entering with intent to commit a misdemeanor.
 810.051 Breaking and entering or entering without breaking vehicle.
 810.06 Possession of burglarious tools.
 810.07 Prima facie evidence of intent.

ished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.

History.—RS 2436; §3, ch. 5411, 1905; GS 3283; §10, ch. 7838, 1919; RGS 5117; CGL 7218.

810.04 Breaking and entering railroad car.—Whoever breaks and enters any railroad car with intent to commit a felony, or after having entered with such intent, breaks such railroad car, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. If such offender breaks such railroad car with the use of any high explosive mentioned in §810.01, or if he entered having with him, or having entered, takes into his possession any such high explosive, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 3910, 1889; RS 2437; §3, ch. 4405, 1895; §4, ch. 5411, 1905; GS 3284; RGS 5118; CGL 7219.

810.05 Breaking and entering with intent to commit a misdemeanor.—Whoever breaks and enters or enters without breaking any dwelling or store house, or any building, ship, vessel, or railroad car with intent to commit a misdemeanor, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or county jail not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§4, ch. 4405, 1895; §1, ch. 5153, 1903; GS 3285; §10, ch. 7838, 1919; RGS 5119; CGL 7220.

810.051 Breaking and entering or entering without breaking vehicle.—Whoever breaks and enters any automobile, truck, trailer, semitrailer, or housecar with intent to commit any crime, and whoever enters without breaking any automobile, truck, trailer, semitrailer, or housecar with intent to injure the same or any property therein or to commit larceny, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$1,000.00, or imprisonment for not less than 30 days nor more than 1 year in the county jail, or for not more than 10 years in the state prison, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 22004, 1943; §1, ch. 57-262.

Note.—See former §860.12.

810.06 Possession of burglarious tools.—Whoever makes or mends, or begins to make or mend, or knowingly has in his possession any engine, machine, tool or implement adapted and designed for cutting through, forcing or breaking open any building, vault, safe or other depository, in order to steal therefrom

money or other property, or to commit any other crime, knowing the same to be adapted and designed for the purpose aforesaid, with intent to use or employ or allow the same to be used or employed for such purpose, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§30, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2439; GS 3286; RGS 5120; CGL 7221.

810.07 Prima facie evidence of intent.—In

a trial on the charge of breaking and entering, or entering without breaking, a dwelling house with intent to commit a misdemeanor, or with intent to commit a felony, proof of the entering of such dwelling house in the nighttime stealthily, without consent of the owner or any occupant thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of entering with intent to commit a misdemeanor, in the absence of proof of intent to commit any specific crime.

History.—§5, ch. 4405, 1895; GS 3287; RGS 5121; CGL 7222.

CHAPTER 811

LARCENY; RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS; RELATED CRIMES

- 811.021 Larceny defined; penalties; sufficiency of indictment, information or warrant.
- 811.022 Shoplifting; exemption from false arrest.
- 811.03 Larceny in burning building.
- 811.04 Larceny of testamentary instrument.
- 811.05 Stealing bank note paper.
- 811.06 Illegal retention of bank note paper.
- 811.07 Stealing logs or timber.
- 811.08 Carrying away planted oysters.
- 811.09 Carrying away beasts or birds.
- 811.10 Second conviction of larceny.
- 811.11 Horse or cattle stealing.
- 811.12 Second conviction of horse or cattle stealing.
- 811.13 Penalty for larceny of sheep and goats.
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811.021 Larceny defined; penalties; sufficiency of indictment, information or warrant.—

(1) A person who, with intent to deprive or defraud the true owner of his property or of the use and benefit thereof, or to appropriate the same to the use of the taker, or of any other person:

(a) Takes from the possession of the true owner, or of any other person; or obtains from such person possession by color or aid of fraudulent or false representations or pretense, or of any false token or writing; or obtains the signature of any person to a written instrument, the false making whereof would be punishable as forgery; or secretes, withholds, or appropriates to his own use, or that of any person other than the true owner, any money, personal property, goods and chattels, thing in action, evidence of debt, contract, or property, or article of value of any kind; or

(b) Having in his possession, custody or control, as a broker, bailee, servant, attorney, agent, employee, clerk, trustee, or officer of any person, association, or corporation, member of co-partnership, pool or joint adventure, or as a person authorized by agreement, or by competent authority, to hold or take such possession, custody, or control, any money, personal thing or action, goods and chattels, evidence of debt, contract, property, or article of value of any kind, appropriates the same to his own use, or that of any other person other than the true owner or person entitled to the benefit thereof; or

(c) While acting as executor, administrator, committee, guardian, receiver, collector or trustee of any description, appointed by a deed, will, or other instrument, or by an order or judgment of a court or officer, secretes,

withholds or otherwise appropriates to his own use, or that of any person other than the true owner, or person entitled thereto, any money, personal property, goods and chattels, thing in action, evidence of debt, contract, property or article of value of any kind, in his possession or custody by virtue of his office, employment or appointment; steals such property, and is guilty of larceny.

(2) If the property stolen is of the value of one hundred dollars or more, or if, as part of a common scheme or design to defraud, property of the aggregate value of two hundred dollars or more is taken in any twelve consecutive month period by an agent, servant, or employee from his principal or employer by a series or combination of any of the acts denounced in this section, the offender shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary for a period not exceeding 5 years or in the county jail for a period not exceeding 12 months or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

(3) If the value of the property stolen as mentioned in the preceding subsection is less than one hundred dollars, the offender shall be deemed guilty of petit larceny and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 6 months or by fine not exceeding \$300.00.

(4) Hereafter it shall not be a defense to a prosecution for larceny, or for an attempt or for conspiracy to commit the same, or for being accessory thereto, that the purpose for which the owner was induced by color of aid of fraudulent or false representation or pretense, or of any false token or writing, to part with his property or the possession thereof, was illegal, immoral or unworthy.

(5) It shall be sufficient for any indictment, information or warrant returned, filed or issued under this section to charge generally that the defendant at the time and in the county specified, did steal the personal property, thing in action, evidence of debt or contract or article of value out of which the prosecution arose, describing the same in general terms and alleging generally the ownership and value thereof. This section shall not be construed as intending to interfere with the power of the court to require the state to furnish the defendant with a bill of particulars in proper cases and on sufficient showing that cause exists for the same.

(6) Nothing in this section shall be construed as in any way altering, modifying or repealing the following statutes or any part thereof, §§706.19, 811.03, 811.04, 811.05, 811.07, 811.08, 811.11, 811.13, 811.14, 811.15, 811.19, 811.20, 811.21, 812.10, 812.12, 821.10, 821.22, 821.23.

History.—§§1-6, ch. 26912, 1951; §§1, 2, ch. 57-344; §1, ch. 69-65.

811.022 Shoplifting; exemption from false arrest.—

(1) A peace officer, or a merchant, or a merchant's employee who has probable cause for believing that goods held for sale by the merchant have been unlawfully taken by a person and that he can recover them by taking the person into custody, may, for the purpose of attempting to effect such recovery, take the person into custody and detain him in a reasonable manner for a reasonable length of time. Such taking into custody and detention by a peace officer, merchant, or merchant's employee shall not render such police officer, merchant, or merchant's employee criminally or civilly liable for false arrest, false imprisonment, or unlawful detention.

(2) Any peace officer may arrest without warrant any person he has probable cause for believing has committed larceny in retail or wholesale establishments.

(3) A merchant or a merchant's employee who causes such arrest as provided for in subsection (1) hereof of a person for larceny of goods held for sale shall not be criminally or civilly liable for false arrest or false imprisonment where the merchant or merchant's employee has probable cause for believing that the person arrested committed larceny of goods held for sale.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 29668, 1955.

811.03 Larceny in burning building.—Whoever steals in a building that is on fire, or steals any property removed in consequence of an alarm caused by fire, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§16, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2442; GS 3290; RGS 5124; CGL 7225.

811.04 Larceny of testamentary instrument.—Whoever steals, or for any fraudulent purpose destroys or conceals any will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars. No allegation of value or ownership need be made in an indictment under this section.

History.—§§19, 20, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2443; GS 3291; RGS 5125; CGL 7226.

cf.—§732.22, Production of wills.

Ch. 906, Indictment and information.

811.05 Stealing bank note paper.—Whoever commits the crime of larceny by stealing any printed piece of paper or blank, designed for issue by any person, incorporated bank or banking company in the United States, as a bank bill, certificate, or promissory note, or printed by means of an engraved plate, designed for printing such pieces of paper or blanks, with intent either to utter or pass the same, or to cause or allow the same to be uttered or passed as true, either with or without alteration, and thereby to injure or defraud any person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§23, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2444; GS 3292; RGS 5126; CGL 7227.

cf.—§831.07, Forging bank bills or promissory notes.

811.06 Illegal retention of bank note paper.—Whoever, having been employed to print, or having assisted in printing any such printed piece of paper or blank, or having been entrusted with the care or custody thereof, retains the same in his possession without the knowledge and consent of the person for whom the same was printed, with the intent either to utter or to pass it, or to cause or allow it to be uttered or passed as true, either with or without alteration or addition, and thereby to injure or defraud any person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§24, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2445; GS 3293; RGS 5127; CGL 7228.

cf.—§1.01, "Person" defined.

§812.01, Embezzlement.

811.07 Stealing logs or timber.—Whoever commits larceny by stealing any log or logs or timber, the property of another, of less than one hundred dollars in value, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 4175, 1893; GS 3295; RGS 5129; CGL 7230.

cf.—§821.10, Cutting and carrying away timber from lands of another.

§821.16, Boxing timber on land of another.

§821.22, Cutting timber from lands sold for taxes.

§821.23, Removing timber on land sold for taxes.

811.08 Carrying away planted oysters.—Whoever unlawfully, without permission of the owner, takes up and carries away by any means, or in any manner catches, interferes with or disturbs the oysters of another, lawfully plant-

ed upon the beds of the bayous, rivers, bays, sounds, or other waters within the jurisdiction of this state, shall be deemed guilty of larceny, grand or petit, as the case may be, and shall be punished accordingly.

History.—§3, ch. 3293, 1881; RS 2447; GS 3296; RGS 5130; CGL 7231.

811.09 Carrying away beasts or birds.—Whoever without the consent of the owner and with criminal intent takes any beast or bird ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, and not the subject of larceny at common law, shall be deemed guilty of petit larceny and shall be punished accordingly.

History.—§28, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2448; GS 3297; RGS 5131; CGL 7232.

811.10 Second conviction of larceny.—Whoever having been convicted either of the crime of larceny or of being accessory to the crime of larceny, afterwards commits the crime of larceny, or is accessory thereto before the fact, and is convicted thereof, and whoever is convicted at the same term of the court, either as a principal or accessory before the fact, of two distinct larcenies, shall be deemed a common and notorious thief, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year.

History.—§22, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2450; GS 3298; RGS 5132; CGL 7233.
cf.—§775.09, Second conviction of felony.
§775.10, Fourth conviction of felony.

811.11 Horse or cattle stealing.—Whoever commits larceny by stealing any horse, mule, mare, filly, colt, cow, bull, ox, steer, heifer or calf, the property of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not less than two years nor more than five years.

History.—§1, ch. 4533, 1897; GS 3299; RGS 5133; CGL 7234.
cf.—§817.24, Altering or defacing brands.
§817.25, Fraudulently marking or branding.
§817.26, Fraudulently changing marks on animal.

811.12 Second conviction of horse or cattle stealing.—Whoever violates the provisions of §811.11 a second time, and is convicted of such second separate offense, either at the same term or a subsequent term of court, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not less than five years nor more than twenty years.

History.—§2, ch. 4533, 1897; GS 3300; RGS 5134; CGL 7235.
cf.—§775.09, Second conviction of felony.
§775.10, Fourth conviction of felony.

811.13 Penalty for larceny of sheep and goats.—Whoever commits larceny by stealing any sheep or goat or lamb, the property of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison at hard labor not less than one year nor more than two years or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 5136, 1903; GS 3301; RGS 5135; CGL 7236.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

811.14 Larceny of hogs.—Whoever commits larceny by stealing any hog, the property of another, shall, upon conviction, be punished

by imprisonment in the state prison not more than 5 years or in the county jail not more than 1 year, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.

History.—§1, ch. 4728, 1899; GS 3302; RGS 5136; CGL 7237; §1, ch. 17979, 1937; §1, ch. 69-322.
cf.—§817.24, Altering or defacing brands.
§817.25, Fraudulently marking or branding.
§817.26, Fraudulently changing marks on animal.

811.15 Larceny of hogs; second offense.—Whoever violates the provisions of §811.14 a second time, and is convicted of such second separate offense, either at the same term or a subsequent term of court, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not less than five years nor more than twenty years.

History.—§2, ch. 4728, 1899; GS 3303; RGS 5137; CGL 7238; §2, ch. 17979, 1937.
cf.—§775.09, Second conviction of felony.
§775.10, Fourth conviction of felony.

811.16 Buying, receiving, concealing stolen property.—Whoever buys, receives or aids in the concealment of stolen money, goods or property, knowing the same to have been stolen, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§39, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2451; GS 3304; RGS 5138; CGL 7239.
cf.—§812.11, Buying, receiving, concealing embezzled property.

§906.19, Unnecessary to aver or prove that person who stole property has been convicted.

811.17 Receiving stolen goods; punishment when offender makes satisfaction.—Upon a first conviction under §811.16, and when the act of stealing the property is not by law a felony, if the party convicted of buying, receiving or aiding in the concealing of such stolen property, makes satisfaction to the party injured to the full value of the property stolen and not restored, he shall not be imprisoned in the state prison, but may be liable to such additional punishment as the court may direct.

History.—§40, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2452; GS 3305; RGS 5139; CGL 7240.
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanors.

811.18 Receiving stolen goods; second and third convictions.—Whoever is convicted of buying, receiving or aiding in the concealment of stolen or embezzled property, knowing the same to have been stolen or embezzled, having been before convicted of the like offense, and whoever is convicted at the same term of the court of three or more distinct acts of buying, receiving or aiding in the concealment of money, goods or property stolen or embezzled as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged to be a common receiver of stolen or embezzled goods, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years.

History.—§43, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2453; GS 3306; RGS 5140; CGL 7241.
cf.—§775.09, Second conviction of felony.
§775.10, Fourth conviction of felony.

811.19 Larceny and injury to dogs.—

(1) Whoever steals any dog, the property of another, shall be deemed guilty of larceny and, upon conviction, shall be punished as for larceny. The act of having in one's possession

and control the dog of another without the consent of the owner, shall be deemed to constitute prima facie evidence of a violation of this section.

(2) Whoever maliciously injures, wounds or kills any dog, the property of another, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be fined not more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days.

(3) All dogs owned and domiciled within this state are declared to be domestic animals, and ownership of and property rights therein shall exist and be asserted and protected in the same manner and under the same conditions as ownership and property rights in other domestic animals.

History.—§1, ch. 4164, 1893; GS 3307; RGS 5141; §1, ch. 10108, 1925; CGL 7242; first para. a. by §1, ch. 61-306.

cf.—§767.01, Damage by dogs.

§828.07, Maliciously killing animal of another.

§828.09, Wantonly killing animal of another.

§828.12, Cruelty to animals.

811.20 Larceny of automobiles.—The larceny of any automobile, motor truck, motor-cycle, or motor scooter shall be deemed a felony and any person convicted thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not exceeding 5 years or by fine not exceeding \$5,000.00.

History.—§1, ch. 7358, 1917; RGS 5142; CGL 7243; §1, ch. 67-27.

cf.—§818.05, Sale of property held under contract or conditional sale.

811.201 Larceny; return of property to owner; procedure.—In every instance in which any money or motor vehicle shall have been taken from its rightful owner under circumstances constituting larceny of such money or motor vehicle and such money or motor vehicle is being held by state, county or municipal officials as evidence, the rightful owner of such money or motor vehicle may obtain the return and possession thereof in the following manner:

(1) The rightful owner shall file a petition in the court having criminal jurisdiction describing the money or motor vehicle, the time and manner in which the same was taken from the rightful owner, the value thereof if the same is money or motor vehicle, and that the petitioner is the true and lawful owner thereof. Such petition shall be under oath, sworn to by the petitioner or, if the petitioner is a corporation, by a duly authorized officer or agent thereof, or by such person other than the petitioner who shall have actual knowledge of the facts alleged in such petition.

(2) Notice of the filing of such petition and a copy thereof shall be served upon any person charged with the larceny of the money or motor vehicle involved in the same manner and for the same fee as the service of a summons.

(3) If no person has been charged by indictment or information with larceny of the money or motor vehicle involved, or if a person has been so charged and cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the court out of which

capias has issued and that fact has been noted on the return of such capias, then the petitioner shall publish in a newspaper of general circulation within the county in which the alleged larceny occurred once a week for two consecutive weeks, two publications being sufficient, notice of the filing of such petition. Such notice shall describe the money or motor vehicle involved and the time and particular place of its taking.

(4) Copies of the mentioned petition shall be furnished the officer having custody of the money or motor vehicle involved and also the prosecuting officer of the court having criminal jurisdiction and such officers shall be notified of any hearings and proceedings had upon such petition.

(5) Within five days after receipt of service of the notice hereinabove provided or within ten days after the last publication of the mentioned notice, any person other than the petitioner claiming title or right of possession to the money or motor vehicle involved shall file his objections to the granting of such petition. Such objections shall be under oath of the person making them and shall set forth facts showing that the petitioner is not the rightful owner or not entitled to possession. If the person interposing objections to the petition desires that the question of ownership or right to possession be resolved by a jury, he shall make and file a demand for a jury trial at the time of filing his objections. If the objector fails to demand a jury trial at such time he shall be deemed to have waived such right.

(6) If objections are filed, as herein provided, the court having criminal jurisdiction may order the pleadings transferred to the court having civil jurisdiction of the cause where the same shall be adjudicated upon the pleadings, or he may defer hearing the matter until the criminal case has been adjudicated.

(7) If no objections are filed within the time herein provided, the court having criminal jurisdiction shall hear the matter and may, if satisfied that the petitioner is the rightful owner of the money or motor vehicle involved, order such money or motor vehicle returned to the petitioner. The court may, in its discretion, require the petitioner to post a bond in such amount as the court shall deem proper, conditioned that the petitioner will return the motor vehicle or the value of the money to the court within such time as shall be fixed by the court in the event it should be subsequently determined in judicial proceedings that the petitioner is not the rightful owner of such money or motor vehicle.

(8) When money or motor vehicle is returned to the rightful owner, as hereinabove provided, the court shall direct the clerk to make a detailed inventory description of such money or motor vehicle. The clerk in compliance with such direction shall make such inventory and description, including photographs of the

motor vehicle involved where practicable and certify the same as being a true and correct inventory and description. The certified inventory and description shall then be filed by the clerk among the records of his office.

(9) In any trial involving the larceny of money or motor vehicle which has been returned to the rightful owner, as hereinabove provided, and it shall be necessary therein to adduce testimony concerning such money or motor vehicle, secondary evidence, including the certified inventory and description thereof shall be admissible in the same manner and to the same effect as would the admission of the said money or motor vehicle, had the same not been returned.

(10) The fact that any person charged with the larceny of money or motor vehicle has failed to object to the return of such money or motor vehicle to the alleged rightful owner thereof, or the fact that such money or motor vehicle has been returned to the alleged rightful owner thereof under the provisions of this law, shall not be offered, received or considered as evidence either for or against the defendant in such criminal action.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 29677, 1955.

811.21 Taking or using temporarily any vehicle or animal of another without authority.—

(1) Whoever willfully, mischievously and without right takes or uses any boat or vehicle, or takes, drives, rides or uses any horse, ass, mule, ox or any other draught animal, the property of another, without the consent of the owner or other person having the legal custody, care or control of the same, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or by fine not exceeding \$100.00.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed as to apply to any case where the taking of the property of another is with intent to steal the same, or when it is taken under a claim or right, or with the presumed consent of the owner or other person having the legal control, care or custody of the same.

History.—§44, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2499; GS 3381; RGS 5229; CGL 7348.

811.22 Penning and milking cattle without authority.—Whoever pens and milks any cattle, the property of another, without the consent of the owner or other person having the legal custody, care or control of the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

History.—§§1, 3, ch. 1669, 1868; RS 2500; GS 3382; RGS 5230; CGL 7349.

811.23 Driving cattle.—Whoever drives a distance of ten miles or further any cattle, the property of another, without the permission of the owner or agent, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 4350, 1895; GS 3383; RGS 5231; CGL 7350.

811.24 Impounding hogs.—Any person who shall drive, carry or toll any cattle or any hog within the corporate limits of any town, village or hamlet belonging to persons who reside without said limits, with the intention of impounding them, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars or imprisoned for not more than thirty days.

History.—§2, ch. 4190, 1893; §2, ch. 4349, 1895; GS 3387; RGS 5235; CGL 7354.

811.25 Driving cattle from range.—Whoever drives any cattle, the property of another, directly from their own range, or more than five miles from the house of the owner, without the permission of the owner, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

History.—§§2, 3, ch. 1669, 1868; RS 2504; GS 3388; RGS 5236; CGL 7355.

811.26 Maliciously driving or penning cattle.—Whoever, without the consent of the owner, shall interfere with cattle or other domestic animals on the ranges of the state, either for the purpose of annoying or injuring the owner or person in charge thereof, or to obtain some personal benefit for himself or for any person other than the owner thereof, by willfully or maliciously driving from one place to another or by penning such cattle or other domestic animals, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 3762, 1887; RS 2505; GS 3389; RGS 5237; CGL 7356.

cf.—§707.21, Refusing entrance to pasture to seek strayed domestic animals.

811.27 Larceny of fruit, vegetables, agricultural products.—

(1) Whoever commits larceny by stealing: Any grapefruit, oranges, tangerines, limes, lemons or other citrus fruit, mangoes, avocados, papayas or other fruit of any nature, or the tree, upon which said product is grown, or the budwood of said tree, from any nursery, grove or orchard; any potatoes, tomatoes, beans, celery, cucumbers, watermelons, lettuce, corn, strawberries, or any other fruit or vegetable or the plant upon which the product is grown from any nursery, farm, garden or land under cultivation, all of said items being the property of another shall be punished as follows:

(a) If the property stolen is of the value of \$100.00 or more, the offender shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny and be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding 5 years or by a fine not exceeding \$2,000.00 or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(b) If the property stolen is of a value less than \$100.00, the offender shall be deemed guilty of petit larceny and be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 12 months, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(2) Nothing in this act shall be construed

as repealing §811.10 or §822.23, but shall be cumulative to existing statutes.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 61-308; §1, ch. 65-149; §1, ch. 67-492; §42, ch. 69-353.
cf.—§822.23 Entering farm, etc., in nighttime to commit larceny offense; punishment.

811.271 Sales certificates, work orders to accompany certain fruit.—

(1) This section applies to tropical or semitropical fruit. "Tropical" or "semitropical fruit" means avocados, bananas, calamondins, guavas, kumquats, limes, loquats, lychees, mangoes, papayas, sapodillas and fruit that must be grown in tropical or semitropical regions.

(2) Every purchaser of more than one bushel or crate of tropical or semitropical fruit at the point of growth shall obtain a sales certificate from the grower who shall prepare and furnish such certificates. The sales certificate shall accompany the fruit from the point of growth to the final processor or wholesaler who will offer for retail sale and such processor or wholesaler shall keep the sales certificate for inspection upon request by a peace officer for one year from date of purchase.

(3) The sales certificate shall indicate the name, address and telephone number of the grower from whom the fruit was purchased; the species, variety and amount purchased; and for the purchaser and each subsequent purchaser, his name, address and telephone number, date of purchase and driver's license number; if the fruit is transported by other than the owner, the name of the transporting company and the make, type and license number of the vehicle transporting the fruit. The grower shall keep a copy of the sales certificate for one year from date of the purchase. The commissioner of agriculture, according to requirements of this section, shall prescribe the form of sales certificates.

(4) All firms or individuals transporting fruit for handlers, packing houses or processors shall obtain a work order from the dispatcher of the named organizations which must remain in the possession of the driver to the point of pickup and thereafter with the fruit until delivered. The form of the work order shall be prescribed by the commissioner of agriculture and shall indicate the name of firm or individual transporting fruit, date, grove destination, time for pickup, truck number, number of crates, variety of fruit, name of packing house or other place where fruit is to be delivered, driver's name, driver's license number and the name of the truck dispatcher.

(5) Violation of the provisions of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 6 months or by fine not exceeding \$500.00 or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 67-494.

811.28 Personal property; presumption.—It shall be prima facie evidence of larceny for any person who has obtained personal property, including but not limited to, any trailer, equipment or tool, under a contract of hire, to have obtained same by way of any material false statement or pretense or to fail to return such personal property to the owner or other lawful custodian thereof within ten days after demand has been made upon such person for the return of such personal property by the owner or lawful custodian thereof. This act shall not apply to motor vehicles.

History.—§1, ch. 63-166.

811.29 Larceny, removal or abandonment of shopping carts; penalties therefor.—

(1) The term "shopping cart" when used in this section shall mean those push carts of the type or types which are commonly provided by grocery stores and markets for the use of the public in transporting commodities in stores and markets and incidentally from the store to a place outside the store.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to remove a shopping cart from the premises, posted as provided in subsection (5) hereof, of the owner of such shopping cart without the consent, given at the time of removal, of the owner or of his agent, servant or employee. For the purpose of this section, the premises shall include all of the parking area set aside by the owner, or on behalf of the owner, for the parking of cars for the convenience of the patrons of the owner.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to abandon a shopping cart upon any public street, sidewalk, way, or parking lot, other than a parking lot on the premises of the owner.

(4) Any person convicted of a violation under subsections (2) or (3) of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine not exceeding \$25.00 or by imprisonment not exceeding 20 days.

(5) The owner of the store in which the shopping cart is used shall post in at least three prominent places in his store, and at each exit therefrom, a printed copy of this section, which copy shall be printed in type no smaller than twelve points.

History.—§1, ch. 67-500.

CHAPTER 812

EMBEZZLEMENT

- 812.01 Embezzlement by bailee, common carrier, etc.
 812.02 Secreting with intent to embezzle.
 812.03 Fraudulent sale of personal property by lessee.
 812.04 Embezzlement by officer, clerk, agent, servant or member of company or society.
 812.05 Embezzlement by banker, broker, etc.
 812.06 Embezzlement or fraudulent secretion by bank officer, etc.

812.01 Embezzlement by bailee, common carrier, etc.—If any factor, commission merchant, warehouse keeper, wharfinger, wagoner, stage driver or other common carrier on land or on water, or any other person with whom any property which may be the subject of larceny is entrusted or deposited by another, shall embezzle or fraudulently convert the same, or any part thereof, or the proceeds, or any part thereof, to his own use, or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, without the consent of the owner or bailor and to his injury, and without paying to him on demand the full value or market price thereof; or if, after a sale of any of the said property with the consent of the owner or bailor, such person shall fraudulently and without consent as aforesaid convert or embezzle the proceeds, or any part thereof, to his own use and fail or refuse to pay the same over to the owner or bailor on demand; and if any person borrows or hires property aforesaid and embezzles or fraudulently converts it or its proceeds, or any part thereof, to his own use, he shall be punished as if he had been convicted of larceny.

History.—§1, ch. 3462, 1883; RS 2454; GS 3308; RGS 5143; CGL 7244.

cf.—§811.021 Larceny defined.

§811.06, Illegal retention of bank note paper.

§906.20, Indictment or information in prosecution for embezzlement.

§906.21, Alleging ownership.

812.02 Secreting with intent to embezzle.—Whoever secretes with intent to embezzle or fraudulently conceals for his own use any property delivered to him which may be the subject of larceny, or any part thereof, shall be punished as if he had been convicted of larceny.

History.—§31, sub-ch. 14, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2455; GS 3309; RGS 5144; CGL 7245.
 cf.—§811.021 Larceny defined; penalties.

812.03 Fraudulent sale of personal property by lessee.—If the lessee of personal property sells or conveys it, or any part thereof, without the written consent of the owner or lessor, and without informing the person to whom it is sold or conveyed, that it is so leased, he shall be punished as if he had been convicted of larceny.

History.—§58, sub-ch. 14, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2456; GS 3310; RGS 5145; CGL 7246.

cf.—§811.021 Larceny defined; penalties.

§818.05, Sale of property held under contract or conditional sale.

- 812.07 What shall be deemed such taking.
 812.08 Embezzlement of bank funds, etc.
 812.09 Embezzlement of pledge by pledgee.
 812.10 Embezzlement by state, county or municipal officers.
 812.11 Buying, receiving, concealing embezzled property.
 812.12 Embezzlement by receiver of bank or trust company.

812.04 Embezzlement by officer, clerk, agent, servant or member of company or society.—If any officer, agent, clerk, servant or member of any incorporated company, or if any officer, clerk, servant, agent or member of any copartnership, society or voluntary association, or if any clerk, agent or servant of any person, embezzles or fraudulently disposes of, or converts to his own use, or takes or secretes with intent so to do, anything of value which has been entrusted to him, or has come into his possession, care, custody or control by reason of his office, employment or membership, he shall be punished as if he had been convicted of larceny.

History.—§34, sub-ch. 14, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2457; §1, ch. 5160, 1908; GS 3311; RGS 5146; CGL 7247.
 cf.—§811.021 Larceny defined; penalties.

812.05 Embezzlement by banker, broker, etc.—Any banker or broker who receives on deposit money belonging to another, or any person whose legitimate business requires him to receive the money or property of another, and who fraudulently uses, conceals or willfully withholds any of said money or property so as to prove a defaulter therein, shall be punished as if he had been convicted of larceny.

History.—§1, ch. 3279, 1881; RS 2458; GS 3312; RGS 5147; CGL 7248.

cf.—§811.021 Larceny defined; penalties.

812.06 Embezzlement or fraudulent secretion by bank officer, etc.—If any officer of an incorporated bank, or any person in the employment of such bank, fraudulently converts to his own use, or fraudulently takes and secretes with intent so to do, any bullion, money, note, bill or other security for money belonging to and in possession of such bank or belonging to any person and deposited therein, he shall, whether entrusted with the custody thereof or not, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§35, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2459; GS 3313; RGS 5148; CGL 7249.

812.07 What shall be deemed such taking.—In prosecutions for offenses under §812.06 the fraudulent taking or receiving by any person of any bullion, money, note, bill or other security for money, belonging to such bank, by reason of an unlawful confederacy or agreement by him with an officer of said bank, or

any person in the employment thereof, with intent to defraud the same, shall be deemed to be a fraudulent taking by such officer or person in the employment of the bank, to his own use, within the meaning of §812.06, and it shall not be necessary on trial to identify the particular bullion, money, note, bill or security for money taken or received.

History.—§36, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2460; GS 3314; RGS 5149; CGL 7250.

812.08 Embezzlement of bank funds, etc.—

Every president, cashier, director, teller, clerk or other officer or agent of any banking or trust company or corporation, doing a banking business in the state, who embezzles, abstracts, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds or credits of any banking or trust company or corporation, or who, without authority from the directors, issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment or decree; or who makes any false entry in any book, report or statement of any banking or trust company or corporation, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud any such banking or trust company or corporation, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of the banking or trust company or corporation, or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of the banking or trust company or corporation; and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, clerk or agent in any violation of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years.

History.—§34, ch. 3864, 1889; RS 2461; GS 3315; §1, ch. 6810, 1915; §1, ch. 15882, 1933; RGS 5150; CGL 7251.

cf.—§661.34, Embezzlement by conservator of bank or trust company.

812.09 Embezzlement of pledge by pledgee.

—If a consignee or factor deposits or pledges any merchandise, bill of lading, certificate or order for the delivery of merchandise consigned or entrusted to him as security for money borrowed, or negotiable instrument received by him, and disposes of or applies the same to his own use in violation of good faith, and with intent to defraud the owner thereof; or with the like fraudulent intent applies or disposes of any money or negotiable instrument raised or acquired by the sale or other disposition of such merchandise, bill of lading, certificate or order, to his own use, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§60, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2462; GS 3316; RGS 5151; CGL 7252.

812.10 Embezzlement by state, county or municipal officers.—

(1) Any state, county or municipal officer who shall:

- (a) Convert to his own use;
- (b) Secrete with the intent to convert to his own use; or
- (c) Withhold with the intent to convert to his own use.

1. Any money, property or effects belonging to or in the possession of the state, county, city or town, whose duty requires him to receive said public money, property or effects; or

2. Any money, property or effects of another, the duty of which office requires him to receive said money, property or effects, shall in every such act be deemed guilty of an embezzlement of the money, property or effects so converted, secreted or withheld, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years, and by a fine equal to the value of the money, property or effect so converted, secreted or withheld.

(2) The failure, neglect, omission or refusal of any such officer to pay over or deliver to any official or person authorized or having the right by law to receive the same, for more than thirty days after the same has been collected or received by him, shall be prima facie evidence of the conversion to one's own use, or the secreting with intent to convert to one's own use, or the withholding with the intent to convert to one's own use the said money, property or effects.

(3) This section shall apply to any deputy, clerk or employee in any state, county or municipal office, and to all school officers.

History.—§33, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; §1, ch. 3279, 1881; RS 2463; §1, ch. 4530, 1897; GS 3317; RGS 5152; CGL 7253; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

cf.—§208.19, Failure of gasoline dealer to account for gasoline tax collected.

§212.15(1) Embezzlement of taxes.

§661.34, Embezzlement by conservator of bank or trust company.

812.11 Buying, receiving, concealing embezzled property.—Whoever buys, receives or aids in the concealment of embezzled property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§42, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2464; GS 3318; RGS 5153; CGL 7255.

cf.—§811.16, Buying, receiving, concealing stolen property.

812.12 Embezzlement by receiver of bank or trust company.—Any receiver of any bank, banker, banking firm, banking or trust company or corporation doing business in this state under the state laws, who embezzles, abstracts or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds or credits coming into his hands as such receiver, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than ten years. The failure of any receiver to pay over promptly to the treasurer moneys coming into his hands shall be prima facie evidence of intent to embezzle.

History.—§5, ch. 6807, 1915; RGS 5154; CGL 7256.

cf.—§661.34, Embezzlement by conservator of bank or trust company.

CHAPTER 813

ROBBERY

813.011 Robbery defined; penalties.

813.011 Robbery defined; penalties.—Whoever, by force, violence or assault or putting in fear, feloniously robs, steals and takes away from the person or custody of another, money or other property which may be the subject of

larceny, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any lesser term of years, at the discretion of the court.

History.—§1, ch. 28217, 1953; §1, ch. 29930, 1955.

CHAPTER 817

FRAUDULENT PRACTICES

PART I FALSE PRETENSES AND FRAUDS GENERALLY (§§817.02-817.56)

PART II STATE CREDIT CARD CRIME ACT (§§817.57-817.68)

PART III UNIFORM DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT (§§817.69-817.75)

PART I

FALSE PRETENSES AND FRAUDS GENERALLY

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|---------|--|---------|--|
| 817.02 | Obtaining property by false personation. | 817.311 | Unlawful use of badges, etc. |
| 817.03 | Making false statement to obtain property or credit. | 817.32 | Fraudulent operation of coin-operated devices. |
| 817.04 | Making false statements; venue of prosecution. | 817.33 | Manufacture, etc., of slugs to be used in coin-operated devices prohibited. |
| 817.05 | False statements to merchants as to financial condition. | 817.34 | False entries and statements by investment companies offering stock or security for sale. |
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817.02 Obtaining property by false personation.—Whoever falsely personates or represents another, and in such assumed character receives any property intended to be delivered to the party so personated, with intent to convert the same to his own use, shall be punished as if he had been convicted of larceny.

History.—§49, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2466; GS 3321; RGS 5156; CGL 7259.
cf.—§906.18, Intent to defraud; how alleged.

817.03 Making false statement to obtain property or credit.—Any person who shall make or cause to be made any false statement, in writing, relating to his financial condition, assets or liabilities, or relating to the financial condition, assets or liabilities of any firm or corporation in which such person has a financial interest, or for whom he is acting, with a fraudulent intent of obtaining credit, goods, money or other property, and shall by such false statement obtain credit, goods, money or other property, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 5134, 1903; RS 3322; ch. 6869, 1915; RGS 5160; CGL 7263.
cf.—§509.151, Obtaining lodging with intent to defraud.
§775.06, Alternative punishment.

817.04 Making false statements; venue of prosecution.—Prosecutions under §817.03 may be begun in the county where the statement was written, or purports to have been written.

History.—§2, ch. 5134, 1903; GS 3323; RGS 5161; CGL 7264.
cf.—§910.03, Place of trial generally.

817.05 False statements to merchants as to financial condition.—Any merchant in the state, before extending credit to any person applying for the same, may require such applicant to furnish a statement in writing showing the property owned and the salary being earned by said applicant, and if said statement, or any part thereof, is false, provided the same be made willfully, and signed by applicant in presence of two witnesses, and any person obtains credit from any merchant by reason of the merchant relying on and being deceived by said false statement, or any part thereof, then said person so obtaining credit or goods shall be deemed guilty of obtaining money or goods under false pretenses and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 19487, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7264(1).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

817.06 Misleading advertisements prohibited.—No person, persons, association, copartnership, or institution shall, with intent to offer or sell or in any wise dispose of merchandise, securities, certificates, diplomas, documents, or other credentials purporting to reflect proficiency in any trade, skill, profession, credits for academic achievement, service or anything offered by such person, persons, association, co-

partnership, corporation, or institution directly or indirectly, to the public, for sale or distribution or issuance, or with intent to increase the consumption or use thereof, or with intent to induce the public in any manner to enter into any obligation relating thereto, or to acquire title thereto, or any interest therein, or ownership thereof, knowingly or intentionally make, publish, disseminate, circulate or place before the public, or cause, directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated or circulated or placed before the public in this state in a newspaper or other publication or in the form of a book, notice, handbill, poster, bill, circular, pamphlet or letter or in any other way, an advertisement of any sort regarding such certificate, diploma, document, credential, academic credits, merchandise, security, service or anything so offered to the public, which advertisement contains any assertion, representation or statement which is untrue, deceptive or misleading.

History.—§1, ch. 11827, 1927; CGL 7311; §1, ch. 57-410.
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

817.061 Misleading solicitation of payments prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, company, corporation, agency, association, partnership, institution, or charitable entity to solicit payment of money by another by means of a statement or invoice, or any writing that would reasonably be interpreted as a statement or invoice, for goods not yet ordered or for services not yet performed and not yet ordered, unless there appears on the face of the statement or invoice or writing in 30 point boldface type the following warning:

"This is a solicitation for the order of goods or services, and you are under no obligation to make payment unless you accept the offer contained herein."

(2) Any person damaged by noncompliance with this section, in addition to other remedies, is entitled to damages in the amount equal to three times the sum solicited.

(3) Any person, company, corporation, agency, association, partnership, institution, or charitable entity that violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 69-246.

817.07 Penalty for misleading advertisements.—Any person, persons, association, copartnership, corporation, or institution found guilty of a violation of §817.06 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$200.00 or imprisonment not exceeding 90 days.

History.—§2, ch. 11827, 1927; CGL 7312; §2, ch. 57-410.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

817.08 Receiving money or property upon false promises of services as seaman or sponge fisherman.—Whoever enters into a written agreement with any master or owner of a ves-

sel to perform certain services upon said vessel as seaman or sponge fisherman for a contemplated voyage, and receives or accepts any money or goods, wares or merchandise, as advances or bounty for the performance of said services, and shall willfully and without just cause refuse to perform said services, or to go on said vessel at the time of the sailing of the same, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not to exceed twelve months.

History.—§1, ch. 5161, 1903; GS 3324; RGS 5162; CGL 7265.

817.11 Obtaining property by fraudulent promise to furnish inside information.—No person shall defraud or attempt to defraud any individual out of any thing of value, by assuming to have or be able to obtain any secret, advance or inside information regarding, any person, transaction, act or thing, whether such person, transaction, act or thing exists or not.

History.—§1, ch. 8466, 1921; CGL 7308.

817.12 Penalty for violation of §817.11.—Any person guilty of violating the provisions of §817.11 shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned for not more than ten years in the state prison.

History.—§2, ch. 8466, 1921; CGL 7309.

817.13 Paraphernalia as evidence of violation of §817.11.—All paraphernalia of whatsoever kind in possession of any person and used in defrauding or attempting to defraud as specified in §817.11 shall be held and accepted by any court of competent jurisdiction in this state as prima facie evidence of guilt.

History.—§3, ch. 8466, 1921; CGL 7310.

817.14 Procuring assignments of produce upon false representations.—Any person acting for himself or another, who shall procure any consignment of produce grown in this state, to himself or such other, for sale on commission or for other compensation by any knowingly false representation as to the prevailing market price at such time for such produce at the point to which it is consigned, or as to the price which such person for whom he is acting is at said time paying to other consignors for like produce at said place, or as to the condition of the market for such produce at such time and place, and any such person acting for another who shall procure any consignment for sale as aforesaid by false representation of authority to him by such other to make a guaranteed price to the consignor, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

History.—§1, ch. 5141, 1903; GS 3325; RGS 5163; CGL 7266.

817.15 Making false entries, etc., on books of corporation.—Any officer, agent, clerk or servant of a corporation who makes a false entry in the books thereof, with intent to defraud, and any person whose duty it is to make

in such books a record or entry of the transfer of stock, or of the issuing and cancelling of certificates thereof, or of the amount of stock issued by such corporation, who omits to make a true record or entry thereof, with intent to defraud, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

History.—§47, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2467; GS 3326; RGS 5164; CGL 7267.

cf.—§626.0630 Misrepresentations in application for insurance.
§626.0631 False claims; obtaining or retaining money dishonestly.

817.16 False reports, etc., by officers of banks, trust companies, etc., under supervision of department of banking and finance with intent to defraud.—Any officer, director, agent or clerk of any bank, trust company, building and loan association, small loan licensee, credit union or other corporation under the supervision of the department of banking and finance, who willfully and knowingly subscribes or exhibits any false paper with intent to deceive any person authorized to examine as to the records of such bank, trust company, building and loan association, small loan licensee, credit union or other corporation under the supervision of the department of banking and finance, or willfully and knowingly subscribes to or makes any false reports to the department of banking and finance or causes to be published any false report, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year in the state prison.

History.—§1, ch. 15876, 1933; CGL 7315(1); §§12, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§381.411, Fraud in obtaining insulin.

§526.01, Fraud and deception in sale, etc., of liquid fuels.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

817.17 Wrongful use of city's name.—No person or persons engaged in manufacturing in this state, shall cause to be printed, stamped, marked, engraved or branded, upon any of the articles manufactured by them, or on any of the boxes, packages or bands containing such manufactured articles, the name of any city in the state, other than that in which said articles are manufactured; provided, that nothing in this section shall prohibit any person from offering for sale any goods having marked thereon the name of any city in Florida other than that in which said goods were manufactured, if there be no manufactory of similar goods in the city the name of which is used.

History.—§1, ch. 4145, 1893; GS 3327; RGS 5167; CGL 7270.

817.18 Wrongful stamping, marking, etc.; penalty.—

(1) No person shall knowingly sell or offer for sale, within the state, any manufactured articles which shall have printed, stamped, marked, engraved or branded upon them, or upon the boxes, packages or bands containing said manufactured articles, the name of any city in the state, other than that

in which such articles were manufactured; provided, that nothing in this section shall prohibit any person from offering for sale any goods, having marked thereon the name of any city in Florida, other than that in which said goods are manufactured, if there be no manufactory of similar goods in the city the name of which is used.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this or the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars for each violation thereof.

History.—§2, ch. 4145, 1893; GS 3328; RGS 5168; CGL 7271. cf.—§775.07, Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

817.19 Fraudulent issue of certificate of stock of corporation.—Any officer, agent, clerk or servant of a corporation, or any other person, who fraudulently issues or transfers a certificate of stock of a corporation to any person not entitled thereto, or fraudulently signs such certificate, in blank or otherwise, with the intent that it shall be so issued or transferred by himself or any other person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

History.—§46, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2468; GS 3329; RGS 5169; CGL 7272. cf.—Ch. 608, Corporations.

817.20 Issuing stock or obligation of corporation beyond authorized amount.—Any officer, agent, clerk or servant of a corporation, or any other person, who issues, or signs with intent to issue, any certificate of stock in a corporation, or who issues, signs or indorses with intent to issue any bond, note, bill or other obligation or security in the name of such corporation, beyond the amount authorized by law, or limited by the legal votes of such corporation or its proper officers; or negotiates, transfers or disposes of such certificate, with intent to defraud, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

History.—§45, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2469; GS 3330; RGS 5170; CGL 7273.

817.21 Books to be evidence in such cases.—On the trial of any person under §§817.19 and 817.20 the books of any corporation to which such person has access or the right of access shall be admissible in evidence.

History.—§48, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2470; GS 3331; RGS 5171; CGL 7274.

817.22 Making false invoice to defraud insurer.—If the owner of a ship or vessel or of property laden or pretended to be laden on board the same, or if any other person concerned in the lading or fitting out of a ship or vessel, makes out or exhibits, or causes to be made out or exhibited, a false or fraudulent invoice, bill of lading, bill or parcels or other false estimates of any goods or property laden or pretended to be laden, on board such ship or vessel, with intent to injure and defraud an insurer of such ship, vessel or prop-

erty, or of any part thereof, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§72, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2471; GS 3332; RGS 5172; CGL 7275; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945. cf.—§822.14, Willfully destroying vessels.

§822.15, Equipping ship with intent to destroy it.

817.23 Making false affidavit to defraud insurer.—If a master, other officer, or mariner of a ship or vessel, makes or causes to be made, or swears to any false affidavit or protest, or if an owner or other person concerned in such ship or vessel or in the goods and property laden on board the same, procures any such false affidavits or protest to be made, or exhibits the same, with intent to injure, deceive or defraud an insurer of such ship or vessel, or of any goods or property laden on board the same, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§73, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2472; GS 3333; RGS 5173; CGL 7276.

cf.—§626.0630, Misrepresentation in application for insurance.

§626.0631 False claims; obtaining or retaining money dishonestly.

§822.14, Willfully destroying vessels.

§822.15, Equipping ship with intent to destroy it.

817.24 Unlawful to add or alter or deface existing brand.—It is unlawful for any one to add to or alter or deface any existing brand on any animal not his own or without the consent of the owner, with a fraudulent intent to claim the same, any bar, letter, figure or character of any kind. Any violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison at hard labor, not more than five years or less than one year.

History.—§§1, 3, ch. 4734, 1899; GS 3334; RGS 5174; CGL 7277. cf.—§811.11, Horse and cattle stealing.

§811.14, Larceny of hogs.

817.25 Fraudulently marking or branding.—Whoever shall fraudulently mark or brand any unmarked or unbranded animal with the intent to claim the same or to prevent identification by the true owner or owners thereof, shall be punished as provided in §817.24.

History.—§4, ch. 4734, 1899; GS 3335; RGS 5175; CGL 7278.

cf.—§811.11, Horse and cattle stealing.

§811.14, Larceny of hogs.

817.26 Fraudulently changing marks on animal.—If any person shall fraudulently alter or change the marks of any animal, not his own, with intent to claim the same or to prevent identification by the true owner thereof, the person so offending shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years.

History.—§1, ch. 5663, 1907; RGS 5176; CGL 7279.

cf.—§811.11, Horse and cattle stealing.

§811.14, Larceny of hogs.

817.27 Cutting off ears or head of animal before same is dressed.—No person shall cut the ears or head off of any hogs, sheep, beef

or other domestic animal until the same has been dressed. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 5157, 1903; GS 3336; RGS 5177; CGL 7280.

817.28 Fraudulent obtaining of property by gaming.—Whoever, by the game of three-card monte, so-called, or any other game, device, sleight of hand, pretensions to fortune telling, or other means whatever by the use of cards or other implement or implements, fraudulently obtains from another person property of any description, shall be punished as if he had been convicted of larceny.

History.—§53, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2473, GS 3343; RGS 5186; CGL 7289.

817.29 Cheating.—Whoever is convicted of any gross fraud or cheat at common law shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding four hundred dollars.

History.—§54, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2475; GS 3344; RGS 5187; CGL 7290.

817.30 Punishment for unlawful use of badge of certain orders and organizations.—Any person who willfully wears the badge or button of the Grand Army of the Republic, the insignia, badge or rosette of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, or of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, or of the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, or of the Woodmen of the World, or of any society, order or organization of five years' standing in the state, or uses the same to obtain aid or assistance within this state, or willfully uses the name of such society, order or organization, the titles of its officers, or its insignia, ritual or ceremonies, unless entitled to use or wear the same under the constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations of such order or of such society, order or organization, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months.

History.—§1, ch. 6502, 1913; RGS 5197; CGL 7300.

817.31 Unlawful use of insignia of American Legion; penalty.—Any person who willfully wears the badge, button or other insignia of the American Legion shall be punished upon conviction therefor by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months; provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any member of the American Legion.

History.—§1, ch. 8464, 1921; CGL 7301.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

817.311 Unlawful use of badges, etc.—

(1) From and after May 9, 1949, any person

who shall wear or display a badge, button, insignia or other emblem, or shall use the name of or claim to be a member of any benevolent, fraternal, social, humane, or charitable organization, which organization is entitled to the exclusive use of such name and such badge, button, insignia or emblem either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as to be a colorable imitation thereof, unless such person is entitled so to do under the laws, rules and regulations of such organization, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not to exceed one year.

(2) This section shall be cumulative to any and all laws now in force in the state.

History.—§1, ch. 25025, 1949.

817.32 Fraudulent operation of coin-operated devices.—Any person who shall operate or cause to be operated, or who shall attempt to operate, or attempt to cause to be operated, any automatic vending machine, slot machine, coin-box telephone, or other receptacle designed to receive lawful coin of the United States in connection with the sale, use or enjoyment of property or service, by means of a slug or any false, counterfeited, mutilated, sweat-ed or foreign coin, or by any means, method, trick, or device whatsoever not lawfully authorized by the owner, lessee, or licensee of such machine, coin-box telephone or receptacle, or who shall take, obtain or receive from or in connection with any automatic vending machine, slot machine, coin-box telephone or other receptacle designed to receive lawful coin of the United States in connection with the sale, use, or enjoyment of property or service, any goods, wares, merchandise, gas, electric current, article of value, or the use or enjoyment of any telephone or telegraph facilities or service, or of any musical instrument, phonograph, or other property, without depositing in and surrendering to such machine, coin-box telephone or receptacle lawful coin of the United States to the amount required therefor by the owner, lessee, or licensee of such machine, coin-box telephone or receptacle, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 12267, 1927; CGL 7313.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

§849.15, Possession of slot machines unlawful.

817.33 Manufacture, etc., of slugs to be used in coin-operated devices prohibited.—Any person who, with intent to cheat or defraud the owner, lessee, licensee, or other person entitled to the contents of any automatic vending machine, slot machine, coin-box telephone or other receptacle, depository, or contrivance designed to receive lawful coin of the United States in connection with the sale, use, or enjoyment of property or service, or who, knowing that the same is intended for unlawful

use, shall manufacture for sale, or sell or give away any slug, device or substance whatsoever intended or calculated to be placed or deposited in any such automatic vending machine, slot machine, coin-box telephone or other such receptacle, depository or contrivance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 12267, 1927; CGL 7314.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

817.34 False entries and statements by investment companies offering stock or security for sale.—Any person who shall knowingly subscribe to or make or cause to be made, any false statements or false entry in any book of any investment company or exhibit any false paper with the intention of deceiving any person authorized to examine into the affairs of any investment company, or shall make, utter or publish any false statement of the financial condition of any investment company, or the stock, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisoned in the state prison not exceeding five years.

History.—§9, ch. 6422, 1913; RGS 5748; CGL 7975.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

817.35 Sale of cemetery lots, etc.; promises.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, to sell, offer for sale, or advertise for sale, cemetery lots or mausoleum space, upon the guarantee, promise, representation or inducement to the purchaser that the same may be sold or repurchased at a financial profit.

(2) Any violation of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and any person, firm or corporation found guilty of such violation shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or, if a person, imprisoned for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 22080, 1943; §7B, ch. 24337, 1947.

817.36 Resale of tickets of common carriers, places of amusement, etc.—

(1) Whoever shall offer for sale or sell any ticket good for passage or accommodations on any common carrier in this state, or good for admission to any sporting exhibition, athletic contest, theatre or any exhibition where an admission price is charged, and request or receive a price in excess of one dollar above the price charged therefor by the original seller of said ticket, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

(2) The provisions of this law shall not apply to travel agencies that have an established place of business in this state, which place of business is required to pay state, county and city occupational license taxes.

History.—§§1, 1a, ch. 22726, 1945.

817.37 Touting; defining; providing punishment; ejection from race tracks.—

(1) Any person who knowingly and designedly by false representation attempts to, or does persuade, procure or cause another person to wager on a horse in a race to be run in this state or elsewhere, and upon which money is wagered in this state, and who asks or demands compensation as a reward for information or purported information given in such case is a tout, and is guilty of touting.

(2) Any person who is a tout, or who attempts or conspires to commit touting, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. For a second like offense in this state, he shall be imprisoned.

(3) Any person who in the commission of touting falsely uses the name of any official of the Florida state racing commission, its inspectors or attaches, or of any official of any race track association, or the names of any owner, trainer, jockey or other person licensed by the Florida state racing commission, as the source of any information or purported information shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than one, nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) Any person who has been convicted of touting by any court, and the record of whose conviction on such charge is on file in the office of the Florida State Racing Commission, any court of this state, or of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or any person who has been ejected from any race track of this or any other state for touting or practices inimical to the public interest shall be excluded from all race tracks in this state and if such person returns to a race track he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Any such person who refuses to leave such track when ordered to do so by inspectors of the Florida State Racing Commission or by any peace officer, or by an accredited attaché of a race track or association shall be guilty of a separate offense which shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$500.00.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 24344, 1947; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §1, ch. 67-233.

817.38 Simulated process.—

(1) **CIRCULATION PROHIBITED.**—It is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to send or deliver, or cause to be sent or delivered any letter, paper, document, notice of intent to bring suit, or other notice or demand, which simulates a summons, complaint, writ, or other court process, or any letter, paper or

document which simulates the seal of the state or the stationery of any state agency or fictitious state agency with intent to lead the recipient or sendee to believe that the same is genuine, for the purpose of obtaining any money or thing of value, or that a state agency is the sending party. The sending of such simulating document shall be prima facie evidence of such intent, and it shall be no defense to show that the document bears any statement to the contrary, nor shall it be a defense to show that the money or thing of value sought to be obtained was to apply as payment on a valid obligation.

(2) **EVIDENCE OF DELIVERY.**—In prosecutions for violation of this section, the prosecution may show that the simulating document was deposited in the post office for mailing or was delivered to any person with intent to be forwarded, and such showing shall be sufficient proof of the sending or delivery.

(3) **VENUE.**—Any person violating this section may be tried therefor in the county where such simulating document was so deposited, or the county where the same was received.

(4) **EXCEPTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the printing, publication or distribution of blank forms of genuine summons and other court process.

(5) **PENALTIES.**—Any person, firm or corporation violating this section shall be fined, for the first offense, not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, and for the second and subsequent offenses not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 57-73; (1) §1, ch. 65-336.

817.39 Simulated forms of court or legal process, or official seal or stationery; publication, sale or circulation unlawful; penalty.—

(1) Any person, firm or corporation who shall print, for the purpose of sale or distribution and for use in the state, or who shall circulate, publish or offer for sale any letter, paper, document, notice of intent to bring suit, or other notice or demand, which simulates a form of court or legal process, or any person who without authority of the state shall print, for the purpose of sale or distribution for use in the state, or who without authority of the state shall circulate, publish, use or offer for sale any letters, papers, or documents which simulate the seal of the state, or the stationery of a state agency or fictitious state agency is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$100.00 for the first offense, and not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$500.00 for the second or subsequent offense, or imprisonment of not more than 6 months or both.

(2) It shall be no defense that the paper or other instrument referred to in subsection (1) shall declare that it is not a court or legal process.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent the

printing, publication, sale or distribution of genuine legal forms for the use of attorneys, clerks of courts, or justices of the peace.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 57-265; (1) §2, ch. 65-336.

817.40 False, misleading and deceptive advertising and sales; definitions.—When construing this act, and each and every word, phrase or part thereof, where the context will permit:

(1) The word or term “wholesale” or “wholesale sale” shall extend to and include an “at cost sale,” “below cost sale,” and terms of similar purport, and embraces all sales purporting to be made at or below the seller’s net delivered cost price, or below the average wholesale cost of the items sold or to be sold, but which are in fact made for a price in excess of the average wholesale of like items.

(2) The word or term “retail” means the sale or offering for sale of individual items of merchandise to the ultimate consumer.

(3) The term or word “retailer” means one who acquires for the purpose of sale, keeps for sale, offers or exposes for sale, or sells individual units of merchandise to the ultimate consumer and not for resale.

(4) The term or word “merchandise” includes goods, wares and merchandise, as generally understood, and in addition thereto services and other things of value.

(5) The phrase “misleading advertising” includes any statements made, or disseminated, in oral, written or printed form or otherwise, to or before the public, or any portion thereof, which are known, or through the exercise of reasonable care or investigation could or might have been ascertained, to be untrue or misleading, and which are or were so made or disseminated with the intent or purpose, either directly or indirectly, of selling or disposing of real or personal property, services of any nature whatever, professional or otherwise, or to induce the public to enter into any obligation relating to such property or services.

(6) The definitions contained in §1.01, in so far as the context of this act will permit, shall be applicable hereto.

History.—§1, ch. 59-301.

817.41 Misleading advertising prohibited.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to make or disseminate or cause to be made or disseminated before the general public of the state, or any portion thereof, any misleading advertisement. Such making or dissemination of misleading advertising shall constitute and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and unlawful, designed and intended for obtaining money or property under false pretenses.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to advertise, in any way or by any medium whatsoever, any sale as a “wholesale sale,” “below cost sale,” or terms of similar purport, unless the goods, wares or merchandise offered for sale thereby are offered by the seller at or below his delivered net cost price, or below the

average wholesale price of such goods, wares or merchandise. Such advertising of goods, wares or merchandise for sale shall constitute and is hereby declared to be fraudulent and unlawful, designed and intended for obtaining money or property under false pretenses.

(3) Any retailer using the term or phrase "wholesale sale," "below cost sale," or terms of similar purport, in connection with the sale of goods, wares or merchandise at retail, shall, upon demand by a customer, forthwith make available, unless the same shall have theretofore been made available, to the better business bureau, the merchant's division of the chamber of commerce, or to the state attorney's office for inspection, invoices or shipping charges or true and correct copies thereof, of any goods, wares or merchandise so offered for sale, described or represented, indicating the delivery net cost to the seller of the particular goods, wares or merchandise sold or offered for sale, from which the seller's delivered net cost may be determined. The said retailer shall also and at the same time give all reasonable assistance in determining and ascertaining his net cost price of said goods, wares or merchandise. The said better business bureau, merchant's division of the chamber of commerce or state attorney, upon determining the said delivered net cost, shall forthwith issue a certificate evidencing such delivered net cost, as determined, and deliver the same to the retailer for delivery or exhibition to the customer. Unless such certificate shall show a delivered net cost equal to or in excess of the advertised price, the retailer shall be presumed to have violated this law.

(4) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the person named in or obtaining the benefits of any misleading advertisement or any such sale is responsible for such misleading advertisement or unlawful sale.

History.—§2, ch. 59-301.

817.411 False information; advertising.—No person, firm or corporation shall knowingly publish, disseminate, circulate, or place before the public, or cause directly or indirectly, to be made, published, disseminated, circulated, or placed before the public, in a newspaper, magazine or other publication, or in the form of a notice, circular, pamphlet, letter or poster, or over any radio or television station, or in any other way, any advertisement, announcement or statement containing any assertion, representation or statement that commodities, mortgages, promissory notes, securities or other things of value offered for sale are covered by insurance guaranties where such insurance is nonexistent or does not in fact insure against the risks covered.

History.—§1, ch. 61-110.

817.42 Advertising former or comparative prices.—No price shall be advertised as a former or comparative price of the thing advertised unless the alleged former price was the prevailing price for not less than thirty consecutive days within the four months next

immediately preceding the date of the advertisement, or unless the date when the alleged former price did prevail is clearly and conspicuously stated in the advertisement, and on any price listing otherwise used, which must be available to customers and police officers.

History.—§3, ch. 59-301.

817.43 Exemption.—The provisions of §§817.40-817.42 shall not apply to any publisher of a newspaper, magazine or other publication, or the owner or operator of a radio or television station, or any other owner or operator of a media primarily devoted to advertising, who publishes, broadcasts or otherwise disseminates an advertisement in good faith without knowledge of its false, deceptive or misleading character.

History.—§4, ch. 59-301.

817.44 Intentional false advertising prohibited.—

(1) **WHAT CONSTITUTES INTENTIONAL FALSE ADVERTISING.**—It is unlawful to offer for sale or to issue invitations for offers for the sale of any property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, or any services, professional or otherwise, by placing or causing to be placed before the general public, by any means whatever, an advertisement describing such property or services as part of a plan or scheme with the intent not to sell such property or services so advertised, or with the intent not to sell such property or services at the price at which it was represented in the advertisement to be available for purchase by any member of the general public.

(2) **PRESUMPTION OF VIOLATION.**—The failure to sell any article or a class of articles advertised, or the refusal to sell at the price at which it was advertised to be available for purchase, shall create a rebuttable presumption of an intent to violate this section.

(3) **EXEMPTION.**—This section shall not apply to any publisher of a newspaper, magazine or other publication, or the owner or operator of a radio station, television station or other advertising media, who places before the public an advertisement in good faith without knowledge that the person so engaging or hiring such owner, operator or publisher has the intent not to sell the property or services so advertised or with the intent not to sell such property or services at the price at which it was represented in the advertisement to be available for purchase by any member of the general public.

History.—§5, ch. 59-301.

817.45 Penalty.—Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500 or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 60 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§6, ch. 59-301.

817.46 Violations may be enjoined.—In addition to the punishment provided in §817.45, the state attorney and his assistants of the

various judicial circuits throughout the state are hereby vested with authority and power to invoke the jurisdiction of courts of equity within their respective judicial circuits to enjoin or obtain other equitable relief against persons violating the provisions of this law.

History.—§7, ch. 59-301.

817.47 Insurance advertising exempt.—Nothing in this act shall be deemed to apply to advertising in connection with sales of insurance which are regulated under the insurance laws of this state.

History.—§9, ch. 59-301.

817.481 Credit cards; obtaining goods by use of false, expired, etc.; penalty.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to obtain or attempt to obtain credit, or to purchase or attempt to purchase any goods, property or service, by the use of any false, fictitious, counterfeit or expired credit card, telephone number, credit number or other credit device, or by the use of any credit card, telephone number, credit number or other credit device of another without the authority of the person to whom such card, number or device was issued, or by the use of any credit card, telephone number, credit number or other credit device in any case where such card, number or device has been revoked and notice of revocation has been given to the person to whom issued.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person to avoid or attempt to avoid or to cause another to avoid payment of the lawful charges, in whole or in part, for any telephone or telegraph service or for the transmission of a message, signal or other communication by telephone or telegraph or over telephone or telegraph facilities by the use of any fraudulent scheme, means or method, or any mechanical, electric, or electronic device.

(3) (a) If the value of the property, goods, or services obtained or which are sought to be obtained in violation of this section is one hundred dollars or more, the offender shall be deemed guilty of grand larceny, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding 5 years, or in the county jail not exceeding 12 months or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

(b) If the value of the property, goods, or services obtained or which are sought to be obtained in violation of this section is less than one hundred dollars the offender shall be deemed guilty of petit larceny, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months or by fine not exceeding \$300.00.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 61-83; (2) §1, ch. 65-245; (3) §1, ch. 65-128.
cf.—§§817.57-817.68 Part II, State Credit Card Crime Act.

817.482 Possessing or transferring device for theft of telecommunications service; concealment of destination of telecommunications service.—It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to:

(1) Make or possess any instrument, apparatus, equipment or device designed or adapted for use for the purpose of avoiding or attempting to avoid payment of telecommunications service in violation of §817.481; or

(2) Sell, give, transport, or otherwise transfer to another, or offer or advertise to sell, give, or otherwise transfer, any instrument, apparatus, equipment, or device described in subsection (1), or plans or instructions for making or assembling the same; under circumstances evincing an intent to use or employ such instrument, apparatus, equipment, or device, or to allow the same to be used or employed, for a purpose described in subsection (1), or knowing or having reason to believe that the same is intended to be so used, or that the aforesaid plans or instructions are intended to be used for making or assembling such instrument, apparatus, equipment, or device. Any person violating the provisions of subsections (1) and (2) is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both.

(3) Any such instrument, apparatus, equipment, or device, or plans or instructions therefor, referred to in subsections (1) and (2), may be seized by court order or under a search warrant of a judge or magistrate or incident to a lawful arrest; and upon the conviction of any person for a violation of any provision of this act, or §817.481, such instrument, apparatus, equipment, device, plans or instructions either shall be destroyed as contraband by the sheriff of the county in which such person was convicted or turned over to the telephone company in whose territory such instrument, apparatus, equipment, device, plans or instructions were seized.

History.—§2, ch. 65-245.

817.49 False reports of commission of crimes; penalty.—Whoever willfully imparts, conveys or causes to be imparted or conveyed to any law enforcement officer false information or reports concerning the alleged commission of any crime under the laws of this state, knowing such information or report to be false, in that no such crime had actually been committed, shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not exceeding 6 months, or both.

History.—§1, ch. 59-294.

817.50 Fraudulently obtaining goods, services, etc., from hospital.—

(1) Whoever shall, wilfully and with intent to defraud, obtain or attempt to obtain goods, products, merchandise or services from any hospital in this state shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) If any person shall give to any hospital in this state a false or fictitious name, a false or fictitious address, any other false or fictitious

ous information required to be obtained by such hospital in compliance with §382.31, et seq., or shall assign to any hospital the proceeds of any insurance contract, then knowing that such contract is no longer in force or is invalid or is void for any reason, any such action shall be prima facie evidence of the intent of such person to defraud such hospital.

History.—§§1, 2, ch.61-154.
cf.—§382.31 Hospitals and almshouses required to keep records.

817.51 Obtaining groceries, retail poultry, dairy, bakery, and other retail products; intent to defraud.—Any person who shall obtain any items from retail grocery establishments, or retail poultry, dairy, bakery or any other retail dealers with intent to defraud the owner or keeper thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 3 months or by fine not exceeding \$100.00; provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply where there has been an agreement in writing for delay in payments.

History.—§1, ch. 61-206; §1, ch. 67-513.

817.52 Obtaining vehicles with intent to defraud, failing to return hired vehicle, or tampering with mileage device of hired vehicle.—

(1) **OBTAINING BY TRICK, FALSE REPRESENTATION, ETC.**—Whoever, with intent to defraud the owner or any person lawfully possessing any motor vehicle obtains the custody of such motor vehicle by trick, deceit, fraudulent or wilful false representation, shall be guilty of a felony and punished as hereinafter provided.

(2) **HIRING WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD.**—Whoever, with intent to defraud the owner or any person lawfully possessing any motor vehicle, of the rental thereof, hires a vehicle from such owner, or such owner's agents, or any person in lawful possession thereof, such person shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The absconding without paying or offering to pay such hire, shall be prima facie evidence of such fraudulent intent.

(3) **FAILURE TO REDELIVER HIRED VEHICLE.**—Whoever, after hiring a motor vehicle under an agreement to redeliver the same to the person letting such motor vehicle or his agent, at the termination of the period for which it was let, shall, without the consent of such person or persons and with intent to defraud, abandon, or willfully refuse or neglect to redeliver such vehicle as agreed shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor. The failure to return the motor vehicle within seventy-two hours of the time agreed shall be prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent.

(4) **TAMPERING WITH MILEAGE DEVICE.**—Whoever, after hiring a motor vehicle from any person or persons under an agreement to pay for the use of such motor vehicle a sum of money determinable either in whole or in part upon the distance such motor vehicle travels during the period for which hired, re-

moves, attempts to remove, tampers with, or attempts to tamper with or otherwise interfere with any odometer or other mechanical device attached to said hired motor vehicle for the purpose of registering the distance such vehicle travels, with the intent to deceive the person or persons letting such vehicle or their lawful agent as to the actual distance traveled thereby, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who shall knowingly aid, abet or assist another in violating the provisions of this subsection shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor as a principal in the first degree. Any person violating this section may be informed against or indicted in the county where such odometer or such other mechanical device is removed, or attempted to be removed, or tampered with, or attempted to be tampered with, or in otherwise interfered with, or in the county where such persons knowingly aid, abet, or assist another in violating the provisions of this section, or in the county where any part of such motor vehicle upon which is attached such odometer, or such other mechanical device, is removed or attempted to be removed.

(5) Any person convicted of violation of any provision of subsection (1) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 1 year or by fine not to exceed \$1,000.00, or both.

(6) Any person convicted of violation of any provision of subsection (2), (3) or (4) shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months or by fine not to exceed \$500.00, or both.

History.—§1, ch. 63-177.

817.53 False charges for radio and television repairs and parts; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for a person to knowingly charge for any services which are not actually performed in repairing a radio or television set, or to knowingly charge for any parts which are not actually furnished, or to knowingly misinform a customer concerning what is wrong with his radio or television set, or to knowingly and fraudulently substitute parts when such substitution has no relation to the repairing or servicing of the radio or television set.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§1, ch. 63-383.

817.54 Obtaining of mortgage, mortgage note, promissory note, etc., by false representation.—

Any person who, with intent to defraud, obtains any mortgage, mortgage note, promissory note or other instrument evidencing a debt from any person or obtains the signature of any person to any mortgage, mortgage note, promissory note or other instrument evidencing a debt by color or aid of fraudulent or false representation or pretenses, or obtains the signature of any person to a mortgage, mortgage note, prom-

issory note or other instrument evidencing a debt, the false making whereof would be punishable as forgery, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 5 years or by a fine not exceeding \$10,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 63-142.

817.55 Tourist attraction advertisement; misleading use of the word "free."—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, including corporations, operating a tourist attraction, event, show, or similar places of business for profit catering to the public to use or advertise in connection therewith the words "free" or "free admission" or any similar words or words of similar or like import and meaning, in a false, misleading, deceptive, or fraudulent manner, calculated to cause or actually causing any member of the public to be misled, deceived or defrauded to his detriment.

(2) The state attorney, the county prosecuting attorney, the county solicitor or other prosecuting attorney of any county in which any violation of this act occurs, or the division of commercial development of the department of commerce may enjoin the use of such word or words by temporary and permanent injunction by application to any court of competent jurisdiction.

(3) Violations of this act whether or not enjoined as provided herein, shall be punishable as a misdemeanor.

History.—§1, ch. 63-506; §§17, 35, ch. 69-106.

817.56 Misrepresentations of television picture tubes prohibited, penalty.—

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Tube" is an electron receiving tube or cathode ray tube (commonly known as a picture tube) designed primarily for use in a home type television or radio receiver, phonograph, tape recorder, or any combination thereof, or other home type electronic device or appliance.

(b) "Used tube" or "secondhand tube" is a tube which has been sold to and used by a consumer.

(c) A "used component" is any part or material salvaged from a used or secondhand tube.

(d) A "tube utilizing used components" is a tube which has not been used as an entity but which in the manufacture thereof has utilized one or more used components. Such a tube shall not be deemed to be a used or secondhand tube within the meaning of that definition.

(e) A "reactivated tube" is a weak, worn-out, or defective tube which has been temporarily recharged by the administration of a charge of high voltage electric current to the elements thereof.

(f) A "reduction" is the sale of a tube at a price that is less than the manufacturer's list price for that tube.

(g) A "savings" is the sale of a tube at a

price that is less than the list price for a tube by the same or another manufacturer when the tubes are identical.

(2) No person shall knowingly:

(a) Distribute or sell, offer to distribute or sell, expose for distribution or sale, possess with intent to distribute or sell, or otherwise dispose of for a consideration any reactivated tube, secondhand tube, or used tube, or tube utilizing used components without clearly disclosing the true or actual quality or condition of such tube by means of a stamp, mark, tag, notice, or label attached to such tube and to any carton or container thereof in such manner that it cannot readily be removed or of such a nature as to remain affixed until removed by a purchaser at retail;

(b) Remove, deface, cover, obliterate, mutilate, alter, or cause to be removed, defaced, covered, obliterated, mutilated, or altered any notice, tag, or label from any tube, carton, or container required under paragraph (a) of this subsection;

(c) Install any reactivated tube, secondhand tube, or used tube, or tube utilizing used components, without disclosing the true or actual quality or condition of such tube on a written invoice furnished to the customer when installed by a person performing such services or repairs for any consideration. Such disclosure in the invoice is required irrespective of the fact that such tube, or carton, or container therefor contains a notice, tag, or label disclosing such quality or condition;

(d) Reactivate or cause to be reactivated any tube for the purpose of deceiving another;

(e) Represent a used tube, secondhand tube, or reactivated tube, or tube utilizing used components, directly or indirectly, to be a new tube or a first quality tube;

(f) Make representations, directly or indirectly, concerning a tube by reference to a patent license pursuant to which such tube was manufactured which could mislead another into the belief that such tube is manufactured or sponsored by said patent licensor, when such is not the fact;

(g) Represent to a retail buyer that a tube is guaranteed by the use of such word or words of similar import unless a writing disclosing the nature, extent, and duration of the guarantee, the identity of the guarantor, and the manner in which the guarantor will perform thereunder, is furnished to such purchaser at the time of purchase. No tube shall be represented as fully guaranteed or unconditionally guaranteed by the use of such words or words of similar import unless the written guarantee furnished to the purchaser is free from any conditions or limitations;

(h) Represent that a tube is being sold at a reduction or savings when the alleged reduction or savings is from a fictitious price. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, an alleged reduction or savings is from a fictitious price;

1. When the alleged reduction or savings of a reactivated tube, secondhand tube, or used tube is from the manufacturer's established list price for his first quality or new tubes;

2. When the alleged reduction of a tube utilizing used components is from the manufacturer's established list price for tubes utilizing only new components in the manufacture thereof;

3. When the alleged reduction is, in fact, a savings in that it is from the list price of a manufacturer other than the owner of the

brand name appearing on the tube being sold.

(3) Nothing in this section applies to any television or sound radio broadcasting station or any publisher or printer of a newspaper, magazine, or other form of printed advertising who broadcasts, publishes, or prints such advertising.

(4) Whoever violates any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 65-464.

PART II

STATE CREDIT CARD CRIME ACT

- 817.57 Short title.
 817.58 Definitions.
 817.59 False statement as to financial condition or identity.
 817.60 Theft; obtaining credit card through fraudulent means.
 817.61 Fraudulent use of credit cards.
 817.62 Fraud by person authorized to provide goods or services.

817.57 Short title.—Part II of this chapter shall be known and may be cited as the 1967 "State Credit Card Crime Act."

History.—§13, ch. 67-340.

817.58 Definitions.—As used in §§817.57-817.68:

(1) "Cardholder" means the person or organization named on the face of a credit card to whom or for whose benefit the credit card is issued by an issuer.

(2) "Credit card" means any instrument or device, whether known as a credit card, credit plate or by any other name, issued with or without fee by an issuer for the use of the cardholder in obtaining money, goods, services or anything else of value on credit.

(3) "Expired credit card" means a credit card which is no longer valid because the term shown on it has elapsed.

(4) "Issuer" means the business organization or financial institution, or its duly authorized agent, which issues a credit card.

(5) "Receives" or "receiving" means acquiring possession or control or accepting as security for a loan a credit card.

(6) "Revoked credit card" means a credit card which is no longer valid because permission to use it has been suspended or terminated by the issuer.

History.—§1, ch. 67-340.

817.59 False statement as to financial condition or identity.—A person who makes or causes to be made, either directly or indirectly, any false statement as to a material fact in writing, knowing it to be false and with intent that it be relied on respecting his identity or that of any other person, firm or corporation or his financial condition or that of any other person, firm or corporation, for the purpose of procuring the issuance of a credit card, violates this section and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(1) of this part.

History.—§2, ch. 67-340.

817.60 Theft; obtaining credit card through fraudulent means.—

(1) **THEFT BY TAKING OR RETAINING POSSESSION OF CARD TAKEN.**—A person who takes a credit card from the person, possession, custody or control of another without the cardholder's consent or who, with knowledge that it has been so taken, receives the credit card with intent to use it, to sell it or to

817.63 Possession of machinery, plates or other contrivance or incomplete credit cards.

817.64 Receipt of money, etc., obtained by fraudulent use of credit cards.

817.65 Defenses not available.

817.66 Presumptions.

817.67 Penalties.

817.68 Part II not exclusive.

transfer it to a person other than the issuer or the cardholder is guilty of credit card theft and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(1) of this part. Taking a credit card without consent includes obtaining it by conduct defined or known as statutory larceny, common law larceny by trespassory taking, common law larceny by trick or embezzlement or obtaining property by false pretense, false promise or extortion.

(2) **THEFT OF CREDIT CARD LOST, MISLAID OR DELIVERED BY MISTAKE.**—A person who receives a credit card that he knows to have been lost, mislaid or delivered under a mistake as to the identity or address of the cardholder and who retains possession with intent to use it, to sell it or to transfer it to a person other than the issuer or the cardholder is guilty of credit card theft and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(1) of this part.

(3) **PURCHASE OR SALE OF CREDIT CARD OF ANOTHER.**—A person other than the issuer who sells a credit card or a person who buys a credit card from a person other than the issuer violates this subsection and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(1) of this part.

(4) **OBTAINING CONTROL OF CREDIT CARD AS SECURITY FOR DEBT.**—A person who, with intent to defraud the issuer, a person or organization providing money, goods, services or anything else of value or any other person, obtains control over a credit card as security for debt violates this subsection and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(1) of this part.

(5) **DEALING IN CREDIT CARDS OF ANOTHER.**—A person other than the issuer who, during any twelve month period receives two or more credit cards issued in the name or names of different cardholders, which he has reason to know were taken or retained under circumstances which constitute credit card theft or a violation of this part violates this subsection and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(2) of this part.

(6) **FORGERY OF CREDIT CARD.**—

(a) A person who, with intent to defraud a purported issuer or a person or organization providing money, goods, services or anything else of value or any other person, falsely makes or falsely embosses a purported credit card or utters such a credit card is guilty of

credit card forgery and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(2) of this part.

(b) A person other than the purported issuer who possesses two or more credit cards which are falsely made or falsely embossed is presumed to have violated this subsection.

(c) A person falsely makes a credit card when he makes or draws in whole or in part a device or instrument which purports to be the credit card of a named issuer but which is not such a credit card because the issuer did not authorize the making or drawing, or alters a credit card which was validly issued.

(d) A person falsely embosses a credit card when, without the authorization of the named issuer, he completes a credit card by adding any of the matter, other than the signature of the cardholder, which an issuer requires to appear on the credit card before it can be used by a cardholder.

(7) **SIGNING CREDIT CARD OF ANOTHER.**—A person other than the cardholder or a person authorized by him who, with intent to defraud the issuer or a person or organization providing money, goods, services or anything else of value or any other person, signs a credit card violates this subsection and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(1) of this part.

History.—§3, ch. 67-340.

817.61 Fraudulent use of credit cards.—A person who, with intent to defraud the issuer or a person or organization providing money, goods, services or anything else of value or any other person, uses, for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, services or anything else of value, a credit card obtained or retained in violation of this part or a credit card which he knows is forged, expired or revoked or who obtains money, goods, services or anything else of value by representing, without the consent of the cardholder, that he is the holder of a specified card or by representing that he is the holder of a card and such card has not in fact been issued, violates this subsection and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(1) of this part, if the value of all money, goods, services and other things of value obtained in violation of this subsection does not exceed one hundred dollars in any six month period. The violator is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(2) of this part, if such value does exceed one hundred dollars in any six month period. Knowledge of revocation shall be presumed to have been received by a cardholder four days after it has been mailed to him at the address set forth on the credit card or at his last known address by registered or certified mail, return receipt requested, and, if the address is more than five hundred miles from the place of mailing, by air mail. If the address is located outside the United States, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Canal Zone or Canada, notice shall be presumed to have been received ten days after mailing by registered or certified mail.

History.—§4, ch. 67-340.

817.62 Fraud by person authorized to provide goods or services.—

(1) **ILLEGALLY OBTAINED OR ILLEGALLY POSSESSED CREDIT CARD; FORGED, REVOKED OR EXPIRED CREDIT CARD.**—A person who is authorized by an issuer to furnish money, goods, services or anything else of value upon presentation of a credit card by the cardholder or any agent or employees of such person who, with intent to defraud the issuer or the cardholder, furnishes money, goods, services or anything else of value upon presentation of a credit card obtained or retained in violation of this part or a credit card which he knows is forged, expired or revoked violates this subsection and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(1) of this part, if the value of all money, goods, services and other things of value furnished in violation of this subsection does not exceed one hundred dollars in any six month period. The violator is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(2) of this part, if such value does exceed one hundred dollars in any six month period.

(2) **MISREPRESENTATION TO ISSUER.**—A person who is authorized by an issuer to furnish money, goods, services or anything else of value upon presentation of a credit card by the cardholder or any agent or employee of such person who, with intent to defraud the issuer or the cardholder, fails to furnish money, goods, services or anything else of value which he represents in writing to the issuer that he has furnished, violates this subsection and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(1) of this part, if the difference between the value of all money, goods, services and anything else of value actually furnished and the value represented to the issuer to have been furnished does not exceed five hundred dollars in any six month period. The violator is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(2) of this part, if such difference does exceed five hundred dollars in any six month period.

History.—§5, ch. 67-340.

817.63 Possession of machinery, plates or other contrivance or incomplete credit cards.—A person other than the cardholder possessing two or more incomplete credit cards with intent to complete them without the consent of the issuer or a person possessing with knowledge of its character any machinery, plates or any other contrivance designed to reproduce instruments purporting to be the credit cards of an issuer who has not consented to the preparation of such credit cards, violates this subsection and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(2) of this part. A credit card is incomplete if part of the matter other than the signature of the cardholder, which an issuer requires to appear on the credit card before it can be used by a cardholder, has not yet been stamped, embossed, imprinted or written on it.

History.—§6, ch. 67-340.

817.64 Receipt of money, etc., obtained by fraudulent use of credit cards.—A person who

receives money, goods, services or anything else of value obtained in violation of §817.61 of this part, knowing or believing that it was so obtained, violates this section and is subject to the penalties set forth in §817.67(1) of this part. A person who obtains at a discount price a ticket issued by an airline, railroad, steamship or other transportation company which was acquired in violation of §817.61 of this part without reasonable inquiry to ascertain that the person from whom it was obtained had a legal right to possess it shall be presumed to know that such ticket was acquired under circumstances constituting a violation of §817.61 of this part.

History.—§7, ch. 67-340.

817.65 Defenses not available.—In any prosecution for violation of this part, the state is not required to establish and it is no defense that a person, other than the defendant, who violated this part has not been convicted, apprehended or identified.

History.—§8, ch. 67-340.

817.66 Presumptions.—When this part establishes a presumption with respect to any fact which is an element of a crime, it has the following consequences:

(1) When there is sufficient evidence of the facts which give rise to the presumption to go to the jury, the issue of the existence of the presumed fact must be submitted to the jury,

unless the court is satisfied that the evidence as a whole clearly negatives the presumed fact; and

(2) When the issue of the existence of the presumed fact is submitted to the jury, the court shall charge that while the presumed fact must, on all the evidence, be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, the law declares that the jury may regard the facts giving rise to the presumption as sufficient evidence of the presumed fact.

History.—§9, ch. 67-340.

817.67 Penalties.—

(1) A person who is subject to the penalties of this subsection shall be fined not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisoned in the county jail not more than 1 year or both.

(2) A person who is subject to the penalties of this subsection shall be fined not more than \$3,000.00 or imprisoned in the state penitentiary not more than 3 years or both.

History.—§10, ch. 67-340.

817.68 Part II not exclusive.—This part II shall not be construed to preclude the applicability of any other provision of the criminal law of this state which presently applies or may in the future apply to any transaction which violates this part, unless such provision is inconsistent with the terms of this part.

History.—§11, ch. 67-340.

PART III

UNIFORM DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT

817.69 Short title.

817.70 Definitions.

817.71 Deceptive trade practices.

817.72 Remedies; injunctive relief.

817.69 Short title.—Part III of this chapter shall be cited as the "Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act."

History.—§1, ch. 67-349.

817.70 Definitions.—As used in part III of chapter 817, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Article" means a product as distinguished from its trademark, label, or distinctive dress in packaging;

(2) "Certification mark" means a mark used in connection with the goods or services of a person other than the certifier to indicate geographic origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy, or other characteristics of the goods or services or to indicate that the work or labor on the goods or services was performed by members of a union or other organization;

(3) "Collective mark" means a mark used by members of a cooperative, association, or other collective group or organization to identify goods or services and distinguish them from those of others, or to indicate membership in the collective group or organization;

817.73 Application.

817.74 Uniformity of interpretation.

817.75 Penalty.

(4) "Mark" means a word, name, symbol, device, or any combination of the foregoing in any form or arrangement;

(5) "Person" means an individual, corporation, government, or governmental subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust, partnership, unincorporated association, two or more of any of the foregoing having a joint or common interest, or any other legal or commercial entity;

(6) "Service mark" means a mark used by a person to identify services and to distinguish them from the services of others;

(7) "Trademark" means a mark used by a person to identify goods and to distinguish them from the goods of others;

(8) "Trade name" means a word, name, symbol, device, or any combination of the foregoing in any form or arrangement used by a person to identify his business, vocation, or occupation and distinguish it from the business, vocation, or occupation of others.

History.—§2, ch. 67-349.

817.71 Deceptive trade practices.—

(1) A person engages in a deceptive trade

practice when, in the course of his business, vocation, or occupation, he:

(a) Passes off goods or services as those of another;

(b) Causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of goods or services;

(c) Causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to affiliation, connection, or association with, or certification by, another;

(d) Uses deceptive representations or designations of geographic origin in connection with goods or services;

(e) Represents that goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, or quantities that they do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, affiliation, or connection that he does not have;

(f) Represents that goods are original or new if they are deteriorated, altered, reconditioned, reclaimed, used, or secondhand;

(g) Represents that goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that goods are of a particular style or model, if they are of another;

(h) Disparages the goods, services, or business of another by false or misleading representation of fact;

(i) Advertises goods or services with intent not to sell them as advertised;

(j) Advertises goods or services with intent not to supply reasonably expectable public demand, unless the advertisement discloses a limitation of quantity;

(k) Makes false or misleading statements of fact concerning the reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions.

(2) In order to prevail in an action under this part, a complainant need not prove competition between the parties or actual confusion or misunderstanding.

(3) This section does not affect unfair trade practices otherwise actionable at common law or under other statutes of this state.

History.—§3, ch. 67-349.

817.72 Remedies; injunctive relief.—

(1) A person likely to be damaged by a deceptive trade practice of another may be granted an injunction against it under the prin-

ciples of equity and on terms that the court considers reasonable. Proof of monetary damage, loss of profits, or intent to deceive is not required. Relief granted for the copying of an article shall be limited to the prevention of confusion or misunderstanding as to source.

(2) The court in exceptional cases may award reasonable attorneys' fees to the prevailing party. Costs or attorneys' fees may be assessed against a defendant only if the court finds that he has willfully engaged in a deceptive trade practice.

(3) The relief provided in this section is in addition to remedies otherwise available against the same conduct under the common law or other statutes of this state.

History.—§4, ch. 67-349.

817.73 Application.—

(1) This part III does not apply to:

(a) Conduct in compliance with the orders or rules of, or a statute administered by, a federal, state, or local governmental agency;

(b) Publishers, broadcasters, printers, or other persons engaged in the dissemination of information or reproduction of printed or pictorial matter who publish, broadcast, or reproduce material without knowledge of its deceptive character; or

(c) Actions or appeals pending on the effective date of this part.

(2) Section 817.71(1)(b) and (c) does not apply to the use of a service mark, trademark, certification mark, collective mark, trade name, or other trade identification that was used and not abandoned before the effective date of this part, if the use was in good faith and is otherwise lawful except for the provisions of this part.

History.—§5, ch. 67-349.

817.74 Uniformity of interpretation.—This part shall be construed to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History.—§6, ch. 67-349.

817.75 Penalty.—Any person who willfully engages in a deceptive trade practice or violates any of the provisions of this part shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§7, ch. 67-349.

CHAPTER 818

SALE OF MORTGAGED PERSONAL PROPERTY; SIMILAR OFFENSES

818.01 Disposing of personal property under lien, etc.

818.02 Executing mortgage on personalty without notifying mortgagee of prior mortgages.

818.01 Disposing of personal property under lien, etc.—

(1) Whoever shall pledge, mortgage, sell, or otherwise dispose of any personal property to him belonging, or which shall be in his possession, and which shall be subject to any written lien, or which shall be subject to any statutory lien, whether written or not, or which shall be the subject of any written conditional sale contract under which the title is retained by the vendor, without the written consent of the person holding such lien, or retaining such title; and whoever shall remove or cause to be removed beyond the limits of the county where such lien was created or such conditional sale contract was entered into, any such property, without the consent aforesaid, or shall hide, conceal or transfer, such property with intent to defeat, hinder or delay the enforcement of such lien, or the recovery of such property by the vendor, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

(2) It shall be prima facie evidence of concealing, selling, or disposing of such personal property whenever the person owning the property at the time the lien was created, or who bought the same under such retained title contract, fails or refuses to produce such property for inspection within the county where the lien was created, or the property delivered, upon demand of the person having such lien, or retaining such title, after the debt secured by such lien has become enforceable, or the vendee has substantially defaulted in the performance of such retained title contract.

History.—§1, ch. 4142, 1893; GS 3356; RGS 5202; §1, ch. 9288, 1923; CGL 7316.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

§713.69, Removing property subject to lien of hotel, etc.
§775.06, Alternative punishment.

818.02 Executing mortgage on personalty without notifying mortgagee of prior mortgages.—Whoever executes a second or subsequent mortgage of personal property and receives money or thing of value therein without first notifying the second or subsequent mortgagee of the existence of the prior mortgage or mortgages (whether the same be recorded or not), and of the amount of such prior indebtedness, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

History.—§1, ch. 5708, 1907; RGS 5203; CGL 7317.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

818.03 Removing such property beyond the limits of county.

818.04 Selling collateral security before debt due.

818.05 Sale, etc., of property held under contract or conditional sale; penalty.

818.03 Removing such property beyond the limits of county.—Whoever shall knowingly and without the written consent of the person having such a lien thereon, as mentioned in §818.01, buy, take, receive or remove or cause to be removed beyond the limits of the county, any personal property subject to such lien from the owner or any person in possession thereof, and whoever shall willfully conceal such property or obstruct, delay or hinder such lien holder in prosecuting his rights against any of such property, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

History.—§56, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2477; §2, ch. 4142, 1893; GS 3357; RGS 5204; CGL 7318.

818.04 Selling collateral security before debt due.—Whoever holding any collateral security deposited with him for the payment of a debt which may be due him sells, pledges, loans or in any way disposes of the same, as his own, before such debt becomes due and payable, and without the authority of the person depositing the same, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

History.—§59, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2478; GS 3358; RGS 5205; CGL 7319.

818.05 Sale, etc., of property held under contract or conditional sale; penalty.—

(1) No person who is in possession of any personal property under and by virtue of any contract or conditional sale or otherwise where the title to said personal property does not vest in the possessor, shall sell, conceal or dispose of such personal property without first having the written consent of the person then having or retaining the bona fide title to such personal property so to sell, dispose of, or conceal the same.

(2) Any person who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 7860, 1919; CGL 7230, 7321.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

§812.03, Fraudulent sale of personal property by lessee.

CHAPTER 821

TRESPASS AND INJURY TO REALTY AND SIMILAR OFFENSES

- 821.01 Trespass after warning.
 821.011 Definitions of terms used in this chapter.
 821.02 Placing signs adjacent to highways; penalty.
 821.03 Entry on enclosure to hunt or fish.
 821.04 Trespass on posted, cultivated, or fenced lands.
 821.041 Unauthorized entry on land; prima facie evidence of trespass.
 821.05 Throwing down fences, etc.
 821.07 Posting certain enclosed land not necessary.
 821.071 Posted land; removing notices unlawful; penalty.
 821.08 Lands bounded by water need not be fenced.
 821.09 Breaking or injuring fences.
 821.10 Cutting and carrying away timber from lands of another; proviso.
 821.11 Trespass on lands; severing and taking property from freehold.
 821.12 Penalty for taking from farm or vineyard products, vegetables or flowers without consent of owner.
 821.121 Trespass; severing, taking or injuring grove or farm products.
 821.13 Accessory to trespass on lands; receiver.
 821.14 Trespass with intent to injure growing trees, etc.
 821.15 Trespass by injuring fruit trees, etc.
 821.16 Boxing timber on land of another.
 821.17 Penalty for cutting tree across fence.
 821.18 Other trespasses.
 821.19 Trespass upon state lands prohibited.
 821.20 Same; "trespass" and "state lands" defined.
 821.21 Same; duties of sheriffs and prosecuting officers.
 821.22 Cutting timber from lands sold for taxes.
 821.221 Trespass and damage to timber and timber products.
 821.23 Removing, or working for turpentine, timber on land sold for taxes.
 821.24 Punishment for use of timber or turpentine by owner after sale for nonpayment of taxes.
 821.25 Injuring flowers, grounds, etc., of state institutions prohibited.
 821.26 Removing natural products from property of state institutions prohibited.
 821.27 Molesting game or fish on property of state institutions prohibited.
 821.28 Penalty for violation of §§821.25-821.27.
 821.29 Sheriff combining with trespassers on state lands.
 821.30 Forcible entry.
 821.31 Holding over by lessee whose lease has expired; penalty.
 821.32 Trespasser may be arrested on Sunday without warrant.
 821.33 Trespassing on property of waterworks.
 821.34 Trespass in counties where fences dispensed with.
 821.35 Turning in stock where parties farming under one fence.
 821.36 Dumping garbage, refuse, rubbish, etc.
 821.37 Trespass on fruit groves; with deadly weapon.
 821.38 Penalties for trespass.

821.01 Trespass after warning.—Whoever willfully:

(1) Enters into the enclosed land and premises of another or into any private residence, house, or building of another, having been forbidden so to enter by the lawful occupant;

(2) Not having previously been forbidden, is warned to depart therefrom and refuses to do so;

(3) Having departed, reenters without the previous consent of the lawful occupant; or

(4) Having departed, remains about in the vicinity, using profane or indecent language shall upon conviction be punished as provided in §821.38.

History.—§1, ch. 3139, 1879; RS 2514; GS 3403; RGS 5252; CGL 7371; §1, ch. 69-284.

cf.—§177.13, Destruction of monuments, maps or plats.

Ch. 479, Outdoor advertisers.

Ch. 590, Forest protection.

Ch. 822, Malicious injury to structures.

821.011 Definitions of terms used in this chapter.—

(1) As used in this chapter, unless otherwise expressly stated, or unless the context or

subject matter otherwise requires:

(a) "Posted land" is that land upon which signs are placed not more than five hundred feet apart along, and at each corner of, the boundaries of the land, upon which signs there shall appear prominently, in letters of not less than two inches in height, the word "posted" and in addition thereto shall appear the name of the owner, lessee, or occupant of said land. Said signs shall be placed along the boundary line of posted land in a manner and in such position as to be clearly noticeable from outside of the boundary line.

(b) "Cultivated land" is that land which has been cleared of its natural vegetation and is presently planted with a crop, orchard, grove, pasture, or trees or is fallow land as part of a crop rotation.

(c) "Fenced land" is that land which has been enclosed by a fence of substantial construction, whether with rails, logs, post and railing, iron, steel, barbed wire, or other wire, or other material, which stands at least three feet in height.

(2) Where lands are posted, cultivated or

fenced as described herein then said lands for the purpose of this chapter shall be considered as enclosed and posted.

History.—§2, ch. 69-284.

821.02 Placing signs adjacent to highways; penalty.—

(1) All persons are prohibited from placing, posting or erecting signs upon land or upon trees upon land adjacent to or adjoining all public highways of the state, without the written consent of the owner of such land, or the written consent of the attorney or agent of such owner.

(2) Every person convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished as for a misdemeanor.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 13801, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 7433(1). cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanors.

821.03 Entry on enclosure to hunt or fish.—

Whoever willfully and with the view of trespassing enters any land of another where crops or fruit of any kind are cultivated, without written permission of the occupant, previously obtained, or, without such previous consent of the owner or occupant, enters upon the lands of another to hunt or fish, shall upon conviction be punished as prescribed in §821.38. One in a party may obtain written permission for the entire party.

History.—§§1, 2, 3, ch. 3012, 1877; RS 2515; GS 3404; RGS 5253; CGL 7372; §3, ch. 69-284.
cf.—§811.08, Carrying away planted oysters.

821.04 Trespass on posted, cultivated, or fenced lands.—No person in this state shall willfully, and with the view of trespassing enter any land of another which is fenced, posted, or cultivated, as defined in §821.011, or enter upon any tract of land bounded or entirely surrounded by sea, gulf, bay, canal, or river or by creeks or lakes without permission of the owner or occupant authorized to give such permission being previously obtained. Every person convicted of trespass as defined herein shall be punished as prescribed in §821.38.

History.—§1, ch. 4045, 1891; GS 3405; §1, ch. 5684, 1907; RGS 5259; CGL 7378; §4, ch. 69-284.

821.041 Unauthorized entry on land; prima facie evidence of trespass.—

(1) The unauthorized entry by any person into or upon any legally enclosed and legally posted land shall be prima facie evidence of the intention of such person to commit an act of trespass and of intent to commit any other act pertaining to said land, the improvements thereto or growth thereon, committed while within said enclosure.

(2) The act of entry upon legally enclosed and legally posted land without permission of the owner of said land by any workman, servant, employee or agent while actually engaged in the performance of his work or his duties incident to such employment and while under the supervision, direction or through the procurement of any other person acting as supervisor, foreman, employer, principal, or in any other capacity, shall be prima facie evidence of the

causing and of the procurement of such act by the supervisor, foreman, employer, principal or other person, and shall further be prima facie evidence of intent of such supervisor, foreman, employer, principal or other person, to cause or procure the commission of any other act pertaining to said land, the improvement thereto or the growth thereon, actually committed by such workman, servant, employee or agent, while the latter is on the said land.

(3) The act committed by any person or persons of taking, transporting, operating or driving, or the act of permitting or consenting to the taking or transporting of any machine, tool, motor vehicle or draft animal into or upon any legally enclosed and legally posted land without the permission of the owner of said land by any person who is not the owner of such machine, tool, vehicle or animal, but with the knowledge or consent of the owner of such machine, tool, vehicle or animal or the person then having the legal right to possession and use thereof, shall be prima facie evidence of the intent of such owner of such machine, tool, vehicle or animal, or of the person then entitled to the possession and use thereof, to cause or procure an act of trespass and any other illegal act pertaining to such land, the improvements thereto and the property and growth thereon, in the accomplishment of which act the said machine, tool, vehicle or animal is used.

(4) As used herein, the term "owner of said land" shall include the beneficial owner, lessee, occupant, or other person having any interest in said land under and by virtue of which that person is entitled to possession thereof, and shall also include the agents or authorized employees of such owner. However, this section shall not apply to any official or employee of the state or a county, municipality or other governmental agency now authorized by law to enter upon lands.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 25245, 1949.

821.05 Throwing down fences, etc.—Every person in this state who shall willfully lay or throw down the fence or bars or open a gate of another, or with evil intent, by any other means interfere with the fence of another person, thereby exposing crops or other property to waste, destruction or freedom, or shall enter upon the enclosed lands of another, or lands bounded or formed by a sea, gulf, bay, river, creek or lake, that are posted as provided in this chapter, without the consent of said owner or person occupying the same, authorized to give such permission to hunt or fish, shall upon conviction be punished as prescribed in §821.38.

History.—§2, ch. 4045, 1891; GS 3406; §2, ch. 5684, 1907; RGS 5260; CGL 7379; §5, ch. 69-284.

821.07 Posting certain enclosed land not necessary.—It shall not be necessary to give notice by poster on any enclosed tract of land not exceeding two hundred acres on which there is a dwelling house, in order to obtain

the benefits of the statutes of this state prohibiting trespass on enclosed lands.

History.—§1, ch. 5418, 1905; RGS 5262; CGL 7381.

821.071 Posted land; removing notices unlawful; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to willfully remove, destroy, mutilate or commit any act designed to remove, mutilate or reduce the legibility or effectiveness of any posted notice placed by the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant of legally enclosed or legally posted land pursuant to any law of this state for the purpose of legally enclosing the same.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 25246, 1949.

821.08 Lands bounded by water need not be fenced.—For the purpose of §821.07 it shall be unnecessary to fence any boundary or part of a boundary of any such tract which shall be formed by sea, gulf, bay, river, creek or lake.

History.—§2, ch. 5418, 1905; RGS 5263; CGL 7382.

821.09 Breaking or injuring fences.—Whoever willfully and maliciously breaks down, mars, injures or cuts any fence, or any part thereof, belonging to or enclosing land not his own, or whoever causes to be broken down, marred, injured or cut any fence belonging to or enclosing land not his own, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

History.—§62, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2533; §1, ch. 5252, 1903; GS 3408; RGS 5264; CGL 7383.

821.10 Cutting and carrying away timber from lands of another; proviso.—

(1) Whoever shall enter upon, or cause to be entered upon, the land of another and sever, or cause to be severed, from said land any timber, tree or trees, standing or growing thereon, or any parcel or part of the realty, the property of another of the value of three dollars or more, and take and carry away, or cause to be taken or carried away, same or any part thereof, without the consent of the owner of said property, with the intent to convert same to his own use, shall be guilty of larceny and punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(2) Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the trimming or cutting of trees or timber by municipal or private public utilities or their employees, when such trimming or cutting is required for the establishment or maintenance of the service furnished by any such utility.

History.—§1, ch. 19287, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 7402(1).
cf.—§811.07, Stealing logs or timber.

821.11 Trespass on lands; severing and taking property from freehold.—Whoever willfully commits a trespass by cutting, scraping, injuring or destroying timber or wood standing or

growing on the land of another, or by carrying away any kind of timber or wood, cut down or lying on such land, or by digging or carrying away any stone, ore, gravel, clay, sand, turf or mould from such land, or by carrying away anything which is parcel of the realty, shall be punished as if he had stolen personal property of the same value.

History.—RS 2516; GS 3409; RGS 5265; CGL 7384.

821.12 Penalty for taking from farm or vineyard products, vegetables or flowers without consent of owner.—Whoever takes and carries away from any farm, garden, orchard, or orange or lemon grove or destroys any farm products, vegetables, fruits or flowers, corn, or cotton from the stalk, or from any vineyard any grapes of any money value, without the consent of the owner or manager, shall upon conviction be punished as prescribed in §821.38.

History.—RS 2517; §1, ch. 4531, 1897; GS 3410; RGS 5266; CGL 7385; §6, ch. 69-284.

821.121 Trespass; severing, taking or injuring grove or farm products.—

(1) Whoever severs or takes or carries away from any farm, garden, orchard, vineyard, orange, grapefruit, tangerine, lemon, lime or other citrus grove, or other improved land, or injures or destroys any farm products, vegetables, fruit, flowers, corn or cotton from the stalk or any tropical or other fish from a fish hatchery or fish farm, of any money value, without the consent of the owner or manager, shall upon conviction be punished as prescribed in §821.38.

(2) Any person who may become an accessory, either before or after the fact, to such trespass or any prohibited act as set forth in subsection (1) of this section, and any person who shall knowingly receive any of the property so taken shall upon conviction be punished as prescribed in §821.38.

(3) Nothing herein shall prevent prosecution under the larceny statutes of the state where the acts constitute larceny.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 29950, 1955; §7, ch. 69-284.

821.13 Accessory to trespass on lands; receiver.—Any person may become an accessory to such trespass as set forth in §§821.11 and 821.12, before or after the fact, and such accessory and all persons who shall knowingly receive the property so taken shall upon conviction be punished as prescribed in §821.38.

History.—RS 2518; GS 3411; RGS 5267; CGL 7386; §8, ch. 69-284.

cf.—Ch. 776, Principals and accessories.

§932.12, Jurisdiction and venue; accessory before the fact.

§932.13, Accessory after the fact.

821.14 Trespass with intent to injure growing trees, etc.—Whoever willfully commits a trespass by entering upon the garden, orchard or other improved land of another without permission of the owner, with intent to cut, take, carry away, destroy or injure the trees, grains, grass, hay, fruit or vegetables there growing

or being, shall upon conviction be punished as prescribed in §821.38.

History.—§78, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2519; GS 3412; RGS 5268; CGL 7387; §9, ch. 69-284.

821.15 Trespass by injuring fruit trees, etc.—Whoever willfully and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, cuts down or destroys by girdling or by lopping, or otherwise injures any fruit or other tree, or any shrub, plant, vine or flower not his own, standing or growing for shade or ornament or other useful purpose, or maliciously and injuriously severs from the freehold of another any product thereof, or anything attached thereto, shall upon conviction be punished as prescribed in §821.38.

History.—§76, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2520; GS 3413; RGS 5269; CGL 7388; §10, ch. 69-284.

821.16 Boxing timber on land of another.—Whoever cuts, boxes, girdles, or causes or procures to be cut, boxed or girdled, any kind of timber standing, growing or being on the land of another, without the consent of the owner, or removes or causes or procures to be removed from any land of another, without his consent, any timber or wood of any kind, shall upon conviction be punished as prescribed in §821.38.

History.—§1, ch. 5259, 1903; GS 3414; RGS 5270; CGL 7389; §11, ch. 69-284.
cf.—§811.07, Stealing logs or timber.

821.17 Penalty for cutting tree across fence.—Whoever shall carelessly or maliciously cut or fell a tree onto or across the fence of any enclosed field, garden or grove, and does not at once remove the same and repair any damage that may be done to the fence, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months; and such person and his employer shall be liable and responsible for any and all damage to the crops or trees on the premises resulting from the breaking of the fence and the consequent depredation of stock.

History.—§2, ch. 4780, 1899; GS 3415; RGS 5271; CGL 7390.

821.18 Other trespasses.—Every trespass upon the property of another, committed with a malicious and mischievous intent, the punishment of which is not specially provided for, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2521; GS 3416; RGS 5272; CGL 7391.

821.19 Trespass upon state lands prohibited.—Trespass upon state lands is prohibited, and any person found guilty of such trespass shall be deemed guilty of, and punished as for, a misdemeanor; provided, this section shall not apply to any lands, title to which is now vested or which may hereafter vest in the state by reason of any tax sale certificate.

History.—§1, ch. 16185, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7393(1).
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for a misdemeanor.
§822.03, Injuring state buildings.

821.20 Same; "trespass" and "state lands" defined.—

(1) The word "trespass" when used in §§821.19-821.21 shall be deemed to be used in its broadest and most liberal sense, and shall include the cultivation, living upon, or any other use of such lands, or the use or removal of anything growing thereon, or the use or removal of the soil of said land or anything except wild game in, on or under such soil, without written lease from the state.

(2) The term "state lands" when used in §§821.19-821.21 shall include all state owned lands, lands vested in the state board of education and the board of trustees of the internal improvement trust fund.

History.—§2, ch. 16185, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7393(2); §2, ch. 61-119; §§27, 35, ch. 69-106.

821.21 Same; duties of sheriffs and prosecuting officers.—

(1) The sheriff and deputy sheriffs in each of the several counties of this state shall see that the state lands are not trespassed upon and shall arrest all persons found trespassing upon state lands and report the same to the proper prosecuting officer and to the governor of the state.

(2) All prosecuting officers of the state or any county shall prosecute all offenders against the provisions of §§821.19-821.21.

History.—§3, ch. 16185, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7393(3).

821.22 Cutting timber from lands sold for taxes.—If any person shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or aid, assist or be employed in cutting, any cedar, juniper, cypress, oak, pine, palmetto or other timber standing, growing or being on any lands that have been sold for taxes, before the lands are redeemed or a tax deed issued for the same; or if any person shall remove, or cause or procure to be removed, or aid or assist, or be employed in removing, from any of such lands any cedar, juniper, cypress, oak, pine, palmetto or other timber; or if any person shall cut or box, or cause or procure to be cut or boxed, or aid, assist or be employed in cutting or boxing any pine timber on said lands for the purpose of extracting and gathering the turpentine therefrom, or shall gather or remove, or cause to be gathered or removed, or aid, assist or be employed in gathering or removing, any turpentine extracted from the pine timber so cut or boxed; or if any person shall in any way, by cutting, felling, girdling or otherwise, destroy or injure any timber standing, growing or being upon said lands, he shall for every such offense be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars; provided, however, this section shall not apply to the owner of said lands at the time the lands were sold for taxes.

History.—§1, ch. 4416, 1895; GS 3422; RGS 5278; CGL 7397.
cf.—§811.07, Stealing logs or timber.

821.221 Trespass and damage to timber and timber products.—

(1) Whoever wrongfully enters upon, or

causes to be entered upon the land or lands of another and severs, cuts, chips, saws, chops, scrapes, turpentines, girdles, kills or otherwise damages or removes any timber, tree, or forest products, standing, lying or growing upon said land, without the consent of the legal owner, shall be liable to the owner in an action at law for damages in an amount equal to three times the sum which would compensate the owner for the actual damage suffered by the lawful owner.

(2) Provided, however, that where the wrongful entry was involuntary, or the defendant in an action brought under this act had probable cause to believe that the entry upon such land was lawful, then the measure of damages shall be two times the sum which would compensate the owner for the actual damage suffered by the lawful owner. Provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to the trimming or cutting of trees or timber by municipal or private public utilities or their employees, when such trimming or cutting is required for the establishment or maintenance of the service furnished by any such utility.

History.—§1, ch. 61-355.

821.23 Removing, or working for turpentine, timber on land sold for taxes.—

(1) No person shall cut and remove or remove or cause or procure to be cut and removed, or removed, or aid, assist or be employed in cutting and removing or removing, or in any manner working for turpentine purposes any timber on any land in this state when there shall be any unredeemed and outstanding tax sale certificates against such land, timber and turpentine privileges.

(2) No person shall cut and remove, or remove or cause or procure to be cut and removed or removed, or aid, assist or be employed in cutting and removing or removing any timber from any lands in this state when there shall be any unredeemed or outstanding tax sale certificates against any such timber or timber privileges.

(3) No person shall in any manner work for turpentine purposes or cause or procure to be worked for turpentine purposes or aid, assist or be employed in working for turpentine purposes any pine timber or any lands in this state when there shall be any unredeemed and outstanding tax sale certificates against such timber or turpentine privileges.

Provided, that this section shall not apply to the cutting of timber when the taxes on the timber shall have been paid or the turpentine privilege when the taxes on the turpentine privileges shall have been paid.

(4) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction therefor be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars or be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 5683, 1907; RGS 5279; CGL 7398.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.
§811.07, Stealing logs or timber.

821.24 Punishment for use of timber or turpentine by owner after sale for nonpayment of taxes.—If, at any time after six months after the sale of the timber or turpentine rights for nonpayment of taxes due thereon, the former owner thereof, or his agents or servants, shall take or use any of such timber or turpentine, they shall each be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars or be imprisoned not more than six months.

History.—§1, ch. 5725, 1907; RGS 5280; CGL 7399.

821.25 Injuring flowers, grounds, etc., of state institutions prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful to injure, cut, interfere with, molest or disturb the forests, woodlands, ornamental plantings, orchards, groves, vegetable plantings, field crops, experimental plants, flowers, grounds, drives, roadways, and other property belonging to, leased by, operated by or controlled by or for the department of transportation, the institutions in the state university system, the Florida school for the deaf and the blind or the division of plant industry of the department of agriculture and consumer services; to steal, pilfer, pick, break or otherwise molest any natural or cultivated trees, shrubs, vines, fruits, flowers, vegetables, grasses, plants or parts thereof on such property except when so authorized by the officials of the Florida Board of Regents, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, the division of plant industry, the department of transportation or employees in charge of said property.

(2) Persons violating the provisions of this section, as amended shall be subject to the penalty provisions of §821.28.

History.—§1, ch. 10265, 1925; CGL 7429; §§1, 2, ch. 26903, 1951; §2, ch. 63-204; §1, ch. 67-89; §§14, 23, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§822.03, Injuring state buildings.

821.26 Removing natural products from property of state institutions prohibited.—It is unlawful for any person to remove any soil, muck, clay, wood, minerals, timber or other natural products from any property belonging to, leased by, operated by or controlled by or for the institutions in the State University System, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, or the Division of Plant Industry; except when so authorized by the officials of the Florida Board of Regents, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, the Division of Plant Industry or employees in charge of said property.

History.—§2, ch. 10265, 1925; CGL 7430; §2, ch. 63-204; §2 ch. 67-89.

821.27 Molesting game or fish on property of state institutions prohibited.—It is unlawful to kill, hunt, shoot at or wound any of the game, song birds or wild animals on property belonging to, leased by, operated by or controlled by or for the institutions in the State University System, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind or the Division of Plant Industry; or to use, hunt with, fire off or shoot any firearms, air rifles, slung shots or other weapons, whether deadly or not, commonly o

ordinarily used for the destruction of wildlife, or to trap or use nets on such property; or to fish, seine, use rod and reel or fish with hook and line or otherwise fish or disturb the fish or fish products or to shoot, hunt, or otherwise kill or to catch with net any fish or fish products out of waters on such property; except when so authorized by the officials of the Florida Board of Regents, the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, the Division of Plant Industry or employees in charge of said property.

History.—§3, ch. 10265, 1925; CGL 7431; §2, ch. 63-204; §3, ch. 67-89.

821.28 Penalty for violation of §§821.25-821.27.—Any persons violating any of the provisions of §§821.25-821.27 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as for the commission of a misdemeanor.

History.—§4, ch. 10265, 1925; CGL 7432.
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

821.29 Sheriff combining with trespassers on state lands.—Any sheriff, or his deputies, who shall combine with any person trespassing upon the state lands, or engaged in getting logs or other timber therefrom for sale, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§3, ch. 3020, 1877; RS 2523; GS 3418; RGS 5274; CGL 7393.
cf.—Ch. 839, Misconduct by auctioneers, public officers and employees.

821.30 Forcible entry.—Whoever forcibly enters into the possession of the lands and tenements of another, and does not, upon demand made by the party entitled to possession, vacate the same within four days after the demand, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§23, ch. 1630, 1868; RS 2524; GS 3419; RGS 5275; CGL 7394.

821.31 Holding over by lessee whose lease has expired; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for any lessee whose lease has expired and no new lease thereon has been executed or agreed upon to hold possession of lands or houses after ten days' written notice to vacate from the owner of such property or his agent to such lessee.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

History.—§1, ch. 3144, 1879; RS 2525; GS 3420; RGS 5276; CGL 7395; §§1, 2, ch. 16066, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7395(1).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

821.32 Trespasser may be arrested on Sunday without warrant.—Whoever is discovered in the act of willfully injuring any fruit or forest trees, or committing any kind of malicious mischief on Sunday, may be arrested by any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, watchman, police officer or other person, and lawfully detained by imprisonment in the jail

or otherwise until a complaint can be made against him for the offense for which he was arrested, and he be taken upon a warrant issued upon such complaint, but such detention without warrant shall not continue more than twenty-four hours.

History.—§80, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2526; GS 3421; RGS 5277; CGL 7396.
cf.—§901.04, Arrest may be made on any day.

§901.15, When arrest by officer without warrant is lawful.

§901.23, Duty of officer after arrest without warrant.

821.33 Trespassing on property of waterworks.—Whoever, without the consent of any water company or municipal corporation owning waterworks doing business within the state, shall tap any pipe or main belonging to such waterworks company for the purpose of taking or using water of such company from such pipe or main, or for any other purpose; or whoever, without the consent of such waterworks company, shall take or use any water from such pipe or main, or from any hydrant used for the purpose of taking or drawing water from said pipe or main, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not more than ninety days.

History.—§1, ch. 4424, 1895; GS 3423; RGS 5281; CGL 7400.
cf.—§822.19, Tampering with meters, etc., belonging to electric, gas, or water plants.

821.34 Trespass in counties where fences dispensed with.—Whenever fences or enclosures have been or shall hereafter be dispensed with in any county or part of a county in this state, by reason of any no-fence law, or law making it unlawful for live stock to run at large in such county or part of a county, the laws of this state applicable to offenses of trespass against realty or injury thereto, or to property thereon, or connected therewith, and in regard to hunting or fishing, or other kinds of trespass on lands, shall not become inoperative, but shall apply to such unenclosed or unfenced land with the same force and effect as if such enclosures or fences had not been so dispensed with. Notices required to be posted on lands shall be sufficient if the sign board shall have thereon in letters easily seen and read the word "Posted" in letters not less than two inches long and followed by the owner's name.

History.—§1, ch. 4410, 1895; GS 3424; §1, ch. 6485, 1913; RGS 5282; CGL 7401.

821.35 Turning in stock where parties farming under one fence.—When two or more persons are conducting and carrying on farming operations under one and the same fence enclosure, it shall be unlawful for any one or more of said farmers operating a farm within one fence enclosure to turn in any live stock, or permit or allow any of their own live stock to run upon any of said enclosed farming territory at any time between the first day of March and the first day of December of any year, without first having obtained the written consent of all the occupants of said territory

actually conducting farms within said one fence enclosure; provided, that hogs shall be kept out from the first day of March to the first day of November. Any person convicted of violating this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 4369, 1895; §1, ch. 4599, 1897; GS 3425; RGS 5283; CGL 7402.

821.36 Dumping garbage, refuse, rubbish, etc.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to dump, or cause to be dumped, or place, or cause to be placed, any garbage, refuse or rubbish of any kind whatsoever on or upon any public park, state designated highway, county road, city street or other public lands, or upon private property, without the prior consent of the owner thereof.

(2) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than \$100.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 3 months, or by both fine and imprisonment. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section, upon a second conviction, shall be fined up to \$500.00 or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than 6 months or by both fine and imprisonment.

(3) The Florida highway patrol, county sheriffs, constables, city police officers, officers of Florida game and fresh water fish commission and any other law enforcement officer are charged with the responsibility of enforcement of this section.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 21914, 1943; §1, ch. 28168, 1953; §1, ch. 63-503.
cf.—§339.29 Dumping trash on highways; penalty.

821.37 Trespass on fruit groves; with deadly weapon.—

(1) No person in this state shall willfully and with the view of trespassing, enter within the boundaries of any citrus fruit or other fruit grove or orchard without permission of the owner or occupant authorized to give such permission having been obtained.

(2) No person in this state shall enter within the boundaries of any citrus fruit or other fruit grove or orchard while carrying a deadly weapon without permission of the owner or

occupant authorized to give such permission, being previously obtained.

(3) The unauthorized entry of any person within the boundaries of any citrus fruit or other fruit grove or orchard shall be prima facie evidence of the intention of such person to commit an act of trespass and of intent to commit any other act pertaining to said land, the improvements thereto or growth thereon committed while within the boundaries of said grove or orchard.

(4) Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

(5) This act shall not repeal §822.23.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 61-307.

821.38 Penalties for trespass.—Any person convicted of trespass as defined in any section in this chapter wherein a specific penalty has not been provided shall be punished as follows:

(1) When the trespass is committed without any design to effect an injury or damage to the property or to cause the removal therefrom of any growing crop or other plant life or animal, either wild or domestic, it is trespass without malice and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months or by fine of not more than \$500 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) When the trespass is committed with a design to cause damage or injury to property or to cause the removal therefrom of any growing crop or other plant life or animal, either wild or domestic, it is trespass with malice and shall upon first conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year or by fine up to \$1,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment. Upon the second and subsequent conviction of trespass with malice, the punishment shall be imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years or fine of not more than \$10,000 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent the owner of said lands from recovering damages from the trespasser by civil action.

History.—§13, ch. 69-284.

CHAPTER 822

MALICIOUS INJURY TO BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

- 822.01 Maliciously injuring buildings, etc., by gunpowder.
 822.02 Throwing explosive with intent to injure.
 822.03 Injuring public buildings or structures.
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822.01 Maliciously injuring buildings, etc., by gunpowder.—Whoever willfully and maliciously, by the explosion of gunpowder or any other explosive substance, unlawfully destroys or injures any dwelling house, office, shop or other building, or any ship or vessel, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§63, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2528; GS 3427; RGS 5285; CGL 7405.

cf.—Ch. 821, Trespass and injury to realty.

822.02 Throwing explosive with intent to injure.—Whoever willfully and maliciously throws into, against or upon, or puts, places or explodes, or causes to be exploded in or upon or near any dwelling house, office, shop, building or vessel, any gunpowder or other explosive substance, or any bombshell, torpedo or other instrument filled or loaded with any explosive substance, with intent unlawfully to destroy or injure such dwelling house, office, shop, building or vessel, or any person or property therein, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§64, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2529; GS 3428; RGS 5286; CGL 7406.

cf.—§790.16, Throwing bombs; discharging machine guns in public place.

822.03 Injuring public buildings or structures.—Whoever wantonly, willfully or maliciously shall mar, deface, injure or mutilate the capitol, or any other public state, county or municipal building or structure, or any church, synagogue, or any building used by a civic or charitable organization, or the contents or the walls thereof, or the fence, or the trees, or the grounds, or shall cause same to be done, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceed-

- 822.13 Laying out highway, etc., over graveyard.
 822.14 Willfully destroying vessels.
 822.15 Equipping ship with intent to destroy it.
 822.16 Injuring and removing channel marks.
 822.17 Injuring or destroying private bridges.
 822.18 Other malicious injury.
 822.19 Injuring or tampering with meters, etc., belonging to electric, gas or water plants; punishment.
 822.20 Prima facie evidence of violation of §822.19.
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 822.22 Prima facie evidence of violation of §822.21.
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ing twelve months, or by fine not exceeding \$500.00.

History.—§3, ch. 1822, 1870; RS 2530; GS 3429; RGS 5287; CGL 7407; §1, ch. 29910, 1955; §1, ch. 61-336.

cf.—§821.19, Trespass upon state lands.

§821.25, Injuring grounds, etc., of state institutions.

822.04 Injuring dwelling houses, school houses, churches, etc.—Whoever wantonly and maliciously, or wantonly and without cause, destroys, defaces, mars or injures any dwelling house or any school house, church or other building erected or used for the purpose of education or religious instruction or for the general diffusion of knowledge, or any of the outbuildings, fences, walls, or appurtenances of such school house, church or other building, or any furniture, apparatus or other property belonging to or connected with such school house, church or other building, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§62, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2531; GS 3430; RGS 5288; CGL 7408.

cf.—§235.09, Obscenity on school buildings.

822.05 Throwing noxious substances against buildings.—Whoever willfully and maliciously throws into, against or upon any dwelling house, office, shop or other building or vessel, or places therein or thereon any oil of vitriol, coal tar or other noxious or filthy substance, with intent unlawfully to injure, deface or defile such dwelling house, office, shop, building or vessel, or any property therein, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

History.—§65, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2532; GS 3431; RGS 5289; CGL 7409.

822.06 Injuring mill-dams, etc.—Whoever willfully and maliciously breaks down, injures, removes or destroys any dam, reservoir, canal or trench, or any gate, flume, flash-boards or other appurtenances thereof, or any of the

wheels, mill gear or machinery of a water mill or cotton gin or press, or willfully or wantonly, without color of right, drains off the water contained in a mill pond, reservoir, canal or trench, or willfully and maliciously, without color of right, obstructs the water of a mill pond, reservoir, canal or trench from flowing out of the same, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§67, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2534; GS 3432, RGS 5290; CGL 7410.
cf.—§298.66, Obstructing canals, etc., or destroying drainage works.

822.07 Injuring mill by erecting dam.—Whoever by erecting or maintaining a dam, either within or without the limits of this state, knowingly causes the water of a river or stream to be raised so as to flow upon or injure a mill lawfully existing in this state and belonging to any citizen or citizens thereof, without right as against the owner of such mill, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§66, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2535; GS 3433; RGS 5291; CGL 7411.

822.08 Injuring bridges.—Whoever willfully and maliciously breaks down, injures, removes or destroys any public or toll-bridge or any lock, culvert or embankment of a canal, or willfully and maliciously makes any aperture or breach in such embankment with intent to destroy or injure the same, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§68, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2536; GS 3434; RGS 5292; CGL 7412.

822.09 Floating logs against bridges.—Any person who shall wantonly, willfully or negligently float or drive any logs or timber of any character down any creek or river against any public bridge crossing such creek or river to the injury of said bridge shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

History.—§1, ch. 4054, 1891; GS 3435; RGS 5296; CGL 7417.
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

822.10 Injuring or tapping telegraph or telephone lines, etc.—Whoever, without the consent of the owner thereof, willfully destroys, damages, or in any way injures any telegraph, telephone, radio, television or television community antenna system poles, cables, wires, fixtures, antennas, amplifiers, or any electric utility lines, or other apparatus, equipment, or appliances; or obstructs, impedes or impairs the service of any telegraph, telephone, radio, television or television community antenna system line or lines, or the transmission of messages thereover; or attaches any unauthorized device or equipment to any telegraph, telephone, radio, television or television com-

munity antenna system line, antenna, pole, cable, wire, fixture, amplifier, or other apparatus, instrument, equipment or appliance, or taps or connects, directly or indirectly, by wire or any other means whatsoever, to or with any telegraph or telephone line so as to hear, or be in position to hear, or to enable any other person to hear, or be in position to hear, for any use or purpose whatsoever, any message going over said line, or for the purpose of receiving, or enabling any other person to receive any unauthorized service over said line, or uses, or attempts to use, in any manner or for any purpose, or communicates in any way, any information so obtained; or aids, agrees with, employs, or conspires with, any person to do, or cause to be done any of the acts hereinbefore mentioned, shall be punished, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the state prison for a period not exceeding 5 years or by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.00, or both.

History.—RS 2537; GS 3436; RGS 5297; CGL 7418; §1, ch. 17462, 1935; §1, ch. 59-258; §1, ch. 61-452; §1, ch. 67-504.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

822.11 Injuring boundary marks, guideposts, etc.—Whoever willfully and maliciously breaks down, injures, removes or destroys any monument erected for the purposes of designating the boundaries of a city or town, or of a tract or lot of land, or any tree marked for that purpose, or so breaks down, injures, removes or destroys any milestone, mileboard or guideboard erected upon a highway or other public way, turnpike or railroad, or willfully and maliciously defaces or alters the inscription on any such stone or board, or willfully and maliciously mars or defaces any building or signboard, or extinguishes any lamp, or breaks, destroys or removes any lamp or lamp post or railing or posts erected on any bridge, sidewalk, street, highway, court or passage, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

History.—§61, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2538; GS 3437; RGS 5298; CGL 7419.
cf.—§339.28, Injuring boundary marks, guideposts, etc.

822.12 Cutting section, township, range or corner trees.—It is unlawful for any person in this state to cut any section corner tree, any township corner tree or any range corner tree marked as such unless such tree stands in a clearing or field, or where the owner of the land wishes to place a building. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by imprisonment not less than ninety days or fine of not less than twenty-five dollars.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 5232, 1903; GS 3438; RGS 5299; CGL 7420.

822.13 Laying out highway, etc., over graveyard.—Whoever lays out, opens or makes a highway or townway, or constructs a railroad, turnpike or canal, or any other thing in the nature of a public easement over, through, in or upon any part of an enclosure, being the property of a city or town, religious society

or of private proprietors, used or appropriated for the burial of the dead, unless authority for that purpose is specially granted by law, or unless the consent of such city, town, religious society or proprietors, respectively, is first obtained, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.

History.—§28, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2539; GS 3439; RGS 5300; CGL 7421.

cf.—Ch. 872, Offenses concerning dead bodies and graves.

822.14 Willfully destroying vessels.—Whoever willfully casts away, burns, sinks or otherwise destroys a ship or vessel with intent to injure and defraud any owner thereof, or the owner of any property laden on board the same, or an insurer of such ship, vessel or property, or of any part thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—§70, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2540; GS 3440; RGS 5301; CGL 7422.

cf.—§817.22, Making false invoice to defraud insurer.

§817.23, False affidavit to defraud insurer.

822.15 Equipping ship with intent to destroy it.—Whoever lades, equips or fits out, or assists in lading, equipping and fitting out a ship or vessel with intent that the same shall be willfully cast away, burned, sunk or otherwise destroyed, to injure and defraud an owner or insurer of such ship or vessel, or of any property laden on board the same, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding fifteen years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§71, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2541; GS 3441; RGS 5302; CGL 7423.

cf.—§817.22, Making false invoice to defraud insurer.

§817.23, False affidavit to defraud insurer.

822.16 Injuring and removing channel marks.—Whoever maliciously and without authority cuts down, removes or destroys any beacon, or whoever willfully removes, runs down or destroys any buoy, stake or other mark, designating the channels of the navigable streams of waters of the state, and erected by lawful authority, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding six hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2542; GS 3442; RGS 5303; CGL 7424.

822.17 Injuring or destroying private bridges.—Any person who willfully or maliciously injures or destroys a bridge erected upon any land by the owner thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days.

History.—§2, ch. 4943, 1901; GS 3443; RGS 5304; CGL 7425.

822.18 Other malicious injury.—Whoever willfully and maliciously destroys or injures the personal property of another, in any manner or by any means not particularly described in these statutes shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, but when the value of the property so destroyed or injured is not alleged to exceed the sum of fifteen dollars, the punishment shall be by

imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding fifteen dollars.

History.—§79, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2543; GS 3444; RGS 5305; CGL 7426.

822.19 Injuring or tampering with meters, etc., belonging to electric, gas or water plants; punishment.—It is unlawful to injure or knowingly to suffer to be injured any meter, wire, pipe or fittings connected with or belonging to an electric, gas or water plant owned or controlled by any person, firm or corporation, private or municipal, engaged in the business of furnishing electricity, gas or water to the users thereof; or to tamper or meddle with any meter or other appliance or any part of said plant in such manner as to cause loss or damage to the owner of such plant or the operator thereof; or to prevent any meter installed for registering electricity, gas or water from registering the quantity which otherwise would pass through the same; or to alter the index or break the seal of any such meter; or in any way to hinder or interfere with the proper action or just registration of any such meter; or fraudulently to use, waste or suffer the waste of electricity or gas or water passing through any such meter, wire, pipe or fitting, or other appliance or appurtenance connected with or belonging to any such plant, after such meter, wire, pipe, fitting, appliance or appurtenance has been tampered with, injured or altered. Any person violating this section, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than one year.

History.—§1, ch. 5194, 1903; GS 3445; RGS 5306; CGL 7427; §1, ch. 17472, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7428(1).

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

§821.33, Trespassing on property of waterworks.

822.20 Prima facie evidence of violation of §822.19.—The existence of any connection, wire, conductor, meter alteration, or any device whatsoever, which effects the diversion of electricity, gas or water without the same being measured or registered by or on a meter installed for that purpose by any person, firm or corporation, private or municipal, engaged in the business of furnishing electricity, gas or water to users thereof, or the use or waste of electricity, gas or water furnished by any such person, firm or corporation without its being measured or registered on a meter provided therefor by such person, firm or corporation, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to violate and of the violation of §822.19 by the person using or receiving the direct benefits from the use of electricity, gas or water passing through such connection, wire, conductor, device or altered meter, or being used without being measured or registered on a meter as aforesaid.

History.—§1, ch. 17472, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7428(2).

822.21 Making connection with wires or pipes connecting with gas or water plant; punishment.—It is unlawful to make or cause to be made any connection with any wire, main

service pipe or other pipes, appliance or appurtenance used for or in connection with an electric, gas or water plant owned or controlled by any person, firm or corporation, private or municipal, engaged in the business of furnishing electricity, gas or water to users thereof, in such manner as to cause to be supplied electricity, gas or water from such plant to any lamp, burner, orifice, faucet or other outlet whatsoever without such electricity, gas or water passing through a meter provided by the owner or operator of such plant and used for measuring and registering the quantity of electricity, gas or water passing through the same; or to make or cause to be made, without the consent of the owner or operator of any such plant, any connection with any such plant or any wire, main, pipe, service pipe, or other instrument or appliance connected with such plant in such manner as to take or use, without the consent of such owner or operator any electricity, gas or water. Any person violating this section, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than one year.

History.—§2, ch. 5194, 1903; GS 3446; RGS 5307; CGL 7428; §2, ch. 17472, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7428(2).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.
§821.33, Trespassing on property of waterworks.

822.22 Prima facie evidence of violation of §822.21.—The existence of any connection, wire, conductor, meter alteration, or any device whatsoever, which effects the diversion of electricity, gas or water without the same being measured or registered by or on a meter installed by any person, firm or corporation,

private or municipal, engaged in the business of furnishing such electricity, gas or water to users thereof, or which effects the use of electricity, gas or water furnished by such person, firm or corporation without its being measured or registered on a meter provided therefor, by such person, firm or corporation, shall be prima facie evidence of intent to violate and of the violation of §822.21 by the person using or receiving the direct benefits from the use of electricity, gas or water passing through such connection, wire, conductor, device or altered meter, or being used without being measured or registered on a meter as aforesaid.

History.—§2, ch. 17472, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 7428(4).

822.23 Entering farm, etc., to commit offense; punishment.—

(1) Whoever enters any fish hatchery, fish farm, farm, garden, orchard, fruit grove, or ranch with intent to commit in such garden, farm, orchard, fruit grove, or ranch any larceny or depredation or other offense, if he is armed with a dangerous weapon, or if he makes an assault upon any person lawfully therein, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period not exceeding 10 years.

(2) If the offender is neither armed nor makes an assault upon any person lawfully in said fish hatchery, fish farm, farm, garden, orchard, fruit grove, or ranch, he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding 2 years.

History.—§1, ch. 14501, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 7433(2); §1, ch. 69-283.

CHAPTER 823

NUISANCES; DOORS OF CERTAIN BUILDINGS

- 823.01 Indictment for nuisance; removal by justice of the peace.
 823.02 Building bonfires.
 823.03 False alarms of fires.
 823.04 Diseased animals.
 823.041 Disposal of bodies of dead animals; penalty.
 823.05 Places declared a nuisance; may be abated and enjoined.
 823.06 Doors of public buildings to open outward.

823.01 Indictment for nuisance; removal by justice of the peace.—

(1) All nuisances which tend to annoy the community or injure the health of the citizens in general, or to corrupt the public morals, shall be indictable and punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court.

(2) Any nuisance which tends to the immediate annoyance of the citizens in general, or is manifestly injurious to the public health and safety, or tends greatly to corrupt the manners and morals of the people, may be removed and suppressed by the order of the justice of the peace of the district, founded upon the verdict of twelve householders of the same, who shall be summoned, sworn and impaneled for that purpose, which order shall be directed to and executed by any sheriff or constable of the county; and an indictment or information shall lie for the same.

History.—§47, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2704; GS 3680; RGS 5624; CGL 7817.

cf.—§60.05, Abatement of nuisances.

Ch. 386, Nuisances injurious to health.

§533.06, Permitting escape of mine waste or debris.

Ch. 906, Indictment and information.

Ch. 937, Proceedings in justice of the peace courts.

823.02 Building bonfires.—Whoever is concerned in causing or making a bonfire within ten rods of any house or building, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one month.

History.—§12, sub-ch. 7, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2705; GS 3681; RGS 5625; CGL 7818.

823.03 False alarms of fires.—Whoever without reasonable cause by outcry or the ringing of bells, or otherwise, makes or circulates, or causes to be made or circulated a false alarm of fire, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

History.—§13, sub-ch. 7, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2706; GS 3682; RGS 5626; CGL 7819.

823.04 Diseased animals.—It is unlawful for any person to bring into this state or to offer for sale therein any horses, mules, cattle, hogs or other domestic animals, knowing at the time of such introduction or offering for sale of any such animals that they are suffering from disease known as glanders, farcy, cholera, Texas fever or other virulent, contagious or

823.07 Iceboxes, refrigerators, deep-freeze lockers; abandonment, discard.

823.08 Iceboxes, refrigerators, deep-freeze lockers abandoned or discarded; attractive nuisance.

823.09 Same; penalty.

823.10 Places where narcotic and other drugs are illegally kept, sold or used, declared a public nuisance.

infectious diseases; and any person convicted of such offense shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than four years in the state prison, or by fine of not more than one thousand dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 4351, 1895; GS 3692; RGS 5637; CGL 7830.

823.041 Disposal of bodies of dead animals; penalty.—

(1) Any owner, custodian, or person in charge of domestic animals, upon the death of such animals due to disease, shall dispose of the carcasses of such animals by burning or burying at least two feet below the surface of the ground; provided, however, nothing in this section shall prohibit the disposal of such animal carcasses to rendering companies licensed to do business in this state.

(2) It is unlawful to dispose of the carcass of any domestic animal by dumping such carcass on any public road or right of way, or in any place where such carcass can be devoured by beast or bird.

(3) Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

(4) For the purposes of this act the words domestic animal shall include any equine or bovine animal, goat, sheep, swine, dog, cat, poultry or other domesticated beast or bird.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 61-359.

823.05 Places declared a nuisance; may be abated and enjoined.—Whoever shall erect, establish, continue, or maintain, own or lease any building, booth, tent or place which tends to annoy the community or injure the health of the community, or become manifestly injurious to the morals or manners of the people as described in §823.01, or shall be frequented by the class of persons mentioned in §856.02, or any house or place of prostitution, assignation, lewdness or place or building where games of chance are engaged in violation of law or any place where any law of the state is violated, shall be deemed guilty of maintaining a nuisance, and the building, erection, place, tent or booth and the furniture, fixtures and contents are declared a nuisance. All such

places or persons shall be abated or enjoined as provided in §§60.05 and 60.06.

History.—§1, ch. 7367, 1917; RGS 5639; CGL 7832; §24, ch. 57-1.

cf.—§386.01 et seq., Nuisances injurious to health.
§514.06, Public bath houses, bathing places, etc.
Ch. 796, Prostitution.

823.06 Doors of public buildings to open outward.—All buildings erected in this state for theatrical, operatic or other public entertainments of whatsoever kind shall be so constructed that the shutters to all entrances to said building shall open outwardly and be so arranged as to readily allow any person inside said building to escape therefrom in case of fire or other accident. Any owner, manager, lessee, or other person having charge of any public building for the use expressed herein who fails to comply with the provisions of this section shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years in the state prison.

History.—§§1, 3, ch. 4053, 1891; GS 3694; RGS 5640; CGL 7834.

823.07 Iceboxes, refrigerators, deep-freeze lockers; abandonment, discard.—

(1) The purpose of §§823.07-823.09 is to prevent deaths due to suffocation of children locked in abandoned or discarded iceboxes, refrigerators or deep-freeze lockers from which the doors have not been removed.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly abandon or discard or to permit to be abandoned or discarded on premises under his control any icebox, refrigerator or deep-freeze locker having an interior storage capacity of one and one half cubic feet or more from which the door has not been removed.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to an icebox, refrigerator or deep-freeze locker which is crated or is securely locked from the outside or is in the normal use on the premises of a home, or rental unit, or is held for sale or use in a place of business; provided, however, that "place of business" as used herein shall not be deemed to include a junkyard or other similar establishment dealing in secondhand merchandise for sale on open unprotected premises.

(4) It shall be unlawful for any junkyard dealer or secondhand furniture dealer with unenclosed premises used for display of secondhand iceboxes, refrigerators and deep-freeze

lockers to fail to remove the doors on such secondhand cold storage type boxes having an interior storage capacity of one and one half cubic feet or more from which the door has not been removed. This section will not apply to any dealer who has fenced and locked his premises.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 29707, 1955; §1, ch. 67-135.

823.08 Iceboxes, refrigerators, deep-freeze lockers abandoned or discarded; attractive nuisance.—Abandoned or discarded iceboxes, refrigerators or deep-freeze lockers from which the doors have not been removed are declared to be an attractive nuisance to children and a menace to their health and safety when accessible to them whether or not such children are trespassers.

History.—§3, ch. 29707, 1955; §1, ch. 67-135.

823.09 Same; penalty.—Any person violating any provision of §823.07, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided by law; provided, however, that in the event death of a minor child or permanent physical or mental injury to a minor child results from willful and wanton misconduct amounting to culpable negligence on the part of the person committing such violation, then such person shall be guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period not exceeding 5 years or by a fine not exceeding \$5,000.00, or both.

History.—§4, ch. 29707, 1955; §1, ch. 67-135.
cf.—§775.07 Punishment for misdemeanors.

823.10 Places where narcotic and other drugs are illegally kept, sold or used, declared a public nuisance.—Any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling house, building, vehicle, ship, boat, vessel, aircraft, or any place whatever, which is visited by narcotic or other drug users for the purpose of unlawfully using hallucinogenic drugs, barbiturates, central nervous stimulants, amphetamines, narcotic drugs, habit-forming drugs or any other drugs as described in chapters 398, 404 and 500, or which is used for the illegal keeping, selling, or delivering of the same, shall be deemed a public nuisance. No person shall keep or maintain such public nuisance or aid and abet another in keeping or maintaining such public nuisance.

History.—§1, ch. 69-364.

CHAPTER 828

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AND ANIMALS

- 828.01 Duties of sheriff and constables, etc.
- 828.02 Definition of "Animal."
- 828.03 Agents of societies, etc., may prosecute violators.
- 828.031 Adoption of children; placement; selling; advertising, etc.
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- 828.041 Abuse of children.
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- 828.05 Killing an animal when useless.
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- 828.10 Owner of sheep-killing dogs allowing them to run at large.
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- 828.19 Encouraging or contributing to delinquency of dependent or delinquent child.
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- 828.24 Prohibited acts; exemption.
- 828.25 Administration; rules and regulations; inspection; fees.
- 828.26 Penalty.

828.01 Duties of sheriff and constables, etc.—

(1) When a sheriff, constable, marshal, police officer or any agent of any duly incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals has reason to believe that any person of lewd and lascivious practices or reputation within his jurisdiction has charge or custody of any child under the age of sixteen years, whether as parent, guardian or otherwise, he shall forthwith arrest such person and take him before a magistrate having jurisdiction of such case.

(2) Upon the proper affidavit being filed, such magistrate shall hear the witnesses produced on oath, and if he find by the evidence that the person so in charge of such child is guilty of lewd and lascivious practices and reputation, or lives in a house where such practices are carried on, and is unfit to have custody of such child, he shall issue his warrant to the said officer, commanding him to take possession of such child, and put it into a suitable home with a private family, or in an orphan asylum or home, either in this state or out of it, under terms and conditions to be approved by the court, where such child will have proper moral and intellectual training.

(3) Such child shall be kept in a home or asylum until he reaches the age of sixteen years, unless sooner adopted, or otherwise taken into the home of a private family of good character, who will bind themselves to properly clothe, provide for and educate such child.

History.—§3, ch. 4971, 1901; GS 3155; RGS 4981; CGL 7070.

828.02 Definition of "Animal."—In this

chapter, and in every law of the state relating to or in any way affecting animals, the word "animal" shall be held to include every living dumb creature; the words "torture," "torment" and "cruelty" shall be held to include every act, omission or neglect whereby unnecessary or unjustifiable pain or suffering is caused, except when done in the interest of medical science, permitted or allowed to continue when there is reasonable remedy or relief; and the words "owner" and "person" shall be held to include corporations, and the knowledge and acts of agents and employees of corporations in regard to animals transported, owned, employed by or in the custody of a corporation, shall be held to be the knowledge and act of such corporation.

History.—§10, ch. 4971, 1901; GS 3156; RGS 4982; CGL 7071.

cf.—§1.01, General definitions.

828.03 Agents of societies, etc., may prosecute violators.—

(1) Any society or association for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, organized under the laws of this state, may appoint agents for the purpose of prosecuting any person guilty of any act of cruelty to children or animals within this state, who may arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or any other law of the state for the purpose of protecting children and animals or preventing any act of cruelty thereto.

(2) Upon making such arrest, such agent shall convey the person so arrested before some court or magistrate having jurisdiction of the offense, within the municipal corporation or

county wherein the offense was committed, and there forthwith make complaint, on oath or affirmation, of the offense.

(3) All appointments of such agents by such societies or corporations must have the approval of the mayor of the city in which the society or association exists, and if it exists or works outside of any city, the appointment must be approved by the county judge or the judge of the circuit court of the county, and the mayor or judge shall keep a record of such appointment.

History.—§12, ch. 4971, 1901; GS 3158; RGS 4984; CGL 7073.

cf.—§901.15, When arrest without warrant is lawful.
§901.23, Duty of officer after arrest without warrant.

828.031 Adoption of children; placement; selling; advertising, etc.—

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Child" means any person who has not attained his twenty-first birthday.

(b) "Placement" means the giving or transferring of possession or custody of a child, by any person to another person, for adoption or with intent or purpose of surrendering the control of the child.

(2) It is unlawful for any person:

(a) Rendering any service in connection with the placement of a child for adoption, or in connection with the placement of a child with one other than its parents, to charge or receive from or on behalf of either the natural parent or parents of the child to be adopted or placed, or from or on behalf of the person or persons legally adopting, or accepting, such child any compensation or thing of value whatsoever for the placement service, other than that now or hereafter allowed by law; but this shall not be construed to prohibit the payment by any interested persons of reasonable charges or fees for hospital or medical services, for the birth of a child or medical care for the mother or child incident thereto, or for legal services, or costs of court for an adoption suit or proceeding.

(b) To sell or surrender a child to another person for money or anything of value; and it is unlawful for any person to receive such minor child for such payment or thing of value; provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any person, who is contemplating adopting a child not yet born, from paying necessary, actual prenatal care and living expenses of the mother or the child to be adopted, nor of paying necessary, actual living and medical expenses of such mother for a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty days, after the birth of the child.

(c) Having the rights and duties of a parent, with respect to the care and custody of a minor, to assign or transfer such parental rights for the purpose of, incidental to, or otherwise connected with, selling or offering to sell such rights and duties.

(d) To advertise or cause to be advertised by any medium for the placement or adoption,

or any offer or solicitation for the placement or adoption, of any child.

(e) To assist in the commission of any acts prohibited in paragraphs (a)-(d).

(3) It is not intended that any portion of this section shall amend chapter 63, relating to adoption, but it is intended to be cumulative thereto.

(4) Whoever violates any portion of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year and not more than 5 years or by fine of not less than \$1,000.00 or not exceeding \$5,000.00, or both.

History.—§§1-8, ch. 26840, 1951; §48, ch. 67-254.
Note.—See former §72.40.

828.04 Torturing or unlawfully punishing children.—Whoever tortures, torments, cruelly or unlawfully punishes, or willfully with malice, wantonly or unlawfully deprives of necessary food, clothing or shelter any person under the age of sixteen years, and whoever willfully with malice or wantonly torments or deprives of necessary sustenance or raiment, or unnecessarily or excessively chastises, or mutilates his child or ward, or whoever willfully with malice or wantonly deprives such child or ward of necessary treatment and attention, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 2 years, or by fine not exceeding \$2,000.00 or both.

History.—§1, ch. 4721, 1899; §1, ch. 4971, 1901; GS 3236, 3238; RGS 5069, 5071; §1, ch. 9331, 1923; CGL 7171, 7173; §1, ch. 65-113.

cf.—§450.151, Hiring and employing children.

828.041 Abuse of children.—

(1) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this act is to provide for the protection of children whose health and welfare are adversely affected and further threatened by the conduct of those responsible for their care and protection. This is often manifest by the infliction, other than by accidental means, of physical injury requiring the attention of a physician. It is intended that the mandatory reporting of such cases by physicians and institutions to appropriate court authority will cause the protective services of the state to be brought to bear on the situation in an effort to prevent further abuses, protect and enhance the welfare of these children, and preserve family life wherever possible.

(2) **REPORTS BY PHYSICIANS AND INSTITUTIONS.**—Any physician, including any licensed doctor of medicine, licensed osteopathic physician, intern and resident, having cause to believe that a child under the age of sixteen brought to him or coming before him for examination, care or treatment has had physical injury or injuries inflicted upon him, other than by accidental means, by a parent or caretaker, shall report or cause reports to be made to the appropriate juvenile judge in accordance with the provisions of this act; provided, when the attendance of a physician with respect to a child is pursuant to the performance of services as a member of the staff of a

hospital or similar institution he shall notify the person in charge of the institution or his designated delegate who shall report or cause reports to be made in accordance with the provisions of this act.

(3) **NATURE AND CONTENT OF REPORT.**—Such reports shall be in writing and shall contain the names and addresses of the child and his parents or caretakers, if known, the child's age, the nature and extent of the child's injuries (including any evidence of previous injuries), and any other information that the physician believes might be helpful in establishing the cause of the injuries and the identity of the perpetrator.

(4) **IMMUNITY FROM LIABILITY.**—Anyone participating in the making of a report pursuant to this act or participating in a judicial proceeding resulting therefrom shall be presumed to be acting in good faith and in so doing shall be immune from any liability, civil or criminal, that might otherwise be incurred or imposed unless the person acted in bad faith or with malicious purpose.

(5) **EVIDENCE NOT PRIVILEGED.**—The physician-patient privilege shall not be a ground for excluding evidence regarding a child's injuries or the cause thereof, in any judicial proceeding resulting from a report pursuant to this act.

(6) **PENALTY.**—Anyone knowingly and wilfully violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§§1-6, ch. 63-24.

828.042 Negligent treatment of children.—Whoever negligently deprives of necessary food, clothing or shelter any person under the age of sixteen years, and whoever negligently and without malice deprives of necessary sustenance or raiment, or negligently and without malice deprives of necessary treatment and attention his child or ward, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 6 months, or by fine not exceeding \$500.00 or both.

History.—§2, ch. 65-113.

828.05 Killing an animal when useless.—In case any horse, mule, ox, cow or other domestic animal shall be so injured or diseased as to be utterly useless, and of no value to the owner, and is in a suffering condition, and it shall appear by the certificate of a veterinary surgeon that such animal cannot be cured or rendered fit for service, the city or town marshal or chief of police shall, upon the application of the officers of any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, cause such animal to be immediately killed.

History.—§2, ch. 4151, 1893; GS 3159; RGS 4985; CGL 7074.

828.06 Owner of insufficiently fenced premises, killing, etc., animals of another thereon.—Whoever, not having a sufficient fence or other enclosure to prevent the intrusion of animals upon his premises, shall in attempt-

ing to expel therefrom any horse, cow, hog or other animal of another person found intruding thereon, kill, maim, wound or disfigure any such animal, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 1846, 1871; RS 2506; §1, ch. 5158, 1903; GS 3390; RGS 5239; CGL 7358.

828.07 Maliciously killing animal of another.—Whoever willfully and maliciously kills, maims or disfigures any horse, cattle or other beast of another person, or willfully and maliciously administers poison to any such beasts, or exposes any poisonous substance with intent that the same shall be taken and swallowed by them, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§74, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2507; GS 3391; RGS 5240; CGL 7359.

cf.—§811.19, Larceny and injury to dogs.

828.08 Penalty for exposing poison.—Whoever leaves or deposits any poison or any substance containing poison, in any common street, alley, lane or thoroughfare of any kind, or in any yard or enclosure other than the yard or enclosure occupied or owned by such person, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days, and shall be liable for all damages sustained thereby.

History.—§8, ch. 4971, 1901; GS 3399; RGS 5248; CGL 7367.

828.09 Wantonly killing, etc., animals of another.—Whoever willfully or wantonly and without malice towards the owners kills, maims or disfigures any horse, cattle or other animals belonging to another person, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 3274, 1881; RS 2508; GS 3392; RGS 5241; CGL 7360.

cf.—§811.19, Larceny and injury to dogs.

828.10 Owner of sheep-killing dogs allowing them to run at large.—Any person who, owning or having in his possession and under his control any dog which said person knows to have injured or killed, or to be in the habit of injuring or killing sheep belonging to other persons, knowingly permits and allows such dog to run at large, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

History.—§1, ch. 5266, 1903; GS 3393; RGS 5242; CGL 7361.

cf.—§767.01, Liability of owner of dog for damage done to sheep or domestic animals.

§767.02, Sheep-killing dogs not to roam about.

828.11 Damage to stock by phosphate plants.—

(1) All persons owning, controlling or operating any phosphate mining plant, mill or manufactory, or mining or preparing phosphate or phosphatic rock, pebbles or earth, for mar-

ket, shall securely and effectually enclose with a substantial fence all of the washings, debris, waste, clay, earth and deposits thrown out from or escaping from any such phosphate mine, mill or manufactory, where collected in quantities sufficient to bog up the stock named in this section, so that cattle, sheep, hogs, horses or other animals cannot have access thereto or become bogged therein, and shall so keep the same securely fenced and enclosed as long as such persons shall own, control or operate any such phosphate mining plant, mill or manufactory.

(2) Thereafter the owner of the land upon which such phosphate mining plant, mill or manufactory has been located and operated, or the lands upon which such washings, debris, clay, waste, earth and deposits have been thrown, shall continue to keep the same securely fenced and enclosed until all danger to stock of all kinds shall have ceased.

(3) Any person who shall fail, neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, and shall be held liable civilly to the owner for full value of any cattle, horses, sheep, goats, swine or other livestock that may be lost, killed or injured in consequence of such non-compliance.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 4755, 1899; GS 3394; §1, ch. 5664, 1907; RGS 5243; CGL 7362.
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

828.12 Cruelty to animals.—Whoever unnecessarily overloads, overdrives, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance or shelter, or unnecessarily or cruelly beats, mutilates or kills any animal, or causes the same to be done, or carries in or upon any vehicle, or otherwise, any animal in a cruel or inhuman manner, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless otherwise provided.

History.—§4, ch. 4971, 1901; GS 3395; RGS 5244; CGL 7363.
cf.—§811.10, Larceny and injury to dogs.

828.13 Confinement of animals without sufficient food.—Whoever impounds or confines any animal in any place and fails to supply the same during such confinement with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food and water, or who keeps any animals in any enclosure without wholesome exercise and change of air, or who feeds cows on food that produces impure or unwholesome milk, or abandons to die any animal that is maimed, sick, infirm or diseased, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, unless otherwise provided.

History.—§§2, 4, ch. 3921, 1889; RS 2510; GS 3396; RGS 5245; CGL 7364.

828.14 Water and food for stock on trains, vessels, etc.—

(1) No person or corporation, or agent of

either, engaged in transporting livestock on railway trains or on steam or sailing vessels, or otherwise, shall detain such stock for a longer continuous period than twenty-eight hours after the same are so placed, without supplying the same with necessary food, water and attention, or shall permit them to be crowded so as to overlie, crush, wound or kill each other; and any person or agent as aforesaid violating the provisions of this section shall, unless otherwise provided, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and any corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to owners, officers or crew of water crafts detained on the navigable waters of this state by storms and prevented by bad weather from reaching port.

History.—§6, ch. 4971, 1901; GS 3397; RGS 5246; CGL 7365.

cf.—§352.34, Care of livestock in transit.
§352.35, Violations of regulations as to transporting livestock.
§775.06, Alternative punishment.

828.15 §§828.12-828.14 not to apply to poultry shipped.—Nothing in §§828.12-828.14 shall be construed to apply to poultry shipped on steamboats or other crafts.

History.—§4, ch. 3921, 1889; RS 2512; GS 3398; RGS 5247; CGL 7366.

Held unconstitutional in *Mikell v. Henderson* 63 So. 2nd 508.

828.16 Contagious diseases.—Whoever, being the owner, or having the charge of any animal, knowing the same to have any contagious or infectious disease, or to have been recently exposed thereto, sells, barter or disposes of such animal without first disclosing to the person to whom the same is sold, bartered or disposed of, that such animal is so diseased, or has been exposed, as aforesaid, or knowingly permits such animal to run at large, or knowing such animal to be diseased as aforesaid, knowingly allows the same to come into contact with any such animal of another person without his knowledge or permission, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days.

History.—§9, ch. 4971, 1901; GS 3400; RGS 5249; CGL 7368.

828.161 Prohibiting artificial coloring and sale of certain animals and fowls; construction.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to dye or color artificially any animal or fowl, including but not limited to rabbits, baby chickens and ducklings, or to bring any dyed or colored animal or fowl into this state.

(2) It is unlawful for any person to sell, offer for sale, or give away as merchandising premiums, baby chickens, ducklings or other fowl under four weeks of age or rabbits under two months of age to be used as pets, toys or retail premiums.

(3) This section shall not be construed to

apply to any animal or fowl, including but not limited to rabbits, baby chickens and ducklings to be used or raised for agricultural purposes by persons with proper facilities to care for them and/or for poultry or livestock exhibitions.

(4) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished as provided by law.

History.—§1, ch. 67-177.

828.17 Officer to arrest without warrant.—Any sheriff, constable or any other peace officer of the state, or any police officer of any city or town of the state, shall arrest without warrant any person found violating any of the provisions of §§ 828.04, 828.08, 828.12-828.16, and the officer making the arrest shall hold the offender until a warrant can be procured, and he shall use proper diligence to procure such warrant.

History.—§15, ch. 4971, 1901; GS 3401; RGS 5250; CGL 7369; §1, ch. 28060, 1953.
cf.—§901.15, When arrest without warrant is lawful.
§901.23, Duty of officer after arrest without warrant.

828.18 Liable to owner for damages.—A person guilty of cruelty to an animal, the property of another, shall be liable to the owner thereof in damages, in addition to the penalties prescribed by law, and the conviction of an agent or employee shall not bar an action for cruelty to animals against an employer for allowing a state of facts to exist which will induce cruelty to animals on the part of such agent or employee.

History.—§11, ch. 4971, 1901; GS 3402; RGS 5251; CGL 7370.
cf.—§767.01, Owner responsible for damage by dogs.

828.19 Encouraging or contributing to delinquency of dependent or delinquent child.—In all cases where any child shall be a dependent or delinquent child, as defined under the laws of Florida, any person who shall by any act encourage, cause, or contribute to the dependency or delinquency of such child, and any parent or legal guardian of such child who shall by neglect of duty as such parent or legal guardian encourage, cause, or contribute to the dependency or delinquency of such child, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment; provided the court may suspend sentence for a violation of the provisions of this section and impose conditions as to the conduct, in the premises, of any person so convicted, and make suspension to depend upon the fulfillment by the person of the conditions, and in case of the breach of any conditions, the court may impose sentence as though there had been no suspension. The court may as a condition of suspension, require a bond in such sum as the court may designate, to be approved by the judge requiring the same, to secure the performance by the person of the conditions placed by the court on the suspen-

sion; such bond shall by its terms be made payable to the state, and any moneys received for a breach of this or any other section of this chapter shall be paid into the county treasury to the credit of the fine and forfeiture fund or maintenance of children under chapter 39.

History.—§1, ch. 6906, 1915; RGS 5753; §1, ch. 11874, 1927; CGL 7981; §3, ch. 26880, 1951; §1, ch. 28235, 1953; §1, ch. 61-319.

Note.—See former §415.02.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

828.20 Interfering with control of dependent and delinquent children; refusing to obey order of court; interfering with probation officer.—

(1) Any person who shall interfere with the custody or control of any child who shall have become the ward of any court under the provisions of this chapter, or who shall refuse to obey any order of any court made under the provisions hereof, or any person to whom the custody of a child is committed under the provisions hereof who shall refuse to produce such child to the court when ordered so to do, or any person who shall interfere with any probation officer in the discharge of his duties, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding six months.

(2) Any parent, guardian or other legal custodian of any child who is alleged to have committed an act of delinquency as defined under the laws of Florida, who allows or induces such child to leave the state in order to avoid judicial proceedings shall be guilty of encouraging or contributing to child delinquency and shall be punishable as provided in §828.19.

History.—§16, ch. 6216, 1911; RGS 5752; CGL 7980; §3, ch. 26880, 1951; §1, ch. 57-751.
Note.—See former §415.18.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

828.201 Misuse of child support money.—Any person who wilfully misapplies funds paid by another or by any governmental agency for the purpose of support of a child shall, for the first offense, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding \$200.00 or imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, and for a second or subsequent conviction under this section, be guilty of a felony and be punished by imprisonment in the state prison at hard labor, not exceeding two years, or by fine not to exceed \$2,000.00, or by both fine and imprisonment. A person shall be deemed to have misapplied child support funds when such funds are spent for any purpose other than for necessary and proper home, food, clothing, and the necessities of life, which expenditure results in depriving the child of the above named necessities. All public welfare agencies shall give notice of the provisions of this section at least once to each payee of any public grant made for the benefit of any child and shall report violations of this section to the proper prosecuting officer.

History.—§1, ch. 61-216.

828.21 Causing minor under eighteen to become a delinquent or dependent child.—

(1) Any person who shall commit any act which causes or tends to cause or encourage any person under the age of eighteen years to become a delinquent or dependent child, as defined under the laws of Florida, or which act contributes thereto, or any person who shall by act, or by threats, or commands, or persuasion, induce or endeavor to induce any such person, under the age of eighteen years, to do or to perform any act or to follow any course of conduct, or to so live as would cause or tend to cause any such person under the age of eighteen years to become or to remain a dependent or delinquent child, as defined under the laws of this state shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(2) Any person convicted of violating this act shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 21978, 1943; §§1, 2, ch. 61-320; §3, ch. 26880, 1951.

Note.—See former §415.31.

828.22 Humane slaughter requirement.—

(1) The legislature of this state finds that the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock prevents needless suffering, results in safer and better working conditions for persons engaged in the slaughtering industry, brings about improvement of products and economy in slaughtering operations, and produces other benefits for producers, processors and consumers which tend to expedite the orderly flow of livestock and their products.

(2) It is therefore declared to be the policy of this state to require that the slaughter of all livestock and the handling of livestock in connection with slaughter shall be carried out only by humane methods and to provide that methods of slaughter shall conform generally to those employed in other states where humane slaughter is required by law and to those authorized by the federal humane slaughter act of 1958, and regulations thereunder.

(3) Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit, abridge, or in any way hinder the religious freedom of any person or group. Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, in order to protect freedom of religion, ritual slaughter and the handling or other preparation of livestock for ritual slaughter are exempted from the terms of this act. For the purposes of this action the term ritual slaughter means slaughter in accordance with §828.23 (7) (b).

History.—§1, ch. 61-254.

828.23 Definitions.—As used in §§828.22 to 828.26, the following words shall have the meaning indicated:

*(1) [Department means the department of agriculture and consumer services.]

(2) Person means any individual, partner-

ship, corporation, or association doing business in this state, in whole or in part.

(3) Slaughterer means any person regularly engaged in the commercial slaughtering of livestock.

(4) Livestock means cattle, calves, sheep, swine, horses, mules, goats and any other animal which can or may be used in and for the preparation of meat or meat products.

(5) Packer means any person engaged in the business of slaughtering, or of manufacturing or preparing meat or meat products for sale, either by such person or others; or of manufacturing or preparing livestock products for sale by such person or others.

(6) Stockyard means any place, establishment or facility commonly known as a stockyard, conducted or operated for compensation or profit as a public market, consisting of pens, or other enclosures, and their appurtenances, for the handling, keeping and holding of livestock for the purpose of sale or shipment.

(7) Humane method means either:

(a) A method whereby the animal is rendered insensible to pain by mechanical, electrical, chemical or other means that are rapid and effective, before being shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast or cut; or

(b) A method in accordance with ritual requirements of any religious faith whereby the animal suffers loss of consciousness by anemia of the brain caused by the simultaneous and instantaneous severance of the carotid arteries with a sharp instrument.

History.—§1, ch. 61-254; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §14, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of the term department for the definition of the term commissioner. This definition will be included in a subsequent reviser's bill.

828.24 Prohibited acts; exemption.—

(1) No slaughterer, packer or stockyard operator shall shackle, hoist, or otherwise bring livestock into position for slaughter, by any method which shall cause injury or pain.

(2) No slaughterer, packer or stockyard operator shall bleed or slaughter any livestock except by a humane method; provided, however, that the department may, by administrative order, exempt from compliance with this act, for a period not to exceed one year after October 1, 1961, any slaughterer, packer or stockyard operator if it finds that an earlier compliance would cause such person an undue hardship.

(3) This act shall not apply to any person, firm or corporation slaughtering or processing for sale within the state not more than twenty head of cattle nor more than thirty-five head of hogs per week.

History.—§1, ch. 61-254; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

828.25 Administration; rules and regulations; inspection; fees.—

(1) The department shall administer the provisions of this act. It shall promulgate and may from time to time revise rules and regulations which shall conform substantially to the rules and regulations promulgated by the

secretary of agriculture of the United States pursuant to the federal humane slaughter act of 1958, public law 85-765, 72 Stat. 862 and any amendments thereto; provided, however, that the use of a manually operated hammer, sledge or poleax is declared to be an inhumane method of slaughter within the meaning of this act.

(2) The department may appoint any member of its staff as an official inspector for the purposes of this act. Such inspector shall have the power to enter the premises of any slaughterer for the purposes of verifying compliance or noncompliance with the provisions of this act.

(3) As soon as practicable after October 1, 1961, an inspection shall be made of the premises of each slaughterer. Additional inspections shall be made not less frequently than quarterly. No fee shall be charged for such inspection.

History.—§1, ch. 61-254; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

828.26 Penalty.—

(1) No slaughterer found by the department in accordance with the above not to be in compliance with the provisions of this act shall sell any meat or meat products to any public agency in the state, or to any institution supported by state, county, or municipal funds. Failure to comply with this provision shall be a misdemeanor, the penalty for which shall be a fine of \$500.00 for each violation of this provision.

(2) Upon failure to be in compliance with the provisions of this act after a period of one year from the date of the first inspection required under §828.25, the department shall direct the slaughterer to cease slaughtering livestock. Failure to comply with this directive shall be a misdemeanor, the penalty for which shall be a fine of \$100.00 for each day of continued slaughtering operations beyond the first week following mailing of such directive to the slaughterer by the department.

History.—§1, ch. 61-254; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 831

FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING

- 831.01 Forgery.
- 831.02 Uttering forged instruments.
- 831.03 Forging or counterfeiting private labels.
- 831.04 Penalty for changing or forging certain instruments of writing.
- 831.05 Vending goods with counterfeit labels.
- 831.06 Fictitious signature of officer of corporation.
- 831.07 Forging bank bills or promissory notes.
- 831.08 Having forged notes, etc., in possession.
- 831.09 Uttering forged bills.
- 831.10 Second conviction of uttering forged bills.
- 831.11 Bringing into the state forged bank bills.
- 831.12 Fraudulently connecting parts of genuine instrument.
- 831.13 Having in possession uncurrent bills.
- 831.14 Uttering uncurrent bills.
- 831.15 Counterfeiting coin; having ten or more such coins in possession with intent to utter.
- 831.16 Having less than ten counterfeit coins in possession, with intent to utter.
- 831.17 Having less than ten counterfeit coins, etc.; second conviction.
- 831.18 Making instruments for forging bills, etc.
- 831.19 Making or having instruments for counterfeiting coin.
- 831.20 Counterfeit bills and counterfeiters' tools to be seized.
- 831.21 Forging or counterfeiting doctor's certificate of examination.
- 831.22 Damaging bank bills.
- 831.23 Impeding circulation.
- 831.24 Issuing shop bills similar to bank notes.
- 831.25 Bringing private bills similar to bank bills into the state.
- 831.26 Circulating any substitute for regular currency.
- 831.27 Issuing notes.
- 831.29 Making or having instruments and material for counterfeiting operators' or chauffeurs' licenses.

831.01 Forgery.—Whoever falsely makes, alters, forges or counterfeits a public record, or a certificate, return or attestation of any clerk or register of a court, public register, notary public, justice of the peace, town clerk or any public officer, in relation to a matter wherein such certificate, return or attestation may be received as a legal proof; or a charter, deed, will, testament, bond, or writing obligatory, letter of attorney, policy of insurance, bill of lading, bill of exchange or promissory note, or an order, acquittance, or discharge for money or other property, or an acceptance of a bill of exchange or promissory note for the payment of money, or any receipt for money, goods or other property, or any passage ticket, pass or other evidence of transportation issued by a common carrier, with intent to injure or defraud any person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$5,000.00, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2479; §6, ch. 4702, 1899; GS 3359; RGS 5206; CGL 7324; §1, ch. 59-31; §1, ch. 61-98.

cf.—§319.33, Alteration or forgery of certificate of title.
§703.17, Alteration of abstracts, etc., in clerk's office.

831.02 Uttering forged instruments.—Whoever utters and publishes as true a false, forged or altered record, deed, instrument or other writing mentioned in §831.01 knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeited, with intent to injure or defraud any person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$5,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§2, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2480; GS 3360; RGS 5208; CGL 7326; §2, ch. 59-31; §2, ch. 61-98.

831.03 Forging or counterfeiting private labels.—Whoever, knowingly and willfully, forges or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be forged or counterfeited upon any goods, wares or merchandise, the private label, stamps or trade-mark of any mechanic or manufacturer, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, without disclosing the fact to the purchaser, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 3621, 1885; RS 2481; GS 3361; RGS 5209; CGL 7327.

cf.—Ch. 506, Stamped or marked boxes or bottles.

831.04 Penalty for changing or forging certain instruments of writing.—

(1) Any person making any erasure, alteration, interlineation or interpolation in any writing or instrument mentioned in §92.28, and made admissible in evidence, with the fraudulent intent to change the same in any substantial manner after the same has once been made, shall be guilty of the crime of forgery and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

(2) Any person who may be in the business of making writings or written entries, maps or plats concerning or relating to lands or real estate, in any county in this state to which said sections apply, and of furnishing to persons applying therefor abstracts or copies of such writing or written entries, maps or plats as aforesaid, for a fee, reward or compensation therefor, and shall make the same with an alteration or interpolation in any matter of substance, with fraudulent intent to alter or change the same in any material manner or matter of substance, shall be guilty of the crime of forgery, and shall be punished by

imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§6, ch. 4951, 1901; GS 3362; RGS 5210; CGL 7328.

831.05 Vending goods with counterfeit labels.—Whoever vends any goods, wares or merchandise having thereon a forged or counterfeit stamp, label or trade-mark of any mechanic or manufacturer, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, without disclosing the fact to the purchaser, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

History.—§52, sub-ch. 4, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2482; GS 3363; RGS 5211; CGL 7329.

831.06 Fictitious signature of officer of corporation.—If a fictitious or pretended signature, purporting to be the signature of an officer or agent of a corporation, is fraudulently affixed to any instrument or writing purporting to be a note, draft or evidence of debt issued by such corporation, with intent to pass the same as true, it shall be deemed a forgery, though no such person may ever have been an officer or agent of such corporation, or ever have existed.

History.—§12, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2483; GS 3364; RGS 5212; CGL 7330.

831.07 Forging bank bills or promissory notes.—Whoever falsely makes, alters, forges or counterfeits a bank bill or promissory note payable to the bearer thereof, or to the order of any person, issued by an incorporated banking company established in this state, or within the United States, or any foreign province, state or government, with intent to injure any person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years.

History.—§4, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2485; GS 3366; RGS 5214; CGL 7332.

cf.—§811.05, Stealing bank note paper.

831.08 Having forged notes, etc., in possession.—Whoever has in his possession ten or more similar false, altered, forged or counterfeit notes, bills of credit, bank bills or notes, such as are mentioned in any of the preceding sections of this chapter, payable to the bearer thereof or to the order of any person, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeit, with intent to utter and pass the same as true, and thereby to injure or defraud any person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life or for any term of years.

History.—§5, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2486; GS 3367; RGS 5215; CGL 7333.

831.09 Uttering forged bills.—Whoever utters or passes or tenders in payment as true, any such false, altered, forged or counterfeit note, or any bank bill or promissory note, payable to the bearer thereof or to the order of any person, issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged or counterfeit, with intent to injure or defraud any per-

son, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§6, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2487; GS 3368; RGS 5216; CGL 7334.

831.10 Second conviction of uttering forged bills.—Whoever, having been convicted of the offense mentioned in the preceding section, is again convicted of the like offense committed after the former conviction, and whoever is at the same term of the court convicted upon three distinct charges of such offense, shall be deemed a common utterer of counterfeit bills, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years.

History.—§7, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2488; GS 3369; RGS 5217; CGL 7335.

cf.—§775.09, Second conviction of felony.

831.11 Bringing into the state forged bank bills.—Whoever brings into this state or has in his possession a false, forged or counterfeit bill or note in the similitude of the bills or notes payable to the bearer thereof or to the order of any person issued by or for any bank or banking company established in this state, or within the United States, or any foreign province, state or government, with intent to utter and pass the same or to render the same current as true, knowing the same to be false, forged or counterfeit, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§8, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2489; GS 3370; RGS 5218; CGL 7336.

831.12 Fraudulently connecting parts of genuine instrument.—Whoever fraudulently connects together parts of several bank notes or other genuine instruments in such a manner as to produce one additional note or instrument, with intent to pass all of them as genuine, shall be deemed guilty of forgery in like manner as if each of them had been falsely made or forged.

History.—§19, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2490; GS 3371; RGS 5219; CGL 7337.

831.13 Having in possession uncurrent bills.—Whoever has in his possession at the same time five or more uncurrent bank bills or notes, knowing the same to be worthless, or has papers, not bank bills or notes but made in the similitude of bank bills or notes of any bank which has never existed, knowing the character of such papers, with intent to pass, utter or circulate the same, or to procure any other person to do so, for the purpose of injuring or defrauding, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§22, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2491; GS 3372; RGS 5220; CGL 7338.

831.14 Uttering uncurrent bills.—Whoever utters, or passes or tenders in payment as true, any such worthless and uncurrent bank bill or note, or any paper not a bank bill or note but made in the similitude of a bank bill or note, or any paper purporting to be the bill or note of any bank which has never existed, knowing the same to be worthless and uncurrent, as aforesaid, with intent to injure and defraud, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§23, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2492; GS 3373; RGS 5221; CGL 7339.

831.15 Counterfeiting coin; having ten or more such coins in possession with intent to utter.—Whoever counterfeits any gold, silver or any metallic money coin current by law or usage within this state, or has in his possession at the same time ten or more pieces of false money, or coin counterfeited in the similitude of any gold, silver or metallic coin; current as aforesaid, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, and with intent to utter or pass the same as true, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any term of years.

History.—§14, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2493; GS 3374; RGS 5222; CGL 7340.

831.16 Having less than ten counterfeit coins in possession, with intent to utter.—Whoever has in his possession any number of pieces less than ten of the counterfeit coin mentioned in the preceding section, knowing the same to be counterfeit, with intent to utter or pass the same as true, or who utters, passes or tenders in payment as true any such counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be false and counterfeit, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§15, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2494; GS 3375; RGS 5223; CGL 7341.

831.17 Having less than ten counterfeit coins, etc.; second conviction.—Whoever having been convicted of either of the offenses mentioned in the preceding section, is again convicted of either of the same offenses, committed after the former conviction, and who is at the same term of the court convicted upon three distinct charges of said offenses, shall be deemed a common utterer of counterfeit coin and punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—§16, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2495; GS 3376; RGS 5224; CGL 7342.
cf.—§775.09, Second conviction of felony.

831.18 Making instruments for forging bills, etc.—Whoever engraves, makes or amends, or begins to engrave, make or amend, any plate, block, press, or other tool, instrument or implement, or makes or provides any paper or other material, adapted and designed for the making of a false and counterfeit note, certifi-

cate, or other bill of credit, purporting to be issued by lawful authority for a debt of this state, or a false or counterfeit note or bill, in the similitude of the notes or bills issued by any bank or banking company established in this state, or within the United States, or in any foreign province, state or government; and whoever has in his possession any such plate or block engraved in any part, or any press or other tool, instrument or any paper or other material adapted and designed as aforesaid, with intent to issue the same, or to cause or permit the same to be used in forging or making any such false and counterfeit certificates, bills or notes, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§9, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2496; GS 3377; RGS 5225; CGL 7343.

831.19 Making or having instruments for counterfeiting coin.—Whoever casts, stamps, engraves, makes or amends, or knowingly has in his possession any mould, pattern, die, puncheon, engine, press or other tool or instrument, adapted and designed for coining or making counterfeit coin in the similitude of any gold, silver or metallic coin, current by law or usage in this state, with intent to use or employ the same, or to cause or to permit the same to be used or employed in coining and making any such false and counterfeit coin as aforesaid, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§17, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2497; GS 3378; RGS 5226; CGL 7344.

831.20 Counterfeit bills and counterfeiters' tools to be seized.—When false, forged or counterfeit bank bills or notes, or plates, dies or other tools, instruments or implements used by counterfeiters, designed for the forging or making of false or counterfeit notes, coin or bills, or worthless and uncurrent bank bills or notes described in this chapter shall come to the knowledge of any sheriff, constable, police officer or other officer of justice in this state, such officer shall immediately seize and take possession of and deliver the same into the custody of the court having jurisdiction of the offense of counterfeiting in the county, and the court shall, as soon as the ends of justice will permit, cause the same to be destroyed by an officer of the court who shall make return to the court of his doings in the premises.

History.—§25, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2498; GS 3379; RGS 5227; CGL 7345.

831.21 Forging or counterfeiting doctor's certificate of examination.—Whoever falsely makes, alters, forges or counterfeits any doctor's certificate or record of examination to an application for a policy of insurance, or knowing such doctor's certificate or record of examination to be falsely made, altered, forged

or counterfeited, shall pass, utter or publish such certificate as true, with intent to injure or defraud any person, shall be deemed guilty of forgery, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 4525, 1897; GS 3380; RGS 5228; CGL 7346.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

831.22 Damaging bank bills.—Whoever willfully and maliciously cuts, or in any manner damages and impairs the usefulness for circulation of any bank bill or note of any bank in this state, shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars for each offense, but the possession or uttering of a bill so damaged shall not be evidence against the party charged, unless connected with other circumstances tending to prove that the note or bill was damaged by him.

History.—§20, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2725; GS 3717; RGS 5700; CGL 7914.

831.23 Impeding circulation.—Whoever maliciously gathers up or retains or maliciously does any gathering up or retaining any bills or notes of any bank or banking company current by law or usage in this state for the purpose of endangering or impeding the circulation or business of such bank or banking company, or to compel it to do any act whatever out of its usual course of business, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. In the prosecution of any such offense it will not be necessary to set out and describe each bill, but it shall be sufficient to aver and prove any amount of the bills of any bank which has been gathered up or retained.

History.—§21, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2726; GS 3718; RGS 5701; CGL 7915.

831.24 Issuing shop bills similar to bank notes.—Whoever engraves, prints, issues, utters or circulates a shop bill or advertisement in the similitude, form and appearance of a bank bill, on paper similar to paper used for bank bills, with vignettes, figures or decoration used on bank bills, or having the general appearance of a bank bill, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

History.—§24, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2727; GS 3719; RGS 5702; CGL 7916.

831.25 Bringing private bills similar to bank bills into the state.—Whoever brings into this state, with intent to pass the same therein, any bills or notes in the likeness of bank notes, which said bills or notes are or have been issued by private individuals or private unincorporated companies in any or either of the states in the United States, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

History.—§1, Dec. 22, 1824; RS 2728; GS 3720; RGS 5703; CGL 7917.

831.26 Circulating any substitute for reg-

ular currency.—Whoever issues or circulates, or causes to be issued or circulated, or assists in issuing or circulating as a substitute in any respect for the currency recognized by law, any script, notes, bills, or any other written, engraved or lithographed paper payable in anything other than money, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars. This section shall not prohibit the giving or making and signing promissory notes.

History.—§1, ch. 3140 1879; RS 2729; GS 3721; RGS 5704; CGL 7918.

831.27 Issuing notes.—Whoever issues any note, bill, order or check, other than foreign bills of exchange and notes or bills of some bank or company incorporated by the laws of this state, or by the laws of the United States, or by the laws of either of the British provinces in North America, with intent that the same shall be circulated as currency, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

History.—§18, sub-ch. 5, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2730; GS 3722; RGS 5705; CGL 7919.

831.29 Making or having instruments and material for counterfeiting operators' or chauffeurs' licenses.—Whoever has control, custody, or possession of any plate, block, press, stone or other tool, instrument, or implement, or any part thereof, or whoever engraves, makes, or amends, or begins to engrave, make, or amend any plate, block, press, stone or other tool, instrument, or implement, or whoever brings into the state any such plate, block, press, stone, or other tool, instrument or implement or any part thereof in the similitude of the operators' or chauffeurs' licenses issued by the department of highway safety and motor vehicles, the county judges, or their duly authorized agents or those of any state or jurisdiction which issues licenses recognized in this state for the operation of a motor vehicle, or whoever has control, custody, possession or makes or provides any paper or other material adapted and designed for the making of a false and counterfeit operator's or chauffeur's license purporting to be issued by the department of highway safety and motor vehicles, the county judges or their duly authorized agents, or those of any state or jurisdiction which issues licenses recognized in this state for the operation of a motor vehicle; or whoever has in his possession, control or custody any such plate or block engraved in any part, or any press or other tool, instrument or any paper or other material adapted and designed as aforesaid, with intent to sell, issue, publish, pass or utter the same or to cause or permit the same to be used in forging or making any such false or counterfeit operator's or chauffeur's license; or whoever prints, photographs or in any manner makes or executes any engraved photograph print or impression by any process whatsoever in the similitude of any such licenses with the intent to sell, issue, publish or utter the same

or to cause or permit the same to be used in forging or making any such false and counterfeit operator's or chauffeur's license of this state or any state or jurisdiction which issues licenses recognized in this state for the opera-

tion of a motor vehicle shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 10 years, or by fine not exceeding \$5,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-278; §1, ch. 69-313; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 832

ISSUING WORTHLESS CHECKS AND DRAFTS

832.04 Stopping payment; purchase of farm or grove products.

832.041 Stopping payment with intent to defraud.

832.05 Knowingly making, issuing, etc., worthless checks, drafts; obtaining property in return for worthless checks, etc.; penalty; duty of drawee; evidence.

832.04 Stopping payment; purchase of farm or grove products.—

(1) Whoever, with intent to defraud any producer of farm or grove products or product of such products or product shall, in person or by agent, make, draw, utter, deliver, or give to such producer any check, draft or written order for the payment of money upon any bank, person or corporation, and secure from such producer such products or product for or on account of such check, draft or written order, whether such products or product be valued at the amount of such check, draft or written order or at a greater or lesser value, and shall, pursuant to and in furtherance of such intent to defraud, stop payment on such check, draft or written order, shall be deemed to be guilty of a felony if the value of the products or product secured for or on account of such check, draft or written order be fifty dollars or more, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars; and if the value of the products or product secured for or on account of such check, draft or written order be less than fifty dollars, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(2) In all prosecutions under this section, the introduction in evidence of any unpaid and dishonored check, draft or written order for the payment of money upon any bank, person or corporation, bearing the drawee's refusal to pay the same because of payment having been stopped, stamped or written thereon or attached thereto, shall be prima facie evidence of the making or uttering of said check, draft or written order, and of due presentation to the drawee for payment, and of the dishonor thereof, and that the same was properly dishonored because of payment thereof having been stopped by the maker or drawer. And, as against the maker or drawer thereof, the stopping of payment of any such check, draft or written order made, drawn, uttered, delivered, or given to a producer of farm or grove products or product in payment for any such products or product, the possession or control of which shall have been transferred upon faith of payment of such check, draft or written order, whether such products or product be

832.06 Prosecution for worthless checks given tax collector for licenses, etc., relative to motor vehicles and motorboats, etc.; refunds.

valued at the amount of such check, draft or written order or at a greater or lesser amount, shall be prima facie evidence that such maker or drawer had the above mentioned intent to defraud such producer, if such maker or drawer, or his agent, shall have personally inspected such products or product at or before such transfer of possession or control.

(3) This section shall be taken to be cumulative and shall not be construed to repeal any other statute now in effect.

History.—§§1, 2, 4, ch. 26884, 1951.

832.041 Stopping payment with intent to defraud.—

(1) Whoever, with intent to defraud any person shall, in person or by agent, make, draw, utter, deliver or give any check, draft or written order for the payment of money upon any bank, person or corporation, and secure from such person goods or services for or on account of such check, draft or written order, whether such goods or services be valued at the amount of such check, draft or written order or at a greater or lesser value, and shall, pursuant to and in furtherance of such intent to defraud, stop payment on such check, draft or written order, shall be deemed to be guilty of a felony if the value of the goods or services secured for or on account of such check, draft or written order be fifty dollars or more, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 2 years, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00; and if the value of the goods or services secured for or on account of such check, draft or written order be less than fifty dollars, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months or by fine not exceeding \$500.00.

(2) This section shall be taken to be cumulative and shall not be construed to repeal any other statute now in effect.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 65-413.

832.05 Knowingly making, issuing, etc., worthless checks, drafts; obtaining property in return for worthless checks, etc.; penalty; duty of drawee; evidence.—

(1) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to remedy the evil of giving checks, drafts, bills of exchange and other orders on a bank without first providing funds in or credit with the depository on which the same are made or drawn to pay and satisfy the same,

which tends to create the circulation of worthless checks, drafts, bills of exchange and other orders on banks, bad banking, check kiting and a mischief to trade and commerce.

(2) WORTHLESS CHECKS; PENALTY.—

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to draw, make, utter, issue or deliver to another any check, draft, or other written order on any bank or depository for the payment of money or its equivalent, knowing at the time of the drawing, making, uttering, issuing or delivering such check or draft that the maker or drawer thereof has not sufficient funds on deposit in or credit with such bank or depository with which to pay the same on presentation; provided, that this section shall not apply to any check where the payee or holder knows or has been expressly notified prior to the drawing or uttering of same or has reason to believe that the drawer did not have on deposit or to his credit with the drawee sufficient funds to insure payment as aforesaid, nor shall this section apply to any post dated check.

(b) Violation of the provisions of this subsection shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$300.00, unless the check, draft or other written order drawn, made, uttered, issued or delivered be in the amount of fifty dollars, or its equivalent, or more and the payee or a subsequent holder thereof receives something of value therefor. In that event the violation shall constitute a felony and shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

(3) OBTAINING PROPERTY IN RETURN FOR WORTHLESS CHECKS, ETC.; PENALTY.—

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to obtain any services, goods, wares or other things of value by means of a check, draft or other written order upon any bank, person, firm or corporation, knowing at the time of the making, drawing, uttering, issuing or delivering of said check or draft that the maker thereof has not sufficient funds on deposit in or credit with such bank or depository with which to pay the same upon presentation, provided however that no crime may be charged in respect to the giving of any such check or draft or other written order where the payee knows or has been expressly notified or has reason to believe that the drawer did not have on deposit or to his credit with the drawee sufficient funds to insure payment thereof.

(b) Violation of the provisions of this subsection shall, if the check, draft or other written order be for an amount less than fifty dollars or its equivalent, constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$300.00. Violation of the provisions of this subsection shall, if the check, draft

or other written order be in the amount of fifty dollars, or its equivalent, or more, constitute a felony and be punishable by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

(4) PAYMENT NO DEFENSE.—Payment of a dishonored check, draft, bill of exchange or other orders shall not constitute a defense or ground for dismissal of charges brought under this section.

(5) CREDIT DEFINED.—The word "credit" as used herein shall be construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the drawee for the payment of such check, draft, or other written order.

(6) REASON FOR DISHONOR, DUTY OF DRAWEE.—It shall be the duty of the drawee of any check, draft, or other written order, before refusing to pay the same to the holder thereof upon presentation, to cause to be written, printed, or stamped in plain language thereon or attached thereto, the reason for drawee's dishonor or refusal to pay same. In all prosecutions under this section, the introduction in evidence of any unpaid and dishonored check, draft or other written order, having the drawee's refusal to pay stamped or written thereon, or attached thereto, with the reason therefor as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the making or uttering of said check, draft, or other written order, and the due presentation to the drawee for payment and the dishonor thereof, and that the same was properly dishonored for the reasons written, stamped or attached by the drawee on such dishonored checks, draft, or other written orders; and, as against the maker or drawer thereof, the withdrawing from deposit with the drawee named in the check, draft or other written order, the funds on deposit with such drawee necessary to insure payment of said check, draft or other written order upon presentation within a reasonable time after negotiation; or the drawing, making, uttering or delivering of a check, draft or written order, payment of which is refused by the drawee, shall be prima facie evidence of knowledge of insufficient funds in or credit with such drawee; provided, however, if it is determined at the trial in a prosecution hereunder, that the payee of any such check, draft or written order at the time of accepting such check, draft or written order, had knowledge of or reason to believe that the drawer of such check, draft or other written order did not have sufficient funds on deposit in or credit with such drawee, then the payee instituting such criminal prosecution shall be assessed all costs of court incurred in connection with such prosecution.

(7) COSTS.—Where prosecutions are initiated under this section before any committing magistrate, the party applying for the warrant shall be held liable for costs accruing in the event the case is dismissed for want of prosecu-

tion. No costs shall be charged to the county in such dismissed cases.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 28096, 1953; §1, ch. 61-284; (7) n. by §1, ch. 61-185.
cf.—ch. 811, Larceny.

832.06 Prosecution for worthless checks given tax collector for licenses, etc., relative to motor vehicles and motorboats, etc.; refunds.—

(1) Whenever any person, firm or corporation violates the provisions of §832.05 by drawing, making, uttering, issuing or delivering to any county tax collector any check, draft or other written order on any bank or depository for the payment of money or its equivalent for any tag, title, lien, penalty, or fee relative to a boat, airplane or motor vehicle, or any occupational license, beverage license or sales or use tax, the county tax collector, after the exercise of due diligence to locate the person, firm or corporation which drew, made, uttered, issued or delivered the check, draft or other written order for the payment of money, or to collect the same by the exercise of due diligence and prudence, shall swear out a warrant in the proper court against the person, firm or corporation for the issuance of the worthless check or draft. If payment of the dishonored check, draft, or other written order, together with court costs expended, is not received in full by the county tax collector within thirty days after service of the warrant or within thirty days after conviction, the county tax collector may make a written report to this effect to the department of highway safety and motor vehicles relative to airplanes and motor vehicles, to the department of natural resources relative to boats, to the department of revenue relative to occupational licenses and the sales and use tax, to the division of beverage of the department of business regulation relative to beverage licenses, together with the amount remaining unpaid on the worthless check or draft and court costs expended and therein certify that the warrant has been issued and served but that payment in the amount remaining unpaid on the worthless check or draft and court costs expended have not been received by the county tax collector. The county tax collector may request that the sum of money certified by him be forthwith refunded by the department of highway safety and motor vehicles, the department

of natural resources, the department of revenue, or the division of beverage of the department of business regulation to the county tax collector and within thirty days after receipt of the request, the department of highway safety and motor vehicles, the department of natural resources, the department of revenue or the division of beverage of the department of business regulation upon being satisfied as to the correctness of the certificate, shall refund the sums of money so certified to the county tax collector. If any officer of any court issuing the warrant is unable to serve it within sixty days after the issuance and delivery of it to the officer for service, the officer shall make a written return to the county tax collector to this effect. Thereafter, the county tax collector may certify that the warrant has been issued and that service has not been had upon the defendant and to further certify the amount of the worthless check or draft and the amount of court costs expended by the county tax collector, and the county tax collector may file the certificate with the department of highway safety and motor vehicles relative to motor vehicles and airplanes, or with the department of natural resources relative to boats, with the department of revenue relative to occupational licenses and the sales and use tax, or with the division of beverage of the department of business regulations relative to beverage licenses, together with a request that the sums of money so certified be forthwith refunded by the department of highway safety and motor vehicles, the department of natural resources, the department of revenue, or the division of beverage of the department of business regulation to the county tax collector and within thirty days after receipt of the request, the department of highway safety and motor vehicles, the department of natural resources, the department of revenue, or the division of beverage of the department of business regulation, upon being satisfied as to correctness of the certificate, shall refund the sums of money so certified to the county tax collector.

(2) The provisions of this act shall be liberally construed in order to effectively carry out the purposes of this act in the interest of the public.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 63-343; §6, ch. 65-190; §1, ch. 69-77; §§16, 21, 24, 25, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 833

CONSPIRACY

833.01 Conspiracy.

833.02 Wrongful combinations against workmen.

833.03 Conspiracy to commit capital offense.

833.01 Conspiracy.—If two or more persons shall agree, conspire, combine or confederate:

- (1) To commit any offense;
- (2) Falsely or maliciously to indict another for any offense, or procure another to be charged or arrested for any offense;
- (3) Falsely or maliciously to prove or maintain any suit;
- (4) To cheat and defraud any person of any money or property by means which are in themselves criminal;
- (5) To cheat and defraud any person of any money or property by any means which, if executed, would amount to a cheat or to obtaining property by false pretenses;
- (6) To commit any act injurious to the public health or public morals, or for the prevention or obstruction of justice;
- (7) To interfere with or prevent the holding or conducting of any election, or making returns thereof, or to prevent the due administration of the laws;

they shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§23, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2593; GS 3514; RGS 5400; CGL 7541.

833.02 Wrongful combinations against workmen.—If two or more persons shall agree, conspire, combine or confederate together for the purpose of preventing any person from procuring work in any firm or corporation, or to cause the discharge of any person from work in such firm or corporation; or if any person shall verbally or by written or printed communication, threaten any injury to life, property or business of any person for the purpose of procuring the discharge of any workman in any firm or corporation, or to prevent any person from procuring work in such firm or corporation, such persons so combining shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by

833.04 Conspiracy to commit other felony.

833.05 Conspiracy to commit misdemeanor, etc.

fine not exceeding five hundred dollars each, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

History.—§1, ch. 4144, 1893; GS 3515; RGS 5401; CGL 7542.

cf.—Ch. 544, Combinations against Florida meats.

833.03 Conspiracy to commit capital offense.—If two or more persons shall agree, conspire, combine or confederate to commit any felony punishable by death or imprisonment for life, they shall be guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than seven years.

History.—§1, ch. 57-383.

833.04 Conspiracy to commit other felony.—If two or more persons shall agree, conspire, combine or confederate to commit any other felony they shall be guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than one-fourth of the penalty or term which could have been imposed if the felony conspired to be committed had actually been committed, or by imprisonment in the state prison for one year, whichever may be the greater.

History.—§2, ch. 57-383.

833.05 Conspiracy to commit misdemeanor, etc.—If two or more persons shall agree, conspire, combine or confederate to:

- (1) Commit any misdemeanor;
- (2) Falsely or maliciously indict another for any offense, or procure another to be charged or arrested for any offense;
- (3) Falsely or maliciously prove or maintain any suit;
- (4) Commit any act injurious to the public health or public morals, or for the prevention of or obstruction of justice;

they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 1 year, or by fine not exceeding \$500.00.

History.—§3, ch. 57-383.

CHAPTER 836

DEFAMATION; LIBEL; THREATENING LETTERS AND SIMILAR OFFENSES

- 836.01 Punishment for libel.
 836.02 Must give name of the party written about.
 836.03 Owner or editor of the paper also guilty.
 836.04 Defamation.
 836.05 Threats; extortion.
 836.06 Punishment for making derogatory statements concerning banks and building and loan associations.

836.01 Punishment for libel.—Any person convicted of the publication of a libel shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§15, sub-ch. 7, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2418; GS 3256; RGS 5087; CGL 7189.

cf.—§770.01, Civil action for libel.
 §906.15, Indictment or information for libel.

836.02 Must give name of the party written about.—

(1) No person shall print, write, publish, circulate or distribute within this state any newspaper, magazine, periodical, pamphlet or other publication of any character, either written or printed, wherein the alleged immoral acts of any person are stated or pretended to be stated, or wherein it is intimated that any person has been guilty of any immorality, unless such written or printed publication shall in such article publish in full the true name of the person intended to be charged with the commission of such acts of immorality.

(2) Any person convicted of any violation of this section shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year. Any person who shall aid in any way in the writing or printing of any literature in violation of this section shall be punished in the same manner as the principal might be punished upon conviction; provided, nothing in this section shall apply to mechanical employees in printing offices, or to newsboys.

History.—§§1, 2, 3, ch. 4733, 1899; GS 3257; RGS 5088; CGL 7190.
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

836.03 Owner or editor of the paper also guilty.—Any owner, manager, publisher or editor of any newspaper or other publication who permits any anonymous communication or communications such as is signed otherwise than with the true name of the writer, and such name published therewith to appear in the columns of his publication in which said communication any person is attacked in his good name, or it is attempted to bring disgrace or ridicule upon any person, such owner, manager, publisher or editor shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars or imprisonment not to exceed one year.

History.—§4, ch. 4733, 1899; GS 3258; RGS 5089; CGL 7191.

- 836.07 Notice condition precedent to prosecution for libel.
 836.08 Correction, apology, or retraction by newspaper.
 836.09 Communicating libelous matter to newspapers; penalty.
 836.10 Written threats to kill or do bodily injury; punishment.
 836.11 Publications which tend to expose persons to hatred, contempt or ridicule prohibited.

836.04 Defamation.—Whoever speaks of and concerning any woman, married or unmarried, falsely and maliciously imputing to her a want of chastity, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 3460, 1883; RS 2419; GS 3260; RGS 5091; CGL 7193.

836.05 Threats; extortion.—Whoever, either verbally or by a written or printed communication, maliciously threatens to accuse another of any crime or offense, or by such communication maliciously threatens an injury to the person, property or reputation of another, or maliciously threatens to expose another to disgrace, or to expose any secret affecting another, or to impute any deformity or lack of chastity to another, with intent thereby to extort money or any pecuniary advantage whatsoever, or with intent to compel the person so threatened, or any other person, to do any act or refrain from doing any act against his will, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 10 years.

History.—§42, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2420; GS 3261; RGS 5092; CGL 7194; §1, ch. 57-254.
cf.—§839.11, Extortion generally.

836.06 Punishment for making derogatory statements concerning banks and building and loan associations.—Any person who shall willfully and maliciously make, circulate or transmit to another or others any false statement, rumor or suggestion, written, printed or by word of mouth, which is directly or by inference derogatory to the financial condition or affects the solvency or financial standing of any banking institution or building and loan association doing business in this state, or who shall counsel, aid, procure or induce another to start, transmit or circulate any such statement or rumor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

History.—§1, ch. 6819, 1915; RGS 5093; §1, ch. 11866, 1927; CGL 7195, 7315.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

§817.16, False reports by officers of banks, etc., with intent to defraud.

836.07 Notice condition precedent to prosecution for libel.—Before any criminal action is brought for publication, in a newspaper

periodical, of a libel, the prosecutor shall at least five days before instituting such action serve notice in writing on defendant, specifying the article and the statements therein which he alleges to be false and defamatory.

History.—§1, ch. 16070, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7064(1).
cf.—Ch. 770, Regulating civil actions for libel.
§906.15, Indictment or information for libel.

836.08 Correction, apology, or retraction by newspaper.—If it appears upon the trial that said article was published in good faith, that its falsity was due to an honest mistake of the facts, and that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the statements in said article were true, and that within ten days after the service of said notice a full and fair correction, apology and retraction was published in the same editions or corresponding issues of the newspaper or periodical in which said article appeared, and in as conspicuous place and type as was said original article, and if, in a criminal proceeding, a verdict of "guilty" is rendered on such a state of facts, the defendant shall be fined one dollar and the costs, and no more.

History.—§2, ch. 16070, 1933; CGL 1940 Supp. 7064(2).

836.09 Communicating libelous matter to newspapers; penalty.—If any person shall state, deliver, or transmit by any means whatever, to the manager, editor, publisher or reporter of any newspaper or periodical for publication therein any false and libelous statement concerning any person, then and there known by such person to be false or libelous, and thereby secure the publication of the same he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§1, ch. 5142, 1903; GS 3259; RGS 5090; CGL 7192; §3, ch. 16070, 1933; CGL 1936 Supp. 7064(3).
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.
§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

836.10 Written threats to kill or do bodily injury; punishment.—If any person writes or composes and also sends or procures the sending of any letter or inscribed communication, so written or composed, whether such letter

or communication be signed or anonymous, to any person, containing a threat to kill or to do bodily injury to the person to whom such letter or communication is sent, or a threat to kill or do bodily injury to any member of the family of the person to whom such letter or communication is sent, the person so writing or composing and so sending or procuring the sending of such letter or communication, shall upon conviction be fined not more than two thousand dollars or be sentenced to the penitentiary for a period not exceeding ten years.

History.—§1, ch. 6503, 1913; RGS 5094; CGL 7196.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

836.11 Publications which tend to expose persons to hatred, contempt or ridicule prohibited.—

(1) It shall be unlawful to print, publish, distribute or cause to be printed, published or distributed by any means, or in any manner whatsoever, any publication, handbill, dodger, circular, booklet, pamphlet, leaflet, card, sticker, periodical, literature, paper or other printed material which tends to expose any individual or any religious group to hatred, contempt, ridicule or obloquy unless the following is clearly printed or written thereon:

(a) The true name and post-office address of the person, firm, partnership, corporation or organization causing the same to be printed, published or distributed; and,

(b) If such name is that of a firm, corporation or organization, the name and post-office address of the individual acting in its behalf in causing such printing, publication or distribution.

(2) Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the sections of this statute shall upon conviction thereof be subjected to a fine not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county penitentiary for a period not exceeding ninety days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 22744, 1945.

CHAPTER 837

PERJURY

837.01 Perjury otherwise than in judicial proceedings.

837.02 Perjury in judicial proceeding; punishment.

837.01 Perjury otherwise than in judicial proceedings.—Whoever, being duly authorized or required by law to take oath or affirmation, not in a judicial proceeding, willfully swears or affirms falsely in regard to any material matter or thing, respecting which such oath or affirmation is authorized or required, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be imprisoned in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—§2, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2560; GS 3472; RGS 5341; CGL 7474.

cf.—§11.05, By persons appearing before legislative committees.

Ch. 16864, Acts 1935, false swearing before civil service board in municipalities of 7,281-7,600 population.

§174.13, False swearing before civil service board in municipalities of not more than 125,000 population.

§319.33, In connection with title certificate to motor vehicle.

§322.33, In connection with state public safety law.

§440.38, False testimony in proceedings before department of insurance.

§440.56, False testimony before industrial relations commission.

§476.23, In affidavits, etc., required by barber law.

§477.26, In affidavits, etc., required by cosmetology law.

§906.16, Indictment or information for perjury, etc.

837.02 Perjury in judicial proceeding; punishment.

837.03 Subornation of perjury.

837.04 Inciting to commit perjury.

ishment.—Whoever being lawfully required to depose the truth in any proceeding in a court of justice, commits perjury, shall be punished if the perjury is committed on the trial of an indictment for a capital crime, by imprisonment in the state prison for life or any term of years; and if committed in any other case, by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—§1, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2561; GS 3473; RGS 5343; CGL 7477.

837.03 Subornation of perjury.—Whoever is guilty of subornation of perjury, by procuring another person to commit perjury, shall be punished in the same manner as for perjury.

History.—§3, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2562; GS 3474; RGS 5344; CGL 7478.

837.04 Inciting to commit perjury.—Whoever endeavors to incite or procure any other person to commit perjury, though no perjury is committed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years or in the county jail not exceeding one year.

History.—§4, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2563; GS 3475; RGS 5345; CGL 7479.

CHAPTER 838

BRIBERY

- 838.01 Bribery of executive, legislative or judicial officer, etc.
 838.011 Bribery.
 838.012 Accepting bribe.
 838.013 Penalty.
 838.02 Officer accepting bribe.
 838.03 Bribery of court officers, jurors, etc.
 838.04 Such officer accepting bribe.
 838.05 Sheriffs, etc., accepting bribe.
 838.06 Unlawful for officers to accept unauthorized compensation for performance or nonperformance of duty.

838.01 Bribery of executive, legislative or judicial officer, etc.—Whoever corruptly gives, offers or promises to any executive, legislative or judicial officer, state, county, or municipal officer, official or employee of the same, after his election or appointment, either before or after he is qualified, or has taken his seat, any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his act, vote, opinion, decision or judgment on any matter, question, cause or proceeding which may be then pending, or which may by law come or be brought before him in his official capacity, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding three thousand dollars.

History.—§7, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2564; GS 3476; RGS 5346; §1, ch. 20922, 1941; CGL 7481.

838.011 Bribery.—Any person who shall corruptly give, offer or promise to any public officer, agent, servant or employee, after the election or appointment or employment of such public officer, agent, servant or employee and either before or after he shall have been qualified or shall take his seat, any commission, gift, gratuity, money, property or other valuable thing, or to do any act beneficial to such public officer, agent, servant or employee or another, with the intent or purpose to influence the act, vote, opinion, decision, judgment or behavior of such public officer, agent, servant or employee on any matter, question, cause or proceeding which may be pending or may by law be brought before him in his public capacity, or with the intent or purpose to influence any act or omission relating to any public duty of such public officer, agent, servant or employee, or with the intent or purpose to cause or induce such public officer, agent, servant or employee to use or exert or to procure the use or exertion of any influence upon or with any other public officer, agent, servant or employee in relation to any matter, question, cause or proceeding that may be pending or may by law be brought before such other public officer, agent, employee or servant, shall be guilty of the crime of bribery.

History.—§1, ch. 29722, 1955.

838.012 Accepting bribe.—Any public officer, agent, servant, or employee who, after his

- 838.07 Penalty for violation of §838.06.
 838.071 Unlawful to offer to public officer reward or compensation not authorized by law.
 838.08 Person giving reward not privileged from testifying.
 838.09 Bribery of attache, or employee of the legislature.
 838.10 Bribery of candidate for elective public office.
 838.12 Bribery in athletic contests.

election, appointment or employment and either before or after he shall have been qualified or shall take his seat, corruptly requests, solicits or accepts for himself or another any commission, gift, gratuity, money, property or other valuable thing or a promise to pay or give any commission, gift, gratuity, money, property or other thing of value or to do any act beneficial to such public officer, agent, servant or employee or another, under an agreement or with an understanding between such public officer, agent, servant or employee and any other person to the effect that such commission, gift, gratuity, money, property, other thing of value or promise will influence the act, vote, opinion, decision, judgment or behavior of such public officer, agent, servant or employee on any matter, question, cause or proceeding which may be pending or may by law be brought before him in his public capacity or will influence his act or omission relating to any of his public duties or will cause or induce him to use or exert or procure the use or exertion of any influence upon or with any other public officer, agent, servant or employee in relation to any matter, question, cause or proceeding that may be pending or may by law be brought before such other public officer, agent, servant or employee, shall be guilty of the crime of accepting a bribe.

History.—§2, ch. 29722, 1955.

838.013 Penalty.—Any person who shall be convicted of the violation of any provision of §§838.011, 838.012 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than five years or in the county jail for not more than one year or by fine not exceeding \$5,000.

History.—§3, ch. 29722, 1955; §24, ch. 57-1.

838.02 Officer accepting bribe.—Every officer, state, county or municipal, or any public appointee, or any deputy of any such officer or appointee, who corruptly accepts, requests or solicits a gift or gratuity, or a promise to make a gift, or do an act beneficial to such officer, public appointee or deputy, under an agreement or with an understanding that his vote, opinion or judgment shall be given in any particular manner or upon a particular aside of any ques-

tion, cause or proceeding which is or may be by law brought before him, in his official capacity, or that in such capacity he shall make any particular nomination or appointment, shall forfeit his office or appointment, be forever disqualified to hold any public office, trust or appointment under the constitution or laws of this state, and be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§8, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2565; GS 3477; RGS 5347; CGL 7482; am. §1, ch. 28052, 1953.

838.03 Bribery of court officers, jurors, etc.—Whoever corrupts, or attempts to corrupt, any master in chancery, auditor, juror, arbitrator, umpire or referee, by giving, offering or promising any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to bias the opinion or influence the decision of such master in chancery, auditor, juror, arbitrator, umpire, or referee in relation to any cause or matter pending in court, or before an inquest, or for the decision of which such arbitrator, umpire or referee has been chosen or appointed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§9, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2566; GS 3578; RGS 5348; CGL 7483.

838.04 Such officer accepting bribe.—If any person summoned as juror or chosen or appointed as an arbitrator, umpire or referee, or if any master in chancery or arbitrator corruptly takes anything to give his verdict, award or report, or corruptly receives any gift or gratuity whatever from a party to a suit, cause or proceeding, for the trial or decision of which such juror has been summoned, or for the hearing or determination of which such master in chancery, auditor, arbitrator, umpire or referee has been chosen or appointed, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§10, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2567; GS 3479; RGS 5349; CGL 7484.

838.05 Sheriffs, etc., accepting bribe.—If a sheriff, constable or other officer authorized to serve legal process, receives from a defendant or any other person, any money or other valuable thing, as a consideration, reward or inducement for omitting or delaying to arrest a defendant, or to carry him before a magistrate, or for delaying to take a person to prison, or for postponing the sale of property under an execution, or for omitting or delaying to perform any duty pertaining to his office, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

History.—§11, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2568; GS 3480; RGS 5350; CGL 7485.

838.06 Unlawful for officers to accept un-

authorized compensation for performance or nonperformance of duty.—It is unlawful for any public officer, agent, servant or employee to request, solicit, exact or accept any reward, compensation, or other remuneration, other than those provided by law, from any person whatsoever for the past, present or future performance, nonperformance or violation of any act, rule or regulation that may be or may have been incumbent upon such public officer, agent, servant or employee to administer, respect, perform, execute or have executed; provided that nothing herein shall be construed so as to preclude a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, deputy constable, city marshal or policeman from accepting rewards or remuneration for services performed in apprehending any criminal.

History.—§§1, 4, ch. 5416, 1905; RGS 5351; CGL 7486; §1, ch. 61-268.

838.07 Penalty for violation of §838.06.—Whoever violates the provisions of §838.06 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

History.—§3, ch. 5416, 1905; RGS 5352; CGL 7487; §2, ch. 61-268.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

838.071 Unlawful to offer to public officer reward or compensation not authorized by law.—It is unlawful for any person to pay, give, offer or promise to any public officer, agent, servant or employee any reward, compensation or other remuneration other than those provided by law, for the past, present or future performance, nonperformance or violation of any act, rule or regulation that may be or may have been incumbent upon such public officer, agent, servant or employee to administer, respect, perform, execute or have executed; provided that nothing herein shall be considered to preclude any person from paying, giving, offering or promising to any sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, deputy constable, city marshal or policeman for services performed or to be performed in apprehending any criminal. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

History.—§3, ch. 61-268.

838.08 Person giving reward not privileged from testifying.—No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or producing any book, paper or other document, before any court upon any investigation, proceeding or trial for a violation of either §838.06 or §838.071, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture. However, no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

History.—§2, ch. 5416, 1905; RGS 5353; CGL 7488; §4, ch. 61-268.

838.09 Bribery of attache, or employee of the legislature.—Whoever corruptly gives, offers or promises to any employee or attache of the legislature anything of value with intent to induce such employee or attache to exert his or her efforts or influence for the passage or defeat of any proposed law or resolution shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding three thousand dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 23956, 1947.

838.10 Bribery of candidate for elective public office.—Whoever corruptly gives, offers or promises to any candidate for any elective public office anything of value with intent to influence his act, vote, opinion, decision or judgment on any matter, question or proceeding which may by law come or be brought before him in his official capacity while serving in such elective public office shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$3,000.00.

History.—§2, ch. 23956, 1947; §1, ch. 61-181.

838.12 Bribery in athletic contests.—

(1) Whoever gives, promises, offers or conspires to give, promise or offer, to anyone who participates or expects to participate in any professional or amateur game, contest, match, race or sport; or to any umpire, referee, judge or other official of such game, contest, match, race or sport; or to any owner, manager, coach or trainer of, or to any relative of, or to any person having any direct, indirect, remote or possible connection with, any team, individual, participant or prospective participant in any such professional or amateur game, contest,

match, race or sport, or the officials aforesaid, any bribe, money, goods, present, reward or any valuable thing whatsoever, or any promise, contract or agreement whatsoever, with intent to influence him or them to lose or cause to be lost any game, contest, match, race or sport, or to limit his or their or any person's or any team's margin of victory in any game, contest, match, race, or sport, or to fix or throw any game, contest, match, race or sport, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned in the state prison not exceeding ten years or to pay a fine of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both.

(2) Any participant or prospective participant in any professional or amateur game, contest, match, race or sport; or any umpire, referee, judge or other official of such game, contest, match, race or sport; or any owner, manager, coach or trainer of, or any relative of, or any person having any direct, indirect, remote or possible connection with, any team, individual, participant or prospective participant in any such professional or amateur game, contest, match, race or sport, or the officials aforesaid; who in any way solicits, receives or accepts, or agrees to receive or accept, or who conspires to receive or accept, any bribe, money, goods, present, reward or any valuable thing whatsoever, or any promise, contract or agreement whatsoever, with intent to lose or cause to be lost any game, contest, match, race or sport, or to limit his, their or any person's or any team's margin of victory in any game, contest, match, race or sport, or to fix or throw any game, contest, match, race or sport, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned in the state prison not exceeding ten years or to pay a fine of not exceeding ten thousand dollars, or both.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 28024, 1953.

CHAPTER 839

OFFENSES BY AUCTIONEERS, PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

- 839.01 False returns by auctioneer.
 839.02 Default by auctioneer or other receiver of public moneys.
 839.021 Prohibited bidding by employees of auctioneers; penalty.
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839.01 False returns by auctioneer.—Any auctioneer who shall neglect to make the statement of sales required by law, or who shall knowingly make a false statement, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and upon conviction his commission shall be forfeited and void.

History.—§1, ch. 3847, 1889; RS 2550; GS 3459; RGS 5326; CGL 7459.
 cf.—§128.08, Failure of county officers to swear to or file financial statements.

§193.351, Failure of tax assessor to perform duties.

839.02 Default by auctioneer or other receiver of public moneys.—If any auctioneer or other receiver of public moneys shall refuse or neglect to pay the moneys so received into the state treasury at the times and under the regulations prescribed by law, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, when not otherwise expressly provided.

History.—§2551, RS 1892; GS 3460; RGS 5327; CGL 7460.
 cf.—§116.02, Unlawful to pay commissions on funds collected but unremitted.

§167.49, Violation of law relating to unpaid municipal warrants.

839.021 Prohibited bidding by employees of auctioneers; penalty.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any employee or agent of an auctioneer or any one interested directly or indirectly in the outcome of an auction to bid without notice to all bidders on any article offered for sale at any auction. No person without notice to all bidders on any article offered for sale at any auction shall act as a fictitious bidder or what is commonly known as a "capper," "booster," "by-bidder," or "shiller" and no person shall bid, offer to bid or pretend to buy any article sold or offered for sale at any auction by a prearranged agreement with any person interested in the sale directly or indirectly as seller; provided, however, that

the provisions of this section shall not apply to auctions of livestock and agricultural products.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon second conviction the auctioneer's license shall be revoked.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 59-219.

839.04 County officers not to speculate in county warrants or certificates.—Any county judge, clerk of the circuit court, sheriff, tax collector, tax assessor or their deputies, county commissioner, school board members, superintendent of schools, or any other county officer who buys up at a discount, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, speculates in jurors' or witnesses' certificates or in any warrants drawn upon the county treasurer for the payment of money out of any public fund of this state or of any county, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be removed from office.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3419, 1883; RS 2558; GS 3465; RGS 5334; CGL 7467; §1, ch. 69-300.

839.05 Municipal officers not to speculate in municipal script.—Any mayor, marshal, treasurer, clerk, tax collector or other officer of any incorporated city or town, or any deputy of such officer, who buys up at a discount, or in any manner, directly or indirectly, speculates in any script or other evidence of indebtedness issued by the municipal corporation of which he is an officer, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall be removed from office.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3464, 1883; RS 2559; GS 3466; RGS 5335; CGL 7468.

839.06 Collectors not to deal in warrants, etc.; removal.—No tax collector of any county

shall, either directly or indirectly, purchase or receive in exchange any comptroller's warrants, county orders, jurors' certificates or school district orders for a less amount than expressed on the face of such orders or demand, and any such person so offending shall, for each offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars, and be removed from office.

History.—Ch. 4010, 1891; §40, ch. 4322, 1895; GS 8467; §39, ch. 5596, 1907; RGS 5336; CGL 7469.

839.07 Officers prohibited from bidding, etc., for public work.—It is unlawful for any commissioned or other officer of this state, or for any officer elected or otherwise of any county or incorporated town or city therein, to bid or enter into, or be in any way interested in, a contract for the working of any public road or street, the construction or building of any bridge, the erecting or building of any house, or for the performance of any other public work in which the said officer was a party to the letting, and any person upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

History.—§1, ch. 4020, 1891; GS 3468; RGS 5337; CGL 7470.

839.08 Public officer not to purchase supplies for public use from himself.—No state or county officer shall purchase supplies or materials for public use from himself or from any firm or corporation in which he is interested, nor in any manner share in the proceeds of such purchase. Any person violating this section shall upon conviction be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

History.—§1, ch. 5186, 1903; GS 3469; RGS 5338; CGL 7471.

839.09 Boards not to purchase supplies from members of boards.—No state or county board or municipal board or council shall purchase supplies, goods or materials for public use from any firm or corporation in which any member of such board is either directly or indirectly interested, nor shall any such board pay for such supplies, goods or materials so purchased. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished, upon conviction, by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding one year; provided, that no member of any board aforesaid who shall have recorded his vote against such illegal purchase, or who shall have been absent at the taking of the vote thereon, shall be convicted of a violation of this section.

History.—§2, ch. 5186, 1903; GS 3470; §1, ch. 5692, 1907; RGS 5339; CGL 7472.

839.091 Purchasing supplies; exemption from penalties.—

(1) No person shall be subject to prose-

cution under §§839.08 and 839.09 when such purchases are:

(a) Made from the lowest bidder under sealed bids; or

(b) Where such purchases are made at current market prices under a rotation system by which purchases are rotated among the different suppliers; or

(c) Where purchases are made at current market prices and are for an aggregate amount in any calendar year of not more than one thousand dollars.

(d) For utility services, newspaper advertising, telephone or telegraph service, insurance premiums or similar services.

(2) The provisions of this section shall not apply to counties of the state with population of more than one hundred thousand.

History.—§§1, 3, ch. 26934, 1951.

839.10 No officer or board to bid for public work.—No state or county officer nor member of any state or county board shall bid for, or enter into, or be in any manner interested in any contract for public work for which the said officer or state or county board is or may be a party to the letting. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year; provided, that no member of any board aforesaid who shall have recorded his vote against the letting of such contract, or who shall have been absent at the taking of the vote thereon, shall be convicted of a violation of this section.

History.—§3, ch. 5186, 1903; GS 3471; RGS 5340; CGL 7473.

839.11 Extortion and malpractice generally.—Any officer of this state who willfully charges, receives or collects any greater fees than he is entitled to charge, receive or collect by law, or who is guilty of any malpractice in office not otherwise especially provided for, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2569; GS 3481; RGS 5354; CGL 7489.

cf.—§116.13, Superintendent of state asylums and presidents of educational institutions.

§117.08, Notary public acting after expiration of commission.

§119.02, Refusing to allow inspection of public records.

§165.22, Refusing public admission to municipal council meetings or to allow inspection of records.

§167.61, Municipal official refusing to submit records for examination.

§394.17, Violation of duty to inmates of insane asylum.

§741.05, Violation of law regulating issuance of marriage license.

§933.17, Exceeding authority in executing search warrant.

839.12 Officer failing to keep record of costs.—If any clerk of a court, sheriff, constable, county judge or justice of the peace neglects or refuses to keep a record book of the costs which he charges, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. Such record book shall be prima facie evidence in the courts of the amounts charged therein, in all cases in

which any such officer is prosecuted for charging more costs than are allowed by law.

History.—§§3, 4, ch. 3252, 1881; RS 2570; GS 3482; RGS 5355; CGL 7490.

cf.—§116.04, Failure of officer to make sworn report of fees.

839.13 Falsifying records.—

(1) If any judge, justice, mayor, alderman, clerk, sheriff, coroner, or other public officer, or any person whatsoever, shall steal, embezzle, alter, corruptly withdraw, falsify or avoid, any record, process, charter, gift, grant, conveyance, or contract, or any paper filed in any judicial proceeding in any court of this state, or shall knowingly and willfully take off, discharge or conceal any issue, forfeited recognition, or other forfeiture, or other paper above mentioned, or shall forge, deface or falsify any document or instrument recorded, or filed in any court, or any registry, acknowledgment, or certificate, or shall fraudulently alter, deface or falsify any minutes, documents, books, or any proceedings whatever of or belonging to any public office within this state; or if any person shall cause or procure any of the offenses aforesaid to be committed, or be in anywise concerned therein, the person so offending shall be punished by being imprisoned not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

(2) In any prosecution under this section, it shall not be necessary to prove the ownership or value of any paper or instrument involved.

History.—§19, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2571; GS 3483; RGS 5357; CGL 7492.

cf.—§703.18, Refusing to make abstract.

§703.19, Filing untrue copies of abstracts.

839.14 Officer withholding records from successor.—If any officer, after the expiration of the time for which he may have been appointed or elected, or in case of his death, his executors and administrators, or the person in possession thereof, shall willfully and unlawfully withhold or detain from his successors the records, papers, documents or other writings appertaining and belonging to his office, or mutilate, destroy, take away, or otherwise prevent the complete possession by his successors of said records, documents, papers or other writings, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§21, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2572; GS 3485; RGS 5360; CGL 7495.

cf.—§298.65, Officers failing to produce records, etc., relating to drainage district for audit by auditor general.

§937.19, Final deposit of docket by justice of peace.

839.15 Judge withholding records.—Any judge or justice of the supreme or circuit courts who, upon resignation, or on being impeached, fails to file all papers and records in his possession belonging to his court with the proper clerk, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§3, ch. 3007, 1877; RS 2573; GS 3486; RGS 5361; CGL 7496.

839.16 Fraud of clerk in drawing jury.—If

the clerk of any court shall be guilty of any fraud, either by practicing on a jury box previously to a draft, or in drawing a juror, or in returning into the box any juror which had been lawfully drawn out and drawing or substituting another in his stead, or in any other way in the drawing of jurors, he shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2575; GS 3491; RGS 5371; CGL 7505.

839.17 Misappropriation of moneys by commissioners to make sales.—Any commissioner or master in chancery, having received the purchase money or the securities resulting from any of the sales authorized by law, who shall fail to deliver such moneys and securities, or either of them, to the executor or administrator, or the person entitled to receive the same, upon the order of the court, unless he is rendered unable to do so by some cause not attributable to his own default or neglect, shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount received from the purchaser, and shall be imprisoned in the state prison not exceeding ten years.

History.—§30, ch. 1628, 1868; RS 2576; GS 3492; RGS 5372; CGL 7506.

839.18 Penalty for officer assuming to act before qualification.—Whoever being elected, or appointed, to any office assumes to perform any of the duties thereof before qualification, according to law, shall, unless otherwise provided, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2737; GS 3732; RGS 5757; CGL 7987.

839.19 Failure to execute process generally.—Any sheriff or other officer authorized to execute process, who willfully or corruptly refuses or neglects to execute and return, according to law, any process delivered to him, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2577; GS 3497; RGS 5382; CGL 7421.

cf.—§30.15, Execution of process.

839.20 Refusal to execute criminal process.—If any officer authorized to serve process, willfully and corruptly refuses to execute any lawful process to him directed and requiring him to apprehend and confine any person convicted or charged with an offense, or willfully and corruptly omits or delays to execute such process, whereby such person escapes and goes at large, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§15, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2578; GS 3498; RGS 5383; CGL 7522.

cf.—§30.15, Execution of process.

839.21 Refusal to receive prisoner.—Any jailer or other officer, who willfully refuses to receive into the jail or into his custody a prisoner lawfully directed to be committed thereto on a criminal charge or conviction, or any lawful process whatever, shall be punished by im-

prisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§14, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2579; GS 3499; RGS 5384; CGL 7523.
cf.—§950.01, Jails and jailers.

839.221 Governmental officers and employees; prohibited participation in strikes or membership in organizations that assert right to strike against government employer.—

(1) No person shall accept or hold any office, commission or employment in the service of the state, of any county or of any municipality, who:

(a) Participates in any strike or asserts the right to strike against the state, county or any municipality; or

(b) Is a member of an organization of government employees that asserts the right to strike against the state, county or any municipality, knowing that such organization asserts such right.

(2) All employees who comply with the provisions of this section are assured the right and freedom of association, self-organization, and the right to join or to continue as members of any employee or labor organization which complies with this section, and shall have the right to present proposals relative to salaries

and other conditions of employment through representatives of their own choosing. No such employee shall be discharged or discriminated against because of his exercise of such right, nor shall any person or group of persons, directly or indirectly, by intimidation or coercion, compel or attempt to compel any such employee to join or refrain from joining a vocational or a labor organization.

(3) In the event that any public utility owned and operated by a private person, firm or corporation is taken over on or after May 1, 1959, by the state, a county or a municipality but in fact said person, firm or corporation maintains a substantial financial or operating control, said persons then employed or to be employed shall be excluded from the operation of this section.

(4) Upon the acquisition of any public utility system from a private person, firm or corporation by any state, county or municipal government, then and in that event the employees of such private person, firm or corporation other than executive or management staff, shall be eligible to be included in classified civil service and other benefit provisions and systems of that governmental unit.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 59-223.

CHAPTER 843
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE

- 843.01 Resisting officer with violence to his person.
 843.02 Resisting officer without violence to his person.
 843.03 Obstruction by disguised person.
 843.04 Refusing to assist prison officers in arresting escaped convicts.
 843.05 Resisting timber agent.
 843.06 Neglect or refusal to aid peace officers.
 843.07 Refusal to obey justice of the peace.
 843.08 Falsely personating justice of peace, officer, etc.
 843.09 Voluntary escape by officer.

843.01 Resisting officer with violence to his person.—Whoever knowingly and willfully resists, obstructs or opposes any sheriff, deputy sheriff, officer of the Florida highway patrol, municipal police officer, beverage enforcement agent, officer of the game and fresh water fish commission, officer of the department of natural resources, constable, any member of the Florida parole and probation commission or any administrative aide or supervisor employed by said commission, any county probation officer or any personnel or representative of the department of law enforcement or other person legally authorized to execute process, in the execution of legal process or in the lawful execution of any legal duty, by offering or doing violence to the person of such officer or legally authorized person, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 2 years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 1 year, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

History.—§1, ch. 3276, 1881; RS 2580; GS 3500; RGS 5385; CGL 7524; §1, ch. 28118, 1953; §1, ch. 61-66; §1, ch. 63-234; §1, ch. 63-433; §§1, ch. 65-198, 65-226; §3, ch. 67-2207; §§20, 25, 33, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§933.15, Search warrant, obstructing service.

843.02 Resisting officer without violence to his person.—Whoever shall obstruct or oppose any such officer, beverage enforcement agent, any member of the Florida parole and probation commission or any administrative aide or supervisor employed by said commission or any personnel or representative of the department of law enforcement or legally authorized person, in the execution of legal process or in the lawful execution of any legal duty, without offering or doing violence to the person of the officer, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

History.—§2, ch. 3276, 1881; RS 2581; GS 3501; RGS 5386; CGL 7525; §1, ch. 63-433; §1, ch. 65-226; §3, ch. 67-2207; §§20, 33, 35, ch. 69-106.

843.03 Obstruction by disguised person.—Whoever in any manner disguises himself with intent to obstruct the due execution of the law, or with the intent to intimidate, hinder or interrupt any officer, beverage enforcement agent, or other person in the legal performance of his duty or the exercise of his rights under the con-

- 843.10 Escape by negligence of officer.
 843.11 Conveying tools into jail to aid escape; forcible rescue.
 843.12 Aiding escape.
 843.13 Aiding escape of inmates of state training schools.
 843.14 Compounding felony.
 843.15 Failure of defendant on bail to appear.
 843.16 Unlawful to install radio equipment using assigned frequency of state or law enforcement officers; definitions; exceptions; penalties.

stitution or laws of this state, whether such intent is effected or not, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or by fine not exceeding \$500.00 and may also be bound to good behavior for a term of 1 year after the expiration of such punishment.

History.—§19, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2582; GS 3502; RGS 5387; CGL 7526; §1, ch. 63-433.
cf.—§30.15, Refusal or neglect to aid sheriff.

843.04 Refusing to assist prison officers in arresting escaped convicts.—

(1) All prison officers and guards shall immediately arrest any convict, held under the provisions of law, who may have escaped. Any such officer or guard may call upon the sheriff or other officer of the state, or of any county or municipal corporation, or any citizen, to make search and arrest such convict.

(2) Any officer or citizen refusing to assist shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§17, ch. 6530, 1917; RGS 5389; CGL 7528.
cf.—§901.18, Officer may summon assistance.

843.05 Resisting timber agent.—Whoever obstructs, resists or opposes a timber agent in the discharge of his duties, or attempts so to do, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

History.—§5, ch. 3020, 1877; RS 2584; GS 3504; RGS 5390; CGL 7529.

843.06 Neglect or refusal to aid peace officers.—Whoever, being required in the name of the state by any constable, officer of the Florida highway patrol, police officer, beverage enforcement agent, or watchman, neglects or refuses to assist him in the execution of his office in a criminal case, or in the preservation of the peace, or the apprehending or securing of any person for a breach of the peace, or in case of the rescue or escape of a person arrested upon civil process, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 1 month, or by fine not exceeding \$50.00.

History.—§16, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2585; GS 3505; RGS 5391; CGL 7530; §2, ch. 28118, 1953; §1, ch. 63-433.
cf.—§901.18, Officer may summon assistance.

843.07 Refusal to obey justice of the peace.

(1) Whoever, being required by a justice of the peace, upon view of a breach of the peace

or any other offense proper for his cognizance, to apprehend and bring before him the offender, refuses or neglects to obey such justice, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(2) No person to whom such justice is known or declares himself to be a justice of the peace, shall plead any excuse on pretense of ignorance of his office.

History.—§17, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2586; GS 3506; RGS 5392; CGL 7531.

843.08 Falsely personating justice of peace, officer, etc.—Whoever falsely assumes or pretends to be a justice of the peace, sheriff, officer of the Florida highway patrol, officer of the game and fresh water fish commission, officer of the department of natural resources, deputy sheriff, coroner, constable, police officer, beverage enforcement agent, or watchman, or any member of the Florida parole and probation commission and any administrative aide or supervisor employed by said commission, or any personnel or representative of the department of law enforcement, and takes upon himself to act as such, or to require any person to aid or assist him in a matter pertaining to the duty of any such officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or by fine not exceeding \$400.00.

History.—§18, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2587; GS 3507; RGS 5395; CGL 7535; §3, ch. 28118, 1953; §1, ch. 63-433; §1, chs. 65-148, 65-199; §3, ch. 67-2207; §20, 25, 33, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§933.15, Obstruction of service or execution of search warrant.

§951.19, Interference with county prisoners.

843.09 Voluntary escape by officer.—If a jailer or other officer voluntarily suffers a prisoner in his custody, upon conviction of any criminal charge, to escape, he shall suffer the like punishment and penalties as the prisoner suffered to escape was sentenced to or would be liable to suffer, upon conviction of the crime or offense wherewith he stood charged.

History.—§13, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2588; GS 3509; RGS 5395; CGL 7535.

843.10 Escape by negligence of officer.—If a jailer or other officer, through negligence, suffers a prisoner in his custody upon conviction of any criminal charge to escape, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§14, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2589; GS 3510; RGS 5396; CGL 7536.

843.11 Conveying tools into jail to aid escape; forcible rescue.—Whoever conveys into a jail or other like place of confinement, any disguise, instrument, tool, weapon or other thing adapted or useful to aid a prisoner in making his escape, with intent to facilitate the escape of any prisoner there lawfully committed or detained, or, by any means whatever, aids or assists such prisoner in his endeavors to escape therefrom, whether such escape is effected

or attempted or not; and whoever forcibly rescues any prisoner held in custody upon any conviction or charge of an offense, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years; or if the person whose escape or rescue was effected or intended, was charged with an offense not capital nor punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, then by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding \$500.00; or if the prisoner while his escape or rescue is being effected or attempted commits any crime with the weapon, tool or instrument conveyed to him, the person conveying the weapon, tool or instrument to him shall be subject to whatever fine, imprisonment or other punishment the law imposes for the crime committed, as an accessory before the fact.

History.—§11, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2590; GS 3511; RGS 5397; CGL 7537; §1, ch. 29895, 1955.

843.12 Aiding escape.—Whoever knowingly aids or assists a person in escaping, attempting to escape, or who has escaped, from an officer or person who has or is entitled to the lawful custody of such person, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 2 years, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00.

History.—§12, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2591; §1, ch. 5154, 1903; GS 3512; RGS 5398; CGL 7538; §1, ch. 65-221.

843.13 Aiding escape of inmates of state training schools.—Whoever in any manner knowingly aids or assists any inmate of any correctional institution for boys or girls in the state to escape therefrom, or who knowingly, or having good reason to believe that any person is an inmate of such schools and is escaping or attempting to escape therefrom, aids or assists such inmate to make his escape or to avoid detention or recapture, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction be punished as by the statutes in such cases made and provided.

History.—§1, ch. 9138, 1923; CGL 7539; §1, ch. 63-128.

cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

843.14 Compounding felony.—Whoever, having knowledge of the commission of an offense punishable with death or by imprisonment in the state prison, takes money or a gratuity or reward, or an engagement therefor, upon an agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, to compound or conceal such offense, or not to prosecute therefor, or not to give evidence thereof, shall when such offense of which he has knowledge is punishable with death or imprisonment in the state prison for life, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year; and where the offense of which he so had knowledge was punishable in any other manner, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§20, sub-ch. 3, 1637, 1868; RS 2592; GS 3513; RGS 5399; CGL 7540.

843.15 Failure of defendant on bail to appear.—

(1) Whoever, having been released pursuant to chapter 903, willfully fails to appear before any court or judicial officer as required shall incur a forfeiture of any security which was given or pledged for his release and, in addition, shall:

(a) If he was released in connection with a charge of felony or while awaiting sentence or pending review by certiorari after conviction of any offense, be fined not more than \$5,000.00 or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both, or

(b) If he was released in connection with a charge of misdemeanor, be fined not more than \$1,000.00 or imprisoned in the county jail for 1 year or both.

(2) Nothing in this section shall interfere with or prevent the exercise by any court of its power to punish for contempt.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 8468, 1921; CGL 7545, 7546; §1, ch. 69-152. cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment. §903.26, Forfeiture of undertaking.

843.16 Unlawful to install radio equipment using assigned frequency of state or law enforcement officers; definitions; exceptions; penalties.—

(1) No person, firm or corporation shall install in any motor vehicle or business establishment, except emergency vehicles as herein defined, or places established by municipal, county, state, or federal authority for governmental purposes, any frequency modulation radio receiving equipment so adjusted or tuned as to receive messages or signals on frequencies assigned by the federal communications commission to police or law enforcement officers of any city or county of the state or to the state or any of its agencies. Provided,

nothing herein shall be construed to affect any radio station licensed by the federal communications system.

(2) As used in this section the term "emergency vehicle" shall specifically mean:

(a) Any motor vehicle used by any law enforcement officer or employee of any city, county, the state, federal bureau of investigation, or armed forces of the United States while on official business;

(b) Any fire department vehicle of any city or county of the state, or any state fire department vehicle;

(c) Any motor vehicle designated as an emergency vehicle by the department of highway safety and motor vehicles and approved by the said department, when said vehicle is to be assigned the use of frequencies assigned to the state;

(d) Any motor vehicle designated as an emergency vehicle by the sheriff of any county in Florida when said vehicle is to be assigned the use of frequencies assigned to the said county;

(e) Any motor vehicle designated as an emergency vehicle by the chief of police of any city in the state when said vehicle is to be assigned the use of frequencies assigned to the said city.

(3) This section shall not apply to any holders of a valid amateur radio operator or station license issued by the federal communications commission.

(4) Any person, firm or corporation, violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished according to law.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 26886, 1951; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 846

OPIUM DENS

- 846.01 "Opium den" defined.
846.02 Keeper of den; sale of opium.
846.03 Servants, agents, etc., of keeper of opium den.
846.04 Renting building for opium den.

846.01 "Opium den" defined.—Any building, structure or shelter where opium or any preparation in which opium is the principal medicinal agent, is sold for the purpose of being smoked on or about the premises where the same is sold, shall be considered an opium den.

History.—§1, ch. 5460, 1905; RGS 5426; CGL 7569.

846.02 Keeper of den; sale of opium.—Whoever, by himself, his servant, agent or employee, keeps or maintains an opium den, or whoever sells any opium or preparation in which opium is the principal medicinal agent, to be smoked on or about the premises where sold, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 5460, 1905; RGS 5427; CGL 7570.

846.03 Servants, agents, etc., of keeper of opium den.—Whoever acts as servant, agent, or employee of any person in violation of §846.02 shall be punished in the manner and to the extent therein mentioned.

History.—§3, ch. 5460, 1905; RGS 5428; CGL 7571.

846.04 Renting building for opium den.—Whoever whether as owner or agent, knowingly rents to another a building, structure or shelter for the purpose of an opium den shall be punished by imprisonment in the state

- 846.05 Visiting opium dens for purpose of smoking opium.
846.06 Rule of evidence; proviso.
846.07 General reputation of building received in evidence.

prison not exceeding two years or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.

History.—§4, ch. 5460, 1905; RGS 5429; CGL 7572.

846.05 Visiting opium dens for purpose of smoking opium.—Whoever visits any opium den for the purpose of purchasing or smoking opium or any preparation in which opium is the principal medicinal agent, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§5, ch. 5460, 1905; RGS 5430; CGL 7573.

846.06 Rule of evidence; proviso.—If any of the furniture, implements, drugs, preparations or materials commonly used in opium dens for the purpose of smoking opium, or other preparations in which opium is the principal medicinal agent, are found in any building, structure or shelter, it shall be prima facie evidence in prosecutions under this chapter that such building, structure or shelter is maintained as an opium den; provided, that this section shall not apply to the finding of opium or the other preparation aforesaid in regular drug stores.

History.—§6, ch. 5460, 1905; RGS 5431; CGL 7574.

846.07 General reputation of building received in evidence.—In any prosecution under this act general reputation shall be received in evidence to establish the character of any building, structure or shelter as an opium den.

History.—§7, ch. 5460, 1905; RGS 5432; CGL 7575.

CHAPTER 847

OBSCENE LITERATURE; PROFANITY

- 847.011 Prohibition of certain acts in connection with obscene, lewd, etc., materials; penalty.
- 847.012 Prohibition of sale or other distribution of harmful materials to persons under seventeen years of age; penalty.
- 847.013 Exposing minors to harmful motion pictures, exhibitions, shows, presentations, or representations.
- 847.02 Confiscation of obscene books, etc.
- 847.03 Officer to seize books, etc.
- 847.04 Open profanity.
- 847.05 Using indecent or obscene language.
- 847.06 Obscene matter; transportation into state prohibited; penalty.

847.011 Prohibition of certain acts in connection with obscene, lewd, etc., materials; penalty.—

(1) (a) A person who knowingly sells, lends, gives away, distributes, transmits, shows or transmutes, or offers to sell, lend, give away, distribute, transmit, show or transmute, or has in his possession, custody, or control with intent to sell, lend, give away, distribute, transmit, show, transmute, or advertise in any manner, any obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent, immoral, sadistic, or masochistic book, magazine, periodical, pamphlet, newspaper, comic book, story paper, written or printed story or article, writing, paper, card, picture, drawing, photograph, motion picture film, figure, image, phonograph record, or wire or tape or other recording, or any written, printed, or recorded matter of any such character which may or may not require mechanical or other means to be transmuted into auditory, visual, or sensory representations of such character, or any article or instrument of indecent or immoral use, or purporting to be for indecent or immoral use or purpose; or who knowingly designs, copies, draws, photographs, poses for, writes, prints, publishes, or in any manner whatsoever manufactures or prepares any such material, matter, article, or thing of any such character; or who knowingly writes, prints, publishes, or utters, or causes to be written, printed, published, or uttered, any advertisement or notice of any kind, giving information, directly or indirectly, stating, or purporting to state, where, how, of whom, or by what means any, or what purports to be any, such material, matter, article, or thing of any such character can be purchased, obtained, or had; or who in any manner knowingly hires, employs, uses, or permits any person to do or assist in doing, either knowingly or innocently, any act or thing mentioned above, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding \$1,000.00, or both. A person who, after having been convicted of a violation of this section, thereafter violates any of its provisions, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years or in the county jail not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding \$10,000.00, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(b) The knowing possession by any person of six or more identical or similar materials, matters, articles or things coming within the provisions of the foregoing paragraph (a) is presumptive evidence of the violation of said paragraph.

(2) A person who knowingly has in his possession, custody, or control any obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent, immoral, sadistic, or masochistic book, magazine, periodical, pamphlet, newspaper, comic book, story paper, written or printed story or article, writing, paper, card, picture, drawing, photograph, motion picture film, figure, image, phonograph record, or wire or tape or other recording, or any written, printed, or recorded matter of any such character which may or may not require mechanical or other means to be transmuted into auditory, visual, or sensory representations of such character, or any article or instrument of indecent or immoral use, or purporting to be for indecent or immoral use or purpose, without intent to sell, lend, give away, distribute, transmit, show, transmute, or advertise the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$500.00, or both. In any prosecution for such possession, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove the absence of such intent.

(3) No person shall as a condition to a sale, allocation, consignment, or delivery for resale of any paper, magazine, book, periodical, or publication require that the purchaser or consignee receive for resale any other article, paper, magazine, book, periodical, or publication reasonably believed by the purchaser or consignee to be obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent, immoral, sadistic, or masochistic, and no person shall deny or threaten to deny or revoke any franchise or impose or threaten to impose any penalty, financial or otherwise, by reason of the failure of any person to accept any such article, paper, magazine, book, periodical, or publication, or by reason of the return thereof. Whoever violates this section is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years or in the county jail not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding \$10,000.00, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) Every act, thing, or transaction forbid-

den by this section shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as such.

(5) Proof that a defendant knowingly committed any act or engaged in any conduct referred to in this section may be made by showing that at the time such act was committed or conduct engaged in he had actual knowledge of the contents or character of the material, matter, article, or thing possessed or otherwise dealt with, or by showing facts and circumstances from which it may fairly be inferred that he had such knowledge, or by showing that he had knowledge of such facts and circumstances as would put a man of ordinary intelligence and caution on inquiry as to such contents or character.

(6) There shall be no right of property in any of the materials, matters, articles, or things possessed or otherwise dealt with in violation of this section, and upon the seizure of any such material, matter, article, or thing by any authorized law enforcement officer the same shall be delivered to and held by the clerk of the court having jurisdiction to try such violation. When the same is no longer required as evidence, the prosecuting officer or any claimant may move the court in writing for the disposition of the same and after notice and hearing, the court, if it finds the same to have been possessed or otherwise dealt with in violation of this section, shall order the sheriff to destroy the same in the presence of the clerk; otherwise, the court shall order the same returned to the claimant if he shows that he is entitled to possession. If destruction is ordered, the sheriff and clerk shall file a certificate of compliance.

(7) (a) The circuit court has jurisdiction to enjoin a threatened violation of this section upon complaint filed by the state attorney, county solicitor, or county prosecuting attorney in the name of the state upon the relation of such state attorney, county solicitor, or county prosecuting attorney.

(b) After the filing of such a complaint, the judge to whom it is presented may grant an order restraining the person complained of until final hearing or further order of the court. Whenever the relator state attorney, county solicitor or county prosecuting attorney shall request a judge of said court to set a hearing upon an application for such a restraining order, such judge shall set such hearing for a time within three days after the making of such request. No such order shall be made unless such judge shall be satisfied that sufficient notice of the application therefor has been given to the party restrained of the time when and place where the application for such restraining order is to be made, provided, however, that such notice shall be dispensed with when it is manifest to such judge, from the sworn allegations of the complaint or the affidavit of the plaintiff or other competent person, that the apprehended violation will be committed if an immediate remedy is not afforded.

(c) The person sought to be enjoined shall

be entitled to a trial of the issues within one day after joinder of issue and a decision shall be rendered by the court within two days of the conclusion of the trial.

(d) In the event that a final decree of injunction is entered, it shall contain a provision directing the defendant having the possession, custody, or control of the materials, matters, articles, or things affected by the injunction to surrender the same to the sheriff and requiring the sheriff to seize and destroy the same. The sheriff shall file a certificate of his compliance.

(e) In any action brought as provided in this section, no bond or undertaking shall be required of the state or the state attorney or county solicitor or county prosecuting attorney before the issuance of a restraining order provided for by paragraph (b) of this subsection, and there shall be no liability on the part of the state or the state attorney or the county solicitor or the county prosecuting attorney for costs or for damages sustained by reason of such restraining order in any case where a final decree is rendered in favor of the person sought to be enjoined.

(f) Every person who has possession, custody, or control of, or otherwise deals with any of the materials, matters, articles, or things described in this section, after the service upon him of a summons and complaint in an action for injunction brought under this section, is chargeable with knowledge of the contents and character thereof.

(8) The several sheriffs, constables, state attorneys, county solicitors, and county prosecuting attorneys shall vigorously enforce this section within their respective jurisdictions.

(9) This section shall not apply to the exhibition of motion picture films permitted by former §521.02.

(10) For the purposes of this section, the test of whether or not material is obscene is: Whether to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest.

(11) For the purposes of this section, the word person includes individuals, firms, associations, corporations, and all other groups and combinations.

History.—§§1-11, ch. 61-7.

cf.—§235.09, Obscenity on school buildings.
§933.02. Issuance of search warrant.

847.012 Prohibition of sale or other distribution of harmful materials to persons under seventeen years of age; penalty.—

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Juvenile" means any person under the age of seventeen years.

(b) "Nudity" means the showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area, or buttocks with less than a fully opaque covering; the showing of the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any portion thereof below the top of the nipple; or

the depiction of covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state.

(c) "Sexual conduct" means acts of masturbation, homosexuality, sexual intercourse, or physical contact with a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks or, if such person be a female, breast.

(d) "Sexual excitement" means the condition of human male or female genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal.

(e) "Sadomasochistic abuse" means flagellation or torture by or upon a person clad in undergarments, a mask, or bizarre costume or the condition of being fettered, bound, or otherwise physically restrained on the part of one so clothed.

(f) "Harmful to juveniles" means that quality of any description or representation, in whatever form, of nudity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement, or sadomasochistic abuse, when it:

1. Predominantly appeals to the prurient, shameful, or morbid interest of juveniles, and

2. Is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community as a whole with respect to what is suitable material for juveniles, and

3. Is utterly without redeeming social importance for juveniles.

(g) "Knowingly" means having general knowledge of, or reason to know, or a belief or ground for belief which warrants further inspection or inquiry of both:

1. The character and content of any material described herein which is reasonably susceptible of examination by the defendant, and

2. The age of the juvenile; provided, however, that an honest mistake shall constitute an excuse from liability hereunder if the defendant made a reasonable bona fide attempt to ascertain the true age of such juvenile.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to sell or loan for monetary consideration to a juvenile:

(a) Any picture, photograph, drawing, sculpture, motion picture film, or similar visual representation or image of a person or portion of the human body which depicts nudity, sexual conduct, or sadomasochistic abuse and which is harmful to juveniles, or

(b) Any book, pamphlet, magazine, printed matter however reproduced, or sound recording which contains any matter enumerated in paragraph (a), or explicit and detailed verbal descriptions or narrative accounts of sexual excitement, sexual conduct, or sadomasochistic abuse and which, taken as a whole, is harmful to juveniles.

(3) Any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a felony upon conviction thereof and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding 5 years or in the county jail not exceeding 1 year or by fine not exceeding \$10,000.00, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) Every act, thing, or transaction forbid-

den by this section shall constitute a separate offense and shall be punishable as such.

(5)(a) The circuit court has jurisdiction to enjoin a violation of this section upon complaint filed by the state attorney, county solicitor, or county prosecuting attorney in the name of the state upon the relation of such state attorney, county solicitor, or county prosecuting attorney.

(b) After the filing of such a complaint, the judge to whom it is presented may grant an order restraining the person complained of until final hearing or further order of the court. Whenever the relator state attorney, county solicitor, or county prosecuting attorney shall request a judge of said court to set a hearing upon an application for such a restraining order, such judge shall set such hearing for a time within three days after the making of such request. No such order shall be made unless such judge shall be satisfied that sufficient notice of the application therefor has been given to the party restrained of the time when and place where the application for such restraining order is to be made.

(c) The person sought to be enjoined shall be entitled to a trial of the issues within one day after joinder of issue and a decision shall be rendered by the court within two days of the conclusion of the trial.

(d) In the event that a final decree of injunction is entered, it shall contain a provision directing the defendant having the possession, custody, or control of the materials, matters, articles, or things affected by the injunction to surrender the same to the sheriff and requiring the sheriff to seize and destroy the same. The sheriff shall file a certificate of his compliance.

(e) In any action brought as provided in this section, no bond or undertaking shall be required of the state or the state attorney or county solicitor or county prosecuting attorney before the issuance of a restraining order provided for by paragraph (b) of this subsection, and there shall be no liability on the part of the state or the state attorney or the county solicitor or the county prosecuting attorney for costs or for damages sustained by reason of such restraining order in any case where a final decree is rendered in favor of the person sought to be enjoined.

(f) Every person who has possession, custody, or control of, or otherwise deals with any of the materials, matters, articles, or things described in this section, after the service upon him of a summons and complaint in an action for injunction brought under this section, is chargeable with knowledge of the contents and character thereof.

(6) The several sheriffs, constables, state attorneys, county solicitors, and county prosecuting attorneys shall vigorously enforce this section within their respective jurisdictions.

(7) This section shall not apply to the exhibition of motion picture films permitted by former §521.02.

(8) For the purposes of this section, the word "person" includes individuals, firms, associations, corporations, and all other groups and combinations.

(9) This section shall not apply to the exhibition of motion pictures, shows, presentations or other representations regulated under the provisions of §847.013.

History.—§§1-7, ch. 67-153; §§1, 2, ch. 69-41.
cf.—§847.011 Prohibition of certain acts in connection with obscene, lewd, etc., materials; penalty.

847.013 Exposing minors to harmful motion pictures, exhibitions, shows, presentations, or representations.—

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section:

(a) "Minor" means any person under the age of seventeen years.

(b) "Nudity" means the showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area, or buttocks with less than a full opaque covering; the showing of the female breast with less than a full opaque covering of any portion thereof below the top of the nipple; or the depiction of covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state.

(c) "Sexual conduct" means acts of masturbation, homosexuality, sexual intercourse, physical contact with a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks or, if such person be a female, breast or any act or conduct which constitutes the commission of the abominable and detestable crime against nature or suggests that such crime is being or will be committed.

(d) "Sexual excitement" means the condition of human male or female genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal.

(e) "Sodomasochistic abuse" means flagellation or torture by or upon a person clad in undergarments, a mask, or bizarre costume or the condition of being fettered, bound, or otherwise physically restrained on the part of one so clothed.

(f) "Harmful to minors" means that quality of any description, exhibition, presentation, or representation, in whatever form, of nudity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement, or sodomasochistic abuse, when it:

1. Predominantly appeals to the prurient, shameful or morbid interest of minors, and

2. Is patently offensive to prevailing standards in the adult community as a whole with respect to what is suitable for minors, and

3. Is utterly without redeeming social importance for minors.

(g) "Knowingly" means having general knowledge of, or reason to know, or a belief or ground for belief which warrants further inspection or inquiry of both:

1. The character and content of any motion picture described herein which is reasonably susceptible of examination by the defendant, or the character of any exhibition, presentation, representation or show described herein, other than a motion picture show, which is reasonably susceptible of being ascertained by the defendant, and

2. The age of the minor; provided, however, that an honest mistake shall constitute an excuse from liability hereunder if the defendant made a reasonable bona fide attempt to ascertain the true age of such minor.

(2) **OFFENSES AND PENALTIES.**—

(a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly to exhibit for a monetary consideration to a minor or knowingly sell to a minor an admission ticket or pass or knowingly admit a minor for a monetary consideration to premises whereon there is exhibited a motion picture, exhibition, show, representation or other presentation which, in whole or in part, depicts nudity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement or sodomasochistic abuse and which is harmful to minors.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection shall not apply to a minor when he is accompanied by his parents or either of them.

(c) It is unlawful for any minor to falsely represent to the owner of any premises mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection, or to his agent, that such minor is seventeen years of age or older, with the intent to procure such minor's admission to such premises for a monetary consideration.

(d) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly make a false representation to the owner of any premises mentioned in paragraph (a) of this subsection, or to his agent, that he is the parent of any minor or that any minor is seventeen years of age or older, with intent to procure such minor's admission to such premises or to aid such minor in procuring admission thereto for a monetary consideration.

(e) A violation of any provision of this section shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 1 year or by fine not exceeding \$2,000 or both.

(3) **INJUNCTIVE PROCEEDINGS.**—

(a) The circuit court has jurisdiction to enjoin a threatened violation of subsection (2) upon complaint filed by the state attorney, county solicitor, or county prosecuting attorney in the name of the state upon the relation of such state attorney, county solicitor, or county prosecuting attorney.

(b) After the filing of such a complaint, the judge to whom it is presented may grant an order restraining the person or persons complained of until final hearing or further order of the court. Whenever the relator shall request a judge of said court to set a hearing upon an application for such a restraining order, such judge shall set such hearing for a time within three days after the making of such request. No such order shall be made unless such judge shall be satisfied that sufficient notice of the application therefor has been given to the person or persons restrained of the time when and place where the application for such restraining order is to be heard. However, such notice shall be dispensed with when it is manifest to such judge, from the allega-

tions of a sworn complaint or independent affidavit, sworn to by the relator or by some person associated with him in the field of law enforcement, and filed by the relator, that the apprehended violation will be committed if an immediate remedy is not afforded.

(c) The person or persons sought to be enjoined shall be entitled to a trial of the issues within one day after joinder of issue and a decision shall be rendered by the court within two days after the conclusion of the trial.

(d) In any action brought as provided in this section, no bond or undertaking shall be required of the state or the relator state attorney, county solicitor, or county prosecuting attorney before the issuance of a restraining order provided for by this section, and there shall be no liability on the part of the state or the relator state attorney, county solicitor, or county prosecuting attorney for costs or damages sustained by reason of such restraining order in any case in which a final decree is rendered in favor of the person or persons sought to be enjoined.

(e) Every person who has possession, custody, or control of, or otherwise deals with, any motion picture, exhibition, show, representation or presentation described in this section, after the service upon him of a summons and complaint in an action for injunction brought under this section, is chargeable with knowledge of the contents or character thereof.

(4) **LEGISLATIVE INTENT.**—In order to make the application and enforcement of this section uniform throughout the state, it is the intent of the legislature to preempt the field, to the exclusion of counties and municipalities, insofar as it concerns exposing persons under seventeen years of age to harmful motion pictures, exhibitions, shows, representations and presentations. To that end, it is hereby declared that every county ordinance and every municipal ordinance adopted prior to July 1, 1969 and relating to said subject shall stand abrogated and unenforceable on and after such date and that no county, municipality or consolidated county-municipal government shall have the power to adopt any ordinance relating to said subject on or after such effective date.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 69-10.

847.02 Confiscation of obscene books, etc.—Whenever any one is convicted under §847.011, the court in awarding sentence shall make an order confiscating said book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, picture, slide, film, or other thing and authorize the executive officer of the court to destroy the same.

History.—§2, ch. 7359, 1917; RGS 5439; CGL 7582.

847.03 Officer to seize books, etc.—When-

ever any officer arrests any person charged with any offense under §847.011, he shall seize said book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, picture, slide, or film, or other thing, and take the same into his custody to await the sentence of the court upon the trial of the offender.

History.—§3, ch. 7359, 1917; RGS 5440; CGL 7583.

847.04 Open profanity.—Whoever, having arrived at the age of discretion, uses profane, vulgar and indecent language, in any public place; or upon the private premises of another, or so near thereto as to be heard by another, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days; but no prosecution for any such offense shall be commenced after twenty days from the commission thereof.

History.—§18, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2622; GS 3542; §1, ch. 5921, 1909; RGS 5442; CGL 7585.
cf.—§231.07, Insulting school teachers.

847.05 Using indecent or obscene language.—Any person who shall publicly use or utter any indecent or obscene language shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 3234, 1881; RS 2624; GS 3544; RGS 5444; CGL 7587.
cf.—§821.01, Trespasser, use of profanity.

847.06 Obscene matter; transportation into state prohibited; penalty.—

(1) Whoever knowingly transports into the state or within the state for the purpose of sale or distribution, any obscene, lewd, lascivious, or filthy book, pamphlet, picture, film, paper, letter, writing, print, silhouette, drawing, figure, image, cast, phonograph recording, electrical transcription or other article capable of producing sound or any other matter of indecent or immoral character, shall be fined not more than \$500.00 or imprisoned not more than one year in the county jail, or both.

(2) The transportation as aforesaid of two or more copies of any publication or two or more of any article of the character described above, or a combined total of five such publications and articles, shall create a presumption that such publications or articles are intended for sale or distribution, but such presumption shall be rebuttable.

(3) When any person is convicted of a violation of this section, the court in its judgment of conviction may, in addition to the penalty prescribed, order the confiscation and disposal of such items described herein which were found in the possession or under the immediate control of such person at the time of his arrest.

History.—§1, ch. 29849, 1955.

CHAPTER 849

GAMBLING

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- 849.43 Judgment of forfeiture.
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849.01 Keeping gambling houses, etc.—Whoever by himself, his servant, clerk or agent, or in any other manner has, keeps, exercises or maintains a gaming table or room, or gaming implements or apparatus, or house, booth, tent, shelter or other place for the purpose of gaming or gambling or in any place of which he may directly or indirectly have charge, control or management, either exclusively or with others, procures, suffers or permits any person to play for money or other valuable thing at any game whatever, whether heretofore prohibited or not, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding

five thousand dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 3764, 1887; RS 2644; GS 3572; RGS 5499; CGL 7657.

cf.—§823.05, Nuisance, gambling house as.

§901.19, Disposition of apparatus.

§933.02, Search warrants, implements and appliances.

849.02 Agents, servants, etc., of keeper of gambling house.—Whoever acts as servant, clerk, agent or employee of any person in the violation of §849.01 shall be punished in the manner and to the extent therein mentioned.

History.—§2, ch. 3764, 1887; RS 2645; GS 3573; RGS 5500; CGL 7658.

849.03 Renting house for gambling purposes.—Whoever, whether as owner or agent, knowingly rents to another a house, room, booth, tent, shelter or place for the purpose

of gaming shall be punished in the manner and to the extent mentioned in §849.01.

History.—§3, ch. 3764, 1887; RS 2646; GS 3574; RGS 5501; CGL 7659.

849.04 Permitting minors and persons under guardianship to gamble.—Whoever being the proprietor, owner or keeper of any E. O., keno or pool table, or billiard table, wheel of fortune, or other game of chance, kept for the purpose of betting, willfully and knowingly allows any minor or person non compos mentis or under guardianship to play at such game or to bet on such game of chance or whoever aids or abets or otherwise encourages such playing or betting of any money or other valuable thing upon the result of such game of chance by any minor, person non compos mentis or under guardianship shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 3145, 1879; RS 2647; §9, ch. 4322, 1895; GS 3575; RGS 5502; CGL 7660.

849.05 Prima facie evidence.—If any of the implements, devices or apparatus commonly used in games of chance by in gambling houses or by gamblers, are found in any house, room, booth, shelter or other place it shall be prima facie evidence that the said house, room, booth, shelter or other place where the same are found is kept for the purpose of gambling.

History.—§4, ch. 3764, 1887; RS 2648; GS 3576; RGS 5503; CGL 7661.

cf.—§901.19, Seizure of gambling instruments.

849.051 Prima facie evidence; possession of federal gambling stamp.—

(1) The holding, owning, having in possession of, or paying the tax for a wagering occupational tax stamp issued by the internal revenue authorities of the United States shall be held in all the courts of this state as prima facie evidence against the person holding such stamp in any prosecution of such person for violation of the gambling laws of this state.

(2) In cases where the proper prosecuting officers shall produce said stamp or certified copy, the grand jury may indict the holder of such stamp or the proper prosecuting officer may file information against the holder of such stamp without further proof, charging such holder with the violation of the Florida gambling laws.

(3) Upon the trial of such person, proof of the owning, holding or possession of such stamp may be made by two witnesses who have seen such stamp in the place of business of the holder or on his person, or by the production of the original stamp with proof by one or more witnesses that it is the property of the defendant, or by production by the state of a copy of such stamp certified by the director of the issuing federal internal revenue district as being a copy of the stamp originally issued to the defendant. Proof made as herein provided shall be sufficient evidence, without ex-

planation, to convict of violation of the gambling laws.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 28057, 1953.

Held unconstitutional in *Jefferson v. Sweat* 76 So. 2d 494.

849.06 Regulation of age of persons frequenting or visiting places where billiards are played.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, his servant or employee to permit anyone under the age of twenty-one years to visit or frequent or play in any billiard parlor in the state; provided, however, this shall not apply to any person on active duty in the armed services of the United States, or who has a written permit or card signed and notarized by his parent or guardian and filed in the establishment to which the permit or card is given by the parent or guardian of the minor involved, or a married minor, or when accompanied by parent or guardian. The said permit card shall be valid only in the establishment to which it is issued, and such permit card may be revoked at any time by the parent or guardian, or by the operator of said billiard parlor by returning the card to the parent or guardian, or by any law enforcement officer upon conviction of the party or parties of a crime. No written permit shall be valid in any establishment which sells or permits consumption on its premises of intoxicating or alcoholic beverages.

(2) Violation of this law shall be a misdemeanor and punishable upon conviction by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 or imprisonment not exceeding 12 months in the county jail.

History.—§1, ch. 6489, 1913; RGS 5504; CGL 7662; §§1, 2, ch. 63-303.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

849.07 Permitting gambling on billiard or pool table by holder of license.—If any holder of a license to operate a billiard or pool table shall permit any person to play billiards or pool or any other game for money, or any other thing of value, upon such tables, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months in the county jail, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§14, ch. 6421, 1913; RGS 5505; CGL 7663.

849.08 Gambling.—Whoever plays or engages in any game at cards, keno, roulette, faro or other game of chance, at any place, by any device whatever, for money or other thing of value, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2651; §1, ch. 4514, 1895; GS 3579; RGS 5508; CGL 7666.

cf.—§901.19, Seizure of gambling implements.

849.09 Lottery prohibited; exceptions.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person in this state to:

(a) Set up, promote, or conduct any lottery for money or for anything of value; or

(b) Dispose of any money or other property of any kind whatsoever by means of any lottery; or

(c) Conduct any lottery drawing for the distribution of a prize or prizes by lot or chance, or advertise any such lottery scheme or device in any newspaper or by circulars, posters, pamphlets, radio, telegraph, telephone, or otherwise; or

(d) Aid or assist in the setting up, promoting or conducting of any lottery or lottery drawing, whether by writing, printing or in any other manner whatsoever, or be interested in or connected in any way with any lottery or lottery drawing; or

(e) Attempt to operate, conduct or advertise any lottery scheme or device; or

(f) Have in his possession any lottery wheel, implement or device whatsoever for conducting any lottery or scheme for the disposal by lot or chance of anything of value; or

(g) Sell, offer for sale, or transmit, in person or by mail or in any other manner whatsoever, any lottery ticket, coupon, or share, or any share in or fractional part of any lottery ticket, coupon or share, whether such ticket, coupon or share represents an interest in a live lottery not yet played or whether it represents, or has represented, an interest in a lottery that has already been played; or

(h) Have in his possession any lottery ticket, or any evidence of any share or right in any lottery ticket, or in any lottery scheme or device, whether such ticket or evidence of share or right represents an interest in a live lottery not yet played or whether it represents, or has represented, an interest in a lottery that has already been played; or

(i) Aid or assist in the sale, disposal or procurement of any lottery ticket, coupon or share, or any right to any drawing in a lottery; or

(j) Have in his possession any lottery advertisement, circular, poster or pamphlet, or any list or schedule of any lottery prizes, gifts or drawings.

(k) Have in his possession any so-called run down sheets, tally sheets, or other papers, records, instruments, or paraphernalia designed for use, either directly or indirectly, in, or in connection with, the violation of the laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling.

Provided, that nothing in this section shall prohibit participation in any nationally advertised contest, drawing, game or puzzle of skill or chance for a prize or prizes unless it can be construed as a lottery under this section; and provided further that this exemption for national contests shall not apply to any such contest based upon the outcome or results of any horse race, harness race, dog race or jai alai game.

(2) Any person who is convicted of violating any of the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d) of subsection (1) of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one year nor more than five years.

(3) Any person who is convicted of violat-

ing any of the provisions of paragraphs (e), (f), (g), (i) or (k) of subsection (1) of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 90 days or more than 1 year. Any person who, having been convicted of violating any provision thereof, thereafter violates any provision thereof shall be punished, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year or more than 5 years. The provisions of this section shall not apply to bingo or guest games as provided for in §849.093.

(4) Any person who is convicted of violating any of the provisions of paragraphs (h) or (j) of subsection (1) of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ninety days nor more than one year or by fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that any person who, having been convicted of violating any provision thereof, thereafter violates any provision thereof shall be punished, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 4373, 1895; GS 3582; RGS 5509; CGL 7667; §1, ch. 26765, 1951; §1, ch. 67-72; §1, ch. 67-435; §§1, 2, ch. 69-91.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

849.091 Chain letters, pyramid clubs, etc., declared a lottery; prohibited; penalties.—The organization of any chain letter club, pyramid club, or other group organized or brought together under any plan or device whereby fees or dues or anything of material value to be paid or given by members thereof are to be paid or given to any other member thereof, which plan or device includes any provision for the increase in such membership through a chain process of new members securing other new members and thereby advancing themselves in the group to a position where such members in turn receive fees, dues or things of material value from other members, is hereby declared to be a lottery, and whoever shall participate in any such lottery by becoming a member of, or affiliating with, any such group or organization or who shall solicit any person for membership or affiliation in any such group or organization shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than two years or in the state penitentiary not less than one year nor more than ten years.

History.—§1, ch. 25096, 1949.

849.092 Retail merchandising business; certain activities permitted.—The provisions of §849.09 shall not be construed to prohibit or prevent persons who are licensed to conduct

business under §§205.482 and 208.01, from giving away prizes to persons selected by lot, if such prizes are made on the following conditions:

(1) Such gifts are conducted as advertising and promotional undertakings, in good faith, solely for the purpose of advertising the goods, wares, merchandise and business of such licensee; and

(2) The principal business of such licensee is the business permitted to be licensed under §§205.482 and 208.01; and

(3) No person to be eligible to receive such gift shall ever be required to:

(a) Pay any tangible consideration to such licensee in the form of money or other property or thing of value, or

(b) Purchase any goods, wares, merchandise or anything of value from such licensee.

(4) The person selected to receive any such gift or prize offered by any such licensee in connection with any such advertising or promotion is notified of his selection at his last known address. Newspapers, magazines, television and radio stations may, without violating any law, publish and broadcast advertising matter describing such advertising and promotional undertakings of such licensees which may contain instructions pursuant to which persons desiring to become eligible for such gifts or prizes may make their name and address known to such licensee.

History.—§1, ch. 63-553; §1, ch. 65-261.

849.093 Charitable, nonprofit organizations; certain endeavors permitted.—

(1) None of the provisions of this chapter shall be construed to prohibit or prevent nonprofit or veterans organizations engaged in charitable, civic, community, benevolent, religious or scholastic works and/or other similar activities, which organizations have been in existence for a period of three years or more from conducting bingo games or guest games, provided that the entire proceeds derived from the conduct of such games shall be donated by such organizations to the endeavors mentioned above. In no case shall the proceeds from the conduct of such games be used for any other purpose whatsoever.

(2) If a nonprofit organization is not engaged in efforts of the type set out above, its right to conduct bingo or guest games hereunder shall be conditioned upon the return of all the proceeds from such games to the players in the form of prizes. If at the conclusion of play on any day during which bingo or guest is allowed to be played under this section there remain proceeds which have not been paid out as prizes, the nonprofit organization conducting the game shall at the next scheduled day of play conduct bingo or guest games without any charge to the players and shall continue to do so until the proceeds carried over from the previous days played have been exhausted. This provision in no way extends the limitation on the number of prize or jackpot games allowed in one night as provided

for in subsection (4) of this section.

(3) The number of days during which such organizations as are authorized hereunder may conduct bingo or guest games per week shall not exceed two.

(4) No jackpot shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars in actual money or its equivalent and there shall be no more than one jackpot in any one night.

(5) There shall be only one prize or jackpot on any one day of play of one hundred dollars. All other game prizes shall not exceed twenty-five dollars.

(6) The operator of any bingo or guest game must be a resident of the community where the organization is located and a bona fide member of the organization sponsoring such games and shall not be compensated in any way for operation of said bingo or guest game.

(7) No one under 21 years of age shall be allowed to play.

History.—§1, ch. 67-178.

849.10 Printing lottery tickets, etc., prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, in any house, office, shop or building in this state to write, typewrite, print, or publish any lottery ticket or advertisement, circular, bill, poster, pamphlet, list or schedule, announcement or notice, of lottery prizes or drawings or any other matter or thing in any way connected with any lottery drawing, scheme or device, or to set up any type or plate for any such purpose, to be used or distributed in this state, or to be sent out of this state.

(2) It is unlawful for the owner or lessee of any such house, shop or building knowingly to permit the printing, typewriting, writing or publishing therein of any lottery ticket or advertisement, circular, bill, poster, pamphlet, list, schedule, announcement or notice of lottery prizes or drawings, or any other matter or thing in any way connected with any lottery drawing, scheme or device, or knowingly to permit therein the setting up of any type or plate for any such purpose to be used or distributed in this state, or to be sent out of the state.

(3) Any violation of this section shall be a felony, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the state penitentiary not less than one year nor more than five years.

History.—§2, ch. 4373, 1895; GS 3583; RGS 5510; CGL 7668.

849.11 Plays at games of chance by lot.—

Whoever sets up, promotes or plays at any game of chance by lot or with dice, cards, numbers, hazards or any other gambling device whatever for, or for the disposal of money or other thing of value or under the pretext of a sale, gift or delivery thereof, or for any right, share or interest therein, shall be fined

not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

History.—§3, ch. 4373, 1895; GS 3584; RGS 5511; CGL 7669.

849.12 Money and prizes to be forfeited.—All sums of money and every other valuable thing drawn and won as a prize, or as a share of a prize, or as a share, percentage or profit of the principal promoter or operator, in any lottery, and all money, currency or property of any kind to be disposed of, or offered to be disposed of, by chance or device in any scheme or under any pretext by any person, and all sums of money or other thing of value received by any person by reason of his being the owner or holder of any ticket or share of a ticket in a lottery, or pretended lottery, or of a share or right in any such schemes of chance or device and all sums of money and other thing of value used in the setting up, conducting or operation of a lottery, and all money or other thing of value at stake, or used or displayed in or in connection with any illegal gambling or any illegal gambling device contrary to the laws of this state, shall be forfeited, and may be recovered by civil proceedings, filed, or by action for money had and received, to be brought by the department of legal affairs or any state attorney, or other prosecuting officer, in the circuit courts in the name and on behalf of the state; the same to be applied when collected as all other penal forfeitures are disposed of.

History.—§4, ch. 4373, 1895; GS 3585; RGS 5512; CGL 7670; §1, ch. 28088, 1953; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

849.13 Punishment on second conviction.—Whoever, after being convicted of an offense forbidden by law in connection with lotteries, commits the like offense, shall, in addition to the fine before provided therefor, be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

History.—§4, sub-ch. 10, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2655; GS 3586; RGS 5513; CGL 7671.

cf.—§775.09, Second conviction of felony.

849.14 Unlawful to bet on result of trial or contest of skill, etc.—Whoever stakes, bets or wagers any money or other thing of value upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed or power or endurance of man or beast, or whoever receives in any manner whatsoever any money or other thing of value staked, bet or wagered, or offered for the purpose of being staked, bet or wagered, by or for any other person upon any such result, or whoever knowingly becomes the custodian or depository of any money or other thing of value so staked, bet, or wagered upon any such result, or whoever aids, or assists, or abets in any manner in any of such acts all of which are hereby forbidden, shall be guilty of gambling, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 5959, 1909; §1, ch. 6188, 1911; RGS 5514; CGL 7672.

cf.—§550.16, Pari-mutuel pool authorized within enclosure of racetrack.

§551.09, Pari-mutuel pool permitted within enclosure of fronton.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

849.15 Manufacture, sale, possession, etc., of coin-operated devices prohibited.—It is unlawful:

(1) To manufacture, own, store, keep, possess, sell, rent, lease, let on shares, lend or give away, transport, or expose for sale or lease, or to offer to sell, rent, lease, let on shares, lend or give away, or permit the operation of, or for any person to permit to be placed, maintained, or used or kept in any room, space, or building owned, leased or occupied by him or under his management or control, any slot machine or device or any part thereof; or

(2) To make or to permit to be made with any person any agreement with reference to any slot machine or device, pursuant to which the user thereof, as a result of any element of chance or other outcome unpredictable to him, may become entitled to receive any money, credit, allowance, or thing of value or additional chance or right to use such machine or device, or to receive any check, slug, token or memorandum entitling the holder to receive any money, credit, allowance or thing of value.

History.—§1, ch. 18143, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(405-a).

849.16 Machines or devices which come within provisions of law.—

(1) Any "machine" or "device" is a slot machine or device within the provisions of this chapter if it is one that is adapted for use in such a way that, as a result of the insertion of any piece of money or coin or other object such machine or device is caused to operate or may be operated, and by reason of any element of chance or of other outcome of such operation unpredictable by him, the user may receive or become entitled to receive any piece of money, credit, allowance or thing of value, or any check, slug, token or memorandum, whether of value or otherwise, which may be exchanged for any money, credit, allowance or thing of value, or which may be given in trade, or the user may secure additional chances or rights to use such machine, apparatus, or device, even though it may, in addition to any element of chance or unpredictable outcome of such operation, also sell, deliver or present some merchandise, indication of weight, entertainment or other thing of value, provided however, nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed as applicable to an arcade amusement center having amusement games or machines which operate by means of the insertion of a coin and which by application of skill may entitle the person playing or operating the game or machine to receive points or coupons which may be exchanged for merchandise only, excluding cash and alcoholic beverages provided that the merchandise or prize awarded in exchange for said points or coupons shall not exceed the cost value of seventy-five cents on any game played.

(2) The term "arcade amusement center" as used in this section shall mean a place of business having at least fifty or more coin-operated amusement games or machines on

the premises which are operated for the entertainment of the general public and tourists as a bona fide amusement facility.

History.—§2, ch. 18143, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(405-b); §1, ch. 67-203.

849.17 Confiscation of machines by arresting officer.—Upon the arrest of any person charged with the violation of any of the provisions of §§849.15-849.23 the arresting officer shall take into his custody any such machine, apparatus or device, and its contents, and the sheriff, at the place of seizure, shall make a complete and correct list and inventory of all such things so taken into his custody, and deliver to the person from whom such article or articles may have been seized, a true copy of the list of all such articles. Upon making such a seizure the sheriff shall, forthwith and without delay, deliver each and every item of the things taken into his custody to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such seizure is made, and upon delivery, deliver therewith to said clerk the original list and inventory so made by said sheriff at the time and place of such seizure; and upon such delivery the clerk shall verify said list and inventory and mark each item for identification and make a complete and correct list and inventory of the things delivered to him by the sheriff, in duplicate, duly certified by him officially, and deliver one copy thereof to the sheriff, and deposit one copy in proper safety files in his office. The clerk of the circuit court shall keep and preserve all things so delivered to him and have the same forthcoming at any investigation, prosecution or other proceedings, incident to charges of violation of any of the provisions of §§849.15-849.23.

History.—§4, ch. 18143, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(405-c)

849.18 Disposition of machines upon conviction.—Upon conviction of the person arrested for the violation of any of the provisions of §§849.15-849.23, the judge of the court trying the case, after such notice to the person convicted, and any other person whom the judge may be of the opinion is entitled to such notice, and as the judge may deem reasonable, shall issue to the sheriff of the county a written order adjudging and declaring any such machine, apparatus or device forfeited, and directing such sheriff to destroy the same, with the exception of the money. The order of the court shall state the time and place and the manner in which such property shall be destroyed, and the sheriff shall destroy the same in the presence of the clerk of the circuit court of such county.

History.—§5, ch. 18143, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(405-d).

849.19 Property rights in confiscated machine.—The right of property in and to any machine, apparatus or device as defined in §849.16 and to all money and other things of value therein, is declared not to exist in any person, and the same shall be forfeited and such money or other things of value shall be forfeited to the county in which the seizure

was made and shall be delivered forthwith to the clerk of the circuit court and shall by him be placed in the fine and forfeiture fund of said county.

History.—§6, ch. 18143, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(405-e). cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

849.20 Machines and devices declared nuisance; place of operation subject to lien for fine.—Any room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place wherein any machine or device, or any part thereof, the possession, operation or use of which is prohibited by §§849.15-849.23, shall be maintained or operated, and each of such machines or devices, is declared to be a common nuisance. If a person has knowledge, or reason to believe, that his room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place is occupied or used in violation of the provisions of §§849.15-849.23 and by acquiescence or consent suffers the same to be used, such room, house, building, boat, vehicle, structure or place shall be subject to a lien for and may be sold to pay all fines or costs assessed against the person guilty of such nuisance, for such violation, and the several state attorneys shall enforce such lien in the courts of this state having jurisdiction.

History.—§7, ch. 18143, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(405-f); am. §7, ch. 22858, 1946.

849.21 Injunction to restrain violation.—An action to enjoin any nuisance as herein defined may be brought by any person in the courts of equity in this state. If it is made to appear by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court, or judge in vacation, that such nuisance exists, a temporary writ of injunction shall forthwith issue restraining the defendant from conducting or permitting the continuance of such nuisance until the conclusion of the action. Upon application of the complaint in such a proceeding, the court or judge may also enter an order restraining the defendant and all other persons from removing, or in any way interfering with the machines or devices or other things used in connection with the violation of §§849.15-849.23 constituting such a nuisance. No bond shall be required in instituting such proceedings.

History.—§8, ch. 18143, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(405-g).

849.22 Fees of clerk of circuit court and sheriff.—The clerks of the courts and the sheriffs performing duties under the provisions of §§849.15-849.23 shall receive the same fees as prescribed by general law for the performance of similar duties, and such fees shall be paid out of the fine and forfeiture fund of the county as costs are paid upon conviction of an insolvent person.

History.—§9, ch. 18143, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 4151(405-h).

849.23 Penalty for violations of §§849.15-849.22.—Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of §§849.15-849.22 shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by a fine of not less

than \$250, nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 3 months nor more than 6 months; provided, that any person convicted of violating any provision of §§849.15-849.22, a second time shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed a second offender and guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$750, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than 6 months nor more than 8 months; provided, further, that any person violating any provision of §§849.15-849.22, after having been twice convicted already, shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed a "common offender," and shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and punished by a fine of not less than \$1000, nor more than \$5000, or by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of not less than 1 year, nor more than 5 years.

History.—§3, ch. 18143, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 8135(21). cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

849.231 Gambling devices; manufacture, sale, purchase or possession unlawful.—Except in instances where the following described implements or apparatus are being held by authorized persons for the purpose of destruction, as hereinafter provided, it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, sell, offer for sale, purchase, own or have in his possession any roulette wheel or table, faro layout, crap table or layout, chemin de fer table or layout, chuck-a-luck wheel, bird cage such as used for gambling, bolita balls, chips with house markings or any other device, implement, apparatus or paraphernalia ordinarily or commonly used or designed to be used in the operation of gambling houses or establishments, excepting ordinary dice and playing cards.

History.—§1, ch. 29665, 1955.

849.232 Property right in gambling devices; confiscation.—There shall be no right of property in any of the implements or devices enumerated or included in §849.231 and upon the seizure of any such implement, device, apparatus or paraphernalia by an authorized enforcement officer the same shall be delivered to and held by the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of such offenses and shall not be released by such clerk until he shall be advised by the prosecuting officer of such court that the said implement is no longer required as evidence and thereupon the said clerk shall deliver the said implement to the sheriff of the county who shall immediately cause the destruction of such implement in the presence of the said clerk or his authorized deputy.

History.—§2, ch. 29665, 1955.

849.233 Penalty for violation of §849.231.—Any person, including any enforcement officer, clerk or prosecuting official who shall violate the provisions of §849.231 shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceed-

ing \$1,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§3, ch. 29665, 1955.

849.24 Bookmaking on the grounds of a permit holder; penalty for violation; ejection.—

(1) Any betting on the grounds of a permit holder of a horse or dog track or jai alai fronton license other than through the legalized parimutuel pools is declared to be illegal.

(2) Any person who shall engage in bookmaking or who shall solicit for, or bet with a bookmaker on the grounds of a permit holder shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment. For a second like offense in this state, he shall be imprisoned.

(3) Any person who has been convicted of bookmaking, and the record of whose conviction on such charge is on file in the office of the Florida state racing commission, any court of this state, or of the federal bureau of investigation, or any person who has been ejected from any race track of this or any other state for bookmaking shall be excluded from all race tracks in this state.

(4) If the activities of an individual indicate that this law is being violated it shall be the duty of every officer, director, official and employee of the permit holder to investigate the actions of the person, or persons, believed to be violating this law. If after an investigation it shall be apparent to the investigating official that this law has been violated, then such person or persons shall be ejected from the premises of the permit holder and an ejection slip filed with the Florida state racing commission.

(5) Any such person who refuses to leave such track when ordered to do so by any proper authority or any person who has been ejected from a race track or jai alai fronton and an ejection slip filed with the Florida state racing commission who thereafter returns to a race track or jai alai fronton without having been reinstated by the commission is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as for a misdemeanor.

(6) It shall be the duty of each and every officer, director, official and employee of said permit holder to observe and enforce this section.

History.—§§1-6, ch. 24345, 1947; §1, ch. 57-179.

849.25 Bookmaking defined; penalties.—

(1) As used in this section, the term bookmaking shall be deemed to be the taking or receiving of any bet or wager upon the result of any trial or contest of skill, speed, power, or endurance of man, beast, fowl or motor vehicle.

(2) Whoever engages in bookmaking shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ninety days nor more than one year; provided that any person

who, having been convicted of violating this act, thereafter violates this act, shall be punished, upon conviction, by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than one year nor more than five years.

(3) This section shall not apply to pari-mutuel wagering in Florida as authorized by the laws of the state; provided further, however, this section shall not apply to any prosecutions filed and pending at the time of the passage hereof, but all such cases shall be disposed of under existing law at the time of the institution of such prosecutions.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 26847, 1951.

849.26 Gambling contracts declared void; exception.—All promises, agreements, notes, bills, bonds or other contracts, mortgages or other securities, when the whole or part of the consideration is for money or other valuable thing won or lost, laid, staked, betted or wagered in any gambling transaction whatsoever, regardless of its name or nature, whether heretofore prohibited or not, or for the repayment of money lent or advanced at the time of a gambling transaction for the purpose of being laid, betted, staked or wagered, are void and of no effect; provided, that this act shall not apply to wagering on pari-mutuels or any gambling transaction expressly authorized by law.

History.—§1, ch. 26543, 1951.

849.27 Suits to recover payment on gambling contracts for loser's benefit; state's share.—

(1) Whoever in person or by agent loses to another money or thing of value in any gambling transaction whatsoever, regardless of its name or nature, whether heretofore prohibited or not, and pays to delivers it or a part of it to the winner thereof or upon the winner's order, may, within ninety days after such loss and payment or delivery, sue for and recover:

(a) For his, the loser's own use and benefit, the money so lost and paid, and the thing of value so lost and delivered or its value, at his option, together with a reasonable attorney's fee; and

(b) For the use and benefit of the state, an amount equal to the amount of money so lost and paid and an amount equal to the value of the thing of value so lost and delivered; provided, that this chapter shall not apply to wagering on pari-mutuels or any gambling transaction expressly authorized by law.

(2) If such loser has a legal guardian or curator, such guardian or curator may bring such suit within such ninety-day period, and may exercise the option given the loser by subsection (1)(a) to recover the property itself or the value thereof.

History.—§2, ch. 26543, 1951.

849.28 Loser's failure to institute recovery suit; institution by wife, child, parent, etc.—

(1) If the loser or his legal guardian or

curator does not institute such suit within the ninety day period prescribed by §849.27 and effectively prosecute the same, without collusion or deceit, then, within ninety days after the expiration of the ninety-day period prescribed by said §849.27, such suit for the recovery of said items may be brought by

(a) The wife or husband of the loser; or

(b) If the loser has a wife or husband and/or minor child, such suit may be brought by any relative of the loser or of the loser's wife or husband; or

(c) If the loser is an unmarried minor, such suit may be brought by his or her parents or either of them.

(2) If the suit is brought by any person mentioned in subsection (1)(a) or (b), it shall be brought for the recovery of the item specified in §849.27(1)(a) for the use and benefit of the loser's wife or husband and minor children, or such of them as there may be, and for the recovery of the items specified in §849.27(1)(b) for the use and benefit of the state.

(3) If the suit be brought by any person or persons mentioned in subsection (1)(c), it shall be for the recovery of the items specified in §849.27(1)(a) for the use and benefit of the loser's parents, and for the recovery of the items specified in §849.27(1)(b) for the use and benefit of the state. If property shall have been lost and delivered, any plaintiff suing under authorization of this section shall have the option given the loser in §849.27(1)(a) to recover the property itself or the value thereof.

History.—§3, ch. 26543, 1951; §24, ch. 57-1.

849.29 Persons against whom suits may be brought to recover on gambling contracts.—The following persons shall be jointly and severally liable for the items which are authorized by this act to be sued for and recovered, and any suit brought under the authorization of this act may be brought against all or any of such persons, to-wit: The winner of the money or property lost in the gambling transaction; every person who, having direct or indirect charge, control or management, either exclusively or with others, of the place where the gambling transaction occurs, procures, suffers or permits such place to be used for gambling purposes; whoever promotes, sets up or conducts the gambling transaction in which the loss occurs or has an interest in it as backer, vendor, owner or otherwise; and, as to anything of value other than money, the transferees and assignees, with notice, of the persons hereinabove specified in this section; and the personal representatives of the persons specified in this section.

History.—§4, ch. 26543, 1951.

849.30 Plaintiff entitled to writs of attachment, garnishment and replevin.—In any suit under §§849.26-849.34, the plaintiff shall be entitled to writs of attachment and garnishment for the sums of money, exclusive of attorney's fees, sued for the use and benefit

of persons other than the state, in the same manner and to the same extent as in an action on contract; and, in any suit under this chapter for the recovery of a thing of value other than money, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a writ of replevin for the recovery of such thing of value, in the manner and to the extent provided by the replevin statutes of the state.

History.—§5, ch. 26543, 1951; §24, ch. 57-1.

849.31 Loser's testimony not to be used against him.—In the event that suit is brought under the authorization of §§849.26-849.34 by someone other than the loser of the money or thing of value involved in the suit, such loser shall not be excused from being required to attend and testify or produce any book, paper or other document or evidence in such suit, upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to convict him of a crime or to subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but he shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so be required to testify or produce evidence, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or prosecution. If the loser of money or thing of value involved in a suit brought under authorization of §§849.26-849.34, whether by him or by someone else, voluntarily attends or produces evidence in such suit, he shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or prosecution. Also, neither the fact of the bringing of suit under this act by a loser nor any statement or admission in his pleadings which is material and relevant to the subject matter of the suit shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

History.—§6, ch. 26543, 1951.

849.32 Notice to state attorney; prosecution of suit.—The summons in any such suit, and copies of all pleadings and notices of all hearings in the suit, and notice of the trial and of application for the entry of final judgment, shall be served on the state attorney, whose duty it shall be to protect the interests of the state and, if the plaintiff fails to diligently prosecute the suit, to bring such failure to the attention of the court. If the plaintiff fails to effectively prosecute any such suit without collusion or deceit and without unnecessary delay, the court shall direct the state attorney to proceed with the action. No such suit shall be dismissed except upon a sworn statement filed by the plaintiff or the state attorney which satisfies the court that the suit should be dismissed.

History.—§7, ch. 26543, 1951.

849.33 Judgment and collection of money; execution.—Any judgment recovered in such a suit shall adjudge separately the amounts recovered for the use of the state, and the plaintiff shall not have execution therefor, and such amounts shall not be paid to the plaintiff, but shall be payable to the state attorney, who shall promptly transmit the sums collected by him to the state treasurer. The state attorney shall diligently seek the collection of such amounts and may cause a separate execution to issue for the collection thereof.

History.—§8, ch. 26543, 1951.

849.34 Loser's judgment; recovery of property; writ of assistance.—If the plaintiff in any such suit seek to recover property lost, and if he shall prevail as to any such property, he shall take judgment for the property itself and for the value thereof, the judgment as to such property to be satisfied by the recovery of the property or of the value thereof. The plaintiff may, at his option, sue out a separate writ of possession for the property and a separate execution for any other moneys and costs adjudged in his favor, or he may sue out an execution for the value of the property and any other moneys and costs adjudged in his favor. If he elect to sue out a writ of possession for the property, and if the officer shall return that he is unable to find the property, or any of it, the plaintiff may thereupon sue out execution for the value of the property not found. In any proceeding to ascertain the value of the property, the value of each article shall be found so that judgment for such value may be entered.

History.—§9, ch. 26543, 1951.

849.35 Definitions.—In construing §§849.36-849.46 and each and every word, phrase, or part thereof, where the context permits:

- (1) The singular includes the plural and vice versa.
- (2) The masculine includes the feminine and neuter and vice versa.
- (3) The term "vessel" includes every description of watercraft, vessel or contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation in or on water, or in or on the water and in the air.
- (4) The term "vehicle" includes every description of vehicle, carriage, animal or contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on land, in the air, or on land and in the air.
- (5) The term "gambling paraphernalia" includes every description of apparatus, implement, machine, device or contrivance used in, or in connection with, any violation of the lottery, gaming and gambling statutes, and laws of this state, except facilities and equipment furnished by a public utility in the regular course of business, and which remain the property of such utility while so furnished.
- (6) The term "lottery ticket" shall include every ticket, token, emblem, card, paper or other

evidence of a chance, interest, prize or share in, or in connection with any lottery, game of chance or hazard or other things in violation of the lottery and gambling statutes and laws of this state (including bolita, cuba, bond, New York bond, butter and eggs, night house and other like and similar operations, but not excluding others). The said term shall also include so-called run down sheets, tally sheets, and all other papers, records, instruments, and things designed for use, either directly or indirectly, in, or in connection with, the violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 29712, 1955.

849.36 Seizure and forfeiture of property used in the violation of lottery and gambling statutes.—

(1) Every vessel or vehicle used for, or in connection with, the removal, transportation, storage, deposit or concealment of any lottery tickets, or used in connection with any lottery or game in violation of the statutes and laws of this state, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture, as hereinafter provided; provided that no vehicle, vessel or aircraft used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as such carrier shall be forfeited under the provisions of §§849.36-849.46 unless it shall appear that:

(a) In the case of a railway car or engine, the owner; or

(b) In the case of any other such vehicle, vessel or aircraft the owner or the master of such vessel or the owner or conductor, driver, pilot or other person in charge of such vehicle or aircraft was at the time of the alleged illegal act a consenting party or privy thereto; provided further that this subsection shall not apply to vessels or ships operating under a foreign registry, flying foreign flags, which vessels or ships are engaged in the transportation of passengers and/or freight for hire in a continuous voyage between ports in Florida and ports outside the continental limits of the United States, provided said equipment or paraphernalia referred to herein is sealed prior to entering the jurisdiction of the state and remains in such inoperative condition within the said jurisdiction.

(2) All gambling paraphernalia and lottery tickets as herein defined used in connection with a lottery, gambling, unlawful game of chance or hazard, in violation of the statutes and laws of this state, found by an officer in searching a vessel or vehicle used in the violation of the gambling laws shall be safely kept so long as it is necessary for the purpose of being used as evidence in any case, and as soon as may be afterwards, shall be destroyed by order of the court before whom the case is brought or certified to any other court having jurisdiction, either state or federal.

(3) The presence of any lottery ticket in any vessel or vehicle owned or being operated by any person charged with a violation of the

gambling laws of the state, shall be prima facie evidence that such vessel or vehicle was or is being used in connection with a violation of the lottery and gambling statutes and laws of this state and as a means of removing, transporting, depositing or concealing lottery tickets and shall be sufficient evidence for the seizure of such vessel or vehicle.

(4) The presence of lottery tickets in any room or place, including vessels and vehicles, shall be prima facie evidence that such room, place, vessel or vehicle, and all apparatus, implements, machines, contrivances or devices therein, (herein referred to as "gambling paraphernalia") capable of being used in connection with a violation of the lottery and gambling statutes and laws of this state and shall be sufficient evidence for the seizure of such gambling paraphernalia.

(5) It shall be the duty of every peace officer in this state finding any vessel, vehicle or paraphernalia being used in violation of the statutes and laws of this state as aforesaid to seize and take possession of such property for disposition as hereinafter provided. It shall also be the duty of every peace officer finding any such property being so used, in connection with any lawful search made by him, to seize and take possession of the same for disposition as hereinafter provided.

History.—§2, ch. 29712, 1955; §1, ch. 57-236.

849.37 Disposition and appraisal of property seized under this chapter.—

(1) Every peace officer, other than the sheriff, seizing property pursuant to the provisions of §§849.36-849.46 shall forthwith make return of the seizure thereof and deliver the said property to the sheriff of the county wherein the same was seized. The said return to the sheriff shall describe the property seized and give in detail the facts and circumstances under which the same was seized and state in full the reason why the seizing officer knew, or was led to believe, that the said property was being used for or in connection with a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling in this state. The said return shall contain the names of all persons, firms and corporations known to the seizing officer to be interested in the seized property.

(2) When property is seized by the sheriff pursuant to this chapter, or when property seized by another is delivered to the sheriff as aforesaid, he shall forthwith fix the approximate value thereof and make return thereof to the clerk of the circuit court as hereinafter provided.

(3) The return of the sheriff aforesaid shall contain a schedule of the property seized describing the same in reasonable detail and give in detail the facts and circumstances under which it was seized and state in full the reason why the seizing officer knew or was led to believe that the property was being used

for or in connection with a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries or gambling in this state; and a statement of the names of all persons, firms and corporations known to the sheriff to be interested in the seized property; and in cases where the said property was seized by another the sheriff shall attach to his said return, as an exhibit thereto, the return of the seizing officer to him.

(4) The sheriff shall hold the said property seized pending its disposal by the court as hereinafter provided.

History.—§3, ch. 29712, 1955.

849.38 Proceedings for forfeiture; notice of seizure and order to show cause.—

(1) The return of the sheriff aforesaid to the clerk of the circuit court shall be taken and considered as the state's petition or libel in rem for the forfeiture of the property therein described, of which the circuit court of the county shall have jurisdiction without regard to value under and by virtue of that provision in §6, art. V, of the state constitution, under which the circuit courts may be given jurisdiction of "such other matters as the legislature may provide." The said return shall be sufficient as said petition or libel notwithstanding the fact that it may contain no formal prayer or demand for forfeiture, it being the intention of the legislature that forfeiture may be decreed without a formal prayer or demand therefor. The said return shall be subject to amendment at any time before final hearing, provided that copies thereof shall be served upon all persons, firms or corporations who may have filed a claim prior to such amendment.

(2) Upon the filing of said return the clerk of the circuit court shall issue a citation, directed to all persons, firms and corporations owning, having or claiming an interest in or a lien upon the seized property, giving notice of the seizure and directing that all persons, firms or corporations owning, having or claiming an interest therein or lien thereon, to file their claim to, on, or in said property within the time fixed in said citation, as to persons, firms and corporations not personally served, and within twenty days from personal service of said citation, when personal service is had. Personal service shall be made on all parties, in Florida, having liens noted upon a certificate of title as shown by the records in the office of the department of highway safety and motor vehicles.

(3) The said citation may be in, or substantially in, the following form:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR
COUNTY, FLORIDA.

IN RE FORFEITURE OF THE FOLLOWING
DESCRIBED PROPERTY:

(Here describe property)

THE STATE OF FLORIDA TO:

ALL PERSONS, FIRMS AND CORPORATIONS OWNING, HAVING OR CLAIM-

ING AN INTEREST IN OR LIEN ON
THE ABOVE DESCRIBED PROPERTY.

YOU AND EACH OF YOU are hereby notified that the above described property has been seized, under and by virtue of chapter _____, laws of Florida, Acts of 1955, and is now in the possession of the sheriff of this county, and you, and each of you, are hereby further notified that a petition, under said chapter, has been filed in the Circuit Court of the _____ Judicial Circuit, in and for _____ County, Florida, seeking the forfeiture of the said property, and you are hereby directed and required to file your claim, if any you have, and show cause, on or before _____, 19____, if not personally served with process herein, and within twenty days from personal service if personally served with process herein, why the said property should not be forfeited pursuant to said chapter _____, laws of Florida, Acts of 1955. Should you fail to file claim as herein directed judgment will be entered herein against you in due course. Persons not personally served with process may obtain a copy of the petition for forfeiture filed herein from the undersigned clerk of court.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of the above mentioned court, at _____ Florida, this _____ 19____.

(COURT SEAL)

Clerk of the above mentioned Court.

By _____

Deputy Clerk

(4) Such citation shall be returnable, as to persons served constructively, as therein directed, not less than twenty-one nor more than thirty days, from the posting or publication thereof, and as to personally served with process within twenty days from service thereof. A copy of the petition shall be served with the process when personally served. Personal service of process may be made in the same manner as a summons in chancery.

(5) If the value of the property seized is shown by the sheriff's return to have an appraised value of four hundred dollars or less, the above citation shall be served by posting at three public places in the county, one of which shall be the front door of the courthouse; if the value of the property is shown by the sheriff's return to have an approximate value of more than four hundred dollars, the citation shall be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general publication published in the county, if there be such a newspaper published in the county and if not, then said notice of such publication shall be made by certificate of the clerk if publication is made by posting, and by affidavit as provided in chapter 50, if made by publication in a newspaper, which affidavit or certificate shall be filed and become a part of the record in the cause. Failure of the rec-

ord to show proof of such publication shall not affect any judgment made in the cause unless it shall affirmatively appear that no such publication was made.

History.—§4, ch. 29712, 1955; §§24, 35, ch. 69-106.

849.39 Delivery of property to claimant.—

Any person, firm or corporation filing a claim in the cause, which claim shall state fully his right, title, claim or interest, in and to the seized property, may, at any time after said claim is filed with the clerk of the court, obtain possession of the seized property by filing a petition therefor with the sheriff and posting with him, to be approved by him, a surety bond, payable to the governor of the state in twice the amount of the value of the said property as fixed in the sheriff's return to the clerk of the circuit court, with a corporate surety duly authorized to transact business in this state as surety, conditioned upon his paying to the sheriff the value of the property together with costs of the proceeding, if judgment of forfeiture be entered by the court. Upon the posting of such bond with the sheriff and the release of the property to the applicant the cause shall proceed to final judgment in the same manner as it would have had no such bond been filed, except that any execution to be issued in the cause pursuant to judgment may run against and be enforced against the person posting said bond and his surety.

History.—§5, ch. 29712, 1955.

849.40 Proceeding when no claim filed.—

When no claim is filed in the cause within the time required the clerk shall enter a default against all persons, firms and corporations owning, claiming or having an interest in and to the property seized and the cause may then proceed in the same manner as a common law cause after default, and final judgment shall be entered therein ex parte, except as may be herein otherwise provided.

History.—§6, ch. 29712, 1955.

849.41 Proceeding when claim filed.—When one or more claims are filed in the cause the cause shall be tried upon the issues made thereby with the petition for forfeiture with any affirmative defenses being deemed denied without further pleading. Judgment by default shall be entered against all other persons, firms and corporations owning, claiming or having an interest in and to the property seized, after which the cause shall proceed as in other common law cases; except any claimant shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he did not know or have any reason to believe, at the time his right, title, interest, or lien arose, that the property was being used for or in connection with the violation of any of the statutes or laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling and further that at said time there was no reasonable reason to believe that the said property might be used for such purpose. Where the owner of the property has been con-

victed of a violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries or gambling such conviction shall be prima facie evidence that each claimant had reason to believe that the property might be used for or in connection with a violation of such statutes and laws, and it shall be incumbent upon such claimant to satisfy the court that he was without knowledge of such conviction. Trial of all such causes shall be without a jury, except in such cases as a trial by jury may be guaranteed by the state constitution and in such cases trial by jury shall be deemed waived unless demanded in the claim filed.

History.—§7, ch. 29712, 1955.

849.42 State attorney to represent state.—

Upon the filing of the sheriff's return with the clerk of the circuit court the said clerk shall furnish the state attorney with a copy thereof and the said state attorney shall represent the state in the forfeiture proceedings. The department of legal affairs shall represent the state in all appeals from judgments of forfeiture to the appropriate district court of appeal or direct to the supreme court when authorized by §4, Art. V of the state constitution. The state may appeal any judgment denying forfeiture in whole or in part or that may be otherwise adverse to the state.

History.—§8, ch. 29712, 1955; §34, ch. 63-559; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

849.43 Judgment of forfeiture.—On final hearing the return of the sheriff to the clerk of the circuit court shall be taken as prima facie evidence that the property seized was or had been used in, or in connection with, the violation of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling in this state and shall be sufficient predicate for a judgment of forfeiture in the absence of other proofs and evidence. The burden shall be upon the claimants to show that the property was not so used or if so used that they had no knowledge of such violation and no reason to believe that the seized property was or would be used for the violation of such statutes and laws. Where such property is encumbered by a lien or retained title agreement under circumstances wherein the lienholder had no knowledge that the property was or would be used in violating such statutes and laws, and no reasonable reason to believe that it might be so used, then the court may declare a forfeiture of all other rights, titles and interests, subject, however, to the lien of such innocent lienholder, or may direct the payment of such lien from the proceeds of any sale of the said property. The proceedings and the judgment of forfeiture shall be in rem and shall be primarily against the property itself. Upon the entry of a judgment of forfeiture the court shall determine the disposition to be made of the property, which may include the destruction thereof, the sale thereof, the allocation thereof to some governmental function or use, or otherwise as the

court may determine. Sales of such property shall be at public sale to the highest and best bidder therefor for cash after two weeks public notice as the court may direct. Where the property has been delivered to a claimant upon the posting of a bond the court shall determine the value of the property or portion thereof subject to forfeiture and shall enter judgment against the principal and surety of the bond in such amount for which execution shall issue in the usual manner. Upon the application of any claimant the court may fix the value of the forfeitable interest or interests in the seized property and permit such claimant to redeem the said property upon the payment of a sum equal to said value which sum shall be disposed of as would the proceeds of a sale of the said property under a judgment of forfeiture.

History.—§9, ch. 29712, 1955.

849.44 Disposition of proceeds of forfeiture.

—All sums received from a sale or other disposition of the seized property shall be paid into the county fine and forfeiture fund and shall become a part thereof; provided, however, that in instances where the seizure is by a municipi-

pal police officer within the limits of any municipality having an ordinance requiring such vehicles, vessels or conveyances to be forfeited, the city attorney shall act in behalf of the city in lieu of the state attorney and shall proceed to forfeit the property as herein provided, and all sums received therefrom shall go into the general operating fund of the city.

History.—§10, ch. 29712, 1955; §24, ch. 57-1.

849.45 Fees for services.—Fees for services required hereunder shall be the same as provided for sheriffs and clerks for like and similar services in other cases and matters.

History.—§11, ch. 29712, 1955.

849.46 Exercise of police power.—It is deemed by the legislature that this chapter is necessary for the more efficient and proper enforcement of the statutes and laws of this state prohibiting lotteries and gambling, and a lawful exercise of the police power of the state for the protection of the public welfare, health, safety and morals of the people of the state. All the provisions of this chapter shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes.

History.—§12, ch. 29712, 1955.

CHAPTER 851
BUCKET SHOPS

851.01 "Bucket shop" defined; purpose of chapter.

851.02 Penalty for maintaining bucket shop.

851.01 "Bucket shop" defined; purpose of chapter.—

(1) A bucket shop within the meaning of this chapter is defined to be an office, store, or other place wherein the proprietor or keeper thereof, or other person or agent in his behalf, or any agent or correspondent of any other person, within or without the state, conducts the business of making or offering to make contracts, agreements, trades or transactions respecting the purchase or sale or purchase and sale of any stocks, bonds, cotton, grain, provisions or other commodities or personal property wherein both parties thereto, or said proprietor or keeper contemplated or intended that the contracts, agreements, trades or transactions shall be or may be closed, adjusted, or settled according to or on the basis of the market quotations or prices made on any board of trade or exchange upon which the commodities or securities referred to in such contracts, agreements, trades or transactions are dealt in and without a bona fide transaction on such board of trade or exchange.

(2) The maintenance of any such office, store or other place of business, and the making of such contracts or agreements are unlawful. The said offense shall be complete against any proprietor, person, agent or keeper thus offering to make any such contracts, trades or transactions, whether such offer is accepted or not.

(3) It is the intention of this chapter to prevent, punish and prohibit within this state the business now engaged in and conducted in places commonly known and designated as "bucket shops," and also to include the practice now commonly known as "bucket shopping" by any person or agent who ostensibly carries on the business or occupation of commission merchant or broker in stocks, bonds, cotton, grain, provisions or other commodities, whatsoever.

(4) Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed to forbid or to declare unlawful the business of receiving and executing orders to buy or sell for immediate or future delivery any of the property or commodities set out in this section, where the person receiving such order shall act solely and exclusively as an agent, broker, or commission merchant, for the person giving such order, and where the agent, broker or commission merchant receiving such order shall either in person or through another agent execute the same upon, and in accordance with the rules and regulations of any legitimate produce, stock or cotton exchange or board of trade, or other similar body, located either within or without this state where bona fide trading in those commodities or property is actually carried on,

851.03 Displaying, etc., quotations of prices; penalty.

851.04 Statement as to proposed purchase.

where the rules or regulations thereof forbid the practice or mode of trading hereinbefore declared to be unlawful, and where said rules or regulations require both the buyer to accept and the seller to make delivery upon all transactions entered into upon said exchange, or board of trade, and all such transactions are hereby declared to be lawful and enforceable; and

(5) Provided, further, that no such contract for the purchase or sale as aforesaid, executed as aforesaid upon any legitimate exchange or board of trade, shall be deemed unlawful as lacking the essential elements of any actual delivery thereon for the reason that said contract has been subsequently offset or settled between the members of such exchange or board of trade with or through whom any such contract was made or executed, where the only effect of said offset or settlement has been to substitute other parties, either as buyers or sellers, for those with or through whom the transaction was originally made.

(6) The plain intent of this section is, while declaring unlawful all the transactions conducted in and through a bucket shop as described and defined herein, to make lawful and enforceable and to withdraw from the provisions of the gaming and wagering statutes of this state, all transactions executed upon and in accordance with the rules of a legitimate produce, stock or cotton exchange or board of trade, and this chapter shall be liberally construed at all times so as to effectuate this object.

History.—§1, ch. 9334, 1923; CGL 7899.
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

851.02 Penalty for maintaining bucket shop.—It is a misdemeanor for any person or agent to keep or cause to be kept within this state any bucket shop, and any person or agent, whether acting individually or as a member, officer, agent or employee of any corporation, association, or copartnership, who shall keep, maintain, or assist in the keeping or maintaining of any such bucket shop within this state, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

History.—§2, ch. 9334, 1923; CGL 7900.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

851.03 Displaying, etc., quotations of prices; penalty.—Any person or agent who shall communicate, receive, exhibit or display in any manner any statement of quotations of the prices of any property mentioned in §851.01, with a view to any transaction or transactions in this chapter prohibited, shall be deemed an accessory, and upon conviction thereof,

shall be fined and punished the same as the principal, as provided in §851.02.

History.—§3, ch. 9334, 1923; CGL 7901.
cf.—Ch. 776, Principals and accessories.

851.04 Statement as to proposed purchase.—Every commission merchant, person, agent or broker in this state, engaged in the business of buying or selling or buying and selling stocks, bonds, cotton, grain, provisions, or other commodities, or personal property for any person, principal, customer, or purchaser, shall furnish to any customer or principal for whom such merchant, broker, person, or agent has executed any order for the actual purchase or sale of the commodities hereinbefore men-

tioned, either for immediate or future delivery, a written statement containing names of the parties from whom the property was bought or to whom it shall have been sold, as the case may be; the time when, the place where, and the price at which the same was either bought or sold; and in case such commission merchant, broker, person, or agent shall refuse promptly to furnish the statement upon reasonable demand, the fact of such refusal shall be prima facie evidence that such property was not sold or bought in a legitimate manner, but was sold or bought in violation thereof.

History.—§4, ch. 9334, 1923; CGL 7902.

CHAPTER 856

DRUNKENNESS; VAGRANCY; DESERTION

856.01 Drunkenness prohibited; penalty.

856.02 Vagrants.

856.03 Arrest of vagrant without written warrant.

856.01 Drunkenness prohibited; penalty.—Whoever shall be or become drunk from the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors or drugs shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than three months; but no prosecution shall be instituted after six months after the commission of the offense.

History.—§8, ch. 7736, 1918; RGS 5472; §§1, 2, ch. 16978, 1935; CGL 7616.

cf.—§322.05, Drivers' license.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

§860.01, Driving automobile while intoxicated.

856.02 Vagrants.—Rogues and vagabonds, idle or dissolute persons who go about begging, common gamblers, persons who use juggling, or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, common drunkards, common night walkers, thieves, pilferers, traders in stolen property, lewd, wanton and lascivious persons, keepers of gambling places, common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, or are without reasonably continuous employment or regular income and who have not sufficient property to sustain them, and mispend what they earn without providing for themselves or the support of their families, persons wandering or strolling around from place to place without any lawful purpose or object, habitual loafers, idle and disorderly persons, persons neglecting all lawful business and habitually spending their time by frequenting houses of ill fame, gaming houses or tippling shops, persons able to work but habitually living upon the earnings of their wives or minor children, and all able bodied male persons over the age of eighteen years who are without means of support and remain in idleness, shall be deemed vagrants, and upon conviction shall be subject to the penalty provided in §856.03.

History.—§24, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2642; §1, ch. 5419, 1905; GS 3570; §1, ch. 5720, 1907; RGS 5497; CGL 7655.

cf.—§60.05 Abatement of nuisances.

§823.05, Places frequented by vagrants declared nuisances.

856.03 Arrest of vagrant without written warrant.—

(1) Upon proper information made upon oath before an officer authorized to act in such cases he shall issue his warrant for the arrest of any person therein named or described who is charged therein with being a vagrant under

856.04 Desertion; withholding support; proviso.

any of the provisions of §856.02, and such warrant shall be executed by any sheriff, constable, policeman, or by private person duly authorized thereto by the officer issuing such warrant.

(2) Any sheriff, constable, policeman or other lawful officer may arrest any vagrant described in §856.02 without a warrant in case delay in procuring one would probably enable such alleged vagrant to escape arrest. Any person so arrested by virtue of a warrant or without a warrant shall be given a speedy trial, and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment not more than six months.

History.—§25, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2643; §2, ch. 5419, 1905; GS 3571; RGS 5498; CGL 7656.

cf.—§901.15, Arrest without warrant.

856.04 Desertion; withholding support; proviso.—

(1) Any man who shall in this state desert his wife and children, or either of them, or his wife where there are no children or child, or who shall willfully withhold from them or either of them, the means of support, or any mother, who shall desert her child or children, or who shall willfully withhold from them the means of support, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison at hard labor, not exceeding two years, or by fine not to exceed \$2,000.00, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, however, that no husband shall be prosecuted under this section for the desertion of his wife, or for withholding from his wife the means of supporting her where there is existing, at the time of such desertion or withholding, such cause or causes as are recognized as ground or grounds for divorce, by statute, in this state, if such person shall have provided for the support of his children, if there be any.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), an illegitimate child shall be deemed to be the child of a man who has been adjudged or decreed to be the father of such illegitimate child by a court of competent jurisdiction of this state or of any other jurisdiction.

History.—§1, ch. 4553, 1897; GS 3569; §1, ch. 6483, 1913; RGS 5496; CGL 7654; §1, ch. 59-147; §1, ch. 61-335; §1, ch. 65-210.

cf.—§61.09, Alimony unconnected with divorce.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

CHAPTER 859

POISONS; ADULTERATED DRUGS

- 859.01 Poisoning food or water.
 859.02 Selling certain poisons by registered pharmacists and others.
 859.03 Sale of morphine.
 859.04 Provisions concerning poisons.
 859.05 Narcotics not to be sold except on prescription.

859.01 Poisoning food or water.—Whoever mingles any poison with food, drink or medicine, with intent to kill or injure another person, or willfully poisons any spring, well or reservoir of water with such intent, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any term of years.

History.—§4, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2658; GS 3587; RGS 5515; CGL 7675.

cf.—§500.24, Violation of food, drug and cosmetic law.
 §569.10, Adulterating liquor.

859.02 Selling certain poisons by registered pharmacists and others.—Any violation of the law, relative to sale of poisons, not specially provided for, shall render the principal of the store wherein the same are sold liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§8, ch. 3880, 1889; GS 1906, 3604; RGS 5526; CGL 7692.

859.03 Sale of morphine.—Any druggist or other dealer in drugs and medicines who shall sell or offer for sale any sulphate or other preparations of morphine, without wrapping the same in a scarlet wrapper and plainly labeling it, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense; provided, this section shall not apply to regular practicing physicians putting up their own prescriptions in their ordinary practice of dispensing medicines.

History.—§2, ch. 1891, 1872; §1, 2, ch. 3286, 1881; RS 2667, 826; GS 3605; RGS 5527; CGL 7693.

859.04 Provisions concerning poisons.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person not a registered pharmacist to retail any poisons enumerated below: Arsenic and all its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white and red precipitate, biniodide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts, and the essential oil of almonds, opium and its preparations of opium containing less than two grains to the ounce, aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, veratrum digitalis, and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic and oxalic acids; and he shall label the box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and place of business of the seller.

(2) No person shall deliver or sell any poisons enumerated above unless upon due inquiry it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character and represents that it is

- 859.06 Sale of cigarettes and wrappers to minors.
 859.07 Duty of officers to enforce §859.06.
 859.08 Penalty for selling adulterated drugs.

to be used for a legitimate purpose. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons in not unusual quantities or doses upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine.

(3) Any violation of this section shall make the principal of said store liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to manufacturers making and selling at wholesale any of the above poisons; and provided, that each box, vessel or paper in which said poison is contained shall be labeled with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and place of business of the seller.

History.—§8, ch. 3380, 1889; RS 822; GS 3606; RGS 5528; CGL 7694.

859.05 Narcotics not to be sold except on prescription.—No person shall sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any opium, morphine, cocaine, or its salts, atropine, belladonna or conium, to any person, except upon the written prescription of a licensed practicing physician, which prescription shall not be filled but once; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to manufacturers making and selling at wholesale to druggists, or to sales thereof, for the use of dentists, physicians, hospitals or infirmaries. Any person who shall, for himself, or for any other person, violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than five years.

History.—§1, 2, ch. 5957, 1909; RGS 5529; §1, 2, ch. 10189, 1925; CGL 7695.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

§398.22, Violation of uniform narcotic drug law.

859.06 Sale of cigarettes and wrappers to minors.—No person shall sell, barter, furnish or give away, directly or indirectly, to any minor, any cigarette, cigarette wrapper or any substitute for either; or procure for, or persuade, advise, counsel or compel any child under said age to smoke any cigarette. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, for the first offense, upon a conviction thereof, be fined not more than fifty dollars, nor less than ten dollars; and for a second and any subsequent offense, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars, and to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for any period not exceeding sixty days.

History.—§1, 2, ch. 5716, 1907; RGS 5530; CGL 7696.

859.07 Duty of officers to enforce §859.06.—Sheriffs, constables, their deputies or any police officer shall enforce the provisions of §859.06, and he may summon any minor who may have or have had in his possession any cigarettes or cigarette material, and compel him to testify before the county judge or any justice of the peace as to where and from whom he obtained such cigarettes or cigarette material.

History.—§3, ch. 5716, 1907; RGS 5531; CGL 7697.

859.08 Penalty for selling adulterated drugs.—Every registered pharmacist, and the owner or proprietor of any store dealing in drugs or medicines, shall be held responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals or medicines

he may sell or dispense, with the exception of those sold in the original packages of the manufacturer and those known as proprietary; and any person who fraudulently adulterates, for the purpose of sale, any drug or medicine or sells any fraudulently adulterated drug or medicine, knowing the same to be adulterated, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding four hundred dollars, and such adulterated drugs and medicine shall be forfeited and destroyed under the direction of the court; and if the offender be a registered pharmacist his name shall be stricken from the register.

History.—§8, ch. 6890, 1915; RGS 5532; CGL 7698.
cf.—§500.30, Sale of lye regulated.

CHAPTER 860

OFFENSES CONCERNING AIRCRAFT, MOTOR VEHICLES AND RAILROADS

- 860.01 Driving automobile while intoxicated; punishment.
 860.02 Carelessness of common carrier.
 860.03 Intoxicated servant of common carrier.
 860.04 Persons beating their way on railroad trains.
 860.05 Unauthorized person interfering with railroad train, cars or engines.
 860.06 Unauthorized persons boarding trains.
 860.07 Unauthorized persons giving signals to railroad trains or engines.
 860.08 Unauthorized persons interfering with signals connected with railroads or trains.
 860.09 Interfering with railroad track.
 860.10 Disposing of duplicate switch keys of railroad companies; penalty.
 860.11 Injuring railroad structures; driving cattle on tracks.
 860.13 Operation of aircraft while intoxicated or in careless or reckless manner; penalty.
 860.14 Motor vehicle parts and accessories; records of certain purchases.
 860.15 Overcharging for repairs and parts; penalty.

860.01 Driving automobile while intoxicated; punishment.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person, while in an intoxicated condition or under the influence of intoxicating liquor to such extent as to deprive him of full possession of his normal faculties, to drive or operate over the highways or streets or thoroughfares of Florida, any automobile, truck or vehicle or motorcycle or any other vehicle. Any person convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished as provided by §317.201.

(2) If, however, damage to property or person of another, other than damage resulting in death of any person, is done by said intoxicated person under the influence of intoxicating liquor to such extent as to deprive him of full possession of his normal faculties, by reason of the operation of any of said vehicles mentioned herein, he shall upon conviction be fined not more than \$500.00, and also be imprisoned not less than 3 months nor more than 12 months, and if the death of any human being be caused by the operation of a motor vehicle by any person while intoxicated, such person shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and on conviction be punished as provided by existing law relating to manslaughter.

(3) Convictions under the provisions of this section shall not be a bar to any civil suit for damages against the person so convicted.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 6882, 1915; RGS 5563; §1, ch. 9269, 1923; §1, ch. 11809, 1927; CGL 7749; §7, ch. 22000, 1943; §1, ch. 67-156.

cf.—§782.07, Manslaughter.
 §856.01, Drunkenness prohibited.

860.02 Carelessness of common carrier.—Whoever, having management or control of or over any railroad train, steamboat or other public conveyance used for the common carriage of passengers, is guilty of gross carelessness or neglect in or in relation to the conduct, management and control of such conveyance, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§48, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2692; GS 3637; RGS 5573; CGL 7759.

cf.—§350.67, Penalty for violating provisions of Florida public service commission.

Ch. 352, Duties of railroad to passengers and freight.

860.03 Intoxicated servant of common carrier.—If any person while in charge of a locomotive engine, or acting as the conductor or superintendent of a car or train, or on the car or train as a brakeman, or employed to attend the switches, draw-bridges or signal stations on any railway, or acting as captain or pilot on any steamboat shall be intoxicated, he shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2693; GS 3638; RGS 5574; CGL 7760.
cf.—§352.37, Conductors, etc., violating regulations.

860.04 Persons beating their way on railroad trains.—Any person, who, without permission of those having authority, with the intention of being transported free, rides or attempts to ride on any railroad train in this state, shall on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 4703, 1899; GS 3643; RGS 5579; CGL 7765.

860.05 Unauthorized person interfering with railroad train, cars or engines.—Any person other than an employee of the railroad company acting within the line of his duty on such railroad, who shall detach or uncouple any train, or put on, apply, or tamper with any brake or brakes of any train, or wantonly pull the bell cord, or emergency valve of any train, or otherwise interfere with any train, engine, car or part thereof, while such train is standing at any depot, crossing or stop, or while such train is in motion, or who tampers with, or in any manner interferes with any railroad track, switch or signal or any part of the appliance connected with any railroad track, road bed or rolling stock shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 4704, 1899; GS 3654; RGS 5591; CGL 7777.

860.06 Unauthorized persons boarding trains.—No person shall board or enter upon any railway train or locomotive while the same is in motion or cling to any bar, railing or other outside fixture of any train or locomotive.

tive while the same is in motion except such persons who have a right upon said train or locomotive, either as a passenger or employee, and any person convicted of a violation of this section shall be punished by fine of not more than twenty-five dollars or imprisonment not more than thirty days. In case of death or injury nothing in this section shall be construed to alter, change or affect in any manner the right of a party injured while violating this section, or his administrator or representative to recover for such death or injury.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 4709, 1899; GS 3655; RGS 5592; CGL 7778.

860.07 Unauthorized persons giving signals to railroad trains or engines.—Any person who wrongfully, recklessly or wantonly and without authority, signals any train or engine in this state with a red light, or with a red flag, or gives any signal calculated to affect the movement or operation of any train, engine or cars, on any railroad in this state, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, that this section shall not apply to any person giving signals to stop a train for the purpose of preventing an accident to such train, or at a regular station or flag station when the train is flagged for the purpose of taking passage on said train. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

History.—§1, ch. 4708, 1899; GS 3656; RGS 5593; CGL 7779.

860.08 Unauthorized persons interfering with signals connected with railroads or trains.—Any person who wrongfully, or without authority and willfully, removes any lamp from any switch stand, or who removes the oil from any lamp on any switch stand, or who removes any lantern, light, lamp, torch, flag, fuse, torpedo or other signal from any train, engine, car, railroad track, platform, depot or right of way, or who turns out or extinguishes or otherwise tampers with any such lantern, light, lamp, torch, fuse or other signal used in connection with railroad business, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than twelve months.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 4705, 1899; GS 3657; RGS 5594; CGL 7780.

860.09 Interfering with railroad track.—Whoever willfully moves or misplaces or in any manner interferes with any railway switch, or removes any rail from any railway track, or in any other manner injures any railway track, or shall place any obstruction thereon, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding twenty years.

History.—§1, ch. 3755, 1887; RS 2698; GS 3660; RGS 5597; CGL 7783.

cf.—§782.06, Killing by obstructing railroad track.

860.10 Disposing of duplicate switch keys of railroad companies; penalty.—It is unlawful for any person to make, buy, sell or give away any duplicate key to any lock belonging to or in use by any railroad company in this state

on its switches or switch tracks, except on the written order of the officer of said railroad company whose duty it is to distribute and issue switch lock keys to the employees of such railroad company.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 9307, 1923; CGL 7786.
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

860.11 Injuring railroad structures; driving cattle on tracks.—Whoever otherwise wantonly or maliciously injures any bridge, trestle, culvert, cattle guard or other superstructure of any railroad company, or salts the track of any railroad company, for the purpose of attracting cattle thereto, or who shall drive cattle thereon, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding ten years.

History.—§3, ch. 3281, 1881; RS 2699; GS 3661; RGS 5598; CGL 7784.

860.13 Operation of aircraft while intoxicated or in careless or reckless manner; penalty.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an aircraft in the air, or on the ground or water, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, narcotics, or other habit-forming drug, or to operate an aircraft in the air or on the ground or water, in a careless or reckless manner so as to endanger the life or property of another.

(2) In any prosecution charging careless or reckless operation of aircraft in violation of this section the court, in determining whether the operation was careless or reckless, shall consider the standards for safe operation of aircraft as prescribed by federal statutes or regulations governing aeronautics.

(3) Any persons violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

(4) It shall be the duty of any court in which there is a conviction for violation of this statute to report such conviction to the civil aeronautics administration for its guidance and information with respect to the pilot's certificate.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 25259, 1949.

860.14 Motor vehicle parts and accessories; records of certain purchases.—Every person engaged in the business of buying and selling parts and accessories for motor vehicles who purchases such parts and accessories from any person other than manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers, retailers or other persons usually and regularly engaged in the business of selling such parts and accessories, shall keep a daily record of all such parts and accessories so purchased, which record shall show the date and time of each purchase of such parts and accessories, the name and address of each

person from whom such parts and accessories were purchased, the number of the driver's license of such person or, if such person does not have a driver's license, adequate information to properly identify such person, and a detailed description of the parts and accessories purchased from such person, which description shall include all serial and other identifying numbers, if any. Such records shall be retained for not less than one year and shall at all times be subject to the inspection of all police or peace officers. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding \$500.00, or both, in the

discretion of the court.

History.—§1, ch. 61-420.

860.15 Overcharging for repairs and parts; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for a person to knowingly charge for any services on motor vehicles which are not actually performed; or to knowingly and falsely charge for any parts and accessories for motor vehicles not actually furnished; or to knowingly and fraudulently substitute parts when such substitution has no relation to the repairing or servicing of the motor vehicle.

(2) Any person wilfully violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§1, ch. 63-203.

CHAPTER 861

OFFENSES CONCERNING PUBLIC ROADS AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

- 861.01 Obstructing highway.
 861.02 Obstructing water course.
 861.021 Obstructing channels; misdemeanor.
 861.03 Injuries to dams.
 861.04 Placing water hyacinths in any of the streams or waters of the state.
 861.05 Obstruction to navigation by bridges.
 861.06 Obstructing harbors, etc.
 861.07 Obstructing wagon roads.
 861.08 Obstructing county and settlement roads.
 861.09 Certain vehicles prohibited from using hard-surfaced roads.

861.01 Obstructing highway.—Whoever obstructs any public road or established highway by fencing across or into the same, or by willfully causing any other obstruction in or to such road or highway, or any part thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding sixty days, and the judgment of the court shall also be that the obstruction be removed.

History.—§68, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2700; GS 3662; §1, ch. 6884, 1915; RGS 5604; CGL 7791.
 cf.—§339.31 Obstructing highways.
 §775.06, Alternative punishment.

861.02 Obstructing water course.—Whoever erects or fixes on any navigable water course any dam, bridge, hedge, seine, drag, or other obstruction, whereby the navigation of boats drawing three feet of water, or the passage of fish may be obstructed, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

History.—§72, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2701; GS 3665; RGS 5608; CGL 7787.
 cf.—§822.16, Channel marks, destruction.

861.021 Obstructing channels; misdemeanor.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to place any crawfish, crab, or fish trap or set net or other similar device with a buoy or marker attached so that said buoy or marker obstructs the navigation of boats in channels of the waters of the state which are marked by, and which markers are continuously maintained by, the Coast Guard of the United States.

(2) Any person willfully violating the provision of this section is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§1, ch. 69-64.

861.03 Injuries to dams.—Whoever willfully, maliciously and unlawfully injures, removes or destroys any dam, lawfully placed in or on any stream in this state for the purpose of propelling any kind of machinery, or willfully and maliciously makes any aperture or breach in such dam with intent to destroy or injure the same, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding

- 861.10 Dumping or permitting trash upon highways; penalty.
 861.11 Penalty for cutting or destroying shade trees along public roads.
 861.12 Penalty for road official or overseer neglecting duty.
 861.13 Definitions.
 861.14 Restrictions as to location.
 861.15 Requirements as to fences; rules and regulations.
 861.16 Penalties; injunctions.
 861.17 Application of act.
 861.18 Inapplicability of act.

twenty years, or by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 4752, 1899; GS 3666; RGS 5609; CGL 7798.

861.04 Placing water hyacinths in any of the streams or waters of the state.—Whoever willfully places or causes to be placed any water hyacinths in any of the territorial waters of the state whether navigable or non-navigable shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not more than ninety days.

History.—§1, ch. 4752, 1899; §1, ch. 5196, 1903; GS 3667; RGS 5610; CGL 7799; am. §1, ch. 28046, 1953.

861.05 Obstruction to navigation by bridges.—Any railway company, other corporation, or person, which has heretofore constructed, and which shall hereafter construct, any bridge or other causeway across any of the navigable waters of the state, are required to build and maintain a suitable draw or other proper and necessary appliances, so as to be able to remove such obstruction, or to turn a sufficient section thereof as to allow boats or other watercraft to pass such bridge or other causeway, without delay or hindrance, and any such company, corporation, or person failing to comply with such requirements, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3931, 1889; RS 2702; GS 3668; RGS 5611; CGL 7800.

861.06 Obstructing harbors, etc.—The master, or other person in charge of any steamer, vessel, barge or lighter, or any other person who violates the provisions of law relative to the protection of harbors, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding two years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§4, ch. 3142, 1879; RS 2703; GS 3669; RGS 5612; CGL 7801.

861.07 Obstructing wagon roads.—Whenever any tie cutter or log cutter cutting ties for a railroad or logs for milling purposes, shall cut or fell any tree into or across any traveled road, whether it be a county road or a road regularly used by the public or a neighborhood road, and shall fail to remove the same within two hours thereafter so as to free the

road from all obstruction therefrom, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars, or by imprisonment for thirty days; and such person and his employer shall be liable or responsible for any and all damages resulting from so obstructing a traveled road.

History.—§1, ch. 4780, 1899; GS 3673; RGS 5616, CGL 7805.

861.08 Obstructing county and settlement roads.—

(1) Whoever shall fell, drag or by any means place a tree, or other obstruction, in or across any county settlement or neighborhood road regularly used, or whoever causes such obstruction to be placed therein, shall remove the same from such road within six hours thereafter.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$100.00 or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 60 days; provided, that this law shall not apply to pasture fences, gates, nor the improvement of private property.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 5238, 1903; GS 3676; §1, ch. 6538, 1913; RGS 5619; CGL 7808.

861.09 Certain vehicles prohibited from using hard-surfaced roads.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to drive, propel, or operate, or to have driven, propelled or operated, over the hard-surfaced public roads or parts of roads of this state any vehicle or implement having wheels that will carry more than two hundred pounds per wheel for every vehicle having tires of one inch in width, or five hundred pounds per wheel for every vehicle having tires of two inches in width, or eight hundred pounds per wheel for every vehicle having tires of three inches in width, or twelve hundred pounds per wheel for every vehicle having tires of four inches in width, or fifteen hundred pounds per wheel for every vehicle having tires five inches in width, or that will carry any load greater than six thousand pounds without first providing one inch of tire width per wheel for each additional two thousand pounds, or fraction thereof, or to permit any vehicle or implement or any load or portion of load thereof to drag upon the surface of any hard-surfaced public road or parts of roads; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the use of roughened surfaces on rubber tires or on the wheels of farm implements weighing less than one thousand pounds.

(2) Hard-surfaced public roads or parts of roads as used in this section shall be construed to be brick, concrete, asphaltic, sand-clay, sand or bituminous surfaced roads which are maintained by county or state funds.

(3) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine of not exceeding \$100.00 or by

imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 6 months.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 7329, 1917; §§1, 2, ch. 7898, 1919; RGS 5617, 5618; CGL 7806, 7807.

cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

§339.29 Dumping trash on public highways.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

861.10 Dumping or permitting trash upon highways; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to dump or cause to be dumped or place or cause to be placed any junked or abandoned cars, trash, garbage or refuse of any kind whatsoever along the right-of-way of any public highway, road or street of this state; or while operating a motor vehicle to permit trash, garbage or refuse of any kind whatsoever to fall upon or along the right-of-way of any public highway, road or street of this state.

(2) Any person found guilty of violating this section shall be fined not to exceed \$100.00 or be imprisoned not more than 30 days.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 12214, 1927; CGL 7816; §1, ch. 59-33; §1, ch. 69-259.

***Note.**—§1, ch. 69-259 purported to amend this section in its entirety, but was actually directed only to subsection (1) and omitted subsection (2) from republication of the section. An absence of intent to repeal subsection (2) was indicated by the failure to code subsection (2) as language to be deleted and also by the absence of any mention of such repeal in the title to the bill.

cf.—§339.29, Dumping trash on highways; penalty.

§775.06, Alternative punishment.

861.11 Penalty for cutting or destroying shade trees along public roads.—

(1) The county commissioners of each county may prescribe that the public roads in their county shall not be less than thirty feet wide, and it shall be unlawful for any person to belt, cut or destroy any shade trees on any public road or right-of-way without authority from the superintendent of public roads, supervisor or overseer of the district in which said trees are situated.

(2) Each supervisor or overseer of each district in such counties shall enforce the provisions of this section by reporting the offenders to the nearest justice of the peace and upon trial and conviction, each offender shall be fined not more than \$25.00, or imprisoned not more than 30 days.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 5005, 1901; GS 3677; RGS 5620; CGL 7809.

cf.—§336.02 Width of county roads.

§336.04 Superintendent of county roads, etc.

§339.25 Trees and shrubbery; removal or damage; penalty.

861.12 Penalty for road official or overseer neglecting duty.—Any superintendent of public roads, supervisor or overseer who willfully neglects to perform the duties prescribed in §861.11 shall be deemed guilty of, and made a party to the offense and proceeded against as the original offender by any person.

History.—§4, ch. 5005, 1901; GS 3678; RGS 5621; CGL 7810.

cf.—§336.04 Superintendent of county roads, etc.

861.13 Definitions.—

(1) "Junk" shall mean old or scrap copper, brass, rope, rags, batteries, paper, lumber, trash, rubber, debris, oddments, wastements, litter, leavings, ruins, castoffs, rummage, waste, or junked, dismantled or wrecked automobiles, or parts thereof, iron, steel and other old or

scrap ferrous or nonferrous material.

(2) "Automobile graveyard" shall mean an establishment or place of business which is maintained or operated for the use of storing, keeping, buying or selling wrecked, scrapped, ruined, or dismantled motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts.

(3) "Junk yard" shall mean an establishment or place of business which is maintained or operated for the use of storing, keeping, buying or selling such junk, or for the maintenance or operation of an automobile graveyard and shall be construed to include garbage dumps and sanitary fills.

(4) "Highway" shall be construed in the provisions of this act to mean any secondary, primary or interstate highway not elevated.

(5) "Fence" shall mean an enclosure at least six feet in height so constructed or planted and maintained as to obscure the junk in said enclosure from ordinary view to those persons passing upon the highways in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 65-93.

861.14 Restrictions as to location.—No junk yard shall be operated or maintained within one thousand feet of any highway right-of-way; provided, however, that a person who was operating or maintaining a junk yard less than one thousand feet from any highway prior to July 1, 1965, may be permitted to operate and maintain his junkyard if the view from such highway is obscured by natural objects, plantings or fences on his property line as herein defined; provided further, that the provisions herein shall not be construed to prohibit any person who operates or maintains a junk yard less than one thousand feet from any highway prior to July 1, 1965, to enlarge, expand or increase the size of said junk yard.

History.—§2, ch. 65-93.

861.15 Requirements as to fences; rules and regulations.—A fence constructed under the provisions of this act shall be kept in good order and repair and any advertisement thereon shall be regulated by chapter 479. The department of transportation shall have the power to promulgate rules and regulations governing the location, construction, planning and materials of fence, living or otherwise.

History.—§3, ch. 65-93; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

861.16 Penalties; injunctions.—Any person violating any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be penalized by a fine of not less than \$100.00 or more than \$1,000.00; said fine to be applicable only after receipt by said person of written notification that said person is violating any provisions of this act and his failure to comply with the requirements contained herein within thirty days from the date of the receipt of said notice, and, in addition to other remedies provided in this act, any public official may apply to the circuit court, or other court of competent jurisdiction of the county in which said junk yard may be, for an injunction to abate such nuisance.

History.—§4, ch. 65-93.

861.17 Application of act.—Sections 861.13-861.18 shall apply only to highways outside the limits of any municipalities.

History.—§5, ch. 65-93.

861.18 Inapplicability of act.—The term junk yard shall not be construed to mean an establishment having facilities for processing iron, steel or nonferrous scrap and whose principal produce is scrap iron, steel or nonferrous scrap for sale for remelting purposes only.

History.—§6, ch. 65-93.

CHAPTER 862

OFFENSES CONCERNING SEAMEN

862.01 Shippers of sailors and keepers of sailor boarding houses, boarding vessels without master's permission.

862.01 Shippers of sailors and keepers of sailor boarding houses, boarding vessels without master's permission.—

(1) No one engaged in the business of shipping sailors, nor any keeper of any sailor boardinghouse, nor any one in the employ of the keeper of a sailor boardinghouse, or acting in any manner in behalf of the keeper of a sailor boardinghouse, shall go on board any vessel, in any port or harbor in this state, without first having obtained from the master of such vessel permission to go on board of his vessel.

(2) If any one engaged in the business of shipping sailors, or the keeper of any sailor boardinghouse, or any one in the employ of or acting in behalf of the keeper of a sailor boardinghouse, shall go aboard any vessel outside the jurisdiction of this state, he shall not remain on board of such vessel after she has entered any port or harbor of this state without first having obtained the express consent of the master of such vessel. Whoever willfully violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3288, 1881; RS 2751; GS 3746; RGS 5771; CGL 8001.

cf.—Ch. 307, Stevedores.

Ch. 310, Pilot commissioners and pilots.

§313.06, Obstructing or resisting harbor masters.

862.02 Enticing seamen from their vessels.

862.03 Landing sick seamen or paupers in the seaports of the state.

862.02 Enticing seamen from their vessels.

—It is unlawful for any person to entice any seaman or sailor from the vessel on which he is engaged, previous to the expiration of his term of service on said vessel. Any person so enticing said seamen or sailors shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

History.—§1, ch. 4372, 1895; GS 3747; RGS 5772; CGL 8002.

862.03 Landing sick seamen or paupers in the seaports of the state.—If any master or commander of any ship or vessel shall discharge or cause to be put ashore any sick or disabled sailor belonging to his ship or vessel, not entitled to his discharge, by the contract between them, or any servant, without taking due care of his maintenance and cure, or who shall land from any such ship or vessel any pauper or vagrant, without the means of procuring his maintenance for the space of one month in any port of the state, he shall be fined in a sum not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a period of not more than sixty days.

History.—§1, ch. 4593, 1897; GS 3748; RGS 5773; CGL 8003.

CHAPTER 865

VIOLATIONS OF CERTAIN COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS

- 865.02 Falsely shipping oranges as Florida oranges.
 865.03 Introducing cottony cushion scale.
 865.04 False packing of provisions.
 865.05 Selling trees, plants or vines under false name.
 865.06 Preservation of wild trees, shrubs and plants; penalty.

865.02 Falsely shipping oranges as Florida oranges.—Whoever ships foreign-grown fruit or oranges, representing by mark or otherwise that said fruit is the product of the state, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense.

History.—§2, ch. 3454, 1883; RS 2708; GS 3699; RGS 5647; CGL 7851.
 cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

865.03 Introducing cottony cushion scale.—Whoever receives or brings into this state or causes to be brought in from any state of the United States, or from any foreign country, any orange, lemon or other tree of the citrus variety, or any bud, graft or scion from any such trees, affected with an insect known as the white or cottony cushion scale, or whoever makes use of or inserts, or causes the use or insertion of any bud, graft or scion of such affected tree into any orange tree or into any kind of a tree of the citrus variety, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3912, 1887; RS 2709; GS 3700; RGS 5662; CGL 7853.
 cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

865.04 False packing of provisions.—Whoever fraudulently puts into any barrel, bale of cotton, cask or other package of sugar, rice or pork, or any other article of provisions, any dirt, rubbish or other thing, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§54, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2710; GS 3703; RGS 5655; CGL 7856.

865.05 Selling trees, plants or vines under false name.—All trees, plants, seeds and vines sold, offered for sale or exposed for sale in this state shall be properly named as to variety and kind, and any person knowingly selling, trading, exchanging or offering or exposing for sale any trees, seeds, plants or vines falsely named as to variety and kind, with the purpose to deceive or defraud the purchaser, shall be fined not more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 5233, 1903; GS 3704; RGS 5656; CGL 7857.

865.06 Preservation of wild trees, shrubs and plants; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to:

(a) Willfully pick, pull up, tear up, dig up, cut, break, injure or destroy trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, ferns and mosses which are hereinafter named in paragraph (b) growing upon the land

865.062 Exemptions from §865.06.

865.07 Adulterated syrup.

865.08 Purchase of cotton or leaf tobacco.

865.09 Fictitious name statute; definitions; etc.

865.10 Linen suppliers.

of another, or upon the land reserved, set aside or maintained by the state as a public park, or as a game preserve, or sanctuary for trees, plants, wild animals, birds or fish, without having previously obtained permission from the owner or person lawfully occupying such land or his representative or the superintendent or custodian of such park, refuge or sanctuary.

(b) Transport, carry or convey on any public highway, or sell or offer for sale in any place the following plants:

1. Bromeliads—all species of the bromeliad family, sometimes known as air plants, or wild pines, native to the state except *Tillandsia usneoides*, the Spanish moss, which is specifically excluded from this law.

2. Orchids—all species of the orchid family, both epiphytic and terrestrial, native to the state.

3. Ferns—all species of the fern families, native to the state, except the following: All *Acrostichum* (leather swamp fern), *Blechnum* (swamp fern), *Nephrolepis* (Boston fern), *Osmunda* (cinnamon and royal fern), and *Polypodium*; *Dryopteris normalis*; *Dryopteris thelypteris* (marsh fern) and *Pteris cretica* (small bracken fern) which are specifically excluded from this law.

4. Palms—all species of the palm family native to the state, except the *Sabal palmetto* (cabbage palm) which is specifically excluded from this law.

5. *Peperomia*—all species native to the state;

6. *Sarracenia*—all species native to the state (pitcher plants);

7. *Zamia*—all species native to the state (coontie);

8. *Cercis canadensis* (redbud);

9. *Epigaea repens* (trailing arbutus);

10. *Erythrina arborea* (Cherokee or coral bean);

11. *Eugenia confusa* and *E. simpsonii* (red-berry and Simpson eugenia);

12. *Gelsemium sempervirens* (yellow jasmine);

13. *Gordonia lasianthus* (loblolly-bay);

14. *Guaiacum sanctum* (roughbark lignum vitae);

15. *Guilandina crista* (nicker bean);

16. *Ilex cassine*, *I. myrtifolia* and *I. opaca* (dahoon, myrtle-leaved and American holly);

17. *Kalmia latifolia* (mountain laurel);

18. *Jacquinia keyensis* (joewood);

19. *Lobelia cardinalis* (cardinal flower);

20. *Nemastylis floridana* (celestial lily);

21. *Rhododendron austrinum* and *R. canescens* (wild azaleas);
22. *Pinckneya pubens* (fevertree);
23. *Salpingostylis coelestina* (Bartram's ixia);
24. *Sophora tomentosa* (necklace-pod);
25. *Taxus floridana* (Florida yew);
26. *Tetrazygia bicolor* (tetrazygia);
27. *Torreya taxifolia* (Florida torreya);
28. *Tournefortia gnaphalodes* (sea lavender);
29. *Vierna baldwinii* (dwarf clematis);
30. *Cornus Florida* and *cornus alternifolia* (dogwood);

which have been gathered, picked, pulled up, torn up, dug up, cut or broken in violation of this law.

(c) A review and possible revision of this list shall be made at ten year intervals by a committee from the Florida federation of garden clubs, inc., and the Florida nurserymen and growers association, inc., to keep it up to date as changing conditions within the state decree.

(2)(a) In any prosecution under this section it shall be a defense that plants, or the flowers, roots, bulbs or other parts thereof transported, carried or conveyed or sold or offered for sale by the party were grown under cultivation, or were taken from his own land or land under lease by him or were taken from the land of another with written permission by the other or his representative or were legally imported from another country.

(b) Licensed, certified nurserymen who grow any of the native plants listed in subsection (1)(b) from seeds or by vegetative propagation are specifically permitted to sell these commercially grown plants and shall not be in violation of this section of the law if they do so, as it is the intent of the law to preserve and encourage the growth of these native plants which are rapidly disappearing from the state.

(3) Any person who willfully does any act made unlawful under this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days or by a fine of not less than \$20.00, nor more than \$100.00 and costs.

(a) Nothing in this section applies to public utility company duties or to authorized personnel of colleges and scientific institutions collecting for educational and scientific research purposes, or to persons engaged in the collection of limited amounts of seeds for propagation purposes.

(b) All prosecutions under this section shall be commenced within 6 months from the time such offense was committed and not afterwards.

(4) Plant inspectors of the department of agriculture and consumer services shall, as part of their regular inspection of nurseries and roadside stands, be on the alert for any of the above native plants appearing suddenly in a given nursery in a mature stage or a stage showing several years of growth and are empowered to request proof of where and how

the plants were obtained.

History.—§1, ch. 10127, 1925; §§1, 2, ch. 12453, 1927; §1, ch. 15061, 1931; CGL 7858, 7859; §1, ch. 65-426; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106. cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

865.062 Exemptions from §865.06.—The Seminole Indians of Florida shall be exempt from the prohibitions and penalties of §865.06.

History.—§1, ch. 61-531.

865.07 Adulterated syrup.—

(1) Any person, or agent thereof, who shall sell, offer for sale, or advertise for sale in this state any adulterated or mixed syrups whatever, except at the time of such sale or offer for sale the percentage of such adulteration or mixture, and the name and post-office address of the manufacturer, is clearly stamped or labeled on the barrel, can, case, bottle or other receptacle containing such syrup or mixture, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$500.00 or imprisonment not exceeding 6 months.

(2) The term "adulterated mixture" or "ad-mixture," as used herein is understood to apply to all mixtures of two or more ingredients differing in their nature and quality, such as sugar cane syrup, sorghum syrup, maple syrup, molasses or glucose.

History.—§§1, 2, 3, ch. 5231, 1903; GS 3706; RGS 5657; CGL 7860.

cf.—Ch. 500, Foods, drugs and cosmetics.
§775.06, Alternative punishment.

865.08 Purchase of cotton or leaf tobacco.—Whoever trades, traffics for or buys, except from the producer or his authorized agent, any cotton or leaf tobacco, unless the same be baled or boxed in the usual manner, or unless upon some exhibition of evidence in writing that the producer has parted with his interest therein, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§11, ch. 1466, 1866; RS 2711; GS 3707; RGS 5658; CGL 7861.

cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

865.09 Fictitious name statute; definitions; etc.—

(1) This section shall be known as the "Fictitious Name Statute."

(2)(a) "Persons" shall include every individual, whether natural or artificial, firm or group or combination of individuals or partnerships, whether natural or representative.

(b) "Fictitious names" shall include any trade name, whether a single name or a group of names, other than the proper name or known called names of those persons engaged in such business or professions.

(c) "Business" shall include all enterprises or adventures wherein persons either sell, buy, exchange, barter or deal, or any of these things, or represent the dealing in anything or article of value, or rendering services for compensation.

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, as defined herein, to engage in business as herein defined, under a fictitious name as herein defined, without and unless said

fictitious name shall be registered with the clerk of the circuit court of the county where the principal place of business is, which registration shall consist of filing with the clerk aforesaid an affidavit signed by all interested persons, stating under oath the names of all those interested in the business enterprise, the extent of the interest of each, and the fictitious name under which said business is carried on. Said registration may not be made until the person or persons desiring to engage in business under a fictitious name shall have advertised his or their intention to register said fictitious name at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper as defined by law in the county where said registration is to be made, and said registration shall not be accepted by the clerk of the circuit court except upon receiving proof of such publication.

(4) The clerk of the circuit court shall receive a fee of one dollar for receiving and filing said registration, to be paid by the person or persons engaged in doing business under a fictitious name, as herein defined.

(5) The penalty for failure to comply with this law shall be that neither the business nor the members nor those interested in doing such business may defend or maintain suit in any court of this state, either as plaintiff or defendant, until this law is complied with, and further that any person violating this law may have information filed against him by anyone aggrieved or believed to be aggrieved, before the proper court and charged with a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined the sum of twenty-five dollars, or sentenced to jail for sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the judge of the court who is trying the said case.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 20953, 1941; §1, ch. 26760, 1951; §1, ch. 67-209.

865.10 Linen suppliers.—

(1) REGISTRATION OF NAME.—A per-

son engaged in the business of supplying or furnishing for hire or compensation on a rental or lease basis clean laundered bed linen or table linen, garments, aprons, or towels who uses his name and the word "registered" on such articles or supplies may register such articles or supplies by filing in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county where his principal place of business is situated, and also with the department of state, a description of the name so used by him, and paying a fee of twenty-five dollars to each office for each filing, and shall publish such description once in each of three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the description has been filed.

(2) UNAUTHORIZED USE OR DISPOSITION OF REGISTERED LINENS, ETC.—No person shall without the written consent of the owner willfully take, detain, use, sell, traffic in or otherwise dispose of, or use for any purpose other than that for which such article was intended, any registered bed linen or table linen, garment, apron or towel; provided, however, that the use of such article or articles at the place where the same are placed or delivered by the owner or owners under an agreement, lease, or license from such owner, shall not be unlawful; and provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall make it unlawful for any caterer, hotel, restaurant, cafe or other public hostelry to permit and allow the use of such bed linen or table linen, garment, apron or towel by any guest, boarder or regularly hired employee thereof, during the period of any lease, renting or hiring agreement of said supplies with the owner thereof.

(3) PENALTY.—Anyone found guilty of violation of this section shall be punishable as otherwise provided by law.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 67-196; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 867

EXHIBITIONS OF DEFORMED PERSONS OR ANIMALS

867.01 Exhibition of deformed persons prohibited; penalty.

867.01 Exhibition of deformed persons prohibited; penalty.—Whoever shall exhibit for pay or compensation any crippled or physically distorted, malformed or disfigured man, woman or child in any circus, show or similar place or in any other place to which an admission fee is charged, and whoever knowingly advertises or knowingly causes to be advertised any such exhibition, and whoever solicits or procures the attendance of others at any such exhibition with knowledge of the nature thereof, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

History.—§1, ch. 8524, 1921; CGL 7673.

867.02 Exhibition of deformed animals prohibited; penalty.

867.02 Exhibition of deformed animals prohibited; penalty.—Whoever shall exhibit for pay or compensation any crippled or physically distorted, malformed or disfigured beast, bird or animal in any circus, show or similar place, or any other place to which an admission fee is charged, and whoever knowingly advertises or knowingly causes to be advertised any such exhibition, and whoever solicits or procures the attendance of others at such exhibition with knowledge of the nature thereof, shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 8524, 1921; CGL 7674.

CHAPTER 870

AFFRAYS; RIOTS; ROUTS; UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES

- 870.01 Affrays and riots.
 870.02 Unlawful assemblies.
 870.03 Riots and routs.
 870.04 Magistrate to disperse riotous assembly.

- 870.05 When killing excused.
 870.06 Unauthorized military organizations.

870.01 Affrays and riots.—

(1) All persons guilty of an affray shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 12 months, or by fine not exceeding \$500.00.

(2) All persons guilty of a riot, or of inciting or encouraging a riot, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding 2 years in the state penitentiary, or by imprisonment not exceeding 12 months in the county jail, or by fine not exceeding \$500.00, or by both fine and imprisonment.

History.—§35, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2406; GS 3239; RGS 5072; CGL 7174; §1, ch. 67-407.

870.02 Unlawful assemblies.—If three or more persons meet together to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any other unlawful act, each of them shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—RS 2407; GS 3240; RGS 5073; CGL 7175.
 cf.—§§876.03, 876.04, Anarchy, communism, etc., unlawful assembly for purpose of.

870.03 Riots and routs.—If any persons unlawfully assembled demolish, pull down or destroy, or begin to demolish, pull down or destroy, any dwelling house or other building, or any ship or vessel, each of them shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years.

History.—§7, sub-ch. 7, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2408; GS 3241; RGS 5074; CGL 7176.

870.04 Magistrate to disperse riotous assembly.—If any number of persons, whether armed or not, are unlawfully, riotously or tumultuously assembled in any county, city or municipality, the sheriff or his deputies, or any constable or justice of the peace of the county, or the mayor, or any commissioner, councilman, alderman or police officer of the said city or municipality, or any officer or member of the Florida Highway Patrol, or any officer or agent of the Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Department of Natural Resources, or beverage enforcement agent, any personnel or representatives of the Department of Law Enforcement or its successor, or any other peace officer, shall go among the persons so assembled, or as near to them as may be with safety, and shall in the name of the state command all the persons so assembled immediately and peaceably to disperse; and if such persons do not thereupon immediately and peaceably disperse, said officers shall command the assistance of all such persons in seizing, arresting and securing

such persons in custody; and if any person present being so commanded to aid and assist in seizing and securing such rioter or persons so unlawfully assembled, or in suppressing such riot or unlawful assembly, refuses or neglects to obey such command, or, when required by such officers to depart from the place, refuses and neglects to do so, he shall be deemed one of the rioters or persons unlawfully assembled, and may be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

History.—§§1, 2, sub-ch. 7, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2409; GS 3242; RGS 5075; CGL 7177; §§1, chs. 61-223 and 61-237; §1, ch. 67-2203; §3, ch. 67-2207; §§20, 25, 35, ch. 69-106.

870.05 When killing excused.—If, by reason of the efforts made by any of said officers or by their direction to disperse such assembly, or to seize and secure the persons composing the same, who have refused to disperse, any such person or other person present is killed or wounded, the said officers and all persons acting by their order or under their direction, shall be held guiltless and fully justified in law; and if any of said officers or any person acting under or by their direction is killed or wounded, all persons so assembled and all other persons present who when commanded refused to aid and assist said officer shall be held answerable therefor.

History.—§6, sub-ch. 7, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2410; GS 3243; RGS 5076; CGL 7178.

870.06 Unauthorized military organizations.

—No body of men, other than the regularly organized land and naval militia of this state, the troops of the United States, and the students of regularly chartered educational institutions where military science is a prescribed part of the course of instruction, shall associate themselves together as a military organization for drill or parade in public with firearms, in this state, without special license from the governor for each occasion, and application for such license must be approved by the mayor and aldermen of the cities and towns where such organizations may propose to parade. Each person unlawfully engaging in the formation of such military organization, or participating in such drill or parade, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than five dollars and not more than twenty-five dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

History.—§15, ch. 1466, 1866; RS 2411; §10, ch. 5202, 1903; GS 3246; RGS 5077; CGL 7179.
 cf.—§250.43, Uniform, etc., not to be worn by persons not in military service.

CHAPTER 871

DISTURBING RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ASSEMBLIES

- 871.01 Disturbing schools and religious and other assemblies.
 871.02 Indictments or informations for disturbing assembly.

871.01 Disturbing schools and religious and other assemblies. — Whoever willfully interrupts or disturbs any school, or any assembly of people, met for the worship of God, or for any lawful purpose, shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days.

History.—§§19, 21, 22, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2627, 2629, 2630; GS 3547; §1, ch. 5719, 1907; RGS 5448; CGL 7591.

871.02 Indictments or informations for disturbing assembly.—The several grand juries of this state in their respective counties may return indictments, or the several state attorneys of this state in their respective circuits may file information against all persons violating §871.01, and such indictments or informations, when filed with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where such offense is alleged to have been committed, shall be forthwith certified by him to some court in the county having jurisdiction to try and determine such charge, and said court to which such indictment or information is certified shall proceed to try and determine such charge upon such indictment or information, the same as if affidavit had been made before such court charging the said offense.

History.—§§2, 3, ch. 5719, 1907; RGS 5449; CGL 7592.
 cf.—Ch. 906, Indictment and information.
 §923.03, Form of indictment or information.

871.03 Peddling at camp meeting.—Whoever during the time of holding any camp or field meeting for religious purposes, and within one mile of the place of holding such meeting, hawks or peddles goods, wares, merchandise, or without permission from the authorities having charge of such meeting, establishes any tent or booth for vending of provisions or refreshments, or practices or engages in gaming or horse racing, or exhibits, or offers to exhibit, shows or plays, shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense; but a person having his usual and regular place of business within such limits is not hereby required to suspend his business.

History.—§20, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2628; GS 3548; RGS 5450; CGL 7593.

- 871.03 Peddling at camp meeting.
 871.04 Advertising; religious discrimination; public places.

871.04 Advertising; religious discrimination; public places.—

(1) Except where the context clearly requires a different meaning, the following terms shall have for the purposes of this section the meaning respectively ascribed to them:

(a) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or organized group of persons whether incorporated or not.

(b) "Establishment" means any building or part thereof, including without being limited to public inns, hotels, motels, apartment hotels, any structure, enclosure, tract of land, and all improvements, appurtenances, and additions, bodies of water whether natural or artificial, and any other place of whatsoever nature to which the general public is or will be admitted, allowed or invited on payment of a fee, free of charge or otherwise.

(2) No person, directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, shall publish, post, broadcast by any means, maintain, circularize, issue, display, transmit, or otherwise disseminate or place in any manner before the public with reference to an establishment any advertisement that the patronage of any person is not welcome, or is objectionable, or is not acceptable because of his religion. No person shall cause or solicit another person to violate this section.

(3) This section shall not apply to any establishment which is private or limited to membership only; to any camp administered by any religious organization, group or sect, admission to which is based on religious belief or affiliation; or to any gathering, meeting or assembly held under the auspices of any religious organization, group or sect.

(4) Any person or persons violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished upon conviction thereof by a fine of not more than \$500.00 or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 29845, 1955.

CHAPTER 872

OFFENSES CONCERNING DEAD BODIES AND GRAVES

872.01 Dealing in dead bodies.

872.02 Disfiguring tomb.

872.03 Cremating human bodies; limitation.

872.04 Autopsies; consent required, exception.

872.01 Dealing in dead bodies.—Whoever buys, sells or has in his possession for the purpose of buying or selling or trafficking in the dead body of any human being shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars; provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prohibit the obtaining, dissecting, using and disposing of dead bodies for the purpose of teaching or other appropriate university research by any medical school, dental school, school of nursing or other university research or teaching unit which is a part of a regularly established or chartered institution of higher learning under the laws of the state.

History.—§26, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2625; GS 3545; RGS 5446; CGL 7589; §1, ch. 22057, 1943; §1, ch. 26724, 1951. cf.—§822.13, Laying out highway, etc., over graveyard.

872.02 Disfiguring tomb. — Whoever willfully destroys, mutilates, defaces, injures or removes any tomb, monument, gravestone or other structure or thing placed or designed for a memorial of the dead, or any fence, railing, curb or other thing intended for the protection or ornamentation of any tomb, monument, gravestone or other structure before mentioned, or for any enclosure for the burial of the dead, or willfully destroys, mutilates, removes, cuts, breaks or injures any tree, shrub or plant placed or being within any such enclosure, or wantonly and maliciously disturbs the contents of a tomb or grave, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

History.—§27, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2626; GS 3546; RGS 5447; CGL 7590.

872.03 Cremating human bodies; limitation.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to cremate any dead human body

prior to the expiration of forty-eight hours after the death of such human body.

(2) Anyone convicted for the violation of this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 21780, 1943.

872.04 Autopsies; consent required, exception.—

(1) Unless otherwise authorized by statute, no autopsy shall be performed without the written consent of the spouse, nearest relative or, if no such next of kin can be found, the person who has assumed custody of the body for purposes of burial; where two or more persons assume custody of the body for such purposes, then the consent of any one of them shall be sufficient to authorize the autopsy.

(2) Any such written consent may be given by telegram, and any telegram purporting to have been sent by a person authorized to give such consent will be presumed to have been sent by such person.

(3) If after diligent search and inquiry it is established by the chief law enforcement officer having jurisdiction through his examination of missing persons records and other inquiry that no person can be found who can authorize an autopsy as herein provided, then after a reasonable time, any person licensed to practice medicine under chapter 458 or osteopathic medicine under chapter 459, and whose practice involves the usual performance of autopsies, may conduct an autopsy on the remains for purposes of confirming medical diagnosis and suspected communicable diseases, without written consent, and no cause of action will be brought against such physician for performance of such autopsy. A reasonable time for purposes of this provision shall be not less than forty-eight hours or more than seventy-two hours after death.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 67-87.

CHAPTER 876

CRIMINAL ANARCHY, COMMUNISM, WEARING MASKS, HOODS, ETC.

- 876.01 Criminal anarchy, communism, etc., prohibited.
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- 876.31 Short title; §§876.22-876.30.

876.01 Criminal anarchy, communism, etc., prohibited.—Criminal anarchy, criminal communism, criminal nazism, or criminal fascism are doctrines that existing form of constitutional government should be overthrown by force or violence or by any other unlawful means, or by assassination of officials of the government of the United States or of the several states. The advocacy of such doctrines either by word of mouth or writing or the promotion of such doctrines independently or in collaboration with or under the guidance of officials of a foreign state or an international revolutionary party or group is a felony.

History.—§1, ch. 20216, 1941.
cf.—§§870.02, 870.04, Unlawful assemblies generally.

876.02 Criminal anarchy, communism, etc., defined and made a felony; penalty.—Any person who—

(1) By word of mouth or writing advocates, advises, or teaches the duty, necessity or propriety of overthrowing or overturning existing forms of constitutional government by force or violence; of disobeying or sabotaging or hindering the carrying out of the laws, orders, or decrees of duly constituted civil, naval or military authorities; or by the assassination of officials of the government of the United States or of the state, or by any unlawful means or under the guidance of or in collaboration with officials, agents or representatives of a foreign state or an international revolutionary party or group; or

(2) Prints, publishes, edits, issues or knowingly circulates, sells, distributes, or publicly displays any book, paper, document, or written or printed matter in any form, containing or advocating, advising or teaching the doctrine that constitutional government should be overthrown by force, violence, or any unlawful means; or

(3) Openly, willfully and deliberately urges, advocates, or justifies by word of mouth or writing the assassination or unlawful killing or assaulting of any official of the government of the United States or of this state because of his official character, or any other crime, with intent to teach, spread, or advocate the propriety of the doctrines of criminal anarchy, criminal communism, criminal nazism or criminal fascism; or

(4) Organizes or helps to organize or becomes a member of any society, group or assembly of persons formed to teach or advocate such doctrines; or

(5) Becomes a member of, associated with or promotes the interest of any criminal anarchistic, communistic, nazi-istic or fascistic organization, or helps to organize or becomes a member of or affiliated with any subsidiary organization or associated group of persons who advocates, teaches, or advises the principles of criminal anarchy, criminal communism, criminal nazism or criminal fascism;

Shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof be subject to imprisonment for not more than ten years or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

History.—§2, ch. 20216, 1941.

876.03 Unlawful assembly for purposes of anarchy, communism, etc.—Whenever two or more persons assemble for the purpose of promoting, advocating or teaching the doctrine of criminal anarchy, criminal communism, criminal nazism or criminal fascism, as defined in §876.01 of this law, such an assembly or organization is unlawful, and every person voluntarily participating therein by his presence, aid or instigation shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than ten years

or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or both.

History.—§3, ch. 20216, 1941.

876.04 Allowing unlawful assembly in building prohibited.—No owner, agent, superintendent, janitor, caretaker or occupant of any place, building or room, shall willfully and knowingly permit therein any assemblage of persons prohibited by §876.03, and if such person after notification that the premises are so used, permits such use to be continued, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof subject to imprisonment for not more than one year or fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or both.

History.—§4, ch. 20216, 1941.

876.05 State employees; oath.—

(1) All persons who now or hereafter are employed by or who now or hereafter are on the payroll of the state, or any of its departments and agencies, subdivisions, counties, cities, school boards and districts of the free public school system of the state or counties, or institutions of higher learning and all candidates for public office, are hereby required to take an oath before any person duly authorized to take acknowledgments of instruments for public record in the state in the following form:

I, _____, a citizen of the State of Florida and of the United States of America, and being employed by or an officer of _____ and a recipient of public funds as such employee or officer, do hereby solemnly swear or affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Florida; that I am not a member of the Communist Party; that I have not and will not lend my aid, support, advice, counsel or influence to the Communist Party; that I do not believe in the overthrow of the Government of the United States or of the State of Florida by force or violence; that I am not a member of any organization or party which believes in or teaches, directly or indirectly, the overthrow of the Government of the United States or of Florida by force or violence.

(2) Said oath shall be filed with the records of the governing official or employing governmental agency prior to the approval of any voucher for the payment of salary, expenses, or other compensation.

History.—§1, ch. 25046, 1949.

Note.—See 7 L.Ed. 2d 285 and 137 So. 2d 828 as to constitutionality of section.
cf.—§90.01, Oaths, requirements.

876.06 Discharged for refusal to execute.—If any person required by §§876.05-876.10 to take the oath herein provided for fails to execute the same, the governing authority under which such person is employed shall cause said person to be immediately discharged, and his name removed from the payroll, and such person shall not be permitted to receive any payment as an employee or as an officer where he or she was serving.

History.—§2, ch. 25046, 1949.

876.07 Persons giving aid, advice, etc., to communist party.—Any person having taken the oath provided for in §876.05 and who thereafter should become a member of the communist party or who lends aid, support, advice, counsel or influence to the communist party or who expresses any belief in or advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States or of the state by violence or force or thereafter becomes a member of an organization or party which believes in or teaches directly or indirectly the overthrow of the government of the United States or of the state by force or violence, shall immediately be discharged from his employment by the employing authority and his name shall be removed from the payroll, and thereafter such person shall not be permitted to receive any payment as an employee or an officer where he or she then was serving. Any person seeking to qualify for public office who fails or refuses to file the oath required by this act shall be held to have failed to qualify as a candidate for public office, and the name of such person shall not be printed on the ballot as a qualified candidate.

History.—§3, ch. 25046, 1949.

876.08 Penalty for not discharging.—Any governing authority or person, under whom any employee is serving or by whom employed who shall knowingly or carelessly permit any such employee to continue in employment after failing to comply with the provisions of §§876.05-876.10, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding six months or by both fine and imprisonment.

History.—§4, ch. 25046, 1949.

876.09 Scope of law.—

(1) The provisions of §§876.05-876.10 shall apply to all employees and elected officers of the state, including the Governor and constitutional officers and all employees and elected officers of all cities, towns, counties and political subdivisions, including the educational system.

(2) This act shall take precedence over all laws relating to merit, and of civil service law.

History.—§§5, 7, ch. 25046, 1949.

876.10 False oath; penalty.—If any person required by the provisions of §§876.05-876.10 to execute the oath herein required executes such oath, and it is subsequently proven that at the time of the execution of said oath said individual was guilty of making a false statement in said oath, he shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be prosecuted and punished for the crime of perjury in the event of conviction.

History.—§6, ch. 25046, 1949.

876.11 Public place defined.—For the purpose of §§876.11-876.21 the term "public place" includes all walks, alleys, streets, boulevards, avenues, lanes, roads, highways or other ways or thoroughfares dedicated to public use or owned or maintained by public authority;

all grounds and buildings owned, leased by, operated or maintained by public authority.

History.—§1, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.12 Unlawful to wear hood, etc.; on street, etc.—No person or persons over sixteen years of age shall, while wearing any mask, hood or device whereby any portion of the face is so hidden, concealed or covered as to conceal the identity of the wearer, enter upon, or be or appear upon any lane, walk, alley, street, road, highway or other public way in this state.

History.—§2, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.13 Same; on public property.—No person or persons shall in this state, while wearing any mask, hood or device whereby any portion of the face is so hidden, concealed, or covered as to conceal the identity of the wearer, enter upon, or be, or appear upon or within the public property of any municipality or county of the state.

History.—§3, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.14 Same; on property of another.—No person or persons over sixteen years of age shall, while wearing a mask, hood or device whereby any portion of the face is so hidden, concealed or covered as to conceal the identity of the wearer, demand entrance or admission or enter or come upon or into the premises, enclosure or house of any other person in any municipality or county of this state.

History.—§4, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.15 Same; demonstration or meeting.—No person or persons over sixteen years of age, shall, while wearing a mask, hood, or device whereby any portion of the face is so hidden, concealed or covered as to conceal the identity of the wearer, hold any manner of meeting, make any demonstration upon the private property of another unless such person or persons shall have first obtained from the owner or occupier of the property his or her written permission to so do.

History.—§5, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.16 Certain exemptions.—The following are exempted from the provisions of §§876.11-876.15:

- (1) Any person or persons wearing traditional holiday costumes;
- (2) Any person or persons engaged in trades and employment where a mask is worn for the purpose of ensuring the physical safety of the wearer, or because of the nature of the occupation, trade or profession;
- (3) Any person or persons using masks in theatrical productions including use in Gasparilla celebrations and masquerade balls;
- (4) Persons wearing gas masks prescribed in civil defense drills and exercises, or emergencies.

History.—§6, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.17 Burning or flaming cross; in public.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place or cause to be placed in a public place in the state a burning or flaming cross

or any manner of exhibit in which a burning or flaming cross, real or simulated, is a whole or a part.

History.—§7, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.18 Same; on property of another.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place or cause to be placed on the property of another in the state a burning or flaming cross or any manner of exhibit in which a burning or flaming cross, real or simulated, is a whole or part without first obtaining written permission of the owner or occupier of the premises to so do.

History.—§8, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.19 Exhibits that intimidate.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place or cause to be placed anywhere in the state, any exhibit of any kind whatsoever with the intention of intimidating any person or persons, to prevent them from doing any act which is lawful to cause them to do any act which is unlawful.

History.—§9, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.20 Wearing mask and placing exhibit to intimidate.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons while wearing a mask or any device whereby the face is so covered as to conceal the identity of the wearer, to place or to cause to be placed at, on or in any place any exhibit of any kind whatsoever.

History.—§10, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.21 Penalty.—Any person or persons violating §§876.11-876.20 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished upon conviction thereof, by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§11, ch. 26542, 1951.

876.22 Definitions.—As used in §§876.23-876.31:

(1) "Organizations" means an organization, corporation, company, partnership, association, trust, foundation, fund, club, society, committee, political party, or any group of persons, whether or not incorporated, permanently, or temporarily associated together for joint action or advancement of views on any subject or subjects.

(2) "Subversive organization" means any organization which engages in or advocates, abets, advises, or teaches, or a purpose of which is to engage in or advocate, abet, advise, or teach activities intended to overthrow, destroy, or to assist in the overthrow, destruction of, the constitutional form of the government of the United States, the constitution or government of the state, or of any political subdivision of either of them, by revolution, force, violence or other unlawful means.

(3) "Foreign subversive organization" means any organization, directed, dominated or controlled directly or indirectly by a foreign government which engages in or advocates, abets, advises, or teaches, or a purpose of which

is to engage in or to advocate, abet, advise, or teach, activities intended to overthrow, destroy, or to assist in the overthrow, destruction of the constitutional form of the government of the United States, or of this state, or of any political subdivision of either of them, and to establish in place thereof any form of government the direction and control of which is to be vested in, or exercised by or under, the domination or control of any foreign government, organization, or individual.

(4) "Foreign government" means the government of any country, nation or group of nations other than the government of the United States or of one of the states thereof.

(5) "Subversive person" means any person who commits, attempts to commit, or aids in the commission, or advocates, abets, advises or teaches by any means any person to commit, attempt to commit, or aid in the commission of any act intended to overthrow, destroy, or to assist in the overthrow, destruction of the constitutional form of the government of the United States, or of this state, or any political subdivision of either of them, by revolution, force, violence or other unlawful means; or who is a member of a subversive organization or a foreign subversive organization.

History.—§1, ch. 28221, 1953.

876.23 Subversive activities unlawful; penalty.—

(1) It shall be a felony for any person knowingly and willfully to:

(a) Commit, attempt to commit, or aid in the commission of any act intended to overthrow, destroy, to assist the overthrow, destruction of, the constitutional form of the government of the United States, or of the state, or any political subdivision of either of them, by revolution, force, violence, or other unlawful means; or

(b) Advocate, abet, advise, or teach by any means any person to commit, attempt to commit, or assist in the commission of any such act under such circumstances as to constitute a clear and present danger to the security of the United States, or of this state, or of any political subdivision of either of them; or

(c) Conspire with one or more persons to commit any such act; or

(d) Assist in the formation or participate in the management or to contribute to the support of any subversive organization or foreign subversive organization knowing said organization to be a subversive organization or a foreign subversive organization; or

(e) Destroy any books, records, or files, or secretes any funds in this State of a subversive organization or a foreign subversive organization, knowing said organization to be such.

(2) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than twenty thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than twenty years, or both.

History.—§2, ch. 28221, 1953.

876.24 Membership in subversive organization; penalty.—It shall be a felony for any person after the effective date of this law to become, or after July 1, 1953, to remain a member of a subversive organization or a foreign subversive organization knowing said organization to be a subversive organization or foreign subversive organization. Any person convicted of violating this section shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both.

History.—§3, ch. 28221, 1953.

876.25 Persons convicted under §§876.23, 876.24 not to hold office or vote.—Any person convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of violating any of the provisions of §§876.23, 876.24, in addition to all other penalties therein provided, shall from the date of such conviction be barred from:

(1) Holding any office, elective or appointive, or any other position of profit or trust in or employment by the government of the state or of any agency thereof or of any county, municipal corporation or other political subdivision of said state;

(2) Filing or offering for election to any public office in the state; or

(3) Voting in any election held in this state.

History.—§4, ch. 28221, 1953.

876.26 Unlawful for subversive organizations to exist or function.—It shall be unlawful for any subversive organization or foreign subversive organization to exist or function in the state and any organization which by a court of competent jurisdiction is found to have violated the provisions of this section shall be dissolved and if it be a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the state a finding by a court of competent jurisdiction that it has violated the provisions of this section shall constitute legal cause for forfeiture of its charter and its charter shall be forfeited, and all funds, books, records and files of every kind and all other property of any organization found to have violated the provisions of this section shall be seized by and for the state, the funds to be deposited in the state treasury and the books, records, files and other property to be turned over to the attorney general of Florida.

History.—§5, ch. 28221, 1953.

876.27 Enforcement of §§876.22-876.31.—The department of legal affairs, all prosecuting attorneys, the department of state, and all law enforcement officers of this state shall each be charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of §§876.22-876.31.

History.—§6, ch. 28221, 1953; §§10, 11, 35, ch. 69-106.

876.28 Grand jury to investigate violations of §§876.22-876.31.—The judge of any court exercising general criminal jurisdiction when in his discretion it appears appropriate, or when informed by the department of legal affairs that there is information or evidence of the

character described in §876.27 to be considered by the grand jury, shall charge the grand jury to inquire into violations of §§876.22-876.31 for the purpose of proper action, and further to inquire generally into the purposes, processes and activities and any other matters affecting communism or any related or other subversive organizations, associations, groups or persons.

History.—§7, ch. 28221, 1953; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

876.29 Subversive person prohibited from holding office or employment.—No subversive person, as defined in §876.22, shall after conviction be eligible for employment in, or appointment to any office, or any position of trust or profit in the government of, or in the administration of the business of this state, or of

any county, municipality, or other political subdivision of this state.

History.—§8, ch. 28221, 1953.

876.30 Subversive person not to be candidate for election.—No person shall become a candidate nor shall be certified by any political party as a candidate for election to any public office created by the constitution or laws of this state if he has ever been tried and convicted as a subversive person as defined in §876.22.

History.—§9, ch. 28221, 1953.

876.31 Short title; §§ 876.22-876.30.—Sections 876.22-876.30 may be cited as the subversive activities law.

History.—§10, ch. 28221, 1953.

CHAPTER 877

MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES

- 877.01 Instigation of litigation; penalty.
- 877.02 Solicitation of legal services or retainers therefor; penalty.
- 877.03 Breach of the peace; disorderly conduct.
- 877.04 Tattooing prohibited; penalty.
- 877.05 Killing young veal for sale; penalty; exception.
- 877.06 Labeling of beef not slaughtered according to state or United States standards; enforcement; penalty.
- 877.061 Marketing establishments; maintenance of scales.
- 877.07 Ambulances, required first aid equipment and training of operators and employees; penalty.
- 877.08 Coin-operated vending machines and parking meters; prohibited acts, penalties.
- 877.09 Tampering with or damaging sewer systems.
- 877.10 Real property; dual contracts prohibited.
- 877.11 Model glue; inhalation or possession.
- 877.12 Building standards for transparent and obscure glass.
- 877.13 Educational institutions, unlawful interruption or interference prohibited.
- 877.14 Merchandizing of dogs; required records; penalty for violation.

877.01 Instigation of litigation; penalty.—

(1) Whoever gives, promises, offers or conspires to give, promise or offer, to anyone any bribe, money, goods, presents, reward or any valuable thing whatsoever with the intent and purpose of stirring up strife and litigation; or with intent and purpose of assisting, seeking out, influencing, or advising the accused, sick, injured, uninformed, or others to bring suit or seek professional legal services or advice, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) Whoever, in any way, solicits, receives or accepts or agrees to receive or accept, or who conspires to receive or accept, any bribe, money, goods, presents, reward or any valuable thing whatsoever, or any promise, contract or agreement whatsoever, with the intent and purpose of stirring up strife and litigation; or with the intent or purpose of seeking out, influencing, assisting or advising the accused, sick, injured, uninformed or others to bring suit, or seek professional legal services, counsel or advice, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months or by fine not exceeding \$500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(3) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall not be privileged from testifying, but if he does testify in response to a subpoena issued by the state attorney, prosecuting attorney, or court having jurisdiction of such offense, nothing said by him in his testimony shall be admissible in any civil or criminal action against him, nor shall he be subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any such testimony or evidence so given or produced.

(4) Nothing herein shall apply to the division of legal fees by and between attorneys at law.

(5) This section shall be taken to be cumulative and shall not be construed to amend

or repeal any other valid law, code, ordinance, rule, or penalty now in effect.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 59-381.

877.02 Solicitation of legal services or retainers therefor; penalty.—

(1) It shall be unlawful for any person or his agent, employee or any person acting on his behalf, to solicit or procure through solicitation either directly or indirectly legal business, or to solicit or procure through solicitation a retainer, written or oral, or any agreement authorizing an attorney to perform or render legal service, or to make it a business to solicit or procure such business, retainers or agreements; provided, however, that nothing herein shall prohibit or be applicable to banks, trust companies, lawyer reference services, legal aid associations, lay collection agencies, railroad companies, insurance companies and agencies, and real estate companies and agencies, in the conduct of their lawful businesses, and in connection therewith and incidental thereto forwarding legal matters to attorneys at law when such forwarding is authorized by the customers or clients of said businesses and is done pursuant to the canons of legal ethics as pronounced by the supreme court of Florida.

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person in the employ of or in any capacity attached to any hospital, sanitarium, police department, wrecker service or garage, prison or court, or for a person authorized to furnish bail bonds, investigators, photographers, insurance or public adjusters, to communicate directly or indirectly with any attorney or person acting on said attorney's behalf for the purpose of aiding, assisting or abetting such attorney in the solicitation of legal business or the procurement through solicitation of a retainer, written or oral, or any agreement authorizing the attorney to perform or render legal services.

(3) Any person violating any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(4) This section shall be taken to be cumulative and shall not be construed to amend or repeal any other valid law, code, ordinance, rule, or penalty now in effect.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 59-391.

877.03 Breach of the peace; disorderly conduct.—Whoever commits such acts as are of a nature to corrupt the public morals, or outrage the sense of public decency, or affect the peace and quiet of persons who may witness them, or engages in brawling or fighting, or engages in such conduct as to constitute a breach of the peace or disorderly conduct, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to punishment as provided by law.

History.—§1, ch. 59-325.

877.04 Tattooing prohibited; penalty.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to tattoo the body of any human being; except that tattooing may be performed by a person licensed to practice medicine or dentistry under chapters 458 and 459 or chapter 466, or by a person under his direction.

(2) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 59-439; §1, ch. 69-118.

877.05 Killing young veal for sale; penalty; exception.—Whoever kills or causes to be killed for the purpose of sale, any calf less than four weeks old, and knowingly sells, or has in his possession with intent to sell, the meat of any calf killed when less than four weeks old, shall be punished by fine of not exceeding \$200; provided, this section shall not apply to calves slaughtered on the premises of meat packing or slaughtering establishments operating under state or federal meat inspection supervision.

History.—Sub. §9, §2, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2661; GS 3590; RGS 5519; CGL 7684; §1, ch. 59-150.

Note.—See former §585.42.

877.06 Labeling of beef not slaughtered according to state or United States standards; enforcement; penalty.—

(1) Every person, firm or corporation operating a restaurant or any other eating place, or retail or wholesale market or packing house, in this state, and who sells beef that has not been slaughtered and inspected according to standards established by either the government of Florida or of the United States, shall mark, stamp, or describe the same by the following words, "slaughtered in" followed by the name of the state or country and the words "has not been slaughtered and inspected according to federal or state standards."

(2)(a) Packinghouses and wholesale and retail meat markets before sale of beef which is within the purview of subsection (1) shall plainly stamp on each carcass, each carton, each can and each container, the words prescribed in subsection (1) and all advertising as to the sale of such beef shall include such words; provided, however, that a conspicuous sign containing the words prescribed in sub-

section (1) visibly displayed near the display of such beef in retail markets may be used when the stamping of individual cuts of beef is impractical.

(b) It shall be the duty of the department of agriculture and consumer services through its agents or inspectors to enforce the provisions of this subsection.

(3)(a) Restaurants or other eating places advertising their meals or food, by menus or otherwise, shall set out plainly in such menus, advertisements or otherwise as to beef coming within the purview of the law the words prescribed in subsection (1).

(b) It shall be the duty of the division of hotels and restaurants of the department of business regulation through its agents or inspectors to enforce the provisions of this subsection.

(4) Any person willfully and knowingly violating any of the provisions of this act or any person who fails to comply with any of the requirements hereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding \$500 or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 6 months and each day during which such a violation shall continue, shall be deemed a separate violation and a separate offense.

(5) Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the use of additional words in describing the grade, quality or kind of such beef.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 65-29; §§14, 16, 35, ch. 69-106.

877.061 Marketing establishments; maintenance of scales.—

(1) Any milk plant, meat-processing plant or any other marketing establishment which purchases dairy and agricultural products directly from the producer, his agent or employee on the basis of the weight of the product shall maintain scales in a location in the plant or other marketing establishment where the seller-producer and purchaser or their agent shall have the right and opportunity to attest to the weight thereof.

(2) The department of agriculture and consumer services shall designate agents to inspect such scales as often as it deems practical and necessary.

(3) Any person who willfully and knowingly violates the provision of this section shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 67-119; §§14, 35, ch. 69-106.

877.07 Ambulances, required first aid equipment and training of operators and employees; penalty.—

(1) For the purposes of this act the term "ambulance" shall mean any privately or publicly owned motor vehicle that is specially designed, constructed, equipped and is operated and maintained or is intended to be maintained and operated for the transportation of wounded, injured or sick persons other than the employees of the owner thereof.

(2) It shall be unlawful for the owner of an ambulance registered in this state to authorize its operation in the state unless it is adequately equipped for dressing wounds, splinting fractures, administering oxygen and controlling hemorrhage to the extent covered in the prescribed course as outlined in subsection (3).

(3) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an ambulance in this state unless the driver or the attendant has successfully completed a course in first aid given by the American red cross, the United States bureau of mines or an equivalent thereof which is approved by the division of health.

(4) The division of health of the department of health and rehabilitative services and the county board of health of each of the several counties of the state shall take such action necessary to carry out the purposes of this act. Each of the county health officers shall be authorized to suspend the operation of this act in his county for a period not to exceed thirty days when the equipment or trained personnel required by this act is unavailable.

(5) Any person convicted of a violation of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$200 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 90 days.

History.—§§1-5, ch. 65-121; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

877.08 Coin-operated vending machines and parking meters; prohibited acts, penalties.—

(1) A "coin-operated vending machine" or "parking meter," for the purposes of this act, is defined to be any machine, contrivance, or device that is adapted for use in such a way that, as the result of the insertion of any piece of money, coin or other object, the machine, contrivance, parking meter or device is caused to operate or may be operated and by reason of such operation the user may become entitled to receive any food, drink, telephone or telegraph service, insurance protection, parking privilege or any other personal property, service, protection, right or privilege of any kind or nature whatsoever.

(2) Whoever maliciously or mischievously molests, opens, breaks, injures, damages, or inserts any part of his body or any instrument into any coin-operated vending machine or parking meter of another, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be punished in the county jail not exceeding 6 months or by fine not exceeding \$300, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

(3) Whoever molests, opens, breaks, injures, damages, or inserts any part of his body or any instrument into any coin-operated vending machine or parking meter of another with intent to commit larceny is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 6 months or by fine not exceeding \$500, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

(4) Whoever violates the provisions of subsection (3) a second time, and is convicted of such second separate offense, either at the

same term or a subsequent term of court, shall be guilty of a felony and punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not exceeding 2 years or by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 65-165.

877.09 Tampering with or damaging sewer systems.—

(1) Whoever willfully or fraudulently, without the consent of any person, firm or corporation or lessee, trustee or receiver owning, leasing, operating or managing any sewer system, shall tap, make or cause to be made any connection with, injure or knowingly to suffer to be injured, tamper or meddle with, plug or in any way hinder, use without authorization, or interfere with any lines, mains, pipes, laterals, collectors, connections, interceptors, manholes, appliances or appurtenances used for or in connection with any sewer system and belonging to such person, firm or corporation or lessee, trustee, or receiver, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment for not more than 1 year.

(2) The existence of any tap, connection to, unauthorized use of, or interference with any line, main, pipe, lateral, collector, connection, interceptor or other appliance or appurtenance used for or in connection with any sewer system and belonging to any person, firm or corporation or lessee, trustee or receiver owning, leasing, operating or managing any sewer system shall be prima facie evidence of intent to violate this law by the person receiving the direct benefit from such tap, connection or interference.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 65-232.

877.10 Real property; dual contracts prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly make, issue, deliver or receive dual contracts for the purchase or sale of real property. Dual contracts, either written or oral, are two contracts concerning the same parcel of real property, one of which states the true and actual purchase price and one of which states a purchase price in excess of the true and actual purchase price and is used as an inducement for mortgage investors to make a loan commitment on such real property in reliance upon the stated inflated value.

(2) Any violation of this section is a misdemeanor, and any person, firm, or corporation found guilty of such violation shall be fined not more than \$500 or, if a person, imprisoned for not more than 6 months, or both.

History.—§1, ch. 65-531.

877.11 Model glue; inhalation or possession.—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—As used in this section, the term "model glue" shall not mean any of the below set forth ingredients or types when used industrially and in the usual course of business, but shall mean any glue or cement of the type commonly used in the building of model airplanes, boats and automobiles and

which contains one or more of the following volatile solvents:

- (a) Acetone,
- (b) Amylacetate,
- (c) Benzol or benzene,
- (d) Butyl acetate,
- (e) Butyl alcohol,
- (f) Carbon tetrachloride,
- (g) Chloroform,
- (h) Cyclohexanone,
- (i) Ethanol or ethyl alcohol,
- (j) Ethyl acetate,
- (k) Hexane,
- (l) Isopropanol or isopropyl alcohol,
- (m) Isopropyl acetate,
- (n) Methyl "cellosolve" acetate,
- (o) Methyl ethyl ketone,
- (p) Methyl isobutyl ketone,
- (q) Toluol or toluene,
- (r) Trichloroethylene,
- (s) Tricresyl phosphate,
- (t) Xylol or sylene,

or any other solvent, material, substance, chemical or combination thereof, having the property of releasing toxic vapors.

(2) **INHALATION PROHIBITED.**—It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally smell or inhale the fumes of any type of "model glue" as defined in this section, or to induce any other person to do so, for the purpose of causing a condition of, or inducing symptoms of intoxication, elation, euphoria, dizziness, excitement, irrational behavior, exhilaration, paralysis, stupefaction or dulling of the senses of the nervous system, or for the purpose of, in any manner, changing, distorting or disturbing the audio, visual or mental processes; provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the inhalation of any anesthetic for medical or dental purposes.

(3) **POSSESSION REGULATED.**—It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally possess any "model glue" for the purpose of using the same in the manner prohibited by subsection (2).

(4) **INDUCING OTHER PERSONS.**—It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally possess, buy, sell or otherwise transfer any type of "model glue" for the purpose of inducing or aiding any other person to violate the provisions of subsection (2).

(5) **PENALTIES.**—Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.00, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not more than 6 months, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 67-416.

877.12 Building standards for transparent and obscure glass.—

(1) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to provide minimum standards for transparent and obscure glass in all glass doors, tub and shower enclosures, and fixed glass panels which begin eighteen inches or less from floor

level in all phases of construction which will protect the public safety, health and general welfare.

(2) **APPLICATION.**—This section shall apply statewide in both incorporated and unincorporated areas to all new buildings and structures, both public and private, and to all alterations in any new or existing building or structure.

(3) **ADOPTION OF STANDARDS.**—The following are adopted as minimum standards for transparent and obscure glass used in all glass doors, tub and shower enclosures, and fixed glass panels which begin eighteen inches or less from floor level. All such glass shall be three sixteenths of an inch minimum thickness safety glazing, meeting the requirements of the United States of America Standard Z97.1-1966, which shall apply to obscure as well as transparent glass. Such glass shall meet the requirements of FS-DD-G—00451b. Sheet glass shall not be less than "B" quality, and plate and float glass shall be glazing quality. Such glass shall be labeled to show the name of the manufacturer, quality, type and thickness.

(4) **WARRANTY.**—Any person or firm, who installs any glass subject to this section warrants that said glass is in compliance with this section.

(5) **PENALTY.**—Any person who does not comply with the standards established by this section in any phase of construction in this state is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished as provided by law.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 69-134.

877.13 Educational institutions, unlawful interruption or interference prohibited.—

(1) It is unlawful for any person intentionally to act to disrupt or interfere with the lawful administration or functions of any educational institution in this state.

(2) Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed 6 months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 69-274.

877.14 Merchandizing of dogs; required records; penalty for violation.—

(1) Every person engaged in the business of selling dogs shall keep a complete and true record of all transactions, showing the date of transaction and the name and address of the person from whom each dog was purchased or otherwise obtained and to whom it was sold. The record also should show a sufficient description of the dog such as breed, sex, color, markings, and distinguishing features. The record shall at all times be subject to the inspection of all police and peace officers.

(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding 6 months.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 69-285.

TITLE XLV

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 901

ARRESTS

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901.01 Judicial officers to be committing magistrates.—All judicial officers of this state shall be conservators of the peace and committing magistrates, and may issue warrants against persons charged on oath with violating the criminal laws of the state, and may commit offenders to jail or recognize them to appear before the proper court at the next ensuing term thereof to answer the charge, or may discharge them from custody, according to the circumstances of the case and may require sureties of the peace when the same has been violated or threatened. When a complaint is made to a magistrate that an offense has been committed within his jurisdiction, he shall examine on oath the complainant and any witnesses he may produce.

History.—§1, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(1).
cf.—§932.38, Parent or guardian to be notified before trial of offense against minor.

901.02 When warrant of arrest to be issued.

—A warrant may be issued, for the arrest of the person complained against if the magistrate, from the examination of the complainant and the other witnesses, if any, has reasonable ground to believe that any offense was committed within his jurisdiction and that the person against whom the complaint was made committed it; provided, however, that a warrant may be issued by said magistrate for the arrest of the person complained against, upon

presentation to him of affidavits sworn to by the complaining witness or witnesses before the prosecuting attorney, provided such prosecuting attorney is authorized to administer oaths as a notary public or otherwise.

History.—§2, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(2).

901.03 Form and contents of warrant.—The warrant of arrest shall:

- (1) Be in writing and in the name of the state;
- (2) Set forth substantially the nature of the offense;
- (3) Command that the person against whom the complaint was made be arrested and brought before the magistrate issuing the warrant or, if he be absent or unable to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the same county;
- (4) Specify the name of the person to be arrested or, if his name is unknown to the magistrate, designate such person by any name or description by which he can be identified with reasonable certainty;
- (5) State the date when issued and the county and justice district where issued;
- (6) Be signed by the magistrate with the title of his office; and
- (7) In all offenses bailable as of right be indorsed with the amount of bail and the return day on the back of the warrant.

History.—§3, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(3).

901.04 Direction and execution of warrant.—The warrant shall be directed to all and singular the sheriffs and constables of the state. It shall be executed only by a sheriff or constable of the county in which the arrest is made, unless the arrest is made in hot pursuit, in which event it may be executed by any sheriff or constable who is advised of the existence of said warrant. An arrest may be made on any day and at any time of the day or night.

History.—§4, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(4).
cf.—§821.32, Trespasser may be arrested on Sunday without warrant.

901.05 Procedure when warrant defective.—

(1) No warrant of arrest shall be quashed or abated nor shall any person in custody for an offense be discharged from custody because of any informality in the warrant, but the warrant may be amended, so as to remedy any informality.

(2) If during the preliminary examination of any person who has been arrested for the commission of an offense it appears to the magistrate conducting the examination that the warrant of arrest does not properly name or describe the person arrested or does not properly set forth the nature of the offense for which he was arrested or that although not guilty of the offense specified in the warrant he is guilty of some other offense, the magistrate shall not discharge such person, but shall forthwith issue a new warrant for his arrest upon proper affidavit being made.

History.—§5, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(5).

901.06 Duty of officer after arresting with warrant.—When the arrest by virtue of a warrant occurs in the county where the alleged offense was committed and where the warrant was issued, the officer making the arrest shall without unnecessary delay take the person arrested before the magistrate who issued the warrant or, if that magistrate is absent or unable to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the same county.

History.—§6, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(6).

901.07 Admission to bail when arrest occurs in another county.—

(1) When the arrest by virtue of a warrant occurs in a county other than that in which the alleged offense was committed and the warrant issued, if the person arrested is bailable as of right in respect of the offense set forth in the warrant, the officer making the arrest shall, upon being so requested by the person arrested, take him before a magistrate or other official of such county having authority to admit to bail for such offense, who shall admit him to bail for his appearance before the magistrate who issued the warrant.

(2) If the person arrested is not bailable as of right in respect of the offense set forth in the warrant, or if, on the admission to bail of the person arrested, bail is not forthwith given, the officer who made the arrest or the

officer having the warrant, shall take the person arrested before the magistrate who issued the warrant.

History.—§7, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(7).

901.08 Issue of warrant when offense triable in another county.—

(1) When a complaint is made before a magistrate of the commission of an offense which is punishable by death or imprisonment for more than five years and is triable in another county of the state, but it appears that the person against whom the complaint is made is in the county where the complaint is made, the same proceedings for the issuing of a warrant shall be had as prescribed in this chapter, except that the warrant shall require the person, against whom the complaint is made, to be taken before a named or otherwise designated magistrate of the county in which the offense is triable.

(2) If the person arrested is bailable as of right in respect of the offense set forth in the warrant, the officer making the arrest, shall, upon being so requested by the person arrested, take him before a magistrate or other official, having authority to admit to bail for such offense, of the county in which the arrest is made, who shall admit him to bail for his appearance before the magistrate named or otherwise designated in the warrant.

(3) If the person arrested is not bailable as of right in respect of the offense set forth in the warrant, or if, on the admission to bail of the person arrested, bail is not given, the person arrested shall be taken before the magistrate named or otherwise designated in the warrant.

History.—§8, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(8).

901.09 When summons shall be issued.—

(1) Where the complaint is for the commission of an offense which the magistrate is empowered to try summarily he shall issue a summons instead of a warrant of arrest, unless he has reasonable ground to believe that the person against whom the complaint was made will not appear upon a summons, in which case he shall issue a warrant of arrest.

(2) Where the complaint is for a misdemeanor, which the magistrate is not empowered to try summarily, he shall issue a summons instead of a warrant of arrest, if he has reasonable ground to believe that the person against whom the complaint was made will appear upon a summons.

(3) The summons shall set forth substantially the nature of the offense, and shall command the person against whom the complaint was made to appear before the magistrate issuing the summons at a time and place stated therein.

History.—§9, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(9).

901.10 How summons served.—The summons may be served in the same manner as the summons in a civil action.

History.—§10, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(10).
cf.—§48.031 Service of process generally.

901.11 Effect of not answering summons.—If the person fails, without good cause, to appear as commanded by the summons, he shall be considered in contempt of court, and may be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars. Upon such failure to appear the magistrate shall issue a warrant of arrest. If after issuing a summons the magistrate becomes satisfied that the person summoned will not appear as commanded by the summons he may at once issue a warrant of arrest.

History.—§11, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(11).

901.12 Summons against corporation.—Upon complaint against a corporation for the commission of an offense, the magistrate before whom the complaint is made shall issue a summons, which shall recite substantially the nature of the offense and shall command the corporation to appear before him at a place stated therein.

History.—§12, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(12).

901.13 Service of summons upon corporation.—The summons for the appearance of a corporation may be served in the manner provided for service upon a corporation in a civil action.

History.—§13, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(13).

901.14 Effect of failure by corporation to answer summons.—If, after being summoned, the corporation does not appear, a plea of not guilty shall be entered by the magistrate if he is empowered to try the offense for which the summons was issued, and he shall proceed to trial and judgment without further process. If the magistrate is not empowered to try the offense he shall proceed as though the corporation had appeared.

History.—§14, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(14).
cf.—§908.03, Failure of a corporation to appear.

901.15 When arrest by officer without warrant is lawful.—A peace officer may without warrant arrest a person:

(1) When the person to be arrested has committed a felony or misdemeanor or violation of a municipal ordinance in his presence. In the case of such arrest for a misdemeanor or violation of a municipal ordinance, the arrest shall be made immediately or on fresh pursuit.

(2) When a felony has in fact been committed, and he has reasonable ground to believe that the person to be arrested has committed it.

(3) When he has reasonable ground to believe that a felony has been or is being committed and reasonable ground to believe that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing it.

(4) When a warrant has been issued charging any criminal offense and has been placed in the hands of any peace officer for execution.

History.—§15, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(15); §1, ch. 21782, 1943.

cf.—§821.32, Trespasser may be arrested without warrant.
§828.03, Cruelty to children; arrest without warrant.
§828.17, Cruelty to animals; arrest without warrant.
§856.03, Arresting vagrant without warrant.

901.151 Stop and frisk law.—

(1) This section may be known and cited as the "Florida stop and frisk law."

(2) Whenever any law enforcement officer of this state encounters any person under circumstances which reasonably indicate that such person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a violation of the criminal laws of this state or the criminal ordinances of any municipality or county, he may temporarily detain such person for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of the person temporarily detained and the circumstances surrounding his presence abroad which led the officer to believe that he had committed, was committing, or was about to commit a criminal offense.

(3) No person shall be temporarily detained under the provisions of subsection (2) of this section longer than is reasonably necessary to effect the purposes of that subsection. Such temporary detention shall not extend beyond the place where it was first effected or the immediate vicinity thereof.

(4) If at any time after the onset of the temporary detention authorized by subsection (2) of this section, probable cause for arrest of person shall appear, the person shall be arrested. If, after an inquiry into the circumstances which prompted the temporary detention, no probable cause for the arrest of the person shall appear, he shall be released.

(5) Whenever any law enforcement officer authorized to detain temporarily any person under the provisions of subsection (2) of this section has probable cause to believe that any person whom he has temporarily detained, or is about to detain temporarily, is armed with a dangerous weapon and therefore offers a threat to the safety of the officer or any other person, he may search such person so temporarily detained only to the extent necessary to disclose, and for the purpose of disclosing, the presence of such weapon. If such a search discloses such a weapon or any evidence of a criminal offense it may be seized.

(6) No evidence seized by a law enforcement officer in any search under this section shall be admissible against any person in any court of this state or political subdivision thereof unless the search which disclosed its existence was authorized by and conducted in compliance with the provisions of subsections (2)-(5).

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 69-73.

901.16 Method of arrest by officer by virtue of warrant.—When making an arrest by virtue of a warrant the officer shall inform the person to be arrested of the cause of arrest and of the fact that a warrant has been issued for his arrest, except when he flees or forcibly resists before the officer has opportunity so to inform him, or when the giving of such information will imperil the arrest. The officer need not have the warrant in his possession at the time of the arrest, but after the arrest, if the person arrested so requests, the warrant shall be shown to him as soon as practicable.

History.—§16, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(16).

901.17 Method of arrest by officer without warrant.—When making an arrest without a warrant, the officer shall inform the person to be arrested of his authority and the cause of the arrest, unless the person to be arrested is then engaged in the commission of an offense, or is pursued immediately after its commission or after an escape, or flees or forcibly resists before the officer has opportunity so to inform him, or unless the giving of such information will imperil the arrest.

History.—§17, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(17).

901.18 Officer may summon assistance.—Any officer making a lawful arrest may orally summon as many persons as he deems necessary to aid him in making the arrest. Every person when so requested by an officer shall aid him in making such arrest.

History.—§18, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(18).
cf.—§843.04, Refusing to assist prison officers in arresting escaped convicts.
§843.06, Neglect or refusal to aid peace officers.

901.19 Right of officer to break into building.—

(1) An officer, in order to make an arrest either by virtue of a warrant, or when authorized to make such arrest for a felony without a warrant, may break open a door or window of any building in which the person to be arrested is or is reasonably believed to be, if he is refused admittance after he has announced his authority and purpose.

(2) Whenever an officer has entered a building in accordance with the provisions herein, he may break open a door or window of the building, if detained therein, when necessary for the purpose of liberating himself.

(3) The sheriff, deputy sheriff, city marshal, constable, or police officer, when any of the implements, devices, or apparatus commonly used for gambling purposes are found in any house, room, booth or other place used for the purpose of gambling, shall seize the same and hold them subject to the discretion of the court, to be used as evidence and afterwards the same shall be publicly destroyed in the presence of witnesses under order of the court to that effect.

History.—§19, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(19).
cf.—§849.05, Finding of gambling implements prima facie evidence of gambling.

901.20 Right to break into building in order to effect release of person making arrest detained therein.—A peace officer or any deputized person, may break open a door or window of any building when necessary for the purpose of liberating a person who entered the building for the purpose of making an arrest.

History.—§20, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(20).

901.21 Search of person arrested; admission in evidence of property found.—

(1) When any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or other police officer in this state shall lawfully arrest any person, the officer making such arrest, or his assistant, may search the person so arrested, and if such search reveals the viola-

tion of any law, the officer shall hold such person upon a charge of violating the law, the violation of which has been so revealed, and anything found on such person or in his possession which tends to show the guilt of such person of the violation of law shall be admitted in evidence upon a trial in which such violation is charged, and such violation shall be deemed to be one committed in the presence of the officer.

(2) When any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or other police officer of this state, shall lawfully arrest any person for the violation of the road or speed laws, or for reckless driving, or driving while drunk or intoxicated, and shall find upon making such arrest that such person has unlawfully in his possession or control, concealed weapons, intoxicating liquors or stolen or embezzled property, contrary to law, it shall be deemed to be a violation of the law committed in the presence of the officer so making the arrest, and the officer shall immediately take such person before a magistrate, and upon affidavit, charge such person with the commission of the offense so committed in the presence of the officer, and such person shall thereafter be dealt with as for the commission of such offense. The officer making the arrest, and thereupon finding such person engaged in the violation of the law, may immediately seize all evidence of such violation and give to the person so arrested and so found violating the law of this state an itemized inventory and receipt for the articles seized to be used as evidence, and hold the same to be used at the trial of such person for the violation of the law. The articles so seized shall be deemed to have been seized from a person in the act of violating the law in the presence of the officer making the arrest, and shall be admitted in evidence; provided, the possession of such articles shows or tends to show the person arrested to be guilty of the violation of the law.

History.—§21, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(21).

901.22 Arrest after escape or rescue.—If a person lawfully arrested escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escapes or was rescued or any other officer may immediately pursue and retake him without a warrant at any time and in any place within the state.

History.—§22, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(22).

901.23 Duty of officer after arrest without warrant.—An officer who has arrested a person without a warrant, shall without unnecessary delay take the person arrested before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the county in which the arrest occurs, having jurisdiction, and shall make before the magistrate a complaint, which shall set forth the facts showing the offense for which the person was arrested; or, if that magistrate is absent or unable to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the same county.

History.—§23, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(23).

901.24 Right of attorney to visit person arrested.—Any attorney at law entitled to practice in the courts of this state shall, at the request of the person arrested or of some one acting in his behalf, be permitted, forthwith upon his request, to visit the person arrested and to interview him privately.

History.—§24, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(24).

901.25 Municipal officer, arrest outside corporate limits in fresh pursuit.—When a person violates a municipal ordinance or commits a misdemeanor within any municipality having a population of not less than twenty-five thousand according to the latest official decennial census, or when any police officer of any such municipality has reasonable grounds to believe that a person found within any such municipality has committed or is committing a felony, any such municipal police officer may in fresh and continuous pursuit, whenever necessary to effect the arrest of such person, pursue such person outside of any such municipality to any point within the county in which any such municipality is located, and there arrest him.

History.—§1, ch. 63-515.

901.26 Recognition of international treaties act; identification certificate; notification upon arrest.—

(1) The following shall be known as the recognition of international treaties act.

(2) The department of state may, upon application, issue identification certificates to those official representatives of sovereign nations that are on official business within the boundaries of Florida.

(3) Wherever in the state a citizen of any sovereign nation to which the United States extends diplomatic recognition shall be arrested or detained for any reason whatsoever, such official who makes such arrest or detention shall immediately notify the nearest consul or other officer of the nation concerned or, if unknown, the embassy in Washington, D.C., of the nation concerned or, if unknown, the nearest state judicial officer who shall in turn take appropriate steps to notify either of the above. Failure to give notice in accordance with this act shall not be a defense in any criminal proceedings against any citizen of a sovereign nation and shall not be cause for his discharge from custody.

History.—§§1-3, ch. 65-523; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 902

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

- 902.01 Duty of magistrate.
- 902.02 Waiver of examination.
- 902.03 Sending for counsel.
- 902.04 Magistrate to proceed with examination unless waived.
- 902.05 Postponement of examination.
- 902.06 Bail after postponement.
- 902.07 Summoning of witnesses.
- 902.08 Presence of defendant and cross-examination of witnesses.
- 902.09 Examination of witnesses for defendant.
- 902.10 Exclusion and separation of witnesses.

902.01 Duty of magistrate.—When the defendant is brought before the magistrate upon an arrest, either with or without a warrant, on a charge of having committed an offense which the magistrate is not empowered to try and determine, the magistrate shall immediately inform him:

- (1) Of the charge against him.
- (2) Of his right to the aid of counsel during the preliminary examination,
- (3) Of his right to waive such examination, and
- (4) Of his right to refuse to testify, and also caution him that in the event he does testify, anything which he says may be used against him in a subsequent proceeding.

History.—§25, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(25).
cf.—§909.04, Accused in custody under Capias.

902.02 Waiver of examination.—

(1) The defendant may waive a preliminary examination. If he does waive preliminary examination, the magistrate shall hold him to answer and shall either admit him to bail or commit him to custody.

(2) Notwithstanding a waiver of examination by the defendant, the magistrate, on the demand of the prosecuting attorney, shall examine the witnesses for the state and have their testimony reduced to writing or taken in shorthand by a stenographer. After hearing the testimony, if it appears that there is not probable cause to believe the defendant guilty of any offense, the magistrate shall order that he be discharged.

History.—§26, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(26).

902.03 Sending for counsel.—The magistrate shall allow the defendant a reasonable time to send for counsel and shall, if necessary, postpone the examination for that purpose. He shall also, upon request of the defendant, require an officer to communicate a message to such counsel in the county as the defendant may name. The officer shall with diligence and without cost perform that duty.

History.—§27, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(27).

902.04 Magistrate to proceed with examination unless waived.—

(1) If the defendant does not request the aid of counsel, the magistrate shall immediately

- 902.11 Testimony of witnesses.
- 902.12 When deposition admissible at trial.
- 902.13 When defendant to be discharged.
- 902.14 When defendant to be held to answer; when to be admitted to bail or committed.
- 902.15 Undertaking by witness.
- 902.16 When further security may be required.
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ly proceed to examine the case unless the defendant waives examination.

(2) If the defendant requests the aid of counsel the magistrate shall, immediately after the appearance of counsel, or, after waiting a reasonable time therefor, if none appears, proceed to examine the case unless the defendant waives examination.

History.—§28, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(28).

902.05 Postponement of examination.—The magistrate may for good cause postpone the examination. If no postponement is had, the examination shall be completed at one session. No postponement shall be for more than two days, nor shall the postponements in all exceed six days, except for good cause.

History.—§29, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(29).

902.06 Bail after postponement.—Where a postponement is had, unless the defendant is already admitted to bail, the magistrate, if the defendant is bailable as of right and by him, shall admit him to bail for his appearance at the time to which the examination is postponed. If the defendant is not admitted to bail by the magistrate or if bail is not furnished, the magistrate shall commit him to custody for further examination of the case.

History.—§30, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(30).

902.07 Summoning of witnesses.—The magistrate shall issue such process as may be necessary to secure attendance of witnesses within the state, for the state or the defendant.

History.—§31, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(31).
cf.—§932.40, Witnesses, recognizance.

902.08 Presence of defendant and cross-examination of witnesses.—All witnesses shall be examined in the presence of the defendant and may be cross-examined.

History.—§32, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(32).

902.09 Examination of witnesses for defendant.—At the conclusion of the testimony for the prosecution the defendant shall, if he so elects, be sworn and testify in his own behalf, and shall in such cases be warned that anything he may say can be used against him at a subsequent trial, and be subject to examination as other witnesses, and whether he

testifies or not any witness produced by him shall be sworn and examined.

History.—§33, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(33).

902.10 Exclusion and separation of witnesses.—Prior to the examination of any witness in the cause, the magistrate may and on request of the defendant shall exclude all other witnesses. He may also cause the witnesses to be kept separate and to be prevented from communicating with each other until all are examined.

History.—§34, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(34).

902.11 Testimony of witnesses.—At the request of the prosecuting attorney the testimony of the witnesses and of the defendant, if he testifies, shall either be reduced to writing by the magistrate, or under his direction, or be taken in shorthand by a stenographer and transcribed. The magistrate shall give the defendant an opportunity to sign his deposition. If the testimony, or any part thereof, is reduced to writing at the request of the prosecuting attorney, a copy of such testimony, or of the part thereof which has been reduced to writing, shall be furnished free of cost to defendant or his counsel.

History.—§35, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(35).

902.12 When deposition admissible at trial.—In case the defendant testified, his deposition, if signed by him, shall be admissible in evidence against him at the trial without further authentication. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the state from giving evidence at the trial of any admission or confession or other statement by the defendant, made at any time, which by law is admissible as evidence against such person.

History.—§36, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(36).

902.13 When defendant to be discharged.—After hearing the evidence, if it appears either that an offense has not been committed, or that, if committed, there is not probable cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof, the magistrate shall order that he be discharged.

History.—§37, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(37).

902.14 When defendant to be held to answer; when to be admitted to bail or committed.—If it appears that any offense has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof, the magistrate shall hold him to answer. If the defendant is bailable as of right by the magistrate, he shall be admitted to bail. If he is not admitted to bail or if sufficient bail is not furnished, the magistrate shall commit him to custody.

History.—§38, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(38).

902.15 Undertaking by witness.—If the defendant is held to answer on any charge of murder, rape, robbery, arson or kidnapping, the magistrate may require each material witness for the state and each material witness for the defendant, if so requested by him, to enter

into a written recognizance to appear and testify at the trial of the cause or to forfeit such sum as the magistrate may fix.

History.—§39, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(39).

902.16 When further security may be required.—When the magistrate from the proceedings had before him or from testimony on oath has reasonable ground to believe that any witness who has entered into such recognizance will not appear and testify unless further security is required, he may order the witness to give further security for his appearance, by entering into a written undertaking with such sureties and in such sum as the magistrate may deem proper.

History.—§40, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(40).

902.17 Procedure when witness does not give security.—

(1) If a witness required to enter into an undertaking or recognizance to appear to testify, either with or without security, refuses compliance with an order for that purpose, the magistrate shall commit him to custody until he complies or is legally discharged.

(2) If the magistrate requires the witness to give security for his appearance, and the witness is unable to give such security, he may move the court having ultimate jurisdiction to try the defendant, for a reduction of said security.

(3) When it satisfactorily appears by examination on oath of the witness, or any other person, that the witness is unable to give security, the magistrate in the first instance, and the trial court having jurisdiction in the second instance, shall make an order finding such fact, and the witness shall be detained pending application for his conditional examination. Within three days from the entry of the order last mentioned, the witness so detained shall be conditionally examined on behalf of the state or the defendant on application made for that purpose. Such examination shall be by question and answer in the presence of the other party and counsel, and shall be taken down by a court reporter or a stenographer selected by the parties, and reduced to writing. At the completion of the examination, the witness shall be discharged, and his deposition may be introduced in evidence by the defendant at the forthcoming trial, or if the prosecuting attorney and the defendant and his counsel agree, the deposition may be admitted in evidence at the trial, by stipulation. No such deposition shall be admitted on behalf of the state, unless the defendant consents thereto.

(4) If no conditional examination is had within the above mentioned period of three days, the witness so detained shall be forthwith discharged.

(5) A witness so committed shall be entitled to his fees as a witness for the period of his commitment.

History.—§41, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(41).
cf.—§916.05, Continuance on ground of absent witness.

902.18 Transmission of papers by magistrate.—

(1) When the magistrate has discharged the defendant, or has held him to answer, he shall transmit without delay to the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of the offense:

- (a) The warrant;
- (b) The depositions of the witnesses;
- (c) The defendant's deposition, if he testified;

(d) The recognizance or undertaking for the appearance of witnesses;

(e) A copy of the order discharging or holding the defendant;

(f) Every article, writing, money, or other exhibit used in evidence; provided, however, that such articles, writings, moneys, or other exhibits so used in evidence before said magistrate may be returned to the owner thereof upon written order of the judge of the court having jurisdiction to try the defendant.

(2) Any magistrate who refuses or fails to transmit the papers so mentioned, may be ordered to do so by the court having jurisdiction, and in case he disobeys such orders may be held for contempt.

History.—§42, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(42).

902.19 When prosecutor liable for costs.—

(1) If any person shall make complaint before a justice of the peace that a crime or

misdemeanor has been committed, and if such person be recognized by the justice to appear at the next term of the proper court to give his evidence as to such crime or misdemeanor, on his failure to appear to give such evidence, he shall be liable to the justice for all the costs occasioned by his complaint, and the justice may obtain a judgment and execution for the same as in other cases.

(2) No person who voluntarily appears before any grand jury, or before any prosecuting attorney of any criminal court of record, or any justice of the peace, or any county judge, shall be paid a per diem or mileage as a witness unless the grand jury finds a true bill or the prosecuting attorney files an information, or the justice of the peace or county judge holds the party charged for trial in the case or cases about which said witness appeared to testify, or caused himself to be summoned to testify.

(3) No person who voluntarily appears or has himself summoned before a justice of the peace or county judge, upon the trial of any misdemeanor before such justice or county judge, shall be paid a per diem or mileage as a witness unless the trial results in a conviction of the defendant.

History.—§43, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(43); §2, ch. 67-427.
cf.—§939.09 Sheriff not entitled to constructive mileage.

CHAPTER 903

BAIL, BONDS; BONDSMEN; RUNNERS

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903.01 Offenses less than capital.—All persons in custody for the commission of an offense, not capital, shall before conviction be entitled as of right to be admitted to bail, and after conviction bail may be granted at the discretion of either the trial or appellate court.

History.—§44, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(44).
Am. §1, ch. 29932, 1955.
cf.—§932.39, Provisions supplementary to this chapter.

903.02 Application for bail denied.—If application for bail is made to an authorized court and denied, no court of inferior juris-

diction shall admit applicant to bail, unless such court of inferior jurisdiction is the court having jurisdiction to try the defendant.

History.—§45, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(45).

903.03 Jurisdiction of trial court to admit to bail; duties and responsibilities of Florida parole and probation commission.—

(1) After a person is held to answer by a magistrate, the court having jurisdiction to try the defendant shall, before indictment or information is filed, have jurisdiction to hear

and decide all preliminary motions as to bail and production or impounding of all articles, writings, moneys, or other exhibits expected to be used at the trial by either the state or the defendant.

(2)(a) The Florida parole and probation commission shall have the authority and upon the request of the judicial officer, of courts of record, in whose court a person charged with a noncapital crime or bailable offense is held, through its supervisors, to make an investigation and report to said judicial officer, which may include the following:

1. The circumstances of the accused's family ties, employment, financial resources, character and mental condition, the length of residence in the community;

2. His record of convictions and his record of appearance at court proceedings or record of flight to avoid prosecution or failure to appear at court proceedings; and

3. Such other facts as may be needed to assist the court in its determination of the indigency of the accused and whether he should be released on his own recognizance.

(b) The judicial officer shall not be bound by such recommendations.

History.—§46, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(46); §1, ch. 67-151.
cf.—§925.04, Production and discovery of documents, etc., for inspection or copying.

903.04 Notice of application for admission to bail; subsequent application.—

(1) The court to whom an application for admission to bail is made, shall in all cases require written notice thereof to be given to the prosecuting attorney of the court having jurisdiction of the offense at least one hour before the hearing, unless notice is waived in writing by such prosecuting attorney.

(2) When a committing magistrate, not possessing trial jurisdiction orders a defendant held to answer before a court having jurisdiction to try defendant, and bail has been denied, or is alleged to be excessive, application by motion may be made to the court having jurisdiction to try the defendant, or in the absence of the judge of said trial court, in counties having a criminal court of record, court of crimes, or both, or either, application may be made to the judge of the circuit court of the county where the crime was committed.

(3) In the event any trial court fixes bail, before trial, the defendant may institute habeas corpus proceedings seeking reduction of bail.

(4) If application is made to the supreme court notice shall be given to the department of legal affairs.

History.—§47, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(47); §11, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.05 Qualification of sureties.—Each surety for the release of a person on bail, other than a surety company duly authorized by law to act as such surety, shall be a resident of or owner of real estate within the state.

History.—§48, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(48).
cf.—§903.25, Qualification of sureties after order of recommitment.

903.06 Validity of undertaking by minor or married woman.—Minors and married women shall be capable of binding themselves by an undertaking for the purpose of securing their release on bail in like manner and with like effect as persons sui juris.

History.—§49, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(49).

903.07 Persons prohibited from signing undertaking.—No attorney at law and no official authorized to admit to bail, nor any state, or county officer shall become surety on any undertaking.

History.—§50, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(50).

903.08 Sufficiency of sureties.—If there is only one surety he shall be worth the amount specified in the undertaking exclusive of the amount of any other undertaking on which he may be principal or surety, and exclusive of property exempt from execution and over and above all liabilities; if there are several sureties they shall in the aggregate be worth that amount exclusive of the amount of other undertakings, and of the exemptions and liabilities mentioned above.

History.—§51, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(51).

903.09 Justification of sureties.—

(1) Each surety shall justify by affidavit that he possesses the qualifications and sufficiency to become a surety, and in such affidavit shall describe his property, to which he proposes to justify as to his sufficiency, stating the encumbrances thereon, and the number and amount of undertakings, if any, in any court, entered into by him and remaining undischarged. The false making of any such affidavit shall be considered perjury.

(2) Each bondsman as defined in §903.37 (3) shall justify his suretyship by attaching a copy of the power of attorney issued by the company to each bond, or by attaching to the bond United States currency, United States postal money order or cashier's check in the amount of the bond; provided further that the United States currency, United States postal money order or cashier's check cannot be used to secure more than one bond.

History.—§52, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(52).
Am. §1, ch. 57-63.
cf.—Ch. 837, Perjury.

903.101 Sureties; licensed persons; to have equal access.—Every surety who meets the requirements pursuant to §§903.05-903.09 and every person who holds a currently effective license issued to such person by the department of insurance and registered as required in §903.50 shall be entitled to equal access to the jails of this state for the purpose of making bond, subject to the provisions of this chapter and the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the department of insurance.

History.—§1, ch. 61-406; §13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.12 Bail before conviction; condition of the undertaking.—

(1) If a person is admitted to bail for

his appearance for a preliminary examination, or on a charge that a magistrate is empowered to try, the condition of the undertaking shall be that he will appear for such examination, or to answer the charge, and will submit himself to the orders and process of the magistrate trying the same, and will not depart without leave.

(2) If he is admitted to bail after he has been held to answer by a magistrate, or after an indictment has been found or an information filed against him, the condition of the undertaking shall be that he will appear to answer the charge before the court in which he may be prosecuted and submit to the orders and process of the court, and will not depart without leave.

History.—§55, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(55)

903.13 Bail on appeal; defendant's duty.—

(1) Bail on appeal after conviction shall be denied unless the defendant shall give good and sufficient reasons to the court why such bail on appeal should be granted.

(2) If the defendant is admitted to bail, after conviction and upon appeal, the condition of the undertaking shall be:

(a) That he will duly prosecute his appeal;

(b) That he will surrender himself in execution of the judgment or sentence upon its being affirmed or modified, or upon the appeal being dismissed; or in case the judgment is reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial, that he will appear in the court to which said cause may be remanded and submit himself to the orders and process thereof, and will not depart without leave.

History.—§56, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(56); §1, ch. 69-1.

903.131 Bail on appeal, revocation; recommendation.—If a person admitted to bail on appeal commits and is convicted of a separate felony while free on appeal, the bail on appeal shall be revoked and the defendant committed forthwith.

History.—§1, ch. 69-2.

903.132 Bail on appeal; prohibited after second or subsequent felony conviction.—No person may be admitted to bail upon appeal from a conviction of a felony if such person has previously been convicted of a felony, the commission of which occurred prior to the commission of the subsequent felony, and such person's civil rights have not been restored.

History.—§1, ch. 69-307.

903.14 Contracts to indemnify sureties.—

(1) Every surety for the release of any person on bail, shall file with the undertaking an affidavit stating whether or not he or any one for his use has been promised or has received any security or consideration for his undertaking, and if so, the nature and amount thereof, and the name of the person by whom such promise was made or from whom such security or consideration was received. Any willful misstatement in such affidavit or any intentional

omission to set forth in the affidavit all the security or consideration promised or given shall render the person making it subject to the same prosecution and penalty as one who commits perjury. An action to enforce any indemnity agreement shall not lie in favor of the surety against such indemnitor, except with respect to agreements set forth in such affidavit. In an action by the indemnitor against the surety to recover any collateral or security given by the indemnitor, such surety shall have the right to retain only such security or collateral as is mentioned in the affidavit required above.

(2) Every limited surety agent or professional bondsman duly licensed as a bail bondsman may file with the undertaking a statement as required in subsection (1) in lieu of an affidavit. Such statement must be filed within thirty days from the date of execution of the undertaking.

History.—§57, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(57); §1, ch. 65-492; §1, ch. 69-151.
cf.—§837.01, Perjury.

903.16 Deposit of money or bonds as bail.—

(1) When the defendant has been admitted to bail he, or another in his behalf, may deposit with an official authorized to take bail, a sum of money, or nonregistered bonds of the United States, or of the state, or of any county, city or town within the state, equal in market value to the amount mentioned in the order admitting the defendant to bail, together with his personal undertaking, and an undertaking of such other person, if the money or bonds are deposited by another.

(2) When bonds as herein provided are deposited as bail, the consent of the person depositing such bonds to the sale of the bonds deposited, by the clerk of the circuit court after forfeiture of the undertaking, shall be conclusively presumed.

(3) Upon delivery to the official in whose custody the defendant is of a certificate of such deposit, he shall be discharged from custody in the cause.

History.—§59, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(59); §1, ch. 59-353.

903.17 Substitution of cash bail for other bail.—When bail other than a deposit of money or bonds has been given, the defendant or the surety may, at any time before a breach of the undertaking, deposit the sum mentioned in the undertaking, and upon such deposit being made, accompanied by a new undertaking, the original undertaking shall be canceled.

History.—§60, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(60).

903.18 Bail after deposit of money or bonds.

—If money or bonds have been deposited, bail by sureties may be substituted therefor at any time before a breach of the undertaking, and the official taking the new bail shall make an order that the money or bonds be refunded to the person depositing the same and they shall be refunded accordingly, and the original undertakings shall be canceled.

History.—§61, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(61).

903.19 Increase or reduction of bail.—The court in which a prosecution is pending may for good cause, after notice, either increase or reduce the amount of bail or require new or additional bail.

History.—§62, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(62).

903.20 Surrender of defendant.—At any time before there has been a breach of the undertaking any surety may surrender the defendant, or the defendant may surrender himself, to the official to whose custody the defendant was committed at the time bail was taken, or to the official into whose custody the defendant would have been given had he been committed.

History.—§63, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(63).

903.21 Method of surrender; exoneration of obligors.—

(1) The person desiring to make a surrender of the defendant shall procure a certified copy of the undertakings and deliver them together with the defendant to the official in whose custody the defendant was at the time bail was taken, or to the official into whose custody he would have been given had he been committed, who shall detain the defendant in his custody thereon, as upon a commitment, and by a certificate in writing acknowledge the surrender.

(2) Upon the presentation of a certified copy of the undertakings and the certificate of the official, the court before which the defendant has been held to answer, or the court in which the preliminary examination, indictment, information or appeal, as the case may be, is pending, shall upon notice of three days given by the person making the surrender to the prosecuting officer of the court having jurisdiction of the offense, together with a copy of the undertakings and certificate, order that the obligors be exonerated from liability of their undertakings; and, if money or bonds have been deposited as bail, that such money or bonds be refunded. On filing the order and the papers used in the application all persons bound are thereby exonerated, and if money or bonds have been deposited as bail, such money or bonds shall be refunded.

History.—§64, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(64).

903.22 Arrest of principal by surety before forfeiture.—For the purpose of surrendering the defendant, the surety may arrest him before the forfeiture of the undertaking, or, by written authority indorsed on a certified copy of the undertaking, may empower any peace officer to make arrest, first paying the lawful fees therefor.

History.—§65, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(65).

903.23 Arrest and commitment by court.—

(1) The court in which the cause is pending, or a judge thereof, may, by an order entered in the minutes of the court, direct the arrest of the defendant who is at large on bail, and his commitment, in the following cases:

(a) When there has been a breach of the undertaking;

(b) When it appears that his sureties or any of them are dead or cannot be found or are insufficient or have ceased to be residents of the state;

(c) When the court or judge is satisfied that the bail should be increased or new or additional security required;

(d) When an indictment has been found against the defendant for an offense in respect of which he is not bailable.

(2) The order for the commitment of the defendant shall recite generally the facts upon which it is founded, and shall direct that the defendant be arrested by any official authorized to make arrests, and that the defendant be committed to the official in whose custody he would be had he not given bail, to be detained by such official until legally discharged.

(3) The defendant shall be arrested pursuant to such order upon a certified copy thereof, in any county, in the same manner as upon a warrant of arrest.

(4) If the order provided for is made because of the failure of the defendant to appear for judgment or because an indictment has been found against him for an offense in respect of which he is not bailable, the defendant shall be committed.

(5) If the order is made for any other cause and the defendant is bailable the court or judge may fix the amount of bail and direct in the order that the defendant be admitted to bail in the sum fixed, which sum shall be specified in the order.

History.—§66, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(66).

903.24 Bail after recommitment.—If the defendant applies to be admitted to bail after recommitment and he is bailable, he may be admitted to bail by the court which recommitment him.

History.—§67, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(67).

903.25 Qualifications of surety after order of recommitment.—If the defendant offers bail after recommitment, each surety shall possess the qualifications and sufficiency, and the bail shall be furnished in all respects in the manner prescribed for admission to bail before recommitment.

History.—§68, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(68).

903.26 Forfeiture of the undertaking; when and how directed; discharge; how and when made; effect of payment.—

(1) Before a bail undertaking is forfeited it shall be known that

(a) The information or indictment was filed within six months from the date of arrest, and in addition,

(b) The bondsman or surety was given seventy-two hours or more notice exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays and holidays before the time of required appearance of the defendant; such notice to be given by the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of the defendant. No notice need be given if required appearance

is within seventy-two hours from the time of arrest or specified time of appearance is stated on the face of the bond.

(2) If there is a breach of the undertaking, the state or municipal court before which the cause is pending shall make a record thereof, and shall declare the undertaking, and any money or bonds that have been deposited as bail forfeited. The forfeiture shall be paid within thirty days of the date of forfeiture, provided the forfeiture has not been previously discharged.

(3) Thirty days after the forfeiture:

(a) All state and county officials having in their custody moneys deposited as bail, which has been forfeited, shall turn such moneys over to the county to be deposited in the county fine and forfeiture fund, provided the forfeiture has not been previously discharged;

(b) All municipal officials having in their custody moneys deposited as bail, which have been forfeited, shall turn such moneys over to the municipality to be deposited in a designated municipal fund, provided the forfeiture has not been previously discharged.

(4) Thirty days after forfeiture, all officials having in their custody bonds as authorized by §903.16, shall turn such bonds over to the clerk of the circuit court who shall immediately sell such bonds at market value, and the proceeds of such sale shall be disbursed to the county or municipality for deposit as provided in subsection (3), provided the forfeiture has not been previously discharged. The fee of the clerk of the court in connection with each such sale shall be \$3.50.

(5) (a) Upon said undertaking being forfeited, the clerk of the trial court shall immediately transmit the undertaking and any affidavits to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which said undertaking and affidavits are filed, who shall record the same in the deed book of said county. If said undertaking and affidavits describe real property in another county, the clerk of the trial court shall transmit such undertaking and affidavits to the clerk of the circuit court of such other county, who shall likewise record same, and return said undertakings and affidavits to said first mentioned clerk. The undertaking and affidavits shall be a lien on any real property described in the same, from the time of the recording thereof in the county in which the property is situated. Upon the filing of an order by the court having jurisdiction with the clerk of the circuit court of the county where the property is situated, canceling the undertaking, the lien shall be discharged.

(b) The undertaking and affidavits shall be a lien on any real property described in the same for a period of two years from the time of the recording thereof in the county in which the property is situated, and thereafter until the final determination of any action or suit brought thereon instituted within such two year period. If no action is instituted within two years from date of recording, the lien shall stand discharged. After the expiration of two

years from the date on which the undertaking and affidavits were recorded the same shall not continue a lien even though an action or suit is instituted unless in connection with the institution of such action or proceeding a lis pendens notice is filed and recorded.

(6) At any time within thirty days from the date of forfeiture, the court before which the cause is pending upon a proper showing:

(a) Of a satisfactory explanation of the breach of the undertaking; or

(b) That the defendant was at the time of required appearance adjudicated insane and confined in an institution or hospital; or

(c) That the defendant was at the time of required appearance confined in a jail or prison for a felony; or

(d) That the defendant has been surrendered to the official in whose custody he was at the time bail was taken or to the official into whose custody he would have been given had he been committed; provided the failure to sooner apprehend or return the defendant has not defeated the ends of justice or thwarted the successful prosecution of the defendant;

shall direct that the forfeiture of the undertaking be discharged or, if the forfeiture has been paid, that remission of the forfeiture be made to the surety. The court may require, as a condition to discharge or remission, the payment of costs and the expenses incurred by an official in returning the defendant to the jurisdiction of the court.

(7) The payment by a bondsman or surety of a forfeiture under the provisions of this chapter shall have the same effect as to a contract of indemnity as the payment of judgment.

History.—§69, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(69); §1, ch. 59-354; §2, ch. 61-406; §2, ch. 65-492; §1, ch. 69-150.
cf.—§843.15, Failure of defendant on bail to appear.
§932.45, Calling of sureties upon breach of undertaking.
§932.46, Certificate of judge setting forth breach of conditions, etc.

903.27 Forfeiture to judgment.—If the forfeiture is not paid or discharged within thirty days from the date of forfeiture and the undertaking is one secured otherwise than by a deposit of money or bonds as authorized by §903.16, the prosecuting attorney of the court ordering the forfeiture or the state attorney on behalf of justice of peace courts or other courts not having a prosecuting attorney shall immediately file a certified copy of the order of the court ordering such forfeiture in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein such order shall have been made, and thereupon said clerk shall enter a judgment against the person bound by the undertaking for the amount of the penalty of said undertaking and shall issue execution thereon. Upon the entry of such judgment, the clerk of the circuit court where such judgment is entered shall give notice to the surety company thereof within ten days by furnishing the surety company at its home office a certified copy of said judgment. If said judgment is not paid within sixty days the clerk

of the circuit court where such judgment is entered shall give notice to the department of insurance by furnishing two certified copies of said judgment together with a certificate showing said judgment remains unsatisfied, whereupon the department of insurance shall proceed pursuant to §627.0126.

History.—§70, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(70); §3, ch. 61-406; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.271 Remission of judgment.—

(1) After the notice of judgment on the undertaking given by the clerk of the circuit court, as provided in §903.27, the court entering the judgment may at any time within forty-five days set aside the judgment in whole or in part for reasonable cause shown.

(2) Application to set aside the judgment shall be made within thirty days from the notice of the judgment given by the clerk of the circuit court and shall be accompanied by affidavits setting forth the facts on which it is founded. At least five days' notice shall be given to the prosecuting attorney of the court, together with a copy of the affidavit and any other papers on which the application is founded. The court may require as a condition to grant the application payment of costs and expenses incurred.

History.—§24, ch. 61-406; §3, ch. 65-492; §1, ch. 69-149.

903.28 Remission of forfeiture; conditions.

—After the payment of the forfeiture the court before which the case is pending may, for reasonable cause shown, within one year of the date of forfeiture, direct a remission of forfeiture in whole or in part upon such terms as are just; and shall direct a remission of forfeiture if it shall appear there was no breach of the undertaking or the defendant was at the time of required appearance adjudicated insane and confined in an institution or hospital, or confined in a jail or prison for a felony provided, however, if the bail bondsman or his surety company shall apprehend the defendant whose failure to appear or to fulfill his bond contract which resulted in the forfeiture of the undertaking and cause him to be returned to the custody of the official in whose custody he was at the time bail was taken or an official into whose custody he would have been given had he been committed, within one year from the date of forfeiture, said forfeiture shall be refunded, except where the trial court shall find that the failure to sooner apprehend or return the defendant has defeated the ends of justice and thwarted the successful prosecution of the defendant.

History.—§71, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(71); §2, ch. 59-354; §4, ch. 61-406; §4, ch. 65-492.

903.29 Arrest of principal by surety or bail bondsman after forfeiture.—At any time within one year from the date of forfeiture of undertaking which has been paid, the bail bondsman or surety may arrest the principal for the purpose of surrendering him to the official in whose custody he was at the time bail

was taken or the official into whose custody he would have been given had he been committed.

History.—§72, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(72); §1, ch. 59-192; §5, ch. 61-406; §5, ch. 65-492.

903.30 Application for remission of forfeitures; how made and on what terms granted.

—Application under §903.28 shall be accompanied by affidavits setting forth the facts on which it is founded. The prosecuting attorney for the court ordering the forfeiture shall be furnished with a copy of the application, the accompanying affidavits, and any other paper upon which the application is founded, together with notice of hearing on said application at least five days prior to said hearing on the application. The application shall be granted only upon the payment of the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding for the enforcement of the forfeiture, unless it is granted on the ground that there was no breach of the undertaking.

History.—§73, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(73); §6, ch. 61-406.

903.31 Canceling the undertaking.—When the condition of the undertaking is satisfied or the forfeiture of the undertaking has been discharged or remitted the court shall make an order canceling the undertaking. Conviction or acquittal of the defendant shall satisfy the terms of the undertaking written by any bail bondsman, except where the court shall in the judgment of conviction or acquittal otherwise provide.

History.—§74, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(74); §2, ch. 59-192.

903.32 Defects in undertaking.—

(1) No undertaking shall be invalid, nor shall any person be discharged from his undertaking, nor a forfeiture thereof be stayed, nor shall judgment thereon be stayed, set aside or reversed, or the collection of any such judgment be barred or defeated by reason of any defect of form, omission of recital or of condition, failure to note or record the default of any principal or surety, or because of any other irregularity, or because the undertaking was entered into on Sunday or other holiday, if it appear from the tenor of the undertaking before what magistrate or at what court the principal was bound to appear, and that the official before whom it was entered into was legally authorized to take it and the amount of bail is stated.

(2) If no day is fixed for the appearance of the defendant, or an impossible day, or a day in vacation, the undertaking, if for his appearance before a magistrate for a hearing, shall bind the defendant to appear in ten days from the receipt of notice so to do by the defendant, his counsel, or any surety on the undertaking; and if for his appearance in a court for trial, shall bind the defendant so to appear on the first day of the next term of the court which shall commence more than three days after the giving of the undertaking.

History.—§75, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(75).

903.33 Bail not discharged for certain defects.—The liability of a person on an undertaking shall not be affected by reason of the lack of any qualifications, sufficiency or competency provided in the criminal procedure law, or by reason of any other agreement than that expressed in the undertaking, or because the defendant has not joined in the undertaking.

History.—§76, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(76).

903.34 Who may admit to bail.—

(1) Except as otherwise provided in the criminal procedure law, admission to bail at any stage of the proceedings shall be made by the same official now authorized by law in this state to admit to bail at a similar stage.

(2) In all criminal cases instituted or pending in the courts of county judges or justices of the peace or other committing magistrates, all bonds given by defendants therein at any time before the trial, shall be approved by the sheriff, county judge, justice of the peace, or other judge trying the case, as the case may be; and all bonds given by defendant after preliminary hearing shall be approved by the sheriff, county judge, justice of the peace or other committing magistrates, except appeal bonds which in the county judge or justice of the peace court shall be approved by such county judge or justice of the peace; and in appeals from the circuit court, court of crimes, criminal courts of records, or other courts having a clerk, the bond may be approved by the judge or the clerk of the court.

History.—§77, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(77).
cf.—§903.03, Allowance of bail by trial court.

903.35 Officer taking insufficient bail.—Any official who takes bail, which he knows to be insufficient, or accepts a surety in an undertaking knowing such surety not to possess the qualifications or sufficiency required by law, or accepts as surety any professional bondsman who is not duly registered with the clerk of the circuit court, and qualified to act as surety, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be imprisoned not exceeding thirty days or fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and may be removed from office by the governor.

History.—§78, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(78).
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

903.36 Guaranteed arrest bond certificates as cash bail.—Any guaranteed arrest bond certificate with respect to which a surety company has become surety, as provided in §627.0907, shall, when posted by the person whose signature appears thereon, be accepted in lieu of cash bail in an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars, as a bail bond, to guarantee the appearance of such person in any court, including municipal courts, in this state, at such time as may be required by the court, when such person is arrested for violation of any motor vehicle law of this state or ordinance of any municipality in this state (except for the offense of driving while intoxicated or for

any felony) committed prior to the date of expiration shown on such guaranteed arrest bond certificate; provided, that any such guaranteed arrest bond certificate so posted as a bail bond in any court in this state shall be subject to the forfeiture and enforcement provisions with respect to bail bonds posted in criminal cases as set forth in this chapter as it now exists or may hereafter be amended, and that any such guaranteed arrest bond certificate posted as a bail bond in any municipal court in this state shall be subject to the forfeiture and enforcement provisions of the charter or ordinance of the particular municipality pertaining to bail bonds posted.

History.—§2, ch. 26897, 1951.

903.37 Definitions for §§903.38-903.58.—The following words when used in §§903.38-903.58 shall have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section:

* (1) ["Department" shall mean the department of insurance.]

(2) "Insurer" shall mean any domestic, foreign or alien surety company which has qualified to transact surety business in this state.

(3) "Bail bondsman" shall mean a limited surety agent or a professional bail bondsman as hereafter defined.

(4) "Limited surety agent" shall mean any individual appointed by an insurer by power of attorney to execute or countersign bail bonds in connection with judicial proceedings and receives or is promised money or other things of value therefor.

(5) "Professional bondsman" shall mean any person who pledges United States currency, United States postal money orders, or cashier's checks or other property as security for a bail bond in connection with a judicial proceeding and receives or is promised therefor money or other things of value.

(6) "Runner" shall mean a person employed by a bail bondsman for the purpose of assisting the bail bondsman in presenting the defendant in court when required, or employed by the bail bondsman to assist in the apprehension and surrender of defendant to the court, or keeping the defendant under necessary surveillance. This does not affect the right of a bail bondsman to hire counsel, or to ask assistance of law enforcement officers.

(7) "General agent" shall mean any individual, partnership, association or corporation appointed or employed by an insurer to supervise or manage the bail bond business written by limited surety agents of such insurer.

History.—§1, ch. 29621, 1955; §2, ch. 57-63; §6, ch. 65-492; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—In order to conform to the terminology of §13, ch. 69-106, the editors have substituted a definition of "department" for that of "commissioner." This subsection will be appropriately amended by a subsequent reviser's bill.

903.38 Department of insurance; administration.—

(1) The department shall have full power and authority to administer the provisions of §§903.37-903.58, which regulate bail bondsmen

and runners, and to that end, to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations pursuant to §624.0107 of the insurance code, and enforce rules and regulations necessary and proper to effectuate and enforce the purposes and provisions of said sections. The department may employ and discharge such employees, examiners, counsel, and such other assistants as shall be deemed necessary, and it shall prescribe their duties, and their compensation shall be the same as other state employees receive for similar services.

(2) The department shall adopt a seal by which its proceedings are authenticated. Any written instrument purporting to be a copy of any action, proceeding, or finding of fact by the department, or any record of the department authenticated by the seal, shall be accepted by all the courts of this state as prima facie evidence of the contents thereof.

(3) The department's papers, documents, reports or evidence shall not be subject to subpoena without its consent until after the same shall have been published at a hearing held under said sections, unless after notice to the department and hearing, the court shall determine that the department shall not be unnecessarily hindered or embarrassed.

History.—§2, ch. 29621, 1955; §7, ch. 61-406; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.39 Licenses; general.—

(1) No license shall be issued except in compliance with this chapter and none shall be issued except to an individual. A firm, partnership, association, or corporation, as such, shall not be licensed.

(2) For the protection of the people of this state, the department shall not issue nor renew, nor permit to exist any license except in compliance with this chapter. The department shall not issue nor renew, nor permit to exist a license for any individual found to be untrustworthy or incompetent, or who has not established to the satisfaction of the department that he is qualified therefor in accordance with this chapter.

(3) The department may propound any reasonable interrogatories to an applicant for a license under this chapter or on any renewal thereof, relating to his qualifications, residence, prospective place of business, and any other matters which are deemed necessary or expedient in order to protect the public and ascertain the qualifications of the applicant. The department may also conduct any reasonable inquiry or investigation it sees fit, relative to the determination of the applicant's fitness to be licensed or to continue to be licensed.

(4) If upon the basis of the completed application for a license and such further inquiry or investigation the department deems the applicant to be unfit as to character and background or lacking in one or more of the required qualifications for the license, the department shall disapprove the application and notify the applicant thereof, stating the grounds for disapproval.

(5) (a) The license of a limited surety agent and a professional bail bondsman shall continue in force, without further examination unless deemed necessary by the department, until suspended, revoked or otherwise terminated but subject to annual continuation by the insurer or professional bondsman named therein on or before September 1 by payment of the fee and license taxes for renewal or continuation of the license as prescribed in §903.41 and miscellaneous fees as prescribed in §624.0300 of the insurance code.

(b) The license of a bail bond runner shall continue in force until expired, suspended, revoked or otherwise terminated but subject to annual continuation by the appointing limited surety agent or professional bondsman named therein on or before September 1 by payment of the fee and license taxes for renewal or continuation of the license as prescribed in §903.41 and miscellaneous fees as prescribed in §624.0300 of the insurance code.

(6) Any such license as to which request for renewal or continuation is not received by the department at its offices at Tallahassee as required by subsection (5), shall be deemed to have expired as at midnight on September 30 next following such failure. Request for renewal or continuation of any such license or payment of fee and license taxes therefor which is received by the department after such September 1 but on or before the next following October 15 may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion, and any such request and payment received by the department after such October 15 and on or before the next following November 15, may be accepted and effectuated by the department, in its discretion, only if accompanied by an additional license continuation fee in the amount of five dollars. Such continuation fees to be deposited to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

(7) The original license certificate issued to any such licensee shall remain outstanding and in effect for so long as the license represented thereby continues in force as hereinabove provided.

(8) Any person who represents a surety company and whose duties are restricted to bail bonds only but who comes under the definition of service representative as provided in §626.081 of the insurance code may be licensed as a bail bondsman provided such person meets the qualification requirements of this chapter. Provided further, such person must either be licensed as a bail bondsman or qualify as a service representative and shall engage in such activities as provided in §§626.081, 626.0117 and 626.0118.

History.—§3, ch. 29621, 1955; §1, ch. 59-326; §8, ch. 61-406; §23, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.391 Bondsman and general agent deposit or bond.—

(1) When the department shall be satisfied that the applicant for a bail bondsman's

license had qualified for such a license and met the requirements provided in §§903.39, 903.43, 903.44 and 903.46, it shall notify the applicant that a license will be issued upon the applicant's posting a deposit or bond.

(2) Prior to the issuance of a license or continuation of an existing license the applicant or licensee shall deposit with the department securities of the type eligible for deposit by insurers under §625.0202, and having at all times a market value of not less than five thousand dollars; except that a general lines agent as defined in §626.041, shall not make such deposit unless the majority of his premium volume is derived from the bail bond business.

(3) No insurer shall appoint or allow to be represented in this state by a general agent unless first the general agent shall have deposited with the department securities of the type eligible for deposit by insurers under §625.0202, and having at all times a market value of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars.

(4) In lieu of any deposit of securities the bail bondsman or general agent may file with the department a surety bond in the penal sum of like amount. The bond shall be issued and continued by an authorized surety insurer not represented by said bail bondsman or general agent. The bond shall be for the same purpose as the deposit in lieu of which it is filed, shall be in favor of the department and shall specifically authorize recovery by the department of the damages obtained in case the bail bondsman or general agent fails to faithfully perform his obligations in the conduct of the bail bond business. No such bond shall be canceled or subject to cancellation unless at least sixty days advance notice thereof in writing is filed with the department.

(5) The state shall be responsible for the safekeeping of all securities deposited with the department under this chapter. Such securities shall not, on account of being in this state, be subject to taxation, but shall be held exclusively and solely to guarantee the bail bondsman's or general agent's faithful performance of his obligations in the conduct of the bail bond business.

(6) The depositing bail bondsman or general agent shall, during his solvency, have the right to exchange or substitute other securities of like quality and value for securities so on deposit to receive the interest and other income accruing on such securities, and to inspect the deposit at all reasonable times.

(7) Such deposit or bond shall be maintained unimpaired as long as the bail bondsman or general agent continues in business in this state. Whenever the bail bondsman or general agent ceases to do business in this state and furnishes to the department proof satisfactory to it that such bail bondsman or general agent has discharged or otherwise adequately provided for all his obligations in this state in the conduct of his business, the department shall release the deposited securities

to the bail bondsman or general agent entitled thereto, on presentation of the department's receipts for such securities, or release any bond filed with it in lieu of such deposit.

History.—§7, ch. 65-492; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.392 Bondsman, build-up funds.—All deposits or build-up funds posted by a bail bondsman or general agent, either with the insurer or general agent representing such insurer, must be maintained by the insurer or the general agent in a bank or savings and loan association in this state.

History.—§8, ch. 65-492.

903.40 License required.—No person shall act in the capacity of a professional bail bondsman, limited surety agent, or runner, or perform any of the functions, duties or powers prescribed for bail bondsmen or runners under the provisions of this chapter unless that person shall be qualified and licensed as provided in this chapter.

History.—§4, ch. 29621, 1955.

903.41 License tax and fee.—

(1) The department shall collect in advance all license taxes and fees for the issuance of any license to a bail bondsman, limited surety agent, or runner, as follows:

(a) Original license:

Appointment fee	\$1.00
State license tax	\$6.00
County license tax	\$3.00
Total	\$10.00

(b) Annual renewal or continuation of license:

Appointment fee	\$1.00
State license tax	\$6.00
County license tax	\$3.00
Total	\$10.00

(2) The department shall deposit all license taxes and fees in such funds and for such uses as is provided by laws applicable to like license taxes and like fees in the case of general lines agents.

History.—§5, ch. 29621, 1955; §2, ch. 59-326; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.411 Effective date and initial period of license.—

(1) All licenses as to which all requisite applications, payment of fees and taxes, passing of examinations, and waiting periods have been completed and evidence thereof in the customary form received by the department at its office in Tallahassee within one calendar month prior to the expiration of the applicable license year then current or within one calendar month after the commencement of the next following new license year, shall be dated and be effective as of the first day of such new license year and shall be as for the entire such license year (subject to suspension, revocation, renewal, continuation, or termination as otherwise provided for in this chapter); but such a license, if issued pursuant to qualification therefor during the last calendar month of the

preceding license year as hereinabove provided, shall be deemed to relate back in effectiveness to the date within such calendar month on which the last of such qualifying requirements was received by the department at its offices in Tallahassee.

(2) All other licenses shall be dated and become effective as of the date of issue.

History.—§3, ch. 59-326; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.42 Bail bond rates.—Bail bond rates shall be subject to the provisions of part I of chapter 627 of the insurance code. It shall be unlawful for a bail bondsman to execute a bail bond without charging a premium therefor and the premium rate shall not exceed nor be less than the premium rate as filed with and approved by the department.

History.—§6, ch. 29621, 1955; §4, ch. 59-326; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.43 Bail bondsmen; qualifications.—

(1) Application for filing for examination for bail bondsmen shall be submitted on forms furnished by the department.

(2) To qualify as a bail bondsman it must affirmatively appear:

(a) Applicant is a natural person who has reached the age of twenty-one years.

(b) Applicant is a citizen of the United States; has been a bona fide resident of the state for one year last past and will actually reside in this state at least six months out of each year.

(c) That the place of business of the applicant will be located in this state and that such applicant will be actively engaged in the bail bond business and maintain a place of business accessible to the public.

(d) No applicant for a license as a limited surety agent or professional bondsman shall be qualified therefor or be so licensed unless within the two years immediately preceding the date his application for license is filed with the department, he has:

1. Successfully completed a correspondence course for bail bondsmen approved by the department; or

2. He has been engaged as a licensed runner for a period of one year; or

3. He has held a valid general lines agent's license for one year; or

4. He has had at least one year with responsible duties as a substantial fulltime bona fide employee of a licensed agent, professional bondsman or an insurer engaged in writing bail bonds in which field he has specialized.

(e) Applicant shall be vouched for and recommended upon sworn statements by at least three bail bondsmen licensed by the department, or three other reputable citizens who are residents of the same counties in which applicant proposes to engage in the bail bond business.

(f) Applicant shall be a person of high character and approved integrity.

(3) A fee of ten dollars shall be submitted to the department with each application,

such fee to be deposited to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

(4) Applicant shall furnish with his application, a complete set of his fingerprints and a recent credential-size full face photograph of himself. The applicant's fingerprints shall be certified by an authorized law enforcement officer.

History.—§7, ch. 29621, 1955; §5, ch. 59-326; §9, ch. 61-406; §2, ch. 61-119; §24, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.44 Professional bondsmen; qualifications.—In addition to the qualifications prescribed in §903.43, to qualify as a professional bondsman an applicant shall:

(1) File with his application for filing for examination and with each application for renewal or continuation of his license a detailed financial statement under oath; and

(2) File with his application for filing for examination the rating plan he proposes to use in writing bail bonds; such rating plan must be approved prior to issuance of the license.

History.—§8, ch. 29621, 1955; §10, ch. 61-406.

903.441 Bail bondsman's records.—

(1) Every bail bondsman must maintain in his office such records of bail bonds executed or countersigned by him to enable the public to obtain all necessary information concerning such bail bonds for at least one year after the liability of the surety has been terminated.

(2) On or before August 15 of each year, a sworn statement on a form furnished by the department shall be filed with the department by:

(a) Every bail bondsman listing his assets and liabilities, and

(b) Every bail bondsman or every firm or agency if the bail bondsman is employed by, associated with or is a member of such firm or agency, listing every outstanding or unpaid forfeiture, estreature and judgment, together with the name of the court in which such forfeiture, estreature and judgment is recorded, and submitting all other pertinent information requested by the department.

History.—§11, ch. 61-406; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.45 Runners; qualifications.—To qualify as a runner:

(1) It must affirmatively appear from the application:

(a) That the applicant is a natural person who has reached the age of twenty-one years.

(b) That the applicant is a citizen of the United States; has been a bona fide resident of this state for more than six months last past.

(c) That the applicant will be employed by only one bail bondsman, who will supervise the work of the applicant, and be responsible for the runner's conduct in the bail bond business.

(d) The application must be endorsed by the appointing bail bondsman, who shall obligate himself to supervise the runner's activities in his behalf.

(2) A fee of ten dollars shall be submitted to the department with each application,

such fee to be deposited to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

(3) Applicant shall furnish with his application, a complete set of his fingerprints and a recent credential-size full face photograph of himself. The applicant's fingerprints shall be certified by an authorized law enforcement officer.

History.—§9, ch. 29621, 1955; §6, ch. 59-326; §2, ch. 61-119; §12, ch. 61-406; §25, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.46 Examination; time; place; fee; scope.—

(1) (a) If upon the basis of the completed application for examination and such further inquiry or investigation as the department may make concerning the fitness and qualifications of the applicant, the department is satisfied that, subject to any examination required to be taken and passed by the applicant for a license, the applicant is qualified to take the examination applied for and that all pertinent taxes and fees have been paid, it shall approve the application.

(b) If upon the basis of the completed application for examination and such further inquiry or investigation as to the fitness and qualifications of the applicant, the department deems the applicant to be unfit or lacking in any one or more of the required qualifications as specified in §903.43 as to limited surety agent, and §§903.43 and 903.44 as to professional bondsmen, the department shall disapprove the application and notify the applicant thereof, stating the grounds for disapproval.

(2) Upon approval by the department the applicant shall be required to appear in person at a place hereinafter designated to take a written examination prepared by the department, testing his ability and qualifications to be a bail bondsman.

(3) Each applicant shall become eligible for examination sixty days after the date the application is received by the department in Tallahassee provided the department is satisfied as to the applicant's fitness to take the examination. Examinations shall be held in the department's offices where an adequate and designated examination room is available. Each applicant shall be entitled to take the examination at such of the said offices which is located closest to his place of residence, and he shall be entitled to notice of the time and place not less than fifteen days prior to taking the examination.

(4) A fee of ten dollars shall be submitted to the department with each application, such fee to be deposited to the credit of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund. The fee for filing application for examination shall not be subject to refund.

(5) The failure of the applicant to secure approval of the department shall not preclude him from applying as many times as he desires, but no application will be considered by the department within sixty days subsequent to the date upon which the department denied the last application.

(6) The failure of an applicant to pass an examination, after having been approved by the department to take the examination, shall not preclude him from taking subsequent examinations. A separate and additional application and fee for filing application for examination shall be filed with the department for each subsequent examination; provided, however, that at least sixty days must intervene between examinations.

(7) The ten dollar fee for filing application for examination shall apply to each examination, but once an applicant has been approved by the department he will not have to file another application as set forth in §§903.43 and 903.44 unless specifically so ordered by the department. Any bail bondsman who successfully passes an examination must be licensed within twenty-four months from date of examination or be subject to another examination unless failure to be so licensed was due to military service, in which event the period within which another examination is not required may, in the department's discretion, be extended to twelve months following the date of discharge from military service, if the military service does not exceed three years, but in no event to extend under this clause for a period of more than four years.

(8) The scope of the examination shall be as broad as the bail bond business.

History.—§10, ch. 29621, 1955; §7, ch. 59-326; §13, ch. 61-406; §2, ch. 61-119; §26, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.47 Notice of appointment of limited surety agents; termination.—

(1) The insurer shall annually prior to September 1 file with the department an alphabetical list of all limited surety agents appointed, giving the type and class of license, names and addresses of each licensee whose appointment and license in this state is being renewed or is to be continued in effect, accompanied by payment of the applicable renewal or continuation fees and taxes. Every such insurer who shall, subsequent to the filing of this list expect to appoint a limited surety agent in this state, shall give notice thereof to the department along with a written application for license for said agents. All such appointments shall be subject to the issuance of a license to such agents.

(2) The department shall promptly notify any applicant who has passed the limited surety agent's examination. Upon receipt of application for license and proper taxes and fees, the department shall issue a license in the name of the individual to the insurer.

(3) An insurer terminating the appointment of a limited surety agent shall, within thirty days after such termination, file written notice thereof with the department, together with a statement that it has given or mailed notice to the limited surety agent. Such notice filed with the department shall state the reasons, if any, for such termination. Information so furnished the department shall be privileged and shall not be used as evidence in or basis for

any action against the insurer or any of its representatives.

(4) Every insurer shall within five days after terminating appointment of any limited surety agent give written notice thereof to any clerk of the circuit court and sheriff with which the agent is registered.

History.—§11, ch. 29621, 1955; §8, ch. 59-326; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.48 Notice of appointment of professional bondsmen; termination.—

(1) Any person applying to qualify as a professional bondsman shall at the time of filing his application for examination also file with the department an application for license and upon the applicant's passing the examination for bail bondsmen the department shall promptly issue proper license.

(2) Any professional bail bondsman who discontinues writing bail bonds during the period for which he is licensed shall notify the clerks of the circuit court and the sheriffs with whom he is registered and return his license to the department for cancellation within thirty days from such discontinuance.

History.—§12, ch. 29621, 1955; §9, ch. 59-326; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.49 Notice of appointment of runners; termination.—

(1) Every person duly licensed as a bail bondsman may appoint as runner any person who holds or has qualified for a runner's license. Each bail bondsman shall annually prior to September 1 file with the department an alphabetical list of all runners appointed, giving the type and class of license, names and addresses of each licensee whose appointment and license in this state is being renewed or is to be continued in effect, accompanied by payment of the applicable renewal or continuation fees and taxes. Each such bail bondsman who shall, subsequent to the filing of this list, expect to appoint additional persons as runners shall file written notice with the department and request a license for the said runner.

(2) A bail bondsman terminating the appointment of a runner shall within thirty days file written notice thereof with the department, together with a statement that he has given or mailed notice to the runner. Such notice filed with the department shall state the reasons, if any, for such termination. Information so furnished the department shall be privileged and shall not be used as evidence in any action against the bail bondsman.

History.—§13, ch. 29621, 1955; §10, ch. 59-326; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.50 Registration of bail bondsmen.—No bail bondsman shall become a surety on an undertaking unless he has registered in the office of the sheriff and with the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which the bondsman resides and he may register in a like manner in any other county and any limited surety agent shall file a certified copy of his appointment by power of attorney from each insurer

which he represents as agent with each of said officers. Registration and filing of certified copy of renewed power of attorney shall be performed annually on October 1. The clerk of the circuit court and the sheriff shall not permit the registration of a bail bondsman unless such bondsman is currently licensed by the department.

History.—§14, ch. 29621, 1955; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.51 Power of attorney; to be approved by department; filing of copies.—

(1) Every insurer engaged in the writing of bail bonds through limited surety agents in this state shall submit and have approved by the department a sample power of attorney which will be the only form of power of attorney the insurer will issue to limited surety agents in Florida.

(2) Every professional bondsman who authorizes a licensed professional bondsman directly employed by him to sign his name to bonds must file copy of the power of attorney given to such licensed bondsman with the sheriff and the clerk of the circuit court in the county in which he resides and with the department. Such power of attorney shall remain in full force and effect until written notice revoking the power of attorney has been received by the above named officials.

History.—§15, ch. 29621, 1955; §14, ch. 61-406; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.52 Prohibitions.—

(1) No bail bondsman or runner shall:

(a) Suggest or advise the employment of or name for employment any particular attorney to represent his principal.

(b) Solicit business in or about any place where prisoners are confined or in or about any court.

(c) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to a jailer, policeman, peace officer, committing magistrate, or any other person who has power to arrest or to hold in custody; or to any public official or public employee in order to secure a settlement, compromise, remission or reduction of the amount of any bail bond or estreatment thereof.

(d) Pay a fee or rebate or give anything of value to an attorney in bail bond matters, except in defense of any action on a bond.

(e) Pay a fee or rebate or give or promise anything of value to the principal or anyone in his behalf.

(f) Participate in the capacity of an attorney at a trial or hearing of one on whose bond he is surety.

(g) Accept anything of value from a principal except the premium, provided that the bondsman shall be permitted to accept collateral security or other indemnity from the principal which shall be returned upon final termination of liability on the bond. Such collateral security or other indemnity required by the bondsman must be reasonable in relation to the amount of the bond.

(2) When a bail bondsman accepts collat-

eral he shall give a written receipt for same, and this receipt shall give in detail a full account of the collateral received.

(3) The following persons or classes shall not be bail bondsmen or runners and shall not directly or indirectly receive any benefits from the execution of any bail bond:

- (a) Jailers
- (b) Police officers
- (c) Committing magistrates
- (d) Justices of the peace
- (e) Municipal or small claims court judges
- (f) Sheriffs, deputy sheriffs and constables
- (g) Any person having the power to arrest or having anything to do with the control of federal, state, county or municipal prisoners.

(4) A bail bondsman shall not sign nor countersign in blank any bond, nor shall he give a power of attorney to, or otherwise authorize, anyone to countersign his name to bonds unless the person so authorized is a licensed bondsman directly employed by the bondsman giving such power of attorney.

(5) No bail bond agency shall advertise as or hold itself out to be a bail bond or surety company.

History.—§16, ch. 29621, 1955.

903.53 Denial, suspension, refusal to renew, or revocation of license.—

(1) The department may deny, suspend, revoke or refuse to renew any license issued under this law for any of the following causes or for any violation of the laws of this state relating to bail:

(a) For any cause for which issuance of the license could have been refused had it then existed and been known to the department.

(b) Violation of any law relating to the business of bail bond insurance in the course of dealings under the license issued him by the department.

(c) Material mis-statement, misrepresentation or fraud in obtaining the license, or failure to pass any examination required under this chapter.

(d) Misappropriation, conversion or unlawful withholding of moneys belonging to insurers or others and received in the conduct of business under the license.

(e) Conviction of a felony.

(f) Fraudulent or dishonest practices in the conduct of business under the license.

(g) Willful failure to comply with, or willful violation of any proper order, rule or regulation of the department.

(h) Failure or refusal, upon demand, to pay over to any insurer he represents or has represented, any money coming into his hands belonging to the insurer.

(i) Willful failure to return collateral security to the principal when the principal is entitled thereto.

(j) When, in the judgment of the department, the licensee has, in the conduct of affairs under the license, demonstrated incompetency, or untrustworthiness, or conduct or

practices rendering him unfit to carry on the bail bond business, or making his continuance in such business detrimental to the public interest, or when the department finds that he is no longer in good faith carrying on the bail bond business, or that he is guilty of rebating, or offering to rebate, or unlawfully dividing, or offering to divide his commissions in the case of limited surety agents, or premiums in the case of professional bondsmen, and for such reasons is found by the department to be a source of detriment, injury or loss to the public.

(2) In case of the suspension or revocation of license of any bail bondsman, the license of any or all other bail bondsmen who are members of the same agency, whether incorporated or unincorporated, any or all runners employed by such agency who knowingly were parties to the act which formed the ground for the suspension or revocation shall likewise be suspended or revoked for the same period as that of the offending bail bondsman, but this shall not prevent the licensing of any bail bondsman or runner except the one whose license was first suspended or revoked and those persons who knowingly were parties to the act, from being licensed as a member of, or bail bondsman or runner for some other agency.

(3) No license under this chapter shall be issued, renewed, or permitted to exist when the same is used directly or indirectly to circumvent any of the provisions of this law.

History.—§17, ch. 29621, 1955; §3, ch. 57-63; §15, ch. 61-406; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.54 Procedure for denial, revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew license. —

(1) If any bail bondsman or runner is convicted by a court of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, the license of such individual shall thereby be deemed to be immediately revoked, without any further procedure relative thereto by the department.

(2) As to licenses denied by the department upon application therefor, the applicant if aggrieved thereby shall have the right to a hearing thereon and may appeal to the court from any adverse decision of the department relative thereto as provided in §903.55.

(3) As to licenses issued under this chapter and thereafter suspended or revoked, or renewal or continuation thereof refused by the department except for failure of the licensee to pass any examination required under this chapter, the procedures hereinafter set forth in this section shall apply.

(4) If after an investigation or upon other evidence the department has reason to believe that there may exist any one or more causes for suspension, revocation, or refusal to renew or continue the license of any bail bondsman or runner as such causes are specified in §903.53 or that a bail bondsman or runner has been guilty of violating any of the laws of this state relating to bail bonds, the department shall mail written notice of its intention to

suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew or continue the license, as the case may be, accompanied by a copy of the charges against the licensee to the licensee, and to the insurer represented by the licensee if a limited surety agent. Such notice and charges shall be mailed by registered mail, addressed to the licensee at his residence or principal business address last of record with the department, and to the insurer, if a limited surety agent, at its address last of record with the department. The notice shall be deemed given when so addressed and mailed postage prepaid at a United States post office or branch thereof.

(5) If within twenty days after the date of mailing the notice and charges as provided for in subsection (4), the licensee has not filed with the department at its office in Tallahassee a written answer to such charges coupled with a written request for a hearing thereon, the department may proceed to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew the license.

(6) If within such twenty days an answer and request for hearing is so filed with the department, the department shall hold a hearing with respect to the charges, the hearings to be held within sixty days of the date of the mailing of the notice and charges referred to in subsection (4), unless postponed by mutual consent of the parties. The department shall give the licensee and each insurer that has filed with it the answer to the charges and request for hearing as provided in subsection (5), written notice of the hearing and of the matters to be considered thereat not less than ten days in advance of the hearing date.

(7) The department's statement of charges, papers, documents, reports or evidence relative to the subject of a hearing under this section shall not be subject to subpoena without its consent until after the same shall have been published at the hearing, unless after notice to the department and hearing the court determines that the department would not be unnecessarily hindered or embarrassed by such subpoenas.

(8) Following the hearing the department shall make its order thereon as required under §624.0126 (order on hearing) and mail a copy thereof by registered mail to the address last of record in its office of each party to the hearing. If by its findings made upon the hearing the department finds that one or more of the causes therefor exist as specified in §903.53, its order shall incorporate the taking of action relative to suspension, revocation or refusal to renew or continue the license as authorized.

History.—§18, ch. 29621, 1955; §16, ch. 61-406; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.541 Conduct of hearings.—

(1) The hearing may be held in the department's office at Tallahassee or at such other place in this state deemed by the department to be more convenient to parties and witnesses.

(2) An agent or examiner designated by the

department shall preside at the hearing and shall sit in the capacity of a quasi-judicial officer.

(3) All hearings shall be public.

(4) The department shall allow any party to the hearing to appear in person and by counsel, to be present during the giving of all evidence, to have a reasonable opportunity to inspect all documentary and other evidence and to examine and cross-examine witnesses, to present evidence in support of his interest, and to have subpoenas issued by the department to compel attendance of witnesses and production of evidence in his behalf. Testimony may be taken orally or by deposition, and any party shall have such right of introducing evidence by deposition as he may obtain in the circuit courts of this state.

(5) Upon good cause shown the department shall permit to become a party to the hearing by intervention, if timely, only such persons who were not original parties thereto and whose interests are to be directly and immediately affected by the department's order made upon the hearing.

(6) Formal rules of pleading or of evidence need not be observed at the hearing, except that the right of any person to invoke such rules and the rule of exclusion of witnesses is preserved.

(7) Unless waived in writing by the other parties to the hearing, the department shall cause a full stenographic record of the proceedings at the hearing to be made by a competent reporter and at the cost of the state. If transcribed, a copy of such stenographic record shall be made a part of the department's record of the hearing. A transcription shall be made if requested by any party in order that such party may have a copy thereof. A copy of the transcribed stenographic record shall be furnished to any party to the hearing requesting the same, and at such reasonable charge therefor as the department may fix. If no stenographic record is made or transcribed the department shall prepare an adequate record of the evidence and of the proceedings. The state's portion of the cost of the stenographic record and transcription thereof shall be paid out of the insurance commissioner's regulatory trust fund.

History.—§17, ch. 61-406; §2, ch. 61-119; §27, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.542 Witnesses and evidence.—

(1) As to the subject of any examination, investigation or hearing being conducted by him the agent or examiner appointed by the department may administer oaths, examine and cross-examine witnesses, receive oral and documentary evidence, and shall have the power to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and testimony, and require by subpoena the production of books, papers, records, files, correspondence, documents or other evidence which he deems relevant to the inquiry.

(2) If any person refuses to comply with any such subpoena or to testify as to any matter concerning which he may be lawfully

interrogated, the circuit court of Leon county or of the county wherein such examination, investigation or hearing is being conducted, or of the county wherein such person resides, on the department's application may issue an order requiring such person to comply with the subpoena and to testify; and any failure to obey such an order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

(3) Subpoenas shall be served and proof of such service made in the same manner as if issued by a circuit court. Witness fees and mileage, if claimed, shall be allowed the same as for testimony in a circuit court.

(4) Any person wilfully testifying falsely under oath as to any matter material to any such examination, investigation or hearing shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of perjury and shall be punished accordingly.

(5) If any person asks to be excused from attending or testifying or from producing any books, papers, records, contracts, documents, or other evidence in connection with any examination, hearing or investigation being conducted by the department or its examiner, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, and shall notwithstanding be directed to give such testimony or produce such evidence, he must, if so directed by the department and the department of legal affairs, nonetheless comply with such direction, but he shall not thereafter be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may have so testified or produced evidence, and no testimony so given or evidence produced shall be received against him upon any criminal action, investigation or proceeding; except, however, that no such person so testifying shall be exempt from prosecution or punishment for any perjury committed by him in such testimony, and the testimony or evidence so given or produced shall be admissible against him upon any criminal action, investigation or proceeding concerning such perjury; nor shall he be exempt from the refusal, suspension, or revocation of any license, permission, or authority conferred, or to be conferred, pursuant to this chapter.

(6) Any such individual may execute, acknowledge and file in the office of the department a statement expressly waiving such immunity or privilege in respect to any transaction, matter or thing specified in such statement, and thereupon the testimony of such individual or such evidence in relation to such transaction, matter or thing may be received or produced before any judge or justice, court, tribunal, grand jury or otherwise, and if so received or produced such individual shall not be entitled to any immunity or privileges on account of any testimony he may so give or evidence so produced.

(7) Any person who refuses or fails, without lawful cause, to testify relative to the

affairs of any person when subpoenaed and requested by the department to so testify shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be subject to the penalties provided under §903.58.

History.—§18, ch. 61-406; §§11, 13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.543 Duration of suspension or revocation.—

(1) The department shall, in its order suspending a license, specify the period during which the suspension is to be in effect, but such period shall not exceed one year. The license shall remain suspended during the period so specified, subject, however, to any rescission or modification of the order by the department, or modification or reversal thereof by the court, prior to expiration of the suspension period. A license which has been suspended shall not be reinstated except upon request for such reinstatement, but the department shall not grant such reinstatement if it finds that the circumstances for which the license was suspended still exist or are likely to recur.

(2) No individual licensed under any license which has been revoked by the department, shall have the right to apply for another license under this chapter within two years from the effective date of such revocation, or, if judicial review of such revocation is sought, within two years from the date of final court order or decree affirming the revocation. The department shall not, however, grant a new license to any individual if it finds that the circumstances for which the previous license was revoked still exist or are likely to recur.

(3) If licenses as bail bondsman or runner as to the same individual have been revoked at two separate times, the department shall not thereafter grant or issue any license under this chapter as to such individual.

(4) During the period of suspension, or after revocation of the license, the former licensee shall not engage in or attempt to profess to engage in any transaction or business for which a license is required under this chapter.

History.—§19, ch. 61-406; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.544 Effect of suspension, revocation upon associated licenses and licensees.—

(1) Upon suspension, revocation or refusal to renew or continue any license of a bail bondsman or runner the department shall at the same time likewise suspend or revoke all other licenses held by the licensee under the Florida insurance code.

(2) In case of the suspension or revocation of license of any bail bondsman, the license of any and all bail bondsmen who are members of a bail bond agency, whether incorporated or unincorporated, and any and all runners employed by such bail bond agency, who knowingly are parties to the act which formed the ground for the suspension or revocation may likewise be suspended or revoked for the same period as that of the offending bail bondsman;

but this shall not prevent any bail bondsman or runner, except the one whose license was first suspended or revoked, from being licensed as a member of or a runner for some other bail bond agency.

(3) The procedures provided for in §903.54 shall likewise apply as to suspension, revocation and refusals to renew or continue as referred to in subsection (2).

History.—§20, ch. 61-406; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.545 Surrender of license or permit.—

(1) Though issued to a licensee all certificates of licenses issued under this chapter are at all times the property of the state, and upon notice of any suspension, revocation, refusal to renew, expiration or other termination of the license, the licensee or other person having either the original or copy of the license shall promptly deliver the certificate of license or copy thereof to the department for cancellation.

(2) As to any certificate of license lost, stolen or destroyed while in the possession of any such licensee or person, the department may accept in lieu of return of the certificate the affidavit of the licensee or other person responsible for or involved in the safekeeping of such certificate, concerning the facts of such loss, theft, or destruction. Wilful falsification of any such affidavit shall, upon conviction, be subject to punishment as for perjury.

(3) This section shall not be deemed to require the delivery to the department of any certificate of license which, as shown by specific date of expiration on the face of the license, has already expired, unless such delivery has been requested by the department.

History.—§21, ch. 61-406; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.546 Administrative fine in lieu of suspension, revocation of license.—

(1) If, upon procedures provided for in §903.54, the department finds that one or more causes exist for the suspension, revocation or refusal to renew or continue any license issued under this chapter, the department may, in its discretion, in lieu of such suspension, revocation or refusal, and except on a second offense, impose upon the licensee an administrative penalty in the amount of \$100.00, or if the department has found wilful misconduct or wilful violation on the part of the licensee, \$500.00. The administrative penalty may, in the department's discretion, be augmented in amount by an amount equal to any commissions received by or accruing to the credit of the licensee in connection with any transaction as to which the grounds for suspension, revocation or refusal related.

(2) The department may allow the licensee a reasonable period, not to exceed thirty days, within which to pay to the department the amount of the penalty so imposed. If the licensee fails to pay the penalty in its entirety to the department at its office at Tallahassee within the period so allowed, the licenses of the licensee shall stand suspended, revoked or

renewal or continuation refused, as the case may be, upon expiration of such period and without any further proceedings.

History.—§22, ch. 61-406; §2, ch. 61-119; §30, ch. 65-269; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.547 Probation.—

(1) If, upon procedures provided for in §903.54, the department finds that one or more causes exist for the suspension, revocation or refusal to renew or continue any license issued under this chapter the department may, in its discretion, in lieu of such suspension, revocation or refusal, or in connection with any administrative monetary penalty imposed under §903.546, place the offending licensee on probation for a period, not to exceed two years, as specified by the department in its order.

(2) As a condition to such probation or in connection therewith, the department may specify in its order reasonable terms and conditions to be fulfilled by the probationer during the probation period. If during the probation period the department has good cause to believe that the probationer has violated such terms and conditions or any of them, it shall forthwith suspend, revoke or refuse to renew or continue the license of the probationer, as upon the original causes referred to in subsection (1), by its order given to the licensee, without the necessity of further advance notice, hearing, or procedure.

History.—§23, ch. 61-406; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.55 Review of denial, suspension, revocation or refusal to renew license.—Any applicant for license as bail bondsman or runner whose application has been denied or whose license shall have been so suspended or revoked or renewal thereof denied shall have the right of appeal from such final order of the department by appeal to the district court of appeal, first district. Such an appeal shall be commenced within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after the rendition of such order, and in compliance with the rules of procedure as prescribed by the supreme court of Florida for appeals.

History.—§19, ch. 29621, 1955; §11, ch. 59-326; §1, ch. 69-267; §§13, 35, ch. 69-106.

903.56 All bondsmen of same agency; licensed by same companies.—All bail bondsmen who are members of the same agency, partnership, corporation or association shall be licensed for the same companies. If any member of such agency, partnership, corporation or association is licensed as a professional bondsman, all members thereof shall be so licensed. It shall be the responsibility of each company to see that each agent in an agency is licensed to represent that particular company.

History.—§20, ch. 29621, 1955; §4, ch. 57-63.

903.57 Exemption. —Nothing in §§903.37-903.58 shall be construed as to prevent any duly licensed general lines agent as defined in §626.041 of the insurance code, from writing

bail bonds for any company authorized to write fidelity and surety bonds which he represents as agent, provided such agent shall be subject to and governed by all laws, rules, and regulations relating to bail bondsmen when engaged in the activities thereof.

History.—§21, ch. 29621, 1955; §12, ch. 59-326.

903.58 Penalty.—Any person or corporation, who is found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$500.00 for each offense, or imprisoned in the county jail for not more than six months, or both.

History.—§22, ch. 29621, 1955.

CHAPTER 904

METHODS OF PROSECUTIONS

904.01 Prosecution by information or indictment.

904.01 Prosecution by information or indictment.—All capital offenses shall be tried on indictment by a grand jury, and all other cases may be tried either by indictment by grand jury or information filed by the prosecuting attorney under oath, except as is otherwise provided in the constitution of the state, and excepting cases of impeachment and in cases in the militia when in active service in time of war, or which the state with consent of congress may keep in time of peace.

History.—§79, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (79).

904.02 Indictments triable in county judge's court.

904.02 Indictments triable in county judge's court.—Upon the finding of an indictment by a grand jury for an offense triable in the county judge's court, the clerk of the circuit court in which the indictment is returned shall certify such indictment and deliver it to the county judge, and the defendant may be tried in the county judge's court upon such indictment.

History.—§1, ch. 57-131.

CHAPTER 905

GRAND JURY

- 905.01 Number and procurement of grand jury.
- 905.02 Who may challenge.
- 905.03 Ground for challenge to panel.
- 905.04 Grounds for challenge to individual grand juror.
- 905.05 When challenge or objection to be made.
- 905.06 How challenge made and tried.
- 905.07 Effect of sustaining challenge to panel.
- 905.08 Appointment of foreman.
- 905.09 Discharge and recall of grand jury.
- 905.10 Oath of grand jurors.
- 905.11 Charge of court.
- 905.12 Retirement of grand jurors.
- 905.13 Appointment of clerk.
- 905.15 Appointment of interpreter.
- 905.16 Duties of grand jurors.

905.01 Number and procurement of grand jury.—

(1) Every grand jury shall consist of not less than fifteen, nor more than eighteen persons, the assent of at least twelve of whom shall be necessary to the finding of any indictment. All the provisions of law covering the qualifications, disqualifications, exemptions, drawing, summoning, supplying deficiencies, in whole or in part, and compensation and procurement of petit jurors, shall apply to grand jurors.

(2) The judge of any circuit court may dispense with the summoning, empaneling, and convening of the grand jury at any term of the court by making, entering and filing, either in vacation or term time, with the clerk of the court, a written order directing that no grand jury be summoned at such term of court.

History.—§80, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(80).
cf.—§40.01, Qualifications, exemptions, selection, etc., of petit jurors.

§905.23, Number of grand jurors required to return indictment.

§932.15, Provisions supplemental to this chapter.

905.02 Who may challenge.—The state or a person who has been held to answer may challenge the panel or an individual grand juror.

History.—§81, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(81).

905.03 Ground for challenge to panel.—A challenge to the panel may be made only on the ground that the grand jurors were not selected or drawn according to law.

History.—§82, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(82).

905.04 Grounds for challenge to individual grand juror.—A challenge to an individual grand juror may be made:

(1) By either party for the reason:

(a) That the juror has not the qualifications required by law,

(b) That a state of mind exists on his part which will prevent him from acting impartially and without prejudice to the substantial rights of the party challenging,

(c) That the juror is related by blood or

905.17 Who may be present during sessions of grand jury.

905.18 Duty of court.

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905.20 Duty of grand juror having knowledge of offense.

905.21 When grand jury of another county may indict in other cases.

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marriage within the third degree to the defendant or to the person alleged to be injured by the offense charged or on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted.

(2) By the state, because the juror is surety on the bail undertaking of any person whose case will come before the grand jury.

History.—§83, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(83).
cf.—§40.02, 40.07, Qualifications of jurors.

905.05 When challenge or objection to be made.—After the grand jurors have been empaneled and sworn, no objection shall be raised by plea or otherwise, to the grand jury. The empaneling and swearing of the grand jury shall be conclusive evidence of its competency and qualifications, but the provisions of this section shall apply only to defendants who knew, or had reasonable ground to believe, that cases in which they were or might be involved would be investigated by the grand jury at the time it was empaneled and sworn.

History.—§84, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(84).

905.06 How challenge made and tried.—A challenge to the panel shall be in writing, but a challenge to an individual grand juror may be either oral or in writing. All challenges shall be tried by the court.

History.—§85, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(85).

905.07 Effect of sustaining challenge to panel.—If a challenge to the panel is sustained, the grand jury shall be discharged.

History.—§86, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(86).

905.08 Appointment of foreman.—When the grand jury is completed the court shall appoint one of the jurors to be foreman, and also another of the jurors to act as foreman in case of the absence of the foreman.

History.—§87, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(87).

905.09 Discharge and recall of grand jury.—When the grand jury attending any court shall have been dismissed before the court is adjourned without day, they may be summoned to attend again in the same term at

such time as the court shall direct, for the dispatch of any business that may come before them.

History.—§88, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(88).

905.10 Oath of grand jurors.—The clerk of the court shall prepare a list of the names of all the persons returned as grand jurors, and when the jury is empaneled, the following oath shall be administered to them:

"You, as grand jurors for the body of this county of _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make, of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge; the counsel of the State of Florida, your fellows and your own, you shall keep secret, unless required to disclose the same by some competent court; you shall present no man for envy, hatred, or malice, neither shall you leave any man unpresented for love, fear, favor, affection, reward, or hope thereof, but you shall present things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding. So help you God."

History.—§89, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(89).

905.11 Charge of court.—After the grand jurors are sworn the court shall charge them concerning their duties.

History.—§90, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(90).

905.12 Retirement of grand jurors.—After the charge by the court, the members of the grand jury shall retire to a private room and perform their duties, as prescribed by law.

History.—§91, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(91).

905.13 Appointment of clerk.—The foreman shall appoint one of the grand jurors to be clerk, who shall keep minutes of the proceedings.

History.—§92, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(92).
cf.—§932.18, Delivering minutes to state attorney.

905.15 Appointment of interpreter.—The foreman or acting foreman, whenever necessary, shall appoint an interpreter, and shall swear him not to disclose any testimony or the name of any witnesses except when testifying in court.

History.—§94, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(94).

905.16 Duties of grand jurors.—The grand jurors shall inquire into every offense triable within the county for which any person has been held to answer, if an indictment has not been found or an information filed for such offense, and all other indictable offenses triable within the county which are presented to them by the prosecuting attorney or otherwise come to their knowledge.

History.—§95, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(95).

905.17 Who may be present during sessions of grand jury.—No person shall be present at the sessions of the grand jury except the witness under examination, the prosecuting attorney, the court reporter or stenographer, and the interpreter, if any. The stenographic rec-

ords, notes or any transcript thereof made by the court reporter or stenographer shall be filed with the clerk of the court and kept by him in a sealed container not subject to inspection by the public. Such notes, records and transcriptions shall be opened and released by the clerk upon the request of any grand jury for the use of such grand jury and shall be opened and released by the clerk upon the order of the trial judge for use pursuant to the provisions of §905.27, but not otherwise. No person shall be present while the grand jurors are deliberating or voting. Any person violating either of the above prohibitions may be held in contempt of court.

History.—§96, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(96). Am. §1, ch. 26584, 1951.

905.18 Duty of court.—The court shall advise the grand jurors at all reasonable times regarding their legal duties, when requested by them. But the court shall not, in its original charge, or thereafter, restrict the grand jury in its investigation of any matter into which the grand jury is by law entitled to inquire.

History.—§97, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(97).

905.19 Duty of prosecuting attorney.—The prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney shall attend the grand jurors for the purpose of examining witnesses in their presence, or of giving grand jurors legal advice regarding any matter cognizable by them. He shall also draft indictments.

History.—§98, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(98).

905.20 Duty of grand juror having knowledge of offense.—If a grand juror knows or has reason to believe that an indictable offense, triable within the county, has been committed, he shall declare such fact to his fellow jurors who shall investigate it. In such investigation the grand juror may be sworn as a witness.

History.—§99, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(99).

905.21 When grand jury of another county may indict in other cases.—Whenever the judge shall deem it impracticable or inexpedient to form a grand jury in any county for want of sufficient number of qualified jurors therein, or on account of any undue excitement or prejudice among the people, the grand jury of any county within the circuit, or in an adjoining circuit to which the cause may be sent by the judge of the circuit court in the county in which the crime was committed, may indict any person for crime committed in the county first mentioned. Upon the return of any such indictment, the same shall be certified and transferred to the county where the crime was committed and trial thereon shall be had in such county unless a motion for removal of cause should be made on behalf of the prosecution or the defense and such motion should be granted.

History.—§100, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(100).

905.22 Swearing of witnesses.—The foreman, acting foreman, state attorney, acting state attorney, or assistant state attorney commissioned by the governor, shall administer an oath or affirmation, in the manner prescribed by law, to any witness who shall testify before the grand jury.

History.—§101, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(101).

905.23 Number of grand jurors required to return indictment.—An indictment shall not be found without the concurrence of twelve grand jurors. When so found, the same shall be signed by the state attorney, or acting state attorney, and the foreman or acting foreman shall indorse it "A true bill," sign it, and return it into court. When not so found, the foreman shall endorse the words "No true bill" on the file, sign same, and return it into open court.

History.—§102, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(102).

905.24 Proceedings of grand jury to be kept secret.—Every member of the grand jury shall keep secret whatever he or any other grand juror has said, and how he or any other grand juror has voted.

History.—§103, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(103).

905.25 What grand juror not permitted to state or testify.—No grand juror shall be permitted to state or testify in any court how he or any other grand juror voted on any question before them or what opinion was ex-

pressed by himself or any other grand juror regarding such question.

History.—§104, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(104).

905.26 Not to disclose finding of indictments.—No grand juror, reporter, interpreter, stenographer, or officer of the court, unless the court shall so order, shall disclose the fact that any indictment for a felony has been found against any person not in custody or under recognizance, otherwise than by issuing or executing process on such indictment, until such person has been arrested.

History.—§105, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(105).

905.27 Testimony not to be disclosed; exceptions.—No grand juror, prosecuting attorney, or special legal counsel, court reporter, interpreter, or any other person appearing before the grand jury, shall disclose the testimony of a witness examined before the grand jury or other evidence received by it except when required by a court to disclose the testimony of a witness examined before the grand jury for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is consistent with that of the witness given before the court, or to disclose the testimony given before the grand jury by any person upon a charge against such person for perjury in giving his testimony or upon trial therefor, or when permitted by the court in the furtherance of justice. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a criminal contempt of court, and punished accordingly.

History.—§106, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(106). Am. §1, ch. 26940, 1951.

CHAPTER 906

INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION

906.01 Definitions of terms used in chapter.
 906.02 Caption; commencement; amendment.
 906.03 Conclusion.
 906.04 Subscription and verification of information.
 906.05 Form of indictment.
 906.06 Form of informations.
 906.07 Bill of particulars.
 906.08 Name of person other than defendant.
 906.09 Description of written instruments.
 906.10 Description of written matter.
 906.11 Judgments.
 906.12 Exceptions.
 906.13 Alternative or disjunctive allegations.
 906.14 Indirect allegations.
 906.15 Libel.
 906.16 Perjury and kindred offenses.

906.01 Definitions of terms used in chapter.—In this chapter:

(1) The words "person", "defendant" and similar words include, unless a contrary intention appears, a public or private corporation;

(2) The term "act" includes omission to act;

(3) The word "property" includes any matter or thing other than a person, upon or in respect to which any offense may be committed;

(4) The words "indictment" and "information", unless a contrary intention appears, include any count thereof;

(5) The words "writing" and "written" include words printed, painted, typed, engraved, lithographed, photographed or otherwise copied, traced or made visible to the eye;

(6) The term "the court", unless a contrary intention appears, means the court before which the trial is had;

(7) The term "prosecuting attorney" includes the prosecuting officer of any court in the state, his assistants, and attorneys appointed by the court to act in the place of the prosecuting attorney.

History.—§107, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(107).
 cf.—§1.01, General definitions.

§398.23, Uniform narcotic drug law.

§790.03, Carrying concealed weapons.

§823.01, Indictment or information for certain nuisances.

§871.02, Indictment or information for disturbing assembly.

§932.47, Provisions supplemental to this chapter.

906.02 Caption; commencement; amendment.—

(1) When an objection is made that an indictment or information does not contain a caption or commencement, a caption may be prefixed to, and a commencement may be inserted in, the indictment or information; and any defect, error, or omission in a caption or commencement may be amended as of course, at any stage of the proceedings, and after moving to quash or pleading to the merits.

(2) It is unnecessary to allege that the grand jurors were empaneled, sworn or charged,

906.17 Indictments in felonies.
 906.18 Intent to defraud; how alleged.
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 906.29 Witnesses on indictment or information.

ed, or that they present the indictment upon their oaths or affirmations.

History.—§108, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(108).

906.03 Conclusion.—The indictment or information need contain no formal conclusion.

History.—§109, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(109).

906.04 Subscription and verification of information.—

(1) All informations shall be subscribed by the prosecuting attorney, and verified by the oath of the prosecuting attorney.

(2) No objection to any information on the ground that it was not subscribed or verified, as above provided, shall be made or entertained after moving to quash or pleading to the merits.

History.—§110, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(110).

906.05 Form of indictment.—The indictment may be in substantially the following form:

In the (state name of court) the _____ day of _____ 19_____.

The State of Florida versus A. B.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Florida;

The Grand Jurors of the County of _____ charge that A. B. (state offense).

History.—§111, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(111).

906.06 Form of informations.—The information may be in substantially the following form:

In the (state name of court) the _____ day of _____ 19_____.

The State of Florida vs. A. B.

In the name and by the authority of the State of Florida:

X. Y. (title of prosecuting officer) for the County of _____ charges that A. B. (state offense).

History.—§112, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(112).

cf.—Ch. 832, Issuing worthless checks and drafts.

§932.49, Form of information of particular offenses.

906.07 Bill of particulars.—The court, on motion, may order the prosecuting attorney to furnish a bill of particulars, when the in-

dictment or information fails to inform the defendant of the particulars of the offense sufficiently to enable him to prepare his defense.

History.—§113, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(113).

906.08 Name of person other than defendant.—

(1) In an indictment, information or bill of particulars it is sufficient for the purpose of identifying any person other than the defendant to state his true name, or to state the name, appellation or nickname by which he has been or is known, or if no better way of identifying such person is practicable, to state a fictitious name, or to state the name of an office or position held by him, or to describe him as "a certain person," or by words of similar import, or in any other manner. In stating the true name of such person or the name by which such person has been, or is known, it is sufficient to state a surname, or a surname and one or more given names, or surname and one or more abbreviations or initials of a given name or names.

(2) It is sufficient for the purpose of describing any group or association of persons not incorporated to state the proper name of such group or association, or to state any name or designation by which the group or association has been or is known or by which it may be identified, or to state the name or names of one or more persons in such group or association, referring to the other or others as "another" or "others."

(3) It is sufficient for the purpose of describing a corporation to state the corporate name of such corporation, or any name or designation by which it has been or is known, or by which it may be identified, without an averment that the corporation is a corporation or that it was incorporated according to law.

(4) In no case is it necessary to aver or prove that the true name of any person, group or association of persons or any corporation is unknown to the grand jury or prosecuting attorney.

(5) If in the course of the trial the true name of any person, group or association of persons, or corporation, described otherwise than by the true name, is disclosed by the evidence, the court shall cause the true name to be inserted in the indictment, information, bill of particulars and record wherever the name appears otherwise.

History.—§114, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(114).

906.09 Description of written instruments.—When it is necessary in an indictment or information to make an averment relative to any instrument which consists wholly or in part of writing or figures, pictures or designs, it is sufficient to describe such instrument by any name or description by which it is usually known or by which it may be identified, or by its purport, without setting forth a copy or facsimile of the whole or any part thereof. The description in a bill of particulars is suf-

ficient if it sets forth the character and contents of the instrument with such particularity as to enable the defendant to prepare his defense.

History.—§115, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(115).

906.10 Description of written matter.—When in an indictment or information an averment relative to any spoken or written words or any picture is necessary, it is sufficient to set forth such spoken or written words by their general purport or to describe such picture generally, without setting forth a copy or facsimile of such written words or such picture. In a bill of particulars, the description is sufficient if the defendant is thereby sufficiently informed of the identity of the words or picture concerning which the averment is made so as to enable him to prepare his defense.

History.—§116, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(116).

906.11 Judgments.—In referring in an indictment or information to a judgment or determination of, or a proceeding before, any court or official, civil or military, it is unnecessary to allege the facts conferring jurisdiction on such court or official, but it is sufficient to allege generally that such judgment or determination was given or made or such proceedings had, in such manner as identifies the judgment, determination or proceeding.

History.—§117, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(117).

906.12 Exceptions.—No indictment or information for an offense created or defined by statute shall be invalid or insufficient merely for the reason that it fails to negative any exception, excuse or proviso contained in the statute creating or defining the offense.

History.—§118, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(118).

cf.—§398.20, Negative exceptions unnecessary in prosecutions under uniform narcotic drug law.

906.13 Alternative or disjunctive allegations.—No indictment or information for an offense which may be committed by the doing of one or more of several acts, or by one or more of several means, or with one or more of several intents, or with one or more of several results, shall be invalid or insufficient for the reason that two or more of such acts, means, intents or results are charged in the disjunctive or alternative.

History.—§119, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(119).

906.14 Indirect allegations.—No indictment or information shall be invalid or insufficient for the reason that it alleges indirectly and by inference or by way of recital any matters, facts or circumstances connected with or constituting the offense; provided, however, that such indictment or information contains sufficient facts directly and clearly alleged and charged to constitute the offense being charged in such indictment or information.

History.—§120, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(120).

906.15 Libel.—No indictment or information for libel shall be invalid or insufficient for the reason that it does not set forth extrinsic

facts for the purpose of showing the application to the party alleged to be libeled of the defamatory matter on which the indictment or information is founded.

History.—§121, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(121).
cf.—§836.01, Criminal prosecution for libel.
§836.07, Notice condition precedent to prosecution for libel.

906.16 Perjury and kindred offenses.—No indictment or information for perjury, or for subornation of, solicitation of, conspiracy or attempt to commit perjury shall be invalid or insufficient for the reason that it does not set forth any part of the records or proceedings with which the oath was connected, or the commission or authority of the court or other official before whom the perjury was committed or was to have been committed, or the form of the oath or affirmation, or the manner of administering the same.

History.—§122a, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(122).
cf.—Ch. 837, Perjury.

906.17 Indictments in felonies.—It shall not be necessary to allege in an indictment that the offense charged is a felony, or felonious or done feloniously, nor shall any indictment or complaint be quashed or deemed invalid by reason of the omission of the words "felony," "felonious" or "feloniously."

History.—§122b, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(123).

906.18 Intent to defraud; how alleged.—When an intent to defraud is required to constitute any offense, it shall be sufficient to allege in the indictment an intent to defraud, without naming therein the particular person or body corporate intended to be defrauded, and on the trial it shall be sufficient, and shall not be deemed a variance, if there appear to be an intent to defraud the United States or any state, county, city, town or parish, or any body corporate, or any public officer in his official capacity, or any copartnership or members thereof, or any particular person.

History.—§122c, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(124).

906.19 Receiving stolen goods.—In prosecutions for the offense of buying, receiving, or aiding in the concealment of stolen property, known to have been stolen, it shall not be necessary to aver, nor on the trial thereof to prove, that the person who stole the property has been convicted.

History.—§122d, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(125).

906.20 Embezzlement.—In prosecutions for the offense of embezzlement, fraudulently taking or secreting with intent to embezzle or convert the bullion, money, notes, bank notes, checks, drafts, bills of exchange, obligations, or other securities for money, of any person, bank, incorporated company or copartnership by a cashier or other officer, clerk, agent, or servant of such person, bank, incorporated company or copartnership, it shall be sufficient to allege generally in the indictment or information the embezzlement, fraudulent conversion, or taking with such intent, of money to a certain amount, without specifying any par-

ticulars of such embezzlement, and on the trial, evidence may be given of such embezzlement, fraudulent conversion or taking with intent, committed within the statutory period of limitations. It shall be sufficient to maintain the charge in the indictment, and shall not be deemed a variance, if it be proved that any bullion, money, notes, check, draft, bill of exchange or other security for money, of such person, bank, incorporated company, or partnership of whatever amount was fraudulently embezzled, converted or taken with intent by such cashier or other officer, clerk, agent or servant, within the statutory period of limitations.

History.—§122e, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(126).
cf.—§811.04, Larceny of testamentary instrument; allegation of value of ownership.
Ch. 812, Embezzlement.

906.21 Embezzlement; alleging ownership.

—If the property, or thing of value embezzled, belongs to several persons or members of a society or voluntary association, it shall be sufficient in the indictment or information to allege the ownership to be in any one or more of any such persons, owners or members, or in the society, association or partnership by its name.

History.—§122f, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(127).

906.22 Evidence in prosecution for forgery or counterfeiting.—In prosecutions for forging or counterfeiting notes or bills of banks, or for uttering, publishing, or tendering in payment as true, any forged or counterfeit bank bills, or notes, or for being possessed thereof with intent to utter and pass the same as true, the testimony of the president and cashier of such banks may be dispensed with, if their place of residence is out of the state or more than forty miles from the place of trial; and the testimony of any person acquainted with the signature of such president or cashier, or who has knowledge of the difference in the appearance of the true and counterfeit bills or notes of such banks may be admitted to prove that such bills or notes are counterfeit.

History.—§122g, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(128).

906.23 Offenses divided into degrees.—In an indictment or information for an offense which is divided into degrees it is sufficient to charge that the defendant committed the offense without specifying the degree.

History.—§123, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(129).

906.24 Surplusage.—Any allegation unnecessary under existing law or under the provisions of this chapter may, if contained in an indictment, information or bill of particulars, be disregarded as surplusage.

History.—§124, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(130).

906.25 Defects and variances.—No indictment or information shall be quashed or judgment arrested or new trial be granted on account of any defect in the form of the indictment or information, or of misjoinder of of-

fenses or for any cause whatsoever, unless the court shall be of the opinion that the indictment or information is so vague, indistinct and indefinite as to mislead the accused and embarrass him in the preparation of his defense or expose him after conviction or acquittal to substantial danger of a new prosecution for the same offense.

History.—§125, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(131).

906.26 Interpretation of chapter.—Nothing contained in this chapter shall be so construed as to make invalid or insufficient any indictment or information which would have been valid and sufficient under the law existing prior to June 12, 1939.

History.—§126, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(132).

906.27 Inspection of indictment, information and record.—All indictments, informations and the records thereof shall be in the custody of the clerk of the court to which they are presented, and shall not be inspected by any person other than the judge, clerk, the department of legal affairs and the prosecuting attorney until the defendant is in custody or has been admitted to bail, or until one year has elapsed between the return of an indictment, or the filing of an information, after which time the same shall

be open for inspection by the public, unless otherwise ordered by the court having jurisdiction.

History.—§127, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(133); §1, ch. 29719, 1955; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

906.28 Copy of indictment or information to be furnished defendant.—Every person who has been indicted or informed against for an offense, shall, upon application to the clerk, be furnished with a copy of the indictment or information, together with the indorsements thereon, at least twenty-four hours before he is required to plead thereto, and he shall not be required to plead to such indictment or information if it has not been so furnished to him. A failure to furnish such copy shall not affect the validity of any subsequent proceeding against the defendant if he pleads to the indictment or information.

History.—§128, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(134).

906.29 Witnesses on indictment or information.—It shall not be necessary to indorse on any indictment or information the names of the witnesses on whose evidence the same is based, but upon motion of defendant, the court shall order the prosecuting attorney to furnish the names of such witnesses.

History.—§129, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(135).

CHAPTER 907

PROCESS UPON INDICTMENT AND INFORMATION

- 907.01 Capias and amount of bond.
 907.02 When summons may be issued for an individual.
 907.03 Summons to be issued when defendant is a corporation.

907.01 Capias and amount of bond.—Upon the filing of an indictment or information, if the person named therein is not in custody or at large on bail for the offense charged, the judge shall direct the clerk to issue immediately or when so directed by the prosecuting attorney, a capias for the arrest of such person. The judge upon the filing of the information or indictment, shall indicate the amount of bail, if the offense is bailable, in which case an indorsement shall be made on the capias and signed by the clerk, to the following effect: The defendant is to be admitted to bail in the sum of _____ dollars.

History.—§130, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(136).
 cf.—§903.01 Bail.
 §932.48 Indictments and information, duties of clerk.

907.02 When summons may be issued for an individual.—When an indictment has been found or an information filed against a person charging a misdemeanor only, if he is not in custody or at large on bail for the offense charged, the court or a judge thereof shall direct the clerk to issue a summons instead of a warrant, if the court or judge has reasonable ground to believe that the person will appear in response to a summons.

History.—§131, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(137).

- 907.04 Disposition of defendant upon arrest.
 907.05 Criminal cases in circuit court to be tried first.

907.03 Summons to be issued when defendant is a corporation.—When an indictment has been found or an information filed against a corporation the court or a judge thereof shall direct the clerk to issue a summons to secure its appearance to answer the indictment or information.

History.—§132, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(138).

907.04 Disposition of defendant upon arrest.—If the defendant is not bailable in respect of the offense designated in the capias then upon being arrested he shall be immediately delivered into the custody of the sheriff of the county in which the indictment or information is filed. If the defendant is bailable, he shall be allowed his liberty upon giving bond in the amount designated on the capias.

History.—§133a, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(139).

907.05 Criminal cases in circuit court to be tried first.—All cases on the criminal docket at each term of the circuit court shall be tried first, if the same can be so tried without injury to the interests of the state or of the prisoner, and cases presented during the term by the grand jury may be tried, if proper, at any time during the same term.

History.—§133b, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(140).

CHAPTER 908

ARRAIGNMENT

908.01 Arraignment of defendant; how made.

908.02 Effect of failure to arraign or irregularity of arraignment.

908.01 Arraignment of defendant; how made.—When an indictment has been found or an information filed against a person he shall, before he is put on trial for the offense charged, be arraigned by having the charge stated to him by the prosecuting attorney in open court and by being called upon to plead thereto. If the defendant so demands before he pleads, the indictment or information shall be read to him by the prosecuting attorney. An entry of the arraignment shall be made of record.

History.—§134, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(141).

cf.—§932.38, Parent or guardian to be notified before trial of offense against minor.

908.03 Standing mute or pleading evasively; failure of a corporation to appear.

908.02 Effect of failure to arraign or irregularity of arraignment.—Neither a failure to arraign nor an irregularity in the arraignment shall affect the validity of any proceeding in the cause if the defendant pleads to the indictment or information or proceeds to trial without objection to such failure or irregularity.

History.—§135, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(142).

908.03 Standing mute or pleading evasively; failure of a corporation to appear.—If the defendant is a corporation and fails to appear or if any defendant stands mute or pleads evasively a plea of not guilty shall be entered of record.

History.—§136, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(143).

cf.—§909.02, Certain pleas abolished; motion to quash substituted.

CHAPTER 909

MOTION TO QUASH AND PLEAS

- 909.01 Time to move to quash or plead.
- 909.02 Certain pleas abolished; motion to quash substituted.
- 909.03 Motion to quash; form and contents.
- 909.04 Arrest on *capias* based on indictment or information; habeas corpus; motion to quash; preliminary hearing.
- 909.05 Effect of sustaining the motion to quash.
- 909.06 Effect of failure to move to quash; exceptions.
- 909.07 Form of plea; failure to enter of record.
- 909.08 Plea of guilty; presence of defendant.
- 909.09 Plea of guilty of lesser offense or lesser degree.
- 909.10 Effect of plea of guilty of an offense divided into degrees.
- 909.11 Plea of guilty of an offense divided into degrees; determination of the degree.
- 909.12 Plea of guilty; determination of punishment.
- 909.13 Withdrawal of plea of guilty.
- 909.14 Plea of guilty before indictment or information filed.
- 909.15 Plea of guilty after indictment or information filed.
- 909.16 Plea of not guilty; its operation in denial.
- 909.17 Defense of insanity; notice.
- 909.19 Effect of failure to enter plea.
- 909.20 Time to prepare for trial.
- 909.21 Appointment of counsel in capital cases; appeals from judgments imposing the death penalty.
- 909.22 Trial pending writ of habeas corpus.
- 909.23 Trial of persons in custody.

909.01 Time to move to quash or plead.—Either prior to or upon being arraigned, the defendant shall, unless the court grants him further time, either move to quash the indictment or information or plead thereto, or do both. If he moves to quash, without also pleading, and the motion is withdrawn or overruled, he shall immediately plead.

History.—§137, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(144).

909.02 Certain pleas abolished; motion to quash substituted.—

(1) Pleas to an indictment or information, other than pleas of *nolo contendere*, guilty, or not guilty, are abolished.

(2) All defenses heretofore available to a defendant by plea, other than pleas of *nolo contendere* and not guilty, shall be taken only by motion to quash the indictment or information, whether the same relate to matters of form or substance, former acquittal, former jeopardy, or any other defense which heretofore was raised by plea.

History.—§138, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(145).
cf.—§908.03, Standing mute or pleading evasively.

909.03 Motion to quash; form and contents.—

(1) The motion to quash, if a court reporter is present, may be made orally, otherwise it shall be in writing and signed by defendant or his attorney. It shall specify distinctly the ground of objection relied on. If made orally, the court reporter shall transcribe the same, and file it with the clerk. When made in writing it shall be first filed with the clerk, before argument, and a copy served on the prosecuting attorney.

(2) The motion to quash may be filed at any time after information or indictment is filed, and with permission of the court, may, on notice to prosecuting attorney, be heard and disposed of either in term time or vacation. However, at such hearing the defendant must be present, if a felony is charged.

(3) The order on the motion to quash shall be filed in the cause and entered of record.

History.—§139, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(146).

909.04 Arrest on *capias* based on indictment or information; habeas corpus; motion to quash; preliminary hearing.—When an indictment or information is filed and a defendant is in custody under a *capias* he may apply for a writ of habeas corpus, attacking said indictment or information; or he may move to quash the indictment or information and bring it on to be heard before the trial court having jurisdiction. If a defendant so in custody upon a *capias* as aforesaid is confined in jail for thirty days after his arrest, without trial, he may apply to the trial court having jurisdiction for and be allowed a preliminary hearing.

History. §140, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(147).
Am. §1, ch. 26767, 1951.

909.05 Effect of sustaining the motion to quash.—If the motion to quash is sustained the court may order that another information be filed or that the matter be again submitted to a grand jury, or if the matter is such that an information might have been filed against the defendant if he had not been indicted, that an information be filed for the offense charged in the indictment. If one of the aforementioned orders is made, the defendant, if in custody, shall remain so unless he shall be admitted to bail. If such order is not made or if having been made, a new indictment is not found by the same or the next succeeding grand jury having authority to inquire into the offense, or another information not filed within a time to be specified in the order, or within such further time as the court may allow for good cause shown, the defendant, if in custody, shall be discharged therefrom, unless he is in custody on some other charge; if he has been released on bail he and his sureties are exonerated, and if money or bonds have been deposited as bail such money or bonds shall be refunded.

History.—§141, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(148).

909.06 Effect of failure to move to quash; exceptions.—If the defendant does not move to quash the indictment or information before or at the time he pleads thereto he shall be taken to have waived all objections which are grounds for a motion to quash. If, however, the defendant learns after he has pleaded or has moved to quash on some other ground that the offense with which he is now charged is an offense for which he has been pardoned, or of which he has been convicted or acquitted or been in jeopardy or for which he has been granted immunity the court may in its discretion entertain at any time before verdict a motion to quash or motion for directed verdict on the ground of such pardon, conviction, acquittal, jeopardy or immunity.

History.—§142, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(149).
cf.—§932.29, Immunity from prosecution.

909.07 Form of plea; failure to enter of record.—Every plea shall be pleaded orally in open court and shall be immediately entered of record; but a failure so to enter it shall not affect the validity of any proceeding in the cause.

History.—§143, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(150).

909.08 Plea of guilty; presence of defendant.—Except where the defendant is a corporation, a plea of guilty to a charge of felony shall not be accepted unless the defendant is present.

History.—§144, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(151).

909.09 Plea of guilty of lesser offense or lesser degree.—The defendant, with the consent of the court and of the prosecuting attorney, may plead guilty of any lesser offense than that charged which is included in the offense charged in the indictment or information, or of any lesser degree of the offense charged.

History.—§145, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(152).

909.10 Effect of plea of guilty of an offense divided into degrees.—Where an indictment or information charges an offense which is divided into degrees, without specifying the degree, a plea of guilty which does not specify any degree is a plea of guilty of the highest degree of the offense charged.

History.—§146, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(153).

909.11 Plea of guilty of an offense divided into degrees; determination of the degree.—Where an indictment or information charges an offense which is divided into degrees without specifying the degree, if the defendant pleads guilty generally the court shall, before accepting the plea, examine witnesses to determine the degree of the offense of which the defendant is guilty.

History.—§147, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(154).

909.12 Plea of guilty; determination of punishment.—Where the defendant pleads guilty to an indictment or information, if the court accepts the plea and has discretion as to the punishment for the offense, it may hear witnesses to determine what punishment shall be imposed.

History.—§148, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(155).

909.13 Withdrawal of plea of guilty.—The court may in its discretion at any time before sentence permit a plea of guilty to be withdrawn and, if judgment of conviction has been entered thereon, set aside such judgment, and allow a plea of not guilty, or, with the consent of the prosecuting attorney, allow a plea of guilty of a lesser included offense, or of a lesser degree of the offense charged, to be substituted for the plea of guilty.

History.—§149, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(156).

909.14 Plea of guilty before indictment or information filed.—If a person who has been held to answer for an offense desires to plead guilty thereto before he has been informed against he may so inform the court having jurisdiction of the offense, whereupon the court shall direct the prosecuting attorney to file an information charging the defendant with such offense, and, upon the filing of such information, and arraignment thereon, the defendant may plead guilty thereto.

History.—§150, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(157).

909.15 Plea of guilty after indictment or information filed.—If a person who has been indicted or informed against for an offense, but who has not been arraigned desires to plead guilty thereto, he may so inform the court having jurisdiction of the offense, and such court shall as soon as convenient, arraign the defendant and permit him to plead guilty to the indictment or information.

History.—§151, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(158).

909.16 Plea of not guilty; its operation in denial.—A plea of not guilty is a denial of every material allegation in the indictment or information.

History.—§152, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(159).

909.17 Defense of insanity; notice.—

(1)(a) When in any criminal case it shall be the intention of the defendant to rely upon the defense of insanity, no evidence offered by the defendant for the purpose of establishing such insanity shall be admitted in such case unless advance notice of such defense shall have been given by the defendant as hereinafter provided.

(b) If the defendant upon arraignment, or prior thereto, notifies the court that he will rely upon insanity as one of his defenses, then the court will hear the parties and require the defendant to file, within such time as may be fixed by the court, a bill of particulars showing as nearly as he can the nature of insanity he expects to prove and the names of the witnesses by whom he expects to prove such insanity.

(2) Upon the filing of said bill of particulars by the defendant, upon motion of the prosecution, the court, after hearing, may cause the defendant to be examined in the presence of attorneys for the state and for the defendant, by one or more disinterested qualified experts, not exceeding three, appointed by the court, at such time and place as may

be designated in the order of the court, as to the sanity, or insanity, of the defendant at the time of the commission of the alleged offense and subsequent thereto. The procedure shall follow that set forth in chapter 917.

(3) Upon good cause shown for the omission of the notices and procedure as to the defense of insanity, as here set forth, the court may in its discretion permit the introduction of evidence of such defense.

History.—§153, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(160).
cf.—§§917.01-917.03, Proceeding to determine mental condition of defendant.

909.19 Effect of failure to enter plea.—The fact that the defendant did not plead shall not affect the validity of any proceeding in the cause if the defendant proceeds to trial without a plea.

History.—§155, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(162).

909.20 Time to prepare for trial.—After a plea of not guilty the defendant is entitled to a reasonable time in which to prepare for trial.

History.—§156, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(163).

909.21 Appointment of counsel in capital cases; appeals from judgments imposing the death penalty.—

(1) In all capital cases where the defendant is insolvent, the judge shall appoint such counsel for the defendant as he shall deem necessary, and shall allow such compensation and costs for investigation and preparation of the case for trial as he may deem reasonable, such sum to be paid by the county in which the crime was committed. Counsel, so appointed, shall, in the event of conviction and sentence of death, appeal the case to the supreme court and prosecute said appeal to its final conclusion with diligence; and until the supreme court has disposed of the appeal, no compensation shall be allowed to such counsel. If counsel first appointed is unable for any reason to perfect and prosecute the appeal, the court shall, relieve him from such duty, but shall appoint other counsel for such purpose. When counsel so appointed by the court, in capital cases, completes the duties imposed by this section, such counsel shall file a written report as to the duties performed by him and apply for discharge by the court.

(2) The compensation of counsel for the defendant, at the trial, shall not exceed seven hundred fifty dollars unless the court appoints two or more counsel in which case the compensation shall not exceed a total of one thousand dollars; and the compensation of defendant's counsel on appeal shall not exceed five hundred dollars additional. The cost of investigation and preparation of the case for trial shall not exceed two hundred fifty dollars.

(3) In the event of a second trial of the same cause, the attorney appointed to represent the indigent defendant shall be entitled to additional compensation in an amount not to exceed one half of the attorney's fee awarded for the defense of the first trial.

History.—§157, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(164); §1, ch. 29656, 1955; §1, ch. 67-502.

909.22 Trial pending writ of habeas corpus.—Whenever in any criminal prosecution, a writ of habeas corpus is applied for, by any person charged with any criminal offense, and the accused shall have been remanded to custody by the court to which such application is made, a supersedeas of such order made upon appeal being taken to the appellate court, shall not preclude the state from proceeding with the prosecution and trial of the accused pending the decision in such matter of habeas corpus by the appellate court, but in such cases the state may proceed with the prosecution and trial of the accused in the same manner as if an appeal had not been taken in the habeas corpus proceeding. Should the accused be convicted of the charge, then the court shall withhold imposition of sentence and final judgment until the appellate court shall have determined the issues presented in the matter of habeas corpus.

History.—§158, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(165).

909.23 Trial of persons in custody.—When an indictment has been returned or an information filed for a felony and the accused be in custody, the court shall cause him to be arraigned and tried at the same term, during which said indictment or information is filed, unless good cause be shown for a continuance.

History.—§159, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(166).

CHAPTER 910

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 910.01 Offense committed elsewhere but consummated here.
 910.02 Offense in or against aircraft.
 910.03 Place of trial generally.
 910.04 Where accessory in one county and offense committed in another.
 910.05 Where offense committed partly in one and partly in another county.
 910.06 Where person in one county commits offense in another.

910.01 Offense committed elsewhere but consummated here.—When the commission of an offense committed elsewhere is consummated within the boundaries of this state, the offender shall be liable to punishment here, though he was out of the state at the commission of the offense charged, if he consummated it in this state through the intervention of an innocent or guilty agent, or by any other means proceeding directly from himself. The jurisdiction in such case, unless otherwise provided by law, shall be in the county in which the offense was consummated.

History.—§160, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(167).
cf.—§932.07, Provisions supplemental to this chapter.

910.02 Offense in or against aircraft.—Any person who commits an offense in or against any aircraft while it is in flight over this state may be tried in this state. The trial in such case may be in any county over which the aircraft passed in the course of such flight.

History.—§161, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(168).

910.03 Place of trial generally.—In all criminal prosecutions the trial shall be in the county where the offense was committed unless otherwise provided by law.

History.—§162, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(169).
cf.—§817.04, Prosecution for making false statement to obtain goods on credit.

910.04 Where accessory in one county and offense committed in another.—Where a person in one county aids, abets or procures the commission of an offense in another county he may be tried for the offense in either county.

History.—§163, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(170).
cf.—§932.12, Jurisdiction and venue, accessory before the fact.

§932.13, Accessory after the fact.

910.05 Where offense committed partly in one and partly in another county.—Where several acts are requisite to the commission of an offense, the trial may be in any county in which any of such acts occurs.

History.—§164, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(171).

910.06 Where person in one county commits offense in another.—Where a person in one county commits an offense in another county the trial may be in either county.

History.—§165, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(172).

- 910.07 Where offense committed on railroad train or other vehicle.
 910.08 Where offense committed on vessel.
 910.09 Where injury inflicted in one county and death occurs in another.
 910.10 Where stolen property brought into another county.
 910.11 Conviction or acquittal bar to prosecution.

910.07 Where offense committed on railroad train or other vehicle.—Where an offense is committed on a railroad train or other public or private vehicle while in the course of its trip the trial may be in any county through which such train or other vehicle passed during such trip.

History.—§166, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(173).

910.08 Where offense committed on vessel.—Where an offense is committed on board a vessel in the course of its voyage, the trial may be in any county through which the vessel passed during such voyage.

History.—§167, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(174).

910.09 Where injury inflicted in one county and death occurs in another.—Where a person inflicts an injury upon another person in one county from which the injured person dies in another county, the trial for the homicide may be in either county.

History.—§168, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(175).

910.10 Where stolen property brought into another county.—Where a person obtains property by larceny, robbery, false pretense or embezzlement in one county and brings the property so obtained into any other county or counties, he may be tried in the county in which he obtains the property or in any other county into which he brings it.

History.—§169, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(176).

910.11 Conviction or acquittal bar to prosecution.—

(1) No person shall be held to answer on a second indictment or information for a crime for which he has been acquitted, but such acquittal may be pleaded by motion in bar of any subsequent prosecution for the same crime, notwithstanding any defect in the form or circumstances of the indictment or information.

(2) Where a person may be tried for an offense in two or more counties, a conviction or acquittal of the offense in one county shall be a bar to a prosecution for the same offense in another county.

History.—§170, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(177).
cf.—§398.23, Former acquittal or conviction of violation of uniform narcotic drug law.

CHAPTER 911

CHANGE OF JUDGE AND REMOVAL OF CAUSE

- 911.01 Change of judge.
- 911.02 Removal of cause.
- 911.03 Application for removal of cause; how and when made.
- 911.04 Service of copy of application for removal of cause.
- 911.05 Duty of judge upon application for removal of cause.

911.01 Change of judge.—

(1) On a prosecution by indictment or information, the prosecuting attorney or the defendant may apply for a change of judge by making and filing an affidavit that he fears a fair trial cannot be had in the court where the case is pending on account of the prejudice of the judge of said court against the applicant, or in favor of the adverse party, and thereupon, such judge shall proceed no further therein, but another judge shall be designated in a manner prescribed by the laws of Florida for the substitution of judges for the trial of causes where the presiding judge is disqualified.

(2) The presiding judge may examine the affidavits supporting the motion to disqualify him for prejudice, to determine their legal sufficiency, but shall not pass on the truth of the facts alleged, nor adjudicate the question of his disqualification.

(3) Every affidavit shall state the facts and the reasons for the belief that any bias or prejudice exists, and such affidavit shall be filed not less than ten days before the time the case is called for trial, or good cause shown for the failure to so file same within such time.

(4) Any affidavit so filed shall be accompanied by a certificate of counsel of record that such affidavit and application are made in good faith, and the facts stated as a basis for making the affidavit shall be supported in substance by affidavit of at least two reputable citizens of the county, not of kin to the defendant or of counsel for the defendant; provided, that when the prosecuting attorney or defendant shall have suggested the disqualification of a trial judge and an order shall have been made admitting the disqualification of such judge, and another judge shall have been assigned and transferred to act in lieu of the judge so held to be disqualified, the judge so assigned and transferred shall not be disqualified on account of alleged prejudice against the party making the suggestion in the first instance, or in favor of the adverse party unless such judge shall admit and hold that it is then a fact that he, the said judge, does not stand fair and impartial between the parties and if such judge shall hold, rule and adjudge that he does stand fair and impartial as between the parties and their respective interests, he shall cause such ruling to be entered on the minutes of the court, and shall proceed to preside as judge in the pending cause. The ruling

- 911.06 Proceedings on removal, if defendant is in custody.
- 911.07 Order of removal; recording and transmission.
- 911.08 Duty of witnesses.
- 911.09 Removal of cause where several defendants.
- 911.10 Duty of prosecuting attorney, and court to which cause removed.

of such judge may be reviewed by the appellate court, as are other rulings of the trial court.

History.—§171, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(178); §7, ch. 22858, 1945.
cf.—§38.09, Designation of judge to hear cause when order of disqualification entered.

911.02 Removal of cause.—

(1) On a prosecution by indictment or information the state or the defendant may apply for removal of the cause on the ground that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had for any reason other than the interest or prejudice of the trial judge.

(2) In all criminal cases pending in any of the criminal courts of record in any county in this state, changes of venue may be had and granted upon the same terms and for the same reasons and grounds and in the same manner as is now provided by law for changes of venue in causes pending in the circuit courts. When any change of venue is granted in any cause in any criminal court of record, the venue shall be changed to the criminal court of record, in some adjoining county if there be one, but if there shall be no criminal court of record in any adjoining county, the venue shall be changed to the circuit court of some adjoining county; provided, that the venue in cases of misdemeanor shall be changed to the county court of some adjoining county, if there be a county court therein. Upon such change the original papers in the cause, together with a certified copy of the order changing the venue, shall forthwith be forwarded by the clerk to the court to which such venue is changed, and he shall preserve in his office certified copies of all such original papers so transmitted.

History.—§172, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(179).
cf.—§142.16 Criminal cases; change of venue; payment of costs.

911.03 Application for removal of cause; how and when made.—The application for removal of the cause shall be in writing and shall be filed not less than ten days before the trial of said cause unless good cause be shown for the failure to so file same within such time. It shall state the grounds on which it is based and shall also state the facts constituting the grounds. When made by the state, it shall be verified by affidavit of the prosecuting attorney; when made by the defendant, it shall be verified by his affidavit and when the defendant is represented by counsel, the affidavit shall be accompanied by a certificate of

counsel of record that said affidavit and application are made in good faith.

History.—§173, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(180).

911.04 Service of copy of application for removal of cause.—Upon the filing of an application for removal of the cause a copy thereof and a copy of any supporting affidavit shall be served upon the other party prior to the hearing of the application.

History.—§174, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(181).

911.05 Duty of judge upon application for removal of cause.—Where application is made for removal of the cause the court shall hear the application and shall either grant or refuse it after considering the facts set forth therein and the affidavit accompanying it and any other affidavits or counter affidavits that may be filed after hearing any witness produced by either side. If the court grants the application it shall make an order removing the cause to the proper court of some other convenient county where a fair and impartial trial can be had.

History.—§175, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(182).

911.06 Proceedings on removal, if defendant is in custody.—If the defendant is in custody, the order shall direct that he be forthwith delivered to the custody of the sheriff of the county to which the cause is removed.

History.—§176, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(183).

911.07 Order of removal; recording and transmission.—The clerk shall enter on the minutes the order of removal and shall transmit to the court to which the cause is removed a certified copy of the order of removal and of the record and proceedings and of the undertakings of the witnesses and the accused.

History.—§177, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(184).

911.08 Duty of witnesses.—Where the cause is removed to another court the witnesses who have entered into undertakings to appear at the trial shall, on notice of such removal, attend the court to which the cause is removed at the time specified in the order of removal. A failure so to attend shall work a forfeiture of the undertaking.

History.—§178, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(185).

911.09 Removal of cause where several defendants.—If there are several defendants and an order is made removing the cause on the application of one or more but not all of them, the other defendants shall be tried and all proceedings had against them in the county in which the cause is pending in all respects as if no order of removal had been made as to any defendant.

History.—§179, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(186).

911.10 Duty of prosecuting attorney, and court to which cause removed.—

(1) The court to which the cause is removed shall proceed to trial and judgment therein as if the cause had originated in such court. If it is necessary to have any of the original pleadings or other papers before such court, the court from which the cause is removed shall at any time upon application of the prosecuting attorney or the defendant order such papers or pleadings to be transmitted by the clerk a certified copy thereof being retained.

(2) The prosecuting attorney of the court to which the cause is removed, may amend the information, or file a new information, and such new information shall be entitled in the county in which the trial is had, but the allegation as to the place of commission of the crime, shall cover the county in which the crime was actually committed.

History.—§180, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(187).

CHAPTER 912

WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL

912.01 When trial by jury may be waived.

912.01 When trial by jury may be waived.
—In all cases except where a sentence of death may be imposed trial by jury may be waived by the defendant. Such waiver shall be made

in open court and an indorsement thereof made on the indictment or information and signed by the defendant.

History.—§181, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(188).

CHAPTER 913

TRIAL JURY

- 913.01 Challenge to panel.
- 913.02 Examination of jurors.
- 913.03 Grounds for challenge to individual jurors for cause.
- 913.04 When challenge to individual juror to be made.
- 913.05 How challenge to individual juror to be made.
- 913.06 How challenge to individual juror to be tried.

913.01 Challenge to panel.—

(1) The state or the defendant may challenge the panel or an individual juror.

(2) A challenge to the panel may be made only on the ground that the jurors were not selected or drawn according to law. Challenges to the panel shall be made and decided before any individual juror is examined, unless ordered by the court. A challenge to the panel shall be in writing and shall specify the facts constituting the ground of challenge. Challenges to the panel shall be tried by the court.

(3) Upon the trial of a challenge to the panel the witnesses shall be examined on oath by the court and may be so examined by either party with the permission of the court.

(4) If the challenge to the panel is sustained, the court shall discharge the panel. If the challenge is not sustained, the individual jurors shall be called.

History.—§182, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(189).
cf.—§932.19, Provisions supplemental to this chapter.

913.02 Examination of jurors.—

(1) The jurors shall be sworn, either individually or collectively, as the court may decide, to answer truthfully all questions put to them regarding their competence to serve as jurors. The court shall then examine each juror individually, except that, with the consent of both parties, it may examine the jurors collectively. Counsel for both state and defendant shall be permitted to propound pertinent questions to the juror after such examination by the court.

(2) If the court after the examination of any juror is of the opinion that he is incompetent the court shall excuse him from the trial of the cause. If, however, the court does not excuse the juror, either party may then challenge him, as hereafter provided.

History.—§183, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(190).

913.03 Grounds for challenge to individual jurors for cause.—A challenge for cause to an individual juror may be made only on the ground:

(1) That the juror has not the qualifications required by law;

(2) That the juror is of unsound mind or has such a defect in any organ of the body as renders him incapable of performing the duties of a juror;

(3) That the juror entertains such con-

scientious convictions as would preclude his finding the defendant guilty;

(4) That the juror served on the grand jury which found the indictment or on a coroner's jury which inquired into the death of a person whose death is the subject of the indictment or information;

(5) That the juror served on a jury formerly sworn to try the defendant on the same charge;

(6) That the juror served on a jury which has tried another person for the offense charged in the indictment or information;

(7) That the juror served as a juror in a civil action brought against the defendant for the act charged as an offense;

(8) That the juror is a party adverse to the defendant in a civil action, or has complained against or been accused by him in a criminal prosecution;

(9) That the juror is related by blood or marriage within the third degree to the defendant or the attorneys of either party or to the person alleged to be injured by the offense charged or on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted;

(10) That the juror has a state of mind in reference to the cause or to the defendant or to the person alleged to have been injured by the offense charged, or to the person on whose complaint the prosecution was instituted, which will prevent him from acting with impartiality; but the formation of an opinion or impression regarding the guilt or innocence of the defendant shall not of itself be sufficient ground of challenge to a juror if he declares, and the court is satisfied, that he can render an impartial verdict according to the evidence;

(11) That the juror was a witness either for the state or the defendant on the preliminary examination or before the grand jury or is to be a witness for either party at the trial;

(12) That the juror is one of the sureties on defendant's bail bond in the cause.

History.—§184, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(191).

cf.—§40.01 Qualification of jurors.

§53.021 Challenge of jurors; for cause.

§932.19 Qualifications of jurors in criminal cases.

913.04 When challenge to individual juror to be made.—A challenge to an individual juror may be made only before the juror is sworn

to try the cause; except that the court may for good cause permit it to be made after the juror is sworn, but before any evidence is presented.

History.—§185, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(192).

913.05 How challenge to individual juror to be made.—A challenge to an individual juror may be oral. When a juror is challenged for cause the ground for challenge shall be stated.

History.—§186, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(193).

913.06 How challenge to individual juror to be tried.—Challenges to an individual juror shall be tried by the court.

History.—§187, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(194).

913.07 Examination of witness on trial of challenge to individual juror.—Upon the trial of a challenge to an individual juror for cause the juror challenged and any other material witnesses produced by the parties shall be examined on oath by the court and may be so examined by either party.

History.—§188, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(195).

913.08 Number of peremptory challenges.—The state and the defendant shall each be allowed the following number of peremptory challenges:

(1) Ten, if the offense charged is punishable by death or imprisonment for life;

(2) Six, if the offense charged is a felony not punishable by death or imprisonment for life;

(3) Three, if the offense charged is a misdemeanor.

(4) If two or more defendants are jointly tried each defendant shall be allowed the number of peremptory challenges specified above and in such case the state shall be allowed as many challenges as are allowed to all of the defendants.

History.—§189, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(196).

913.09 Effect of sustaining challenge to individual juror.—If a challenge to an individ-

ual juror is sustained he shall be discharged from the trial of the cause.

History.—§190, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(197).

913.10 Number of jurors and alternate jurors.—

(1) Twelve men shall constitute a jury to try all capital cases, and six men shall constitute a jury to try all other criminal cases.

(2) When in the opinion of the court a trial is likely to be a protracted one, the presiding judge of such court may direct that one or two jurors, in addition to the regular panel, be called and impaneled to sit as alternate jurors. Alternate jurors in the order in which they are called shall replace jurors who, prior to the time the jury retires to consider its verdict, become unable or disqualified to perform their duties. Alternate jurors shall be drawn in the same manner, shall have the same qualifications, shall be subject to the same examination, shall take the same oath and shall have the same functions, powers, facilities and privileges as the principal jurors. An alternate juror, who does not replace a principal juror, shall be discharged at the time the jury retires to consider its verdict. If one or two alternate jurors are called, each party is entitled to one peremptory challenge in addition to those otherwise allowed by law for each alternate juror so called. The additional peremptory challenge may be used only against the alternate juror and the other peremptory challenges allowed by law shall not be used against the alternate jurors.

History.—§191, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(198).

913.11 Oath of jurors.—The following oath shall be administered to the jurors: "Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will well and truly try the issues between the State of Florida and the defendant whom you shall have in charge and a true verdict render according to the law and the evidence, so help you God."

If any juror affirms, the clause "So help you God" shall be omitted.

History.—§192, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(199).

CHAPTER 914

PRESENCE OF DEFENDANT

914.01 Presence of defendant when prosecution for felony.

914.01 Presence of defendant when prosecution for felony.—In all prosecutions for a felony the defendant shall be present:

- (1) At arraignment;
- (2) When a plea is made;
- (3) At the calling, examination, challenging, impaneling and swearing of the jury;
- (4) At all proceedings before the court when the jury is present;
- (5) When evidence is addressed to the court out of the presence of the jury for the purpose of laying the foundation for the introduction of evidence before the jury;
- (6) At a view by the jury;
- (7) At the rendition of the verdict;
- (8) Persons prosecuted for misdemeanors may, at their own request, by leave of court, be tried in their absence from the court.

Provided, however, that upon the beginning of the trial of a defendant upon any charge contained in any indictment or information and the defendant being present thereat, if said defendant shall thereafter, during the progress of said trial, or before the verdict of the jury shall have been returned into court, voluntarily, without leave of court first had and obtained, absent himself from the presence of the court, the trial of said cause or the return of the verdict of the jury in said case shall not thereby be postponed or delayed, but said trial, the submission of said case to the jury for verdict, and the return of the verdict thereon shall proceed in all respects as though the defendant were present in court at all times.

History.—§193, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(200).
cf.—§918.05, View by jury.
§920.05, Grounds for new trial.

CHAPTER 915

DISMISSAL OF PROSECUTION

915.01 Speedy trial; reduction of bail; discharge of prisoner.

915.01 Speedy trial; reduction of bail; discharge of prisoner.—

(1) When a person has been committed to custody to answer any criminal charge, and shall apply to the court on the first day of the term to which he has been committed, that he desires to be brought to his trial before the end of the term, and shall not be indicted or informed against at that term, unless it appear to the satisfaction of the court that the witnesses could not be procured, the court shall set him at liberty upon his giving bail in a reasonable penalty to appear at the next term. If the person in custody be not indicted or informed against in the second term, unless the attendance of witnesses is prevented by himself, he shall be discharged from imprisonment; and if he is not tried at or before the third term after the date he is first committed, he shall be forever discharged from the crime.

(2) When a person has been arrested and released on bond, and thereafter for three successive terms of court, files a written demand for trial (serving a copy on the prosecuting attorney) and he is not brought to trial at or before the third full term after the date he is first committed, he shall be forever discharg-

915.02 Speedy trial for persons serving terms of imprisonment.

ed from the crime; provided, however, the attendance of the witnesses is not prevented by himself, and he has filed no pleading seeking a continuance.

History.—§194, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(201).

915.02 Speedy trial for persons serving terms of imprisonment.—Any person serving a sentence or sentences of imprisonment for crime in this state who has a charge of crime pending against him in this state and who, while imprisoned under such sentence or sentences, files in the court having jurisdiction to try said charge, on or within thirty days before the first day of each of three successive terms thereof, a written demand for trial, serving a copy upon the prosecuting attorney, and who is not brought to trial by the end of the third of such terms, shall be forever discharged from the said crime; provided that the attendance of the witnesses is not prevented by him; provided that any term of court during which a continuance has been granted for good cause shown to either the accused or the state shall not be counted in computing the three terms.

History.—§1, ch. 61-419.

CHAPTER 916

CONTINUANCE

- 916.01 Right to speedy trial.
 916.02 Definition of continuance.
 916.03 When application for continuance to be made.
 916.04 Form of application for continuance.
 916.05 Application for continuance on ground of absent witness.

- 916.06 Depositions.
 916.07 Hearing and action thereon.
 916.08 Time for continuance.
 916.09 Continuance where several defendants.

916.01 Right to speedy trial.—In all criminal prosecutions the state and the defendant shall each have the right to a speedy trial.

History.—§195, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(202).

916.02 Definition of continuance.—

(1) A continuance within the meaning of this chapter is the postponement of a cause for any period of time.

(2) The court on the application of either party or on its own motion may in its discretion for good cause grant a continuance.

History.—§196, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(203).

916.03 When application for continuance to be made.—An application for continuance may be made only before or at the time the case is set for trial, unless good cause for failure so to apply is shown or unless the ground for application arose after the cause was set for trial.

History.—§197, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(204).

916.04 Form of application for continuance.—An application for continuance shall be in writing. The application shall specify the ground upon which it is based and shall be signed by the prosecuting attorney or by counsel for the defendant, as the case may be, and shall be accompanied by the certificate of the signer that it is made in good faith and shall be sworn to by the applicant.

History.—§198, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(205).

916.05 Application for continuance on ground of absent witness.—An application for continuance on the ground that a witness is absent shall state:

(1) The name and residence of the witness and that the witness is absent;

(2) The facts expected to be proved by the witness;

(3) That the testimony of the witness is material and not merely cumulative, and that the facts to be proven by the witness cannot be proven by any other available witnesses;

(4) Whether the witness is a legal resident of this state;

(5) Facts showing that due diligence has been used to obtain the witness, and that a service of a summons on the witness has been attempted, within a reasonable time before trial, but the witness could not be found;

(6) Facts showing that the applicant expects to be able to procure the attendance of the witness at a specified time;

(7) That the witness is not absent through the procurement, connivance, or consent, either directly or indirectly, of the applicant;

(8) That the applicant believes that the cause cannot be tried with justice to the party without the evidence of such witness;

(9) Facts showing when the witness left the jurisdiction of the court; whether his absence is temporary or permanent, and when he is expected to return;

(10) Facts showing when and how the applicant learned that the witness would testify as alleged in the motion;

(11) If the witness is not expected to return, then the filing of interrogatories to be propounded to such absent witness, and a request that a commission be issued to take the deposition of such witness, if the applicant is the defendant;

(12) That the witness will be present at a designated time, not later than the next term of court, or that his deposition will be obtained (if applicant is defendant).

History.—§199, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(206).
 cf.—§902.17, Refusal of witness to give security.

916.06 Depositions.—

(1) At any time after defendant is bound over for trial up to and including the day defendant is arraigned upon indictment or information, if he shall satisfy the court by his oath in writing, or by the affidavits of credible persons, that the testimony of absent persons is material and necessary to his defense, and that such witnesses reside beyond the jurisdiction of the court or are so sick and infirm that with diligence their attendance can not be procured at the same or the next succeeding regular or special term at which the case may be tried, the judge upon the proper application of the accused, or his attorney, and the filing of the interrogatories to be propounded to such absent witnesses, shall order that a commission be issued to take the deposition of such witnesses to be used in the trial.

(2) If a defendant desires to perpetuate the testimony of a witness living in or out of the state, whose testimony is material and necessary to his defense, the same proceedings shall be followed as set forth in subsection (1) hereof; with the exception, however, that the testimony of such witness be taken before an official court reporter, transcribed by him, and filed in the trial court.

(3) The order for issuing such commission may be made by the judge, either in term time or in vacation, and application to him for that purpose may be made in vacation as well as in term time, but in such case due notice of the

application shall be given to the prosecuting attorney. The commission shall be issued at a time to be fixed by the judge.

(4) Except as otherwise provided, the rules governing the filing of interrogatories and cross-interrogatories, the objections thereto, the issuing, execution and return of the commission, and the opening of the depositions in civil cases shall be observed in criminal cases.

(5) No deposition shall be used or read in evidence when the attendance of the witnesses can be procured, and if it shall appear to the court that any person whose deposition has been taken, has absented himself by the procurement, inducement, or threats of the accused, or of any person on his behalf, such depositions shall not be read to the jury.

History.—§199a, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(207).

916.07 Hearing and action thereon.—The party applying for a continuance may file affi-

davits in support of his application, and the adverse party may, except as to the facts expected to be proved by the witness, thereupon file counter-affidavits. The court in its discretion may require additional affidavits or counter-affidavits and shall either grant or refuse the application after considering the allegations thereof and any affidavits or counter-affidavits that may be filed.

History.—§200, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(208).

916.08 Time for continuance.—No continuance shall be granted for a longer time than the ends of justice require.

History.—§201, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(209).

916.09 Continuance where several defendants.—Where there are several defendants and a continuance is granted on the application of one or more, but not all defendants, the trial of the other defendants shall proceed unless the court orders otherwise.

History.—§202, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(210).

CHAPTER 917

PROCEEDING TO DETERMINE MENTAL CONDITION OF DEFENDANT

- 917.01 Examination of defendant's mental condition to determine whether he shall be tried.
 917.02 Appointment of expert witnesses by court.

917.01 Examination of defendant's mental condition to determine whether he shall be tried.—

(1) If before or during trial the court, of its own motion, or upon motion of counsel for the defendant, has reasonable ground to believe that the defendant is insane, the court shall immediately fix a time for a hearing to determine the defendant's mental condition. The court may appoint two disinterested qualified experts to examine the defendant and to testify at the hearing as to his mental condition. Other evidence regarding the defendant's mental condition may be introduced at the hearing by either party.

(2) If the court, after the hearing, decides that the defendant is sane, it shall proceed with the trial. If, however, it decides that the defendant is insane, it shall take proper steps to have the defendant committed to the proper institution. If the defendant is declared insane during the trial, and afterwards released from the institution to which he has been committed, as sane, his former uncompleted trial shall not constitute former jeopardy. If, after a defendant has been committed to an institution as insane, the proper officer of such institution is of the opinion that the defendant is sane, he shall report this fact to the court which conducted the hearing. If the officer so reports, the court shall fix a time for a hearing to determine whether the defendant is sane. This hearing shall be conducted in all respects like the original hearing to determine the defendant's sanity. If found sane, the trial shall proceed; if found insane, he shall again be recommitted as hereinabove set forth. No defendant committed by a court to an institution, by reason of the examination referred to in this paragraph, shall be released therefrom, without the consent of the court committing him.

History.—§203, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(211).

917.02 Appointment of expert witnesses by court.—When on a prosecution by indictment or information the existence of insanity on the part of the defendant at the time of the alleged commission of the offense charged becomes an issue in the cause, the court may appoint one or more disinterested qualified experts, not exceeding three, to examine the defendant. If the court does so, the clerk shall notify the prosecuting attorney and counsel for the defendant of such appointment and shall give the names and addresses of the experts so appointed. If the defendant is at large on bail, the court in its discretion may commit him to custody pending the examination by

- 917.03 Fees for expert witnesses.
 917.12 Mentally disordered sex offenders.

such experts. The appointment of experts by the court shall not preclude the state or defendant from calling expert witnesses to testify at the trial and in case the defendant is committed to custody by the court they shall be permitted to have free access to the defendant for purposes of examination or observation. The experts appointed by the court shall be summoned to testify at the trial and shall be examined by the court and may be examined by counsel for the state and the defendant.

History.—§204, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(212). *cf.—*§932.30, Expert witnesses in felony prosecutions.

917.03 Fees for expert witnesses.—When expert witnesses are appointed by the court they shall be allowed such fees as the court in its discretion deems reasonable, having regard to the services performed by the witnesses. The fees so allowed shall be paid by the county where the indictment was found or the information filed. Such fees shall be taxed as costs in the case.

History.—§205, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(213).

917.12 Mentally disordered sex offenders.—

(1) **DEFINITION.**—All persons suffering from a mental disorder and not insane, which mental disorder has existed for a period of not less than four months immediately prior to the appointment of the psychiatrists provided for in subsection (2)(c), coupled with criminal propensities to the commission of sex offenses and who may be considered dangerous to others are hereby declared to be mentally disordered sex offenders.

(2) **PROCEEDING FOR DETERMINATION, COMMITMENT.—**

(a) When a person has been charged with any noncapital crime or when a person has been convicted of any crime, whether or not said crime constitutes a sex offense, the trial judge, on his own motion or on motion of the prosecuting attorney of said court or on application by affidavit of the defendant, may if it appears to the satisfaction of the court that there is probable cause for believing such person is a mentally disordered sex offender within the meaning of this act, adjourn the proceeding or suspend the sentence, as the case may be, and certify the person for hearing and examination by the circuit court of the circuit in which the trial court is situated to determine whether the person is a mentally disordered sex offender within the meaning of this section. If such judge is the judge of a court having jurisdiction to try noncapital felonies, he may proceed in such court in all respects as a circuit judge is authorized to proceed in the cir-

cuit court under subsection *(2)(b) and (c), and subsections (3) and (4) of this section and exercise the powers, authority and jurisdiction, and shall perform the duties which a circuit judge is authorized to exercise and required to perform in the circuit court.

(b) The defendant retains the right to demand speedy trial and the right to proceed to trial on those criminal charges against him notwithstanding the provisions of this section; provided, however, that this right may be waived by the application of the defendant who invokes the provisions of this section. If the proceedings are recommenced and the defendant is subsequently acquitted of all charges, he shall no longer be subject to the provisions of this subsection.

(c) The circuit court judge shall then appoint not less than two nor more than three qualified psychiatrists who are licensed physicians in the state and who have directed their professional training and practice primarily to the diagnosis and treatment of mental and nervous disorders for a period of not less than five years, to make a personal examination of the alleged sex offender, directed toward ascertaining whether the person is a mentally disordered sex offender. Each psychiatrist so appointed shall file with the court a separate written report of the result of his examination together with his conclusions. Said report shall not be competent evidence in any other proceeding against said person except the hearing to inquire into his alleged mental disorder. Said alleged mentally disordered person shall be required to answer the questions propounded by such psychiatrists under penalty of contempt of court.

(d) The court shall cause a hearing to be held to ascertain whether or not such person is a mentally disordered person. Upon such hearing it shall be competent to introduce evidence of the commission by said person of any number of crimes involving sexual motivation of which the accused heretofore has been convicted, together with the record of the punishment inflicted therefor. The accused mentally disordered sex offender shall have the right to have legal counsel present and assisting him at such hearing. The office of the state attorney shall be represented at such hearing on behalf of the state. The psychiatrists appointed by the court may be called by either party to the proceeding or by the court itself and when so called shall be subject to all legal objections as to competency and bias and as to qualification as an expert. When called by the court or by either party to the proceeding, the court may examine the psychiatrists as deemed necessary, but either party shall have the same right to object to questions asked by the court, and the evidence adduced, as though the psychiatrist were a witness for the adverse party. When a psychiatrist is called and examined by the court, the parties may cross-examine him in the order directed by the court. When called by either party to the proceeding, the adverse

party may examine him the same as in the case of any other witness called by such party. The accused sex offender, the court, or the state may also call any other witnesses who are material to the issues of this hearing. If such person is determined to be a mentally disordered sex offender by the court, then the court shall order and commit such person to the custody of the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services for care, treatment and rehabilitation. The division of adult corrections shall assign such person to the Florida Research and Treatment Center or to such other facility within the division as indicated for his care and rehabilitation until there are reasonable grounds to believe that such person has recovered from such disorder to a degree that he will not be a menace to others. A person committed under this section shall be subject to all the provisions of chapter 801.

(3) PERIODIC EXAMINATION; DISCHARGE PROCEEDINGS, ETC.; RECOMMENCEMENT OF PENDING PROCEEDINGS.—The division of adult corrections shall cause to be made periodic examinations of persons committed under the provisions of this section with the view of determining the progress of treatment and shall file a report in writing to the committing court not less than once a year. At any time after commitment the division may file with the committing court an application in writing setting forth facts showing that such person has improved to a degree that he will not be a menace to others, whereupon the court shall issue an order to the sheriff returning the person to the jurisdiction of said court for a hearing. This hearing shall in all respects be like the original hearing to determine the mental condition of the person except that the court may or may not in its discretion further appoint psychiatrists for a new examination. In the event such person is found not to have so recovered from such illness, then the circuit court shall order such person to be returned to the custody of said institution to be held under the previous commitment of such person. In the event the person is found to have recovered from such disorder to a degree that he will not be a menace to others, then the circuit court shall order such person discharged from the institution to which he was committed and further, if criminal proceedings are still pending against such person then they shall recommence upon the order by the circuit court discharging the person from the institution.

(4) JURISDICTION CIRCUIT COURT.—The circuit court shall at all times retain jurisdiction of such person from the commencement of these proceedings until final discharge and may order such further examinations and reports of and pertaining to said person as it may deem proper and all reports shall at all times be available to such committed person's attorney for use in petitions for discharge, and

also, as evidence at any hearings pertaining to discharge.

(5) **AVAILABILITY OF REPORTS AND RECORDS; CONFIDENTIALITY.**—The clerk of the court that sentenced the person, the prosecuting attorney, the probation officer, any person who has examined or treated such persons, and others having any available information on the person committed to the custody of the division of adult corrections shall make such information and reports available to be transmitted with the committed person to the custody of the division. All such reports prepared shall be confidential and shall be available only to public officers and employees in the performance of a public duty.

(6) **INAPPLICABILITY IN CAPITAL CASES.**—This section shall not apply specifically to those persons charged with a capital offense.

(7) **CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.**—This section is a civil proceeding and nothing contained herein shall alter in any respect the tests of mental capacity applied in criminal prosecutions under the laws of Florida.

(8) **COSTS.**—

(a) Each psychiatrist appointed by the court shall receive a reasonable fee for such examination, which fee shall be fixed by the court, plus reasonable traveling expenses; such fees, traveling expenses and other costs shall be a charge to the county in which the defendant is tried. The county may recover such fees, traveling expenses and costs from the estate or property of the defendant.

(b) The state shall defray all costs and expenses incurred in his care and treatment in a state institution. Where possible, the state may recover the amount so paid from the estate or property of the defendant.

(9) **WITNESSES, SUBPOENA, EXAMINATION; WITNESS FEES.**—

(a) At any hearing, held pursuant to this section, the judge shall also cause to be examined as a witness anyone who he believes

to have knowledge of the mental condition of the alleged sex offender. The judge may, for any hearing, order the clerk of the court to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses from any place within the boundaries of this state. No person is obliged to attend as a witness in such hearing out of the county where he resides or is served unless the judge, upon affidavit to the effect that affiant believes that the evidence of the witness is material and his attendance at the hearing necessary, endorses on the subpoena an order for the attendance of the witness.

(b) All witnesses attending a hearing upon a subpoena issued under this section shall be entitled to the same fees and expenses as in criminal cases, to be paid upon the same conditions and in like manner.

(10) **TRANSFER TO THE DIVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH.**—Any person committed under this section to the custody of the Division of adult corrections and who is found to be or becomes insane may be transferred to the custody of the Division of Mental Health after being properly committed by the county judge.

(11) **COMMITMENTS PRIOR TO ACTIVATION OF THE FLORIDA RESEARCH AND TREATMENT CENTER.**—The Division of Mental Health may receive persons committed under this section until such time as the Research and Treatment Center under the Division of Adult Corrections is established as provided for in chapter 801. The provisions of subsections (3)-(10) of this section shall apply to persons committed to the Division of Mental Health. When the Florida Research and Treatment Center is fully operative, all persons theretofore committed to the Division of Mental Health under this section shall be transferred to the Florida Research and Treatment Center and be subject to all provisions of chapter 801.

History.—§§1-12, ch. 57-1989; §1, ch. 67-451; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—See A.G.O. 068-21.

cf.—Ch. 801 Child Molester Act.

CHAPTER 918

CONDUCT OF TRIAL

- 918.01 Defendant at large on bail appearing for trial may be committed to custody.
- 918.02 Trial where joint defendants.
- 918.03 Procedure where offense committed outside state.
- 918.04 Procedure where offense committed in another county.
- 918.05 View by jury.
- 918.06 Separation and detention of jurors; admonition by court.
- 918.07 Admonition to officer in charge of jurors.
- 918.08 Directing acquittal of defendant.
- 918.09 Accused may make himself a witness.
- 918.10 Charge to jury; request for instructions.

918.01 Defendant at large on bail appearing for trial may be committed to custody.—The court in its discretion, any time after a defendant who is at large on bail appears for trial, may commit him to the custody of the proper official to abide the judgment, sentence and any further order of the court.

History.—§206, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(214).

918.02 Trial where joint defendants.—When two or more defendants are jointly charged with an offense, whether felony or misdemeanor, they shall be tried jointly, unless the court in its discretion on the motion of the prosecuting attorney or any defendant, orders separate trials. In ordering separate trials, the court may order that one or more defendants be each separately tried and the others jointly tried or may order that several defendants be jointly tried in one trial and the others jointly tried in another trial or trials, or may order that each defendant be separately tried.

History.—§207, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(215).

918.03 Procedure where offense committed outside state.—If the jury is discharged on the ground that the court is without jurisdiction because it appears that the offense charged was committed outside this state, the court may order the defendant to be discharged or may direct that a communication be sent by the clerk of the court to the chief executive officer of the state, territory or district where the offense was committed and may commit the defendant to custody or admit him to bail, for such time as it deems reasonable, to await a requisition for his extradition to such state, territory or district. If no requisition is made within the time set by the court the defendant shall be discharged, and if he has been admitted to bail, the court shall order that the surety or the defendant as the case may be, be exonerated from liability on his undertaking, or if money or bonds have been deposited as bail, that such money or bonds be returned.

History.—§208, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(216). cf.—Ch. 941, Extradition.

918.04 Procedure where offense committed in another county.—If the jury is discharged on the ground that the court is without jurisdiction of the offense charged because it appears that it was committed in another county of this state and that the court is not empowered by the criminal procedure law to try such offense, the court shall commit the defendant

to custody or admit him to bail, for such time as it deems reasonable, to await a warrant for his arrest from the proper county. The clerk of the court shall forthwith give notice to the prosecuting attorney of the proper county that the defendant has been so committed to custody or admitted to bail. If the defendant is not arrested on a warrant from the proper county within the time set by the court, he shall be discharged, and if he has been admitted to bail, the court shall order that the surety or the defendant, as the case may be, be exonerated from liability on his undertaking, or if money or bonds have been deposited as bail, that such money or bonds be returned.

History.—§209, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(217).

918.05 View by jury.—When, in the opinion of the court, it is proper that the jury should view the place where the offense appears to have been committed, or, where any other material fact appears to have occurred, it may order the jury, in the custody of the proper officer, to be conducted in a body to such place; and the officer shall be admonished to permit no person to speak to or otherwise communicate with the jury, nor to do so himself, on any subject connected with the trial, and to return them into the courtroom without unnecessary delay, or at a specified time. The trial judge and defendant shall be present, unless defendant absents himself without permission of court, and the prosecuting attorney and counsel for the defendant may be present at the view by the jury.

History.—§210, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(218). cf.—§914.01, Presence of defendant when prosecution for felony.

918.06 Separation and detention of jurors; admonition by court.—The court in its discretion may direct that the jurors, when they leave the jury box at any time before the cause is finally submitted to them, be permitted to separate or be kept together in charge of a proper officer. In either event the court shall admonish them that it is their duty not to converse among themselves, or with any one else, on any subject connected with the trial, or to form or express any opinion thereon until the cause is finally submitted to them. If the court permits the jurors to separate it shall also admonish the jurors not to view the place where the offense appears to have been committed.

History.—§211, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(219).

918.07 Admonition to officer in charge of jurors.—If the jurors are committed to the charge of an officer he shall be admonished by the court to keep the jurors together in the place specified by the court and not to permit any person to speak to or otherwise communicate with them on any subject except with the permission of the court, given in open court, in the presence of the defendant or his counsel. Such officer shall not communicate with the jurors on any subject connected with the trial, and under the direction of the court, shall return the jurors to court when ordered so to do.

History.—§212, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(220).

918.08 Directing acquittal of defendant.—

(1) If, at the close of the evidence for the state or at the close of all the evidence in the cause, the court is of the opinion that the evidence is insufficient to warrant a conviction, it may and, on the motion of the prosecuting attorney or the defendant, shall, direct the jury to acquit the defendant.

(2) A motion for directed verdict is not waived by subsequent introduction of evidence on behalf of defendant, but after introduction of evidence by defendant, the motion for directed verdict must be renewed at the close of all the evidence. Such motion must fully set forth the grounds upon which it is based.

History.—§213, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(221).

918.09 Accused may make himself a witness.

—In all criminal prosecutions the accused may at his option be sworn as a witness in his own behalf, and shall in such case be subject to examination as other witnesses, but no accused person shall be compelled to give testimony against himself, nor shall any prosecuting attorney be permitted before the jury or court to comment on the failure of the accused to

testify in his own behalf, and a defendant offering no testimony in his own behalf, except his own, shall be entitled to the concluding argument before the jury.

History.—§214, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(222).

918.10 Charge to jury; request for instructions.—

(1) The presiding judge shall charge the jury only upon the law of the case at the conclusion of argument of counsel, and must include in said charge the penalty fixed by law for the offense for which the accused is then on trial.

(2) Every charge to a jury shall be orally delivered, and charges in capital cases shall also be in writing. Charges in other than capital cases shall be taken by the court reporter, transcribed by him and filed in the cause.

(3) At the close of the evidence, or at such earlier time during the trial as the court reasonably directs, any party may file written requests that the court instruct the jury on the law as set forth in the requests. The court shall inform counsel of its proposed action upon the requests prior to their arguments to the jury.

(4) No party may assign as error or grounds of appeal the giving or the failure to give an instruction unless he objects thereto before the jury retires to consider its verdict, stating distinctly the matter to which he objects, and the grounds of his objection. Opportunity shall be given to make the objection out of the hearing of the jury.

(5) When an objection is made to the giving or failure to give an instruction, no exception need be made to the court's ruling thereon in order to have such ruling reviewed, and the grounds of objection and ruling thereon shall be taken by the court reporter, transcribed by him and filed in the cause.

History.—§215, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(223); am. §1, ch. 22775, 1945.

CHAPTER 919
CONDUCT OF JURY

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919.01 Regulation of jury.—

(1) After the jury shall have been sworn they shall sit together and hear the proofs and allegations in the case, which shall be delivered in public and in the presence of the accused; and after hearing such proofs and allegations the jury shall be kept together in some convenient place until they agree upon a verdict or are discharged by the court, and the sheriff or a bailiff shall be sworn to take charge of the jury.

(2) After the cause has been finally submitted the jurors shall retire to the place provided for them and consider their verdict. When the court directs a verdict of acquittal the jurors shall declare their verdict in open court by having one of their numbers sign, as foreman, a verdict prepared by the clerk of the court in accordance with the court's instruction.

(3) The sheriff when required by order of the court shall provide juries with meals and lodging, the expenses to be taxed against and paid by the state.

History.—§216, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(224).
cf.—§11, Right of accused to public trial.

§40.01 et seq., Jurors and jury lists.
§912.01, Waiver of jury trial.
§913.01 et. seq., Challenges, etc.

919.02 Separation of jurors after submission of cause.—Unless the jurors have been kept together during the trial the court may, in its discretion, after the final submission of the cause, order that the jurors may separate for a definite time to be fixed by the court and then reconvene in the courtroom before retiring for consideration of their verdict.

History.—§217, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(225).

919.03 Selection of a foreman.—The court shall instruct the jurors to select one of their number foreman, or the court may appoint one of the jurors foreman, provided such appointment be made by the court before any testimony is taken in the cause.

History.—§218, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(226).

919.04 What jurors may have with them.—Upon retiring for deliberation the jurors may,

if the court permits, take or later have sent to them:

(1) Forms of verdict approved by the court, after being first submitted to counsel.

(2) Any written instructions given; but if any such instruction is taken or sent all the instructions shall be taken or sent.

(3) All things received in evidence, other than depositions. If the thing received in evidence is a public record or a private document which in the opinion of the court, ought not to be taken from the person having it in custody, a copy shall be taken or sent instead of the original.

History.—§219, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(227).

919.05 Jurors may return into courtroom for instruction.—After the jurors have retired to consider their verdict if they desire additional instruction upon any point of law arising in the cause or to have any testimony, about which they are in doubt or disagreement, read to them, they shall, upon their request, be conducted into the courtroom by the officer who has them in charge and there the court shall give them such additional instruction or shall order such testimony read to them. Such instruction may be given and such testimony read only after notice to the prosecuting attorney and to counsel for the defendant.

History.—§220, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(228).

919.06 Court may recall jurors for supplemental instructions.—The court may recall the jurors after they have retired to consider their verdict to give them additional instructions or to correct any erroneous instruction it has given them. Such additional or corrective instructions may be given only after notice to the prosecuting attorney and to counsel for the defendant.

History.—§221, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(229).

919.07 Recalling jurors to hear additional evidence.—After the jurors have retired to consider their verdict the court shall not recall the jurors to hear additional evidence.

History.—§222, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(230).
cf.—§920.05, Grounds for new trial.

919.08 Court open during retirement of jurors.—After the jurors have retired to consider their verdict the court may adjourn from time to time as to other business, but shall be open for every purpose connected with the cause until the jurors are discharged from the cause.

History.—§223, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(231).

919.09 Return of jurors; manner of declaring the verdict; receiving and recording.—

(1) When the jurors have agreed upon a verdict they shall be conducted into the courtroom by the officer having them in charge. Their names shall be called by the clerk and when all jurors respond to their names the judge shall ask them if an agreement has been reached on a verdict. If the foreman answers in the affirmative, the judge shall call upon him to deliver the verdict in writing to the clerk. The court may then examine the verdict and correct it as to matters of form with the unanimous consent of the jurors. The clerk shall then read the verdict to the jurors and unless disagreement is expressed by one or more of them or the jury be polled, the verdict shall be entered of record, and the jurors discharged from the cause.

(2) No verdict may be rendered in any criminal case unless all of the petit jurors concur in it.

History.—§224, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(232).

919.10 Polling the jury.—Upon the motion of either the state or the defendant or upon its own motion, the court shall cause the jurors to be asked severally if the verdict rendered is their verdict. If a juror dissents, the court must direct them sent back for further consideration; and if there be no dissent the verdict shall be entered of record and the jurors discharged. Provided, however, that no jury shall be polled after a verdict directed by the court and no motion to poll the jury shall be entertained after the jury is discharged or the verdict recorded.

History.—§225, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(233).

919.11 Acquittal for cause of insanity.—When a person tried for an offense shall be acquitted by the jury for the cause of insanity, the jury, in giving their verdict of not guilty, shall state that it was given for such cause, and thereupon, if the discharge or going at large of such insane person shall be considered by the court manifestly dangerous to the peace and safety of the people, the court shall order him to be committed to jail or otherwise to be cared for as an insane person, or may give him into the care of his friends, on their giving satisfactory security for the proper care and protection of such person; otherwise he shall be discharged.

History.—§226, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(234).

919.12 Proceedings on sealed verdict.—The court may, with the consent of the prosecuting attorney and the defendant, direct the jurors that if they should agree upon a verdict

during a temporary adjournment of the court, the foreman and each juror shall sign the same, and such verdict shall be sealed in an envelope and delivered to the officer having charge of the jury, after which the jury may separate until the next convening of the court, at which time they shall reassemble in the jury box. The officer shall, at the earliest possible moment, deliver the sealed verdict to the clerk. When the jurors have reassembled in open court, the envelope shall be opened by the judge or clerk and the same proceedings shall be had as in the receiving of other verdicts, with the exception that the verdict having been signed by each juror there shall be no further necessity of polling the jury.

History.—§227, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(235).

919.13 Sealed verdict; admonition to jurors.—When the court authorizes the rendition of a sealed verdict it shall admonish the jurors not to make any disclosure concerning it nor to speak with other persons concerning the cause until their verdict shall have been rendered in open court.

History.—§228, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(236).

919.14 Determination of degree of offense.—If the indictment or information charges an offense which is divided into degrees, without specifying the degree, the jurors may find the defendant guilty of any degree of the offense charged; if the indictment or information charges a particular degree the jurors may find the defendant guilty of the degree charged or of any lesser degree. The court shall in all such cases charge the jury as to the degrees of the offense.

History.—§229, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(237).

919.15 Verdict of guilty where more than one count.—If different offenses are charged in the indictment or information the jurors shall, if they convict the defendant, make it appear by their verdict on which counts, if the indictment or information is divided into counts, or of which offenses they find him guilty.

History.—§230, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(238).

919.16 Conviction of attempt; conviction of included offense.—Upon an indictment or information for any offense the jurors may convict the defendant of an attempt to commit such offense, if such attempt is an offense, or convict him of any offense which is necessarily included in the offense charged. The court shall charge the jury in this regard.

History.—§231, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(239).

919.17 Verdict in the case of joint defendants.—On the trial of two or more defendants jointly the jurors may render a verdict as to such defendant in regard to whom the jurors agree.

History.—§232, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(240).

919.18 Reconsideration of ambiguous or defective verdict.—If a verdict is so defective

that the court cannot determine from it whether the jurors intended to acquit the defendant or to convict him of the offense for which judgment could be entered under the indictment or information, or cannot determine from it on what count or counts the jurors intended to acquit or convict the defendant, the court shall, with proper instructions, direct the jurors to reconsider the verdict, and the verdict shall not be received until it shall clearly appear therefrom whether the jurors intended to convict or acquit the defendant and on what count or counts they intended to acquit or convict him, unless they persist in rendering such defective verdict, in which case the verdict shall be received and entered of record as rendered.

History.—§233, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(241).

919.19 Verdict may be rendered and additional instructions given on any day.—A verdict may be rendered and additional or corrective instructions given on any day, including Sunday or any legal holiday.

History.—§234, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(242).

919.20 Disposition of defendant.—If a verdict of guilty is rendered the defendant shall, if in custody, be remanded; if he is at large on bail he may be taken into custody and committed to the proper official, or remain at liberty on the same or additional bail as the court may direct.

History.—§235, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(243).

919.21 Discharge of jurors.—After the jurors have retired to consider their verdict the court shall discharge them from the cause when:

- (1) Their verdict has been recorded;

- (2) A necessity exists for their discharge;

(3) Upon the expiration of such time as the court deems proper, there is no reasonable probability that the jurors can agree upon a verdict;

- (4) At the final adjournment of the court.

The court may in any event discharge the jurors from the cause if the prosecuting attorney and the defendant consent to such discharge.

History.—§236, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(244).

919.22 Irregularity in rendition, reception and recording of verdict.—No irregularity in the rendition, reception or recording of a verdict shall affect its validity unless the defendant was in fact prejudiced by such irregularity.

History.—§237, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(245).

919.23 Recommendation to mercy.—

(1) In all criminal trials, the jury, in addition to a verdict of guilty of any offense, may recommend the accused to the mercy of the court or to executive clemency, and such recommendation shall not qualify the verdict except in capital cases. In all cases the court shall award the sentence and shall fix the punishment or penalty prescribed by law.

(2) Whoever is convicted of a capital offense and recommended to the mercy of the court by a majority of the jury in their verdict, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life; or if found by the judge of the court, where there is no jury, to be entitled to a recommendation to mercy, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for life, at the discretion of the court.

History.—§237a, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(246).

CHAPTER 920

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL AND ARREST OF JUDGMENT

- 920.01 Granting new trial.
 920.02 Time for making motion.
 920.03 Form of motion; notice to prosecuting attorney.
 920.04 Grounds for new trial.
 920.05 Grounds for new trial, if substantial rights of defendant have been prejudiced.

- 920.06 When evidence sustains only conviction of lesser offense.
 920.07 Hearing on motion.
 920.08 Order of court.
 920.09 Effect of granting new trial.

920.01 Granting new trial.—When a verdict has been rendered against the defendant or the defendant has been found guilty by the court, the court on motion of the defendant, or on its own motion, may grant a new trial.

History.—§238, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(247).

920.02 Time for making motion.—

(1) Every matter which heretofore could be set forth in a motion in arrest of judgment shall be included in the motion for a new trial and the filing of a motion in arrest of judgment is dispensed with.

(2) When the defendant has been found guilty by a jury or by the court a motion for new trial may be dictated into the record, if a court reporter is present, and argued and disposed of by the trial judge immediately after the return of the verdict, or after defendant has been found guilty by the court. The court may rule upon the same immediately and upon the denial of said motion the court shall immediately sentence the defendant and shall dictate to the court reporter such denial; the defendant may immediately thereafter file his notice of appeal, and upon filing notice of appeal the court shall fix the amount of the appeal bond if the defendant is entitled to bail, and upon the filing of the notice of appeal and the filing and approval of the supersedeas bond the defendant shall be released from custody. A certificate shall be prepared by the clerk setting forth the filing and approval of the bond and such certificate when presented to the officer having the defendant in custody shall be sufficient authority for the defendant's release.

(3) A motion for a new trial may be made within four days, or such further time as the court may allow, not to exceed fifteen days, after the rendition of the verdict or the finding of the court, but until said motion for new trial is heard and disposed of, the defendant shall remain in custody and not be allowed his liberty on bail; provided that the court may upon good cause being shown, if the offense for which the defendant is convicted is bailable, permit the defendant to be released upon bail until the motion for new trial is heard and disposed of.

(4) In no case, whether capital or not, shall an appeal be supersedeas to the execution of the judgment, sentence, or order complained of, except upon payment by the appellant of all costs which have accrued in the

case up to that time, and upon his entering into bond with two or more sufficient sureties according to law, in a sum sufficient to secure the payment of such judgment, fine and future costs as may be adjudged and affirmed in the appellate court, and conditioned that the appellant shall be personally forthcoming to answer and abide the final order, sentence or judgment which may be passed in the premises by the appellate court, and in case the cause is remanded, that the appellant shall personally be and appear at the next term of the court in which the case was originally determined, thereafter to be held to answer in the premises and not to depart from the court without leave thereof. But in cases where capital punishment is by the sentence of the court ordered to be inflicted, the person of the defendant shall be the only security required for his forthcoming to answer as aforesaid.

History.—§239, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(248).

920.03 Form of motion; notice to prosecuting attorney.—The motion for new trial may be in writing, and when in writing shall be filed with the clerk; it shall state the grounds on which it is based. A copy of said motion, when in writing, shall be served on the prosecuting officer, and when the court has set a date for the hearing of the motion, the clerk shall notify counsel for the respective parties, or the attorney for the defendant may procure a date for hearing from the judge and shall serve notice of hearing on the prosecuting officer.

History.—§240, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(249).

920.04 Grounds for new trial.—The court shall grant a new trial if any of the following grounds are established:

(1) That the jurors decided the verdict by lot;

(2) That the verdict is contrary to law or the weight of the evidence;

(3) That new and material evidence, which if introduced at the trial would probably have changed the verdict or finding of the court, is discovered which the defendant could not with reasonable diligence have discovered and produced upon the trial.

History.—§241, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(250).

920.05 Grounds for new trial, if substantial rights of defendant have been prejudiced.—

(1) The court shall grant a new trial if any of the following grounds are established, pro-

vided the substantial rights of the defendant have been prejudiced:

(a) That the defendant was not present at any proceeding where his presence is required under the criminal procedure law;

(b) That the jury has received any evidence out of court, other than that resulting from a view of the premises;

(c) That the jurors after retiring to deliberate upon the verdict have separated without leave of court;

(d) That any of the jurors has been guilty of misconduct;

(e) That the prosecuting attorney has been guilty of misconduct;

(f) That the court has erred in the decision of any matter of law arising during the course of the trial;

(g) That the court has misdirected the jury on a matter of law or has refused to give proper instruction requested by the defendant.

(2) Judgment shall be arrested only on one or more of the following grounds:

(a) That the indictment or information does not charge an offense;

(b) That the court is without jurisdiction of the cause;

(c) That the verdict is so uncertain that it does not appear therefrom that the jurors intended to convict the defendant of an offense of which he could be convicted under the indictment or information;

(d) That the defendant was convicted of an offense for which he could not be convicted under the indictment or information.

(3) The court shall also grant a new trial when from any other cause not due to his own fault the defendant has not received a fair and impartial trial, or the sentence exceeds the penalty provided for by law.

History.—§242, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(251).
cf.—§914.01, Presence of defendant when prosecution for felony.

§919.07, Recalling jurors to hear additional evidence.

920.06 When evidence sustains only conviction of lesser offense.—In cases where the offense is divided into degrees or necessarily includes lesser offenses, and the judge, on a motion for a new trial, is of the opinion that the evidence does not sustain the verdict but does sustain a conviction in a lesser degree or for a lesser offense necessarily included in

the indictment or information, the judge shall not grant a new trial but shall adjudge the defendant guilty of such lesser degree or offense necessarily included in the charge of which the defendant was convicted, unless such new trial should be granted by reason of some other prejudicial error in said cause.

History.—§243, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(252).

920.07 Hearing on motion.—

(1) The court in its discretion may sentence the defendant either before or after the filing of a motion for new trial.

(2) Where a motion for a new trial calls for the decision of any question of fact the court may hear evidence on such motion by affidavit or otherwise.

History.—§244, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(253).

920.08 Order of court.—The court may dictate to the court reporter his order granting or refusing the motion for new trial, in which event the court reporter shall deliver to the clerk of the court a transcript of the court's order, which shall be entered in the minutes of the court, but if the court makes an order in writing granting or refusing the motion for new trial, such order shall be entered in the minutes of the court.

History.—§245, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(254).

920.09 Effect of granting new trial.—

(1) When a new trial is granted such new trial shall proceed in all respects as if no former trial had been had, but where an offense is divided into degrees and the defendant has been convicted of a lesser degree, he cannot thereafter be prosecuted for a higher degree of the same offense.

(2) All the testimony in such former trial must be produced anew, except of witnesses who are absent from the state or dead, in which event the evidence of such witnesses on former trial may be presented as the same was taken and transcribed by the court reporter. Before the introduction of the evidence of an absent witness, the party introducing same must show that due diligence has been used to procure the attendance of said witness at the trial, and that the witness is not absent by consent or connivance of the party moving to introduce the evidence of such witness on the former trial.

History.—§246, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(255).

CHAPTER 921

JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE

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921.01 Judgment defined.—The term judgment as used in the criminal procedure law means the adjudication by the court that the defendant is guilty or not guilty.

History.—§247, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(256).

921.02 Rendition of judgment.—If the defendant has been convicted, a judgment of guilty, and if he has been acquitted, a judgment of not guilty, shall be rendered in open court and entered on the minutes of the court.

History.—§248, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(257).

921.025 Judgments on felonies to be in writing, signed by judge and recorded and to contain fingerprints of accused.—

(1) Every judgment of guilty or not guilty of a felony shall be in writing, signed by the judge and recorded. The judge shall cause to be affixed to every written judgment of guilty of a felony, in open court and in the presence of such judge, the fingerprints of the defendant against whom such judgment is rendered. Such fingerprints shall be affixed beneath the judge's signature to such judgment. Beneath such fingerprints shall be appended a certificate to the following effect:

"I hereby certify that the above and foregoing fingerprints on this judgment are the fingerprints of the defendant, _____, and that they were placed thereon by said defendant in my presence, in open court, this the _____ day of _____, 19____."

Such certificate shall be signed by the judge, whose signature thereto shall be followed by the word "Judge."

(2) Any such written judgment of guilty of a felony, or a certified copy thereof, shall be admissible in evidence in the several courts of this state as prima facie evidence that the fingerprints appearing thereon and certified by the judge as aforesaid are the fingerprints of the defendant against whom such judgment of guilty of a felony was rendered.

History.—§1, ch. 67-214.

921.03 Judgment on informal verdict.—If a verdict is rendered from which it can be clearly understood that it is the intention of the jurors to acquit the defendant, judgment of not guilty shall be rendered thereon even though the verdict is defective; but no judgment of guilty shall be rendered on a verdict unless the jurors clearly express in it a finding against the defendant upon the issue.

History.—§249, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(258).

921.04 Judgment of not guilty; defendant discharged and sureties exonerated.—If a judgment of not guilty is rendered the defendant, if in custody, shall be immediately discharged therefrom unless he is in custody on some other charge; if he is at large on bail his sureties are exonerated and if money or bonds have been deposited as bail such money or bonds shall be refunded.

History.—§250, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(259).

921.05 Sentence defined.—

(1) The term "sentence" as used in the criminal procedure law means the pronouncement by the court of the penalty imposed on the de-

defendant upon the acceptance of a plea of guilty or upon a verdict of guilty, or a finding of guilty by the court.

(2) When judgment of guilty has been rendered sentence shall be pronounced in open court.

History.—§251, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(260).

921.06 How defendant brought before the court when not in custody.—When the personal presence of the defendant is necessary for the pronouncement of sentence, and he does not appear and is not in custody, the court shall direct the clerk to issue either immediately or when so directed by the prosecuting attorney a warrant for his arrest. The warrant may be reissued from time to time by direction of the court or of the prosecuting attorney.

History.—§252, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(261).
cf.—§914.01, Presence of defendant when prosecution for felony.

921.07 Duty of court before pronouncing sentence.—When sentence is to be pronounced, the court shall inform the defendant of the accusation against him and of the judgment and shall ask him whether he has any cause to show why sentence should not be pronounced.

History.—§253, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(262).

921.08 What causes may be alleged for not pronouncing sentence.—The person before the court to be sentenced may allege and show for cause why sentence should not be pronounced, only:

(1) That he has become insane since the verdict was rendered;

(2) That he has been pardoned of the offense for which he is about to be sentenced;

(3) That he is not the person against whom the verdict or judgment was rendered;

(4) If the defendant is a woman, and the sentence of death is to be pronounced, that she is pregnant.

History.—§254, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(263).

921.09 Procedure when insanity is alleged as cause for not pronouncing sentence.—

(1) When the cause alleged for not pronouncing sentence is insanity, if in the opinion of the court there is reasonable ground for believing the defendant to be insane, the court shall postpone the pronouncement of sentence and shall appoint two competent disinterested physicians to examine into the defendant's mental condition and to report thereon. The physicians so appointed shall be allowed such fees as the court deems reasonable, which fees shall be paid by the county in which the indictment was found or the information filed. If the court after hearing the report of the physicians decides that the defendant is insane it shall take steps to have the defendant committed to the proper institution. If later the defendant becomes sane the proper officer of such institution shall notify the court of that fact.

(2) If the court determines from such re-

port that defendant is sane, sentence shall be immediately pronounced.

History.—§255, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(264).

921.10 Procedure when pardon is alleged as cause for not pronouncing sentence.—When the cause alleged for not pronouncing sentence is that the defendant has been pardoned for the offense for which he is about to be sentenced the court shall postpone the pronouncement of sentence, if necessary, for the purpose of hearing evidence of the pardon and on proof of such pardon shall not pronounce sentence, but shall discharge the defendant from custody, unless he is in custody on some other charge.

History.—§256, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(265).

921.11 Procedure when nonidentity is alleged as cause for not pronouncing sentence.—When the cause alleged for not pronouncing sentence is that the person brought before the court to be sentenced is not the person against whom the verdict or judgment was rendered the court shall postpone the pronouncement of sentence of necessity for the purpose of hearing evidence thereof, and on proof of nonidentity shall discharge such person from custody, unless he is in custody on some other charge.

History.—§257, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(266).

921.12 Procedure when pregnancy is alleged as cause for not pronouncing sentence.—When the cause alleged for not pronouncing sentence is that the defendant is pregnant, the court shall postpone the pronouncement of sentence and shall appoint two competent disinterested physicians to examine the defendant as to her alleged pregnancy and to report thereon. The physicians so appointed shall be allowed such fees as the court deems reasonable, which fees shall be paid by the county in which the indictment was found or the information filed. If the court after hearing the report of the physicians decides that the defendant is pregnant he shall commit her to prison until she is delivered or until it appears that she is not pregnant.

History.—§258, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(267).
cf.—§922.08, Proceedings when person under death sentence appears to be pregnant.

921.13 Inquiry into mitigating or aggravating circumstances.—When the court has discretion as to the penalty to be inflicted on the defendant it shall, upon the suggestion of either party that there are circumstances which may properly be taken into consideration, hear evidence as to the same summarily in open court, either immediately or at a specified time and upon such notice to the adverse party as the court may direct; or the court may inquire into such circumstances of its own motion.

History.—§259, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(268).

921.14 Sentence of imprisonment for default of payment of fine or fine and costs.—Whenever a court shall sentence and adjudge a person to

pay a fine or a fine and costs of prosecution such court shall also provide in such sentence a period of time for which such person shall be imprisoned in default of the payment of the same. Such term of imprisonment shall be served in the county jail if the offense for which sentence is imposed is a misdemeanor and in either the state prison or the county jail if the offense for which the sentence is imposed is a felony, and the sentence shall specify where such term is to be served.

History.—§260, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(269).
§1, ch. 59-66.
cf.—§951.16 Prisoners to receive credit on fine based on imprisonment.

921.15 Stay of execution of sentence to fine; bond and proceedings.—

(1) Persons convicted of crimes, who shall have a pecuniary fine or sum of money assessed or adjudged against them as punishment therefor, shall have the right on being taken into custody by the proper officer of the court, or prior to such arrest, to give bail for the payment of such fine and the costs of prosecution. Such bail shall be by bond, conditioned for the payment of the fine and costs, executed by the defendant and one or more good and responsible persons to be approved by the court, if in session at the time; otherwise by the sheriff or the officer charged with the execution of the judgment.

(2) The bond shall be made payable in ninety days from the date thereof to the governor of this state and his successors in office, and if not paid at the expiration of the ninety days, the sheriff or other officer aforesaid shall indorse on the bond that default has been made in the payment, and having signed such indorsement, shall file the bond with the clerk of the court in which judgment was rendered, and the clerk shall forthwith issue execution for the amount of the fine and costs against the security or bail, as if there had been judgment at law on such bond, and the same proceedings shall be had as in cases of other executions, and the person convicted shall be liable to be proceeded against, as if no such bond had been given, until the same has been fully paid and satisfied.

History.—§260a, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 8426, 8427; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(270).

cf.—§951.15 Credit on fines and costs.

§951.16 Prisoners to receive credit on fine based on imprisonment.

§937.15 Persons convicted in justice of peace court.

921.16 When sentences to be concurrent and when consecutive.—When the defendant has been convicted of two or more offenses charged in the same indictment or information or in consolidated indictments or informations, the terms of imprisonment shall be served concurrently unless the court expressly directs that they or some of them be served consecutively. Sentences of imprisonment for offenses not charged in the same indictment or information shall be served consecutively unless the court expressly directs that they or some of them be served concurrently.

History.—§261, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(271).

921.161 No authority to begin sentence to imprisonment before it is imposed; credit on state prison sentence for jail time after sentence and certificate of sheriff as to such time.—

(1) No court, officer, or agency shall have any authority to cause a sentence to imprisonment to begin running at any time prior to the date it is imposed. However, a judge imposing such a sentence may allow the defendant credit thereon for all or any part of the time spent by him in the county jail prior to sentence, provided that any such allowance must be for a specified length of time and it may be provided for in the sentence or by order thereafter made during the same term of court at which the sentence is imposed.

(2) In addition to the other credits to which he may become entitled, a person sentenced to imprisonment in the custody of the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services shall receive credit on his sentence for all time spent by him in the county jail between the time he is sentenced and the time he is delivered into the custody of the division. For the purpose of furnishing information upon which the division may determine how much credit, if any, such a prisoner is entitled to receive under this subsection, the sheriff shall, upon delivering a prisoner to the custody of the division, certify in writing to the division:

(a) The date sentence was imposed and the date of delivery of the prisoner to the custody of the division.

(b) Whether or not the prisoner was released on bond after sentence and, if he was, the date or dates of release and the date or dates he was thereafter returned to the sheriff's custody.

(c) Whether or not the prisoner was out of the sheriff's custody at any time after sentence while not at liberty on bond, and, if he was, during what period or periods of time and for what reason or reasons.

Such certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein certified.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to repeal, amend, modify, or alter the application of §921.16 relating to when sentences shall be concurrent and when they shall be consecutive.

History.—§1, ch. 63-457; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

921.17 Definitions, §§921.17-921.23; indeterminate sentence.—As used in §§921.17-921.23, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them unless the context shall clearly indicate otherwise:

* (1) "Board"—The board of commissioners of state institutions as provided by law.

(2) "Correctional system"—All prisons and other correctional institutions now existing or hereafter created under the jurisdiction of the division.

(3) "Division"—The division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(4) "Reception and classification center"—A temporary custodial institution for offenders committed to the division for classification and assignment to an appropriate institution in the correctional system.

History.—§1, ch. 57-366; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 22, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—§22, ch. 69-106 abolished the board of commissioners of state institutions, and §19 transferred all functions of the board relating to the division of corrections to the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services. Subsection (1) will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

cf.—Ch. 945 Creating division of adult corrections and establishing reception and classification center.

Ch. 947 Parole and probation commission.

921.18 Sentence for indeterminate period for noncapital felony.—Whenever any person is convicted of a noncapital felony and the court determines that the defendant should not be placed on probation and should not be fined as the sole punishment, but should be sentenced to a term of confinement, the court within its discretion, in imposing sentence, may sentence such person to the custody of the division for an indeterminate period of 6 months to a maximum period of imprisonment, which maximum sentence may be less than the maximum authorized by law for the felony of which such person was adjudged guilty but shall not be less than the minimum, if any, prescribed by law for such felony.

History.—§2, ch. 57-366; §1, ch. 59-109; §18, ch. 61-530; §1, ch. 63-306.

921.19 Commitment to and confinement by division of adult corrections.—In every case where any person is convicted of a noncapital felony and is sentenced in accordance with the provisions of §§921.17-921.23, he shall be committed and conveyed in a manner provided by law to the custody of the division to a reception and classification center, and upon arrival it will be the duty of the classification board of the division to determine in which correctional institution the prisoner will be confined; this determination shall be made with the express purpose of placing every prisoner in a penal environment that is best suited to effect a rapid rehabilitation; and it shall be the duty of said classification board to consider the criminal, personal, social and environmental background and such other aspects as found necessary in making this determination.

History.—§3, ch. 57-366; §18, ch. 61-530.

921.20 Classification summary; parole and probation commission.—As soon as possible after the prisoner has been conveyed to the custody of the division it will be the duty of the classification board to prepare a classification summary as provided by §§921.17-921.23. This summary shall be furnished to the parole and probation commission for its use as provided under §947.14.

History.—§4, ch. 57-366; §18, ch. 61-530.

921.21 Progress reports to parole and probation commission.—The division shall from time to time submit to the parole and probation commission a progress report on the persons

sentenced under §§921.17-921.23, with such recommendations as the division feels necessary to advise the commission on the prisoner's rehabilitation progress. Such reports and other information available to the commission shall assist the commission in making its determinations as provided by law. When in the opinion of the classification committee, based on its findings, as provided by this law, the ends of justice, the interests of society, and public welfare shall best be served, and with due regard to the deterrent effect of the example to others who may be like offenders, the classification committee of the division shall recommend to the parole and probation commission, and said commission shall have the power to either place the said prisoner on parole, as provided by law, or to finally discharge the prisoner from custody. If the prisoner is placed on parole, the period of parole shall be discretionary with the parole and probation commission.

History.—§5, ch. 57-366; §18, ch. 61-530.

921.22 Determination of exact period of imprisonment by parole and probation commission.—The parole and probation commission upon the recommendation of the division shall have the authority to determine the exact period of imprisonment to be served by such defendants sentenced under the provision of §§921.17-921.22; provided, however, that the prisoner shall not be held in custody longer than the maximum sentence as provided by law.

History.—§6, ch. 57-366; §18, ch. 61-530.

921.23 Application and construction of §§921.17-921.22.—

(1) Sections 921.17-921.22 shall not apply in any case where sentence is imposed under §775.09 and §775.10, or under any other statutes of this state providing for the punishment of habitual criminals.

(2) Nothing in §§921.17-921.22 shall be deemed to interfere with the right of any court to impose fine in lieu of a sentence, or with the right of any court to impose fine in addition to sentence under the provisions of §§921.17-921.22.

(3) Nothing in §§921.17-921.22 shall be deemed or held to restrict any of the powers of the parole and probation commission or the division as now provided by law.

(4) Nothing in §§921.17-921.22 shall be construed as giving the parole and probation commission or the division the power of authority to pardon any prisoner.

(5) Nothing in §§921.17-921.22 shall apply to any person sentenced for a conviction of a noncapital felony prior to October 1, 1957.

History.—§§7-11, ch. 57-366; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

921.24 Illegal sentence, correction.—A court may at any time correct an illegal sentence imposed by it in a criminal case.

History.—§1, ch. 61-39.

921.25 Legal sentence, reduction.—A court

may reduce a legal sentence imposed by it in a criminal case at the same term of court at which it has been imposed, or, if such term ends less than sixty days after the imposition of the sentence, then within sixty days after such imposition, or within sixty days after receipt by the court of a mandate issued by the appellate court upon affirmance of the judgment and/or sentence upon an original appeal, or within sixty days after receipt by the court of a certified copy of an order of the appellate court dismissing an original appeal from the

judgment and/or sentence, or, if further appellate review is sought in a higher court or in successively higher courts, then within sixty days after the highest court to which a timely appeal has been taken under authority of law, or in which a petition for certiorari has been timely filed under authority of law, whether a state court or the United States supreme court, has entered an order of affirmance or an order dismissing appeal and/or denying certiorari.

History.—§2, ch. 61-39.

CHAPTER 922

EXECUTION

- 922.01 Commitment of defendant; duty of sheriff.
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922.01 Commitment of defendant; duty of sheriff.—Upon pronouncement of a sentence imposing a penalty other than a fine only or death the court shall, unless the execution of the sentence is suspended or stayed, and, in such case, upon revocation of the suspension or termination of the stay, forthwith commit the defendant to the custody of the sheriff together with a certified copy of the sentence, and the sheriff shall thereupon, within a reasonable time, if he is not the proper official to execute the sentence, transfer the defendant, together with the copy of the sentence, to the custody of the official whose duty it is to execute the sentence, and shall take from such official a receipt for the defendant and make a return thereof to the court.

History.—§262, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (272).

922.02 Execution of sentence imposing fine.—If the sentence imposes a fine with or without imprisonment execution may be issued thereon as on a judgment in a civil action.

History.—§263, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (273); am. §7, ch. 22000, 1948.

922.03 Habeas corpus while serving sentence.—

(1) When a defendant has been sentenced, and is actually serving his sentence, and has not appealed from the judgment or sentence, but seeks his release from imprisonment by habeas corpus proceedings, and the writ has been refused, or the writ has been discharged after it has been issued, the custody of the prisoner shall not be disturbed, pending a review by the appellate court.

(2) Pending a review of a decision discharging a prisoner on habeas corpus, he shall be discharged upon bail, with sureties to be approved as other bail bonds are approved, for his appearance to answer and abide by the judgment of the appellate court.

History.—§264, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (274).

922.04 Application for discharge.—When any person sentenced by any court of this state to pay a fine or fine and costs, the total of which does not exceed three hundred dollars, whether with or without imprisonment, has been confined in prison sixty days, solely for

the nonpayment of such fine and costs, he may make application in writing to the judge of any circuit court or criminal court of record in the county where he is confined, setting forth his inability to pay such fine, or fine and costs, and the judge of such court shall proceed to hear and determine the matter, and if, upon examination, it shall appear to him that such person is totally unable to pay such fine or fine and costs, and that he has not any property, exceeding twenty dollars in value, the judge of such court shall administer to him the following oath: "I do solemnly swear that I have not any property, real or personal, to the amount of twenty dollars and that I have no property in any way conveyed or concealed, or in any way disposed of, for my future use or benefit, so help me God." Thereupon such person shall be discharged from further custody, the judge giving the jailer or keeper of the jail a certificate setting forth the facts.

History.—§265, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (275). Am. §1, ch. 29661, 1955.

922.05 Forms of sentence to state prison and county jail.—

(1) When punishment of imprisonment in the state prison is awarded against any convict, the form of the sentence shall be that he be imprisoned by confinement at hard labor.

(2) When punishment of imprisonment in the county jail is awarded against any convict, the court may also sentence the prisoner to be employed at hard labor; and in such case, he may be employed at such manual labor as the county commissioners may direct.

History.—§266, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (276).

922.051 Imprisonment in county jail, term of one year or less.—Whenever punishment by imprisonment is prescribed, and said imprisonment is by statute expressly directed to be in a state prison, the court may, in its discretion in all cases where the total sentence imposed is for a term of one year or less, direct that the imprisonment be in a county jail; provided that no such imprisonment in the county jail shall be directed if the total of

the prisoner's cumulative sentences is more than one year.

History.—§1, ch. 59-72; §1, ch. 61-168; §1, ch. 67-241.

922.06 Stay of execution and sentence of death.—The execution of a sentence of death shall not be suspended or stayed, apart from the stay incident to an appeal, except by the governor.

History.—§267, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(277).

922.07 Proceedings when person under sentence of death appears to be insane.—

(1) If there is reasonable ground to believe that a defendant under sentence of death has become insane since he was sentenced, the warden of the state penitentiary shall immediately notify the governor thereof who shall suspend execution of the sentence until he issues a warrant for its execution. On suspended sentence the governor shall appoint a commission consisting of two competent disinterested physicians to examine into the defendant's mental condition. The commission so appointed may call and examine witnesses and compel their attendance. The commission shall report its finding to the governor. The physicians constituting the commission shall be allowed such fees as the governor deems reasonable, which fees shall be paid by the state.

(2) If the governor after receiving the report of the commission decides that the defendant is sane, he shall issue a warrant to the warden directing him to execute the sentence at the time designated in said warrant.

(3) If the governor after receiving the report of the commission decides that the defendant is insane, he shall take steps to have the defendant committed to the state hospital for the insane. If thereafter the proper officer of such institution is of the opinion that the defendant is sane he shall report his fact to the governor, whereupon the governor shall appoint a commission consisting of two competent disinterested physicians to determine whether the defendant has been restored to sanity. The commission shall have the same powers and be allowed the same fees as are provided for in the criminal procedure law in insanity proceedings. If after the report of the commission, the governor decides that the defendant has been restored to sanity he shall cause the defendant to be returned to the custody of the warden of the state prison and shall issue a warrant to the warden directing him to execute the sentence at a time designated in said warrant.

History.—§268, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(278).
cf.—Ch. 917, Proceedings to determine mental condition of defendant.

922.08 Proceedings when person under sentence of death appears to be pregnant.—

(1) If there is ground to believe that a defendant under sentence of death is pregnant the warden shall immediately notify the governor thereof who shall suspend execution of the sentence until he issues a warrant for the

execution of the sentence. On suspending the sentence the governor shall appoint a commission consisting of two competent disinterested physicians to examine the defendant as to such pregnancy. The commission shall report its finding to the governor. The physicians constituting the commission shall be allowed such fees as the governor deems reasonable, which fees shall be paid by the state.

(2) If the governor after receiving the report of the commission decides that the defendant is not pregnant he shall issue a warrant to the warden directing him to execute the sentence at the time designated in said warrant.

(3) When the warden is satisfied that a defendant under sentence of death who has been found to be pregnant is no longer pregnant he shall so notify the governor, who, upon receiving the notice, shall issue to the warden a warrant directing him to execute the sentence at a time designated in said warrant.

History.—§269, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(279).

922.09 Capital cases.—When any person shall be convicted of any crime for which sentence of death shall be awarded against him, the clerk of the court as soon as may be shall make out and deliver to the sheriff of the county a certified copy of the whole record of the conviction and sentence, and the sheriff shall forthwith remit the same to the governor, and the sentence of death shall not be executed upon such convict until a warrant shall be issued by the governor, under the seal of the state, with the copy of the record thereto annexed commanding the execution of the sentence of death to be done, and fixing therein some designated week, beginning with Monday, in which week such sentence shall be executed pursuant to such warrant and according to the manner and means hereinafter prescribed.

History.—§270, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(280).

922.10 How punishment of death inflicted.—On and after January 1, A. D. 1924, death by hanging as a means of punishment for crime in Florida is abolished and electrocution or death by electricity substituted therefor. Punishment of death shall in all cases be inflicted by causing to pass through the body of the convict a current of electricity of sufficient intensity to cause immediate death, and the application of such current must be continued until such convict is dead. The sentence of death shall, at the time directed by the warrant, be executed within the walls of the permanent death chamber, which the division of building construction and maintenance of the department of general services shall provide at the state prison farm or such other place in the state as such division shall establish, and the superintendent of the state prison, or in the case of his death, disability or absence, a deputy, shall be executioner. The superintendent of the state prison shall cause to be provided in conformity with this section and approved by the governor

and the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services the necessary electric chair or other appliances for the infliction of the punishment of death in accordance with the requirements of this section. Before every execution, the death warrant authorizing the same shall be distinctly read in the presence of the condemned person to be executed, immediately prior to the infliction of death as heretofore provided.

History.—§271, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(281); §§19, 22, 35, ch. 69-106.

922.11 Regulation of execution.—

(1) The superintendent of the state prison or some authorized deputy by him to be designated shall be present at the execution, and for the purpose of executing sentences of death as provided by law, the first assistant engineer at the Florida state prison is hereby designated as the executioner, whose duty it shall be to execute and carry out the sentence of death by operating the switch or other mechanism necessary to send the electric current through the body of the condemned person. Not less than five days prior to the week of execution, the person sentenced to death shall be kept securely in or adjacent to the permanent death chamber, and the sentence of death shall be carried out on some week day of the week fixed by the governor as the week of execution, the time of carrying out such sentence to be decided by the superintendent of the state prison, or his deputy in his absence, death or disability.

(2) All executions shall be carried out by the executioner, deputy executioner and such deputies, electricians and assistants as he may require to be present to assist, and shall be in the presence of a jury of twelve respectable citizens who shall be requested to be present and witness the same, and all other persons other than the jury, the counsel for the criminal, such ministers of the gospel as the criminal shall desire, officers of the prison, deputies and guards shall be excluded during the execution. The executioner or his deputy shall require the presence of at least one competent practicing physician, or the physician of the prison, who shall examine the convict during the execution and announce when death has been inflicted on such convict. Representatives of the press shall be permitted to be present at the execution under regulations to be approved by the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(3) Upon the completion of the infliction of death, the dead body of the convict shall be dressed for burial and delivered to the relatives of the deceased if they shall have requested that such be done, such delivery to be at the gates of the prison and if no other receptacle has been provided, shall be delivered in a plain coffin, the cost of which shall not exceed fifteen dollars. In the event the body shall not have been claimed by relatives on or before the day of execution, such body shall be delivered

to such physicians as may request the same for dissection, or shall be buried or disposed of as convicts dying in the state prison are buried or disposed of. In all cases where sentence of death has been pronounced against any person to be executed by electrocution as provided, the convicted person shall be delivered by the sheriff of the county to the superintendent of the state prison to await the death warrant.

History.—§272, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(282); §1, ch. 20520, 1941; §1, ch. 59-90; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

922.111 Transfer to state prison for safe-keeping before death warrant issued.—Whenever, prior to the issuance of a death warrant by the governor for the execution of a person sentenced to death, any circuit judge of the judicial circuit in which such sentence has been imposed shall be of the opinion that it is necessary to remove such person, for safe-keeping, from the jail in which he is confined, such judge may, in his discretion, make an order directing that such person be confined in the state prison for safekeeping.

History.—§1, ch. 59-215.

922.12 Return of warrant.—After punishment of death has been inflicted upon any convict in obedience to the warrant of the governor, the officer in charge of such execution shall return the warrant as soon as may be with a statement under his hand of his doings therein, to the governor, and shall also file in the clerk's office where the conviction was had, an attested copy of the warrant and the statement aforesaid, and such shall be by the clerk recorded in the minutes of the court whose judgment was thus executed.

History.—§273, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(283).

922.13 Sentence of death unexecuted because of appeal; duty of court on affirming.—When a judgment or sentence of death has been affirmed on appeal, after the time appointed for the execution of the sentence, the appellate court shall fix a new time for the execution of the sentence, and if the governor fails or omits to issue his warrant carrying said sentence into execution, then the appellate court shall issue a warrant to the proper official, directing him to execute the sentence at a time designated in said warrant.

History.—§274, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(284).

922.14 Sentence of death unexecuted for reasons other than appeal.—If, for any reason, a sentence of death has not been executed, or, if the governor fails or omits to issue a death warrant as provided in the criminal procedure law, and there appears to be no legal ground why such sentence was not executed, the court which pronounced the sentence or any judge thereof or any court having appellate jurisdiction in capital cases, or any judge thereof, upon application by the department of legal affairs or by the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the conviction was had shall, if the defendant is in custody, order the official

in whose custody he is to bring him before the judge issuing the order, or, if the defendant is at large, shall issue a warrant for his arrest directing that he be brought before the judge issuing the warrant. Upon his appearance the judge shall inquire into the circumstances and if no legal ground is found why the sentence should not be executed, the judge shall issue a warrant to the proper official directing him to execute the sentence at a time designated in said warrant.

History.—§275, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(285); §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

922.15 Return of warrant.—After punishment of death has been inflicted upon any con-

vict in obedience to the warrant, the officer in charge of such execution shall return the warrant as soon as may be with a statement under his hand of his doing therein, to the court issuing the warrant, and if the warrant has been issued by the appellate court, the officer in charge of the execution shall also file in the clerk's office where the conviction was had, an attested copy of the warrant and the statement aforesaid, and such shall be by the clerk recorded in the minutes of the court, whose judgment was thus executed. There shall also be filed with the governor an attested copy of the warrant and the statement aforesaid.

History.—§276, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(286)

CHAPTER 923

FORM OF INDICTMENT AND OTHER FORMS

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923.01 Criminal report.—Each committing magistrate at the time commitment papers are sent by him to the proper trial court, and the sheriff when an arrest is made, other than on a *capias*, shall transmit to the prosecuting attorney of the trial court having jurisdiction, a report in the following form:

CRIMINAL REPORT

Date: _____ Name and address of Defendant: _____
 Age: _____. If under 21, give name and address of parent, next friend or guardian: _____
 Name of offense, such as murder, assault, robbery, etc.: _____ Date and place where committed: _____
 Value of property stolen: _____
 Kind of property stolen: _____
 Kind of building robbed: _____
 Name and address of owner of property stolen or building robbed: _____
 Name and address of occupant of building robbed: _____
 Name of party assaulted or murdered: _____
 Weapon used in assault or murder: _____ Exhibits taken at scene of crime or from Defendant: _____
 Name of custodian of such exhibits: _____
 Location of building or place where offense committed: _____
 Previous prison record of defendant: _____
 Has defendant been arrested: _____
 Does defendant desire to plead guilty: _____ Names and addresses of state witnesses: _____
 Name of defendant's lawyer: _____
 If defendant is released on bond, names and addresses of sureties: _____
 Brief statement of facts: _____
 Name of committing magistrate: _____
 If additional space required, use reverse side of this sheet.

Signature of party making this report.

History.—§277, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (287).

923.02 Notice of setting case for trial.—The judge of any trial court may adopt as a rule of his court a rule requiring that at least four days before the sounding of the docket in

criminal cases in any trial court, the clerk of said court shall send by United States mail, to the defendant, his sureties, and his attorney, if known, a notice in postcard form, reading as follows:

THE STATE OF FLORIDA

vs.

NOTICE OF FILING INFORMATION

TO: _____
 You are hereby notified that an information (indictment) charging you with the offense of _____ has been filed in the office of _____ in _____ and for _____ County; and you are required to appear in the _____ court in and for _____ County at the Courthouse in _____ on _____ (date) for arraignment, plea and trial, or setting for trial in default of which your bond will be estreated, for failure to appear.

Prosecuting Officer.

If such rule is adopted by any court and the rule is not complied with by the clerk the failure so to comply with the rule shall not constitute reversible error nor affect the obligations of the bond.

History.—§278, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (288).

923.03 Indictment and information.

(1) The following forms of indictment and information, in all cases to which they are applicable, shall be deemed sufficient, as a charge of the offense to which they relate as defined by the laws of this state, and analogous forms may be used in all other cases:

(a) As to first degree murder:

In the name and by the authority of the State of Florida: The Grand Jurors of the County of _____ charge that A. B. unlawfully and from a premeditated design to effect the death of _____

(or while robbing the house of _____ as the case may be) did murder _____ in said county, by shooting him with a gun or pistol (or by striking him with a club—or by giving him poison to drink—or by pushing him into the water whereby he was drowned)

(b) As to second degree murder:

Unlawfully by an act imminently dangerous to another, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life; that is to say, by firing his shotgun into the store of _____ (or by striking _____ with an adz, as the case may be) but without a pre-meditated design to effect the death of any particular person, did kill _____ in said county.

(c) As to third degree murder:

Unlawfully, and while feloniously stealing cattle (or timber, or while feloniously assaulting _____ as the case may be), but without any design to effect death, did kill _____ in said county, by sinking his boat (or by running over him with an automobile—or by shooting him with a gun or pistol, as the case may be).

(d) As to manslaughter:

Unlawfully and by culpable negligence, in driving an automobile (or firing a boiler—or by performing a surgical operation) or (in the heat of passion,—omitting in this latter case the allegation of culpable negligence), but without intent to murder, did kill _____ in said county, by running over him with said automobile (or by causing said boiler to explode—or by infecting him with a deadly infection—or by striking him with a hammer).

(e) As to perjury:

In the hearing of a cause in the _____ court of _____ County, Florida, in which _____ and others were plaintiffs and _____ others were defendants, after being duly sworn to speak the truth, falsely swore, etc. (stating the substance of the false testimony) such matter being material in said cause, and the said _____ then and there knowing that he swore falsely.

(2) An information shall be in the same form and signed by the prosecuting attorney who shall also append thereto the oath of the prosecuting attorney to the effect following:

Personally appeared before me _____

(official title of prosecuting attorney) who being first duly sworn, says that the allegations as set forth in the foregoing information are based upon facts that have been sworn to as true and which, if true, would constitute the offense therein charged.

The affidavit shall be made by the prosecuting attorney before some person qualified to administer an oath.

History.—§279(1-2), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (289).

cf.—§§906.05, 906.06 Forms of indictment or information.
§932.49, Failure of motor vehicle operator to stop and assist person injured; form of information.

923.04 Petition for peace warrant.—

State of Florida,

_____ County,
_____ District.

Before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came _____ who, being duly sworn, says that _____ did, on the _____ day of _____, A. D. 19_____, in the county and district aforesaid (here describe the cause of complaint), and this deponent says he has reason to fear, and does fear, that the said _____ will commit the offense so threatened, and he prays that the said _____ may be required to find sureties to keep the peace; and this deponent further says that he does not require surety of the peace against said _____ out of malice or for mere vexation, but for the cause aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____.

(SEAL)

Justice of the Peace

History.—§279(3), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663- (289).

923.05 Peace warrant.—

State of Florida,

_____ County,
_____ District.

In the name of the State of Florida—To the Sheriff or any Constable of said county:

Whereas, _____ has this day made oath before me that _____ did, on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19_____, in the county and district aforesaid (here describe the cause of complaint), and that he has cause to fear, and does fear, that the said _____ will commit the offense so threatened, and that he prays the said _____ may be required to find sureties to keep the peace, and that he does not pray that the said _____ may be required to find sureties to keep the peace out of malice or for mere vexation, but for the cause aforesaid; these are, therefore, to command you forthwith to arrest him the said _____ and bring him before me to be dealt with according to law.
Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D., 19____.

(SEAL)

Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(4), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663- (289).

923.06 Bond to keep the peace.—

State of Florida,

_____ County,
_____ District.

Know all men by these presents, that we _____ are held and firmly bound unto the Governor of the State of Florida and his successors in office in the sum of _____ dollars, for the payment whereof well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said _____ shall keep the peace towards the people of the State of Florida, and particularly towards _____, of said county, for the space of _____ months, then this obligation to be void; else to remain in full force and virtue.

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

Taken before and approved by me, _____,

Justice of the Peace

History.—§279(5), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.07 Warrant to commit on failure to find sureties to keep the peace.—
State of Florida,

County,

District.

In the name of the State of Florida—To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County:

Whereas, _____ has made oath before me that _____ did, on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19_____, in the county and district aforesaid (here state the cause of complaint) and

Whereas, It appeared to me upon examination that there was just reason to fear the commission of said offense by the said _____

_____ and the said _____ having been required to enter into a recognizance in the sum of _____ dollars, with sufficient surety to keep the peace towards the people of the State of Florida, and particularly towards the said _____ for the space of _____ months, and the said _____ having refused to find such surety;

These are, therefore, to command you forthwith to convey the said _____ to the common jail of said county, and to deliver him to the keeper thereof, who is hereby required to receive the said _____

_____ into his custody in the said jail, and to keep him safely there until he shall find such security, or be thence discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19_____. (SEAL)

Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(6), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.08 Warrant of commitment on failure to give bond.—
State of Florida,

County,

District.

In the name of the State of Florida—To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County:

Whereas, _____ has this day made oath before me in writing that one _____, on the _____

day of _____ A. D., 19_____, in the county and district aforesaid (describe the offense precisely as it is set forth in the affidavit and warrant) and whereas it appeared to me from an examination that there was just reason to believe that the said _____ was guilty of such offense, and the said _____ on being brought before me on a warrant was required to enter into a recognizance, with sufficient surety in the sum of _____ dollars, to appear at the next term of the court to be held in and for said county, and not to depart the same without leave; and the said _____ having refused to find such security:

You are, therefore, commanded forthwith to convey the said _____ to the common jail of the said county, and to deliver him to the keeper thereof, who is hereby required to receive the said _____ into his custody in the said jail, and to keep him safely there until he shall find such security, or be thence discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D., 19_____. (SEAL)

Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(7), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.09 Recognizance of witnesses for the state.—
State of Florida,

County,

District.

Know all men by these presents, that I, _____, am held and firmly bound unto the Governor of Florida, in the sum of _____ dollars, for the payment whereof well and truly to be made I bind myself, my heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents.

Signed and sealed this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19_____.

The condition of this obligation is such that if I personally appear before the court of said county, at its next term, to be holden in and for said county, then and there to give evidence in behalf of the State against _____ who is charged with (describe the offense), and not depart the same without leave, then this obligation to be void; else to remain in full force and virtue.

(SEAL)

Taken before and approved by me. _____

Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(8), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.10 Commitment of witnesses for not entering into recognizance.—
State of Florida,

County,

District.

In the name of the State of Florida—To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County:

Whereas, A. B. has this day been brought before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, upon the charge of (here state the offense precisely as it is laid in the warrant), and I, having made examination in due form of law, did adjudge that said offense had been committed in said district, and that there was probable cause to believe the said A. B. guilty thereof; and whereas upon said adjudication I did order C. D. who then and there before me, a material witness in behalf of the State, to become recognized in the sum of _____ dollars for his appearance at the next term of the court to be holden in and for said county, and the said C. D. having failed to enter into such recognition;

These are, therefore, to command you forthwith to take the said C. D. and convey him to the common jail of said county, the keeper whereof is hereby required to detain him in custody in said jail until he shall comply with said order or otherwise be discharged according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D., 19____.

(SEAL)
Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(9), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.11 Affidavit for search warrant.—
State of Florida,

County,

District.

Before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came A. B., who being duly sworn, says that on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____, the following goods (here describe the goods particularly), were feloniously stolen, taken and carried away out of the house of the said A. B., in the county aforesaid, and that the said A. B. has probable cause to believe, and does believe, that the said goods, or part thereof, are concealed in the dwelling house of C. D., in said county and district.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____.

(SEAL)
Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(10), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.12 Search warrant.—
State of Florida,

County,

District.

In the name of the State of Florida—To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County:

Whereas, A. B. has this day made oath before me that the following goods, to-wit: (Here describe the goods as in the affidavit) on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____, were feloniously stolen, taken and carried away out of the house of the said A. B., in the county aforesaid, and that he, the said A. B. has probable cause to suspect, and does

suspect that the said goods, or part thereof, are concealed in the dwelling house of C. D. in the county and district aforesaid:

These are, therefore, to command you, with proper and necessary assistance, in the day time, in the dwelling house of the said C. D., in the county and district aforesaid, and there to diligently search for the said goods, and if the same, or any part thereof, shall be found upon such search, that you bring the goods so found, and also the body of the said C. D. before me, to be disposed of and dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D., 19____.

(SEAL)
Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(16), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.13 Affidavit of assault and battery.—
State of Florida,

County,

District.

Before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came _____, who, being duly sworn, says that one _____, on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____ in the county and district aforesaid, in and upon the said deponent an assault did make, and him the said deponent, then and there did beat, bruise, wound and ill-treat.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____.

(SEAL)
Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(11), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.14 Warrant for assault and battery.—
State of Florida,

County,

District.

In the name of the State of Florida—To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County:

Whereas, _____ has this day made oath before me that one _____ on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____, in the county and district aforesaid, in and upon him the said deponent, an assault did make, and him the said deponent, then and there did beat, bruise, wound and ill-treat:

These are, therefore, to command you to forthwith arrest the said _____ and bring him before me to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D., 19____.

(SEAL)
Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(12), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.15 Affidavit of larceny.—
State of Florida,

County,

District.

Before the subscriber, a justice of the

peace in and for said county, personally came _____, who being duly sworn, says that one _____, on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____, in the county and district aforesaid (describe particularly the articles and the value of each), of the goods and chattels of one (set forth the owner), then and there being found, feloniously did steal, take and carry away.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____.

Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(13), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.16 Warrant for larceny.— State of Florida,

_____ County,
_____ District.

In the name of the State of Florida—To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County:

Whereas, _____ has this day made oath before me that one _____ on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____, in the county and district aforesaid (here describe the articles as in the affidavit), of the goods and chattels of one (here set forth the owner's name), then and there being found, feloniously did steal, take and carry away:

These are, therefore to command you forthwith to arrest the said _____ and bring him before me to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D., 19____.

(SEAL)

Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(14), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.17 Recognizance for appearance at court.—

State of Florida,

_____ County,
_____ District.

Know all men by these presents, that we _____ and _____ are held and firmly bound unto the Governor of Florida, and his successors in office, the said (here insert the name of the principal), in the sum of _____ dollars, and the said _____ each in the sum of (here insert one-half the sum for which the principal is bound), for the payment whereof, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Signed and sealed this _____ day of _____, A. D. 19____.

The condition of this obligation is such that if the said _____ shall appear at the next term of the court to be held in and for said county, to answer to a

charge of (describe the offense), and shall not depart the same without leave, then this obligation to be void; else to remain in full force and virtue.

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

(SEAL)

Taken before and approved by me.

(SEAL)

Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(15), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.18 Affidavit of murder.— State of Florida,

_____ County,
_____ District.

Before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally came A. B., who, being duly sworn, says that C. D., on the _____ day of _____, 19____ in the county of _____ and in district _____ and upon one E. F., in the peace of God then and there being, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said C. D. (with a certain knife which he then and there had held) in and upon the said E. F. a mortal wound did inflict, of which said mortal wound the said E. F. died, and that the said C. D. in manner aforesaid the said E. F. then and there did kill and murder; (or if the killing was a shooting, vary the form by adding after the word "assault" as follows: And that the said C. D. with a certain gun which he, the said C. D. then and there had held in and upon the said E. F. a mortal wound did inflict, of which mortal wound the said E. F. died, and that the said C. D. in manner aforesaid the said E. F. then and there did kill and murder).

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____.

(SEAL)

Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(17), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.19 Warrant for murder.— State of Florida,

_____ County,
_____ District.

In the name of the State of Florida—To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County:

Whereas, A. B. has this day made oath before me (here recite the offense precisely as it is set forth in the affidavit):

These are, therefore, to command you forthwith to arrest the said C. D. and bring him before me to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D., 19____.

(SEAL)

Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(18), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(289).

923.20 Commitment to jail of another county.—

State of Florida,

_____ County,
_____ District.

To the sheriff of said county:

Whereas, A. B. has this day made oath before me in writing that C. D., on the _____ day of _____ 19____ in the county of _____ and district _____ (here describe the offense precisely as it is set forth in the affidavit); and

Whereas, it appeared to me from an examination that there was just reason to believe

that the said C. D. was guilty of the said offense; and

Whereas, there is no jail or place of safe-keeping in said county:

These are, therefore, to command you to deliver the said C. D. to the sheriff of _____

_____ County, who is hereby required to receive the said C. D. into his custody, in the common jail of said county, there to be confined and dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D., 19____.

(SEAL)

Justice of the Peace.

History.—§279(19), ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(289).

CHAPTER 924

APPEALS*

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924.01 Appeal only method of review.—The only method of reviewing the proceedings in a prosecution by indictment or information, shall be by appeal. Writs of error as methods of review in criminal causes and writs of scire facias ad audiendum errores are abolished.

History.—§280, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(290).
cf.—§59.01 et seq., Appellate proceedings at law.
§932.51, Provisions supplemental to this chapter.

924.02 Who may appeal.—An appeal may be taken by the defendant or by the state.

History.—§281, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(291).

924.03 Designation of parties.—The party appealing shall be known as the appellant and the adverse party as the appellee.

History.—§282, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(292).

924.04 Appeal by one of several defendants.—When several defendants are tried jointly, any one or more of them may take an appeal; but those who do not join in the appeal shall not be affected thereby unless the appellate court shall determine otherwise.

History.—§283, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(293).

924.05 Appeal as matter of right.—All appeals provided for in this chapter may be taken as a matter of right.

History.—§284, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(294).

*Chs. 25 and 35, §§4 and 5, art. v., const. and new appellate rules.

924.06 Appeal by defendant.—An appeal may be taken by the defendant only from:

(1) A final judgment of conviction when probation has not been granted under chapter 948.

(2) An order granting probation under chapter 948, such appeal to be in the same manner and with the same scope and same effect as if judgment of conviction had been entered and appealed from.

(3) An order revoking probation under chapter 948; in case of such an appeal, only the proceedings after the order of probation may be considered or reviewed.

(4) A sentence, on the ground that it is excessive or illegal.

History.—§285, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(295); §22, ch. 20519, 1941; §3, ch. 59-130.

924.07 Appeal by state.—An appeal may be taken by the state from:

(1) An order quashing an indictment or information or any count thereof;

(2) An order granting a new trial;

(3) An order arresting judgment;

(4) A ruling on a question of law adverse to the state where the defendant was convicted and appeals from the judgment;

(5) The sentence, on the ground that it is illegal;

(6) Judgment discharging prisoner on habeas corpus;

(7) An order adjudicating a defendant insane under chapter 917;

(8) All other pretrial orders, except that it may not take more than one appeal under this subsection in any case. Such appeal shall embody all assignments of error in each pretrial order that the state seeks to have reviewed. The state shall pay all costs of such appeal except for the defendant's attorney's fee.

History.—§286, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(296); §1, ch. 69-15.

924.071 Additional grounds for appeal by the state; time for taking; stay of cause.—

(1) The state may appeal from a pretrial order quashing a search warrant or suppressing evidence obtained by search and seizure or suppressing a confession or admission made by a defendant. Any such appeal shall be taken within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after the entry of the order appealed from, provided that it must be taken before the commencement of the trial of the cause in which such order is entered.

(2) The taking of such an appeal by the state before the trial commences shall automatically stay the cause in which the order appealed from is entered, as to each defendant upon whose application such order is made, until such appeal is determined; and if, after due notice and hearing, the prosecuting attorney makes it appear and the trial court finds that, in the event the order appealed from is reversed on appeal, the evidence seized under the quashed search warrant or the evidence suppressed, or the confession or admission suppressed, would materially assist the state in proving its case against some other defendant or defendants and that the prosecuting attorney intends to use it for that purpose at the trial of such other defendant or defendants in the event of such a reversal, then the trial court shall enter an order staying the cause as to such other defendant or defendants, until the appeal is determined. Each defendant as to whom the cause is thus stayed, either automatically or by order of the trial court, shall be released on his own recognizance pending such appeal if he is in custody and is charged with a bailable offense or if he is at liberty on bail and is thereafter surrendered into custody by the surety or sureties on his bail bond during the pendency of such appeal.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 67-123; §1, ch. 69-267.

924.08 Appeals in criminal cases.—From final judgments in criminal cases appeals shall lie:

(1) To the supreme court from judgments imposing the death penalty; from judgments or decrees passing upon the validity of a state or federal statute and from judgments construing a controlling provision of the state or federal constitution.

(2) To the appropriate district court of appeal from final judgments in all other criminal cases in which the circuit court has original ju-

risdiction, from criminal courts of record in cases of felonies and all criminal cases of which the Escambia court of record has jurisdiction.

(3) To the appropriate circuit court from misdemeanor cases tried by county courts, county judges courts, criminal courts of record, courts of crime, municipal courts and justice of the peace courts. The appeals provided in this section shall be in the manner and in the time provided by the Florida appellate rules.

History.—§287, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(297); §35, ch. 63-559.

cf.—§932.56, Trial de novo on appeal from justice of the peace court.

924.09 When appeal to be taken by defendant.—An appeal may be taken by the defendant only within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after the judgment, sentence, or order appealed from is entered, except that an appeal by a person who has not been granted probation may be taken from both judgment and sentence within the time provided by said rules after the sentence is entered.

History.—§288, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(298); §4, ch. 59-130; §1, ch. 69-267.

cf.—§932.53, Time for taking appeal from justice of the peace court where case tried de novo.

924.10 When appeal to be taken by state.—An appeal may be taken by the state only within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules after the order or sentence appealed from is entered.

History.—§289, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(299); §1, ch. 29898, 1955; §1, ch. 69-267.

924.11 How appeal taken.—

(1) An appeal may be taken only by filing with the clerk of the trial court a notice in writing stating that the appellant appeals from a judgment, order, ruling or sentence, as the case may be, and by serving a copy of the notice of appeal. The notice of appeal, when taken by the state, shall be signed by the prosecuting attorney for the court from which the appeal is taken, or by the department of legal affairs. When the appeal is taken by the defendant the notice of appeal shall be signed by him or his counsel. Appellee may waive his right to notice that an appeal has been taken.

(2)(a) The appellant shall file his directions to the clerk for making up the transcript of record on appeal within ten days after the filing of the notice of appeal. The appellant shall file his assignments of error within ten days after the transcript of the record on appeal has been lodged in the appellate court, provided, however, that the time for filing of either of said instruments may be extended by either the trial or the appellate court.

(b) The parties by written stipulation filed with the clerk, may designate the parts of the records, proceedings and evidence to be included in the record on appeal and may agree upon a condensed statement in narrative form of all or part of the testimony and, if the same shall be thus done, they shall be in lieu of and shall take the place of the directions to the clerk

for making up the transcript of record on appeal provided for hereinabove.

(3) Formal exceptions to rulings, orders or charges of the court are unnecessary; but for all purposes for which an exception has been necessary, it is sufficient that a party, at the time that the ruling, order, or charge of the court is made, or sought, makes known to the court the action which he desires the court to take, or his objection to the action of the court and his grounds therefor; and, if a party has no opportunity to object to a ruling or order at the time it is made, the absence of an objection does not thereafter prejudice him.

History.—§290, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(300); §1, ch. 28022, 1953; §1, ch. 29911, 1955; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

924.12 Notice to prosecuting attorney when defendant appeals.—If the appeal is taken by the defendant, a copy of the notice of appeal shall be served on the prosecuting attorney of the court in which the judgment or sentence appealed from was rendered, and the clerk of the court shall immediately send a certified copy thereof to the supreme court, and to the department of legal affairs, when the appeal is a felony case, and to the clerk of the circuit court and state attorney in misdemeanor cases appealed from criminal courts of record, court of crimes, and justice of peace courts, county judge's courts and county courts.

History.—§291, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(301); §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

924.13 Notice to defendant when state appeals.—If the appeal is taken by the state, a copy of notice of appeal shall be served on the defendant, if his place of residence is known or if he is imprisoned in the county; or, if not, on the counsel, if any, who appeared for him at the trial, if the counsel resides or practices his profession in the county. If such notice cannot be served, after due diligence, the trial court, upon proof thereof, may make an order for the publication of the notice in such newspaper and for such time as it deems proper. When the order for publication is complied with the appeal becomes perfected, and the clerk of the court shall immediately send a certified copy thereof to the supreme court and to the department of legal affairs.

History.—§292, ch. 19544, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(302); §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

924.14 Stay of execution when defendant appeals.—When the defendant appeals either from the judgment or the sentence, the execution of a sentence of death is stayed upon the taking of an appeal. The execution of a sentence other than death is stayed upon the taking of the appeal and the defendant may be released on bail in an amount to be fixed by the court and approved as it shall direct.

History.—§293a, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(303).

cf.—§922.03, Stay of execution upon appeal from judgment refusing writ of habeas corpus.

924.15 How appeal bonds taken.—In every case the bonds prescribed by this chapter shall be entered before the clerk of the court in which the cause was originally determined, and shall be approved either by him or by the judge of said court, and in every case the persons offering themselves as sureties upon the said bond shall be required, before they are accepted as such, to present and file an affidavit that they are in the aggregate worth the amount of the penalty of the bond in real estate situate within the county and to set forth in such affidavit an accurate description of said property. The clerk or judge may, however, require further proof of the sufficiency of the sureties offered if he shall think proper.

History.—§293b, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(304).

924.16 Discharge pending appeal.—If the party applying for an appeal shall at the time be in custody under sentence of conviction, the allowance of an appeal and the obtaining of supersedeas shall not discharge him from custody except by order of the court below or of a judge of the appellate court, which order shall be made only in cases bailable according to the courts of the common law or by the statutes of the state.

History.—§293c, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663-(305).

924.17 Costs when appellant is insolvent.—In case the appellant shall be utterly unable to pay the costs of the cause, whether it be capital or not, either in whole or in part, and shall himself make oath before the court or the clerk thereof, and shall also by credible testimony establish satisfactorily to the court that he has no property or other means of payment either in his possession or under his control and has not divested himself of his property for the purpose of receiving benefit from this oath, and is also utterly unable to enter into the bond required to secure the payment of the judgment, fine and costs, the appeal shall be a supersedeas without such payment if the defendant remain in custody, or, in cases not capital, upon his entering into bond with two or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that he shall be personally forthcoming to answer and abide the final order, sentence, or judgment that may be passed in the premises by the appellate court, and also conditioned for his appearance before the court in which the cause was originally determined; provided, however, that if the appellant is in official custody in a state or federal prison or county or municipal jail or other penal institution or place of confinement, it shall not be necessary for him to make such oath before the court or to its clerk, and, in lieu thereof, he may present to the court his affidavit to the matters hereinabove required to be established, made before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths, and, thereupon, the court shall either enter an

order of insolvency or shall require further evidence in behalf of the appellant and/or the state and then grant or deny an order of insolvency according to whether he deems the insolvency of the appellant to be satisfactorily established or not.

History.—§293d, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (306); am. §1, ch. 28009, 1953.
cf.—§939.15, Costs paid by county in cases of insolvency.

924.18 Bail when state appeals.—Upon an appeal by the state after a conviction of the defendant, a judge of the trial court or a justice of the appellate court may in his discretion admit the defendant to bail as of right.

History.—§294, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (307).

924.19 When operation of order in favor of defendant not stayed.—An appeal by the state in no case stays the operation of an order in favor of the defendant except when the appeal is from an order granting a new trial.

History.—§295, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (308).

924.20 Duty of court upon breach of undertaking.—If a defendant who is at large on bail pending the appeal breaks the condition of the undertaking that he will duly prosecute his appeal, the appellate court, in addition to declaring the undertaking forfeited, may dismiss the appeal and may remand the cause to the trial court for such further proceedings as are proper.

History.—§296, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (309).

924.21 Detention of defendant in custody if bail not given.—If execution of the sentence is stayed, but the defendant is not at large on bail, the official in whose custody he is shall, upon receiving notice of the stay of execution, keep him in custody without executing the sentence, to abide the judgment on appeal.

History.—§297, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (310).

924.22 Stay when execution of sentence already commenced.—If execution of a sentence of imprisonment has commenced before a stay of execution is granted, the granting of such stay shall suspend the further execution of the sentence; provided, the defendant may at his option, if in custody, serve his sentence during the pendency of the appeal.

History.—§298, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (311).

924.23 Transcribing and filing notes of stenographic reporter upon appeal by defendant.—When notice of appeal is filed by the defendant the trial court shall direct the stenographic reporter to transcribe his notes of the proceedings. The reporter shall certify to the correctness of the notes and the transcript thereof, and shall file the notes and the transcript with the clerk. If the prosecuting attorney or counsel for the defendant questions the correctness of the notes or transcript the question shall be settled by the court. The defendant shall pay the costs of such stenographic report, unless he is in-

solvent, when the costs shall be paid by the county.

History.—§299, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (312).

924.24 Transcribing and filing notes of stenographic reporter upon appeal by state.—When notice of appeal is filed by the state the trial courts shall direct the stenographic reporter to transcribe such portion of his notes of the proceedings as the prosecuting attorney shall specify in writing. If counsel for the defendant is of the opinion that portions of the notes of the proceedings specified by the prosecuting attorney are not sufficient for a proper determination of the appeal the trial court at his request shall direct the reporter to transcribe such further portions of his notes of the proceedings as counsel for the defendant shall specify. The reporter shall certify to the correctness of the notes and the transcript thereof and shall file the notes and an original and three copies of the transcript, duly certified, with the clerk. If the prosecuting attorney or counsel for the defendant questions the correctness of the notes or transcript, the question shall be settled by the court. The costs of the stenographic report shall be paid by the county.

History.—§300, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663 (313).

924.25 Transmission of record to appellate court upon appeal by defendant.—

(1) The preparation of the record on appeal shall be commenced, and the said record shall be filed in the appellate court, within the times specified by supreme court rule twelve, or by such rule as may hereafter be adopted by the supreme court to govern such matters. An original and two copies of the appeal record shall be made up by the clerk of the trial court, who shall, within the time allowed for filing the appeal record, transmit the original record, duly certified, to the appellate court and deliver one copy to the department of legal affairs if the appeal is to the supreme court or to the state attorney if the appeal is to the circuit court and the other copy to the appellant's attorney or to the appellant if he has no attorney. The time for filing the appeal record in the appellate court may be extended by the appellate court or the trial court, provided that no extension of more than ten days shall be granted without notice.

(2) It shall not be necessary for the record on appeal to be approved by the trial judge, but if any difference arises as to whether the record duly discloses what occurred, the difference shall be submitted to and settled by the court, and the record made to conform to the truth.

(3) If anything material to either party is omitted from the record on appeal by error or accident, or is misstated therein, the parties by stipulation, or the trial court, either before or after the record is transmitted to the appellate court, or the appellate court on a proper suggestion, or on its own initiative,

may direct that the omission or misstatement shall be corrected, and if necessary that a supplemental record shall be certified and transmitted by the clerk.

(4) When the court is of the opinion that original papers or exhibits should be inspected by the appellate court or sent to the appellate court in lieu of copies, it may make such order therefor, and for the safe keeping, transportation, and return thereof as it deems proper.

(5) The original appeal record shall be certified by the clerk of the trial court in the manner provided by supreme court rule twelve or by such rule as the supreme court may hereafter adopt to regulate such certification.

(6) The clerk's costs shall be paid by the defendant, or by the county in case the defendant is insolvent.

History.—§301, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(314); §2, ch. 28022, 1953; §11, 35, ch. 69-106.

924.26 Transmission of record to appellate court upon appeal by state.—

(1) When an appeal is taken by the state, the provisions of §924.25(1) shall be applicable, except that the clerk of the trial court shall deliver one copy of the appeal record to the department of legal affairs if the appeal is to the supreme court or to the state attorney if the appeal is to the circuit court and the other copy to the appellee's attorney or to the appellee if he has no attorney. The provisions of §924.25(2)-(5) shall also apply when the appeal is taken by the state.

(2) The clerk's costs shall be paid by the county when an appeal is taken by the state.

History.—§302, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(315); §3, ch. 28022, 1953; §11, 35, ch. 69-106.

924.27 Copy of appeal papers given upon request of either party.—The clerk of the trial court shall, within the time allowed for transmission of the appeal papers to the appellate court, deliver, upon payment of his fees, to the defendant or his attorney and to the prosecuting attorney, upon application therefor, a copy of the appeal papers.

History.—§303, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(316).

924.28 Failure of clerk to transmit appeal papers as required.—Failure of the clerk to transmit all the appeal papers within the time provided shall not prejudice the rights of the parties. If the clerk fails to transmit any of the papers the appellate court or the trial court may on its own motion, or shall on the motion of either party, direct the clerk to transmit such papers.

History.—§304, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(317).

924.29 Dismissal of appeal for failure to prosecute; certificate of dismissal.—The appellate court may dismiss the appeal if the appellant does not prosecute it as required by rules of court. When an appeal is dismissed, the clerk of the appellate court shall file with the clerk of the trial court a certificate stating that the appeal has been dismissed.

History.—§305, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(318).

924.30 Appeals in criminal causes to have precedence.—All appeals in criminal cases shall have precedence over other appeals and shall be placed first upon the calendar for hearing. Appeals in cases where a sentence of death has been imposed shall have precedence over all other appeals.

History.—§306, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(319).

924.31 When argument necessary.—Judgment may be affirmed without argument if the appellant fails to argue, but it may not be reversed without argument by the appellant, either oral or upon written brief.

History.—§307, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(320).

924.32 What appellate court to review.—

(1) Upon an appeal by either the state or the defendant the appellate court shall review all rulings and orders appearing in the appeal papers in so far as it is necessary to do so in order to pass upon the grounds of appeal. The court shall also review all instructions to which an objection was made and which are alleged as a ground of appeal, and the sentence when there is an appeal therefrom. The court may also in its discretion, if it deems the interests of justice to require, review any other things said or done in the cause which appears in the appeal papers including instructions to the jury. The reception of evidence to which no objection was made shall not be construed to constitute a ruling by the court.

(2) Upon an appeal by the defendant from the judgment the appellate court shall review the evidence to determine if it is insufficient to support the judgment where this is a ground of appeal. Upon an appeal from the judgment by a defendant who has been sentenced to death the appellate court shall review the evidence to determine if the interests of justice require a new trial, whether the insufficiency of the evidence is a ground of appeal or not.

History.—§308, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(321).

924.33 When judgment not to be reversed or modified.—No judgment shall be reversed unless the appellate court after an examination of all the appeal papers is of the opinion that error was committed which injuriously affected the substantial rights of the appellant. It shall not be presumed that error injuriously affected the substantial rights of the appellant.

History.—§309, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(322).
cf.—§59.041 Harmless error.

924.34 When evidence sustains only conviction of lower offense.—In a case where the offense is divided into degrees or necessarily includes lesser offenses, and the appellate court is of the opinion that the evidence does not prove the degree or offense of which the defendant is found guilty, but does establish his guilt of some lesser degree or offense necessarily included therein, then the appellate court shall reverse the judgment of the trial court with directions to the trial court to enter judgment for such lesser degree or offense necessarily included in the charge and pass sentence accordingly, unless some other matter

or thing appearing in the record makes it advisable that a new trial be had.

History.—§310, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(323).

924.35 Enforcement of judgment on affirmation.—When the judgment against the defendant is affirmed, the judgment shall be enforced by the court from which the appeal was taken.

History.—§311, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(324).
cf.—§932.51, Execution on affirmation of judgment.

924.36 Order when judgment reversed.—When the judgment is reversed, the appellate court shall either order that the defendant be discharged from the cause, or, if it thinks proper, grant a new trial

History.—§312, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(325).

924.37 Order or decision when state appeals.—

(1) When the state appeals from an order quashing an indictment or information or any count thereof, or from an order granting a new trial, and any such order is affirmed, the appellate court shall direct that the trial court proceed to carry such order into effect. If an order quashing an indictment or information or any count thereof is reversed, the appellate court shall direct that the defendant be tried on the indictment or information. If an order granting a new trial is reversed the appellate court shall direct that the judgment of conviction be entered against the defendant.

(2) When the state appeals from a ruling

on a question of law adverse to the state the appellate court shall decide the question of law raised on such appeal.

History.—§313, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(326).

924.38 Whether removal of cause when new trial ordered.—When the appellate court orders a new trial, it shall direct that such trial be had in the court from which the appeal was taken, unless the defendant applied in such court for removal of the cause and the appellate court is of the opinion that the trial court should have granted such application in which case the appellate court shall direct in what court the new trial shall be had.

History.—§314, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(327).

924.39 Rehearing.—The appellate court may order the rehearing of an appeal.

History.—§315, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(328).

924.40 Appellate court rules.—

(1) The appellate court may make rules, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, for regulating the practice and procedure on appeals.

(2) The appellate court shall prescribe a form of bond on appeal in criminal cases and habeas corpus cases and shall also prescribe the form of certificate to be used by a court reporter in certifying to the correctness of his transcribed notes, and a form for the clerk of the court in certifying the record on appeal.

History.—§316, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(329).

CHAPTER 925

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE GENERALLY

- 925.01 Penalty for failure to perform duty required of officer.
 925.02 Effective date.
 925.03 Short title and organization.
 925.04 Discovery and production of documents and things for inspection, copying or photographing.

925.01 Penalty for failure to perform duty required of officer.—Except as otherwise provided herein, any sheriff, constable, justice of the peace, county judge, magistrate, prosecuting attorney, court reporter, stenographer or interpreter, or other officer required to perform any duty as provided in the criminal procedure law who willfully fails, refuses and omits to perform any duty herein required of such officer to be done and performed, or willfully violates any of the provisions hereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each such offense, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ten days.

History.—§317, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(330).
 cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

925.02 Effective date.—The criminal procedure law shall become effective on 12:01 o'clock A. M., October 10th, 1939, and shall govern the procedure in all criminal cases commenced or instituted on and after said time.

History.—§321, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(334).

925.03 Short title and organization.—Chapters 901-925 comprise and may be cited as the "Criminal Procedure Law."

History.—§320, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(333); §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

925.04 Discovery and production of documents and things for inspection, copying or photographing.—When a crime has been committed and the evidence of the state shall relate to ballistics, fingerprints, blood, semen, or other stains, or documents, papers, books, accounts, letters, photographs, objects, or other tangible things, upon motion showing good cause therefor, and upon notice to the prosecuting attorney, the court in which the action is pending, whether the committing magistrate's court or the court having jurisdiction to try the cause, may order the state to produce and permit the inspection and copying or photographing, by or on behalf of the moving party, of any designated papers, books, accounts, letters, photographs, objects, or other tangible things. In examinations to be conducted by representatives of the state, as to ballistics, fingerprints, blood, semen, and other stains, the defendant, upon motion and notice, as aforesaid, shall be permitted under order

of court, to be present, or have present, an expert of his own selection, during the course of such examination. The order shall specify the time, place, and manner of making the inspection and taking the copies and photographs, and may prescribe such terms and conditions as are just.

925.06 Sale or destruction of unclaimed personal property in criminal proceedings.

925.05 Statements or confessions; availability to defendant.—Where a person is charged with an offense, upon motion of such person, at any time after the filing of the indictment or information against him, the court shall order the prosecuting attorney to permit the defendant to inspect and copy or photograph written or recorded statements or confessions whether signed or unsigned by the defendant. The order shall specify the time, place and manner of making the inspection and of taking copies, or photographs, and may prescribe such terms and conditions as are just.

History.—§154, ch. 19554, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8663(161).
Note.—Formerly §909.18.
 cf.—§903.03 Jurisdiction of trial court to admit to bail.

925.05 Statements or confessions; availability to defendant.—Where a person is charged with an offense, upon motion of such person, at any time after the filing of the indictment or information against him, the court shall order the prosecuting attorney to permit the defendant to inspect and copy or photograph written or recorded statements or confessions whether signed or unsigned by the defendant. The order shall specify the time, place and manner of making the inspection and of taking copies, or photographs, and may prescribe such terms and conditions as are just.

History.—§1, ch. 63-263.

925.06 Sale or destruction of unclaimed personal property in criminal proceedings.—

(1) Any personal property entered into evidence or otherwise coming into the custody of the court during the progress of any criminal case and not claimed by and returned to the owner or any person claiming an interest therein, shall, if of any appreciable value, be sold or offered for sale at public sales conducted by the sheriff of the appropriate county at such times as shall be ordered by the court. Notice, procedure and sheriff's fees shall be the same for such sales as provided by law for sales under execution. The proceeds of such sales, after deducting sheriff's fees and expenses, shall be paid over to any person entitled to and claiming the same. If no claim is made within sixty days after a sale, such proceeds shall be paid over by the sheriff into the county general fund. If the aforesaid property is of no appreciable value the court may order its destruction by the sheriff.

(2) Nothing herein shall be construed to repeal or supersede the provisions of §790.08 with respect to the disposition of weapons or arms as therein defined.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 63-180.

CHAPTER 932

PROVISIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW

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| 932.01 Courts in which criminal jurisdiction is vested. | 932.35 Same; compensation in courts of justices of the peace. |
| 932.02 Process. | 932.36 Same; for insolvent defendants in justices' courts and county judges' courts. |
| 932.03 Contempts. | 932.37 Same; for insolvent defendants in other courts. |
| 932.04 Contempts before committing magistrate. | 932.38 Parent or guardian to be notified before trial of offense against minor; service of notice. |
| 932.05 Limitation of prosecutions. | 932.39 Commitment and bail; when commitment may be to jail of another county. |
| 932.06 Same; state, county and municipal officials. | 932.40 Same; justices of the peace to give witnesses under recognizance memorandum showing date of meeting; form of memorandum; removal for violation. |
| 932.07 Jurisdiction and venue; offense commenced here but consummated elsewhere. | 932.41 Same; commitment for perjury in certain cases. |
| 932.08 Same; dueling in another state. | 932.42 Prisoners awaiting trial may be worked on roads. |
| 932.09 Same; seconds to such duel. | 932.43 Written consent of prisoner required; credit for work. |
| 932.10 Same; acquittal or conviction in another state a bar here. | 932.44 Record of conduct of prisoners. |
| 932.11 Same; navigable waters. | 932.45 Proceedings on estreat of bond; sureties to be called. |
| 932.12 Same; accessory before the fact. | 932.46 Same; certificate of judge. |
| 932.13 Same; accessory after the fact. | 932.47 Indictments and informations; informations filed by prosecuting attorney. |
| 932.14 Same; kidnapping. | 932.48 Same; duties of clerks of courts. |
| 932.15 Grand jury; to make presentments. | 932.49 Same; failure of motor vehicle operators to stop and assist persons injured; form of information. |
| 932.16 Same; excusing grand juror related to person being investigated. | 932.50 Evidence necessary in treason. |
| 932.17 Same; state attorney to issue subpoena. | 932.51 Execution on affirmance of judgment. |
| 932.18 Same; list of witnesses; minutes. | 932.52 Appeals from municipal courts. |
| 932.19 Jurors; qualifications stated. | 932.521 Supersedeas bond in appeals from municipal to circuit court; enforcement and forfeiture. |
| 932.20 Same; in capital cases. | 932.53 Justice of the peace courts; time of taking appeal. |
| 932.21 Same; procurement same as in civil cases. | 932.54 Appeals from justice of the peace courts; supersedeas. |
| 932.22 Same; special jurors. | 932.55 Justice of the peace to make return of proceedings on appeal. |
| 932.23 Same; compensation. | 932.56 Trial de novo in circuit court. |
| 932.24 Same; compensation in justice of the peace courts. | 932.57 Authority of state attorney or county solicitor to order autopsies. |
| 932.25 Witnesses; subpoenas to run throughout state. | 932.58 Forfeiture of charter and revocation of permit. |
| 932.26 Same; all names to be included in one subpoena. | 932.59 Enjoining operation of a business. |
| 932.27 Same; number in justice of the peace courts. | 932.60 Institution and conduct of proceedings. |
| 932.28 Same; attendance. | |
| 932.29 Same; person not excused from testifying in certain prosecutions on ground testimony might incriminate him; immunity from prosecution. | |
| 932.291 Same; compelled testimony tending to incriminate witnesses; immunity. | |
| 932.30 Same; experts in felony prosecutions; compensation. | |
| 932.31 Same; competency as in civil cases. | |
| 932.32 Same; approvers. | |
| 932.33 Same; compensation. | |
| 932.34 Same; compensation when summoned in two or more cases. | |

932.01 Courts in which criminal jurisdiction is vested.—Original jurisdiction in criminal cases is vested in the circuit courts, criminal courts of record, courts having jurisdiction of noncapital felony cases, county courts, county judges' courts and courts of justices of the peace.

History.—RS 2792; GS 3842; RGS 5937; CGL 8203; §10, ch. 65-483.

cf.—§26.53, Jurisdiction circuit courts, criminal cases.

§32.01, Criminal courts of record.

§34.01, County courts.

§36.01, County judges' courts.

§37.01, Justice of the peace courts.

932.02 Process.—Said courts may issue all writs and process necessary or proper to the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction, and such writs and process, except when otherwise provided by law, shall run and be of full force and effect throughout the state.

History.—RS 2793; GS 3843; RGS 5938; CGL 8204.

cf.—§932.25, Witnesses; subpoenas to run throughout state.

932.03 Contempts.—Said courts, in the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction may punish for contempts as in the exercise of their civil jurisdiction, and the criminal courts of record shall possess, in this respect, the same powers as the circuit courts.

History.—RS 2794; GS 3844; RGS 5939; CGL 8205.

932.04 Contempts before committing magistrate.—A committing magistrate, while holding any examination, shall have the same power to punish for contempts as he possesses while presiding at the trial of any criminal cause.

History.—RS 2795; GS 3845; RGS 5940; CGL 8206.

932.05 Limitation of prosecutions.—All offenses not punishable with death, save as hereinafter provided, shall be prosecuted within two years after the same shall have been committed. There shall be no limitation for offenses punishable with death. In all offenses not punishable with death where an indictment has been found or an information filed within two years after the commission of the offense and such indictment or information, because of any defect, omission or insufficiency in the contents or form thereof, is subsequently quashed or set aside after said two year period has elapsed, in that event further indictments may be found or informations filed for such offense within three months after the entry of the order of the court quashing or setting aside the indictment or information, and prosecution thereunder shall proceed as if the same were commenced within two years after the commission of the offense.

History.—§78, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2357; GS 3181; RGS 5011; CGL 7113; §1, ch. 16962, 1935; §10, ch. 26484, 1951.

932.06 Same; state, county and municipal officials.—All offenses by state, county or municipal officials, committed during their term or terms of office, in any way whatsoever connected with the discharge of the duties of their different offices, shall be prosecuted within two years after the said officer shall retire from such office.

History.—§1, ch. 4915, 1901; GS 3182; RGS 5012; CGL 7114.

932.07 Jurisdiction and venue; offense commenced here but consummated elsewhere.—When the commission of an offense commenced here is consummated without the boundaries of this state, the offender shall be liable to punishment here therefor, and the jurisdiction in such case shall be in the county in which the offense was commenced.

History.—RS 2360; GS 3185; RGS 5015; CGL 7117.
cf.—§910.01, Jurisdiction and venue (criminal procedure law).

932.08 Same; dueling in another state.—Whoever being a resident or inhabitant of this state, by previous appointment or engagement made within the same, fights a duel without the jurisdiction of this state, and, in so doing, inflicts a mortal wound upon any person whereof he afterwards dies in this state, shall be deemed guilty of murder in the first degree in this state, and may be indicted, tried and con-

victed in the county wherein the death happens.

History.—§24, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2361; GS 3186; RGS 5016; CGL 7118.
cf.—Ch. 783, Dueling.

932.09 Same; seconds to such duel.—Whoever being an inhabitant or resident of this state, by previous appointment or engagement made within the same, becomes the second of either party in such duel, and is present as a second when such mortal wound is inflicted, whereof death ensues within this state, may be indicted, tried and convicted as an accessory before the fact in the county wherein the death happened.

History.—§25, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2362; GS 3187; RGS 5017; CGL 7119.
cf.—Ch. 776, Principals and accessories.

932.10 Same; acquittal or conviction in another state a bar here.—Any person indicted under §§932.08, 932.09 may plead a former conviction or acquittal of the same offense in any other state or county, and such plea, if admitted and established, shall be a bar to all further or other proceedings against him for the same offense in this state.

History.—§26, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2363; GS 3188; RGS 5018; CGL 7120.

932.11 Same; navigable waters.—When the territorial jurisdiction of any court in any county shall extend to one bank of any navigable water such court shall have jurisdiction across such navigable water from shore to shore. If the territorial jurisdiction of different courts, whether of the same county or not, extends to the opposite banks of any navigable water, such courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction across said navigable water from shore to shore.

History.—RS 2365; GS 3190; RGS 5020; CGL 7122.

932.12 Same; accessory before the fact.—A person charged with counseling, hiring or otherwise procuring a felony to be committed, may be indicted, tried and convicted in the same court and county in which the principal felon might be indicted and tried, although the offense of counseling, hiring, or procuring the commission of such felony is committed on the high seas, or on land, either within or without the limits of this state.

History.—§5, sub-ch. 11, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2366; GS 3191; RGS 5021; CGL 7123.
cf.—§910.04, Venue where accessory in one county and offense committed in another.

932.13 Same; accessory after the fact.—Whoever becomes an accessory to a felony after the fact, may be indicted, tried and convicted (whether the principal felon has or has not been convicted feloniously, or is or is not amenable to justice) by any court having jurisdiction to try the principal felon, and either in the county where such person became an accessory, or in the county where the principal felony was committed.

History.—§7, sub-ch. 11, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2367; GS 3192; RGS 5022; CGL 7124.
cf.—§776.03, Accessory after the fact.
§806.10, Obstructing extinguishment of fire.

932.14 Same; kidnaping.—Every offense mentioned in §805.01 may be tried in the county in which it is committed, or in any county in or to which the person so seized, taken, inveigled, kidnaped or sold, or whose services are so sold or transferred, is taken, confined, held, carried or brought.

History.—§44, sub-ch. 3, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2368; GS 3193; RGS 5023; CGL 7125.

932.15 Grand jury; to make presentments.—The grand jury may present every offense against the penal laws of this state, whether any specific punishment is pointed out or not, if punishment has not been inflicted.

History.—§16, Nov. 19, 1828; RS 2805; GS 3854; RGS 5949; CGL 8215.

cf.—§905.01, Grand jury (criminal procedure law).

932.16 Same; excusing grand juror related to person being investigated.—Any member of a grand jury may excuse himself or be excused by a majority vote of the other members of the grand jury, or by order of the judge of said court on his own motion or on motion of the state attorney, and relieved from the deliberations of the grand jury or voting on a true bill in any case being investigated by the grand jury, in which the party being investigated is related by blood or marriage to such grand juror. When so excused or relieved said member shall retire and be absent from the grand jury room throughout the investigation of and the voting on a true bill against such relative; provided, however, that the failure of any grand juror to excuse himself or be excused or relieved from participation in the investigation of or voting on a true bill against any person related to such grand juror by blood or marriage, shall not vitiate or in any respect invalidate any true bill or indictment found or returned against such relative.

History.—§1, ch. 17058, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 4452(1).

932.17 Same; state attorney to issue subpoena.—Whenever so required by the grand jury, the state attorney shall issue subpoenas and other process to secure witnesses.

History.—§20, ch. 1628, 1868; RS 2807; GS 3856; RGS 5951; CGL 8217.

cf.—§905.19, Duties of prosecuting attorney.

932.18 Same; list of witnesses; minutes.—

(1) The foreman of the grand jury shall return to the court a list under his hand of all witnesses who shall have been sworn before the grand jury during the term, and the same shall be filed of record by the clerk.

(2) When the grand jury so directs, the minutes of its proceedings shall be delivered to the state attorney by its clerk.

History.—§§14, 15, ch. 1628, 1868; RS 2806, 2809; GS 3855, 3858; RGS 5950, 5953; CGL 8216, 8219.

cf.—§§905.08, 905.13, Foreman, Clerk.

932.19 Jurors; qualifications stated.—The qualifications of jurors in criminal cases shall be the same as their qualifications in civil cases.

History.—RS 2849; GS 3905; RGS 6003; CGL 8297.

cf.—§§40.01, 40.07, 40.08, 40.12, Qualifications of jurors in civil cases.

§913.01, Trial jury (criminal procedure law).

932.20 Same; in capital cases.—No person whose opinions are such as to preclude him from finding any defendant guilty of an offense punishable with death shall be allowed to serve as a juror on the trial of any capital case.

History.—§12, ch. 1637, sub-ch. 13, 1868; RS 2850; GS 3906; RGS 6004; CGL 8298.

932.21 Same; procurement same as in civil cases.—In courts having civil and criminal jurisdiction the method of drawing, summoning and empaneling jurors in civil cases shall obtain also in criminal cases. In the criminal courts of record and courts having jurisdiction of noncapital felony cases only, the law regulating the drawing, summoning and empaneling of jurors in the circuit court shall obtain, except that the jurors for the first week of the term of the criminal court of record and courts having jurisdiction of noncapital felony cases only, shall be drawn not less than four days prior to the first day of the term, and shall be summoned not less than one day prior to the first day of the term.

History.—RS 2852; GS 3908; RGS 6006; CGL 8300; §6, ch. 65-483.

cf.—§40.02, Procurement of jurors in civil cases.

932.22 Same; special jurors.—In all criminal cases the court, in its discretion, may order such number of jurors to be summoned, in addition to the regular panel, as it may deem proper.

History.—RS 2853; GS 3909; RGS 6007; CGL 8301.

932.23 Same; compensation.—In courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction, except in courts of justices of the peace, the compensation of jurors in criminal cases shall be the same, and shall be made in the same manner, as in civil cases. In the criminal courts of record and courts having jurisdiction of noncapital felony cases only, the compensation of jurors shall be the same, and shall be made in the same manner, as in the circuit court.

History.—RS 2864; §1, ch. 5110, 1903; GS 3913; RGS 6011; CGL 8305; §7, ch. 65-483.

cf.—§40.24, Pay of jurors.

932.24 Same; compensation in justice of the peace courts.—In courts of justices of the peace the pay of jurors, when paid by the county, shall be for each day's attendance on the court, but when paid by the defendant, for each day's attendance on the case.

History.—§1, ch. 3702, 1887; RS 2858; GS 3914; RGS 6012; CGL 8306.

cf.—§40.24, Pay of jurors.

932.25 Witnesses; subpoenas to run throughout state.—All subpoenas for witnesses in criminal cases on behalf of the state and defendant shall run throughout the state, and shall be directed to all and singular the sheriffs of the state.

History.—§2, ch. 871, 1859; RS 2859; GS 3915; RGS 6013; CGL 8307.

cf.—§932.02, Process in general.

932.26 Same; all names to be included in one subpoena.—When possible, the names of all witnesses summoned for, or at the cost of, the state in a criminal case shall be included

in one subpoena, and the prosecuting officer shall, when possible, include the names of all such witnesses in one praecipe for such subpoena.

History.—§§2, 4, 6, ch. 3702, 1887; RS 2860; GS 3916; RGS 6014; CGL 8308.

932.27 Same; number in justice of the peace courts.—In criminal cases in courts of justices of the peace no more than two witnesses shall be subpoenaed for the state to prove the same fact.

History.—§6, ch. 3702; 1887; RS 2861; GS 3917; RGS 6015; CGL 8309.

932.28 Same; attendance.—Witnesses summoned before a grand jury or in a criminal case pending in court, shall remain in attendance, and shall not depart therefrom unless they are discharged by order of the court, and if they depart without leave they shall be considered in contempt and liable to be attached for the same as in other cases of contempt. All witnesses subpoenaed once in a case shall attend at each succeeding term of court until the case is disposed of.

History.—§4, ch. 159, 1843; §2, ch. 2094, 1877; RS 2862; GS 3918; RGS 6016; CGL 8310.

932.29 Same; person not excused from testifying in certain prosecutions on ground testimony might incriminate him; immunity from prosecution.—No person shall be excused from attending and testifying, or producing any book, paper or other document before any court upon any investigation, proceeding or trial, for a violation of any of the criminal statutes of this state upon the ground or for the reason that the testimony or evidence, documentary or otherwise, required of him may tend to convict him of a crime or to subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, but no person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, and no testimony so given or produced shall be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding. This section shall not apply to any person giving any testimony or producing any book, paper or other document unless such person does so upon the demand of the prosecuting attorney having jurisdiction to prosecute for the violation of the criminal statute involved upon the investigation, proceeding or trial at which the testimony is given or the documentary evidence produced.

History.—§1, ch. 5400, 1905; §1, ch. 7850, 1919; RGS 6017; CGL 8311; §1, ch. 69-316.

cf.—§838.08, Person giving unauthorized compensation to public officer, etc., not privileged from testifying.

932.291 Same; compelled testimony tending to incriminate witnesses; immunity.—

(1) Whenever any witness, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination to testify or produce evidence, is instructed by order of any court of the United States to testify or produce books, papers or other evidence

before any federal grand jury or court of the United States government involving any interference with or endangering of, or plans or attempts to interfere with or endanger, the national security or defense of the United States by treason, sabotage, espionage, sedition, or seditious conspiracy, the testimony or production of evidence of said witness shall not be used as evidence in any subsequent criminal proceedings against him in any court of this state.

(2) No witness shall be exempt under the provision of this section from prosecution for perjury committed while giving testimony or producing evidence under compulsion as provided in this section.

History.—§1, ch. 29987, 1955.

932.30 Same; experts in felony prosecutions; compensation.—When it shall be made to appear in the trial of any person in this state for a felony, that it is necessary or expedient in the interest of justice to have the testimony of an expert as to his opinion concerning any matter or thing relevant or pertinent to the issues in said cause, the judge of such court where such felony is being, or is about to be tried, upon the motion of the state, or upon the motion of the defendant if he makes and files an affidavit that he is insolvent and unable to pay the costs of his defense or of procuring an expert witness and the court finds the same to be true, may enter an order requiring the attendance of an expert to appear and make examination of any person or exhibit offered or to be offered in evidence in the trial of said cause and to testify as to his opinions and findings thereon, and allow and fix the compensation to be paid such expert for his services in making such examination, and for his time in attendance upon the court to testify as to his findings and opinions, which said compensation so fixed by the court, shall be taxed as costs and paid in the same manner as other costs in said suit.

History.—§1, ch. 18412, 1937; CGL 1940 Supp. 8311(1); §1, ch. 28202, 1953.
cf.—§917.01, Expert witnesses in proceedings to determine mental condition of defendant.

932.31 Same; competency as in civil cases.—The provisions of law relative to the competency of witnesses and evidence in civil cases shall obtain also in criminal cases, except in cases otherwise provided by law.

History.—RS 2863; GS 3919; RGS 6018; CGL 8312.
cf.—§90.04, Competency of witnesses in civil cases.

932.32 Same; approvers.—Approvers shall not be admitted in any case whatever.

History.—§17, Nov. 19, 1828; RS 2905; GS 3975; RGS 6076; CGL 8381.

932.33 Same; compensation.—In courts having civil and criminal jurisdiction, except courts of county judges and justices of the peace, the pay and mileage of witnesses in criminal cases shall be the same and shall be paid in the same manner as in civil cases in the same court. In the criminal courts of record

and courts having jurisdiction of noncapital felony cases only their pay and mileage shall be the same and paid in the same manner as in the circuit courts.

History.—RS 2864; §1, ch. 5110, 1903; GS 3920; RGS 6019; CGL 8313; §9, ch. 65-483.

cf.—§90.14, Compensation of witnesses in civil cases.

932.34 Same; compensation when summoned in two or more cases.—No witnesses subpoenaed in two or more cases pending at the same time, shall be paid more than one charge for per diem and mileage. When, however, the costs are thrown upon the defendant, the costs may be charged in full in each case.

History.—§4, ch. 159, 1848; RS 2865; §1, ch. 5133, 1903; GS 3921; RGS 6020; CGL 8314.

932.35 Same; compensation in courts of justices of the peace.—In criminal cases before justices of the peace, the pay of witnesses, when paid by the county, shall be for each day's actual attendance on the court, but in every case wherein the costs are collected from the defendant, each witness shall be entitled to pay for each day's attendance in the case.

History.—§1, ch. 3702, 1887; RS 2866; GS 3922; RGS 6021; CGL 8315.

932.36 Same; for insolvent defendants in justices' courts and county judges' courts.—In case any person charged with any criminal offense is brought before a justice of the peace for examination or trial, and such person makes and files an affidavit that he is insolvent and unable to pay the costs of the defense or of procuring the attendance of his witnesses, and that certain witnesses, naming them and stating what he expects each to testify, are necessary to his defense, and that he cannot procure their attendance without subpoena, the justice shall, if satisfied of the good faith and truth of such affidavit, issue and cause to be served a subpoena for such witnesses, not to exceed two to prove any one fact. The costs in such case, when audited and approved according to law, shall be paid by the county. This section shall apply to the courts of the county judge.

History.—§2, ch. 3702, 1887; RS 2867; §1, ch. 5133, 1903; GS 3923; RGS 6022; CGL 8316.

cf.—§939.07, Pay of defendant's witnesses.

932.37 Same; for insolvent defendants in other courts.—

(1) In case any person is brought to trial in any court of criminal jurisdiction other than a court of a justice of the peace, or county judge, and such person makes and files an affidavit that he is insolvent and unable to pay the costs of his defense, or of procuring the attendance of his witnesses, and that certain witnesses, naming them and stating what he expects each to testify are necessary to his defense, and that he cannot procure their attendance without subpoena, the judge of such court shall, if satisfied of the good faith and truth of such affidavit, order that subpoena be issued and served to procure the attendance of such witnesses, not to exceed two to prove any one fact, and that the costs in such case,

when audited and approved according to law, shall be paid by the county.

(2) If any defendant shall desire more than three witnesses to be summoned at the expense of the county, he shall in addition to the affidavit before mentioned in this or in §932.36 be required to make affidavit that all witnesses desired by him in excess of three, are relevant witnesses, and that he cannot safely go to trial without them, and his attorney shall also certify that in his judgment such witnesses should be summoned in order to secure a fair trial of the defendant.

History.—§4, ch. 3702, 1887; §1, ch. 3719, 1887; RS 2868; GS 3924; RGS 6023; CGL 8317.

cf.—§939.07, Payment of costs when defendant insolvent or discharged.

932.38 Parent or guardian to be notified before trial of offense against minor; service of notice.—

(1) When any minor, not married, may be charged with any offense and brought before any of the courts, including municipal courts, of this state, due notice of such charge prior to the trial thereof shall be given to the parents or guardian of such minor, provided the name and address of such parent or guardian may be known to the court, or to the executive officers thereof. In the event that the name of such parent or guardian is not known or made known to the court or executive officer or cannot be reasonably ascertained by him, then such notice shall be given to any other relative or friend whom such minor may designate.

(2) The service of notice required by this section to be given to the parent, or guardian or other person provided herein may be made as the service of summons ad respondendum is made; or in the event such parent, or guardian or other person provided herein may be beyond the jurisdiction of the court, then, and in that event, service may be made by registered mail, or by telegram, and return of such service shall be made by the executive officer of the court in the same manner as returns are made upon summons ad respondendum.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 6221, 1911; RGS 6028; CGL 8322.

cf.—§1.01 Defines registered mail to include certified mail with return receipt requested.

§48.031 Service of process generally.

932.39 Commitment and bail; when commitment may be to jail of another county.—If the accused shall be committed by any justice of the peace in a county where there is no jail or place of safekeeping, the justice shall direct the sheriff of the county to deliver the accused to the sheriff of the next adjoining county where a jail or place of safekeeping may be, there to be confined and dealt with according to law. The sheriff may summon a guard for the purpose of conveying the accused to the adjoining county.

History.—§7, ch. 6213, 1911; RS 2879; GS 3938; RGS 6039; CGL 8340.

cf.—§923.20, Form of commitment to jail of another county.

932.40 Same; justices of the peace to give witnesses under recognizance memorandum

showing date of meeting; form of memorandum; removal for violation.—

(1) Every justice of the peace or county judge, when sitting as a committing magistrate, in all cases where the defendant shall be held to await the action of the grand jury, shall give to each witness that he recognizes to appear before the said grand jury a memorandum in writing, stating the date when the next grand jury shall meet before whom the said witness is to appear.

(2) The county commissioners in each county shall cause to be printed, slips glued together in pad form, for free distribution to the justices of the peace and the county judge in their respective counties, to be used for the purposes mentioned in this section. The slips shall be in the following or like form:

(Date) _____

To _____
You are required to be and appear before the grand jury as a witness in the case of the State of Florida vs. _____
that meets at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 19____.

(3) An intentional or continued disregard by any committing magistrate of the provisions of this section shall subject him to suspension from office by the governor, on the recommendation of the grand jury.

History.—§1, ch. 2096, 1877; RS 2880; §§1-3, ch. 5401, 1905; GS 3939; RGS 6041; CGL 8342.

932.41 Same; commitment for perjury in certain cases.—When it appears to a court of record that a witness or party, who has been legally sworn and examined, or has made an affidavit in any proceeding in a court of justice, has so testified as to induce a reasonable presumption that he is guilty of perjury therein, the court may immediately commit such witness or party by an order or process for that purpose, or may take a recognizance, with sureties, for his appearing to answer a charge of perjury. Thereupon the witnesses to establish such perjury may, if present, be bound over to the proper court, and notice of the proceedings shall forthwith be given to the prosecuting officer.

History.—§15, sub-ch. 6, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2882; GS 3941; RGS 6043; CGL 8344.
cf.—Ch. 837, Perjury.

932.42 Prisoners awaiting trial may be worked on roads.—The county commissioners of any county where they may deem it beneficial to the prisoner concerned, and for the public welfare, may employ at labor upon the streets of incorporated cities or towns, or upon the roads, bridges and other public works in the county, any person in the county jail under charge of a misdemeanor upon which he may be confined for failure to give bail.

History.—§1, ch. 5260, 1903; GS 3945; RGS 6047; CGL 8348.

932.43 Written consent of prisoner required; credit for work.—No person shall be employed as mentioned in §932.42 without his written consent or against his will. No person

shall work more than ten hours in each twenty-four, and in case such person so employed shall be acquitted of the offense upon which he is held for want of bail, or the case against him shall be nolle prosequed or dismissed, and he shall be discharged from further prosecution, then such person shall be paid by the county for his services at the rate of thirty cents per day for the time he may have been actually employed, and in case such person shall be convicted, then the time he may have been so employed shall be credited on any term of imprisonment to which he may be sentenced, and in case he shall be fined, then the value of such labor actually performed by him at the rate aforesaid shall be credited on his fine or the costs, or both fine and costs. No charge shall be made against the prisoner for feed or board during his confinement.

History.—§2, ch. 5260, 1903; GS 3946; RGS 6048; CGL 8349.

932.44 Record of conduct of prisoners.—The county commissioners shall cause to be kept by the road superintendent a record in which the conduct of persons employed as provided in §§932.42-932.43 shall be noted, and a transcript of such record shall be furnished to the court having jurisdiction in the premises.

History.—§3, ch. 5260, 1903; GS 3947; RGS 6049; CGL 8350.

932.45 Proceedings on estreat of bond; sureties to be called.—When any bond is taken for the appearance of any person charged with a criminal offense before any court in this state, and such person fails to attend said court as prescribed in the bond, the presiding judge of said court shall cause the sureties on the bond to be called upon to produce the body of the person for whose appearance they have given bond.

History.—§1, ch. 4403, 1895; GS 3949; RGS 6051; CGL 8352.
cf.—§903. 26, Directing forfeiture of undertaking.

932.46 Same; certificate of judge.—When the sureties have been called as required in this chapter, and have failed to produce the body of the person for whose appearance the bond has been given, the presiding judge of the court shall, during said term of court, or as soon thereafter as possible make and sign a certificate setting forth the facts of the giving of the bond, the breach of its conditions, and the failure of the sureties thereon to produce the body of the defendant, which certificate, under the hand of the justice or judge of said court, shall, in any court in this state, have all the force and validity of other record evidence, and shall be prima facie proof of all the facts set forth therein, and shall be substantially as follows:

In _____ Court for
_____ County (or District)

State of Florida

vs.

A _____ B _____

(Affidavit) or
(Information) or
(Indictment) as the case may be.

This is to certify that the said A _____
B _____ together with C _____ D _____,
and E _____ F _____, agreed to pay the
State of Florida _____ dollars
unless the said A _____ B _____ should
appear at this term of the _____
court, for _____ county, to
answer the charge in this case; that the said
A _____ B _____ has failed to appear
in this court to answer said charge, and that
the sureties have been called upon and have
failed to produce the body of said A _____
B _____ in this court, as their bond re-
quires. In witness whereof, I have on this
the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____
made and signed this certificate.

(Signed) G _____ H _____
(Justice) or Judge _____ Court
For _____ County.

The certificate, together with the bond shall
be by the justice or judge of said court forth-
with transmitted to the clerk of the circuit
court of the county, where said bond is made
payable, who shall give his receipt for the
same.

History.—§2, ch. 4403, 1895; GS 3950; RGS 6052; CGL 8353.

**932.47 Indictments and informations; infor-
mations filed by prosecuting attorney.**—Infor-
mations may be filed by the prosecuting attor-
ney of the circuit court with the clerk of the
circuit court in vacation or in term without
leave of the court first being obtained.

History.—§1, ch. 17172, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 8363(1).
cf.—§906.01, Indictments and informations (criminal procedure
law).

932.48 Same; duties of clerks of courts.—
Upon the filing of an information, the clerk of
the circuit court shall docket the information
and shall, without leave or order of the court
first being had and obtained, issue a *capias* for
the arrest of the person charged; and the clerk
shall likewise issue any and all other necessary
process incident to the information.

History.—§2, ch. 17172, 1935; CGL 1936 Supp. 8363(1).
cf.—Ch. 907, Process upon indictment and information.
§907.01 *Capias* and amount of bond.

**932.49 Same; failure of motor vehicle op-
erators to stop and assist persons injured; form
of information.**—Informations and indictments
under §§317.091 and 317.101 shall be deemed
sufficient if made in substantially the following
form:

"That one A.B. while operating or being in
charge of a motor vehicle then and there being
driven along the _____ thoroughfare
in _____ County, Florida, did
strike and injure or put in jeopardy the person
or property (as the case may be, giving de-
tails sufficient to identify the occurrence) of
one _____ (or unknown
as the case may be) and without stopping to
render aid to the persons injured or put in
jeopardy thereby and/or (without making
known to the persons present his full, true
and correct name and address as the case may
be) did unlawfully depart from the scene of

such accident contrary to the statute in such
case made and provided."

History.—§3, ch. 13699, 1929; CGL 1936 Supp. 8374(1).
cf.—§§906.05, 906.06, Forms of indictment and information.
§923.03, Manslaughter.

932.50 Evidence necessary in treason.—No
person shall be convicted of treason except by
the testimony of two lawful witnesses to the
same overt act of treason for which he is prose-
cuted, unless he confess the same in open court.
History.—§4, sub-ch. 2, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 2909; GS 3980; RGS
6082; CGL 8387.

cf.—Ch. 779, Treason and offenses against the government.

**932.51 Execution on affirmance of judg-
ment.**—Upon the affirmance of a judgment,
sentence or order, the appellate court shall or-
der and direct the court in which the case was
originally determined to carry into effect the
original judgment, sentence or order, or the
appellate court shall itself proceed to pass such
judgment, sentence or order as to it shall seem
proper.

History.—§5, ch. 138, 1848; RS 2978; GS 4051; RGS 6155; CGL
8469.
cf.—§924.35, Enforcement of judgment on affirmance.

932.52 Appeals from municipal courts.—

(1) Any person convicted of any offense in
any municipal court in this state may appeal
from the judgment of such court to the circuit
court of the county in which the conviction took
place.

(2) Appeals under this section shall be
taken and filed within the time provided by the
Florida appellate rules from and after rendi-
tion of the judgment appealed from.

(3) Appeals under this section shall be per-
fected by the appellant's filing with the clerk
of the municipal court, or with the judge of
such court if there be no clerk, a simple notice
of appeal which shall include or be accompan-
ied by assignments of error in brief form.

(4) The form of said notice of appeal may
be substantially the same as that provided by
the supreme court for use in appeals to that
court, with the addition of assignments of error
in brief form.

(5) The filing of the notice of appeal with
the clerk or judge shall give the circuit court
jurisdiction of the subject matter and parties
to the appeal.

(6) Rule days for appeals from municipal
courts are abolished. The filing of the record
in the circuit court shall fix the time from
which the date for filing motion and other
pleadings shall commence to run.

(7) Bills of exception and formal authen-
tication thereof by the municipal court or judge
are abolished. When any proceeding in the
municipal court has been stenographically or
otherwise reported, the court reporter, or other
person reporting the same with the consent or
approval of the court, shall, within fifteen days
from the filing of the notice of appeal, or with-
in such additional time as the municipal court
or judge may allow, file his duly authenticated

transcribed notes, or an authenticated copy thereof, with the clerk, or judge if there be no clerk, of the municipal court. When so filed the said transcribed notes, or copy thereof, shall become a part of the record in the cause. All documents, instruments and books used, or offered in evidence, when filed with the court shall become a part of the record in the cause to the extent used.

(8) Proceedings in pais, not stenographically or otherwise reported, may be authenticated by recital in the judgment appealed from, by a separate order, by certificate of the municipal judge, or by stipulation of the appellant and the city attorney, or other municipal officer having knowledge of the trial proceedings.

(9) The municipal court and the judge thereof shall, at all times, have full power and authority to correct the record in the cause and make it speak the truth, even when filed in the appellate court, and the like power may be exercised by the circuit court.

(10) It shall be the duty of the clerk, or the judge if there be no clerk, of the municipal court as soon as completed and ready for transmittal to forthwith transmit, under his hand, to the clerk of the circuit court, the entire original record, including the reporter's authenticated transcribed notes, or copy thereof, the notice of appeal and such other papers, books and pleadings as may have been filed in the cause. The record shall be accompanied by a certificate of such clerk or judge reciting that such record constitutes all the record and files in said cause.

(11) The said record on appeal shall be filed in the appellate court within twenty days from the filing of the notice of appeal, unless such time be extended by the municipal court, or circuit court, for good cause shown.

(12) When the record is filed in the circuit court, as aforesaid, the clerk or judge of the municipal court filing the same shall forthwith notify the appellant of such filing. Such notice may be given by mail or otherwise; however, it shall not be jurisdictional.

(13) The circuit court, on appeals under this section, shall examine the record and reverse or affirm the judgment appealed from, giving such judgment or order as the trial court should have given or otherwise as it may appear according to law. The circuit court shall have power to lower the sentence imposed by the municipal court if in his discretion the same should be lowered.

(14) The appeal may be heard by the circuit court either in term time or vacation. The circuit court shall set all appeals under this section for a speedy hearing and shall dispose of all such appeals as speedily as possible. The said circuit court shall sound the municipal appellate docket at least twice in each year and all undisposed of appeals shall have a speedy disposition.

(15) The Florida appellate rules shall gov-

ern in appeals brought under this section as to matters of practice and procedure.

(16) Appellant shall enter into a bond in double the amount of the fine and costs assessed or if the judgment be one of imprisonment for a term in the jail of said municipality, then the bond shall be in an amount sufficient to cover all costs taxed in the circuit court on appeal, plus not less than ten nor more than two hundred dollars additional in the discretion of the municipal judge, with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the clerk of the circuit court; conditioned to prosecute his appeal with dispatch and to abide the judgment of the court therein. When the bond is entered into and filed with the clerk of the circuit court, it shall operate as a supersedeas. The clerk of the circuit court shall receive a fee of one dollar for approving the appeal bond, payable when the bond is filed with him by the appellant.

(17) The costs shall be taxed by the circuit court upon the final decision of the appeal and shall be paid by the municipality if the decision on appeal is adverse to it.

History.—§1, ch. 4021, 1891; RS 4052; RGS 6156; CGL 8470; §1, ch. 24068, 1947; §10, ch. 26484, 1951; §24, ch. 57-1; §36, ch. 63-559; §1, ch. 69-267.

cf.—§924.01, Appeals from circuit court to supreme court.

932.521 Supersedeas bond in appeals from municipal to circuit court; enforcement and forfeiture.—

(1) Whenever any appeal is taken from any municipal court to the circuit court in accordance with §932.52, and a supersedeas bond is filed in the circuit court, the surety or sureties executing said supersedeas bond thereby submit themselves to the jurisdiction of the circuit court, and the circuit court shall retain jurisdiction of the cause as to the principal and surety or sureties on such supersedeas bond after the issuance of the mandate on such appeal for the purpose of entering such other and further orders as may be necessary and proper for the enforcement of the conditions of said bond.

(2) Whenever any appeal taken from any municipal court to the circuit court under the provisions of §932.52 has been dismissed, affirmed or modified, or in case the judgment has been reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial, and the appellant has not within five days after the issuance of the mandate complied with the judgment and sentence of the municipal court by payment of the fine, or surrender for service of the sentence, or surrender for a new trial in case a new trial has been ordered, the clerk or judge of the municipal court shall certify such fact to the circuit court. Upon such certificate being filed in the cause in the circuit court, the circuit court shall order the supersedeas bond filed in said cause forfeited, and unless within ten days after entry of such order of forfeiture the appellant, surety or sureties on such supersedeas bond shall satisfactorily explain the breach of the

undertaking and secure a discharge of such forfeiture, the circuit court shall enter judgment against such appellant, surety or sureties on said supersedeas bond and execution shall issue thereon.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 57-64.

932.53 Justice of the peace courts; time of taking appeal.—Appeals from a judgment or sentence of conviction in the court of a justice of the peace where a trial de novo is demanded shall be taken within the time provided by the Florida appellate rules from the date of the judgment or sentence.

History.—§1, ch. 3717, 1887; RS 2979; GS 4053; RGS 6157; CGL 8471; §1, ch. 24068, 1947; §1, ch. 69-267. cf.—§924.09, When appeal under criminal procedure law to be taken.

932.54 Appeals from justice of the peace courts; supersedeas.—The appeal shall operate as a supersedeas, if the appellant shall enter into a bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court entering the judgment or sentence of conviction, conditioned to appear before the circuit court of the county at its next ensuing term, and to abide its judgment therein.

History.—§1, ch. 3717, 1887; RS 2980; GS 4054; RGS 6158; CGL 8472.

932.55 Justice of the peace to make return of proceedings on appeal.—The judge of the court from which an appeal is taken shall make special return of the proceedings had before him, and shall cause it, with the bond aforesaid, and also the affidavit, warrant and return and all other papers pertaining to the trial, to be filed in the circuit court on or before the first day of its next term, and the complainant and the witnesses may also be required by him to enter into bond to appear before the circuit court at the time aforesaid and to abide by its order therein.

History.—§2, ch. 3717, 1887; RS 2981; GS 4055; RGS 6159; CGL 8473.

cf.—§924.11, Method of appeal when trial de novo not requested.

932.56 Trial de novo in circuit court.—

(1) The circuit court, when so requested, shall proceed to try all criminal cases on appeal from justice of the peace courts de novo as though the proceedings had been originally begun in that court.

(2) Such trial in the circuit court shall be had upon the affidavit or charge sent up from the inferior tribunal. Should the original affidavit or complaint on which the case was tried below be lost or be insufficient or defective in form or substance, the circuit judge shall order, at any stage of the proceedings, a new or amended affidavit or complaint to be filed, and the case shall proceed thereon the same in all respects as if the original had not been lost or been adjudged defective; provided, that the amended affidavit or complaint charge the same offense charged or attempted to be charged by the affidavit or complaint filed in

the inferior tribunal.

History.—§2, ch. 3717, 1887; RS 2982; §1, ch. 5129, 1903; GS 4056; RGS 6160; CGL 8474. cf.—§924.08, Appeals in criminal cases.

932.57 Authority of state attorney or county solicitor to order autopsies.—Either the state attorney or the county solicitor may, in his discretion, have autopsies performed upon dead bodies found within the county, either before interment or after interment, whenever in his opinion such autopsies are necessary in order to ascertain whether or not death was criminally caused. The reasonable charges of physicians performing autopsies at the direction of either of said prosecuting officers shall be paid from the county fine and forfeiture fund, upon the approval of their bills by the county commissioners and state attorney or county solicitor under whose direction such autopsies are performed.

History.—§1, ch. 28019, 1953; §1, ch. 57-311.

932.58 Forfeiture of charter and revocation of permit.—The department of legal affairs is authorized to institute civil proceedings in the circuit court to forfeit the charter of a corporation organized under the laws of this state or to revoke the permit authorizing a foreign corporation to conduct business in this state, when:

(1) Any of the corporation officers or any other person controlling the management or operation of such corporation, with the knowledge of the president and a majority of the board of directors or under such circumstances wherein the president and a majority of the board of directors should have knowledge, is a person or persons engaged in activities such as organized violent revolutionary or unlawful activity aimed at the overthrow of the government of the state or any of its political subdivisions, institutions, or agencies, organized homosexuality, organized crimes against nature, organized prostitution, organized gambling, organized narcotics, organized extortion or organized embezzlement or who is connected directly or indirectly with organizations, syndicates or criminal societies engaging in such activities; or

(2) A director, officer, employee, agent or stockholder, acting for, through or on behalf of such corporation, has, in conducting the corporation's affairs, purposely engaged in a persistent course of violent revolutionary or unlawful activity aimed at the overthrow of the government of the state or any of its political subdivisions, institutions or agencies, homosexuality, crimes against nature, intimidation and coercion, bribery, prostitution, gambling, extortion, embezzlement, unlawful sale of narcotics or other such illegal conduct, with the knowledge of the president and a majority of the board of directors or under such circumstances wherein the president and a majority of the board of directors should have knowledge, with the intent to compel or

induce other persons, firms or corporations to deal with such corporation or engage in any such illegal conduct,

and for the prevention of future illegal conduct of the same character, the public interest requires the charter of the corporation to be forfeited and the corporation to be dissolved or the permit to be revoked.

History.—§1, ch. 69-272; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

932.59 Enjoining operation of a business.—

The department of legal affairs is authorized to institute civil proceedings in the circuit court to enjoin the operation of any business other than a corporation, including a partnership, joint venture, or sole proprietorship, when:

(1) Any person in control of any such business, who may be a partner in a partnership, a participant in a joint venture, the owner of a sole proprietorship, an employee or agent of any such business, or a person who, in fact, exercises control over the operations of any such business, has, in conducting its business affairs, purposely engaged in a persistent course of violent revolutionary or unlawful activity aimed at the overthrow of the government of the state or any of its political subdivisions, institutions or agencies, homosexuality, crimes against nature, intimidation, coercion, bribery, prostitution, gambling, extortion, embezzlement,

unlawful sale of narcotics or other such illegal conduct with the intent to compel or induce other persons, firms or corporations to deal with such business or engage in any such illegal conduct, and

(2) For the prevention of future illegal conduct of the same character, the public interest requires the operation of the business to be enjoined.

History.—§1, ch. 69-272; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

932.60 Institution and conduct of proceedings.—

(1) The proceedings authorized by §932.58, may be instituted against a corporation in any county in which it is doing business, and the proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Florida rules of civil procedure and the applicable rules of court. Such proceedings shall be deemed additional to any other proceeding authorized by law for the purpose of forfeiting the charter of a corporation or revoking the permit of a foreign corporation.

(2) The proceedings authorized by §932.59, may be instituted against a business other than a corporation in any county in which it is doing business and the proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Florida rules of civil procedure and the applicable rules of court.

History.—§1, ch. 69-272.

CHAPTER 933
SEARCH WARRANTS

- 933.01 Persons competent to issue search warrant.
- 933.02 Grounds for issuance of search warrant.
- 933.03 Destruction of obscene prints and literature.
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- 933.09 Officer may break open door, etc., to execute warrant.
- 933.10 Execution of search warrant during day or night.
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933.01 Persons competent to issue search warrant.—A search warrant authorized by law may be issued by any judge, including the judge of any circuit court of this state or any court of record, or criminal court of record, or county judge, justice of the peace, or committing magistrate having jurisdiction within the district where the place, vehicle or thing to be searched may be.

History.—RS 3006; GS 4082; RGS 6186; §3, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8500, 8505.
cf.—§923.12, Form of search warrant.

933.02 Grounds for issuance of search warrant.—Upon proper affidavits being made a search warrant may be issued under the provisions of this chapter upon either of the following grounds:

- (1) When the property shall have been stolen or embezzled in violation of law;
- (2) When any property shall have been used:
 - (a) As a means to commit any misdemeanor or felony, or
 - (b) In connection with gambling, gambling implements and appliances, or
 - (c) In violation of §847.011 or other laws in reference to obscene prints and literature;
- (3) When any property is being held or possessed:
 - (a) In violation of any of the laws prohibiting the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors, or
 - (b) In violation of the fish and game laws, or
 - (c) In violation of the laws relative to food and drug;
- (4) When the laws in relation to cruelty to animals have been or are violated in any particular building or place, but no search shall be made in such building or place after sunset, unless specially authorized by the officer issuing the warrant upon satisfactory cause shown; in which case such property may be taken on the warrant so issued from any house or place in which it is concealed, or from any

- 933.11 Duplicate to be delivered when warrant served.
- 933.12 Return and inventory.
- 933.13 Copy of inventory shall be delivered upon request.
- 933.14 Return of property taken under search warrant.
- 933.15 Obstruction of service or execution of search warrant; penalty.
- 933.16 Maliciously procuring search warrant to be issued; penalty.
- 933.17 Exceeding authority in executing search warrant; penalty.
- 933.18 When warrant may be issued for search of private dwelling.
- 933.19 Searches and seizures of vehicles carrying contraband or illegal intoxicating liquors or merchandise.

vehicle, aircraft or watercraft in which it may be found, or from the possession of any person by whom it shall have been used in the commission of any offense or from any person in whose possession it may be.

The provisions of this section shall apply also to any papers or documents used as a means of or in aid of the commission of any offense against the laws of the state.

History.—§16, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; §6, ch. 3921, 1889; RS 3007, 3008; GS 4083, 4084; RGS 6187, 6188; §4, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8501, 8502, 8506.

cf.—§506.03, Issuance of search warrant to discover stamped or marked bottles and boxes.

933.03 Destruction of obscene prints and literature.—All obscene prints and literature, or other things mentioned in §847.011 found by an officer in executing a search warrant, or produced or brought into court, shall be safely kept so long as is necessary for the purpose of being used as evidence in any case, and as soon as may be afterwards, shall be destroyed by order of the court before whom the case is brought.

History.—§16, sub-ch. 8, ch. 1637, 1868; RS 3007; GS 4083; RGS 6187; CGL 8501.

933.04 Affidavits.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable seizures and searches shall not be violated and no search warrant shall be issued except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation particularly describing the place to be searched and the person and thing to be seized.

History.—§2, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8504.

933.05 Issuance in blank prohibited.—A search warrant cannot be issued except upon probable cause supported by affidavit or affidavits, naming or describing the person, place or thing to be searched and particularly describing the property or thing to be seized; no search warrant shall be issued in blank and any such warrant shall be returned within ten days after issuance thereof.

History.—§5, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8507.

933.06 Sworn application required before issuance.—The judge or magistrate must, before issuing the warrant, have the application of some person for said warrant duly sworn to and subscribed, and may receive further testimony from witnesses or supporting affidavits, or depositions in writing, to support the application. The affidavit and further proof, if same be had or required, must set forth the facts tending to establish the grounds of the application or probable cause for believing that they exist.

History.—§6, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8508.

933.07 Issuance of search warrants.—The judge or magistrate, upon examination of the application and proofs submitted, if satisfied that probable cause exists for the issuing of the search warrant, shall thereupon issue a search warrant signed by him with his name of office, to any sheriff and his deputies or any constable, police officer or other person authorized by law to execute process, commanding the officer or person forthwith to search the property described in the warrant or the person named, for the property specified, and to bring the same before the magistrate or some other court having jurisdiction of the offense.

History.—§7, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8509.

933.08 Search warrants to be served by officers mentioned therein.—The search warrant shall in all cases be served by any of the officers mentioned in its direction, but by no other person except in aid of the officer requiring it, said officer being present and acting in its execution.

History.—§8, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8510.

933.09 Officer may break open door, etc., to execute warrant.—The officer may break open any outer door, inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if after due notice of his authority and purpose he is refused admittance to said house or access to anything therein.

History.—§9, ch. 9321, 1923; §1, ch. 10273, 1925; CGL 8511.
cf.—§901.19, Right of officer to break into building.

933.10 Execution of search warrant during day or night.—A search warrant issued under the provisions of this chapter may, if expressly authorized in such warrant by the judge or magistrate issuing the same, be executed by being served either in the daytime or in the nighttime, as the exigencies of the occasion may demand or require.

History.—§10, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8512.
cf.—§901.04, Execution of warrant of arrest.

933.101 Service on Sunday.—A search warrant may be executed by being served on Sunday, if expressly authorized in such warrant by the judge or magistrate issuing the same.

History.—§1, ch. 57-289.

933.11 Duplicate to be delivered when warrant served.—All search warrants shall be is-

sued in duplicate. The duplicate shall be delivered to the officer with the original warrant, and when the officer serves the warrant, he shall deliver a copy to the person named in the warrant, or in his absence to some person in charge of, or living on the premises. When property is taken under the warrant the officer shall deliver to such person a written inventory of the property taken and receipt for the same, specifying the same in detail, and if no person is found in possession of the premises where such property is found, shall leave the said receipt on the premises.

History.—§11, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8513.
cf.—§901.21, Search of person arrested.

933.12 Return and inventory.—Upon the return of the warrant the officer shall attach thereto or thereon a true inventory of the property taken under the warrant, and at the foot of the inventory shall verify the same by affidavit taken before some officer authorized to administer oaths, or before the issuing officer, said verification to be to the following effect:

I, A. B., the officer by whom the warrant was executed, do swear that the above inventory contains a true and detailed account of all the property taken by me on said warrant.

History.—§12, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8514.

933.13 Copy of inventory shall be delivered upon request.—The judge or magistrate to whom the warrant is returned, upon the request of any claimant or any person from whom said property is taken, or the officer who executed the search warrant, shall deliver to said applicant a true copy of the inventory of the property mentioned in the return on said warrant.

History.—§13, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8515.

933.14 Return of property taken under search warrant.—

(1) If it appears to the magistrate or judge before whom the warrant is returned that the property or papers taken are not the same as that described in the warrant, or that there is no probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds upon which the warrant was issued, or if it appears to the magistrate before whom any property is returned that the property was secured by an "unreasonable" search, the judge or magistrate may order a return of the property taken; provided, however, that in no instance shall contraband such as slot machines, gambling tables, lottery tickets, tally sheets, rundown sheets or other gambling devices, paraphernalia and equipment, or narcotic drugs, obscene prints and literature be returned to anyone claiming an interest therein, it being the specific intent of the legislature that no one has any property rights subject to be protected by any constitutional provision in such contraband; provided, further, that the claimant of said contraband may upon sworn petition and proof submitted by him in the circuit court of the county where seized, show

that said contraband articles so seized were held, used or possessed in a lawful manner, for a lawful purpose, and in a lawful place, the burden of proof in all cases being upon the claimant. The sworn affidavit or complaint upon which the search warrant was issued or the testimony of the officers showing probable cause to search without a warrant or incident to a legal arrest, and the finding of such slot machines, gambling tables, lottery tickets, tally sheets, rundown sheets, scratch sheets, or other gambling devices, paraphernalia and equipment, including money used in gambling or in furtherance of gambling, or narcotic drugs, obscene prints and literature, or any of them, shall constitute prima facie evidence of the illegal possession of such contraband and the burden shall be upon the claimant for the return thereof, to show that such contraband was lawfully acquired, possessed, held and used.

(2) No intoxicating liquor seized on any warrant from any place other than a private dwelling house shall be returned, but the same may be held for such other and further proceedings which may arise upon a trial of the cause, unless it shall appear by the sworn petition of the claimant and proof submitted by him that said liquors so seized were held, used or possessed in a lawful manner, and in a lawful place, or by a permit from the proper federal or state authority, the burden of proof in all cases being upon the claimant. The sworn affidavit or complaint upon which the search warrant was issued and the finding of such intoxicating liquor shall constitute prima facie evidence of the illegal possession of such liquor, and the burden shall be upon the claimant for the return thereof, to show that such liquor was lawfully acquired, possessed, held and used.

(3) No pistol or firearm taken by any officer with a search warrant or without a search warrant upon a view by the officer of a breach of the peace shall be returned except pursuant to an order of a circuit judge or a judge of the court of record of Escambia county or criminal court of record.

(4) If no cause is shown for the return of any property seized or taken under a search warrant, the judge or magistrate shall order that the same be impounded for use as evidence at any trial of any criminal or penal cause growing out of the having or possession of said property, but perishable property held or possessed in violation of law may be sold where the same is not prohibited, as may be directed by the court, or returned to the person from whom taken. The judge or magistrate to whom said search warrant is returned shall file the same with the inventory and sworn return in the proper office, and if the original affidavit and proofs upon which the warrant was issued are in his possession, he shall apply to the officer having the same and the officer shall transmit and deliver all of the papers, proofs, and certificates to the proper office

where the proceedings are lodged.

History.—§14, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 8516; §1, ch. 29676, 1955.

933.15 Obstruction of service or execution of search warrant; penalty.—Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer or person aiding such officer, in serving or attempting to serve or execute any search warrant, or shall assault, beat or wound any person or officer, or his deputies or assistants, knowing him to be such an officer or person so authorized, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for not more than one year.

History.—§15, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 7534.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

933.16 Maliciously procuring search warrant to be issued; penalty.—Any person who maliciously and without probable cause procures a search warrant to be issued and executed shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months.

History.—§16, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 7434.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

933.17 Exceeding authority in executing search warrant; penalty.—Any officer who in executing a search warrant willfully exceeds his authority or exercises it with unnecessary severity, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months and shall be liable to suspension and removal from office.

History.—§17, ch. 9321, 1923; CGL 7519.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

933.18 When warrant may be issued for search of private dwelling.—No search warrant shall issue under this chapter or under any other law of this state to search any private dwelling occupied as such unless:

(1) It is being used for the unlawful sale, possession, or manufacture of intoxicating liquor;

(2) Stolen or embezzled property is contained therein;

(3) It is being used to carry on gambling;

(4) It is being used to perpetrate frauds and swindles;

(5) The law relating to narcotics or drug abuse is being violated therein;

(6) A weapon, instrumentality, or means by which a felony has been committed is contained therein; or

(7) Unless it is in part used for some business purpose such as a store, shop, saloon, restaurant, hotel or boarding or lodging house.

The term "private dwelling" shall be construed to include the room or rooms used and occupied, not transiently but solely as a residence, in an apartment house, hotel, boarding-house, or lodging house. No warrant shall be issued for the search of any private dwelling under any of the conditions hereinabove mentioned except on sworn proof by affidavit of some creditable witness that he has reason to believe that one of said conditions exists, which

affidavit shall set forth the facts on which such reason for belief is based.

History.—§19, ch. 9321, 1923; §2, ch. 10273, 1925; CGL 8518; §1, ch. 57-418; §1, ch. 67-348; §1, ch. 69-18.

933.19 Searches and seizures of vehicles carrying contraband or illegal intoxicating liquors or merchandise.—

(1) The provisions of the opinion rendered by the supreme court of the United States on March 2, 1925, in that certain cause wherein George Carroll and John Kiro were plaintiffs in error and the United States was defendant in error, reported in 267 United States Reports, beginning at page 132, relative to searches and seizures of vehicles carrying contraband or illegal intoxicating liquors or merchandise, and construing the fourth amendment to the constitution of the United States, are adopted as the statute law of the state applicable to searches and seizures under §12, Art. I of the state constitution, when searches and seizures shall be made by any duly authorized and constituted bonded officer of this state exercising police authority in the

enforcement of any law of the state relative to the unlawful transportation or hauling of intoxicating liquors or other contraband or illegal drugs or merchandise prohibited or made unlawful or contraband by the laws of the state.

(2) The same rules as to admissibility of evidence and liability of officers for illegal or unreasonable searches and seizures as were laid down in said case by the supreme court of the United States shall apply to and govern the rights, duties and liabilities of officers and citizens in the state under the like provisions of the Florida constitution relating to searches and seizures.

(3) All points of law decided in the aforesaid case relating to the construction or interpretation of the provisions of the constitution of the United States relative to searches and seizures of vehicles carrying contraband or illegal intoxicating liquors or merchandise shall be taken to be the law of the state enacted by the legislature to govern and control such subject.

History.—§1, ch. 12257, 1927; CGL 7644; §2, ch. 69-216.

CHAPTER 934

SECURITY OF COMMUNICATIONS

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| <p>934.01 Legislative findings.</p> <p>934.02 Definitions.</p> <p>934.03 Interception and disclosure of wire or oral communications prohibited.</p> <p>934.04 Manufacture, distribution, possession, and advertising of wire or oral communication intercepting devices prohibited.</p> <p>934.05 Confiscation of wire or oral communication intercepting devices.</p> | <p>934.06 Prohibition of use as evidence of intercepted wire or oral communications.</p> <p>934.07 Authorization for interception of wire or oral communications.</p> <p>934.08 Authorization for disclosure and use of intercepted wire or oral communications.</p> <p>934.09 Procedure for interception of wire or oral communications.</p> <p>934.10 Recovery of civil damages authorized.</p> |
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934.01 Legislative findings.—On the basis of its own investigations and of published studies, the legislature makes the following findings:

(1) Wire communications are normally conducted through the use of facilities which form part of an intrastate network. The same facilities are used for interstate and intrastate communications.

(2) In order to protect effectively the privacy of wire and oral communications, to protect the integrity of court and administrative proceedings, and to prevent the obstruction of intrastate commerce, it is necessary for the legislature to define the circumstances and conditions under which the interception of wire and oral communications may be authorized and to prohibit any unauthorized interception of such communications and the use of the contents thereof in evidence in courts and administrative proceedings.

(3) Organized criminals make extensive use of wire and oral communications in their criminal activities. The interception of such communications to obtain evidence of the commission of crimes or to prevent their commission is an indispensable aid to law enforcement and the administration of justice.

(4) To safeguard the privacy of innocent persons, the interception of wire or oral communications when none of the parties to the communication has consented to the interception should be allowed only when authorized by a court of competent jurisdiction and should remain under the control and supervision of the authorizing court. Interception of wire and oral communications should further be limited to certain major types of offenses and specific categories of crime with assurance that the interception is justified and that the information obtained thereby will not be misused.

History.—§1, ch. 69-17.

934.02 Definitions.—As used in this chapter:

(1) "Wire communication" means any communication made in whole or in part through the use of facilities for the transmission of communications by the aid of wire, cable, or other like connection between the point of origin and the point of reception, furnished or operated by any person engaged as a common carrier in providing or operating such facilities for the transmission of intrastate, interstate or foreign communications;

(2) "Oral communication" means any oral communication uttered by a person exhibiting an expectation that such communication is not subject to interception under circumstances justifying such expectation;

(3) "Intercept" means the aural acquisition of the contents of any wire or oral communication through the use of any electronic, mechanical, or other device;

(4) "Electronic, mechanical, or other device" means any device or apparatus which can be used to intercept a wire or oral communication other than:

(a) Any telephone or telegraph instrument, equipment or facility or any component thereof furnished to the subscriber or user by a communications common carrier in the ordinary course of its business and being used by the subscriber or user in the ordinary course of its business, or being used by a communications common carrier in the ordinary course of its business, or by an investigative or law enforcement officer in the ordinary course of his duties;

(b) A hearing aid or similar device being used to correct subnormal hearing to not better than normal;

(5) "Person" means any employee or agent of the state or political subdivision thereof and any individual, partnership, association, joint stock company, trust, or corporation;

(6) "Investigative or law enforcement officer" means any officer of the state or political subdivision thereof who is empowered by law to conduct investigations of or to make arrests for offenses enumerated in this chapter and any attorney authorized by law to prosecute or participate in the prosecution of such offenses;

(7) "Contents," when used with respect to any wire or oral communication, includes any information concerning the identity of the parties to such communication or the existence, substance, purport, or meaning of that communication;

(8) "Judge of competent jurisdiction" means justice of the supreme court, judge of a district court of appeal, circuit judge, or judge of any court of record having felony jurisdiction of the state;

(9) "Aggrieved person" means a person who was a party to any intercepted wire or oral

communication or a person against whom the interception was directed.

History.—§2, ch. 69-17.

934.03 Interception and disclosure of wire or oral communications prohibited.—

(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, any person who:

(a) Willfully intercepts, endeavors to intercept, or procures any other person to intercept or endeavor to intercept any wire or oral communication;

(b) Willfully uses, endeavors to use, or procures any other person to use or endeavor to use any electronic, mechanical, or other device to intercept any oral communication when:

1. Such device is affixed to, or otherwise transmits a signal through, a wire, cable, or other like connection used in wire communication; or

2. Such device transmits communications by radio or interferes with the transmission of such communication;

(c) Willfully discloses, or endeavors to disclose, to any other person the contents of any wire or oral communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire or oral communication in violation of this subsection; or

(d) Willfully uses, or endeavors to use, the contents of any wire or oral communication, knowing or having reason to know that the information was obtained through the interception of a wire or oral communication in violation of this subsection;

shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned in the state penitentiary for not more than 5 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, upon conviction therefor.

(2)(a) It is not unlawful under this chapter for an operator of a switchboard, or an officer, employee, or agent of any communication common carrier whose facilities are used in the transmission of a wire communication, to intercept, disclose, or use that communication in the normal course of his employment while engaged in any activity which is a necessary incident to the rendition of his service or to the protection of the rights or property of the carrier of such communication; provided, that said communication common carriers shall not utilize service observing or random monitoring except for mechanical or service quality control checks.

(b) It is not unlawful under this chapter for an officer, employee, or agent of the federal communications commission, in the normal course of his employment and in discharge of the monitoring responsibilities exercised by the commission in the enforcement of 47 U.S.C. ch. 5, to intercept a wire communication or oral communication transmitted by radio or to disclose or use the information thereby obtained.

(c) It is not unlawful under this chapter for a person acting under color of law to intercept a wire or oral communication when

such person is a party to the communication or one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to such interception.

(d) It is not unlawful under this chapter for a person not acting under color of law to intercept a wire or oral communication when such person is a party to the communication or when one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to such interception unless such communication is intercepted for the purpose of committing any criminal act.

History.—§3, ch. 69-17.

934.04 Manufacture, distribution, possession, and advertising of wire or oral communication intercepting devices prohibited.—

(1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter, any person who willfully:

(a) Sends through the mail or sends or carries any electronic, mechanical, or other device, with the intention of rendering it primarily useful for the purpose of the illegal interception of wire or oral communications as specifically defined by this chapter; or

(b) Manufactures, assembles, possesses, or sells any electronic, mechanical, or other device, with the intention of rendering it primarily useful for the purpose of the illegal interception of wire or oral communications as specifically defined by this chapter;

shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned in the state penitentiary not more than 5 years, or by both such fine and imprisonment, upon conviction therefor.

(2) It is not unlawful under this section for:

(a) A communication common carrier or an officer, agent, or employee of, or a person under contract with, a communication common carrier, in the normal course of the communication common carrier's business; or

(b) An officer, agent, or employee of, or a person under contract with, bidding upon contracts with, or in the course of doing business with, the United States, a state, or a political subdivision thereof, in the normal course of the activities of the United States, a state, or a political subdivision thereof,

to send through the mail, send or carry in interstate or foreign commerce, or manufacture, assemble, possess, or sell any electronic, mechanical, or other device, knowing or having reason to know that the design of such device renders it primarily useful for the purpose of the surreptitious interception of wire or oral communications.

History.—§4, ch. 69-17.

934.05 Confiscation of wire or oral communication intercepting devices.—Any electronic, mechanical, or other device used, sent, carried, manufactured, assembled, possessed, or sold in violation of this chapter may be seized and forfeited to the state.

History.—§5, ch. 69-17.

934.06 Prohibition of use as evidence of in-

tercepted wire or oral communications.—Whenever any wire or oral communication has been intercepted, no part of the contents of such communication and no evidence derived therefrom may be received in evidence in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding in or before any court, grand jury, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, legislative committee, or other authority of the state, or a political subdivision thereof, if the disclosure of that information would be in violation of this chapter.

History.—§6, ch. 69-17.

934.07 Authorization for interception of wire or oral communications.—The governor, the department of legal affairs, or any state attorney or any county solicitor having jurisdiction to prosecute felonies in his respective jurisdictions may authorize an application to a judge of competent jurisdiction for, and such judge may grant in conformity with this chapter, an order authorizing or approving the interception of wire or oral communications by the department of law enforcement or any law enforcement agency of this state or any political subdivision thereof having responsibility for the investigation of the offense as to which the application is made, when such interception may provide or has provided evidence of the commission of the offense of murder, kidnapping, gambling (when the same is of an organized nature or carried on as a conspiracy in violation of the laws of this state), robbery, burglary, grand larceny, prostitution, criminal usury, abortion, bribery, extortion, dealing in narcotic drugs or other dangerous drugs, or any conspiracy to commit any violation of the laws of this state relating to the crimes specifically enumerated above.

History.—§7, ch. 69-17; §§11, 20, 35, ch. 69-106.

934.08 Authorization for disclosure and use of intercepted wire or oral communications.—

(1) Any investigative or law enforcement officer who, by any means authorized by this chapter, has obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom may disclose such contents to another investigative or law enforcement officer to the extent that such disclosure is appropriate to the proper performance of the official duties of the officer making or receiving the disclosure.

(2) Any investigative or law enforcement officer who, by any means authorized by this chapter, has obtained knowledge of the contents of any wire or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom may use such contents to the extent such use is appropriate to the proper performance of his official duties.

(3) Any person who has received, by any means authorized by this chapter, any information concerning a wire or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom intercepted in accordance with the provisions of this chapter may disclose the contents of that communication or such derivative evidence while giving testimony under oath or affirmation in any

criminal proceeding in any court of the state or in any grand jury proceeding, if such testimony is otherwise admissible.

(4) No otherwise privileged wire or oral communication intercepted in accordance with, or in violation of, the provisions of this chapter shall lose its privileged character.

(5) When an investigative or law enforcement officer, while engaged in intercepting wire or oral communications in the manner authorized herein, intercepts wire or oral communications relating to offenses for which an order or authorization or approval could have been secured pursuant to §934.07, other than those specified in the order of authorization or approval, the contents thereof and evidence derived therefrom may be disclosed or used as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section. Such contents and any evidence derived therefrom may be used under subsection (3) of this section when authorized or approved by a judge of competent jurisdiction when such judge finds on subsequent application that the contents were otherwise intercepted in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. Such application shall be made as soon as practicable.

History.—§8, ch. 69-17.

934.09 Procedure for interception of wire or oral communications.—

(1) Each application for an order authorizing or approving the interception of a wire or oral communication shall be made in writing upon oath or affirmation to a judge of competent jurisdiction and shall state the applicant's authority to make such application. Each application shall include the following information:

(a) The identity of the investigative or law enforcement officer making the application and the officer authorizing the application;

(b) A full and complete statement of the facts and circumstances relied upon by the applicant to justify his belief that an order should be issued, including details as to the particular offense that has been, is being, or is about to be committed, a particular description of the nature and location of the facilities from which, or the place where, the communications are to be intercepted, a particular description of the type of communications sought to be intercepted, and the identity of the person, if known, committing the offense and whose communications are to be intercepted;

(c) A full and complete statement as to whether or not other investigative procedures have been tried and failed or why they reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous;

(d) A statement of the period of time for which the interception is required to be maintained and, if the nature of the investigation is such that the authorization for interception should not automatically terminate when the described type of communication has been first obtained, a particular description of facts establishing probable cause to believe that ad-

ditional communications of the same type will occur thereafter;

(e) A full and complete statement of the facts concerning all previous applications known to the individual authorizing and making the application, made to any judge for authorization to intercept, or for approval of interceptions of, wire or oral communications involving any of the same persons, facilities, or places specified in the application, and the action taken by the judge on each such application; and

(f) When the application is for the extension of an order, a statement setting forth the results thus far obtained from the interception or a reasonable explanation of the failure to obtain such results.

(2) The judge may require the applicant to furnish additional testimony or documentary evidence in support of the application.

(3) Upon such application, the judge may enter an ~~ex~~ parte order, as requested or as modified, authorizing or approving interception of wire or oral communications within the territorial jurisdiction of the court in which the judge is sitting if the judge determines on the basis of the facts submitted by the applicant that:

(a) There is probable cause for belief that an individual is committing, has committed, or is about to commit a particular offense enumerated in §934.07;

(b) There is probable cause for belief that particular communications concerning that offense will be obtained through such interception;

(c) Normal investigative procedures have been tried and have failed or reasonably appear to be unlikely to succeed if tried or to be too dangerous;

(d) There is probable cause for belief that the facilities from which, or the place where, the wire or oral communications are to be intercepted are being used, or are about to be used, in connection with the commission of such offense, or are leased to, listed in the name of, or commonly used by such person.

(4) Each order authorizing or approving the interception of any wire or oral communication shall specify:

(a) The identity of the person, if known, whose communications are to be intercepted;

(b) The nature and location of the communications facilities as to which, or the place where, authority to intercept is granted;

(c) A particular description of the type of communication sought to be intercepted and a statement of the particular offense to which it relates;

(d) The identity of the agency authorized to intercept the communications and of the person authorizing the application; and

(e) The period of time during which such interception is authorized, including a statement as to whether or not the interception shall automatically terminate when the described communication has been first obtained.

(5) No order entered under this section may authorize or approve the interception of any wire or oral communication for any period longer than is necessary to achieve the objective of the authorization, or in any event longer than thirty days. Extensions of an order may be granted, but only upon application for an extension made in accordance with subsection (1) of this section and upon the court making the findings required by subsection (3) of this section. The period of extension shall be no longer than the authorizing judge deems necessary to achieve the purposes for which it was granted and in no event for longer than thirty days. Every order and extension thereof shall contain a provision that the authorization to intercept shall be executed as soon as practicable, shall be conducted in such a way as to minimize the interception of communications not otherwise subject to interception under this chapter, and must terminate upon attainment of the authorized objective or in any event in thirty days.

(6) Whenever an order authorizing interception is entered pursuant to this chapter, the order may require reports to be made to the judge who issued the order showing what progress has been made toward achievement of the authorized objective and the need for continued interception. Such reports shall be made at such intervals as the judge may require.

(7)(a) The contents of any wire or oral communication intercepted by any means authorized by this chapter shall, if possible, be recorded on tape or wire or other comparable device. The recording of the contents of any wire or oral communication under this subsection shall be kept in such a way as will protect the recording from editing or other alterations. Immediately upon the expiration of the period of the order, or extensions thereof, such recordings shall be made available to the judge issuing such order and sealed under his directions. Custody of the recordings shall be wherever the judge orders. They shall not be destroyed except upon an order of the issuing or denying judge and in any event shall be kept for ten years. Duplicate recordings may be made for use or disclosure pursuant to the provisions of §934.08(1) and (2) for investigations.

(b) The presence of the seal provided for by this subsection, or a satisfactory explanation for the absence thereof, shall be a prerequisite for the use or disclosure of the contents of any wire or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom under §934.08(3).

(c) Applications made and orders granted under this chapter shall be sealed by the judge. Custody of the applications and orders shall be wherever the judge directs. Such applications and orders shall be disclosed only upon a showing of good cause before a judge of competent jurisdiction and shall not be destroyed except on order of the issuing or denying judge, and in any event shall be kept for ten years.

(d) Any violation of the provisions of this subsection may be punished as contempt of the issuing or denying judge.

(e) Within a reasonable time but not later than ninety days after the termination of the period of an order or extension thereof, the issuing or denying judge shall cause to be served on the persons named in the order or the application, and such other parties to intercepted communications as the judge may determine in his discretion that is in the interest of justice, an inventory which shall include notice of:

1. The fact of the entry of the order or the application;

2. The date of the entry and the period of authorized, approved, or disapproved interception, or the denial of the application; and

3. The fact that during the period wire or oral communications were or were not intercepted.

The judge, upon the filing of a motion, may make available to such person or his counsel for inspection such portions of the intercepted communications, applications, and orders as the judge determines to be in the interest of justice. On an ex parte showing of good cause to a judge of competent jurisdiction, the serving of the inventory required by this paragraph may be postponed.

(8) The contents of any intercepted wire or oral communication or evidence derived therefrom shall not be received in evidence or otherwise disclosed in any trial, hearing, or other proceeding unless each party, not less than ten days before the trial, hearing, or proceeding, has been furnished with a copy of the court order and accompanying application under which the interception was authorized or approved. This ten day period may be waived by the judge if he finds that it was not possible to furnish the party with the above information ten days before the trial, hearing, or proceeding and that the party will not be prejudiced by the delay in receiving such information.

(9) (a) Any aggrieved person in any trial, hearing, or proceeding in or before any court, department, officer, agency, regulatory body, or other authority may move to suppress the contents of any intercepted wire or oral communication, or evidence derived therefrom, on the grounds that:

1. The communication was unlawfully intercepted;

2. The order of authorization or approval under which it was intercepted is insufficient on its face; or

3. The interception was not made in conformity with the order of authorization or approval.

Such motion shall be made before the trial, hearing, or proceeding unless there was no opportunity to make such motion or the person was not aware of the grounds of the motion. If the motion is granted, the contents of the intercepted wire or oral communication, or evidence derived therefrom, shall be treated as having been obtained in violation of this chapter. The judge, upon the filing of such motion by the aggrieved person, may make available to the aggrieved person or his counsel for inspection such portions of the intercepted communication or evidence derived therefrom as the judge determines to be in the interests of justice.

(b) In addition to any other right to appeal, the state shall have the right to appeal from an order granting a motion to suppress made under paragraph (a) of this subsection or the denial of an application for an order of approval if the attorney shall certify to the judge or other official granting such motion or denying such application that the appeal is not taken for purposes of delay. Such appeal shall be taken within thirty days after the date the order was entered and shall be diligently prosecuted.

History.—§9, ch. 69-17.

934.10 Recovery of civil damages authorized.

—Any person whose wire or oral communication is intercepted, disclosed, or used in violation of this chapter shall have a civil cause of action against any person who intercepts, discloses, or uses, or procures any other person to intercept, disclose, or use, such communications, and shall be entitled to recover from any such person:

(1) Actual damages, but not less than liquidated damages computed at the rate of \$100 a day for each day of violation or \$1,000, whichever is higher;

(2) Punitive damages; and

(3) A reasonable attorney's fee and other litigation costs reasonably incurred.

A good faith reliance on a court order shall constitute a complete defense to any civil or criminal action under the laws of this state.

History.—§10, ch. 69-17.

CHAPTER 936

INQUESTS OF THE DEAD

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936.01 Justices of the peace to hold inquests.—Justices of the peace within their respective districts shall hold inquests of the dead when so directed as provided in §936.03, and to that extent shall be deemed coroners. In case the justice of the district in which the death occurs or the dead body is found shall for any reason be unable to hold an inquest, it shall be held by the county judge of the county in which the death occurs, or where the dead body is found, or by a justice of the peace of one of the adjoining districts of the county.

History.—RS 3009; §1, ch. 5125, 1903; GS 4085; RGS 6189; CGL 8519; §1, ch. 21965, 1943.

936.02 When inquests may be taken.—Inquests may be taken:

(1) Of all violent, sudden and casual deaths where there are no eyewitness or eyewitnesses to the killing or cause of death, and such deaths occur under circumstances indicating that death was caused by some criminal act or was the result of criminal negligence;

(2) Of all sudden deaths in prison or other state, county, municipal and such public institutions, without an attending physician;

(3) Of all dead bodies found within the county, whether of person known or unknown, when there are no known eyewitness or eyewitnesses and it is apparent, from the body or the surrounding circumstances, that death was caused by some criminal act or was the result of criminal negligence, or when the deceased died or disappeared under circumstances indicating foul play; and,

(4) When otherwise ordered by a court of record having jurisdiction of felonies, upon petition of the prosecuting attorney thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 3253, 1881; RS 3010; GS 4086; RGS 6190; CGL 8520; §2, ch. 21965, 1943.

936.021 Inquests, public.—All inquests held pursuant to this chapter, except the deliberation of the jury, shall be open to the public.

History.—§1, ch. 57-105.

936.03 Preliminary inquiry and direction for inquest; proceedings, etc.—

(1) Every coroner, as soon as he knows or is informed that the dead body of any person,

supposed to have come to his death under any of the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1), (2) or (3) of §936.02 has been found within his district, shall forthwith make a preliminary investigation into the facts and circumstances surrounding the death and ascertain the names and addresses of all persons having knowledge thereof, and report the same to the judge, the prosecuting attorney or some assistant prosecuting attorney of any court having trial jurisdiction of felonies committed in the county where the dead body of such deceased person is found. If, upon consideration of such report and upon such further investigation of the facts and circumstances surrounding the death as such judge, prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney may deem necessary, the said judge, prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney finds that there is reasonable ground for believing that such death was caused by the criminal act or the criminal negligence of another, and further finds that an inquest is necessary, he shall direct that the coroner forthwith cause a coroner's jury to be summoned to be and appear before him, at a specified time and place, to inquire, after a view of the dead body, how and in what manner and by whom the deceased came to death. The coroner shall, forthwith upon being directed as aforesaid, or when directed pursuant to subsection (4) of §936.02 make out his warrant, which warrant shall state the grounds upon which it is believed that death was caused by the criminal act or criminal negligence of another and recite the order and direction for impaneling a jury and be directed to the constable of the district, if there be one, and if not, then to any constable of the county or to the sheriff, directing that he forthwith summons a coroner's jury to be and appear before the said coroner, at the time and place therein to be named, to inquire how and in what manner and by whom the deceased came to his death.

(2) The report of the preliminary inquiry, by the coroner to the judge, prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney, may be made by mail, by telephone or by telegram confirmed by mail, and the direction for holding the

inquest may likewise be given. A copy of the direction for holding the inquest shall be attached to the coroner's cost bill and no cost bill shall be approved or paid unless and until a copy of such direction is attached as aforesaid.

History.—§6, ch. 52, 1845; §1, ch. 3116, 1879; RS 3011; §1, ch. 4543, 1897; GS 4087; RGS 6191; CGL 8521; §3, ch. 21965, 1943; §10, ch. 26484, 1951.

936.04 Coroner's jury; number.—A coroner's jury shall consist of six good and lawful men of the justice's district wherein the dead body is found.

History.—§1, ch. 3116, 1879; RS 3012; GS 4088; RGS 6192; CGL 8522; §4, ch. 21965, 1943.

936.05 Return of warrant requiring sheriff to summon jurors.—Every officer to whom such warrant shall be delivered or directed shall forthwith execute the same, and shall repair to the place where the dead body is, at the time mentioned, and make return of the warrant, with his proceedings thereon, to the coroner who granted the same.

History.—§7, ch. 52, 1845; RS 3013; GS 4089; RGS 6193; CGL 8523.

936.06 Penalty for failure of constable to execute warrant or juror to appear.—Every constable or other officer failing to execute such warrant, or to return the same as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, and every person summoned as a juror aforesaid who shall fail to appear without having a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding ten dollars, which fines shall be recovered by an action of debt in the name of the state before any justice of the peace in the proper district, and shall be applied to the use of the county school fund.

History.—§8, ch. 52, 1845; RS 3014; GS 4090; RGS 6194; CGL 8524.

936.07 Oath of jurors.—The coroner shall administer an oath to the six jurors; to the foreman first, in the following manner: "You do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that you will diligently inquire and true presentment make how and in what manner and by whom A. B. who here lies dead, came to his death, and you will deliver to me, a coroner of this county, a true inquest thereon, according to such evidence as shall be laid before you and according to the best of your knowledge; so help you God."

The other jurors shall swear in the following form: "Such oath as your foreman has now taken before you on his part you and each of you will keep and observe on your respective parts; so help you God."

History.—§§9, 10, ch. 52, 1845; §1, ch. 3116, 1879; RS 3015; GS 4091; RGS 6195; CGL 8525.

936.08 Charge to jury.—The jurors being sworn, the coroner shall give them a charge upon their oaths to declare of the death of the person: whether he died of felony, mischance, or accident; if of felony, who were the principals and who were the accessories, with what instrument he was struck or wounded, and so of all prevailing circumstances

which may come by presumption; if by mischance or accident, whether by the act of man or whether by hurt, fall, stroke, drowning or otherwise; also to inquire of the persons who, if any, were present, and of the friends of the deceased, his relatives and neighbors, whether he was killed in the same place where the body was found; and if elsewhere, by whom the body was brought thence, and of all other circumstances relating to said death; and if he died of his own felony, then to inquire the manner, means or instrument, and of all other circumstances concerning such death.

History.—§11, ch. 52, 1845; RS 3016; GS 4092; RGS 6196; CGL 8526.

936.09 Proclamation for witnesses.—The jury, being charged, shall stand together, and proclamation shall be made for any person who can give evidence to draw near and they shall be heard.

History.—§12, ch. 52, 1845; RS 3017; GS 4093; RGS 6197; CGL 8527.

936.10 Witnesses; warrant, oath, etc.—

(1) Every coroner may send his warrant for witnesses to be served by a constable, commanding them to come before him to be examined and to declare their knowledge concerning the matter in question. The coroner shall administer an oath or affirmation to them in the following form: "You do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give to the inquest concerning the death of A. B. here lying dead shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth; so help you God."

(2) The evidence of such witnesses shall be in writing, subscribed by them, and if it relate to the trial of any person concerned in the death, the coroner shall bind such witnesses by recognizances in a reasonable sum for their personal appearance at the next term of the proper court to be holden within the same county, there to give evidence accordingly, and commit to the common jail of said county any witnesses refusing to enter into such recognizances; and he shall return to the same court such inquisition, written evidence and recognizances by him taken.

History.—§§13, 14, ch. 52, 1845; RS 3018; GS 4094; RGS 6198; CGL 8528.

936.11 Medical testimony.—Whenever a jury of inquest shall deem it necessary to have a physician in attendance to assist them in their examination, the coroner shall summon such physician. The jurors shall not request the coroner to summon a physician to assist them in their examination until after they shall have been empaneled and sworn and made an examination of the body, and then, not until they shall have come to the conclusion that it is absolutely necessary to have a physician to assist them in their further examination. No coroner shall summon a physician until he shall be requested as aforesaid. If any physician shall otherwise attend such inquest, he shall not be paid by the county therefor, and the jury shall state the fact in their verdict.

whether or not they requested the attendance of a physician, or whether or not a physician accordingly attended, and the name of the physician. A duplicate of the verdict shall be filed in the clerk's office of the circuit court of the county where the inquest was held.

History.—§1, ch. 639, 1855; §1, ch. 1109, 1861; RS 3019; GS 4095; RGS 6199; CGL 8529.

936.12 Verdict of coroner's jury.—

(1) The jury, having viewed the body, heard the evidence and made all the inquiry within their power, shall draw up and deliver to the coroner their verdict upon the death under consideration, in writing, under their hands and seals.

(2) The coroner shall require the jury empaneled to examine and make a report, signed and sealed by the jurors and the coroner, which shall be returned with the verdict of said jury, giving a minute and particular description of the person deceased, together with the name of the deceased, if the same can be ascertained, and the amount of money, property or other valuables found with the body of deceased.

History.—§§15, 16, ch. 52, 1845; RS 3020; GS 4096; RGS 6200; CGL 8530.

936.13 Disposition of property found on deceased.—

(1) The amount of money or other property found with the body of deceased, if there be no person entitled to take charge of the same, shall be placed in the hands of the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the body may be found, and by him paid over to the person authorized to receive same, if any such person shall call therefor. The clerk, if the money aforesaid should not be called for within two years from the time of receiving the same, shall loan it out at interest to be applied to the county schools of said county.

(2) If any coroner shall refuse or fail to pay into the hands of the clerk of any county the money or other property which comes into his hands as aforesaid, the clerk shall sue for and collect the same, in his own name, before any court having competent jurisdiction in the county.

History.—§§16, 17, 19, ch. 52, 1845; RS 3021; GS 4097; RGS 6201; CGL 8531.

936.14 Coroner to publish description of deceased.—The coroner shall publish in some public newspaper printed in or nearest to such county the name and description of the deceased, if the same can be ascertained, and the amount of money, property or other valuables found in his possession, in cases in which no person entitled thereto shall claim the same.

History.—§18, ch. 52, 1845; RS 3022; GS 4098; RGS 6202; CGL 8532.

936.15 When the coroner's warrant to issue.—In all inquisitions, when it appears to the satisfaction of the jury of inquest that a felony has been committed, the coroner holding such

inquest shall forthwith upon the rendition of the verdict issue his warrant to be directed to any lawful officer to execute and return same, and to apprehend the person suspected of such felony and bring him before some justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law.

History.—§2, ch. 364, 1851; RS 3023; GS 4099; RGS 6203; CGL 8533.

936.16 Coroner's fees on inquest, etc.—The compensation of judicial officers, when acting as coroners shall be as follows:

(1) For viewing a dead body, making preliminary inquiry and report to the judge or prosecuting attorney or his assistant as required in §936.03, and in issuing death certificate where no inquest is held and where the deceased was not attended by a physician in his last illness, three dollars;

(2) For summoning a jury, holding an inquest and making return thereof, the same compensation as provided by law for sheriffs and clerks of the circuit court for similar services; twenty-five cents per one hundred words for testimony actually taken and reported, said coroner to furnish three copies of said testimony actually taken and reported for said compensation, one copy to be retained by him, one to be filed with the clerk of the circuit court and the other with the judge or prosecuting attorney directing the inquest; and five dollars per day for each day or portion thereof in addition to one, required to hold the said inquest; and,

(3) Where the coroner is required to travel, five cents per mile going and returning to his office or residence, as the case may be, for mileage actually traveled by the nearest and most practical route. All compensation shall be paid from the general fund of the county in which the death occurred or the dead body was found.

History.—§1, ch. 10101, 1925; CGL 8536; am. §5, ch. 21965, 1943.

936.17 Physician's fees.—The compensation allowed the physician attending the coroner's inquest and making a post mortem examination, shall be ten dollars, to be paid by the county. The coroner and foreman of the inquest shall give their certificate stating the attendance of the physician, and upon its presentation, the county commissioners of the county shall order the same to be paid out of the fine and forfeiture fund.

History.—§1, ch. 639, 1855; RS 3025; GS 4101; RGS 6205; CGL 8537.

936.18 Compensation of jurors and witnesses.—

(1) Immediately after the holding of any coroner's inquest in this state, the coroner holding such inquest shall make out payrolls, in duplicate, of the jurors and witnesses serving at such inquest, according to blank forms prescribed and furnished by the comptroller of the state, which payrolls shall contain the name of each juror and witness serving at such inquest, together with the number of days served and the number of miles traveled by each, and shall be signed by each and witnessed.

(2) The coroner or justice holding the inquest shall certify to the correctness of these payrolls and deposit them with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which said inquest shall be held, and the clerk shall submit them to the board of county commissioners for their approval or disapproval. If approved by the county commissioners, one copy of the payroll shall be submitted to the comptroller for his approval, and the other copy placed on file in the clerk's office.

(3) When the payroll shall be approved by the comptroller and the clerk notified thereof, he shall issue a certificate under the seal of his office, according to blank forms to be furnished him by the comptroller, to each juror and witness for the amount due for such service at such inquest, which certificate shall be countersigned by the chairman of the board of county commissioners, and be received by the collector of taxes in payment of taxes the same as other juror and witness certificates, but pay shall not be allowed to more than any two witnesses to any single fact to be proven at the inquest where there is not a direct conflict of testimony. Jurors and witnesses at inquests shall be paid by the county, and shall receive the same per diem and mileage as jurors and witnesses in the justice of the peace courts.

History.—§1, ch. 3239, 1881; RS 3026; GS 4102; RGS 6206; CGL 8538.

cf.—§40.24 Compensation of jurors.
§90.14 Compensation of witnesses.

936.19 Form of warrant for jury.—

State of Florida,

County,

In the name of the State of Florida.—To any constable of said county.

Whereas, I have been notified that the dead body of A. B. is lying at (describe the place where the body is found), in said county, and I have good reason to believe that his death was caused by the criminal act or negligence of another (here set out the grounds of such opinion; you are hereby required to forthwith summon a jury of good and lawful men of said county, not less than six in all, to appear before me immediately at the place where said body is lying in said county, to inquire, upon a view of said body, how and in what manner and by whom he came to his death.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____.

(Seal)
Coroner.

History.—GS 4103; RGS 6207; CGL 8539.

936.20 Form of charge to be given by the coroner to the jury.—You will, upon your oaths, declare upon the death of A. B.; whether he died of felony, or mischance, or accident; if of felony, who were principals and who were accessories, with what instrument he was struck or wounded, and so of all prevailing circumstances which may come by presumption; if by mischance or accident, whether by the act of man, and whether by

hurt, fall, stroke, drowning or otherwise; also inquire of the persons, if any, who were present, the finder of the body, the deceased's relations or neighbors, if he was killed in the same place where the body was found, and if elsewhere, by whom and how the body was brought thence; if he died of his own act, inquire of the manner, means or instrument, and of all the circumstances attending it.

History.—GS 4103; RGS 6207; CGL 8539.

936.21 Form of inquisition for murder.—

State of Florida,

County.

An inquisition indented and taken for the State of Florida, in the county of _____ on the _____ day of _____ A. D. 19____, before me as coroner in and for said county, upon the view of the body of A. B., then and there lying dead, upon the oath of (here insert the names of the jurors), good and lawful men of the said county, who being sworn and charged to inquire how and in what manner and by whom the said A. B. came to his death, do say upon their oaths aforesaid that C. D. upon the _____ day of _____, 19____, in the county aforesaid, in and upon the said A. B., in the peace of God then and there being, feloniously, willfully and of his malice aforethought did make an assault, and that the said C. D., with a certain knife, which he then and there had and held, in and upon the said A. B. a mortal wound did inflict, of which said mortal wound the said A. B. died, and that the said C. D. in manner aforesaid the said A. B. then and there did kill and murder, (if there are accessories as follows) and the said jurors do further say upon their oath aforesaid that G. H. and I. J. were feloniously present at the time of the felony and murder aforesaid in form aforesaid committed, that is to say on the said _____ day of _____, 19____, in the county aforesaid then and there comforting, abetting and aiding the said C. D. to do and commit the murder aforesaid in the manner aforesaid.

In witness whereof, as well the said coroner as the jurors aforesaid have to this inquisition set their hands and seal the day and year aforesaid at the place aforesaid.

Coroner. (Seal).

Jurors. (Seal).

History.—GS 4103; RGS 6207; CGL 8539.

936.22 Form of warrant to be issued by the coroner.—

State of Florida,

County.

In the name of the State of Florida.—To any lawful officer of said county:

Whereas, it appears to me from an inquisition held before me as coroner in and for said county that from the evidence taken in writing before me, the said coroner (here recite the inquest precisely), these are, therefore, to

command you to forthwith arrest the said C. D. (if there were accessories, include them in the warrant) and bring him before me (or the county judge, or some other justice of the peace) to be dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this _____
day of _____ A. D. 19._____
_____(Seal)

Justice of the Peace and ex-officio Coroner.

History.—GS 4103; RGS 6207; CGL 8539.

CHAPTER 937

PROCEEDINGS IN COURTS OF COUNTY JUDGES AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

- 937.01 Provisions for justice of peace to apply to county judge.
 937.011 Prosecuting attorneys to sign affidavits.
 937.02 Complaint and warrant.
 937.03 Time of trial.
 937.04 Bail; commitment.
 937.05 Arraignment and plea.
 937.06 Trial by jury.
 937.07 New jury; summoning and selection.
 937.08 Regulations as to jury.
 937.09 Rendition of verdict.
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 937.12 Execution.
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 937.14 Failure of person receiving fine to pay it over.
 937.15 Persons convicted in justice of the peace or county judge's court allowed forty-eight hours to pay fine before being worked.
 937.16 Justice may summon witnesses and administer oaths.
 937.17 Disobedience to summons; refusal to testify, etc.
 937.18 Justice to keep docket.
 937.19 Inspection and final deposit of docket.

937.01 Provisions for justice of peace to apply to county judge.—All the provisions of this chapter prescribing the duties of justices of the peace shall apply to and regulate the proceedings of the county judges in criminal cases.

History.—§29, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2968; GS 4041; RGS 6145; CGL 8450.

cf.—Ch. 37, Courts of justices of the peace.

§823.01, Abatement of nuisances by justice of the peace.

937.011 Prosecuting attorneys to sign affidavits.—The prosecuting attorneys of the county judges' courts or of the county courts, as the case may be, are authorized to sign affidavits before the judge of such court where such prosecuting officer has evidence to support such affidavit for a criminal charge over which such court has jurisdiction. The judge shall issue arrest warrants upon such affidavit as is done in all other cases. This procedure shall be cumulative to all other practice and procedure before such courts.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 57-294.

937.02 Complaint and warrant.—Upon complaint made on affidavit to any justice of the peace by any person, that any offense which he has jurisdiction to try and determine has been committed within his district, he may issue a warrant in the usual form, making it returnable either before himself or before the county judge.

History.—§2, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2950; GS 4024; RGS 6128; CGL 8433.

937.03 Time of trial.—Upon the return of the warrant with the accused, the justice of the peace shall proceed to hear, try and determine the case forthwith, or shall adjourn the same to some day of the next term of his court.

History.—RS 2951; GS 4025; RGS 6129; CGL 8434.

937.04 Bail; commitment.—From the time of the return of the warrant until the time of the trial, the accused may give bail with one or more sureties, to be approved by the county judge, justice or sheriff, for his appearance at the time of the trial, in such sum as shall be named by the county judge or justice not exceeding five hundred dollars; or

in the event of failure to furnish security, he may be committed to the county jail for safe-keeping, by warrant of said judge or justice, or left in custody of the sheriff or constable.

History.—§4, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2952; §1, ch. 5138, 1903; GS 4026; RGS 6130; CGL 8435.

937.05 Arraignment and plea.—

(1) The charge made against the accused, as stated in the complaint or warrant, shall be distinctly read to the accused, who may plead thereto, and the plea shall be entered in his docket by the justice. If the accused refuses to plead, the justice shall enter the fact, with a plea of not guilty in behalf of the accused, in his docket.

(2) If the accused shall plead guilty to such charge, the justice of the peace shall thereupon enter such plea upon his docket, give judgment upon same and enter such judgment upon his docket.

History.—§§5, 6, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2953; GS 4027; RGS 6131; CGL 8436; §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

937.06 Trial by jury.—Issues of fact shall be tried by jury. If the cause be tried in term, it shall be tried as other jury causes are tried, but if it be tried out of term, the justice shall direct the sheriff or constable to summon and return forthwith six qualified persons to act as jurors. The officer shall summon them personally, and shall return a list of the persons summoned. If the number for any cause be deficient, the justice shall supply the deficiency by directing the officer to summon bystanders, or others who may be competent to act as jurors.

History.—§§7-9, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2954; GS 4028; RGS 6132; CGL 8437.

937.07 New jury; summoning and selection.

—If the officers to whom the venire shall have been delivered shall fail to return the same as required, or if the jury shall fail to agree and be discharged by the court, a new jury shall be selected and summoned in the same manner, and the same proceedings shall thereupon be had as prescribed in respect to the first jury.

History.—§10, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2955; GS 4029; RGS 6133; CGL 8438.

937.08 Regulations as to jury.—After the jury shall have been sworn they shall sit together and hear the proofs and allegations in the case, which shall be delivered in public and in the presence of the accused. After hearing such proofs and allegations the jury shall be kept together in some convenient place until they agree upon a verdict or are discharged by the court, and the sheriff or a constable shall be sworn to take charge of the jury in like manner as upon trials in justices' courts in civil proceedings.

History.—§12, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2956; GS 4030; RGS 6134; CGL 8439.

937.09 Rendition of verdict.—When the jurors have agreed upon their verdict they shall deliver the same to the court publicly, who shall enter it in his docket.

History.—§13, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2957; GS 4031; RGS 6135; CGL 8440.

937.10 Discharge of accused on acquittal.—Whenever the accused shall be acquitted he shall be immediately discharged.

History.—§15, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2958; GS 4032; RGS 6136; CGL 8441.

937.11 Conviction and sentence.—

(1) When the accused shall be tried under the provisions of this chapter, and found guilty by a jury, or shall be convicted of the charge made against him upon a plea of guilty, the court shall render judgment thereon, and inflict such punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, as the case may require; but such punishment shall in no case exceed the limit fixed by law for the offense charged.

(2) When any fine or costs shall be imposed by any justice upon any person convicted of any offense, unless such fine and costs shall be paid within twenty-four hours, during which time the accused shall remain in custody of an officer, such person shall be committed to the jail of the county there to be imprisoned until such fine and costs shall be paid, or until duly discharged according to law.

History.—§14, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2959; GS 4033; RGS 6137; CGL 8442.

937.12 Execution.—The judgment shall be executed by the sheriff, or any constable of the county where the conviction shall be had, by virtue of a warrant under the hand of a justice who held the court, to be directed to such officers, and specifying the particulars of such judgment.

History.—§18, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2961; GS 4034; RGS 6138; CGL 8443.

937.13 Payment of fines.—

(1) All fines imposed by any such court, if paid before the accused is committed, shall be received by the justice of the peace who constituted the court before which the accused was convicted, and by such magistrate paid over to the county depository within ten days after the receipt thereof, to be disposed of according to law.

(2) If the accused be committed, payment of any fine imposed upon him shall be made to the

sheriff of the county, who shall, within ten days after the receipt thereof, pay over the same to the county depository for the purpose aforesaid.

History.—§§19, 20, 30, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2962; GS 4035; RGS 6139; CGL 8444.

937.14 Failure of person receiving fine to pay it over.—If any person who shall receive any such fine or any part thereof shall neglect to pay over the same pursuant to the provisions of §937.13, the state attorney shall immediately commence a suit therefor and prosecute the same diligently to effect.

History.—§21, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2963; GS 4036; RGS 6140; CGL 8445.

937.15 Persons convicted in justice of the peace or county judge's court allowed forty-eight hours to pay fine before being worked.—Any person convicted of crime in the justice of the peace court or the county judge's court, who shall have a pecuniary fine or sum of money assessed or adjudged against him as punishment, may on being taken into custody by the proper officer of the court, or prior to such arrest, at any time within forty-eight hours from the time he is sentenced, pay the said fine and cost or give the bail for the payment of such fine and cost of prosecution, as provided in §921.15; and such person convicted in the justice or county judge's court, shall not be transferred or turned over to persons working the county prisoners, until the expiration of forty-eight hours from the time such person was sentenced by the court.

History.—§1, ch. 5923, 1909; §1, ch. 7856, 1919; RGS 6127; CGL 8432.

937.16 Justice may summon witnesses and administer oaths.—Any justice of the peace may issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses before any court held by a justice of the peace, and may administer all necessary oaths in proceedings before such court.

History.—§22, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2964; GS 4037; RGS 6141; CGL 8446.

937.17 Disobedience to summons; refusal to testify, etc.—In case any person summoned to appear before any court held by a justice of the peace, as a juror or witness, shall fail to appear, or if any witness appearing shall refuse to be sworn or testify, he shall be liable to the same penalties and may be proceeded against in the same manner as provided by law in respect to jurors and witnesses in justice's courts in civil proceedings.

History.—§23, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2965; GS 4038; RGS 6142; CGL 8447.

937.18 Justice to keep docket.—Every justice of the peace shall enter in his docket the title of all criminal cases brought before him, the time when the first process was issued, the service and return thereof, all adjournments, the time and manner of the trial, or other disposition of the case, the judgment or sentence, including the costs allowed, the names of all witnesses and jurors sworn on the trial,

the time of issuing warrants of commitment, the payment of all fines and costs which shall be paid into the hands of the justice, with the date thereof, and all other proceedings had by and before the justice of the peace relative to each case, and he shall sign his name thereto after rendering judgment.

History.—§27, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2966; GS 4039; RGS 6143; CGL 8448.

937.19 Inspection and final deposit of

docket.—Every such docket shall be kept subject to the inspection of the sheriff and his deputies, the clerk of the circuit court, county commissioners and state attorneys, and at the end of the term of office of the justice of the peace he shall turn over to his successor forthwith all dockets, books, papers and effects in his possession pertaining to his office.

History.—§28, ch. 2093, 1877; RS 2967; GS 4040; RGS 6144; CGL 8449.

cf.—§839.14, Penalty for withholding records from successor.

CHAPTER 939

COSTS

- 939.01 Judgment for costs on conviction.
 939.02 Costs before committing magistrate.
 939.03 Execution for costs in capital cases.
 939.04 Execution for costs in other cases.
 939.05 Insolvent defendant discharged without payment of costs.
 939.06 Acquitted defendant not liable for costs.
 939.07 Pay of defendant's witnesses.
 939.08 Costs to be certified by county commissioners before audit.
 939.09 Sheriff's mileage.

939.01 Judgment for costs on conviction.—In all cases of conviction for crime the costs of prosecution shall be included and entered up in the judgment rendered against the convicted person.

History.—§1, ch. 76, 1846; RS 2983; GS 4057; RGS 6161; CGL 8475.

cf.—§57.091 Refund of costs to counties in certain proceedings relating to state prisoners.

§142.16, Change of venue, county payable.

§902.19, When prosecutor liable for costs.

939.02 Costs before committing magistrate.—All costs accruing before a committing magistrate shall be taxed against the defendant on conviction or estreat of recognizance.

History.—§3, ch. 1949, 1873; RS 2984; GS 4058; RGS 6162; CGL 8476.

939.03 Execution for costs in capital cases.—In all capital cases the costs in case of conviction shall be entered up against the prisoner, and the bill of costs, when taxed by the clerk and certified in the manner required by law to give a bill of costs the force of an execution, shall have the force of an execution, and may be levied upon any property of the prisoner found in the state. If the sheriff shall return said bill to the office of the clerk and make affidavit thereon that sufficient property cannot be found to pay the same, and shall state in the affidavit the amount left unpaid after exhausting all the property found, the bill, or the balance unpaid thereon, shall then be audited according to law and such amount shall be paid out of the county treasury.

History.—§7, ch. 159, 1848; RS 2985; GS 4059; RGS 6163; CGL 8477.

939.04 Execution for costs in other cases.—In all cases less than capital, wherein the defendant may be adjudged to pay costs, a capias may be issued, as is provided for the collection of fines and forfeitures.

History.—§5, ch. 217, 1849; RS 2986; GS 4060; RGS 6164; CGL 8478.

939.05 Insolvent defendant discharged without payment of costs.—In all cases less than capital, when it appears from due proof made in open court that the person convicted is wholly unable to pay costs, and that the judgment has in other respects been complied with, the court before which such person was convicted may discharge him without the payment of costs.

History.—§2, ch. 76, 1846; RS 2987; GS 4061; RGS 6165; CGL 8479.

- 939.10 Duty of board of county commissioners.
 939.11 Unnecessary charge for confining prisoner not to be allowed.
 939.12 Cost against state in supreme court.
 939.13 Power of comptroller.
 939.14 County not to pay costs in cases where information is not filed or indictment found.
 939.15 Costs paid by county in cases of insolvency.
 939.16 Prepayment may be required in courts of county judges, etc.

939.06 Acquitted defendant not liable for costs.—No defendant in a criminal prosecution who is acquitted or discharged shall be liable for any costs or fees of the court or any ministerial office, or for any charge of subsistence while detained in custody. If he shall have paid any taxable costs in the case, the clerk or justice shall give him a certificate of the payment of such costs, with the items thereof, which, when audited and approved according to law, shall be refunded to him by the county.

History.—§3, ch. 76, 1846; RS 2988; GS 4062; RGS 6166; CGL 8480.

939.07 Pay of defendant's witnesses.—In all criminal cases prosecuted in the name of the state in the circuit courts or criminal courts of record in this state where the defendant is insolvent or discharged, the county shall pay the legal expenses and costs, as is prescribed for the payment of costs incurred by the county in the prosecution of such cases; provided, that there shall not be more than two witnesses summoned and paid to prove the same fact; and provided further, that before any witness is subpoenaed on behalf of a defendant in the circuit or criminal court an application shall be made to the judge, in writing, on behalf of the defendant, setting forth the substance of the facts sought to be proved by the witness or witnesses, making affidavit that the defendant is insolvent, and if upon such showing the judge is satisfied that the witness or witnesses are necessary for the proper defense of the defendant, he shall order that subpoena issue, and that the costs as herein provided shall be paid by the county, and not otherwise. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any courts other than the circuit courts and the criminal courts of record.

History.—§1, chs. 5131 and 5132, 1903; GS 4063; RGS 6167; CGL 8481.

cf.—§932.36, Compensation of witnesses for insolvent defendants, justice of the peace courts and county judges' courts.

§932.37, In other courts.

939.08 Costs to be certified by county commissioners before audit.—In all cases wherein any officer, juror, defendant, witness or other person claims the payment of any fee, costs, per diem or other compensation from the county in or on account of any case or matter in a court of a justice of the peace which is pay-

able by the county, and in all cases wherein is claimed the payment of bills of costs, fees or expenses, other than juror and witness fees, in the prosecution of any criminal case in other courts, which are payable by the county, an itemized bill or statement thereof shall be submitted to the county commissioners of the county in which such courts are held, and the same shall not be paid until the board of county commissioners shall have approved it and certified thereon that the same is just, correct and reasonable, and that no unnecessary or illegal item is contained therein.

History.—§§3, 5, ch. 3702, 1887; RS 2989; GS 4064; RGS 6168; CGL 8482.
cf.—§142.10, Officer to make out accounts as directed.

939.09 Sheriff's mileage.—Every sheriff, in presenting a bill for mileage against the state or county, shall certify that no constructive mileage is charged therein.

History.—§7, ch. 3702, 1887; RS 2990; GS 4065; RGS 6169; CGL 8483.
cf.—§902.19, Mileage when sheriff summoned to testify in county in which he holds office.

939.10 Duty of board of county commissioners.—The board of county commissioners, before approving any bill against the state or county, shall ascertain that no constructive mileage, or charge for anything but actual miles necessarily traveled by the nearest route, or actual and necessary services, or actual and necessary expenses which may be chargeable against the state or county, is contained therein.

History.—§7, ch. 3702, 1887; RS 2991; GS 4066; RGS 6170; CGL 8484.

939.11 Unnecessary charge for confining prisoner not to be allowed.—No charge for rent of any house for confining a prisoner, or for guarding a prisoner, any longer than may be necessary for transferring such prisoner to jail or place of safekeeping, or during the session of court at which such prisoner shall be arraigned, or to which he may be brought for trial, shall be allowed against the state or county.

History.—§6, ch. 159, 1848; RS 2992; GS 4067; RGS 6171; CGL 8485.

939.12 Cost against state in supreme court.—The clerk of the supreme court shall give, upon application, a certified copy of any judgment against the state upon appeal in criminal cases, and the county commissioners of the county from the court of which such appeal was taken shall pay the same to the appellant, or his agent or attorney, on demand.

History.—§1, ch. 3266, 1881; RS 2993; GS 4068; RGS 6172; CGL 8486.

939.13 Power of comptroller.—The comptroller may audit and approve or disapprove any claim or any item thereof against the state for costs, fees or expenses of criminal cases prosecuted in the name of the state, and for which the state is liable, if he is satisfied that the same is legal, just, necessary and correct or otherwise, and may prescribe forms and methods for the same. The comptroller shall not dispense with any of the requirements of law relative to the auditing and payment of such accounts, but he may prescribe additional requirements.

History.—§8, ch. 3702, 1887; RS 2995; GS 4069; RGS 6173; CGL 8487.

939.14 County not to pay costs in cases where information is not filed or indictment found.—When a committing magistrate holds to bail or commits any person to answer a criminal charge in a county court, a criminal court of record, or a circuit court, and an information is not filed nor an indictment found against such person, the costs of such committing trial shall not be paid by the county, except the costs for executing the warrant.

History.—§1, ch. 4123, 1893; GS 4070; RGS 6174; CGL 8488.
cf.—§142.09 Defendant not convicted, or dies.

939.15 Costs paid by county in cases of insolvency.—When the defendant in any criminal case pending in any circuit or criminal court or the supreme court of this state has been adjudged insolvent by the circuit judge or the judge of the criminal court, upon affidavit and proof as required by §924.17 in cases of appeal, or when the defendant is discharged or the judgment reversed, the costs allowed by law shall be paid by the county in which the crime was committed, upon presentation to the county commissioners of a certified copy of the judgment of the court against such county for such costs.

History.—Ch. 4401, 1895; GS 4071; RGS 6175; CGL 8489.
cf.—§57.091 Refunding costs paid by county in certain proceedings affecting state prisoners.

939.16 Prepayment may be required in courts of county judges, etc.—In all cases justices of the peace and county judges in this state shall require payment in advance or security for costs of process, service of the same, and of examination, unless the party applying for a warrant shall make an affidavit of insolvency and of substantial injury to person or property by him suffered, in which case process shall issue without payment of costs.

History.—§2, ch. 1949, 1873; §1, ch. 3128, 1879; RS 2843, 2844, 2996; GS 4072; §1, ch. 5651, 1907; RGS 6176; CGL 8490.

CHAPTER 940
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY

- 940.01 Clemency; suspension of fines, pardons, restoration of civil rights, etc.
 940.02 Notice to be given.
 940.03 Application for executive clemency.

- 940.04 Copy of information or indictment to be furnished without charge.
 940.05 Restoration of civil rights.
 940.06 Submission of names of qualified persons.

940.01 Clemency; suspension of fines, pardons, restoration of civil rights, etc.—

(1) Except in cases of treason and in cases when impeachment results in conviction, the governor may, by executive order filed with the department of state, suspend collection of fines and forfeitures, grant reprieves not exceeding sixty days and, with the approval of three members of the cabinet, grant full or conditional pardons, restore civil rights, commute punishment, and remit fines and forfeitures for offenses.

(2) In cases of treason, the governor may grant reprieves until adjournment of the regular session of the legislature convening next after the conviction, at which session the legislature may grant a pardon or further reprieve; otherwise the sentence shall be executed.

(3) The governor shall communicate to the legislature, at the beginning of every session, every case of fine and forfeiture remitted or reprieved, pardon or commutation granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence, its date and the date of its remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve.

History.—RS 2997; GS 4073; RGS 6177; CGL 8491; §1, ch. 69-29; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

940.02 Notice to be given.—

(1) When any person intends to apply for the remission of any fine or forfeiture, or the commutation of any punishment, or for a pardon, he shall cause to be posted for the period of ten days, at the courthouse door and in two or more other places in the county where the offense for which the fine, forfeiture, punishment, penalty or sentence sought to be remitted, commuted or pardoned shall have been committed, or to be published for such period in a newspaper in said county, a notice that he will make application, one copy of which shall, except when published in a newspaper, be posted in the neighborhood or settlement where the same was committed. Such notice shall state the nature of the charge or offense of which he was convicted, and the time or term of the court when convicted. At the time of such posting or publication, the applicant shall cause a copy of such notice to be furnished by mail to each of the following: The prosecuting attorney of the

court in which the applicant was convicted and the judge of said court.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to any proceedings for restoration of civil rights.

History.—§1, ch. 3018, 1877; RS 2998; GS 4074; RGS 6178; CGL 8492; §1, ch. 67-75; §5, ch. 69-29.

940.03 Application for executive clemency.—

When any person intends to apply for remission of any fine or forfeiture or the commutation of any punishment he shall submit an application to the board of pardons. The application shall be in writing accompanied by a copy of the indictment or information upon which the conviction was had, a statement of the facts testified to at the trial, and such other information as shall be required by the board of pardons. A copy of the application complete with all attachments shall be furnished to the prosecuting attorney of the court in which the applicant was convicted and to the presiding judge of said court.

History.—§2, ch. 3018, 1877; RS 2999; GS 4075; RGS 6179; CGL 8493; §2, ch. 67-75; §2, ch. 69-29.

940.04 Copy of information or indictment to be furnished without charge.—The clerk or justice of the peace shall furnish said copy of indictment or information to any applicant for the same, free of charge and without delay.

History.—§3, ch. 3018, 1877; RS 3000; GS 4076; RGS 6180; CGL 8494.

940.05 Restoration of civil rights.—Any person who has been convicted of a felony may be entitled to the restoration of all the rights of citizenship enjoyed by him prior to his conviction if he complied with one of following criteria:

(1) Has received a full pardon from the board of pardons, or

(2) Has served the maximum term of the sentence imposed upon him, or

(3) Has been granted his final release by the parole and probation commission.

History.—§1, ch. 3467, 1883; RS 3001; GS 4077; RGS 6181; CGL 8495; §3, ch. 69-29.

940.06 Submission of names of qualified persons.—The parole and probation commission shall submit to the governor and cabinet the names of persons who qualify for the restoration of civil rights in accordance with §940.05.

History.—§4, ch. 69-29.

CHAPTER 941

UNIFORM INTERSTATE EXTRADITION

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941.01 Definition.—Where appearing in this chapter, the term "governor" includes any person performing the functions of governor by authority of the law of this state. The term "executive authority" includes the governor, and any person performing the functions of governor in a state other than this state. The term "state", referring to a state other than this state, includes any other state or territory, organized or unorganized, of the United States.

History.—§1, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.02 Fugitives from justice; duty of governor.—Subject to the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of the constitution of the United States controlling, and any and all acts of congress enacted in pursuance thereof, it is the duty of the governor of this state to have arrested and delivered up to the executive authority of any other state of the United States any person charged in that state with treason, felony, or other crime, who has fled from justice and is found in this state.

History.—§2, ch. 20460, 1941.
cf.—§88.061 Interstate rendition.

941.03 Form of demand.—No demand for the extradition of a person charged with crime in another state shall be recognized by the governor unless in writing alleging, except in cases arising under §941.06, that the accused was present in the demanding state at the time of the commission of the alleged crime, and that

thereafter he fled from the state, and accompanied by an authenticated copy of an indictment found or by information supported by affidavit in the state having jurisdiction of the crime, or by a copy of a warrant supported by an affidavit made before a committing magistrate of the demanding state; or by a copy of a judgment of conviction or of a sentence imposed in execution thereof, together with a statement by the executive authority of the demanding state that the person claimed has escaped from confinement or has broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole. The indictment, information, or affidavit made before the magistrate must substantially charge the person demanded with having committed a crime under the law of that state; and the copy of indictment, information, affidavit, judgment of conviction or sentence must be authenticated by the executive authority making the demand.

History.—§3, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.04 Governor may investigate case.—When a demand shall be made upon the governor of this state by the executive authority of another state for the surrender of a person so charged with crime, the governor may call upon the department of legal affairs or any prosecuting officer in this state to investigate or assist in investigating the demand, and to report to him the situation and circumstances

of the person so demanded, and whether he ought to be surrendered.

History.—§4, ch. 20460, 1941; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

941.05 Extradition of persons imprisoned or awaiting trial in another state or who have left the demanding state under compulsion.—

(1) When it is desired to have returned to this state a person charged in this state with a crime, and such person is imprisoned or is held under criminal proceedings then pending against him in another state, the governor of this state may agree with the executive authority of such other state for the extradition of such person before the conclusion of such proceedings or his term of sentence in such other state, upon condition that such person be returned to such other state at the expense of this state as soon as the prosecution in this state is terminated.

(2) The governor of this state may also surrender on demand of the executive authority of any other state any person in this state who is charged in the manner provided in §941.23 with having violated the laws of the state whose executive authority is making the demand, even though such person left the demanding state involuntarily.

History.—§5, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.06 Extradition of persons not present in demanding state at time of commission of crime.—

The governor of this state may also surrender, on demand of the executive authority of any other state, any person in this state charged in such other state in the manner provided in §941.03 with committing an act in this state, or in a third state, intentionally resulting in a crime in the state whose executive authority is making the demand, and the provisions of this chapter not otherwise inconsistent, shall apply to such cases, even though the accused was not in that state at the time of the commission of the crime, and has not fled therefrom.

History.—§6, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.07 Issue of governor's warrant of arrest; its recitals.—If the governor decides that the demand should be complied with, he shall sign a warrant of arrest, which shall be sealed with the state seal, and be directed to any peace officer or other person whom he may think fit to entrust with the execution thereof. The warrant shall be sufficient if it substantially recites facts to show that an extraditable crime has been committed under the laws of the demanding state.

History.—§7, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.08 Manner and place of execution. —Such warrant shall authorize the peace officer or other person to whom directed to arrest the accused at any time and any place where he may be found within the state and to command the aid of all peace officers or other persons in the execution of the warrant, and to deliver the accused, subject to the provisions of this chapter, to the duly authorized agent of the demanding state.

History.—§8, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.09 Authority of arresting officer.—Every such peace officer or other person empowered to make the arrest, shall have the same authority, in arresting the accused, to command assistance therein, as peace officers have by law in the execution of any criminal process directed to them, with like penalties against those who refuse their assistance.

History.—§9, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.10 Rights of accused person; application for writ of habeas corpus.—

(1) No person arrested upon such warrant shall be delivered over to the agent whom the executive authority demanding him shall have appointed to receive him unless he shall first be taken forthwith before a judge of a court of record in this state, who shall inform him of the demand made for his surrender and of the crime with which he is charged, and that he has the right to demand and procure legal counsel; and if the prisoner or his counsel shall state that he or they desire to test the legality of his arrest, the judge of such court of record shall fix a reasonable time to be allowed him within which to apply for a writ of habeas corpus. When such writ is applied for, notice thereof, and of the time and place of hearing thereon, shall be given to the state attorney or county solicitor or both if they are both of the county in which the arrest is made, and in which the accused is in custody, and to the said agent of the demanding state.

(2) Unless the offense with which the prisoner is charged is shown to be an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment under the laws of the state in which it was committed, a judge of a court of record in this state before whom the prisoner has been taken, or any other judicial officer having power of commitment in this state, including the judge before whom an application may be filed for a writ of habeas corpus, may, in his discretion, admit the person arrested to bail by bond, with sufficient sureties, and in such sum as he deems proper, conditioned for his appearance before him or before the judge to whom a writ of habeas corpus may be returnable, to abide the outcome of habeas corpus proceedings and any consequent appeal therefrom.

(3) The admission of a prisoner to bail by bond shall not be construed as depriving the prisoner from custody of those who have arrested him upon the warrant of arrest of the governor, and for purposes of any application for a writ of habeas corpus, the prisoner shall be considered in the custody of the arresting agent or agents.

History.—§10, ch. 20460, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 65-518.

941.11 Penalty for non-compliance with preceding section.—Any officer who shall deliver to the agent for extradition of the demanding state a person in his custody under the governor's warrant, in wilful disobedience to the last section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction, shall be fined not more than

one thousand dollars or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

History.—§11, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.12 Confinement in jail when necessary.

(1) The officer or persons executing the governor's warrant of arrest, or the agent of the demanding state to whom the prisoner may have been delivered, may, when necessary, confine the prisoner in the jail of any county or city through which he may pass; and the keeper of such jail must receive and safely keep the prisoner until the legal sufficiency of his arrest has been determined by the court and the officer or person having charge of him is ready to proceed on his route; such officer or person shall pay the jailer holding the prisoner, the costs of his jailing and keeping.

(2) The officer or agent of a demanding state to whom a prisoner may have been delivered following extradition proceedings in another state, or to whom a prisoner may have been delivered after waiving extradition in such other state, and who is passing through this state with such a prisoner for the purpose of immediately returning such prisoner to the demanding state may, when necessary, confine the prisoner in the jail of any county or city through which he may pass; and the keeper of such jail must receive and safely keep the prisoner until the officer or agent having charge of him is ready to proceed on his route, such officer or agent, however, being chargeable with the expense of keeping; provided, however, that such officer or agent shall produce and show to the keeper of such jail satisfactory written evidence of the fact that he is actually transporting such prisoner to the demanding state after a requisition by the executive authority of such demanding state. Such prisoner shall not be entitled to demand a new requisition while in this state.

History.—§12, ch. 20460, 1941; §24, ch. 57-1.

941.13 Arrest prior to requisition.—Whenever any person within this state shall be charged on the oath of any credible person before any judge or magistrate of this state with the commission of any crime in any other state, and except in cases arising under §941.06 with having fled from justice or with having been convicted of a crime in that state and having escaped from confinement, or having broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole, or whenever complaint shall have been made before any judge or magistrate in this state setting forth on the affidavit of any credible person in another state that a crime has been committed in such other state and that the accused has been charged in such state with the commission of the crime, and, except in cases arising under §941.06, has fled from justice, or with having been convicted of a crime in that state and having escaped from confinement, or having broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole, and is believed to be in this state, the judge or magistrate shall issue a warrant di-

rected to any peace officer commanding him to apprehend the person named therein, wherever he may be found in this state, and to bring him before the same or any other judge, magistrate or court who or which may be available in or convenient of access to the place where the arrest may be made, to answer the charge or complaint and affidavit, and a certified copy of the sworn charge or complaint and affidavit upon which the warrant is issued shall be attached to the warrant.

History.—§13, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.14 Arrest without a warrant.—The arrest of a person may be lawfully made also by any peace officer or a private person, without a warrant upon reasonable information that the accused stands charged in the courts of a state with a crime punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, but when so arrested the accused must be taken before a judge or magistrate with all practicable speed and complaint must be made against him under oath setting forth the ground for the arrest as in the preceding section; and thereafter his answer shall be heard as if he had been arrested on a warrant.

History.—§14, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.15 Commitment to await requisition; bail.—If from the examination before the judge or magistrate it appears that the person held is the person charged with having committed the crime alleged and, except in cases arising under §941.06 that he has fled from justice, the judge or magistrate must, by a warrant reciting the accusation, commit him to the county jail for such a time not exceeding thirty days and specified in the warrant, as will enable the arrest of the accused to be made under a warrant of the governor on a requisition of the executive authority of the state having jurisdiction of the offense, unless the accused give bail as provided in the next section, or until he shall be legally discharged.

History.—§15, ch. 20460, 1941; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

941.16 Bail; in what cases; conditions of bond.—Unless the offense with which the prisoner is charged is shown to be an offense punishable by death or life imprisonment under the laws of the state in which it was committed, a judge or other judicial officer having power of commitment in this state may admit the person arrested to bail by bond, with sufficient sureties, and in such sum as he deems proper, conditioned for his appearance before him at a time specified in such bond, and for his surrender, to be arrested upon the warrant of the governor of this state.

History.—§16, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.17 Extension of time of commitment, adjournment.—If the accused is not arrested under warrant of the governor by the expiration of the time specified in the warrant or bond, a judge or magistrate may discharge him or may recommit him for a further period not to exceed sixty days, or a judge or magistrate

judge may again take bail for his appearance and surrender, as provided in §941.16, but within a period not to exceed sixty days after the date of such new bond.

History.—§17, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.18 Forfeiture of bail.—If the prisoner is admitted to bail, and fails to appear and surrender himself according to the conditions of his bond, the judge, or magistrate by proper order, shall declare the bond forfeited and order his immediate arrest without warrant if he be within this state. Recovery may be had on such bond in the name of the state as in the case of other bonds given by the accused in criminal proceedings within this state.

History.—§18, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.19 Persons under criminal prosecution in this state at time of requisition.—If a criminal prosecution has been instituted against such person under the laws of this state and is still pending, the governor, in his discretion, either may surrender him on demand of the executive authority of another state or hold him until he has been tried and discharged or convicted and punished in this state.

History.—§19, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.20 Guilt or innocence of accused when inquired into.—The guilt or innocence of the accused as to the crime of which he is charged may not be inquired into by the governor or in any proceeding after the demand for extradition accompanied by a charge of crime in legal form as above provided shall have been presented to the governor, except as it may be involved in identifying the person held as the person charged with the crime.

History.—§20, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.21 Governor may recall warrant or issue alias.—The governor may recall his warrant or warrants of arrest or may issue another warrant whenever he deems proper.

History.—§21, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.22 Fugitives from this state; duty of governors.—Whenever the governor of this state shall demand a person charged with crime or with escaping from confinement or breaking the terms of his bail, probation, or parole in this state, from the executive authority of any other state, or from the chief justice or an associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia authorized to receive such demand under the laws of the United States, he shall issue a warrant under the seal of this state, to some agent, commanding him to receive the person so charged if delivered to him and convey him to the proper officer of the county in this state in which the offense was committed.

History.—§22, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.23 Application for issuance of requisition; by whom made; contents.—

(1) When the return to this state of a person charged with crime in this state is required,

the bailiff or state attorney or county solicitor or other prosecuting attorney shall present to the governor his written application for a requisition for the return of the person charged, in which application shall be stated the name of the person so charged, the crime charged against him, the approximate time, place and circumstances of its commission, the state in which he is believed to be, including the location of the accused therein, at the time the application is made and certifying that, in the opinion of the said prosecuting attorney the ends of justice require the arrest and return of the accused to this state for trial and that the proceeding is not instituted to enforce a private claim.

(2) When the return to this state is required of a person who has been convicted of a crime in this state and has escaped from confinement or broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole, the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the offense was committed, the parole and probation commission, or the warden of the institution or sheriff of the county, from which escape was made, shall present to the governor a written application for a requisition for the return of such person, in which application shall be stated the name of the person, the crime of which he was convicted, the circumstances of his escape from confinement or of the breach of the terms of his bail, probation or parole, the state in which he is believed to be, including the location of the person therein at the time application is made.

(3) The application shall be verified by affidavit, shall be executed in duplicate and shall be accompanied by two certified copies of the indictment returned, or information and affidavit filed, or of the complaint made to the judge or magistrate, stating the offense with which the accused is charged, or of the judgment of conviction or of the sentence. The prosecuting officer, parole and probation commission, warden or sheriff may also attach such further affidavits and other documents in duplicate as he shall deem proper to be submitted with such application. One copy of the application, with the action of the governor indicated by endorsement thereon, and one of the certified copies of the indictment, complaint, information, and affidavits, or of the judgment of conviction or of the sentence shall be filed in the office of the department of state, to remain of record in that office. The other copies of all papers shall be forwarded with the governor's requisition.

History.—§23, ch. 20460, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

941.24 Costs and expenses.—The costs and expenses of confinement of persons convicted in this state after extradition shall be paid as now or hereafter provided by law.

History.—§24, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.25 Immunity from service of process in certain civil actions.—A person brought into this state by, or after waiver of, extradition

based on a criminal charge shall not be subject to service of personal process in civil actions arising out of the same facts as the criminal proceedings to answer which he is being or has been returned, until he has been convicted in the criminal proceeding, or, if acquitted, until he has had reasonable opportunity to return to the state from which he was extradited.

History.—§25, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.26 Written waiver of extradition proceedings.—

(1) Any person arrested in this state charged with having committed any crime in another state or alleged to have escaped from confinement, or broken the terms of his bail, probation or parole may waive the issuance and service of the warrant provided for in §§941.07 and 941.08 and all other procedure incidental to extradition proceedings, by executing or subscribing in the presence of a judge of any court of record within this state a writing which states that he consents to return to the demanding state; provided, however, that before such waiver shall be executed or subscribed by such person it shall be the duty of such judge to inform such person of his rights to the issuance and service of a warrant of extradition and to obtain a writ of habeas corpus as provided for in §941.10.

(2) If and when such consent has been duly executed it shall forthwith be forwarded to the office of the governor of this state and filed therein. The judge shall direct the officer having such person in custody to deliver forthwith such person to the duly accredited agent or agents of the demanding state, and shall deliver or cause to be delivered to such agent or agents a copy of such consent; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit the rights of the accused person to return voluntarily and without formality to the demanding state, nor shall this waiver procedure be deemed to be an exclusive procedure or to limit the powers, rights or duties of the officers of the demanding state or of this state.

History.—§25-A, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.27 Non-waiver by this state.—Nothing in this chapter contained shall be deemed to constitute a waiver by this state of its right, power or privilege to try such demanded person for crime committed within this state, or of its right, power or privilege to regain custody of such person by extradition proceedings or otherwise for the purpose of trial, sentence or punishment for any crime committed within this state, nor shall any proceedings had under this chapter which result in, or fail to result in, extradition be deemed a waiver by this state of any of its rights, privileges or jurisdiction in any way whatsoever.

History.—§25-B, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.28 No right of asylum; no immunity from other criminal prosecutions while in this state.—After a person has been brought back to this state by, or after waiver of extradition

proceedings, he may be tried in this state for other crimes which he may be charged with having committed here as well as that specified in the requisition for his extradition.

History.—§26, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.29 Interpretation.—The provisions of §§941.01-941.30 shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purposes to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History.—§27, ch. 20460, 1941; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

941.30 Short title.—§§941.01-941.29 may be cited as the uniform criminal extradition law.

History.—§30, ch. 20460, 1941.

941.31 Fresh pursuit; authority of officers of other states; etc.—Any duly authorized state, county or municipal arresting officer of another state of the United States who enters this state in fresh pursuit, and continues within this state in such fresh pursuit, of a person in order to arrest him on the ground that he is believed to have committed a felony in such other state, shall have the same authority to arrest and hold such person in custody, as has any authorized arresting officer, state, county or municipal, of this state, to arrest and hold in custody a person on the ground that he is believed to have committed a felony in this state.

History.—§1, ch. 20461, 1941.

941.32 Fresh pursuit; arrest; etc.—If an arrest is made in this state by an officer of another state in accordance with the provisions of §941.31 he shall without unnecessary delay take the person so arrested before a justice of the peace, county judge or other judicial officer having jurisdiction of commitment, of the county in which the arrest was made, who shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining the lawfulness of the arrest. If the magistrate or other committing judicial officer determines that the arrest was lawful he shall commit the person arrested to await for a reasonable time the issuance of an extradition warrant by the governor of this state, or admit him to bail for such purpose. If the magistrate or other committing judicial officer determines that the arrest was unlawful he shall discharge the person arrested.

History.—§2, ch. 20461, 1941.

941.33 Fresh pursuit; validity of arrest.—§941.31 shall not be construed so as to make unlawful any arrest in this state which would otherwise be lawful.

History.—§3, ch. 20461, 1941.

941.34 Definition of "state".—For the purpose of this law the word "state" shall include the District of Columbia.

History.—§4, ch. 20461, 1941.

941.35 Definition of "fresh pursuit".—The term "fresh pursuit" as used in this law shall include fresh pursuit as defined by the common law, and also the pursuit of a person who has committed a felony or who is reasonably

suspected of having committed a felony. It shall also include the pursuit of a person suspected of having committed a supposed felony, though no felony has actually been committed, if there is reasonable ground for believing that a felony has been committed. Fresh pursuit as used herein shall not necessarily imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay.

History.—§5, ch. 20461, 1941.

941.36 Duty of department of state.—Upon the passage and approval by the governor of this law it shall be the duty of the department of state (or other officer) to certify a copy of this law to the executive department of each of the states of the United States.

History.—§6, ch. 20461, 1941; §§10, 35, ch. 69-106.

941.37 Short title.—§§941.31-941.36 may be cited as the uniform law on fresh pursuit.

History.—§8, ch. 20461, 1941.

941.38 Extradition of persons alleged to be of unsound mind.—A person alleged to be of unsound mind found in this state, who has fled from another state, in which at the time of his flight, he was under detention by law in a hospital, asylum, or other institution for the insane as a person of unsound mind; or he had been heretofore determined by legal proceedings to be of unsound mind, the finding being unreversed and in full force and effect, and the control of his person having been acquired by a court of competent jurisdiction of the state from which he fled; or he was subject to detention in such state, being then his legal domicile (personal service of process having been made) based on legal proceedings then pending to have him declared of unsound mind, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed thereto.

History.—§2, ch. 29686, 1955.

941.39 Same; definitions.—In this chapter, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires:

(1) "Flight" or "fled" means any voluntary or involuntary departure from the jurisdiction of the court where the proceedings hereinafter mentioned may have been instituted and are still pending, with the effect of avoiding, impounding, or delaying the action of the court in which said proceedings may have been instituted or be pending, or any such departure from the state where the person demanded then was, if he then was under detention by law as a person of unsound mind and subject to detention.

(2) "State" means states, territories, dis-

tricts and insular and other possessions of the United States.

(3) "Justice of Supreme Court of District of Columbia" as applied to a request to return any person within the purview of this chapter to or from the District of Columbia shall be included and have the same meaning as the terms "executive authority," "governor" and "chief magistrate."

History.—§1, ch. 29686, 1955.

941.40 Same; procedure; limitation of detention; costs.—

(1) Whenever the executive authority of any state demands of the executive authority of this state any fugitive within the purview of the preceding section, and produces a copy of the commitment, decree of other judicial process and proceeding, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the state whence the person so charged has fled, with an affidavit made before a proper officer showing the person to be such a fugitive, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of this state to cause him to be apprehended and secured, if found in this state, and to cause immediate notice of the apprehension to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear.

(2) Any agent so appointed who receives the fugitive into custody shall be empowered to transmit him to the state from which he has fled.

(3) If no such agent appears within thirty days from the time of the apprehension, the fugitive may be discharged.

(4) All costs and expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing, maintaining, and transmitting such fugitive to the state making such demand, shall be paid by such state.

History.—§§3-6, ch. 29686, 1955.

941.41 Same; governor to demand.—The governor is vested with the power, on the application of any person interested, to demand the return to this state of any fugitive within the purview of this statute.

History.—§7, ch. 29686, 1955.

941.42 Same; purpose of law.—This law is remedial and shall be in addition and as a supplement to any and all existing methods of procedure, including reciprocal agreements between this state and any other state for the transfer of persons of unsound mind; and shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of those states which enact it.

History.—§§8, 9, ch. 29686, 1955.

CHAPTER 942

INTERSTATE EXTRADITION OF WITNESSES

- 942.01 Definitions.
 942.02 Summoning witness in this state to testify in another state.
 942.03 Witness from another state summoned to testify in this state.

942.01 Definitions.—"Witness"—as used in this chapter includes a person whose testimony is desired in any proceeding or investigation by a grand jury or in a criminal action, prosecution or proceeding held by the prosecution or the defense.

(2) "State" includes any territory of the United States and District of Columbia.

(3) "Summons" includes a subpoena, order or other notice requiring the appearance of a witness.

History.—§1, ch. 20458, 1941.

942.02 Summoning witness in this state to testify in another state.—

(1) If a judge of a court of record in any state which by its laws has made provision for commanding persons within that state to attend and testify in this state certifies under the seal of such court that there is a criminal prosecution pending in such court, or that a grand jury investigation has commenced or is about to commence, that a person being within this state is a material witness in such prosecution, or grand jury investigation, and that his presence will be required for a specified number of days, upon presentation of such certificate to any judge of a court of record in the county in which such person is, such judge shall fix a time and place for a hearing, and shall make an order directing the witness to appear at a time and place certain for the hearing. The witness shall at all times be entitled to counsel.

(2) If at a hearing the judge determines that the witness is material and necessary, that it will not cause undue hardship to the witness to be compelled to attend and testify in the prosecution or a grand jury investigation in the other state, and that the laws of the state in which the prosecution is pending, or grand jury investigation has commenced or is about to commence, will give to him protection from arrest and the service of civil and criminal process, he shall issue a summons, with a copy of the certificate attached, directing the witness to attend and testify in the court where the prosecution is pending, or where a grand jury investigation has commenced or is about to commence at a time and place specified in the summons. In any such hearing the certificate shall be prima facie evidence of all the facts stated therein.

(3) If said certificate recommends that the witness be taken into immediate custody and delivered to an officer of the requesting state to assure his attendance in the requesting state, such judge may, in lieu of notification of the hearing, direct that such witness be forthwith brought before him for said hearing; and the

- 942.04 Exemption from arrest and service of process.
 942.05 Uniformity of interpretation.
 942.06 Short title.

judge at the hearing being satisfied of the desirability of such custody and delivery, for which determination the certificate shall be prima facie proof of such desirability may, in lieu of issuing subpoena or summons, order that said witness be forthwith taken in custody and delivered to an officer of the requesting state.

(4) If the witness, who is summoned as above provided, after being paid or tendered by some properly authorized person the sum of ten cents a mile for each mile by the ordinary traveled route to and from the court where the prosecution is pending and five dollars for each day, that he is required to travel and attend as a witness, fails without good cause to attend and testify as directed in the summons, he shall be punished in the manner provided for the punishment of any witness who disobeys a summons issued from a court of record in this state.

History.—§2, ch. 20458, 1941; (2) a. by §1, ch. 61-491.

942.03 Witness from another state summoned to testify in this state.—

(1) If a person in any state, which by its laws has made provision for commanding persons within its borders to attend and testify in criminal prosecutions, or grand jury investigations commenced or about to commence, in this state, is a material witness in a prosecution pending in a court of record in this state, or in a grand jury investigation which has commenced or is about to commence, a judge of such court may issue a certificate under the seal of the court stating these facts and specifying the number of days the witness will be required. Said certificate may include a recommendation that the witness be taken into immediate custody and delivered to an officer of this state to assure his attendance in this state. This certificate shall be presented to a judge of a court of record in the county in which the witness is found.

(2) If the witness is summoned to attend and testify in this state he shall be tendered the sum of ten cents a mile for each mile by the ordinary traveled route to and from the court where the prosecution is pending, and five dollars for each day that he is required to travel and attend as a witness. A witness who has appeared in accordance with the provisions of the summons shall not be required to remain within this state a longer period of time than the period mentioned in the certificate, unless otherwise ordered by the court. If such witness, after coming into this state, fails without good cause to attend and testify as directed in the summons, he shall be punished in the

manner provided for the punishment of any witness who disobeys a summons issued from a court of record in this state.

History.—§3, ch. 20458, 1941.

942.04 Exemption from arrest and service of process.—

(1) If a person comes into this state in obedience to a summons directing him to attend and testify in this state he shall not while in this state pursuant to such summons be subject to arrest or the service of process, civil or criminal, in connection with matters which arose before his entrance into this state under the summons.

(2) If a person passes through this state while going to another state in obedience to a summons to attend and testify in that state or while returning therefrom, he shall not while so passing through this state be subject to ar-

rest or the service of process, civil or criminal, in connection with matters which arose before his entrance into this state under the summons.

History.—§4, ch. 20458, 1941.

942.05 Uniformity of interpretation.—This chapter shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law of the states which enact it, and shall be only applicable to such state as shall enact reciprocal powers to this state relative to the matter of securing attendance of witnesses as herein provided.

History.—§5, ch. 20458, 1941.

942.06 Short title.—This chapter may be cited as "uniform law to secure the attendance of witnesses from within or without a state in criminal proceedings."

History.—§6, ch. 20458, 1941.

TITLE XLVI

CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

CHAPTER 944

FLORIDA CORRECTIONS CODE

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944.01 Short title.—This act may be cited as "the Florida corrections code of 1957."

History.—§45, ch. 57-121.

944.02 Definition of words and phrases.—The following words and phrases used in this chapter shall, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, have the following meanings subscribed to them:

* (1) "Board" means the board of commissioners of state institutions.

(2) "Correctional system" means all prisons and other state correctional institutions now existing or hereafter created under the jurisdiction of the division.

(3) "Division" means the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(4) "Director" means the director of the division of adult corrections.

(5) "Prisoner" means any person convicted and sentenced by the courts and committed to the state prison, prison farm, or penitentiary, or to the custody of the division, as provided by law.

(6) "State correctional institution" means any prison, road camp, prison industry, prison forestry camp, or any prison camp or prison farm or other correctional facility, temporary or permanent, in which prisoners are housed, worked or maintained, under the custody and jurisdiction of the division.

History.—§1, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

**Note.*—§19, ch. 69-106 transferred all powers, duties, and functions of the board of commissioners of state institutions relating to the division of corrections to the department of health and rehabilitative services and assigned its functions to the division of adult corrections. Subsection (1) will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

944.03 Florida state prison; existence; location; purpose.—

(1) There is and shall continue to be a state prison to be known as the Florida state prison.

(2) The Florida state prison shall be located at Raiford, in Union and Bradford counties.

(3) The purpose of this institution shall be to provide custody, care, protection, industrial vocational and other training, and reformatory help for the prisoners confined therein. This institution shall be the primary institution for adult male offenders, of the Florida correctional system. This institution is and shall be composed of such units for the detention of such classes of prisoners as the division shall provide.

History.—§2, ch. 57-121; §1, ch. 61-192; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.04 Glades correctional institution; existence; location; purpose.—

(1) There is and shall continue to be a state

prison farm to be known as the Glades correctional institution.

(2) The Glades correctional institution shall be and is located at Belle Glade, Palm Beach county.

(3) The Glades correctional institution shall be a medium security type institution. Its purpose shall be to provide custody, care, industrial vocational and other training to the prisoners confined therein.

History.—§3, ch. 57-121; §2, ch. 61-192.

944.05 Apalachee correctional institution; existence; location; purpose.—

(1) There is and shall be a state prison to be known as the Apalachee correctional institution.

(2) This institution shall be and is located in Jackson and Gadsden counties, Florida; and Decatur county, Georgia.

(3) The primary purpose of this institution shall be for the imprisonment of youthful male offenders who, in the opinion of the division seem capable of moral rehabilitation and restoration to good citizenship.

History.—§4, ch. 57-121; §3, ch. 61-192; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.06 Florida correctional institution; existence; location; purpose.—

(1) There is and shall continue to be a state prison to be known as the Florida correctional institution.

(2) This institution shall be and is located at Lowell, Marion county.

(3) The Florida correctional institution shall be the primary institution for adult female prisoners of the Florida correctional system. It shall be composed of such units for the detention of such classes of male and female prisoners as the division shall provide. All adult female prisoners sentenced and committed by the court to the custody of the division shall be conveyed in the manner provided by the law to this institution for initial classification and confinement.

(4) The purpose of this institution shall be to provide custody, care, protection, industrial, vocational and other training, and reformatory help for the prisoners confined therein. This institution shall act as the security unit for the Florida school for girls.

History.—§5, ch. 57-121; §4, ch. 61-192; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.061 Avon Park Correctional Institution; existence; location; purpose.—

(1) There is and shall continue to be a state prison to be known as the Avon Park Correctional Institution.

(2) This institution shall be located in Polk County.

(3) The primary purpose of this institution shall be to provide custody, care and academic and vocational training to prisoners confined therein.

History.—§1, ch. 67-100.

944.062 Reception and Medical Center; existence; location; purpose.—

(1) There is and shall continue to be a state prison to be known as the Reception and Medical Center.

(2) The Reception and Medical Center shall be located in Union County.

(3) The purpose of this institution shall be to serve as a receiving center for all male prisoners who are sentenced to the division of adult corrections, to serve as a medical center for all male prisoners, and to provide custody and care of all inmates so confined.

History.—§1, ch. 67-100; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.063 Division of adult corrections road prisons; establishment; purpose.—

(1) There is and shall continue to be established a system of road prisons throughout the state at locations mutually agreeable to the department of transportation and the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(2) The purpose of the road prisons shall be to provide such services to the department of transportation as may be required for proper maintenance of the highways under the department of transportation and to provide custody, care and training to the prisoners confined therein.

History.—§1, ch. 67-100; §§19, 23, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.064 Sumter Correctional Institution; existence; location; purpose.—

(1) There is and shall continue to be a state prison to be known as the Sumter Correctional Institution.

(2) This institution shall be located in Sumter County.

(3) The primary purpose of this institution shall be for the imprisonment of youthful male offenders who, in the opinion of the director, seem capable of moral rehabilitation and restoration to good citizenship.

History.—§1, ch. 67-100.

944.065 Santa Fe Correctional Farm; existence; location; purpose.—

(1) There is and shall continue to be a state prison to be known as the Santa Fe Correctional Farm.

(2) This institution shall be located in Alachua County.

(3) The primary purpose of this institution shall be to provide custody, care and academic and vocational training to the prisoners confined therein.

History.—§1, ch. 67-100.

944.066 Correctional institution at Dorr Field authorized.—The secretary of the department of health and rehabilitative services is authorized to establish a correctional institution at

Dorr Field near the city of Arcadia in DeSoto county.

History.—§2, ch. 69-1749.

944.071 State prison; Dixie county branch established.—The division is hereby authorized to establish a branch of the Florida state prison in Dixie county, on lands which shall be conveyed to the state without cost by fee simple deed by the board of county commissioners of Dixie county, and the said board of county commissioners of Dixie county is authorized and empowered to convey such lands as herein provided. The division shall determine the situs of lands to be deeded to the state within Dixie county, where said institution shall be located which shall not be less than five hundred acres.

History.—§1, ch. 63-417; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.08 Commitment to custody of division; venue of institutions.—

(1) The words "penitentiary" or "state prison" or "state prison farm," whenever the same are used in any of the laws of this state, as a place of confinement or punishment for a crime, shall be construed to mean and refer to the custody of the division within the state correctional system.

(2) For the purposes of all judicial proceedings, the institutions of the state correctional system and the precincts thereof, shall be deemed to be within and part of the county in which they are situated, and the courts of such counties or circuits shall have jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses committed therein.

History.—§6, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530.

944.09 Maintenance of state prisoners; authority of division.—All state prisoners shall be maintained and worked under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the division and shall be at all times under the supervision of the division. The division shall prescribe such rules and regulations relating to classification, segregation, and separation of prisoners as to sex, temperament, and for other reasons as it shall deem advisable and proper.

History.—§7, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.091 United States prisoners, board authorized.—The division of adult corrections is authorized upon request to board prisoners of the United States committed to their custody by any agency of the United States if such prisoners have less than six months remaining of their federal sentence, and if such prisoners have family relationships or job opportunities in this state, on a space-available basis only. Daily compensation for the board of such prisoners shall be paid at a rate to be mutually agreed upon by the division and the appropriate United States agency. Such compensation is to recover the total maintenance cost of such prisoners which shall be not less than the average cost per inmate per day for all inmates confined by the division of adult corrections.

History.—§1, ch. 69-240; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.10 Division of building construction and maintenance to provide buildings; sale and purchase of land.—

(1) The division of building construction and maintenance of the department of general services shall cause all necessary buildings, facilities and physical plants to be erected to accommodate all prisoners, and from time to time shall make such additional alterations as may be necessary to provide for any increase in the number of prisoners; it shall cause to be established proper accommodations for such officers of the division of adult corrections who are required to reside constantly within the precincts of the institutions.

(2) The division of building construction and maintenance of the department of general services may sell, to the best possible advantage, any or all detached parcels of land belonging to the bodies of land purchased for the state correctional institutions. The division of building construction and maintenance is authorized to purchase any contiguous parcels of land within the boundary lines of the lands purchased for state correctional institutions.

History.—§8, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 22, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.11 Division to adopt rules as to admission of books.—The division shall adopt such regulations as it may deem proper, governing the admission of educational and other reading matter within the state institutions for the use of the prisoners, and for the proper observance of days of religious significance within the institutions and for the proper instruction of the prisoners in their basic moral and religious duties.

History.—§9, ch. 57-121; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.12 Division to make detailed accounts to department.—The division shall make, or cause to be made, such full and detailed accounts of all disbursements, expenses, receipts, and profits of the state correctional system, accompanied by sufficient vouchers, which accounts shall be forwarded to the department of health and rehabilitative services as it shall require, to be filed in that office as of the last day of each fiscal year; the division shall make a consolidated report in like manner as above stated, proposing such alterations and additions to the rules and regulations for the administration of the state correctional system as it may deem advisable and proper.

History.—§10, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.13 Biennial report; division.—The division shall have a detailed account kept of all matters pertaining to the state correctional system and shall report fully, biennially, to the legislature, making such recommendations concerning the prisoners and the correctional system as may appear to be necessary and expedient.

History.—§11, ch. 57-121; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.14 Supervision of correctional institutions; enforcement of orders and regulations.—

Subject to the orders, policies and regulations established by the division, it shall be the duty of the wardens or superintendents to supervise the government, discipline, and policy of the state correctional institutions, and to enforce all orders, rules and regulations.

History.—12, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.15 Register of institution violations.—The division shall cause to be kept at each institution a register of institution violations and what kind of punishments, if any, are administered to the prisoners; the offense committed; the rule or rules violated; the nature of the punishment administered; the authority ordering such punishment; the duration of time during which the offender was subjected to punishment; and the condition of the prisoners' health.

History.—§13, ch. 57-121; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.16 Prisoners; how received.—All prisoners shall be delivered to the custody of the division at such reception and classification centers as shall be provided for this purpose. No prisoner shall be received by the division, unless the sheriff, United States marshal, or other officer having such prisoner in charge, shall also deliver a commitment in due form issued by authority of the court committing such prisoners.

History.—§14, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§945.09 Commitment of prisoners; classification; reception and classification center; transfer.

944.17 Uniform commitments to division.—The division shall design and supply to the several clerks of the courts a uniform commitment to be used by said clerks in the issuing of commitments to the division of all persons who may be convicted and sentenced in their respective courts. No prisoner shall be received into the custody of the division by other commitment forms.

History.—§15, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.18 Copies of indictments to be transmitted to division.—When any person has been convicted of any criminal offense in this state and is sentenced to serve any term under the custody of the division, the clerk of the court in which such person is convicted shall, with the commitment of such person, transmit to the division a certified copy of the indictment or information upon which such person shall have been convicted, and such copy of the indictment or information shall be kept on file in the office of the division, at Tallahassee.

History.—§16, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.19 Vocational, adult and academic education of prisoners under the jurisdiction of the division.—

(1) The division shall establish educational programs for the prisoners under the jurisdiction of the division utilizing personnel of the division, or by arranging for instruction to be given by public or private educational agencies of the state.

(2) The division shall cooperate with the school board and the state department of education, which may establish and maintain classes for prisoners under the jurisdiction of the division, to provide instruction of a vocational, adult or academic nature designed to meet the needs of said prisoners. Such instruction is to be under the supervision and control of the school board in which the institution is located. For the organization and operation of these classes, school boards are authorized to expend funds available to them either from local sources or through the minimum foundation program as provided by law.

(3) This program shall be operated in the various institutions only with the approval of the state board of education.

History.—§17, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106; §1, ch. 69-300.

944.23 Persons authorized to visit state prisons.—The following persons shall be authorized to visit at pleasure all state correctional institutions: the governor, all cabinet members, members of the council, members of the legislature, judges of state and county courts, and state attorneys. No other person not otherwise authorized by law shall be permitted to enter a state correctional institution except under such regulations as the division shall prescribe.

History.—§21, ch. 57-121; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.24 Administration of correctional institutions for women.—

(1) All regularly employed assistants, officers and employees whose duties bring them into contact with the inmates of the institution shall be women as far as practicable.

(2) If any woman received by or committed to said institution shall give birth to a child while an inmate of said institution, such child may be retained in the said institution until it reaches the age of eighteen months, at which time the division may arrange for its care elsewhere; and provided further, that at its discretion, in exceptional cases, the division may retain such child for a longer period of time.

(3) Any woman inmate who gives birth to a child during her term of imprisonment may be temporarily taken to a hospital outside the prison for the purpose of childbirth, and the charge for hospital and medical care shall be charged against the funds allocated to the institution. The division shall provide for the care of any children so born and shall pay for their care until suitably placed.

History.—§22, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.25 Registry of prisoners; facts required to be entered.—There shall be entered the name of each prisoner; the crime of which he is convicted; the period of his sentence; from what county sentenced; his nativity; to what degree educated, at what institution and under what system; an accurate description of the person; and whether he has been previously

confined in any state or federal prison and if so, when and how he was discharged; and such other facts as shall be found necessary to the division. A copy of this report will be transmitted to the office of the director.

History.—§23, ch. 57-121; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.27 Gain time for good conduct; schedule of allowances; cumulative sentences to be treated as one sentence for purposes of allowing and forfeiting.—

(1) The division shall grant the following deductions for gain time from the sentences of every prisoner who has committed no infraction of the rules or regulations of the division, or of the laws of the state, and who has performed in a faithful, diligent, industrious, orderly, and peaceful manner, the work, duties, and tasks assigned to him, to wit:

(a) Five days per month off the first and second years of his sentence;

(b) Ten days per month off the third and fourth years of his sentence; and

(c) Fifteen days per month off the fifth and all succeeding years of his sentence; and he shall be entitled to credit for a month as soon as he has served such time as, when added to the deduction allowable, would equal a month.

(2) When a prisoner is under two or more cumulative sentences, he shall be allowed gain time as if they were all one sentence and his gain time, including any extra gain time allowed him under §944.29, shall be subject to forfeiture as though such sentences were all one sentence.

History.—§25, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §1, ch. 63-243; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§944.291 Prisoner released by reason of gain time allowances.

944.28 Forfeiture of gain time and right to earn gain time in the future.—

(1) When a prisoner escapes or a conditional pardon or parole granted to him by the board of pardons or the parole and probation commission is revoked, the division shall, without notice or hearing, declare a forfeiture of all gain time earned and extra gain time allowed such prisoner, if any, prior to such escape or his release under such conditional pardon or parole, as the case may be.

(2) (a) All or any part of the gain time earned by a prisoner and extra gain time allowed him, if any, shall be subject to forfeiture if such prisoner shall unsuccessfully attempt to escape, or assault another person, or threaten or knowingly endanger the life or person of another person, or by action or word refuse to carry out any instruction duly given to him, or neglect to perform the work, duties, and tasks assigned to him in a faithful, diligent, industrious, orderly, and peaceful manner, or violate any law of the state or any rule or regulation of the division or institution.

(b) The method of forfeiting gain time which is subject to forfeiture under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be as follows: A written charge shall be prepared, which

shall specify the misconduct upon which it is based and the approximate date thereof. A copy of such charge shall be delivered to the prisoner and he shall be given notice of a hearing before the disciplinary committee created under the authorization of the rules and regulations heretofore or hereafter adopted by the division, for the institution in which he is confined. He shall be present at such hearing. If at such hearing the prisoner pleads guilty to the charge or such committee determines from the proof presented that he is guilty thereof, it shall find him guilty; and, if it considers that all or a part of the prisoner's gain time and extra gain time should be forfeited, it shall so recommend in its written report, which shall be presented to the superintendent of the institution. If such superintendent approves such recommendation in whole or in part, he shall so indicate over his signature on the report, and forward the report to the division. The division may thereupon, at its discretion, declare the forfeiture thus approved by the superintendent, or any part thereof.

(3)(a) A prisoner's right to earn gain time during all or any part of the remainder of the sentence or sentences under which he is imprisoned may be declared forfeited because of the seriousness of a single instance of misconduct for which all of his earned gain time and extra gain time, if any, have been forfeited or because of the seriousness of an accumulation of instances of misconduct, each of which has resulted in the forfeiture of all or a part of his earned gain time and extra gain time.

(b) The method of declaring such a forfeiture shall be as follows: A written charge shall be prepared, which shall specify each instance of misconduct upon which it is based, the approximate date thereof, and the amount of gain time forfeited on account thereof. A copy of such charge shall be delivered to the prisoner and he shall be given notice of a hearing before the disciplinary committee created under the authorization of rules and regulations heretofore or hereafter adopted by the division, for the institution in which he is confined. Such notice shall specify that such hearing will be held for the purpose of determining whether such committee shall recommend a forfeiture of the prisoner's right to earn gain time during all or a part of the remainder of his sentence or sentences. If at such hearing the prisoner pleads guilty to the charge or such committee determines that he is guilty thereof upon the basis of proof presented at such hearing, it shall find him guilty; and, if it considers that the misconduct of which the prisoner is thus found guilty is serious enough, it may recommend in its written report the forfeiture of the prisoner's right to earn gain time during all or some specified part of the remainder of his sentence or sentences. Such report shall be presented to the superintendent of such institution, who may approve such recommendation in whole or in part by endorsing such approval on such report. In the event

of such an approval, the superintendent shall forward such report to the division. Thereupon, the division may, in its discretion, declare the forfeiture thus approved by the superintendent or any specified part thereof.

(4) Upon the recommendation of the superintendent, the division may, in its discretion, restore all or any part of any gain time forfeited under this section.

(5) In order to facilitate the speedy administration of the gain time program, the division may delegate to one of its agents the functions, duties, and powers of the division under this section.

History.—§26, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §2, ch. 63-243; §1, ch. 65-197; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.29 Extra good time allowances.—The division may allow, in addition to time credits, an extra good time allowance for meritorious conduct or exceptional industry.

History.—§27, ch. 57-121; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.291 Prisoner released by reason of gain time allowances.—

(1)(a) A prisoner who has served his term or terms, less allowable statutory gain time deductions and extra good time allowances as provided by law, shall, upon release, be deemed as if released on parole until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he was actually sentenced or such lesser time as may be determined by the Florida parole and probation commission pursuant to §947.13.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to prisoners who have not earned at least one hundred eighty days' gain time.

(2) A prisoner so released shall be under the supervision and control of the parole and probation commission in accordance with the appropriate provisions of Chapter 947, pertaining to paroles and parolees and their supervision, disposition, and control.

History.—§1, ch. 67-421.

944.30 Life prisoners; commutation to term for years.—Any prisoner who is sentenced to life imprisonment, who has actually served ten years and has sustained no charge of misconduct and has a good institutional record, shall be recommended by the division for a reasonable commutation of his sentence, and if the same be granted, commuting the life sentence to a term for years, then such prisoner shall have the benefit of the ordinary commutation, as if the original sentence was for a term for years, unless it shall be otherwise ordered by the board of pardons.

History.—§28, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530.

944.31 Prison inspectors' duties.—Prison inspectors shall be employed by the division and charged with the duty of inspecting the penal and correctional systems of the state. The prison inspectors shall inspect each jail, stockade or correctional institution or any place in which state or county prisoners are housed, worked, or kept within the state,

with reference to the physical conditions, cleanliness, sanitation, safety, comfort, the quality and supply of all bedding, the quality, quantity, and diversity of food served and the manner in which it is served, the number and condition of the prisoners confined therein, and the general conditions of each institution. They shall see that all the rules and regulations issued by the division are strictly observed and followed by all persons connected with the correctional systems of the state. The inspectors will be directly responsible to the division which shall coordinate and supervise their work throughout the state. Each prison inspector may enter any place where prisoners in this state are kept and shall be immediately admitted to such place as he desires; and, he may consult and confer with any prisoner privately and without molestation.

History.—§29, ch. 57-121; §6, ch. 61-192; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.32 Reports of prison inspectors; recordation; inspection.—Upon completing an inspection of any jail or a correctional institution the inspector shall make a full and complete report on such forms as shall be provided by the division. One copy of each report shall be filed with the division, one copy with the clerk of the circuit court of the county where the inspection is made and as many other copies as the division shall require; these reports shall at all times be open to inspection in the office of the clerk of the circuit court, and shall be matters of public record and subject to inspection by the public at any time.

History.—§30, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530.

944.33 Failure of inspector to make report; false report; penalty.—If any prison inspector shall fail to make a report of his findings, he shall be immediately discharged and shall not be again employed in such capacity. If any prison inspector shall knowingly make a false report of his findings, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state correctional system for not more than 3 years or by fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both.

History.—§31, ch. 57-121.

944.34 Order and punishment.—All necessary means shall be used by the superintendents, and such punishments as may be needful shall be adopted to maintain order, enforce obedience and discipline, suppress insurrection, prevent escapes, and compel performance of labor; but no cruel or inhuman punishment shall be inflicted upon any prisoner, and no punishment injurious to the mind or the body of the prisoner shall be permitted, nor shall any prisoner be compelled to labor without sufficient food.

History.—§32, ch. 57-121.

944.35 Corporal punishment prohibited; penalty.—It is unlawful for any corporal punishment, any cruel or inhuman punishment or

any punishment by which the flesh of the body is broken, bruised or lacerated to be inflicted upon any prisoner at any time. Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be discharged immediately and shall not again be employed in any capacity in connection with the correctional system and shall be punished as provided by law for whatever offense he may have committed in perpetrating the act. No prisoner shall be punished because of any report or representation which he may have made to any inspector.

History.—§33, ch. 57-121.

944.36 Cruel treatment of prisoners; permitting prisoners to escape.—Any agent, employee, or officer of the division, or guard, having supervision over state prisoners being worked under the provisions of law, who shall be guilty of any cruel or inhuman treatment to any prisoner by neglect or otherwise, or shall willfully or negligently permit any prisoner to escape, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state correctional system for not exceeding 5 years, or by fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by both.

History.—§34, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530.

944.37 Acceptance of unauthorized compensation; penalty.—No officer or employee of the division shall receive, directly or indirectly, from any prisoner or from anyone on behalf of such prisoner, any gift, reward, or any compensation whatsoever for his services or supplies other than that prescribed or authorized by law or the division. Whoever violates this section shall be punished by fine of not exceeding \$5,000.

History.—§35, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530.

944.38 Acceptance of remuneration from contractor; dealing or barter with prisoners; interest in contract; penalty.—

(1) No officer or employee of the division shall receive any compensation whatsoever, directly or indirectly, for any act or service which he may do or perform for or on behalf of any officer or employee or agent, or employee of a contractor; nor shall any officer or employee of the division or the state be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract or purchase made, or authorized to be made, by anyone for or on behalf of the division.

(2) No officer or employee of the division or of the state, or any contractor, or employee of a contractor, shall, without permission of the division, make any gift or present to a prisoner, or receive the same from any prisoner, or have any barter or dealings with any prisoner.

(3) For any violation of the provisions of this section the officer or employee of the state shall be discharged from his office or service; and every contractor, or employee, or agent of a contractor engaged therein, and a party thereto, shall be expelled from the institutional grounds, and not again permitted within the same as a contractor, agent, or employee.

History.—§36, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.39 Interference with prisoners; penalty.—Any person who, without authority, interferes with or in any way interrupts the work of any prisoner under the custody of the division or who in any way interferes with the discipline or good conduct of any prisoner shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. No person shall, by disguise, misrepresentation of identity or other illicit means, attempt to gain admission to or enter upon the grounds of any state correctional institution for the purpose of visiting any prisoner in violation of the general visiting policy adopted by the division. A person, upon conviction of an offense as outlined in this section, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not more than 6 months or by a fine of not more than \$200.00 or by both fine and imprisonment. Any peace officer or any officer or guard of the division or any prison inspector or any employee of the division may arrest without warrant any person violating the provisions of this section.

History.—§37, ch. 57-121; §7, ch. 61-192; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.40 Escapes; penalty.—Any prisoner confined in any prison, jail, road camp, or other penal institution, state, county or municipal, working upon the public roads, or being transported to or from a place of confinement who escapes or attempts to escape from such confinement shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than 10 years. The punishment of imprisonment imposed under this section shall run consecutive to any former sentence imposed upon any prisoner.

History.—§38, ch. 57-121; §1, ch. 65-224; §1, ch. 69-332.

944.41 Assault by a life prisoner; penalty.—Every person undergoing a life sentence in a correctional institution who commits an assault upon the person of another with a deadly weapon or instrument, or by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury, shall not be eligible for parole for a period of time beginning from the date of conviction of said offense as follows:

(1) Twenty years, if said offense occurs when less than five years of said life sentence has been served;

(2) Fifteen years, if said offense occurs when less than ten years, but more than five years of said life sentence has been served; and

(3) Ten years, if said offense occurs when less than fifteen years, but more than ten years of said life sentence has been served.

History.—§1, ch. 57-313.

944.42 Assault by prisoner other than life; penalty.—Every person undergoing a sentence of less than life in a state correctional institution who, with malice aforethought, commits an assault upon the person of another with a deadly weapon or instrument or by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury but, which is not an assault with intent to com-

mit a felony, as provided by law, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in a state correctional institution not more than 10 years.

History.—§2, ch. 57-313.

944.43 Possession of weapon; penalty.—Every prisoner committed to the custody of the division who, while in such custody, possesses or carries upon his person or has under his control any instrument or weapon of any kind or any explosive substance, contrary to any rule or regulation promulgated by the division, is guilty of a felony which shall be punishable by imprisonment in a state correctional institution for a term not more than 10 years.

History.—§3, ch. 57-313; §13, ch. 59-1; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.44 Holding persons as hostages; penalty.—Any prisoner who holds as hostage any person within any correctional institution or anywhere while under the jurisdiction of the division, or who by force, or threat of force holds any person or persons against their will in defiance of official orders, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned in a state correctional institution for a term of not more than 10 years.

History.—§4, ch. 57-313; §18, ch. 61-530.

944.45 Mutiny, riot, strike; penalty.—Whoever instigates, contrives, wilfully attempts to cause, assists, or conspires to cause any mutiny, riot, or strike in defiance of official orders, in any state correctional institution, shall be guilty of a felony and shall be imprisoned for not more than 10 years.

History.—§5, ch. 57-313.

944.46 Harboring, concealing, aiding escaped prisoners; penalty.—Whoever, harbors, conceals, maintains, or assists, or gives any other aid to any prisoner after his escape from any state correctional institution knowing that he is an escaped prisoner, shall be guilty of a felony, and shall be imprisoned in a state correctional institution for not more than 7 years.

History.—§6, ch. 57-313.

944.47 Introduction or removal of certain articles unlawful; penalty.—

(1)(a) It is unlawful to introduce into or upon the grounds of any correctional or penal institution under the supervision or control of the division or to take or attempt to take or send therefrom any of the following articles which are hereby declared to be contraband for the purposes of this section, to wit: Any communication or any currency or coin given or transmitted or intended to be given or transmitted to any inmate of any correctional or penal institution under the supervision and direction of the division; any article of food or clothing; any intoxicating beverage or beverage which causes or may cause an intoxicating effect; any narcotic or hypnotic or excitant drug or any drug of whatever kind or nature including, but not limited to, nasal inhalators of any variety,

sleeping pills, or barbiturates of any variety and any firearm or any instrumentality customarily used as a dangerous weapon, except through regular channels as authorized by the officer in charge of each correctional or penal institution.

(b) It is unlawful to transmit or attempt to transmit or cause or attempt to cause to be transmitted to, or received by, any inmate of any state correctional institution any article or thing declared by this subsection to be contraband, at any place which is outside of the grounds of such institution, except through regular channels as authorized by the officer in charge of such institution.

(2) Whoever violates any provision of this section shall upon conviction be sentenced to the custody of the division for a term not to exceed 5 years.

History.—§7, ch. 57-313; §8, ch. 61-192; §1, ch. 65-225; §1, ch. 67-160; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.48 Service of sentence.—Whenever any prisoner is convicted under the provisions of §§944.41-944.47 the punishment of imprisonment imposed shall be served consecutively to any former sentence imposed upon any prisoner convicted hereunder.

History.—§8, ch. 57-313.

944.49 Requirement of labor; compensation; amount; crediting of amount of prisoner; forfeiture; civil rights; prisoner not employee or entitled to compensation insurance benefits.—

(1) The division shall require of every able-bodied prisoner imprisoned in any institution as many hours of faithful labor in each day and every day during his term of imprisonment as shall be prescribed by the rules and regulations of the division.

(2) Each prisoner who is engaged in productive work in any state correctional institution under the jurisdiction of the division, may receive for his work such compensation as the division shall determine. Such compensation shall be in accordance with a schedule based on quality and quantity of work performed and skill required for performance and said compensation shall be credited to the account of the prisoner.

(3) Said compensation shall be paid from the division of corrections industrial trust fund. Whenever any price is fixed on any article, material, supply, or service, to be produced, manufactured, supplied, or performed in connection with the work program of the division, the compensation paid to the prisoners shall be included as an item of cost in the final price.

(4) When any prisoner escapes, the division shall determine what portion of his earnings shall be forfeited and such forfeiture shall be deposited in the state treasury in the inmate welfare fund of the division.

(5) Nothing in this section is intended to restore, in whole or in part the civil rights of any prisoner. No prisoner compensated under this section shall be considered as an employee

of the state or the division, nor shall such prisoner come within any other provision of the workmen's compensation act.

History.—§39, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.50 Forfeiture of earnings of prisoners; determination of amount to be forfeited; deposit in industrial trust fund.—When any prisoner shall wilfully violate the terms of his employment or the rules and regulations of the division, the division may in its discretion determine what portion of all moneys earned by the prisoner shall be forfeited by said prisoner and such forfeiture shall be re-deposited to the industrial trust fund.

History.—§40, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.511 Five-day week; employees road prison operation.—

(1) The department of transportation and the division shall inaugurate a five-day work week for all employees presently assigned to the road prison operation; provided, that such employees may be required to perform additional periods of duty during emergencies.

(2) Funds for implementing a five-day work week shall be provided from the first gasoline tax funds.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 63-450; §§19, 23, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.52 Legal advisor.—The department of legal affairs shall be the legal advisor of the division.

History.—§42, ch. 57-121; §18, ch. 61-530; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

944.54 Transportation furnished prisoners upon release.—

(1) The superintendents or wardens of the several state correctional institutions are authorized to furnish each prisoner, upon his release from a state correctional institution, transportation from such institution to such place as the classification committee may determine to be in the best interest of the prisoner. The transportation furnished shall be by the most economical means, utilizing a common carrier of the state, and such cost of transportation shall not exceed twenty-five dollars. The classification committee, may in its discretion, determine that the best interests of the state will be served by providing transportation for the prisoner to a place outside the state of Florida, in which instance transportation in excess of twenty-five dollars may be authorized with the excess being paid only from surplus transportation funds available to the institution. Provided, however, that the transportation furnished shall be the most economical available, utilizing a common carrier.

(2) Transportation as authorized herein shall be furnished by a nonnegotiable travel voucher payable to the common carrier being utilized and in no event shall there be any cash disbursement to the releasee or any person, firm or corporation. Such travel voucher shall not be valid sixty days after issuance thereof.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 59-317.

944.55 Reward in connection with the return to custody of escapee, Marie Dean Arrington.—

(1) A reward of up to five thousand dollars is authorized to be paid by the division of adult corrections for information leading to the arrest and return to lawful custody of the division of adult corrections, dead or alive, of Marie Dean Arrington.

(2) Claims for this reward should be submitted by the claimant or claimants in writing to the division of adult corrections within one

hundred twenty days after said return to custody in Florida of Marie Dean Arrington.

(3) The division of adult corrections is vested with full authority to make determination as to the disposition of this reward to the claimant or claimants. The decision of the division of adult corrections shall be final.

(4) The division of adult corrections is authorized to pay a sum of up to five thousand dollars from funds appropriated by the legislature for general operations of the division.

History.—§§1-4, ch. 69-359; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 945

DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTIONS

- 945.01 Definitions.
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- 945.10 Investigations by parole and probation commission; confidential.
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945.01 Definitions.—As used herein, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them unless the context shall clearly indicate otherwise:

* (1) "Board."—The board of commissioners of state institutions.

(2) "Correctional system."—All prisons and other correctional institutions now existing or hereafter created under the jurisdiction of the division.

(3) "Council."—The advisory council on adult corrections and prison industries designated by the division as herein provided.

(4) "Division."—Wherever the word "division" or the phrase "division of adult corrections" is used in this chapter it shall mean the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(5) "Director."—The director of the division of adult corrections.

(6) "Reception center."—A temporary custodial institution for offenders committed to the division for classification and assignment to an appropriate institution in the correctional system.

History.—§1, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
***Note.**—§19, ch. 69-106 transferred all powers, duties, and functions of the board of commissioners of state institutions relating to the division of corrections to the department of health and rehabilitative services and assigned its functions to the division of adult corrections. Subsection (1) will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***945.02 Division of corrections.**—There is hereby created a division of corrections under the control of the board of commissioners of state institutions.

History.—§2, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530.
***Note.**—§19, ch. 69-106 rendered this section obsolete. It will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

945.025 Jurisdiction of division.—The division of adult corrections shall have supervisory and protective care, custody, and control of the inmates, buildings, grounds, property, and all other matters pertaining to the following institutions for the imprisonment, correction, and rehabilitation of adult offenders:

- (1) Apalachee Correctional Institution;

- 945.12 Transfers for medical treatment.
- 945.13 Maintenance of industrial plants.
- 945.14 Sale of goods made by prisoners prohibited.
- 945.15 Penalty for selling goods made by prisoners.
- 945.16 Use of prison made products.
- 945.161 Sale of "Florida" tags to junior chamber of commerce.
- 945.17 Creation of industrial trust fund.
- 945.18 Sources of fund.
- 945.19 Use of fund.
- 945.20 Disbursements from fund.
- 945.21 Regulations of the division.
- 945.22 Employment of director, superintendents, and wardens.
- 945.23 Civil service.

- (2) Florida Correctional Institution;
- (3) Glades Correctional Institution;
- (4) Florida State Prison;
- (5) Division of Corrections Road Prisons;
- (6) Sumter Correctional Institution;
- (7) Avon Park Correctional Institution;
- (8) Santa Fe Correctional Farm; and
- (9) Reception and Medical Center.

History.—§1, ch. 57-317; §1, ch. 67-99; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—See former §965.01(1).

***945.03 Division; administration; divisions.**—The division shall be administered by a director selected by the board as herein provided, and shall consist of a division of corrections and such other units as the director may establish with the approval of the board, for the maintenance of records, management of the division and the administration of essential programs and services.

History.—§3, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530.

***Note.**—§19, ch. 69-106 rendered this section obsolete. It will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

945.031 Official seal.—The division is authorized to adopt an official seal. The seal shall be used for the purpose of authenticating official documents of the division and such other purposes as the division may prescribe.

History.—§1, ch. 65-163; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.04 Division; general function.—The division shall be responsible for the inmates and for the operation of, and shall have supervisory and protective care, custody, and control of all buildings, grounds, property of, and matters connected with, the correctional system.

History.—§4, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530.

945.05 Advisory council on adult corrections and prison industries.—

- (1) There shall be an advisory council on adult corrections and prison industries composed of not more than nine members designated by the division to serve at the pleasure of the division. The members of the council shall be citizens and residents of the state and

shall be at least thirty-five years of age.

(2) By virtue of background, experience, and interest, membership to the council shall be selected as follows:

(a) At least one member as a representative of management;

(b) At least one member as a representative of labor;

(c) At least one member as a representative of agriculture;

(d) At least one member as a representative of education;

(e) At least one member representing the medical profession;

(f) At least two members selected on the basis of interest in problems related to adult corrections.

(3) The members of the council shall receive no compensation but shall be reimbursed from the budget of the division for the expense of attending meetings of the council as provided in §112.061.

(4) The council shall consult with the division on correctional programs and prison industries, and shall make recommendations concerning the style, design and quality of articles to be manufactured as well as for economies in manufacture and proper industrial planning for the several institutions under the control of the division.

History.—§5, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530; §19, ch. 63-400; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.06 Prison industries.—

(1) The division shall adopt and put into effect an industrial program to provide training facilities for persons confined in the adult correctional institutions under the control and supervision of the division.

(2) The division is authorized to cause to be manufactured, processed or produced by the inmates of the adult correctional institutions under the control and supervision of the division such items as in the opinion of the council are practical and adaptable for prison industry and are needed and used in state institutions and agencies.

(3) In determining the articles and the style, design and quality of the articles to be manufactured, the division shall install no program contrary to the recommendations of the council.

History.—§6, ch. 57-213; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.081 Classification regulations. — The division shall adopt regulations for the classification of all offenders according to age, sex, and such other factors as the division may deem advisable and shall provide for the separation of prisoners by sex.

History.—§1, ch. 65-171; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.09 Commitment of prisoners; classification; Reception and Classification Center; transfer.—All prisoners sentenced to the state penitentiary shall be committed by the court to

the custody of the division and shall be conveyed in the manner provided by law to such institution in the correctional system as the division shall direct. The division shall establish a Reception and Classification Center for male prisoners at Lake Butler. The division shall provide reception and classification facilities for female prisoners at the Florida Correctional Institution at Lowell. Classification facilities shall be provided in the discretion of the division at all institutions in the correctional system. Pursuant to such regulations as the division may provide, the division is authorized to transfer prisoners from one institution to another institution in the correctional system and to reclassify prisoners as circumstances may require.

History.—§9, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530; §1, ch. 67-38; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§§921.17-921.23 Handling of persons receiving indeterminate sentences for noncapital felonies.
§944.16 Prisoners; how received.

945.091 Extend the limits of confinement.—

(1) The division is authorized to adopt regulations permitting the extension of the limits of the place of confinement of an inmate as to whom there is reasonable cause to believe he will honor his trust by authorizing him, under prescribed conditions, and following investigation and recommendation by the Florida parole and probation commission as to those matters specified in subsection (4), to leave the confines of that place unaccompanied by a custodial agent for a prescribed period of time to:

(a) Visit, for a period not to exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of travel time, a specifically designated place or places for the purpose of visiting a dying relative, attending the funeral of a relative, arranging for employment or for a suitable residence for use when released, or for another compelling reason consistent with the public interest, and return to the same or another institution or facility; or

(b) Work at paid employment, participate in education or a training program, or voluntarily serve a public or nonprofit agency in the community while continuing as an inmate of the institution or facility in which he shall be confined except during the hours of his employment, education, training or service and traveling thereto and therefrom. Inmates shall participate in paid employment only during the last six months of their confinement unless sooner requested by the parole and probation commission.

(2) The division may adopt regulations as to the eligibility of inmates for this extension of confinement, the disbursement of any earnings of these inmates, or the entering into of agreements between the division and any city or county or federal agency for the housing of these inmates in a local place of confinement.

(3) The willful failure of an inmate to remain within the extended limits of his confinement or to return within the time prescribed to the place of confinement designated by the division shall be deemed as an escape from the

custody of the division and shall be punishable as prescribed by law.

(4) The parole and probation commission is authorized to make investigations and recommendations pertaining to the validity of requests for visits by inmates, community attitudes towards inmates, and job opportunities for inmates and to otherwise assist the division when requested in the implementation of the program herein authorized.

History.—§1, ch. 67-59; §1, ch. 69-6; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.10 Investigations by parole and probation commission; confidential.—The parole and probation commission shall furnish the division with a copy of its report of presentence investigation, if one has been made, and subsequent information as same may become available, on every person committed to the custody of the division. The information furnished by the parole and probation commission shall be confidential and shall be available only to public officers and employees in the performance of a public duty. No inmate of any institution shall have access to any such information or excerpts therefrom. The division shall cooperate with the parole and probation commission as may be required for the proper performance of the functions of the parole and probation commission.

History.—§10, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530; §1, ch. 65-453; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§§21.17-21.23 Handling of persons receiving indeterminate sentences for noncapital felonies.

945.11 Use of prisoners in public works.—

(1) The division is authorized to enter into agreements with such agencies and institutions of the state as might, under supervision of employees of the division, use the services of inmates of adult correctional institutions and camps when it is determined by the division that such services will not be detrimental to the welfare of such inmates or the interests of the state in a program of rehabilitation.

(2) The budget of the division shall be reimbursed from the budget of any state agency or institution for the services of inmates and personnel of the division in such amounts as may be determined by agreement between the division and the head of such agency or institution on the basis of the costs of such services to the division or the value of such services to the agency or institution, whichever shall be lower.

History.—§11, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§337.10 Use of state convict road force.

945.12 Transfers for medical treatment.—

(1) The division is authorized to transfer drug addicts committed to the hospital of the state prison under §398.18, to an appropriate institution for treatment. The division may transfer addicted, insane, tuberculous, or other prisoners requiring specialized medical treatment to an appropriate institution.

(2) The division is authorized to enter into agreements with the controlling authorities of such state institutions as shall have or be pro-

vided with appropriate facilities for the secure confinement and treatment of drug addicts, alcoholics, insane, and tuberculous persons. In any such agreement the division shall provide for custodial personnel to maintain proper security of persons transferred from the correctional system to any other state institution. Such custodial personnel shall be employed and paid by the division and subject to such rules as shall be agreed upon jointly by the division and the controlling authority entering into such agreement.

(3) The division is authorized to reimburse the institution furnishing treatment at a figure agreed upon by the division and the controlling authority of such institution.

(4) When in the opinion of the superintendent of an institution to which a prisoner has been transferred such prisoner has been cured, or will no longer benefit from treatment at that institution, other than an insane prisoner, the superintendent shall notify the division which shall, at the earliest practicable date thereafter, convey such prisoner to the appropriate classification center for reclassification.

History.—§12, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.13 Maintenance of industrial plants.—

(1) The division may maintain such industrial plants at the various institutions under their supervision and control as the division may determine can be conducted and maintained in a manner profitable to the state and for the benefit of the inmates of such institutions.

(2) The division shall cause the plants as far as practicable to be operated by the inmates of such institutions under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the division.

History.—§1, ch. 10271, 1925; CGL 8663; §6, ch. 57-314; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—See former §959.01.

945.14 Sale of goods made by prisoners prohibited.—

(1) No goods, wares, or merchandise manufactured or mined in whole or in part by prisoners (except prisoners on parole or probation) shall be sold or offered for sale in this state by any person, or by any federal authority, state, or political subdivision thereof; provided, however that nothing in this section and §945.15 shall be construed to forbid the sale, exchange, or disposition of such goods within the limitations set forth in §945.16(1).

(2) When in the planning of the rehabilitation program of the division through its recreational facilities, plans are made for prisoners to engage in hobbies and hobbycrafts after their normal working hours and when they are not required by the superintendent or warden of a state prison or correctional institution to be on their assigned duties, they may make items of a hobby or hobbycraft nature which may be disposed of by the prisoner through the institutional canteen or commissary to

persons visiting the institution.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 19277, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8135(61); §24, ch. 57-1; §1, ch. 61-180; §1, ch. 63-176; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
Note.—Formerly §959.02.
cf.—§1.01(3), "Person" defined.

945.15 Penalty for selling goods made by prisoners.—Every person violating the provisions of §945.14 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail for not exceeding twelve months.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 19277, 1939; CGL 1940 Supp. 8135(61).
Note.—See former §959.03.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

945.16 Use of prison made products.—

(1) All items manufactured, processed, or produced by the division and not required for use therein at the present time or in the future shall be furnished to all state institutions under the department of health and rehabilitative services, the tuberculosis hospitals, and the alcoholism treatment and research center. The following items or services may be furnished to all state agencies, boards, bureaus, or commissions: Automobile tags; clay brick and clay tile for buildings owned by the state; school, office, and warehouse furniture; uniforms for state personnel assigned to work directly with prisoners; metal products; tire repair and recapping; furniture repair and refinishing; and all prison industries now existing or to be established in the future for repair and maintenance of state property and equipment as a part of the rehabilitation program within the division. The division is further authorized to make available to political subdivisions items of school and office furniture. No other items are to be sold to political subdivisions without specific authority from the legislature.

(2) No similar article of comparable price and quality found necessary for use by any state agency or division under the control or supervision of the department of health and rehabilitative services or any member thereof, may be purchased from any other source when the department shall certify that the same is available and can be furnished by the division. The purchasing authority of any such state institution or agency shall have the power to make reasonable determinations of need, price and quality with reference to articles available for sale by such prison industries operated by the division. In the event of a dispute between the division and any purchasing authority, based upon price or quality, the matter shall be referred to the department, whose decision shall be final.

History.—§13, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530; §2, ch. 63-176; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.161 Sale of "Florida" tags to junior chamber of commerce.—The division is authorized to sell to the junior chamber of commerce, at a price to be determined by the division, "FLORIDA" tags manufactured by the

tag plant at the state prison for the purpose of advertising the state.

History.—§1, ch. 59-332; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.17 Creation of industrial trust fund.—There is hereby created a division of corrections industrial trust fund, available for the purpose of financing the operation of correctional industries authorized and established by the division and approved by the advisory council on adult corrections and prison industries, as provided by law. This account shall be a separate fund in the state treasury and shall be the depository of all funds used for this purpose by all institutions under the supervision and control of the division of adult corrections.

History.—§1, ch. 57-314; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.18 Sources of fund.—The division of corrections industrial trust fund shall consist of the original general revenue appropriation which was made in the 1957 session of the legislature, together with all assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1957, as determined by the state auditor, of all industrial operations in existence at all correctional institutions as of that date; provided, however, that the assets and liabilities as of June 30, 1957, shall not include cash and accounts receivable which are in excess of the current encumbered obligations as of June 30, 1957, it being the intent of the legislature that after current obligations are liquidated the balance remaining in cash and receivables shall be deposited in the general revenue fund unallocated. Should any general service operation of an institution be transferred to the prison industries operation by the division, all assets and liabilities of such operation shall become a part of this fund. All income, receipts, earnings and profits from such industrial enterprises shall hereafter be credited to this revolving fund to be used for the purposes herein set forth; provided, however, that the earned surplus in the fund at the end of any biennium shall not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars and such surplus as determined by the auditor general to be in excess of this amount shall be deposited in the general revenue fund unallocated.

History.—§2, ch. 57-314; §1, ch. 61-384; §18, ch. 61-530; §3, ch. 63-176; §8, ch. 69-82.

945.19 Use of fund.—The funds shall be used for the purposes of financing the operation of the industries herein set forth, and all costs of operation of prison industries shall be paid from this fund, including all personnel whose time or proportion of time is devoted to such industrial operations. The division shall have the authority to construct buildings for the operation of said industries, provided that such construction shall not exceed ten thousand dollars for any single project.

History.—§3, ch. 57-314; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.20 Disbursements from fund.—The funds shall be deposited in the state treasury and paid out only on warrants drawn by the state comptroller, duly approved by the division.

The division shall maintain all necessary records and accounts relative to such funds.

History.—§4, ch. 57-314; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.21 Regulations of the division.—

(1) The division is authorized to adopt and promulgate regulations governing the administration of the correctional system and the operation of the division. In addition to specific subjects otherwise provided for herein, regulations of the division may relate to:

- (a) Conduct to be observed by prisoners;
- (b) Punishment of prisoners;
- (c) Gain time for good conduct of, release payments to, and release transportation of, inmates;
- (d) Uniforms for inmates and custodial personnel;
- (e) Rules of conduct of custodial and other personnel;
- (f) Classification of personnel and duties assigned thereto;
- (g) Credits for confinement prior to commitment to the division;
- (h) Payments to prisoners for work performed. Such payments, if any, to be made from the profits of the industrial trust fund. Such regulations to include restrictions on the use of earnings, including payments for support of dependents and release reserves.
- (i) Visiting hours and privileges;
- (j) Mail to and from inmates;
- (k) The operation of canteens and the participation in canteen funds;
- (l) The feeding of prisoners, including diet and menus, and the furnishing of health and comfort items to indigent prisoners;
- (m) Such other regulations as in the opinion of the division may be necessary for the efficient operation and management of the correctional system.

(2) Regulations of the division shall be adopted and filed with the department of state as provided in chapter 120.

History.—§14, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530; §§10, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

945.22 Employment of director, superintendents, and wardens.—

* (1) The director shall be employed by the board. At the time of employment the director shall be not less than thirty-five years of age.

(2) The superintendents or wardens of all institutions of the correctional system shall be employed by the division.

History.—§15, ch. 57-213; §1, ch. 59-149; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—Subsection (1) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §19, ch. 69-106.

945.23 Civil service.—

(1) The division may by regulation establish a system of employee selection to provide for the employment of personnel of the division,

pursuant to examination, on the basis of minimum qualifications; such qualifications to be established by the division.

(2) The division may by regulation provide for provisional appointments of such employees for a reasonable period, upon the termination of which an employee shall be dismissed or given permanent status, subject to removal as the regulations may provide.

(3) The division may by regulation provide for the removal, suspension or demotion of employees for cause specified in the regulations.

(4) The division may by regulation provide for a classification plan and salary schedule for employees, including provisions for promotion and recognition of merit, leave and in-service training.

* (5) The director may be discharged for good cause by the board at any time notwithstanding the terms or conditions of his employment, and, unless the director waive his right to a public hearing, such discharge shall be subject to the following procedure:

(a) Upon a finding of good cause by resolution of the board, the director shall be deemed suspended and immediately relieved of his authority.

(b) Within five days after such action by the board, a copy of the resolution shall be furnished the director, and, at his request, the board shall set a date for the hearing of such charges, the hearing to be held not more than twenty-five days from the date of such request.

(c) At such hearing, the board shall hear and receive testimony relating to the truth or falsity of the charges specified in the resolution, or relating to additional charges submitted at the hearing. At the conclusion of the hearing, the board shall, by resolution, make its findings in the matter. In the resolution, the board may find that any of the charges constituting good cause for removal have been sustained, in which event the director shall be removed. The board may find that the charges have not been sustained or may withdraw any or all of the charges, and in the event no charge constituting good cause for removal is sustained, the director shall be reinstated without loss of compensation or other rights for the period the suspension was in effect.

(6) In lieu of the above provisions of this section, the division may elect to place the director and all other employees of the division under the division of personnel and retirement of the department of administration as provided in Chapter 110.

History.—§16, ch. 57-213; §18, ch. 61-530; §1, ch. 67-437; §§19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.

*Note.—§19, ch. 69-106 rendered subsection (5) obsolete and it will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

CHAPTER 947

PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION

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| <p>947.01 Creation of parole and probation commission; number and qualification of its members.</p> <p>947.02 Commission; appointment.</p> <p>947.03 Commission; tenure and removal.</p> <p>947.04 Organization of commission; officers; offices.</p> <p>947.05 Seal.</p> <p>947.06 Meeting; when commission may act.</p> <p>947.07 Rules and regulations.</p> <p>947.081 Department of community services.</p> <p>947.09 Competitive examinations for certain full-time employees.</p> <p>947.10 Business and political activity upon part of members and full-time employees of commission.</p> <p>947.11 Legal adviser.</p> <p>947.12 Members, employees, expenses.</p> <p>947.13 Certain powers and duties of commission relative to parole, conditional release, etc.</p> | <p>947.14 Records of commission.</p> <p>947.15 Reports.</p> <p>947.16 Eligibility for parole; power of commission.</p> <p>947.17 Procedure in granting parole.</p> <p>947.18 Conditions of parole.</p> <p>947.19 Terms of parole.</p> <p>947.20 Rules of commission.</p> <p>947.21 Violations of parole.</p> <p>947.22 Authority of certain officers to arrest parole violators with and without a warrant.</p> <p>947.23 Action of commission upon arrest of parolee.</p> <p>947.24 Discharge from parole.</p> <p>947.25 Recommendations to board of pardons.</p> <p>947.26 Cooperation of custodian of prisoner; right of access.</p> |
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947.01 Creation of parole and probation commission; number and qualification of its members.—A parole and probation commission, hereafter called commission, is created to consist of five citizens who are residents of the state. Only persons who are citizens of Florida and who have resided within the state for a period of ten years or more and by their knowledge of penology and social welfare are qualified efficiently to discharge the duties and perform the work of the commission shall be eligible to appointment to said position.

History.—§1, ch. 20519, 1941; §1, ch. 63-83; §1, ch. 65-453.

947.02 Commission; appointment.—

(1) The members of the commission shall be appointed in the following manner: The governor and cabinet shall appoint an examining board which shall consist of five persons having special knowledge of penal treatment and the administration of criminal justice, and shall designate one member thereof as chairman. The governor and cabinet shall provide for the receiving of applications for the position of member of the commission and shall devise a plan for the determination, by examination and investigation, of the qualification of applicants. From such examinations and investigations said examining board shall compile a list of not more than ten persons eligible for said position of member of the commission, and the list shall expire at the end of two years. The examining board shall rank such eligibles on the list in the order of their relative fitness as determined by examination and investigation. The governor and cabinet shall make each appointment to the position of member of the commission from the first three eligible persons on the above described list of eligible persons. The members of the commission shall be certified to the senate by the governor and cabinet for confirmation.

(2) Whenever the term of office of a member of the commission expires, the governor and cabinet may, in their discretion, reappoint the member without requiring him to take an examination.

History.—§1, ch. 20519, 1941; §2, ch. 65-453; §33, ch. 69-106.

947.03 Commission; tenure and removal.—

(1) The terms of the existing three members of the commission shall not be disturbed by this section as amended. The two new members of the commission shall be appointed for terms of four and six years respectively, and the governor and cabinet shall designate in their appointments the term for which each of the members is appointed. At the expiration of the aforementioned terms the successors to the existing members and new members shall be appointed for terms of six years and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

(2) Vacancies in the membership of the commission shall be filled by the governor and cabinet for the unexpired term in the manner hereinabove provided.

(3) Each member shall devote his whole time and capacity to the duties of his office, and shall be subject to removal by the governor and cabinet for the same reasons that a state officer may be removed as provided in §7, Art. IV of the state constitution. All such removals shall be submitted to the senate for its consent as provided by said section of the constitution.

History.—§1, ch. 20519, 1941; §3, ch. 65-453; §6, ch. 69-216; §33, ch. 69-106.

947.04 Organization of commission; officers; offices.—

(1) As soon as practicable after their appointment the members of the commission shall meet and select from their number a chairman who shall serve for a period of two years and

until his successor is elected and qualified, and they shall likewise select from their number a secretary who shall serve for a period of two years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

(2) The commission may establish and maintain offices in centrally and conveniently located places in Florida. Headquarters shall be located in Tallahassee, for the transaction of business. The commission shall keep its official records and papers at said office, which it shall furnish and equip.

History.—§2, ch. 20519, 1941.

947.05 Seal.—The commission shall adopt an official seal of which the courts shall take judicial notice.

History.—§3, ch. 20519, 1941.

947.06 Meeting; when commission may act.—The commission shall meet at the call of the chairman and from time to time as may otherwise be determined by the commission. A majority of the commission shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business. No prisoner shall be placed on parole except by vote of a majority of the commission.

History.—§4, ch. 20519, 1941; §1, ch. 23757, 1947.

947.07 Rules and regulations.—The commission shall have power to make such rules and regulations as it deems best for its governance, including among other things rules of practice and procedure and rules prescribing qualifications to be possessed by its employees.

History.—§27, ch. 20519, 1941; §1, ch. 23757, 1947.

947.081 Department of community services.—

(1) The parole and probation commission shall establish a department of community services which shall:

(a) Organize and train local committees of selected volunteer citizens to advise and assist field supervisors of probationers and parolees, with special reference to adult education, vocational-technical education, and work-study participation;

(b) Maintain liaison with all appropriate municipal, county, state, and federal agencies whose services aid in the reintegration of offenders into a free society; and

(c) Stimulate community programs relating to persons released under probation, parole, and mandatory release supervision.

(2) The parole and probation commission may employ a director of the department of community services and deputy directors for the seven organizational areas of the commission.

History.—§1, ch. 68-36.

947.09 Competitive examinations for certain full-time employees.—

(1) The commission shall from time to time as may be necessary prepare and conduct or cause to be prepared and conducted, free competitive examinations for all full-time positions requiring special knowledge in penology, social

welfare or correctional supervision, which the commission may have the power to fill. Such examinations may be written or oral. Written portions of such examinations shall be conducted so that the identity of the examinees shall not be known to the examiners. Only citizens of Florida who have resided in and have been bona fide residents of the state for two years or more next prior to the date thereof shall be eligible to take such examinations and for employment by the commission.

(2) From the examinations so conducted, the commission shall compile lists of eligibles from which it shall make its selections to the positions for which said examinations shall have been held. Such lists shall not remain in force for a longer period than two years, and at the expiration of said period, or upon the exhaustion of any list, a new list shall be compiled by the commission before another selection may be made to a position for which the expired or exhausted list was applicable, except that in an emergency the commission may provisionally employ a person for a position for which no eligible list is available. No such provisional employment shall be for a longer period than three months, and successive provisional employment shall not be made by the commission.

(3) Persons taking such examinations shall rank upon such eligible lists in the order of their relative fitness as determined by such examination. To fill any such full-time position, and any vacancy occurring therein, the commission shall employ one person from the three persons standing highest on the applicable eligible list.

History.—§6, ch. 20519, 1941; §2, ch. 21775, 1943.

947.10 Business and political activity upon part of members and full-time employees of commission.—No member of the commission and no full time employee thereof shall, during their service upon or under the commission engage in any other business or profession nor hold any other public office; nor shall they serve as the representative of any political party, or any executive committee or other governing body thereof, or as an executive officer or employee of any political committee, organization, or association, or be engaged on the behalf of any candidate for public office in the solicitation of votes, or otherwise.

History.—§7, ch. 20519, 1941.

947.11 Legal adviser.—The department of legal affairs shall be the legal adviser of the commission.

History.—§8, ch. 20519, 1941; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

947.12 Members, employees, expenses.—

(1) The members of the commission and its employees shall be reimbursed for traveling expenses as provided in §112.061. All bills for expenses shall be properly receipted, audited, and approved and forwarded to the comptroller, and shall be paid in a manner and form as the bills for the expenses of the several departments of the state government are paid. All expenses, including salaries and other compensation,

shall be paid from the general revenue fund and within the appropriation as fixed therefor by the legislature. Such expenses shall be paid by the state treasurer upon proper warrants issued by the comptroller of the state, drawn upon vouchers and requisitions approved by the commission, signed by the comptroller and countersigned by the governor.

(2) The members of the examining board created in §947.02 shall each be paid ten dollars per diem for each full day spent in performing the duties of said board, and in addition thereto said members shall be paid by the state their necessary traveling expenses when traveling in the performance of their duties.

History.—§9, ch. 20519, 1941; §1, ch. 22864, 1945; §1, ch. 24033, 1947; §8, ch. 57-401; §19, ch. 63-400.

947.13 Certain powers and duties of commission relative to parole, conditional release, etc.—The commission shall have the powers and perform the duties of determining what persons shall be placed on parole, and of fixing the time and the conditions of such parole, as provided in this chapter. The commission shall also have the powers and perform the duties of supervising all persons placed on parole and of determining violations thereof and what action shall be taken with reference thereto; of making such investigations as may be necessary; of aiding parolees and probationers in securing employment; of reporting to the board of pardons the facts, circumstances, criminal records, social, physical, mental and psychiatric conditions and histories of persons under consideration by the board of pardons for pardon, commutation of sentence, or remission of fine, penalty, or forfeiture.

History.—§10, ch. 20519, 1941.

947.14 Records of commission.—

(1) It shall be the duty of the commission to obtain and place in its permanent records information as complete as may be practicably available on every person who may become subject to parole. Such information shall be obtained as soon as possible after imposition of sentence and shall, in the discretion of the commission, include among other things the following:

(a) A copy of the indictment or information, and a complete statement of the facts of the crime for which such person has been sentenced;

(b) The court in which the person was sentenced;

(c) The terms of the sentence;

(d) The name of the presiding judge, the prosecuting officers, the investigating officers, and the attorneys for the person convicted;

(e) A copy of all probation reports which may have been made;

(f) Any social, physical, mental, psychiatric or criminal record of such person.

(2) The commission, in its discretion, shall also obtain and place in its permanent records such information on every person who may be

placed on probation, and on every person who may become subject to pardon and commutation of sentence.

(3) The commission shall immediately examine such records, and any other records which it obtains, and may make such other investigations as may be necessary.

(4) It shall be the duty of the court, and its prosecuting officials, to furnish to the commission upon its request such information and also to furnish such copies of such minutes and other records as may be in their possession or under their control.

(5) The division of family services of the department of health and rehabilitative services and all other state, county and city agencies, sheriffs and their deputies, and all peace officers shall cooperate with the commission and shall aid and assist it in the performance of its duties.

(6) The commission may make such rules as to the privacy or privilege of such information and its use by others than the commission and its staff as may be deemed expedient in the performance of its duties.

History.—§11, ch. 20519, 1941; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

947.15 Reports.—On or before the first day of January of each year the commission shall make a written report to the governor and cabinet of its activities together with a full and detailed financial statement, copies of which shall be sent to the department of legal affairs and to such other officials and persons as the commission may deem advisable. One copy of said report shall become a part of the records of the commission.

History.—§28, ch. 20519, 1941; §§11, 33, 35, ch. 69-106.

947.16 Eligibility for parole; power of commission.—

(1) Every person who has been, or who may hereafter be convicted of a felony or one who has been convicted of one or more misdemeanors and whose sentence or cumulative sentences total twelve months or more and confined in a jail or prison in this state in execution of the judgment of the court thereof and who has served not less than six months of such term, and in cases where the term is eighteen months or less, has served not less than one-third of his term, and whose prison record is good, shall be eligible for consideration by the commission for parole.

(2) Persons who have become eligible for parole and who may in the discretion of the commission be granted parole shall be placed on parole in accordance with the provisions of this law.

History.—§12, ch. 20519, 1941; am. §3, ch. 21775, 1943.

947.17 Procedure in granting parole.—

(1) A person shall be placed on parole upon the initiative of the commission and with the consent of such person.

(2) At least thirty days prior to the time that a person shall first become eligible for parole, and at such other times thereafter as

the commission shall determine, the commission shall cause to be brought before it all pertinent information on such person. Included therein shall be a report of the superintendent, warden, or jailer of the jail or prison in which such person has been confined upon the conduct and record of such person while in such jail or prison; the result of such physical, mental and psychiatric examination as have been made of such person; the extent to which such person appears to have responded to the efforts made to improve his social attitude; his industrial record while confined and the nature of his occupation while so confined, and a recommendation as to the kind of work he is best fitted to perform and at which he is most likely to succeed when and if he is released.

(3) The commission may make such investigation as it may deem necessary in order to be fully informed on such person.

(4) Before placing any person on parole the commission may have such person appear before it and may personally examine him.

(5) Thereafter, upon consideration, the commission shall make its findings and determine whether or not such person shall be granted a parole and the terms and conditions thereof, of which determination such person and the prison official having him in custody shall be notified.

(6) If such person is granted a parole, the prison official having such person in custody shall, upon notification thereof, inform him of the terms and conditions of such parole and shall in strict accordance therewith, release such person. If such person is indigent at the time he is placed on parole, which fact may be determined in advance by the commission, he shall be given his transportation by the nearest route to the destination noted in the parole. In addition thereto he shall be given a suit of clothes, one pair of shoes, a hat, a suit of underclothing, not to exceed in value, in the aggregate, the sum of fifteen dollars, and ten dollars in cash, the cost of which shall be payable by the state as other expenses of the administration of the state prison are paid.

History.—§13, ch. 20519, 1941.

947.18 Conditions of parole. — No person shall be placed on parole merely as a reward for good conduct or efficient performance of duties assigned in prison. No person shall be placed on parole until and unless the commission shall find that there is reasonable probability that, if he is placed on parole, he will live and conduct himself as a respectable and law abiding person, and that his release will be compatible with his own welfare and the welfare of society. No person shall be placed on parole unless and until the commission is satisfied that he will be suitably employed in self-sustaining employment, or that he will not become a public charge. The commission shall determine the terms upon which such persons shall be granted parole.

History.—§14, ch. 20519, 1941.

947.19 Terms of parole.—The commission,

upon placing a person on parole, shall specify in writing the terms and conditions of his parole. A certified copy thereof shall be given to the parolee.

History.—§15, ch. 20519, 1941; am. §7, ch. 22858, 1945.

947.20 Rules of commission.—The commission shall adopt general rules on the terms and conditions of parole and what shall constitute the violation thereof, and may make such special rules to govern particular cases. Such rules, both general and special, may include, among other things, a requirement that the parolee shall not leave the state or any definite area in Florida without the consent of the commission; that he shall contribute to the support of his dependents to the best of his ability; that he shall make reparation or restitution for his crime; that he shall abandon evil associates and ways; that he shall carry out the instructions of his parole supervisor and, in general, so comport himself as such supervisor shall determine.

History.—§15, ch. 20519, 1941.

947.21 Violations of parole.—A violation of the terms of parole may render the parolee liable to arrest and a return to prison to serve out the term for which he was sentenced. No part of the time he may have been on parole shall in such event, in any manner diminish the time of such sentence.

History.—§15, ch. 20519, 1941

947.22 Authority of certain officers to arrest parole violators with and without a warrant.—

(1) If any member of the commission shall have reasonable ground to believe that any parolee has lapsed into criminal ways, or has violated the terms and conditions of his parole in a material respect, such member may issue a warrant for the arrest of such parolee. Said warrant, if issued by a member of the commission, shall be returnable before him and shall command that the parolee be brought before him, when he may examine such parolee and admit him to bail conditioned for his appearance before the commission, or if he is not admitted to bail, commit him to jail pending a hearing before the commission as herein-after provided. Any parole or probation supervisor, and all officers authorized to serve criminal process, and all peace officers of this state, shall be authorized to execute said warrant.

(2) Any parole or probation supervisor, when he has reasonable ground to believe that a parolee has violated the terms and conditions of his parole in a material respect, shall have the right to arrest without warrant said parolee and bring him forthwith before the commission, or some member thereof, and proceedings shall thereupon be had as provided herein when a warrant has been issued by a member of the commission.

History.—§16, ch. 20519, 1941.

947.23 Action of commission upon arrest of parolee.—

(1) As soon as practicable after the arrest

of a person charged with violation of the terms and conditions of his parole, such parolee shall appear before the commission in person, and if he desires he may be represented by counsel, and a hearing shall be had at which the state and the parolee may introduce such evidence as they may deem necessary and pertinent to the charge of parole violation. Within a reasonable time thereafter the commission shall make findings upon such charge of parole violation and shall enter an order determining whether said charges of parole violation have been sustained. The commission shall in and by said order revoke said parole and return said person to prison to serve the sentence theretofore imposed upon him, or reinstate the original order of parole, or shall enter such other order as it may deem proper.

(2) Whenever a parole is revoked by the commission and said parolee ordered by said commission to be returned to prison, the parolee, by reason of his misconduct, shall be deemed to forfeit all gain time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided for by §944.27, earned up to the date of his release on parole. Nothing herein shall deprive the prisoner of his right to gain time or commutation of time for good conduct, as provided by §944.27, from the date he is returned to prison.

History.—§17, ch. 20519, 1941; am. §4, ch. 21775, 1943.
cf.—§944.28 Forfeiture of gain time and right to earn gain time in the future.

947.24 Discharge from parole.—When a person is placed on parole the commission shall determine the period of time the person shall be on parole, and such time shall not exceed the maximum term for which he has been sentenced.

The commission after having retained jurisdiction of a person for a sufficient length of time to evidence satisfactory rehabilitation and cooperation may relieve a person on parole from making further reports, or may permit such person to leave the state or county, upon determination that such action is in the best interests of the person and of society.

History.—§18, ch. 20519, 1941; §1, ch. 63-83.

947.25 Recommendations to board of pardons.—When a parolee has, in the opinion of the commission, so conducted himself as to deserve a pardon or a commutation of sentence or the remission in whole or in part of any fine, forfeiture or penalty, the commission may recommend that such clemency be extended by the board of pardons to such parolee. In such case the commission shall fully advise said board of the facts upon which such recommendation is based.

History.—§18, ch. 20519, 1941.

947.26 Cooperation of custodian of prisoner; right of access.—The superintendent, warden, or jailer of any jail or prison in which persons convicted of crime may be confined, and all officers or employees thereof, shall at all times co-operate with the commission, and upon its request shall furnish it with such information as they may have respecting any person inquired about as will enable the commission properly to perform its duties. Such officials shall at all reasonable times, when the public safety permits, give the members of the commission, its authorized agents and employees, access to all prisoners in their charge.

History.—§19, ch. 20519, 1941.

CHAPTER 948

PROBATION

- 948.01 When courts may place defendant on probation.
 948.011 When court may impose fine and place on probation as to imprisonment.
 948.02 Duties of parole and probation commission relating to probationers.
 948.03 Terms and conditions of probation.
 948.04 Period of probation; duty of probationer.
 948.05 Court to admonish or commend probationer.
 948.06 Violation of probation; revocation; modification; continuance.
 948.07 Extend the limits of confinement for county prisoners.

948.01 When courts may place defendant on probation.—

(1) Any court of the state having original jurisdiction of criminal actions, where the defendant in a criminal case has been found guilty by the verdict of a jury or has entered a plea of guilty or a plea of nolo contendere or has been found guilty by the court trying the case without a jury, except for an offense punishable by death, may at a time to be determined by the court, either with or without an adjudication of the guilt of the defendant, hear and determine the question of the probation of such defendant.

(2) Prior to such hearing the court may refer the case to the parole and probation commission for investigation and recommendation. The court, upon such reference, shall direct the commission and it shall be the duty of the commission to make an investigation and report in writing at a specified time to the court upon the circumstances of the offense, the criminal record, the social history, and the present condition of defendant together with its recommendation.

(3) If it appears to the court upon a hearing of the matter that the defendant is not likely again to engage in a criminal course of conduct and that the ends of justice and the welfare of society do not require that the defendant shall presently suffer the penalty imposed by law, the court, in its discretion, may either adjudge the defendant to be guilty or stay and withhold the adjudication of guilt and in either case stay and withhold the imposition of sentence upon such defendant, and shall place him upon probation under the supervision and control of the commission for the duration of such probation. And the said commission shall thereupon and thereafter, during the continuance of such probation, have the supervision and control of the defendant.

(4) Whenever punishment by imprisonment in the county jail is prescribed, the court, in its discretion, may at the time of sentencing direct the defendant to be placed on probation upon completion of any specified period of such sentence. In such case, the court shall stay and withhold the imposition of the remainder of sentence imposed upon the defendant, and direct that the defendant be placed upon probation after serving such period as may be imposed by the court.

(5) In no case shall the imposition of sentence be suspended and the defendant there-

upon placed on probation unless such defendant be placed under the custody of said commission.

History.—§20, ch. 20519, 1941; §7, ch. 22858, 1945; §1, ch. 59-130; §1, ch. 61-498; §1, ch. 65-453; §1, ch. 67-204.
cf.—§924.06, Appeal by probationer.
 §949.01, Juvenile courts unaffected.

948.011 When court may impose fine and place on probation as to imprisonment.—When the law authorizes the placing of a defendant on probation, and when his offense is punishable by both fine and imprisonment, the trial court may, in its discretion, impose a fine upon him and place him on probation as to imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 59-175.

948.02 Duties of parole and probation commission relating to probationers.—

(1) It shall be the duty of the parole and probation commission to investigate all cases referred to it by the court and to make its findings and report thereon in writing to such court with its recommendation; to cause to be delivered to each person placed on probation under its supervision a certified copy of the terms of such probation, and any change or modification thereof, and to cause said person to be instructed regarding the same; to keep informed concerning the conduct, habits, associates, employment, recreations, and whereabouts of such probationer, by visits, requiring reports and in other ways; to make such reports in writing or otherwise as the court may reasonably require; to use all practicable and proper methods to aid and encourage persons on probation, and to bring about improvement in their conduct and condition; to keep records on each probationer referred to it.

(2) The commission shall cooperate with courts exercising criminal jurisdiction by supervising such probationers and prisoners upon whom the pronouncing of sentence has been deferred; and shall make such reports to said courts as directed thereby.

History.—§21, ch. 20519, 1941; §1, ch. 65-453.
cf.—§949.07, 949.08, Compacts with other states.

948.03 Terms and conditions of probation.—

(1) The court shall determine the terms and conditions of probation and may include among them the following, that the probationer shall:

- (a) Avoid injurious or vicious habits;
- (b) Avoid persons or places of disreputable or harmful character;
- (c) Report to the probation and parole supervisors as directed;

- (d) Permit such supervisors to visit him at his home, or elsewhere;
- (e) Work faithfully at suitable employment insofar as may be possible;
- (f) Remain within a specified place;
- (g) Make reparation or restitution to the aggrieved party for the damage or loss caused by his offense in an amount to be determined by the court;
- (h) Support his legal dependents to the best of his ability.

(2) The enumeration of specific kinds of terms and conditions shall not prevent the court from adding thereto such other or others as it considers proper. The court may rescind or modify at any time of the terms and conditions theretofore imposed by the court upon the probationer.

History.—§23, ch. 20519, 1941.
cf.—§§949.07, 949.08, Compacts with other states.

948.04 Period of probation; duty of probationer.—The period of probation shall not extend more than two years beyond the maximum term for which the defendant might have been sentenced; provided, however, that if, during the period of probation of any case, it appears to the court that further supervision would be beneficial to the probationer or to society, the court may, by proper order, extend the supervision period, within the limits of time hereinabove specified. Upon the termination of the period of probation, the probationer shall be released from probation and shall not be liable to sentence for the crime for which probation was allowed. During the period of probation the probationer shall perform the terms and conditions of his probation.

History.—§24, ch. 20519, 1941; am. §5, ch. 21775, 1943.

948.05 Court to admonish or commend probationer.—The court may at any time cause the probationer to appear before it to be admonished, or commended, and when satisfied that its action will be for the best interests of justice and the welfare of society, may discharge the probationer from further supervision.

History.—§25, ch. 20519, 1941.
cf.—§949.04, Construction of law.

948.06 Violation of probation; revocation; modification; continuance.—

(1) Whenever within the period of probation there is reasonable ground to believe that a probationer has violated his probation in a material respect, any parole or probation supervisor may arrest such probationer without warrant wherever found, and forthwith shall return him to the court granting such probation. Any committing magistrate may issue a warrant upon the facts being made known to him by affidavit of one having knowledge of such facts for the arrest of the probationer, returnable forthwith before the court granting such probation. Any parole or probation supervisor, all officers authorized to serve criminal process, and all peace officers of this state shall be authorized to serve and execute

said warrant. The court, upon the probationer being brought before it, shall advise him of such charge of violation and if such charge is admitted to be true may forthwith revoke, modify or continue probation and, if revoked, shall adjudge the probationer guilty of the offense charged and proven or admitted, unless he shall have previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence which it might have originally imposed before placing the probationer on probation. If such violation of probation is not admitted by the probationer, the court may commit him or release him with or without bail to await further hearing, or it may dismiss the charge of probation violation. If such charge is not at said time admitted by the probationer and if it is not dismissed, the court, as soon as may be practicable, shall give the probationer an opportunity to be fully heard on his behalf in person or by counsel. After such hearing, the court may revoke, modify, or continue the probation. If such probation is revoked, the court shall adjudge the probationer guilty of the offense charged and proven or admitted, unless he shall have previously been adjudged guilty, and impose any sentence which it might have originally imposed before placing the probationer on probation.

(2) No part of the time that the defendant is on probation shall be considered as any part of the time that he shall be sentenced to serve.

History.—§26, ch. 20519, 1941; §2, ch. 59-130; §2, ch. 61-498; §1, ch. 69-71.

948.07 Extend the limits of confinement for county prisoners.—

(1) Any county shall be deemed to have a work-release program upon the motion of that county's board of county commissioners which shall require the concurrence of the sheriff of said county.

(2) Whenever punishment by imprisonment in the county jail is prescribed, the sentencing court, in its discretion, may at any time during the sentence consider granting the privilege to the prisoner to leave the confines of the jail or county facility during necessary and reasonable hours, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by the court, to work at paid employment, conduct his own business or profession, or participate in an educational or vocational training program, while continuing as an inmate of the county facility in which he shall be confined except during the period of his authorized release.

(3) Any prisoner, at the time of sentencing or thereafter, may request the court in writing for the privilege of being placed on the work-release program. The parole and probation commission, upon the request of the court, is authorized to conduct such investigations as are necessary and to make recommendations to the court pertaining to the suitability of the plan for the prisoner and to supervise said prisoner if released under this program. Such a release may be granted by the court with

the advice and consent of the sheriff and upon agreement by the prisoner. The court may withdraw the privilege at any time, with or without notice.

(4) The wages or salary of prisoners employed under this program may be disbursed by the sheriff pursuant to court order for the following purposes in the order listed:

(a) Board of the prisoner.

(b) Necessary travel expense to and from work and other necessary incidental expenses of the prisoner.

(c) Support of the prisoner's legal dependents.

(d) Payment, either in full or ratable, of the prisoner's obligations acknowledged by him in writing or which have been reduced to judgment.

(e) The balance to the prisoner upon discharge from his sentence, or until an order of the court is entered declaring that the prisoner has left lawful confinement, declaring that the balance remaining is forfeited, and directing the sheriff to deposit the funds in the general fund of the county to be spent for general purposes.

(5) The sheriff may collect from a prisoner the wages or salary earned pursuant to this program. He shall deposit the same in a trust checking account and shall keep a ledger showing the status of the account of each prisoner. Such wages and salaries shall not be subject to garnishment in the hands of either the employer or the sheriff during the prisoner's sentence, and shall be disbursed only as provided in this section.

(6) Every prisoner gainfully employed is liable for the cost of his board in the jail as fixed by the county. The sheriff shall charge his account, if he has one, for such board. If

the prisoner is gainfully self-employed he shall deposit with the sheriff an amount determined by the court sufficient to accomplish the provisions of paragraphs (a) through (e) of subsection (4) of this section, in default of which his privileges under this section are automatically forfeited.

(7) Any prisoner who willfully fails to remain within the extended limits of his confinement or to return within the time prescribed to the place of confinement shall be deemed an escapee from custody and shall be subject to punishment as prescribed by law.

(8) Exchange for the purpose of work-release of county prisoners among other counties of the state that have implemented work-release programs is hereby authorized, with the concurrence of the sheriffs of the involved counties. For the purpose of this subsection, upon exchange, the prisoner shall be deemed a prisoner of the county where confined unless or until he is removed from extended confinement status. Prisoners from other jurisdictions, serving lawful sentences, may also be received into a county work-release program as above provided.

(9) In carrying out the purpose of this section, any board of county commissioners is authorized to provide in its annual budget for payment to the parole and probation commission out of its fine and forfeiture fund such amounts as are agreed upon by the board and commission to be reasonable and necessary.

(10) The board of county commissioners of any county may, upon the recommendation of the sheriff, authorize the person in charge of a county stockade or workcamp to implement subsections (4), (5), and (6) of this section, when such facility is not directly under the sheriff.

History.—§1, ch. 69-143.

CHAPTER 949

PAROLE AND PROBATION; GENERAL PROVISIONS

- 949.01 Juvenile courts unaffected.
 949.02 Youth parolees.
 949.04 Law to be liberally construed.
 949.05 Constitutionality.
 949.06 Short title.
 949.07 Compacts with other states.

949.01 Juvenile courts unaffected.—Nothing in chapters 947-949 shall be construed to change or modify the law respecting parole and probation as administered by the juvenile courts of this state.

History.—§30, ch. 20519, 1941.
 cf.—Ch. 39, Juvenile courts.

949.02 Youth parolees.—Nothing in chapters 947-949 shall be construed to change or modify the law respecting paroles as administered by the division of youth services of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

History.—§31, ch. 20519, 1941; §1, ch. 57-317; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

949.04 Law to be liberally construed.—Chapters 947-949 shall be liberally construed that its objects may be achieved.

History.—§33, ch. 20519, 1941.

949.05 Constitutionality.—

(1) If any clause, sentence, paragraph, section, or part of chapters 947-949 shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, invalid, or void, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of the law, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, section, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

(2) If the method of selecting the commission members as herein provided is found to be invalid by reason of the vesting of the appointing power in the governor and the cabinet, the members of the parole and probation commission herein provided for shall be appointed by the governor.

History.—§34, ch. 20519, 1941; §1, ch. 65-453; §33, ch. 69-106.

949.06 Short title.—Chapters 947, 948 and 949 (except §§949.07-949.09) shall be known as the parole and probation law.

History.—§36, ch. 20519, 1941.

949.07 Compacts with other states.—The governor is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a compact on behalf of the state with any state of the United States legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

A compact entered into by and among the contracting states, signatories hereto, with the consent of the congress, granted by an act entitled "An act granting the consent of congress to any two or more states to enter into agree-

949.071 Definition of "state" as used in §949.07; further declaration relating to interstate compacts.

949.08 Parole and probation commission to enact rules and regulations relating to compacts.

949.09 Same; short title.

ments or compacts for cooperative effort and mutual assistance in the prevention of crime and for other purposes."

The contracting states solemnly agree:

(1) That it shall be competent for the duly constituted judicial and administrative authorities of a state party to this compact (herein called "sending state") to permit any person convicted of an offense within such state and placed on probation or released on parole to reside in any other state party to this compact (herein called "receiving state") while on probation or parole, if

(a) Such person is in fact a resident of or has his family residing within the receiving state and can obtain employment there.

(b) Though not a resident of the receiving state and not having his family residing there, the receiving state consents to such person being sent there.

Before granting such permission, opportunity shall be granted to the receiving state to investigate the home and prospective employment of such person.

A resident of the receiving state, within the meaning of this section, is one who has been an actual inhabitant of such state continuously for more than one year prior to his coming to the sending state and has not resided within the sending state more than six continuous months immediately preceding the commission of the offense for which he has been convicted.

(2) That each receiving state will assume the duties of visitation of and supervision over probationers or parolees of any sending state and in the exercise of those duties will be governed by the same standards that prevail for its own probationers and parolees.

(3) That duly accredited officers of a sending state may at all times enter a receiving state and there apprehend and retake any person on probation or parole. For that purpose no formalities will be required other than establishing the authority of the officer and the identity of the person to be retaken. All legal requirements to obtain extradition of fugitives from justice are hereby expressly waived on the part of states party hereto, as to such persons. The decision of the sending state to retake a person on probation or parole shall be conclusive upon and not reviewable within the receiving state; provided however, that if at the time when a state seeks to retake a probationer or parolee there should be pending against him within the receiving state any criminal charge, or he should be suspected of having committed with-

in such state a criminal offense, he shall not be retaken without the consent of the receiving state until discharged from prosecution or from imprisonment for such offense.

(4) That the duly accredited officers of the sending state will be permitted to transport prisoners being retaken through any and all states parties to this compact, without interference.

(5) That the governor of each state may designate an officer who, acting jointly with like officers of other contracting states, if and when appointed, shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be deemed necessary more effectively to carry out the terms of this compact.

(6) That this compact shall become operative immediately upon its ratification by any state as between it and any other state or states so ratifying. When ratified, it shall have the full force and effect of law within such state, the form of ratification to be in accordance with the laws of the ratifying state.

(7) That this compact shall continue in force and remain binding upon each ratifying state until renounced by it. The duties and obligations hereunder of a renouncing state shall continue as to parolees or probationers residing therein at the time of withdrawal until retaken or finally discharged by the sending state. Renunciation of this compact shall be by the same authority which ratified it, by sending six months' notice in writing of its intention to withdraw from the compact to the other states party hereto.

History.—§1, ch. 20455, 1941.

949.071 Definition of "state" as used in §949.07; further declaration relating to interstate compacts.—

(1) It is hereby declared that the term "state," as used in §949.07, relating to and authorizing and directing the governor to enter into an interstate compact in behalf of Florida with any state of the United States for out-of-state supervision of probationers and parolees, and prescribing the form to be substantially used for any such compact, means any one of the several states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia.

(2) It is hereby recognized and further declared that pursuant to the consent and authorization contained in §111(b) of title 4 of the United States code as added by public law 970-84th congress, chapter 941-2d session, this state shall be a party to said interstate compact for the supervision of parolees and probationers with any additional jurisdiction legally joining therein when such jurisdiction shall have enacted said compact in accordance with the terms thereof.

History.—§1, ch. 57-89.

949.08 Parole and probation commission to enact rules and regulations relating to compacts.—The parole and probation commission shall have power and shall be charged with the duty of promulgating such rules and regulations and the expenditures of funds as may be deemed necessary to carry out the terms, conditions and intents of a compact entered into by the state pursuant to §949.07.

History.—§2, ch. 20455, 1941; §1, ch. 65-453.

949.09 Same; short title.—§§949.07-949.08 shall be known as the uniform law for out-of-state probation and parole supervision.

History.—§4, ch. 20455, 1941.

CHAPTER 950

JAILS AND JAILERS

- 950.01 Confinement in jail of another county.
 950.02 Removal to jail of another county.
 950.03 County jailers to receive United States prisoners.
 950.04 Penalty for neglect of duty in keeping prisoners of the United States.
 950.051 Jails to be constructed so male and female prisoners may be separated.

950.01 Confinement in jail of another county.—When it appears to the court at the time of passing sentence upon any prisoner who is to be punished by imprisonment in the county jail that there is no jail in the county suitable for the confinement of such prisoner, the court may order the sentence to be executed in any county in this state in which there may be a jail suited to that purpose, and the expense of supporting such prisoner shall be borne by the county in which the offense was committed.

History.—§25, ch. 1637, sub-ch. 13, 1868; RS 3027; GS 4104; RGS 6208; CGL 8540; §1, ch. 61-488.
cf.—§839.21, Penalty for refusal to receive prisoner.

950.02 Removal to jail of another county.—

(1) When in the opinion of the governor the interests of the state demand it, the circuit judge shall, upon the request of the governor, make an order directing that any person held under a criminal charge shall be confined in the jail of another county of the state than that in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed.

(2) When it shall be made to appear to a circuit judge to be necessary to quickly remove a prisoner to the jail of another county for safe-keeping or to prevent injury to such prisoner, and the governor is not easily accessible, or it is deemed inadvisable, by reason of circumstances, to first communicate with the governor, the circuit judge shall make an order directing that any person held under a criminal charge shall be confined in the jail of another county of the state than that in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. Immediately after the removal the sheriff of the county from which the prisoner was removed shall make full report to the governor of the state of the reasons for such removal and attach a copy of the said judge's order.

(3) No order above referred to shall be made except by the judge of the circuit in which the county where the offense is alleged to have been committed is located. Such order shall be of full force and effect throughout the state, but the county to which the prisoner is sent, or any officer thereof, is not required to incur or pay any expense or charge of maintaining such prisoner.

History.—§§1, 2, ch. 3207, 1881; RS 3028; GS 4105; RGS 6209; CGL 8541; §§1-3, ch. 20414, 1941.
cf.—§923.20, Form of commitment to jail of another county.

950.03 County jailers to receive United States prisoners.—The keeper of the jail in each county within this state shall receive

- 950.061 Unlawful for male and female prisoners to be confined together.
 950.07 Appropriation authorized to remodel jail so classes of prisoners may be separated.
 950.08 Officers refusing to comply with law subject to removal.
 950.09 Malpractice by jailers.

into his custody any prisoner who may be committed to his charge under the authority of the United States, and shall safely keep each prisoner according to the warrant or precept for such commitment, until he is discharged by due course of law of the United States.

History.—§1, ch. 85, 1847; RS 3029; GS 4106; RGS 6210; CGL 8542.

950.04 Penalty for neglect of duty in keeping prisoners of the United States.—The keeper of each jail shall be subject to the same penalties for any neglect or failure of duty in keeping prisoners who are committed to his charge under the authority of the United States, as he would be subject to under the laws of this state for the like neglect or failure in the case of prisoners committed under the authority of the said laws; provided, the United States pays or causes to be paid to the jailer such fees as he would be entitled to for like service rendered by virtue of the existing laws of this state during the time such prisoners shall be therein confined; and moreover, supports such of the prisoners as shall be committed for offenses.

History.—§2, ch. 85, 1847; RS 3030; GS 4107; RGS 6211; CGL 8543.

950.051 Jails to be constructed so male and female prisoners may be separated.—The county commissioners of the respective counties of this state shall so construct and arrange the jails of their respective counties that it shall be unnecessary to confine in said jails male and female prisoners in the same room, cell, or apartment.

History.—§1, ch. 65-172.

950.061 Unlawful for male and female prisoners to be confined together.—It is unlawful for male and female prisoners in said jails to be confined in the same cell, room, or apartment, or be so confined as to be permitted to commingle, and the sheriffs of this state shall confine and separate all prisoners in their custody or charge in accordance with this chapter.

History.—§1, ch. 65-172.

950.07 Appropriation authorized to remodel jail so classes of prisoners may be separated.—The county commissioners of the several counties of this state are authorized to appropriate from the general revenue fund of the said counties such moneys as are necessary to carry into effect the provisions of §§950.051 and 950.061.

History.—§8, ch. 5967, 1909; RGS 6215; CGL 8547.

950.08 Officers refusing to comply with law subject to removal.—Any board of county commissioners and any sheriff willfully refusing to carry out and comply with the provisions of §§950.051 and 950.061 in their respective spheres of duty shall be removed from office by the governor.

History.—§4, ch. 5967, 1909; RGS 6216; CGL 8548.

950.09 Malpractice by jailers.—If any jailer shall, by too great duress of imprisonment or

otherwise, make or induce a prisoner to disclose and give evidence against some other person, or be guilty of willful inhumanity and oppression to any prisoner under his care and custody, he shall be punished by removal from office and imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding three hundred dollars.

History.—§20, Feb. 10, 1832; RS 2574; GS 3490; RGS 5366; CGL 7500.

CHAPTER 951

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL PRISONERS

- 951.01 County prisoners may be put to labor.
 951.02 Duty of prison inspectors for state prisoners.
 951.03 County commissioners to provide food, etc.
 951.04 Duty of county commissioners upon discharge of prisoner.
 951.05 Working county prisoners on roads and bridges or other public works of the county; hiring out to another county.
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 951.14 Failure of person to discharge his duty; penalty.
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 951.16 Prisoners entitled to receive credit on fine based on imprisonment.
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 951.19 Interference with county prisoners.
 951.20 Municipal prisoners not to be confined with ball and chain.
 951.21 Gain time for good conduct for county prisoners.
 951.22 County jails; contraband articles.
 951.23 County detention facilities.

951.01 County prisoners may be put to labor.—The board of county commissioners of each county may employ all persons in the jail of their respective counties under sentence upon conviction for crime, at labor upon the roads, bridges, or other public works of the county where they are so imprisoned. County prisoners shall be kept and worked under such rules and regulations and supervisions as may be prescribed by the division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services, and the division of adult corrections may enforce all such rules and regulations. Upon the failure of any person in charge of said county prisoners to comply with such rules and regulations, the division may require the discharge of such person.

History.—§1, ch. 2090, 1877; RS 3032; GS 4109; §1, ch. 5705, 1907; §1, ch. 5963, 1909; RGS 6217; §1, ch. 7323, 1917; §1, ch. 9203, 1923; CGL 8549; §44, ch. 57-121; §1, ch. 61-488; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

cf.—§336.42 County convicts may be put to labor.

§922.05 Forms of sentence to state prison and county jail.

§951.12 Working prisoners on public roads and exchange of prisoners between counties.

951.02 Duty of prison inspectors for state prisoners.—Prison inspectors for state prisoners shall inspect and supervise all county prison camps under the direction of the division of adult corrections. The prison inspectors shall make written reports to the division of adult corrections and shall send duplicate copies of said reports to the board of county commissioners of the county in which said prisoners so inspected were sentenced, which reports shall at all times be open to public inspection.

History.—§1, ch. 2090, 1877; RS 3032; GS 4109; §1, ch. 5705, 1907; §1, ch. 5963, 1909; RGS 6217; §1, ch. 7323, 1917; §1, ch. 9203, 1923; CGL 8549; §44, ch. 57-121; §§1, chs. 61-198, 61-488; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

951.03 County commissioners to provide food, etc.—Boards of county commissioners when working county prisoners on the public works of the counties, shall provide or cause to be provided, substantial food, clothes, shoes,

medical attention, etc., for said prisoners as are required for state prisoners in the state.

History.—§1, ch. 2090, 1877; RS 3032; GS 4109; §1, ch. 5705, 1907; §1, ch. 5963, 1909; RGS 6217; §1, ch. 7323, 1917; §1, ch. 9203, 1923; CGL 8549; §1, ch. 61-488.

951.04 Duty of county commissioners upon discharge of prisoner.—When a prisoner is discharged by reasons of having served his sentence, or upon receiving a pardon or parole, he shall be furnished transportation, or its equivalent in money, back to the place from which he was sentenced, together with the sum of five dollars, where the sentence is for four months or more, and the sum of three dollars where the sentence is for a less period than four months, in addition to his transportation, all of which shall be paid out of the general fund of the county in which he was convicted, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the clerk of the board of county commissioners of each county shall, under the directions of said board, issue a check on said fund with which to pay these amounts to the prisoners being discharged at the time of their release.

History.—§1, ch. 2090, 1877; RS 3032; GS 4109; §1, ch. 5705, 1907; §1, ch. 5963, 1909; RGS 6217; §1, ch. 7323, 1917; §1, ch. 9203, 1923; CGL 8549; §1, ch. 61-488.

951.05 Working county prisoners on roads and bridges or other public works of the county; hiring out to another county.—The board of county commissioners of the several counties may require all county prisoners under sentence confined in the jail of their respective counties for any offense, to labor upon the public roads, bridges, farms or other public works owned and operated by the county, or in the event the county commissioners of any county deem it to the best interest of their county, they may hire out their prisoners to any other county in the state to be worked upon the public roads, bridges, or other public works of that county, or they may, upon such terms as may be agreed

upon between themselves and the division of road operations of the department of transportation, lease or let said prisoners to the said division instead of keeping them in the county jail where they are sentenced. The money derived from the hire of such prisoners shall be paid to the county hiring out such prisoners and placed to the credit of the fine and forfeiture fund of the county.

History.—§13, ch. 6537, 1913; RGS 6218; §2, ch. 9203, 1923; CGL 8550; §1, ch. 61-488; §§23, 35, ch. 69-106.

951.06 Employment of guards; duties; salary.—

(1) The county commissioners shall employ a captain or warden and such guards as they deem necessary, pursuant to standards for employment established and administered by the division of adult corrections.

(2) All captains or wardens of prisoners shall see that all rules and regulations prescribed by law or the division of adult corrections are fully observed and complied with; enforce discipline among the prisoners in and about the camps; and administer punishment to prisoners, when in their judgment the same is necessary in order to enforce proper discipline, conforming always to the law and rules and regulations.

(3) All boards of county commissioners shall immediately discharge any captain, warden or guard in their employ who shall be guilty of gross negligence or cruel and inhuman treatment of prisoners under their control and their action shall be final.

(4) The salaries of captains, wardens and guards provided for in this chapter shall be fixed by the board of county commissioners employing them, and the captain or warden shall be furnished means of transportation over the roads of the county when necessary, the upkeep and operation of which shall be furnished by the county; provided, however, the county shall not in any case be required to furnish a driver of such conveyance where such services are required to be paid for.

(5) All salaries contemplated by this chapter shall be paid from the general revenue fund of the county.

History.—§13, ch. 6537, 1913; RGS 6218; §2, ch. 9203, 1923; CGL 8550; §44, ch. 57-121; §2, ch. 61-198; §1, ch. 61-198 and §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§336.43 Employment of convict guards.

951.07 Punishment of prisoners; rules and regulations.—The flogging or whipping of prisoners in this state is prohibited, but the division of adult corrections may make and enforce suitable and reasonable rules and regulations for the government of such prisoners while serving sentences in prison camps or jails, and enforce the same by solitary confinement, restriction of privileges or any other humane and reasonable method of punishment. Any prisoner in any jail or prison camp of this state who shall repeatedly, knowingly and willfully refuse to obey any such reasonable rule or

regulation while being subject thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a substantive offense, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as for a misdemeanor under the general laws of this state, and such punishment shall upon his conviction be in addition to the sentence he is then serving.

History.—§13, ch. 6537, 1913; RGS 6218; §2, ch. 9203, 1923; CGL 8550; §44, ch. 57-121; §1, ch. 61-488; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.
cf.—§775.07, Punishment for misdemeanor.

951.08 Working prisoner more than ten hours per day prohibited.—No prisoner shall be compelled to labor more than ten hours per day nor be subject to punishment for any refusal to labor beyond such limit; provided, that the ten hours shall be the time embraced from the leaving to the return of the prisoner to his place of detention.

History.—§13, ch. 6537, 1913; RGS 6218; §2, ch. 9203, 1923; CGL 8550; §1, ch. 61-488.

951.10 Leasing prisoners to work for private interests prohibited.—No county prisoners shall be leased to work for any private interests.

History.—§3, ch. 9203, 1923; CGL 8551; §1, ch. 61-488.

951.11 Turning prisoners over to board of bond trustees, etc.—The board of county commissioners in counties where a board of bond trustees, board of public works or other duly constituted board, has charge of the construction and maintenance of the public roads may turn the county prisoners over to the said trustees to be worked on the public roads of said county, subject to all the rules and regulations herein provided.

History.—§4, ch. 9203, 1923; CGL 8552; §1, ch. 61-488.

951.12 Working prisoners on public roads and exchange of prisoners between counties.—All persons confined in the county jail under sentence of a court may be worked on the roads of the county. In case the number of prisoners in any county at any time be less than five, the county commissioners of such county may arrange with the county commissioners of any other county for an exchange of prisoners. The county commissioners shall not be required to work the prisoners on the public roads when there is no contract between the counties as provided herein, nor when in their judgment the number of prisoners is insufficient to justify the employment of a guard to work them.

History.—§4, ch. 4769 1899; GS 4110; RGS 6219; CGL 8553; §1, ch. 61-488.

951.13 Transferring from one county to another.—

(1) When the county commissioners of any county shall have made provision for the expenses of supporting and guarding, while at work on the public roads, a larger number of prisoners than can be supplied from that county, upon the application of the county commissioners of such county, the county commissioners of any other county which has not otherwise provided for the working of its prisoners or otherwise disposed of its prisoners, or

may hereafter dispose of its prisoners, shall deliver to said county or counties applying for same, in the order of their application, such prisoners as may be confined in the county jail or hereafter be sentenced to such county jail.

(2) Provided, that the cost of guarding and maintaining such prisoners shall be paid by the county applying for and receiving the same and any and all such prisoners from such other counties may at any time be returned to the sheriff of such other counties at the expense of the county having received and used them; provided, further, that no prisoners shall be sent out of the county in which they have been convicted and sentenced to work to any other county, unless a contract for that purpose shall have been entered into by the boards of county commissioners of the respective counties, and arrangements made for their safekeeping, proper care and safe return by the employing counties to the county or counties from which such prisoners were sentenced.

History.—§5, ch. 4769, 1899; GS 4111; RGS 6220; CGL 8554; §1, ch. 61-488.

951.14 Failure of person to discharge his duty; penalty.—Any person appointed by virtue of the laws of the state relative to working county prisoners on the public road, or to whom duties are assigned in this chapter, who shall fail to make complete return within the time specified therein, or who shall otherwise fail to discharge the duties imposed upon him by this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months in the county jail.

History.—§8, ch. 4769, 1899; GS 4112; RGS 6221; CGL 8555; §7, ch. 29615, 1955; §1, ch. 61-488.
cf.—§775.06, Alternative punishment.

951.15 Credit on fines and costs.—Every working prisoner shall be entitled to receive, together with subsistence, a credit at the rate of thirty cents per diem, on account of fines and costs adjudged against him.

History.—RS 3033; §2, ch. 2090, 1897; GS 4113; RGS 6222; CGL 8556; §1, ch. 61-488.

951.16 Prisoners entitled to receive credit on fine based on imprisonment.—Every person who may be imprisoned in the county jail for failure to pay a fine and costs, or either, under sentence imposed, upon conviction for crime shall be entitled to receive, together with subsistence, a credit on such fine and costs, or either, as the case may be, in proportion to the time such person may be imprisoned.

History.—§1, ch. 6176, 1911; RGS 6223; CGL 8557.

951.17 Corporal punishment prohibited.—The division of adult corrections shall prohibit corporal punishment upon county prisoners.

History.—§1, ch. 9332, 1923; CGL 8558; §44, ch. 57-121; §1, ch. 61-488; §18, ch. 61-530; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

951.18 Punishment other than corporal punishment.—The division of adult corrections shall devise such other adequate and proper

punishment as shall seem wise to supply in place of corporal punishment.

History.—§3, ch. 9332, 1923; CGL 8559; §44, ch. 57-121; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

951.19 Interference with county prisoners.—Whoever shall interfere with county prisoners while at work, at their meals, at rest, or while going to and from their quarters or with the guards in charge of them, either by assaulting them or by inciting them or attempting to incite the prisoners to disobedience or revolt, or escape, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars.

History.—§2, ch. 4391, 1895; GS 3508; RGS 5394; CGL 7533.

951.20 Municipal prisoners not to be confined with ball and chain.—When any person is convicted in any municipal court in this state for the violation of any municipal ordinance, and shall be worked on any street or public work in such municipality such person shall not be confined with ball or chain at such work; provided, that if any person so convicted shall escape from custody, he may be confined with ball and chain when recaptured and while serving the remainder of his sentence.

History.—§1, ch. 4028, 1891; §1, ch. 4773, 1899; GS 4114; RGS 6224; CGL 8560.

951.21 Gain time for good conduct for county prisoners.—

(1) Commutation of time for good conduct of county prisoners shall be granted by the board of county commissioners, and the following deductions shall be made from the term of sentence when no charge of misconduct has been sustained against a county prisoner: five days per month off the first and second years of the sentence; ten days per month off the third and fourth years of the sentence; fifteen days per month off the fifth and all succeeding years of the sentence. Where no charge of misconduct is sustained against a county prisoner, the deduction shall be deemed earned and the prisoner shall be entitled to credit for a month as soon as the prisoner has served such time as, when added to the deduction allowable, will equal a month. A county prisoner under two or more cumulative sentences shall be allowed commutation as if they were all one sentence.

(2) For each sustained charge of escape or attempted escape, mutinous conduct or other serious misconduct, all the commutation which shall have accrued in favor of a county prisoner up to that day shall be forfeited, except that in case of escape if the prisoner voluntarily returns without expense to the state or county, then such forfeiture may be set aside by the board of county commissioners if in its judgment his subsequent conduct entitles him thereto.

(3) The board of county commissioners upon recommendation of the warden or sheriff may adopt a policy to allow for county prisoners, in addition to time credits, an extra good time allowance for meritorious conduct or ex-

ceptional industry, in accordance with the division of adult corrections' existing policy for such awards for state prisoners.

(4) All or any part of the gain time earned by a county prisoner and any extra gain time allowed him, if any, shall be subject to forfeiture by the board of county commissioners upon recommendation of the sheriff or warden for violation of any law of the state or any rule or regulation of the board or institution.

History.—§23, ch. 3883, 1889; RS 3059; GS 4140; §1, ch. 6177, 1911; §1, ch. 6917, 1915; RGS 6231; CGL 8567; §1, ch. 18065, 1937; §1, ch. 19199, 1939; §1, ch. 25210, 1949; §1, ch. 28300, 1953; §1, ch. 61-347; §1, ch. 65-220; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

Note.—Formerly §954.06.

951.22 County jails; contraband articles.—

(1) It is unlawful except as duly authorized by the sheriff or officer in charge to introduce into or upon the grounds of any county jail or to give to or receive from any inmate of any county jail wherever said inmate is located at the time or to take or to attempt to take or send therefrom any of the following articles which are hereby declared to be contraband for the purposes of this act, to wit: Any intoxicating beverage; any narcotic or hypnotic or excitive drug; any firearm or any instrumentality customarily used or which is intended to be used as a dangerous weapon; and any instrumentality of any nature that may be or is intended to be used as an aid in effecting or attempting to effect an escape from a county jail.

(2) Whoever violates subsection (1) shall be deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or by a fine not exceeding \$1,000.00 or by both such fine and imprisonment.

History.—§1, ch. 63-140.

951.23 County detention facilities.—

(1) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section, the term "county detention facility" means a county jail, a county stockade, a county prison camp and every other place, except a municipal jail, used by a county or county officer for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of either felony or misdemeanor; and the term "county prisoner" means a person who is detained in a county detention facility by reason of being charged with or convicted of either felony or misdemeanor.

(2) **RULES PRESCRIBING STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS.**—The division of adult corrections of the department of health and rehabilitative services is authorized and directed to adopt rules and regulations prescribing standards and requirements with reference to:

(a) The construction, equipment, maintenance and operation of county detention facilities;

(b) The cleanliness and sanitation of county detention facilities, the number of county prisoners who may be housed therein per specified unit of floor space, the quality, quantity and supply of bedding furnished to such prisoners, the quality, quantity and diversity of food served to them and the manner in which it is served, the furnishing to them of medical attention and health and comfort items, and the disciplinary treatment which may be meted out to them.

(3) **ENFORCEMENT BY DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTIONS.**—The division of adult corrections shall enforce such rules and regulations and shall designate personnel of the division of adult corrections to inspect all county detention facilities in order to determine whether such standards and requirements are being met. Upon complaint filed by it in the circuit court, it may be granted an injunction prohibiting the confinement of any county prisoner in any county detention facility which does not meet such standards and requirements.

(4) REMOVAL OF PRISONERS TO ANOTHER COUNTY.—

(a) If the division finds that county prisoners are detained in any county detention facility which does not meet such standards and requirements, it may so certify to the circuit court and thereupon the court shall order the prisoners, or any part of them, removed to and confined in a county detention facility which does meet such standards and requirements, whether it be in the same county or in some other county.

(b) The expense of maintaining prisoners removed to another county under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be borne by the county from which they are removed.

(c) Promptly upon the making of any order authorized by paragraph (a) of this subsection, copies thereof shall be sent to the officer in charge of the county detention facility from which the county prisoners affected by such order are required to be removed, to the board of county commissioners of the county in which such county detention facility is situated, and to the officer in charge of the county detention facility to which they are required to be removed. If the order requires the removal of county prisoners to a county detention facility in another county, a copy thereof shall also be promptly sent to the board of county commissioners of the county in which it is situated.

History.—§§1-6, ch. 67-17; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

CHAPTER 959

YOUTH SERVICES

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959.011 Administration.—

(1) The division of youth services of the department of health and rehabilitative services, hereinafter referred to as the division, shall exercise executive and administrative supervision over all state-owned facilities used for the detention, training, care, treatment, and aftercare supervision of children committed to it. It shall be responsible for the planning, development, and coordination of a statewide, comprehensive youth services program designed to train and rehabilitate children in order to prevent, control, and retard juvenile delinquency.

(2) The division is authorized to develop and implement such diversified and innovative programs and facilities as will promote, enhance, provide, and assure the opportunities for the successful care, training, and treatment of children properly committed to its charge. Such programs and facilities may include, but shall not be limited to, training schools, foster homes, halfway houses, forestry camps, training ships, regional diagnostic and classification centers, and other state and local community-based programs and facilities.

(3) The division shall have exclusive supervisory care, custody, and active control of all children committed to its facilities and programs and of the grounds, buildings, and other facilities and properties of said facilities and programs. Pursuant to such regulations as the division may provide, the division is authorized to transfer children from one facility or program to another facility or program within the division, including, but not limited to, furlough in the community and the revocation of such furlough.

(4) The division is authorized to receive and expend state, federal or private funds which are appropriated, awarded, or designed primarily for use in juvenile delinquency programs or facilities. The division is also authorized to receive and expend federal funds under programs of the federal government or its agencies which require the state or ap-

propriate state agency to provide supporting or matching funds if said supporting or matching funds are appropriated by the legislature.

(5) In order to instill the virtues of work, thriftiness, and responsibility for the management of their own funds in children in its care, and to further prepare these children for return to the community, the division is authorized to provide payment to these children of reasonable sums of money for work performed while employed through its work programs which either benefit the division or the state or their properties; provided, however, that funds shall be specifically provided to make such payments and that payments are made pursuant to a plan approved by the division and the department of administration.

(6) The division shall maintain a close and continuing relationship with the state department of education for the purposes of benefiting from the consultant services available therein and of encouraging the cooperation of the commissioner of education toward improving the efforts of all public school systems in preventing truancy and dropouts.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 31, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.021 Authority of division of youth services; rules; regulations; annual report.—

(1) The division shall be responsible for the implementation of law and policy relating to youth services and for the coordination of its efforts with those of the federal government and other state departments and agencies, county governments, municipal governments, and private agencies concerned with providing youth services. It shall be responsible for establishing standards, providing technical assistance, and exercising the requisite supervision, as it relates to youth service programs, over all state-supported juvenile facilities.

(2) The division shall employ such personnel as is necessary to implement diversified programs for the training, care, and treatment of children committed to it.

(3) The division shall make and promulgate its own rules, regulations, and policies as are

needed for the efficient government and maintenance of all facilities and programs. Said rules, regulations, and policies shall be in accord, insofar as possible, with currently accepted standards of juvenile care and treatment.

(4) The division shall make an annual report to the department of health and rehabilitative services and the legislature, reflecting its activities and making recommendations for improvement of the services to be performed by the division. Said report shall be on the basis of a fiscal year.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.031 Qualifications of the director.—The director of the division of youth services, appointed pursuant to §20.19(3), shall be at least thirty years of age, a graduate of an accredited college or university and shall have at least five years experience as an administrative department head or in a position of comparable discretionary authority.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***959.04 Deputy directors.**—The director of the division is authorized to appoint deputy directors of the division who shall be responsible to the director.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

959.05 Consultants.—The division may hire consultants to advise and confer with the judges of the juvenile courts upon request of any such court and for the purpose of advising the division on programs, institutions, care, control, and all manner of treatment of children committed to the division's care.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.06 Legal representative; contracting powers.—

(1) The department of legal affairs shall be the legal representative of the division.

(2) The division may contract with the federal government, other state departments and agencies, and with county and municipal governments and agencies, public and private agencies, and with private individuals and corporations in carrying out the purposes and the responsibilities of the division.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§11, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.07 Advisory council to the division.—

(1) An advisory council to the division is hereby created to consist of:

(a) Seven juvenile court judges, three from county judge's courts with juvenile duties and four from separate juvenile courts, nominated by the Florida Council of Juvenile Court Judges.

(b) One member of the house of representatives nominated by the speaker of the house.

(c) One member of the senate nominated by the president of the senate.

(d) One law enforcement officer nominated by the Florida Peace Officers Association.

(e) Two members from the public at large.

(2) All members shall be appointed by the governor for terms of four years. However, the nine members heretofore appointed and serving on September 1, 1967, shall continue to serve until the expiration of the term for which appointed or until a successor is appointed. The members of the council herein created shall be appointed to fill terms expiring after September 1, 1967, in the alphabetical order in which listed above. The council shall meet at least four times a year and at such additional times as a meeting shall be called by the division or a majority of the council. The members of the council shall serve without pay, but shall be paid for travel and per diem expenses incurred in attending council meetings as provided in §112.061.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§3, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***959.08 Department of training schools.**—

(1) In order to provide uniformity and equality of benefits, the director shall establish, within the division, a department of training schools. Said department shall provide for a uniform philosophy and approach to juvenile care, treatment and training, but with such diversification of facilities, programs and personnel as to facilitate individualization of treatment. Said department shall establish a uniform system for the administration of the several state training schools.

(2) To administer the department of training schools, the director is authorized to employ a deputy director.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

959.09 Employment of superintendents; staff.—The division shall employ a superintendent for each training school to manage and direct the affairs of the several training schools. The division shall employ such personnel as is necessary to maintain said training schools at an efficient and wholesome level conducive to the education, training, health, comfort, and welfare of the children placed in said training schools.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.10 Discipline at division facilities; security units.—

(1) The division shall promulgate and adopt rules, regulations, and policies for the maintenance of good order and discipline at the various facilities, programs, and training schools under its jurisdiction, including procedures for dealing with violations of said rules, regulations and policies. Said rules, regulations and policies shall be in accordance, insofar as possible, with currently accepted standards of juvenile care and treatment, and shall be subject to the approval of the department of health and rehabilitative services.

(2) The division shall provide for a record of charges of violations of said rules, regulations, and policies by children committed to its custody and the punishments imposed.

(3) Any or all of the institutions, training

schools, camps, or other facilities heretofore or hereafter approved by the department for youthful state prisoners may be designated by said department as security units of the division of youth services. When any child is committed to the division, and is thereafter found incorrigible, or his continued presence in a facility of the division is deemed injurious to its management and discipline, the division may, in its discretion, transfer such child to any one of such security units, there to be kept, disciplined, and supervised by the appropriate division of the department. The division shall have the discretionary authority to transfer any such child from one security unit to another, and may at any time transfer him back to the division facility from which he came. The division may make transfers as herein provided under such rules as the department may prescribe.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.11 Commutation of punishment of minors convicted of crime to commitment to the division by state pardon board.—

(1) When any child under the age of eighteen years is sentenced by any court of competent jurisdiction to imprisonment in any county jail or to the state prison, the state pardon board, upon the application of such child, his parent or guardian, or other persons, and upon the joint recommendation of the division of youth services and the division of adult corrections, may commute the sentence of such child by substituting therefor the commitment of such child to the division of youth services until such time as he reaches his twenty-first birthday or until discharged by the state pardon board. Said commitment shall be for the exclusive purpose of care, treatment, control, and training of said child. In no event shall such commitment be for a period of time greater than such child's sentence of imprisonment in the county jail or state prison.

(2) If a child who has been committed to the division by the pardoning board shall persist in a depraved course or escape therefrom, the pardoning board may revoke said commutation and remand him to the state prison or jail from which he came to serve out his unexpired term.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.12 Term of commitment.—When any child is committed to the division, the commitment shall be for such period of time as the division deems proper, or until he reaches his twenty-first birthday, unless otherwise discharged as required by law.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.13 Transfer to the division of mental health.—Any child committed to the active custody of the division who is found by the division to require a complete psychiatric or psychological evaluation may be transferred to the custody of the division of mental health of the department of health and rehabilitative services for a period not to exceed ninety days

if advance permission is granted by the division of mental health and space is available.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.14 Department of aftercare.—

* (1) In order that children might be more quickly returned from the facilities of the division to the community and the benefits of their training more carefully preserved, the director shall establish a department of aftercare to develop and administer programs to provide for advance planning for the return to the community of children committed to the division, for their supervision until their discharge from the division, and for the revocation of the furlough of those children furloughed into the community under the aftercare program by the director or deputy director of the department of aftercare.

* (2) The director is hereby authorized to hire a deputy director to administer the department of aftercare and to perform such other duties as assigned by the director of the division.

(3) The division may employ aftercare counselors whose duties shall be:

(a) To supervise any child furloughed into the community from a facility of the division so long as said child is committed to the active control of the division.

(b) To make such social studies and reports to the division as it shall require regarding the homelife of children who have been committed to the division.

(c) Upon request of the judge having juvenile court jurisdiction in the county where he is assigned, to make studies and prepare social histories of children when commitment to the division is being considered by the judge.

(d) With the assistance of the local juvenile court, to provide counseling and such other services as may be necessary for the families of children committed to the division and to prepare such homes for the return of the child in order that the value of the training he has received shall not be lost.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

* **Note.**—Subsections (1) and (2) were rendered obsolete by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

959.15 Detention of furloughed child on authority of the division.—

(1) If an aftercare counselor or an agent of the division has reasonable ground to believe that any child committed to the division has lapsed into criminal ways or has violated the terms and conditions of his furlough agreement in a material respect, such agent may take said child into his active custody. The superintendent, warden, or jailer of any facility, state, county, or municipal, authorized to detain juveniles, shall upon request of said agent of the division receive and detain said child for a reasonable period of time not to exceed ten days or until said child is released upon order of the division or its duly authorized agent.

(2) The division shall provide for an ad-

ministrative hearing upon the request of any child whose furlough has been revoked or his parent or guardian. Said hearing shall be held within thirty days from the date of the revocation of the furlough at such time and place as directed by the division pursuant to such rules and regulations as promulgated and adopted by the division.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***959.16 Department of community services.—**

(1) The director shall establish a department of community services within the division. Said department shall:

(a) Provide consultation services to juvenile courts.

(b) Stimulate community programs relating to the prevention, control, and retardation of juvenile delinquency.

(c) Maintain liaison with the parole and probation commission.

(d) Provide consultation services and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies.

(e) Coordinate programs with the state department of public welfare.

(2) The director is hereby authorized to hire a deputy director to administer the department of community services, and to perform such other duties as assigned by the director of the division.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365.

***Note.**—This section was rendered obsolete by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***959.17 Department of statistics, research and planning.—**

(1) The director shall establish within the division a department of statistics, research and planning. The department, with the cooperation of other state agencies, shall make a comprehensive study of all available statistical data, including data provided by judges of juvenile courts pursuant to §39.12(2), for the purpose of a continuing evaluation of all programs relating to juvenile delinquency control and prevention, and for the further purpose of making recommendations relating to juvenile delinquency problems. Based on said study, the department shall prepare an analytical report together with its recommendations and include said report as a part of the annual report of the division.

(2) The director is hereby authorized to hire a deputy director to administer the department and may hire such consultants as he deems necessary in order to implement the responsibilities and programs of the department.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365.

***Note.**—See note following §959.16.

***959.18 Department of group treatment.—**

(1) The director shall establish a department of group treatment to create and coordinate group therapy treatment and rehabilitation within the various programs and facilities of the division.

(2) The director is authorized to hire a

deputy director to administer the department of group treatment, and to perform such other duties as assigned by the director.

(3) The director may hire such consultants as he deems necessary to facilitate group treatment and therapy.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365.

***Note.**—See note following §959.16.

959.19 Contracts for the transfer of Florida juveniles under federal custody.—To the extent that maintenance costs are borne entirely from federal funds, the division is empowered to contract with federal authorities for the return of juvenile citizens of Florida who are in the custody of a federal court or a federal correctional institution for violations of a federal law. Said juveniles under contract are to be transferred to the exclusive custody and active control of the division, under the terms, agreements and provisions of the aforementioned contract.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.20 Form of commitment.—When any child is committed to the division, the commitment form to be used by the judge of the committing court shall be as prescribed by the division.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§19, 35, ch. 69-106.

959.21 Certified copy of charge to be attached to the commitment.—The clerk of each court committing a child to the division, or the judge thereof if it has no clerk, shall prepare and attach to each commitment form a certified copy of the petition upon which the person is being committed to the division.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365.

959.22 Case history of each child committed.—

(1) In addition to the requirements of §§959.20 and 959.21, the clerk of each court, or the judge thereof if it has no clerk, shall prepare and forward to the division, at the time of committing a child to the active control of the division, a case history of said child, in such form as prescribed by the division. Said case history shall include information about:

(a) The sociopsychological history of each child committed.

(b) The medical history of the child.

(c) The educational and homelife history of each child committed, including his school records.

(d) Such other information deemed necessary by the division and requested in writing to be submitted by the court.

(2) The division shall prepare copies of said case history for its file, the bureau of statistics, research and planning and any other bureau of the division which obtains supervisory control over the child at any time.

History.—§1, ch. 69-365; §§4, 19, 35, ch. 69-106.

***Note.**—Subsection (2) will be amended by a subsequent reviser's bill to conform to §19, ch. 69-106.

TITLE XLVII

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS; DIVISIONS CHAPTER 965

DIVISIONS OF CORRECTIONS, YOUTH SERVICES, MENTAL HEALTH, MENTAL RETARDATION AND COMMUNITY HOSPITALS AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

- 965.02 Assignments of institutions to divisions.
965.03 Appointment of directors; qualifications.
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***965.02 Assignments of institutions to divisions.**—The board of commissioners of state institutions is authorized and empowered to assign to one of the divisions created in §965.01 all similar institutions hereafter created by the legislature and placed under the jurisdiction of the board of commissioners of state institutions.

History.—§2, ch. 57-317.

***Note.**—This section was superseded by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***965.03 Appointment of directors; qualifications.**—The board of commissioners of state institutions shall appoint a director to serve as the administrative, planning and coordinating head of each of the divisions herein created and shall employ such staff personnel as may be required for the proper performance of such duties. The salary of each such director and of the staff shall be fixed by the board. Each divisional director shall be responsible to the board of commissioners of state institutions for the proper administration of the institutions and programs under the jurisdiction and supervision of his division. The director of the division of mental health shall be qualified through education, training and experience in the field of mental health. The director of the division of youth services shall be qualified as provided in §959.031. The director of the division of mental retardation shall be qualified through education, training and experience in the field of the mentally retarded, feeble-minded, and exceptional children. No division director shall be concurrently head of more than one division nor shall any division director serve as superintendent of any institution under the board of commissioners of state institutions or within his division.

History.—§3, ch. 57-317; §2, ch. 61-425; §1, ch. 63-25; §2, ch. 65-14; §4, ch. 67-46; §3, ch. 69-365.

***Note.**—This section was superseded by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***965.05 Rules and regulations.**—The board of commissioners of state institutions may adopt and promulgate such regulations as it deems necessary for the proper conduct and administration of the institutions under its jurisdiction.

History.—§5, ch. 57-317.

***Note.**—This section was superseded by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***965.06 Transfer to board of commissioners of powers, duties, and title to certain property.**—All powers, duties and authority heretofore vested in any other board or agency for the supervision of any institution hereunder shall be and are hereby transferred and assigned to the board of commissioners of state institutions, and the title to all property and equipment held by any such other board or agency is likewise transferred to the board of commissioners of state institutions in order that it may completely assume and carry out its responsibilities as provided herein.

History.—§6, ch. 57-317.

***Note.**—This section was superseded by §19, ch. 69-106 and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

***965.17 Employees of divisions of Board of Commissioners of State Institutions; semimonthly payment of compensation.**—All employees of the Division of Youth Services, the Division of Corrections, the Division of Mental Health, the Division of Mental Retardation, and the Division of Community Hospitals and Medical Facilities shall be paid on a semimonthly basis on warrants to be issued by the comptroller semimonthly.

History.—§1, ch. 65-548; §5, ch. 67-46.

***Note.**—This section is obsolete and will be repealed by a subsequent reviser's bill.

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